

Bible Readings for the Home

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY BIBLICAL STUDIES
THE RESULT OF MANY YEAR'S STUDY
BY A LARGE NUMBER OF BIBLE STUDENTS

CAREFULLY INDEXED
BOTH TOPICALLY AND SCRIPTURALLY

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The painting on the cover was especially commissioned for this new larger-print edition of **BIBLE READINGS**. How very important it is that your family and mine personally study the lessons of God's Holy Word, the Bible. For such a study can bring us eternal life, as we grasp its eternal principles and make them our own through faith in Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour. Learning God's Scriptures, and accepting them into our lives, we are prepared for the higher school of heaven above.

And what will be the glories of that eternal land of peace and happiness, as pictured for us in the Word of God; a land where we shall walk beside quiet waters and ever discover new lessons from the things of nature about us. Not only for ourselves, but for our loved ones-this is what we want: that we, with them, might inherit that better land; that we might walk its grassy slopes, gaze upon its myriad wonders, and know that the pain and sorrow of earth is forever past.

That this may be the experience of each reader of this humble book, so filled with the Word of God, is the prayer of the publisher.

BIBLE READINGS FOR THE HOME

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BIBLE READINGS FOR THE HOME—The book that has helped millions of people in their study of the Word of God for nearly a hundred years. It has been written for individuals and families who earnestly desire to study more deeply into the Bible and its timeless messages.

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Bible Readings for the Home Circle

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Section 1

The Bible

Chapter 1

The Sacred Scriptures

In the days of Jesus, what was the name for the Bible?

"Jesus saith unto them, Did ye never read in *the scriptures*, The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner?" Matthew 21:42.

What other Biblical name is given to this important book?

"And He answered and said unto them, My mother and My brethren are these which hear *the word of God*, and do it." Luke 8:21.

NOTE.-It is interesting to note that the word Bible does not occur in the Bible itself. It is derived from the Latin *biblia*, which came from the Greek *biblia*, meaning "little books." The Greek word *biblia* in turn is derived from *byblus*, meaning "papyrus," the name of the material upon which ancient books were written. The Greeks call this writing material *byblus* because they obtained it from the Phoenician port of Byblos.

The Bible has sixty-six books and was written by thirty-five or forty men over a period of some fifteen hundred years. The books are called the "Word of God," or the "Scriptures." *Scriptures* means "writings."

How were the Scriptures given to mankind?

"All scripture is given by *inspiration of God*." 2 Timothy 3:16.

By whom were the prophets of old guided as they thus spake for God?

"For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by *the Holy Ghost*." 2 Peter 1:21.

What specific example of this is mentioned by Peter?

"Men and brethren, this scripture must needs have been fulfilled, *which the Holy Ghost by the mouth of David spake before concerning Judas*, which was guide to them that took Jesus." Acts 1:16.

Who was it, then, who spoke through these men?

"*God*, who at sundry times and divers manners spake in past unto the fathers by the prophets." Hebrews 1:1.

For what purpose were the Holy Scriptures written?

"For whatsoever things were written aforetime were written *for our learning*, that

we through patience and comfort of the scriptures might have hope." Romans 15:4.

What are the four ways in which Scripture can help us?

"All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable *for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness.* " 2 Timothy 3:16.

What was God's plan in thus giving the Bible to us?

"That the man of God may be *perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.*" 2 Timothy 3:17.

How does God intend that His Word shall help us in this dark world of sin and death?

"Thy word is a *lamp* unto my feet, and a *light* unto my path." Psalm 119: 105.

What were the three divisions of Scripture in the days of Christ?

"And He said unto them, These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled, which were written in *the law of Moses*, and in *the prophets*, and in *the psalms*, concerning Me." Luke 24:44.

NOTE.-"The law of Moses" was a common Jewish term for the first five books of the Old Testament. In "the prophets" they included Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the twelve Minor Prophets; also Joshua, Judges, 1 and 2 Samuel, and 1 and 2 Kings. "The psalms" included all the remaining books.

Upon what evidence did Jesus base the fact of His Messiahship?

"And beginning at *Moses* and all the *prophets*, He expounded unto them *in all the scriptures* the things concerning Himself." Verse 27.

NOTE.-Jesus referred particularly to the Old Testament prophecies as proof of His Messiahship. When Christ spoke of the Scriptures, He meant the Old Testament, for the New Testament had not yet been written.

What is one of the names of God in the Bible?

"He is the Rock, His work is perfect: for all His ways are judgment: *a God of truth* and without iniquity, just and right is He." Deuteronomy 32:4.

What, therefore, must be the character of His Holy Word?

"Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth." John 17:17.

To what extent has God magnified His Word?

"Thou has magnified Thy word *above all Thy name.*" Psalm 138:2.

NOTE.-A man's name stands for his character. It is the same with God. When God places His word above His name, His character becomes the foundation of His word and the pledge that His word will be fulfilled. (Hebrews 6:13-14).

What value did Job place upon the words of God?

"Neither have I gone back from the command of his lips; *I have esteemed the words of his mouth more than my necessary food.*" Job 23:12.

How firm was the prophet Isaiah's faith in God's Word?

"The grass withereth, the flower fadeth: but *the word of our God shall stand for ever.* " Isaiah 40:8.

Chapter 2

Searching the Scriptures

What did Christ say to the people of His day concerning the Scriptures?

"*Search the Scriptures*, for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of Me." John 5:39.

NOTE.-When this was spoken, not a word of the New Testament had been written. It was to the Old Testament that the Jews looked as their guide to eternal life; and although they would not accept Christ, He said that these very books which they esteemed so highly, testified of Him. If the Old Testament points to Christ, it is worthy of our careful study.

Do the Scriptures furnish positive evidence that the gospel was known in the patriarchal age?

"And the Scripture, foreseeing that God would justify the heathen through faith, *preached before the gospel unto Abraham.*" Galatians 3:8.

NOTE.-It was through gospel faith that Abraham rejoiced to see the day of Christ. John 8:56. So with all the faithful who lived in the patriarchal age. All these had a practical knowledge of the gospel, as appears from their godly lives and sacrificial offerings.

Does Holy Writ contain unmistakable evidence that the Hebrews were taught the gospel under the former dispensation?

"For unto us was the gospel preached, *as well as unto them; but the word preached did not profit them, not being mixed with faith in them that heard it,*" Hebrews 4:2.

NOTE.-The persons here referred to by "them" are the Israelites when on their journey from Egypt to the promised land, as will be seen by the Scripture connection. Paul says the gospel was preached unto us, *as well as* unto them, putting "them" ahead, and letting "us" have the gospel afterward.

Why did Moses give up the riches of Egypt?

"*Esteeming the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures in Egypt.*" Hebrews 11: 26.

NOTE.-People in that age, even as now, were influenced by the riches of Christ to give up the world.

Whence came the spiritual meat and drink of the Israelites while in the wilderness?

"And were all baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea; and did all eat the same spiritual meat; and did all drink the same spiritual drink; for *they drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them: and that Rock was Christ.*" 1 Corinthians 10:2.4.

What was the chief corner-stone of the faith of both apostles and prophets?

"And are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, *Jesus Christ Himself being the chief cornerstone.*" Eph. 2:20.

What part of the Scriptures did Philip hear a certain eunuch reading?

"And Philip ran thither to him, and heard him *read the prophet Esaias*, and said, Understandest thou what thou readest?" Acts 8:30.

When asked if he understood what he was reading, what reply did the eunuch make?

"And he said, *How can " except some man should guide me? And he desired Philip that he would come up and sit with him."* Acts 8:31.

What did Philip then do?

"Then Philip opened his mouth, and began *at the same scripture, and preached unto him Jesus.*" Acts 8:35.

What are the Scriptures able to do?

"Hast thou not known the Holy Scriptures, which are *able to make thee wise unto salvation* through faith which is in Christ Jesus." 2 Tim. 3:15.

What was said of the Bereans because they searched the Scriptures daily?

"*These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily, whether those things were so.*" Acts 17:11.

By what is man to live?

"Man shall not live by bread alone, but *by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.*" Matt. 4:4.

How greatly has God magnified His word?

"I will worship toward Thy holy temple, and praise Thy name for Thy lovingkindness and for Thy truth; *for Thou hast magnified Thy word above all Thy name.*" Ps. 138:2.

Chapter 3

Power in the Word

What was the way in which God brought the heavens into existence?

"*By the word of the Lord* were the heavens made; and all the host of them *by the breath of his mouth...* For *He spake*, and it was done; *He commanded*, and it stood fast." Psalm 33:6-9.

What is it that Christ uses to uphold all things?

"Upholding all things *by the word of His power.*" Hebrews 1:3.

Of what great truth are some willingly ignorant?

"For this they willingly are ignorant of, that *by the word of God he heavens were of old*, and the earth standing out of the water and in the water: *whereby the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished.*" 2 Peter 3:5,6.

By what are the present heavens and earth reserved for a similar fate?

"But the heavens and the earth, which are now, *by the same word* are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men." 2 Peter 3:7.

What other passage of Scripture also reveals that creative power is exercised

through the word of God?

"Let them praise the name of the Lord: *for He commanded, and they were created.*" Psalm 148:5.

What change is wrought out in the life of one who is in Christ?

"Therefore if any man be in Christ, *he is a new creature* [literally, "*a new creature*"]: old things are passed away; behold, *all things are become new.*" 2 Corinthians 5:17.

Jesus described this same experience in what other passage?

"Jesus answered and said unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be *born again*, he cannot see the kingdom of God." John 3:3.

By what agency is this new creation or new birth accomplished?

"Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, *by the word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever.*" 1 Peter 1:23.

What is the first creative commandment that is mentioned in the Bible?

"And God said, *Let there be light: and there was light.*" Genesis 1:3.

Did God also command another light to shine out of darkness?

"For God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts, to give *the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ.*" 2 Corinthians 4:6.

What was it about Christ's teaching that astonished people?

"And they were astonished at His doctrine: *for His word was with power.*" Luke 4:32.

What important fact testified to the power of Christ's word?

"And they were all amazed, and spake among themselves, saying, What a word is this! for *with authority and power He commandeth the unclean spirits, and they come out.*" Luke 4:36.

In ancient times, how did God bring healing to His people?

"*He sent His word, and healed them, and delivered them from their destructions.*" Psalm 107:20.

In what way did the Roman centurion reveal his strong faith in Christ?

"The centurion answered and said, Lord, I am not worthy that Thou shouldst come under my roof: but *speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed.*" Matthew 8:8.

What did Christ say is the seed of the kingdom of God?

"The seed is *the word of God.*" Luke 8:11.

Where does God want Christ's word to dwell?

"Let the word of Christ *dwell in you richly in all wisdom.*" Colossians 3:16.

Could those who believed not on Jesus Christ receive this important seed?

"Ye have not His word abiding in you: for whom He hath sent, Him ye believe not." John 5:38.

How does the Word of God work in the life of the believer?

"For this cause also thank we God without ceasing, because, when ye received the word of God which ye heard of us, ye received it not as the word of men, but as it is in truth, the word of God, *which effectually worketh also in you that believe.*" 1 Thessalonians 2:13.

What new nature is imparted to us through the promises of God?

"Whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises: *that by these ye might be partakers of the divine nature*, having escaped the corruption that is in the world through lust." 2 Peter 1:4.

What is it that can cleanse the lives of believers in Christ?

"Now are ye clean *through the word which I have spoken unto you.*" John 15:3.

How can a young man cleanse his ways?

"Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? *by taking heed thereto according to Thy word.*" Psalm 119:9.

What is the result of accepting the Word of God into the heart and life?

"Thy word have I hid in mine heart, *that I might not sin against thee.*" Psalm 119:11. (See also Psalm 17:4.)

Chapter 4

The Life-giving Word

How powerful is the Word of God when brought into contact with one's life?

"For the word of God is *quick* [literally, "*living*"], and *powerful*, and *sharper than any two-edged sword*, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is *a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart.*" Hebrews 4:12.

What was Peter constrained to say about Christ's words?

"Then Simon Peter answered Him, Lord, to whom shall we go? *Thou hast the words of eternal life.*" John 6:68.

What did Jesus declare regarding His Father's commandment?

"And I know that His commandment is *life everlasting.*" John 12:50.

What great truth did God wish to teach us, when He gave the daily manna to feed the children of Israel?

"And He humbled thee, and suffered thee to hunger, and fed thee with manna, which thou knewest not, neither did thy fathers know; *that He might make thee know that man doth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live.*" Deuteronomy 8:3.

What happens when we feed upon the true, heavenly manna?

"Thy words were found, and I did eat them; and Thy word was unto me the joy and rejoicing of mine heart: for I am called by Thy name, O Lord God of hosts." Jeremiah 15:16.

What reference did Jesus make to this same life-giving manna?

"But He answered and said, "It is written, Man shall not live by *bread alone, but by every word* that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." Matthew 4:4.

How did God's will for Christ's life become His food?

"Jesus saith unto them, *My meat is to do the will of Him* that sent Me, and to *finish His work.*" John 4:34.

What name is given to Jesus, since He was the Revealer of God's thought to mankind?

"In the beginning was *the Word*, and the Word was with God and the Word was God." John 1:1. "And He was clothed with a vesture dipped in blood: and His name is called *The Word of God.*" Revelation 19:13.

What did this Word become?

"And the Word was made *flesh*, and dwelt among us." John 1.14.

What was in this Word that we so much need?

"In Him was *life*; and the life was the light of men." John 1:34.

What is Jesus therefore also called?

"That which was from the beginning, which we have heard, which we have seen with our eyes, which we have looked upon, and our hands have handled, of *the Word of life.*" 1 John 1:1.

What did Jesus declare Himself to be?

"And Jesus said unto them, *I am the bread of life*: he that cometh to Me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on Me shall never thirst." 1 John 6:35.

What did He say would be given to those that partook of this God-given bread?

"As the living Father hath sent Me, and I live by the Father: *so He that eateth Me, even he shall live by Me.* This is that bread which came down from heaven: not as your fathers did eat manna, and are dead: *he that eateth of this bread shall live for ever.* " John 6:57,58.

What did Jesus really mean when He said that we should eat His flesh?

"It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are *spirit*, and they are *life.*" John 6:63.

NOTE.-Thus we clearly understand that to eat the flesh of the Son of God is to live by His words. As one has said, "He who by faith receives the word is receiving the very life and character of God."-Christ's Object Lessons, p. 38.

What is it that God will let us taste right now?

"And have *tasted the good word of God*, and the powers of the world to come."
Hebrews 6:5. (See Jeremiah 15:16.)

Tasting it, what do we learn?

"O *taste* and see that *the Lord is good*: blessed is the man that trusteth in Him."
Psalm 34:8.

Does God want us to ask for this Bread daily?

"Give us this day our daily bread." Matthew 6: 11.

NOTE.-When "the Word became flesh, and dwelt among us," the thought of God was revealed in human flesh. When holy men of God "spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost," the thought of God was revealed in human language. The union of the Divine and the human in the manifestation of God's thought in the flesh is the mystery of godliness and is the same mystery in the union of the Divine thought and human language. The two revelations of God, in human flesh and in human speech, are both called the Word of God, and both are the Word of life. He who fails to find Christ thus in the Scriptures will not be able to feed upon the Word as the life-giving Word.

Chapter 5

Christ in All the Bible

Of whom does Christ Himself tell us that the Scriptures speak about?

"Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and *they are they which testify of Me*." John 5:39.

NOTE.-"Search the Old Testament Scriptures: for they are they that testify of Christ. To find Him in them is the true and legitimate end of their study. To be able to interpret them as He interpreted them is the best result of all Biblical learning."-Dean Alford.

About whom did Moses and the Old Testament prophets write?

"Philip findeth Nathanael, and saith unto him, We have found him of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets, did write, *Jesus of Nazareth*, the son of Joseph." John 1:45.

NOTE.-In her translation of the Old Testament Scriptures, Helen Spurrell expressed the following wish for all who should read her translation: "May very many exclaim, as the translator has often done when studying numerous passages in the original, I have found the Messiah!"

Who revealed beforehand the death and resurrection of Christ?

"O fools, and slow of heart to believe all that *the prophets* have spoken: ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into His glory?" Luke 24:25,26.

Does all of Scripture tell us about Jesus?

"And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, *He expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning Himself*." Luke 24:27.

Where in the Bible is the first promise of the Redeemer?

"And the Lord God said unto the serpent, I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and *her seed*; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel." Genesis 3:14,15.

In what words was this great truth explained to Abraham?

"*In thy seed* shall all the nations of the earth be blessed." Genesis 22:18. (See also Genesis 26:4; 28:14.)

To whom did this promised seed refer?

"Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy seed, *which is Christ.* " Galatians 3:16.

Whom did God promise would especially guide Israel to the Promised Land?

"Behold, I send *an Angel* before thee, to keep thee in the way, and to bring thee into the place which I have prepared." Exodus 23:20.

Who was the Rock that went with them?

"And did all drink the same spiritual drink: for they drank of that spiritual Rock that followed [literally, "went with"] them: and *that Rock was Christ.*" 1 Corinthians 10:4.

Where was the promised Saviour to be born?

"But thou, *Bethlehem* Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, *yet out of thee shall He come forth* unto Me that is to be Ruler in Israel; whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting." Micah 5:2.

In what Old Testament prophecy are the life, suffering, and death of Christ foretold?

In the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah.

Which passage of Scripture foretold the price of Christ's betrayal?

"So they weighed for My price *thirty pieces of silver.*" Zechariah 11:12. (See Matthew 26:15.)

Christ's dying words were written a thousand years before His death. Where are they found?

"My God, My God, why has Thou forsaken Me?" Psalm 22:1. (See Matthew 27:46.) "Into Thy hands I commit My spirit." Psalm 31:5. (See Luke 23:46.)

In what passage do the Psalms also foretell Christ's resurrection?

"For *Thou wilt not leave My soul in hell;* neither wilt Thou suffer Thine Holy One to see *corruption.*" Psalm 16:10. (See Acts 2:25-31.)

What words does Daniel use to describe Christ's receiving of His kingdom?

"I saw in the night visions, and behold, One like *the Son of man* came with the clouds of heaven, and came to the Ancient of days, and they brought Him near before Him. And *there was given Him dominion, and glory, and a kingdom,* that all people, nations, and languages, should serve Him: His dominion is an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away, and His kingdom that which shall not be destroyed." Daniel 7:13-14. (See also Luke 1:32-33; 19:11-12; Revelation 11:15.)

How does the book of Psalms describe Christ's Second Advent?

"Let the floods clap their hands: let the hills be joyful together before the Lord; *for He cometh to judge the earth:* with righteousness shall He judge the world, and the people with equity." Psalm 98:8-9. "*Our God shall come, and shall not keep silence:* a fire shall

devour before Him, and it shall be very tempestuous round about Him. He shall call to the heavens from above, and to the earth, that He may judge His people." Psalm 50:3,4.

Section 2

Sin: Its Origin and End

Chapter 6

Creation and the Creator

Who is the Creator of the heavens and the earth?

"In the beginning *God* created the heaven and the earth." Genesis 1:1.

What were the means that God used to bring the heavens and the earth into existence?

"*By the word of the Lord were the heavens made*; and all the host of them by the breath of His mouth. For He *spake*, and it was done; He *commanded*, and it stood fast." Psalm 33:6-9.

Through whom did God create all things?

"For *by Him* [the Son] were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: *all things were created by Him, and for Him.*" Colossians 1: 16. "All things were *made by Him* [literally, "*through Him*"]; and without Him was not any thing made that was made." John 1:3. (See also Hebrews 1:1,2.)

What was God's purpose in creating the earth?

"For thus saith the Lord that created the heavens; God Himself that formed the earth and made it; He hath established it, He created it not in vain, *He formed it to be inhabited.*" Isaiah 45:18.

How does the Bible describe the creation of man?

"And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." "And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam, and he slept: and He took one of his ribs, and closed up the flesh instead thereof; and the rib, which the Lord God had taken from man, made He a woman, and brought her unto the man." Genesis 2:7,21-22.

In whose image was man created?

"So God created man *in His own image*, in the image of God created He him; male and female created He them." Genesis 1:27.

What authority did God originally give to him?

"Let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth." the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and *over all the earth.*" Verse 26. "What is man, that Thou art mindful of him? and the son of man, that Thou visitest him? For Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast *crowned him with glory and honour. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of Thy hands;* Thou hast put all things under his feet." Psalm 8:4-6.

God gave man an ideal home. What was it?

"And the Lord God planted *a garden* eastward in Eden; and there He put the man whom He had formed." "And the Lord God took the man, and put him into *the garden of Eden* to dress it and to keep it." Genesis 2:8,15.

What was the food that God gave to perpetuate immortality?

"And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food; *the tree of life* also in the midst of the garden, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil." Verse 9.

What simple plan was used by God to test the loyalty and obedience of Adam and Eve?

"And the Lord God commanded the man, saying, Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat: but *of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it:* for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." Verses 16-17.

What is the power that upholds all the universe?

"Upholding all things *by the word of His power.*" Hebrews 1:3.

As we gaze upon the heavens, what do they declare unto us?

"The heavens *declare the glory of God...* Day unto day uttereth speech." Psalm 19:1-2.

What is it that the visible Creation reveals to us?

"For the *invisible things of Him* from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even *His eternal power and Godhead;* so that they are without excuse." Romans 1:20.

An obedient Christian is whose workmanship?

"For we are *His workmanship*, created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we Should walk in them." Ephesians 2:10.

Looking beyond the present sin-cursed earth, to what promise may we fix our gaze?

"For behold, *I create new heavens and a new earth:* and the former shall not be remembered, nor come into mind." Isaiah 65:17. (See Revelation 21:1.)

There is an important difference between the true God and all false gods. What is it?

"Thus shall ye say unto them, *The gods that have not made the heavens and the*

earth, even they shall perish from the earth. and from under these heavens." Jeremiah 10:11.

To whom alone are we to give our worship?

"O come, let us worship and bow down: let us kneel before *the Lord our Maker*." Psalm 95:6.

What is the great truth that makes all men on earth brothers?

"*Have we not all one Father? hath not one God created us? why do we deal treacherously every man against his brother, by profaning the covenant of our fathers?*" Malachi 2:10.

Chapter 7

Sin

How is sin defined by the apostle?

"Whosoever committeth sin transgresseth also the law; *for sin is the transgression of the law*." 1 John 3:4.

Name the root of sin.

"Then when *lust* [unlawful desire] hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin." James 1:15.

NOTE.-"It is impossible to so explain the origin of sin as to give a reason for its existence. Yet enough may be understood concerning both the origin and the final disposition of sin, to fully make manifest the justice and benevolence of God in all His dealings with evil. Nothing is more plainly taught in Scriptures than that God was in nowise responsible for the entrance of sin; that there was no arbitrary withdrawal of divine grace, no deficiency in the divine government, that gave occasion for the uprising of rebellion. Sin is an intruder, for whose presence no reason can be given. It is mysterious, unaccountable; to excuse it, is to defend it. Could excuse for it be found, or cause be shown for its existence, it would cease to be sin. Our only definition of sin is that given in the word of God; it is "the transgression of the law;" it is the out-working of a principle at war with the great law of love which is the foundation of the divine government."-Great Controversy, 492-493.

What is the fruit of sin?

"And sin, when it is finished, *bringeth forth death*." James 1:15.

Can man free himself from the dominion of sin?

"Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? *then may ye also do good, that are accustomed to do evil*." Jer. 13:23.

How, then, can it be said that man is morally a free agent?

"And *ye will not come to Me*, that ye might have life." John 5:40.

When the divine offer of help is rejected, why does not God immediately inflict upon man the threatened penalty?

"Or despisest thou the riches of His goodness and forbearance and long-suffering; not knowing that *the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance?*" Romans 2:4.

What motive actuates God to pursue this course?

"For *I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth*, saith the Lord God; wherefore turn yourselves, and live ye." Eze. 18:32.

NOTE.-That is, God bears with the sinner, to give him an opportunity to repent, because when he has passed his earthly career, there is no longer opportunity for repentance.

Is the guilt of Adam's transgression imputed to his descendants?

"The soul that sinneth, it shall die. *The son shall not bear the iniquity of the father*, neither shall the father bear the iniquity of the son: the righteousness of the righteous shall be upon him, and the wickedness of the wicked shall be upon him." Eze. 18:20.

Then what is transmitted to them?

"Among whom also we all had our conversation in times past in the *lusts of our flesh, fulfilling the desires of the flesh and of the mind*; and were by nature the children of wrath, even as others." Eph. 2:3.

What has Christ suffered for sinners?

"But He was *wounded* for our transgressions, He was *bruised* for our iniquities; the *chastisement* of our peace was upon Him; and with His *stripes* we are healed." Isa. 53:5.

Why did Christ suffer in the flesh?

"Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, He also Himself likewise took part of the same; *that through death He might destroy him that had the power of death*, that is, the Devil." Heb. 2:14.

Could Christ have paid the penalty for sin in any other way?

"But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it; *for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die*." Gen. 2:17. "My covenant will I not break, nor *alter the thing that is gone out of My lips*." Ps. 89:34.

NOTE.-"The wages of sin is death." Rom. 6:23. If man was ever to be reconciled to God, after having incurred the death penalty, it was necessary for Christ to taste death for every one under the sentence of death, in order to satisfy justice, and give man a hope of redemption. There was no other way in which God could be just, and yet justify, or make just, the sinner, except by having Christ, the sinless one, die for those under the sentence of death (1 Peter 3:18), and then to declare the righteousness of Christ in behalf of the sorrowing, penitent, believing sinner.-Rom. 3:25, 26.

Is there a promise that all sins will be pardoned?

"If any man see his brother sin a sin which is not unto death, he shall ask, and he shall give him life for them that sin not unto death. *There is a sin unto death; I do not say that he shall pray for it*." 1 John 5:16.

NOTE.-This sin is referred to by the Saviour, who terms it the "sin against the Holy Ghost." That was explained by Him to be blasphemy against the Holy Spirit. This can be done, as in the case of the Pharisees, by attributing the work of the Spirit to the agency of Satan. It may also be done by willfully sinning against the admonitions of the Spirit until it has been grieved away for the last time. To be left without the promptings of the Spirit, is to be left without hope of heaven.

What precedes forgiveness of sin?

"He that covereth his sins shall not prosper; but whoso *confesseth and forsaketh* them shall have mercy." Prov. 28:13.

What follows?

"Then Peter said unto them, *Repent, and be baptized* everyone of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." Acts 2:38.

Will the reign of sin ever come to an end?

"And *every creature* which is in *heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them*, heard I saying, Blessing, and honor, and glory, and power, be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb forever and ever." Rev. 5:13.

When will its effects be removed?

"But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night; in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and *the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth, also and the works that are therein shall be burned up.*" 2 Peter 3:10.

Why must the earth be purified?

"And unto Adam He said, Because thou hast hearkened unto the voice of thy wife, and hast eaten of the tree, of which I commanded thee, saying, Thou shalt not eat of it: *cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life.*" Gen. 3:17.

How thoroughly will the effects of sin be removed?

"And God shall *wipe away all tears* from their eyes; and there shall be *no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away.* " Rev. 21:4.

Chapter 8

Creation and Redemption

What grand truth is revealed in the first verse in the Bible?

"In the beginning *God created the heaven and the earth.*" Genesis 1:1.

What Bible contrast is repeatedly drawn between the true God and false gods?

"Thus shall ye say unto them, *The gods that have not made the heavens and the earth*, even they shall perish from the earth, and from under these heavens. The portion of Jacob is not like them, for *he is the former of all things*; and Israel is the rod of his inheritance: The Lord of hosts is His name." Jeremiah 10:11-16. (See Jeremiah 14:22; Acts 17:22-29; Revelation 14:6-10.)

Through whom did God work in the creation of all things?

"In the beginning was *the Word*, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. *All things were made by Him*; and without Him was not any thing made that was made." John 1:1-3.

Through whom is our redemption provided?

"But God commendeth His love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners,

Christ died for us. Much more then, being now justified by His blood, we shall be saved from wrath through Him." Romans 5:8-9.

What passage of Scripture speaks of the Creator as Redeemer?

"But now thus saith *the Lord that created thee, O Jacob*, and He that formed thee, O Israel, Fear not: for *I have redeemed thee*, I have called thee by thy name; thou art Mine." Isaiah 43:1.

Which prayer of David reveals that God's redemptive work of man is a creative work?

"*Create in me a clean heart*, O God; and renew a right spirit within me." Psalm 51:10.

Where are we told that Christ, the active agent in creation, is also the head of the church?

"*For by Him were all things created*, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: *all things were created by Him*, and for Him: and He is before all things, and *by Him all things consist*. And *He is the head of the body, the church*: who is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead; that in all things He might have the preeminence." Colossians 1:16-18.

What scripture clearly shows that it is God's creative power which transforms the believer?

"For we are His workmanship, *created in Christ Jesus unto good works*, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them." Ephesians 2:10.

Who is it that keeps the stars in their places in the heavens?

"To whom then will ye liken Me, or shall I be equal? saith *the Holy One*. Lift up your eyes on high, and behold who hath created these things, *that bringeth out their host by number*: He calleth them all by names by the greatness of His might, for that He is strong in power; not one faileth." Isaiah 40:25-26.

What can the same Creator do for you and me?

"Now unto Him that is able to *keep you from falling*, and to present you faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy, to the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen." Jude 24-25.

How much of this power is available to help us in our need?

"That the God of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of glory, may give unto you the spirit of wisdom and revelation in the knowledge of Him: the eyes of your understanding being en. lightened; that ye may know what is the hope of His calling, and what the riches of the glory of His inheritance in the saints, and what is the exceeding greatness of His power to us-ward who believe, *according to the working of His mighty power, which He wrought in Christ, when He raised Him from the dead, and set Him at His own right hand in the heavenly places.*" Ephesians 1:17-20.

Who sustains the universe and keeps it each moment?

"And He [Christ] is before all things, and in Him all things *hold together*. "

Colossians 1:17, R.V., margin.

Of what great truth is the Seventh-day Sabbath a memorial and a sign?

"But to us there is but one God, the Father, of whom are all things, and we in him; and one Lord Jesus Christ, *by whom are all things, and we by him.*" 1 Corinthians 8:6.

The Sabbath is a memorial of Creation. Is it also a sign of God's power to redeem us?

"Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work: but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates: for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it." Exodus 20:8-11. "It is a *sign* between Me and the children of Israel for ever: *for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day He rested, and was refreshed.*" Exodus 31: 17. "Moreover also I gave them My sabbaths, to be a sign between Me and them, *that they might know that I am the Lord that sanctify them.*" Ezekiel 20:12.

Why is God worthy to receive our worship, praise and honor?

"Thou are worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honor and power: *for Thou hast created all things, and for Thy pleasure they are and were created.*" Revelation 4:11.

NOTE: The comparatively modern view of Creation known as evolution, which rests upon human research rather than upon Divine Revelation, substitutes an impersonal force for a personal Creator, overthrows the very foundation of the gospel. Redemption is simple the new Creation and the Creator is the Redeemer. The Head of the original creation was wrought through Christ by the power of the Word; the new creation, or Redemption is wrought in exactly the same way. The evolution theory of creation inevitably involves an evolution theory of the gospel, and sets aside the truth concerning sin, the atoning sacrifice of Christ, and the necessity of becoming new creatures through faith in the saving power of Christ.

Chapter 9

Attributes of God

What attributes did Christ ascribe to His Father while addressing Him just before His trial in Gethsemane?

"And now I am no more in the world, but these are in the world, and I come to thee. *Holy Father, keep through thine own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we are.*" "O *righteous Father, the world hath not known thee: but I have known thee, and these have known that thou hast sent me.*" John 17:11,25.

Does Christ possess these attributes?

"Because thou wilt not leave my soul in hell, neither wilt thou suffer *thine Holy One* to see corruption." Acts 2:27. "He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied: by his knowledge shall my *righteous servant* justify many; for he shall bear their iniquities." Isaiah 53:11.

What is said about the goodness of God?

"And the LORD passed by before him, and proclaimed, The LORD, The LORD God, merciful and gracious, longsuffering, and abundant in goodness and truth." Exodus 34:6.

What was the nature of Christ's work while among men?

"How God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost and with power: *who went about doing good*, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil; for God was with him." Acts 10:38.

What is said of the mercy of God?

"The LORD is merciful and gracious, slow to anger, and *plenteous in mercy*." Psalms 103:8.

Is He compassionate?

"But thou, O Lord, art a God *full of compassion*, and gracious, longsuffering, and plenteous in mercy and truth." Psalms 86:15.

How did Moses represent God's faithfulness in keeping covenant with his people?

"Know therefore that the LORD thy God, he is God, *the faithful God*, which keepeth covenant and mercy with them that love him and keep his commandments *to a thousand generations*." Deuteronomy 7:9.

Is Christ also the embodiment of truth?

"Jesus saith unto him, *I am the way, the truth, and the life*: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." John 14:6.

How is the wisdom of God represented?

"Behold, God is mighty, and despiseth not any: he is *mighty in strength and wisdom*." Job 36:5.

What is said of the wisdom of Christ?

"And the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, *filled with wisdom*; and the grace of God was upon him." Luke 2:40.

In what strong language is the perfect justice of God proclaimed?

"He is the Rock, *his work is perfect*; for all his ways are judgment: a God of truth and *without iniquity, just and right is he*." Deuteronomy 32:4.

How long will these attributes exist?

"Of old hast thou laid the foundation of the earth: and the heavens are the work of thy hands. They shall perish, but thou shalt endure: yea, all of them shall wax old like a garment; as a vesture shalt thou change them, and they shall be changed: But thou art the same, and thy years shall have no end." Psalms 102:25-27.

Can man ever really find out God?

"O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God: *how unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out!*" Romans 11:33.

Chapter 10

The Love of God

In what does the Lord delight?

"Who is a God like unto thee, that pardoneth iniquity, and passeth by the transgression of the remnant of his heritage? He retaineth not his anger forever, because he *delighteth in mercy.*" Micah 7:18.

How is His mercy continually manifested?

"It is of the LORD'S mercies *that we are not consumed*, because his compassions fail not. *They are new every morning*: great is thy faithfulness." Lamentations 3:22,23.

Is His mercy limited to any special class?

"Neither is worshipped with men's hands, as though he needed any thing, seeing he giveth to all life, and breath, and all things." Acts 17:25. "That ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise *on the evil and on the good*, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." Matthew 5:45.

How has mankind repaid Him for His love in creating them and giving them all things to enjoy?

"For *all have sinned*, and come short of the glory of God." Romans 3:23. See. Isaiah 1:4-6.

While all men were in this condition, how did God still further show His love to them?

"For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." John 3:16. "But God commendeth his love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, *Christ died for us.*" Romans 5:8.

Is there any difference between the love of the Father and that of the son?

"I and my Father are one." John 10:30. "Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me: or else believe me for the very works' sake." John 14:11.

Into what relationship to God does His love bring us, if we accept it?

"Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the *sons of God*; therefore the world knoweth us not, because it knew him not." 1 John 3:1.

What is given us to show that we are sons?

"For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God. For ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the *Spirit of adoption*, whereby we cry, Abba, Father. *The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit*, that we are the children of God." Romans 8:14-16.

What does the Holy Spirit beget in the hearts of those who receive it?

"And hope maketh not ashamed; because *the love of God is shed abroad in our*

hearts by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us." Romans 5:5.

If the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts, what effect will it have?

"Beloved, if God so loved us, we *ought also to love one another.*" 1 John 4:11.

How much must we love one another?

"This is my commandment, That ye love one another, as I have loved you." John 15:12. "Hereby perceive we the love of God, because he laid down his life for us: and we *ought to lay down our lives for the brethren.*" 1 John 3:16.

What exhortation is based upon Christ's love for us?

"And walk in love, as Christ also hath loved us, and hath given himself for us an offering and a sacrifice to God for a sweetsmelling savour." Ephesians 5:2.

If we have the love of God, will we love only those who love us?

"Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbour, and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." Matthew 5:43,44. "For if ye love them which love you, what reward have ye? do not even the publicans the same?" Matthew 5:46.

Did God love us because of any good that we had done?

"Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost; Which he shed on us abundantly through Jesus Christ our Saviour." Titus 3:5,6. "But God, who is rich in mercy, for his great love wherewith he loved us, Even when we were dead in sins, hath quickened us together with Christ, (by grace ye are saved;) And hath raised us up together, and made us sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus." Ephesians 2:4-6.

What alone should prompt all our acts?

"For *the love of Christ* constraineth us; because we thus judge, that if one died for all, then were all dead." 2 Corinthians 5:14.

In what other way is God's love manifested to His people?

"As many as I love, I rebuke and chasten: be zealous therefore, and repent." Revelation 3:19. "For whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth." Hebrews 12:6

What may we confidently expect, from the fact that God so loved us as to give Christ to die for us?

"He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things?" Romans 8:32.

What is God's love for His children able to do when enemies rise up against them?

"Nevertheless the LORD thy God would not hearken unto Balaam; but the LORD thy God turned the curse into a blessing unto thee, because the LORD thy God loved thee." Deuteronomy 23:5.

If we appreciate this loving kindness, what will we do?

"How excellent is thy lovingkindness, O God! therefore the children of men put their trust under the shadow of thy wings." Psalms 36:7.

How enduring is God's love to us?

"The LORD hath appeared of old unto me, saying, Yea, I have loved thee with an everlasting love: therefore with lovingkindness have I drawn thee." Jeremiah 31:3

Can anything turn aside the love of God for those who trust Him?

"For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, Nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." Romans 8:38,39.

Unto whom will the saints of God ascribe universal praise both here and in eternity?

"And from Jesus Christ, who is the faithful witness, and the first begotten of the dead, and the prince of the kings of the earth. Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood." Revelation 1:5.

Chapter 11

The Divinity of Christ

Is Christ set forth as a divine being in Holy Writ?

"But unto the Son he saith, Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever: a sceptre of righteousness is the sceptre of thy kingdom. Thou hast loved righteousness, and hated iniquity; therefore God, even thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows." Hebrews 1:8,9.

Did Christ exist before He was manifested in the flesh?

"And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self with the glory *which I had with thee before the world was.*" John 17:5.

By what agency was His incarnation effected?

"And the angel answered and said unto her, *The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee:* therefore also that holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God." Luke 1:35.

Did His incarnation annul His divinity?

"And without controversy great is the mystery of godliness: *God was manifest in the flesh*, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory." 1 Timothy 3:16.

How does Christ Himself speak of His relation to the Father?

"I and My Father are one." John 10:30.

How does He show what He means by being "one with the Father?"

"And now I am no more in the world, but these are in the world, and I come to thee. Holy Father, keep through thine own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we are." John 17:11.

NOTE: One in purpose, spirit, work etc.; and the same is true of those who have truly learned of Christ.

How was He manifested on the earth as a Saviour?

"And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is *born* this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." Luke 2:10,11. "And the *Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us* (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father), full of grace and truth." John 1:14.

Why was He thus made known?

"Wherefore in all things it behooved him to be made like unto his brethren, that he might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, *to make reconciliation for the sins of the people.*" Hebrews 2:17.

How was He recognized by the Father while here?

"And lo a voice from heaven, saying, *This is my beloved Son*, in whom I am well pleased." Matthew 3:17.

How was the divinity of the Son of God shown?

1. In His creative power. "Who hath delivered us from the power of darkness, and hath translated us into the kingdom of his dear Son: In whom we have redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of sins: Who is the image of the invisible God, the firstborn of every creature: For by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by him, and for him:" Colossians 1:13-16 "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." John 1:1-3.

2. By His power to perform miracles. "And when he thus had spoken, he cried with a loud voice, Lazarus, come forth. And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with graveclothes: and his face was bound about with a napkin. Jesus saith unto them, Loose him, and let him go." John 11:43,44.

3. By His right to lay down His life and take it up again. "Therefore doth my Father love me, because I lay down my life, that I might take it again." John 10:17.

4. By His being recognized as God. "And of the angels he saith, Who maketh his angels spirits, and his ministers a flame of fire. But unto the Son he saith, Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever: a sceptre of righteousness is the sceptre of thy kingdom." Hebrews 1:7,8. "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace." Isaiah 9:6.

5. By what He endured for a race of rebels. "Yet it pleased the LORD to bruise him;

he hath put him to grief: when thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, he shall see his seed, he shall prolong his days, and the pleasure of the LORD shall prosper in his hand. He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied: by his knowledge shall my righteous servant justify many; for he shall bear their iniquities. Therefore will I divide him a portion with the great, and he shall divide the spoil with the strong; because he hath poured out his soul unto death: and he was numbered with the transgressors; and he bare the sin of many, and made intercession for the transgressors." Isaiah 53:10-12.

How does Paul speak of Christ's relation to the Father?

"For in him dwelleth all *the fulness of the Godhead bodily.*" Colossians 2:9.

What is our privilege in view of what this precious Saviour has done?

"For we have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need." Hebrews 4:15,16.

Chapter 12

Prophecies Relating to Christ

In what words did Moses speak of Christ?

"The Lord thy God will raise up unto thee *a Prophet from the midst of thee, of thy brethren, like unto me, unto Him ye shall hearken.*" Deut. 18:15.

How may we know that the Prophet here spoken of is Christ?

"For Moses truly said unto the fathers, *A Prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren, like unto me,*" "Yea, and all the prophets from Samuel and those that follow after, as many as have spoken, have likewise foretold of *these days.*" Acts 3:22, 24.

Was this prophecy fulfilled?

"Now all this was done [the birth of Jesus of the Virgin Mary], that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying, Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call His name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us." Matt. 1:22, 23.

Where was He to be born?

"*But thou, Bethlehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall He come forth unto Me that is to be ruler in Israel.*" Micah 5:2.

Was this prediction fulfilled?

"Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea in the days of Herod the king." Matt. 2:1.

How was His advent to be heralded?

"*The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord,*

make straight in the desert a highway for our God." Isa. 40:3.

By whom was this fulfilled?

"And this is the record of *John*, when the Jews sent priests and Levites from Jerusalem to ask him, Who art thou?" "He said, *I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness*, Make straight the way of the Lord, as said the prophet Esaias." John 1:19,23.

Under what striking emblem was He prophesied of by Balaam?

"There shall come a *Star out of Jacob* and a Scepter shall rise out of Israel." Num. 24:17.

Is He designated under the same emblem in the New Testament?

"I am the root and the offspring of David, and *the bright and morning star*." Rev. 22:16. See also 2 Peter 1:19. Rev. 2:28.

NOTE.-It is also a remarkable fact that a star indicated to the wise men who came from the East to Bethlehem, the place where He was to be born. Matt. 2:1, 2, 9.

What was predicted of the little children in connection with the birth of Christ?

"A voice was heard in Ramah, lamentation, and bitter weeping; *Rachel weeping for her children* refused to be comforted for her children, *because they were not*." Jer. 31:15.

How were these words of the prophet verified?

"Then Herod, when he saw that he was mocked of the wise men, was exceeding wroth, and sent forth, and *slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof*, from two years old and under, according to the time which he had diligently inquired of the wise men. Then was fulfilled that which was spoken by Jeremy the prophet, saying, In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning, *Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted, because they are not*." Matt. 2:16-18.

How was He to be received by His own people?

"He is *despised and rejected* of men; a Man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief, and we hid as it were our faces from Him; He was *despised*, and we *esteemed Him not*." Isa. 53:3.

Did this prophecy prove true?

"He was in the world, and the world was made by Him, and the world knew Him not. He came unto His own, and His *own received Him not*." John 1:10-11.

What was predicted of His preaching?

"The Spirit of the Lord God is upon Me; because the Lord hath anointed Me *to preach good tidings unto the meek*; He hath sent Me to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound." Isa 61:1.

In what way was this prediction verified?

"And He came to Nazareth, where He had been brought up: and, as His custom was, He went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and stood up for to read. And there was

delivered unto Him the book of the prophet Esaias. And when He had opened the book, He found the place where it was written, The Spirit of the Lord is upon Me, because He hath anointed Me to preach the gospel to the poor: He hath sent Me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised... And He began to say unto them, This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears." Luke 4:16-21.

What was said He would do when on trial?

"He was oppressed, and He was afflicted, yet He opened not His mouth: He is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so *He openeth not His mouth.*" Isa. 53:7.

When accused by His enemies before Pilate, how did Christ receive their words?

"Then said Pilate unto Him, Hearest thou not how many things they witness against thee? And *He answered him to never a word*; insomuch that the governor marveled greatly." Matt. 27:13,14.

How did the prophecy state that Christ's murderers would dispose of His garments?

"They part My garments among them, and cast lots upon My vesture." Ps. 22:18.

Was this literally accomplished?

"And they crucified Him, and *parted His garments, casting lots*: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, They parted My garments among them, and upon My vesture did they cast lots." Matt. 27:35.

How was it said they would treat Him while on the cross?

"They gave Me also gall for My meat; and in My thirst they gave Me vinegar to drink." Ps. 69:21.

What was offered Him, when in His dying agony?

"They gave Him vinegar to drink mingled with gall: and when He had tasted thereof, He would not drink." Matt. 27:34.

Where was the grave of Christ to be made?

"And He made His grave with the wicked, and *with the rich* in His death." Isa. 53:9.

What was actually done with His body, after it was taken down from the cross?

"A rich man of Arimathea, named Joseph,... went to Pirate, and begged the body of Jesus... He wrapped it in a clean linen cloth, *and* laid it in His own new tomb, which he had hewn out of the rock." Matt. 21:57-60.

Chapter 13

Christ the Way of Life

In what condition are all men naturally?

"But the Scripture hath concluded all under sin." Gal. 3:22. "For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God." Rom.3:23.

What is the wages of sin?

"The wages of sin is death." Rom. 6:23.

What is the gift of God?

"The gift of God is eternal life." Rom. 6:23.

In whom is now this gift?

"This is the record, that God hath given to us eternal *life*, and *this life is in His Son*." 1 John 5:11.

How many may have this life?

"And the Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And *whosoever* will, let him take the water of life freely." Rev. 22: 17. "*He that hath the Son hath life*; and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life." 1 John 5:12.

How must one have Christ?

"Know ye not your own selves, how that Jesus Christ is in you, except ye be reprobates?" 2 Cor. 13:5.

How do we really have Christ in us unto eternal life?

"*He that believeth on Me* hath everlasting life." John 6:47.

What follows the reception of Christ?

"I live; yet not I, but *Christ liveth in me*; and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God." Gal.2:20.

How are all regarded before they are quickened with Christ?

"God, who is rich in mercy, for His great love wherewith He loved us, even when we *were dead in sins*, hath quickened us together with Christ." Eph. 2:4-5.

What is this spiritual transition from death to life called?

"Being *born again*, not of corruptible seed; but of incorruptible, by the word of God, which liveth and abideth forever." 1 Peter 1:23.

When our first parents transgressed, what was done to prevent them from living forever in sin?

"And now, lest he put forth his hand, and take also of *the tree of life, and eat, and live forever*." "So He drove out the man; and He placed at the east of the garden of Eden cherubim, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life."

Gen. 3:22, 24.

By whom did the Lord say that Satan, the originator of sin, should be destroyed?

"I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel." Gen. 3:15.

For what purpose did Christ die?

"Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, He also Himself likewise took part of the same; that through death He might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the Devil." Heb. 2:14.

How early was it determined that Christ should die?

"And all that dwell upon the earth shall worship him, whose names are not written in the book of life of the *Lamb slain from the foundation of the world.*" Rev. 13:8.

Through whom was Abraham to receive the promise of God?

"The Lord appeared unto Abram, and said, *Unto thy seed* will give this land." Gen. 12:7.

How far was the promise to Abraham to extend?

"And in thy seed *shall all the kindreds of the earth be blessed.*" Acts 3:25.

To whom does the "seed" of the Old Testament refer?

"Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy seed, which is Christ." Gal. 3:16.

How did the Lord regard Abraham's faith?

"Abraham believed God, and it was counted unto him for righteousness." Rom. 4:3.

Since man had sinned, if righteousness could come by the law, then what must we conclude?

"If righteousness come by the law, then Christ is dead in vain." Gal. 2:21.

Why have all been reckoned under sin?

"But the Scripture hath concluded all under sin, *that the promise by faith of Christ Jesus might be given to them that believe.*" Gal. 3:22.

What does Christ become to the true believer?

"Jesus saith unto him, I am the *way, the truth, and the life*; no man cometh unto the Father, but by Me." John 14:6.

How then do all become children of God?

"For ye are all the children of God *by faith in Christ Jesus.*" Gal. 3:26.

If children of God, what is our prospect?

"If children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ." Rom. 8:17.

"In His humanity Christ partook of our sinful, fallen nature. If not, then He was not "made like unto His brethren," was not "in all points tempted like as we are," did not

overcome as we have to overcome, and is not, therefore, the complete and perfect Saviour man needs and must have to be saved. The idea that Christ was born of an immaculate or sinless mother, inherited no tendencies to sin, and for this reason did not sin, removes Him from the realm of a fallen world, and from the very place where help is needed. On His human side, Christ inherited just what every child of Adam inherited—a sinful nature. On the divine side, from His very conception He was begotten and born of the Spirit. And all this was done to place mankind on vantage-ground, and to demonstrate that in the same way everyone who is "born of the Spirit" may gain like victories over sin in his own sinful flesh. Thus each one is to overcome as Christ overcame. Rev. 3:21. Without this birth there can be no victory over temptation, and no salvation from sin. John 3:3-7."

Chapter 14

SALVATION

For what purpose did Christ come into the world?

"This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners; of whom I am chief."-1 Tim. 1:15.

Can we obtain salvation through any other source?

"Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved."-Acts 4:12.

From what does Christ save His people?

"Thou shalt call His name Jesus; for He shall save His people from their sins
"-Matt. 1:21.

In the case of the woman who washed the Saviour's feet in the house of Simon the Pharisee, what was said to her because of her act?

"And He said to the woman, Thy faith hath saved thee; go in peace."-Luke 7:50.

NOTE.-It cannot be supposed that this woman had nothing more to do to secure eternal salvation. The word here used to express the forgiveness of sins she then received, simply means to preserve safe and unharmed, to make whole, to cure, heal, etc., as in Matt. 8:25; 9: 21, 22. At that time she had been healed of her sinful condition, and in that sense only was saved. The next hour, if she again gave way to temptation, would place her on the list of sinners who would need to seek the Saviour for the forgiveness of sin. She was saved from her past sins, provided she continued faithful to the end.

Who only will finally be saved?

"But he that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved."-Matt. 24:13.

If one has had the assurance of sins forgiven, but has afterward turned from his righteousness, what will be the result?

"But when the righteous turneth away from his righteousness, and committeth iniquity, and doeth according to all the abominations that the wicked man doeth, shall he live? All his righteousness that he hath done shall not be mentioned.* in his trespass that he hath trespassed, and in his sin that he hath sinned, in them shall he die."-Eze. 18:24.

In the parable, when one who owed his lord ten thousand talents was unable to pay, at his own request what did his master do for him?

"Then the lord of that servant was moved with compassion, and loosed him, and forgave him the debt.' Matt. 18:27.

After receiving forgiveness for his enormous debt, what did the servant do to another who owed him but a hundred pence, and asked for mercy?

"And his fellow-servant fell down at his feet, and be-sought him, saying, Have patience with me, and I will pay thee all. And he would not: but went and cast him into prison, till he should pay the debt."-Matt. 18:29, 30.

What was then done with this unmerciful servant?

"Then his lord, after that he had called him, said unto him, O thou wicked servant, I forgave thee all that debt, because thou desiredst me. Shouldest not thou also have had compassion on thy fellow-servant, even as I had pity on thee? And his lord was wroth, and delivered him to the tormentors, till he should pay all that was due unto him."-Matt. 18:32-34.

What application of the parable did the Saviour make?

"So likewise shall My heavenly Father do also unto you, if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother their trespasses."-Matt. 18:35.

NOTE.-It will be seen that though the servant in the parable had been forgiven the great debt he had incurred, and was conditionally saved from its consequences, yet because he did not do right toward others, that debt was again rolled on him, and he suffered or was held in bondage for it, just the same as though it had not been forgiven. But what gives this parable force, is the application our Saviour makes of it, as referred to in the last text quoted. From that it is positive that one's eternal salvation is not secured until he has endured to the end.

What is the end, object, or design of faith?

"Receiving the end of your faith, even the salvation of your souls ' -1 Peter 1:9.

Does one receive this salvation when he first believes?

"And that, knowing the time, now it is high time to awake out of sleep; for now is our salvation nearer than when we believed." Rom. 13:11.

NOTE.-That is, they had not yet received salvation, though having believed, but were coming nearer to it.

How is one kept, or preserved, until that salvation is given? and when is it to be revealed?

"Who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation ready to be revealed in the last time. "-1 Peter 1:5.

Who will receive that salvation?

"So Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many; and unto them that look for Him shall He appear the second time without sin unto salvation."-Heb. 9:28.

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If children of God, what is our prospect?

"If children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ." Rom. 8:17.

Section 3

The Pathway to Christ

Chapter 15

Hope

To what is the Christian's hope likened?

"That by two immutable things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong consolation, who have fled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us: which hope we have as an *anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast*, and which entereth into that within the veil." Heb. 6:18, 19.

What is the Christian's hope called?

"Looking for that *blessed hope*, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ." Titus 2:13.

At what time did Paul expect to realize this hope?

"Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at *that day*, and not to me only, but unto all them also that love *His appearing*." Tim. 4:8.

What is said of the hope of the wicked?

"So are the paths of all that forget God; and the hypocrite's hope *shall perish*: whose hope shall be cut off, and whose trust shall be as a spider's web." Job 8:13, 14.

What will be accomplished by him who hath the Christian's hope?

"And every man that hath this hope in Him, purifieth himself, even as He is pure." 1 John 3:3.

How is he accounted whose hope is in God?

"*Happy* is he that hath the God of Jacob for his help, whose hope is in the Lord his God." Ps. 146:5. "Blessed is the man that trusteth in the Lord, and whose hope the Lord is." Jer.17:7.

In what may the child of God abound?

"Now the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in *believing*, that ye may *abound in hope*, through the power of the Holy Ghost." Rom. 15:13.

In what may he rejoice?

"By whom also we have access by faith into this grace wherein we stand, and rejoice *in hope* of the glory of God." Rom.5:2.

When the love of God fills the heart, what is the result?

"And hope *maketh not ashamed*, because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us." Rom. 5:5.

In the time of trouble, who will be the hope of the righteous?

"The Lord also shall roar out of Zion, and utter His voice from Jerusalem, and the heavens and the earth shall shake: *but the Lord will be the hope of His people*, and the strength of the children of Israel." Joel 3:16.

What inspiring words are spoken to such as hope in God?

"Be of good courage, and He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that hope in the Lord." Ps. 31:24.

What has the resurrection of Jesus Christ wrought for us?

"Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to His abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto *a lively hope* by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead." 1 Peter 1:3.

How long should the Christian's hope endure?

"And we desire that everyone of you do show the same diligence to the full assurance of hope *unto the end*." Heb. 6:11.

What end is referred to?

"Wherefore gird up the loins of your mind, be sober, and hope to the end for the grace that is to be brought unto you *at the revelation of Jesus Christ*." 1 Peter 1:13.

Chapter 16

Repentance

To whom is repentance to be preached?

"And that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in His name among all nations." Luke 24:47.

Who are called to repentance?

"I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." Luke 5:32.

How is one to know he is a sinner? "By the law is the knowledge of sin." Rom 3:20.

Is this a universal rule?

"We have before proved both Jews and Gentiles, that they are all under sin." Rom. 3:9.

To what is the transgressor of the law subject?

"Let no man deceive you with vain words; for because of these things cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience." Eph. 5:6.

What is it that awakens the soul to a knowledge of its condition before the law?

"When He [the Comforter] is come, He will reprove the world of sin." John 16:8.

What will be the inquiry of those who are thus convicted?

"Men and brethren, what shall we do?" Acts 2:37.

What reply should be returned to this inquiry?

"Repent, and be baptized everyone of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins." Acts 2:38. "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." Acts 16:31.

How will the convicted sinner be constrained to act?

"I will declare mine iniquity; I will be sorry for my sin." Ps. 38:18.

What will godly sorrow work?

"For godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation." 2 Cor. 7:10.

NOTE.-Repentance is the effect of godly sorrow, not the cause.

What will any other kind of sorrow do?

"The sorrow of the world worketh death." 2 Cor. 7:10.

NOTE.-The sorrow of the world is the result of carnal considerations, and the sinner regrets more that the sin is exposed, than that the evil was committed.

What does true repentance involve?

"Cast away from you *all your transgressions*, whereby ye have transgressed; and make you a new heart and a new spirit: for why will ye die?" Eze. 18:31.

After repentance, how should one live?

"What shall we say then? Shall we continue in sin, that grace may abound? *God forbid. How shall we that are dead to sin, live any longer therein?*" Rom. 6:1, 2.

Whose servant is he that committeth sin?

"He that committeth sin is of the Devil." 1 John 3:8.

How does God regard the truly penitent?

"To this man will I look, even to him that is poor and of a contrite spirit, and trembleth at My word." Isa. 66:2.

What promise is made to those who confess their sins?

"If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to *forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.*" 1 John 1:9.

NOTE. Every known sin must be confessed to Christ, in order to secure the blessing of a full salvation.

By what are we cleansed from sin?

"*The blood of Jesus Christ His Son* cleanseth us from all sin." 1 John 1:7.

Toward whom are we to repent?

"Repentance toward God." Acts 20:21.

Toward whom must we exercise faith?

"And faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ." Acts 20:21.

NOTE.-Repentance should be exercised "toward God," because men have sinned against God by transgressing His holy law (1 John 3:4; 7:7-12). Faith should be exercised "toward our Lord Jesus Christ," because it is to that divine and ever-blessed Being that the sinner should look for salvation (Acts 4:12). It is when the sinner, with the eye of faith, views Jesus, through infinite love, and at an infinite sacrifice, opening

up for him the way of salvation, that his heart is touched with the thought of how criminal a thing sin is, and that (if he yields to the strivings and entreaties of the Holy Spirit, exercising faith in the crucified) he is enabled to repent of his sins, and to apply to himself the merits of "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world" (John 1:29). Man needs grace and power superhuman and divine to repent unto salvation. And how is this grace and this power secured? By faith in Him who says, "Without Me ye can do nothing" (John 10:5). Saving faith must therefore be exercised in true repentance. Indeed, it is through saving faith that genuine repentance is effected. Consequently when the Holy Spirit, by means of the conjunction "and," adds "faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ" to "repentance toward God, we are not to understand that men must wait until they have repented before exercising saving faith in Christ, never to be converted, and to be lost at last. If we keep faith ahead and in lively exercise, we shall know by blessed experience what are genuine repentance and genuine conversion, and shall "bring forth fruits meet for repentance (Matt. 3:8); but if we shut ourselves up to our own efforts and to our own works, faith, repentance, and conversion will be lacking, and instead of bringing forth fruits meet for repentance, we shall bring forth fruits from a heart that has not received the touch and mold of converting grace-fruits that will bear the marks of rebellion against God, and against His righteous ways. While it is true that those who do not repent of their sins cannot, scripturally, expect to be saved by faith in Christ, it is also true that it is by the same faith by which men repent that they claim and receive pardon, deliverance from sin, justification, the spirit of adoption, and cherish the hope of final salvation.

How will one show that he has truly repented?

"Bring forth therefore fruits meet for repentance [margin, *answerable to amendment of life*]." Matt. 3:8.

Chapter 17

Confession

Is there a promise for those who confess their sins?

"If we confess our sins, *He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins*, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." 1 John 1:9.

To whom besides the Lord should one confess his sins?

"Confess your faults *one to another*, and pray one for another, that ye may be healed. The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." James 5:16.

NOTE. All sins should be confessed to God, because the very smallest is a grievance to Him; but only those sins should be confessed to a fellow-man that have directly injured him. A sin that is against God only, should be confessed only to Him, and man has no claim to a confession in such cases.

If one tries to cover up a sin, and will not properly confess it, what effect will such a course have on the delinquent?

"He that covereth his sins *shall not prosper*; but whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy." Prov. 28:13.

NOTE.-He may outwardly appear to prosper, but spiritually he will not.

Is it possible to hide a sin from God?

"Be sure your sin will find you out." Num. 32:23. "Thou hast set our iniquities before thee, our secret sins in the light of Thy countenance." Ps. 90:8.

How did David feel before he confessed his sins?

"When I kept silence, my bones waxed old through my roaring all the day long, For day and night thy hand was heavy upon me: my moisture is turned into the drought of summer." Ps. 32:3, 4.

What came to him after confession?

"I acknowledged my sin unto Thee, and mine iniquity have I not hid. I said, I will confess my transgressions unto the Lord; and *Thou forgavest the iniquity of my sin.*" Ps. 32:5.

Who is the advocate of the sinner?

"If any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, *Jesus Christ the righteous.*" 1 John 2:1.

NOTE.-It follows that if one is an advocate for another, the advocate must know all the case of the one for whom he is to plead. If any omission is made in stating the case in all its details, how can the advocate plead for such?

How fully did Israel confess to Samuel when they wished him to intercede before God in their behalf?

"And all the people said unto Samuel, Pray for thy servants unto the Lord thy God, that we die not; for *we have added unto all our sins this evil, to ask us a king.*" 1 Sam. 12:19.

NOTE.-Probably Samuel knew before that they had committed that particular wrong; but he wanted them to feel it before he could really intercede in their behalf. Even so the Lord wishes all now to specify their wrongs, that He may know they have a genuine sorrow for each one committed.

What are we to expect when we confess our sins?

"*Have mercy upon me, O God, according to thy loving-kindness: according unto the multitude of thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions.*" Ps. 51:1.

Will there be a time when every one will confess to God?

"For it is written, As I live, saith the Lord, every knee shall bow to Me, and *every tongue shall confess to God.* So then everyone of us shall give account of himself to God." Rom. 14:11, 12.

NOTE.-The confessions here spoken of are those which will be made in the judgment. If any one has refused to acknowledge his sins before, affirming that he could not see them, he will then see them just as the record has them marked. He will confess his sins when it is too late to obtain forgiveness for them. It is far better to acknowledge our faults now, and with the help of God put them away, while there is hope of salvation.

Chapter 18

Conversion

What is necessary to salvation?

"And said, Verily I say unto you, *Except ye be converted,* and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven." Matt. 18:3.

What is the general sense of the word "conversion?"

"A turning or change from one state to another." Webster.

NOTE.-Water is converted, or changed, into ice; forests and rough places are converted, or changed, into fruitful fields and pleasant habitations; and man, perverted by sin, must be converted, or changed from a state of sin to one of holiness, to be saved at last in the kingdom of God.

What two steps are necessary to make this change?

"And have taught you publicly, and from house to house, testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks *repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ.*" Acts 20:20-21.

Of what is it necessary to repent?

"Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out." Acts 3:19.

What is sin?

"Whosoever committeth sin, transgresseth also the law; for sin is the transgression of the law." 1 John 3:4.

What law does one transgress when he sins?

"But if ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are convinced of the law as transgressors." "For He that said [margin, *that law which said*], Do not commit adultery, said also, Do not kill. Now if thou commit no adultery, yet if thou kill, *thou art become a transgressor of the law.*" James 2:9-11.

What part does the law act in repentance?

"Therefore by the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified in His sight; for *by the law is the knowledge of sin.*" Rom. 3:20.

When Paul was converted, what first brought conviction to him?

"I had not known sin, but by the law; for *I had not known lust, except the law had said*, Thou shalt not covet." Rom. 7:7.

What more than conviction is necessary to true repentance?

"For godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation not to be repented of; but the sorrow of the world worketh death." 2 Cor. 7:10.

What does repentance involve?

"*Repent, and turn yourselves from all your transgressions*; so iniquity shall not be your ruin. Cast away from you all your transgressions, whereby ye have transgressed; and make you a new heart and a new spirit." Eze. 18:30, 31.

What does repentance further require?

"Seek ye the Lord while He may be found, *call ye upon Him while He is near. Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts*; and let him return unto the Lord, and He will have mercy upon him." Isa. 55:6, 7.

How will genuine repentance be shown?

"Bring forth therefore fruits meet for repentance [margin, *answerable to amendment of life*]." Matt. 3:8.

What besides repentance is required in conversion?

"Repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ." Acts 20:21.

Who is Christ, that one should believe in Him?

"For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." John 3:16.

What has Christ done for us that we should be saved through Him?

"Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures." 1 Cor. 15:3.

In order for one to be cleansed from sin, what is required of Him?

"But if we walk in the light, as He is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin. If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us. If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." 1 John 1:7-9.

What should be one's relation to sin after repentance?

"What shall we say then? Shall we continue in sin, that grace may abound? God forbid. How shall we, that are dead to sin, live any longer therein?" Rom. 6:1, 2.

How does one become dead to sin?

"Knowing this, that our old man is crucified with Him, that the body of sin might be destroyed, that henceforth we should not serve sin." Rom. 6:6.

What is done with the "old man" after he dies?

"Therefore we are buried with Him by baptism into death; that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life." Rom. 6:4.

When truly converted, what does everyone receive?

"Repent, and be baptized everyone of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." Acts 2:38.

NOTE. Therefore every real conversion is a miracle of divine grace.

Can anyone be a Christian without having the Spirit of Christ?

"Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of His." Rom. 8:9.

What precious relation is sustained when one has the Holy Spirit?

"For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God." Rom. 8:14.

Can it be known when this relation exists?

"*The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God.*" Rom. 8:16.

When one thus stands complete in Christ, what is he?

"Therefore if any man be in Christ, *he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new.*" 2 Cor. 5:17.

Of what character are the "old things" which are to be put off?

"But now ye also put off all these: anger, wrath, malice, blasphemy, filthy communication out of your mouth. Lie not one to another, seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds." Col. 3:8, 9.

What will the new man acquire?

"Put on therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, bowels of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, long-suffering: forbearing one another, and forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel against any: even as Christ forgave you, so also do ye. And above all these things put on charity, which is the bond of perfectness." Col. 3:12-14.

Where will the affections then be found?

"If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God. Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth." Col. 3:1, 2.

Having done all this, what will be the final result?

"For ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God. *When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with Him in glory.*" Col. 3:3, 4.

Chapter 19

The New Birth

What is the natural condition of the human family?

"For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God." Rom. 3:23. See Eph. 2:1-3.

Who alone will be permitted to see God?

"Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God." Matt. 5:8.

Can man by his own exertions change his condition?

"Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? *then may ye also do good, that are accustomed to do evil.*" Jer. 13:23.

How, then, can one be brought to God?

"For Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, *that He might bring us to God.*" 1 Peter 3:18.

What progress can one make in coming to God without the help of Christ?

"I am the vine, ye are the branches: He that abideth in Me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit: *for without Me ye can do nothing.*" John 15:5.

When one is "in Christ," what has he become?

"Therefore if any man be in Christ, *he is a new creature:* old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new." 2 Cor. 5:17.

What must take place before one can become a "new creature?"

"For I was alive without the law once: but when the commandment came, sin revived, and I died." Rom. 7:9.

Unto what had Paul died?

"How shall *we, that are dead to sin*, live any longer therein?" Rom. 6:2.

By what did sin slay Paul?

"For sin, taking occasion *by the commandment, deceived me, and by it slew me.*" Rom. 7:11.

Then what gives sin its strength to kill?

"The sting of death is sin; and the strength of sin is the law." 1 Cor. 15:56.

By what forcible words did the Saviour show the importance of the new birth, or conversion?

"Jesus answered and said unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, *Except a man be born again*, he cannot see the kingdom of God." John 3:3.

By what means is the second birth effected?

"Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God, *which liveth and abideth forever.*" "*Seeing ye have purified your souls in obeying the truth through the Spirit unto unfeigned love of the brethren, see that ye love one another with a pure heart fervently.*" 1 Peter 1:23, 22.

Can we fully understand this process?

"The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth: *so is everyone that is born of the Spirit.*" John 3:8.

Can one be born of the Spirit, and still do the works of the flesh?

"That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit." John 3:6 (Rom. 8:5).

NOTE.-That is, if one has been born of the flesh only, he is fleshly, or carnal, in his habits. The two words, carnal and fleshly, are derived from the same original word, and are used interchangeably in the New Testament (Rom. 8:5-9). If, on the other hand, he has been born of the Spirit, he is spiritual.

Do these two conditions harmonize?

"For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh: and *these are contrary the one to the other*: so that ye cannot do the things that ye would." Gal. 5:17.

What are the works of the flesh?

"Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these: Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revelings, and such like." Gal. 5:19-21.

What are the works of the Spirit?

"But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." Gal. 5:22-23.

When a man has been "born again," what will he do?

"If ye know that He is righteous, ye know that *everyone that doeth righteousness is born of Him.*" 1 John 2:29.

What is righteousness?

"My tongue shall speak of Thy word: for all Thy commandments are righteousness." Ps. 119:172.

How, then, will he that is born of God regard sin?

"Whereof ye are now ashamed? for the end of those things is death." (Rom. 6:21). "Abhor that which is evil; cleave to that which is good." (Rom. 12:9). "Wherefore laying aside all malice, and all guile, and hypocrisies, and envies, and all evil speakings. As newborn babes, desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may grow thereby." (1 Peter 2:1, 2). He that is born of God and that retains the wonderful change which has been wrought in him, will conform to all such scriptures, earnestly striving to advance in the way of holiness.

How did Paul obtain deliverance from the law of sin at conversion?

"For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death." Rom. 8:2.

NOTE.-The "law of sin and death" is man's unrenewed nature, the carnal mind, ever impelling him to sin and transgression. The "law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus," which frees us from this law of sin, is the new nature given us by Christ, which leads us to turn away from sin, and to overcome it. The great moral law of God stands as the test of character in both conditions. In the one case it condemns him; in the other it does not.

When thus made free from the law of sin and death, in what condition is an individual?

"There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit." Rom. 8:1.

To what kind of life does the new birth raise one?

"Likewise reckon ye also yourselves to be dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord." Rom. 6:11.

If really born of God, what will one manifest?

"Beloved, let us love one another: for love is of God; and everyone that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God." 1 John 4:7.

What victory is gained by those who are born again?

"For whatsoever is born of God overcometh the world: and this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." 1 John 5:4.

Chapter 20

Baptism

What commission did Christ give to His disciples?

"Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Matt. 28:19.

Before one is baptized, what is it necessary for him to do?

"Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized everyone of you." Acts 2:38.

Toward whom must men repent?

"Testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ." Acts 20:21.

Why should one repent toward God?

"For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God." Rom. 3:23.

What effect does the law have upon sinners in conversion?

"For I was alive without the law once: but when the commandment came, sin revived, and I died." Rom. 7:9.

Why is it necessary for one to die in the sense here represented?

"Knowing this, that our old man is crucified with Him, that the body of sin might be destroyed, that henceforth we should not serve sin." Rom. 6:6.

If one thus dies, how is he to live again?

"Now if we be dead with Christ, we believe that we shall also live with Him." Rom. 6:8.

If one is dead with Christ, what should be done with him?

"Therefore *we are buried with Him by baptism into death*: that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we should walk in newness of life." Rom. 6:4.

NOTE.-"This passage cannot be understood unless it be borne in mind that the primitive baptism was by immersion."-Conybeare and Howson's Life of Paul, on Rom. 6:4, page 587, people's edition.

How is one to be buried in baptism?

"For if we have been planted together *in the likeness of His death*, we shall be also in the likeness of His resurrection." Rom. 6:5.

For what purpose is one baptized?

"Buried with Him in baptism, wherein also ye are risen with Him through the faith of the operation of God, who hath raised Him from the dead." Col. 2:12.

NOTE.-The principal object of the ordinance of baptism, then, is to show the faith of the recipient in the operation of God in raising Christ from the dead. After repenting of his transgressions of God's law, one must believe that although Christ died for sin, He was again made alive, to plead in the sinner's behalf. Then the ordinance of baptism is received to show to others

that the candidate really believes in what is claimed to be necessary-the burial and resurrection of Christ. The ordinance also shows one's faith in the resurrection of all the dead, based on the resurrection of Christ.

When baptized into Christ, what does one put on?

"For as many of you as have been baptized into Christ *have put on Christ.*" Gal. 3:27.

NOTE.-That is, they have acknowledged Him in a public way. One may have espoused Christ before his baptism; but the act of baptism is the public ceremony which witnesses to all that the candidate has put on Christ. After that he will be regarded in a different light than before. He will have all the privileges of the Lord's house, by virtue of his public action, because his act has shown his faith, and his union with Christ.

What question did the eunuch ask after Philip had preached unto him Jesus?

"And as they went on their way, they came unto a certain water: and the eunuch said, See, here is water; *what doth hinder me to be baptized?*" Acts 8:36.

What reply did Philip make?

"And Philip said, *If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest.*" Acts 8:37.

In administering the ordinance, where did Philip take the candidate?

"And they went *down both into the water*, both Philip and the eunuch; and he baptized him." Acts 8:38.

NOTE.-"It is needless to add that baptism was (unless in exceptional cases) administered by immersion, the convert being plunged beneath the surface of the water to represent his death to the life of sin, and then raised from this momentary burial to represent his resurrection to the life of righteousness. It must be a subject of regret that the general discontinuance of this original form of baptism (though perhaps necessary in our northern climates) has rendered obscure to popular apprehension some very important passages of Scripture."-Conybeare and Howson's Life of Paul, pages 401-402, people's edition.

The names appended to the foregoing note are those of eminent clergymen of the Church of England. Such an admission from this source, should carry some weight in favor of immersion, though we do not consider the "discontinuance of this original form of baptism," necessary even "in our northern climates."

How many modes of baptism are recognized in the Bible?

"One Lord, one faith, *one baptism.*" Eph. 4:5.

How many were added to the church on the day of Pentecost?

"Then they that gladly received his word were baptized: and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls." Acts 2:41.

How many disciples were together on that occasion to engage in the work?

"And in those days Peter stood up in the midst of the disciples, and said (the number of names together were about a hundred and twenty)." Acts 1:15.

NOTE. -Should the query arise, how so many as three thousand could be immersed in one day, it may be met by the fact that so large a number were present to administer the ordinance. Had only one half, of those present (sixty) engaged in the work of baptizing, each would have been obliged to immerse but fifty persons to make up the number, which would have occupied only about an hour's time.

Should one wait long after conversion before being baptized?

"And now why tarriest thou? Arise, and be baptized, and wash away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord." Acts 22:16.

What is necessary before baptism?

"*He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved,*. but he that believeth not shall be damned." Mark 16:16.

NOTE.-Then one must be able to believe before he can be a subject for baptism. This would exclude infants.

After the release of Paul and Silas from jail, how many of the jailer's family submitted to baptism?

"And he took them the same hour of the night, and washed their stripes, and was baptized, he and all his, straightway." Acts 16:33.

To how many of them had Paul and Silas preached?

"And they spake unto him the word of the Lord, and to all that were in his house." Acts 16:32.

How many of them believed the truth that was preached?

"And when he had brought them into his house, he set meat before them, and rejoiced, believing in God with all his house." Acts 16:34.

NOTE.-There were, then, none in the jailer's household too young to have the gospel preached to them, and to believe the message of truth prior to their baptism.

After baptism, what should one do?

"If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God." Col. 3:1.

NOTE.-There can be only one way to determine whether or not one has done wrong, and that is by some revealed rule of duty. Had Satan and the angels violated no law, there could have been no wrath manifested toward them, from the fact that they would have remained in harmony with God's revealed will. Sin is the same in all ages. What is wrong now, was wrong then and visa versa. It would be as wrong in the eternal ages to come, to go contrary to the revealed word of God, as it is now.

By what does one gain a knowledge of sin?

"*I had not known sin, but by the law:* for I had not known lust, except the law had said, Thou shalt not covet." Rom. 7:7.

What brought death into the world?

"Wherefore, as *by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin;* and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned." Rom. 5:12.

NOTE.-If it is the law that works wrath, and that was visited upon man from the first because of the course of Adam, it certainly follows that the law was present to enforce the penalty.

Did death reign all the time between Adam and Moses?

"For until the law, sin was in the world: but sin is not imputed when there is no law. Nevertheless *death reigned from Adam to Moses.*" Rom. 5:13, 14.

NOTE.-That is to say, until the law was spoken on Sinai, sin was in the world. Then to enforce his point, the apostle says: "Sin is not imputed when there is no law." But was sin imputed back there? He has said in the previous verse that death came in consequence of sin. Then sin was set to the account of those

people, which proves the existence of the law at that time.

Chapter 21

Reconciled to God

What does Paul say of the carnal mind?

"The carnal mind *is enmity against God...*" Rom. 8:7.

Why is the carnal mind enmity?

"*For it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be.*" Rom. 8:7.

Can one please God while he is carnally minded?

"So then they that are in the flesh cannot please God." Rom. 8:8.

What will those receive who remain in that state?

"For to be carnally minded is death." Rom. 8:6.

NOTE.-Since the "wages of sin is death" (Rom. 6:23), and sin is the transgression of the law" (1 John 3:4), it follows that to be carnally minded is death, it is also sin, or a violation of God's law.

In what way may this condition be changed?

"We pray you in Christ's stead, *be ye reconciled to God.*" 2 Cor. 5:20.

How was this reconciliation brought about in the case of the wicked Ninevites, when Jonah prophesied their destruction?

The king of Nineveh said, "Let man and beast be covered with sackcloth, and cry mightily unto God: yea, *let them turn everyone from his evil way*, and from the violence that is in their hand." "And God saw their works, that they turned from their evil way; and God repented of the evil, that He had said that He would do unto them; and He did it not." Jonah 3:8, 10.

Are repentance and confession still essential to reconciliation?

"Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out." Acts. 3:19. "If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." 1 John 1:9.

Is this work effected independently of the sinner's action?

"For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that *whosoever believeth in Him should not perish*, but have everlasting life." John 3:16. "For if when we were enemies, *we were reconciled to God by the death of His Son*, much more, being reconciled, we shall be saved by His life." Rom. 5:10.

How is the carnal mind destroyed?

"Knowing this, that *our old man is crucified with Him*, that the body of sin might be destroyed, that henceforth we I should not serve sin." Rom. 6:6.

When the work on the part of the sinner has been thoroughly done, how complete will be the change in him?

"Therefore if any man be in Christ, *he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new.*" 2 Cor. 5:17.

How may we know whether or not one has experienced this change?

"Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them." Matt. 7:20.

If one has a spiritual mind, what fruit will he bear?

"The fruit of the Spirit is *love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance.*" Gal. 5:22, 23.

What is the first result of justification?

"Therefore being justified by faith, *we have peace with God* through our Lord Jesus Christ." Rom. 5:1.

How complete is the justification of that person who becomes reconciled to God?

"But if we walk in the light, as He is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ His Son *cleanseth us from all sin.*" 1 John 1:7.

When thus reconciled to God, how will the individual stand?

"There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit." Rom. 8:1.

Chapter 22

God's Willingness to Forgive

In what way has God dealt with penitent sinners?

"He hath not dealt with us after our sins; nor rewarded us according to our iniquities." Ps.103:10.

Why has He dealt thus with men?

"For as the heaven is high above the earth, *so great is His mercy toward them that fear Him.*" Ps. 103: 11.

What is God ready to do for all who call upon Him?

"For thou, Lord, art good, and *ready to forgive*; and plenteous in mercy unto all them that call upon thee." Ps. 86:5.

When Abraham asked God to spare Sodom if He should find ten righteous persons therein, what did the Lord say?

"And he said, Oh let not the Lord be angry, and I will speak yet but this once: Peradventure ten shall be found there. And He said, *I will not destroy it for ten's sake.*" Gen. 18:32.

What prayer did Moses offer in behalf of Israel?

"*Pardon, I beseech Thee, the iniquity of this people* according unto the greatness of Thy mercy, and as Thou hast forgiven this people, from Egypt even until now." Num.

14:19.

What reply did the Lord immediately make?

"And the Lord said, I have pardoned according to Thy word." Num. 14:20.

When David confessed his great sin, what did God do for him?

"I acknowledged my sin unto Thee, and mine iniquity have I not hid. I said, I will confess my transgressions unto the Lord; *and Thou forgavest the iniquity of my sin.*" Ps. 32:5.

Does the lord forgive sins when they are confessed to Him?

"If we confess our sins, *He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins*, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." 1 John 1:9.

How full is the Lord's forgiveness, when one fulfills the conditions?

"Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts: and let him return unto the Lord, and He will have mercy upon him; and to our God, *for He will abundantly pardon.*" Isa. 55:7.

In what special manner has God shown His willingness to forgive the sinner?

"But God commendeth His love toward us, in that, *while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us.*" Rom. 5:8.

What does this wonderful manifestation on the part of God, vouchsafe to us?

"He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with Him also *freely give us all things?*" Rom. 8:32.

Why has such full provision been made?

"The Lord is not slack concerning His promise, as some men count slackness; but is long-suffering to us-ward, *not willing that any should perish*, but that all should come to repentance." 2 Peter 3:9.

When the prodigal son, in the parable, repented and turned toward home, what did his father do?

"And he arose, and came to his father. But when he was yet a great way off, *his father saw him, and had compassion, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him.*" Luke 15:20.

Upon the son's asking to be made only a hired servant, what order was issued in behalf of the penitent one?

"But the father said to his servants, Bring forth the best robe, and put it on him; and put a ring on his hand, and shoes on his feet: and bring hither the fatted calf, and kill it; and let us eat, and be merry: For this my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found. And they began to be merry." Luke 15:22-24.

Is God willing to do for His children as earthly parents are for theirs?

"If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children: *how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him?*" Luke 11:13.

How many receive forgiveness from God?

"Everyone that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened." Matt. 7:8.

Does the Lord forget the cries of those who call upon Him?

"Can a woman forget her sucking child?... Yea, they may forget, yet *will I not forget thee.*" Isa. 49:15.

Chapter 23

Evidences of Acceptance with God

Who are accepted of God?

"In every nation *he that feareth Him, and worketh righteousness,* is accepted with Him." Acts 10:35. "*If thou doest well,* shalt thou not be accepted?" Gen. 4:7.

Since by nature man cannot "work righteousness," the carnal mind being "enmity against God" (Rom. 8:7), what transformation is necessary?

"*Being born again,* not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, *by the word of God.*" 1 Peter 1:23. "*If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature.*" 2 Cor. 5:17.

By what agency is the new birth produced?

"That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and *that which is born of the Spirit* is spirit." John 3:6. "*It is the Spirit* that quickeneth." John 6:63. "*If any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is not of His.*" Rom. 8:9.

How precious is forgiveness to the burdened soul at conversion! Is this rich boon conferred as a thing that is due, or as a pure act of grace or unmerited favor?

"In whom we have redemption through His blood, the *forgiveness of sins,* according to the riches of His grace." Eph. 1:7. "*Father, I have sinned against heaven, and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son.*" Luke 15:18, 19.

NOTE.-This is true of justification (Rom. 4:1-5) and of every blessing that comes to us through faith. Even faith as a mental action does not merit anything: all the merit is in Christ, whom we receive by faith.

What relation exists between God and believers?

"I will be their God, and they shall be My people." "And will be a *Father unto you, and ye shall be My sons and daughters,* saith the Lord Almighty." 2 Cor. 6:16, 18, 10, to.

Can such relation exist and one not be conscious of it?

"Even the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth Him not, neither knoweth Him; but *ye know Him: for He dwelleth with you,* and shall be in you." John 14:17. "*The Spirit itself beareth witness* with our spirit, that we are the children of God." Rom. 8:16. "*Hereby know we* that we dwell in Him, and He in us, *because He hath given us of His Spirit.*" 1 John 4:13.

What does the knowledge of our acceptance with God bring?

"Therefore being justified by faith, *we have peace with God* through our Lord Jesus Christ." Rom. 5:1.

Of what nature is the peace of the believer?

"Peace I leave with you, My peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you." John 14:27.

Will those who have this peace be free from tribulation?

"In the world *ye shall have tribulation*: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." John 16:33.

What will be one of the delights of the converted man?

"*For I delight in the law of God* after the inward man." Rom. 7:22. "His delight is in the law of the Lord." Ps. 1:2.

How may true believers be identified?

"*By their fruits ye shall know them*. Not everyone that saith unto Me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of My Father which is in heaven." Matt. 7:20, 21.

What is the fruit of the Spirit?

"The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." Gal. 5:22, 23.

Can one bear this fruit of himself?

"As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine; *no more can ye, except ye abide in Me*." John 15:4.

What was the experience of the two disciples who talked with Jesus on the way to Emmaus?

"And they said one to another, *Did not our heart burn within us*, while He talked with us by the way, and while He opened to us the Scriptures?" Luke 24:32.

What blessed experience may all have?

"*If any man hear My voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with Me*." Rev. 3:20. "And the *peace of God*, which passeth all understanding, *shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus*." Phil. 4:7.

Chapter 24

Justification by Faith

According to God's standard of judgment, how many can be justified?

"And enter not into judgment with thy servant: for in thy sight shall *no man living be justified*." Ps. 143:2.

NOTE. Justify.-"To prove or show to be just, or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty; to defend or maintain; to vindicate as right; to warrant." "To pronounce free from guilt or blame; to absolve; to clear."-Webster.

How may one become justified?

"By his knowledge *shall My righteous servant justify many; for he shall bear their iniquities.*" Isa. 53:11.

By whom and by what are men justified?

"For all have sinned, and *come short of the glory of God*, being justified freely by *His grace* through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus." Rom. 3:23, 24.

Why cannot men be justified by the deeds of the law?

"For by the law is the knowledge of sin." Rom. 3:20.

NOTE.-Not only is fellowship with our brethren here implied, but, as intimated in previous verses, with God and with Christ.

There is evidently an allusion to 1 John 1:3, and their fellowship with God the Father and His Son Jesus Christ is expressed, so here it lies in the background, but need not be supplied. De Wette's remark is most true; Christian communion is then only real, when it is communion with God."-Dean Alford.

Can the unrighteous be saved?

"Know ye not that the unrighteous *shall not inherit the kingdom of God?*" 1 Cor. 6:9.

Through whose righteousness is remission of sins obtained?

"Being justified freely by His grace through the redemption that is in *Christ Jesus*, whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation through faith in His blood, to declare His righteousness for the remission of sins that are past, through the forbearance of God." Rom. 3:24, 25.

For what was Christ made sin?

"For He hath made Him to be sin for us, who knew no sin; *that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him.*" 2 Cor. 5:21.

Then what may we call the Saviour?

"And this is His name whereby He shall be called, *The Lord Our Righteousness.*" Jer. 23:6.

On what condition may we obtain this righteousness and justification?

"To declare, I say, at this time His righteousness: that He might be just, and the *justifier of him which believeth in Jesus.*" Rom.3:26.

Who may obtain this imputed righteousness?

"Even the *righteousness of God* which is by faith of Jesus Christ *unto all and upon all them that believe:* for there is no difference." Rom. 3:22.

Sin is the transgression of God's law (1 John 3:4), and by this law is the knowledge of sin. (Rom. 3:20). Can one, while persisting in sin, expect justification?

"But if, while we seek to be justified by Christ, we ourselves also are found sinners, *is therefore Christ the minister of sin? God forbid.*" Gal. 2:17.

In order to have one's sins forgiven, and his unrighteousness cleansed away, what is necessary?

"If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." 1 John 1:9.

Can one be purified without obedience?

"And put no difference between us and them, purifying their hearts by faith." Acts 15:9. "Seeing ye have purified your souls in *obeying the truth*,... see that ye love one another with a pure heart fervently." 1 Pet. 1:22.

Does the fact that we are justified, or made righteous, by faith, release us from obligation to keep God's law?

"Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid: yea, *we establish the law*." Rom. 3:31.

What is faith?

"Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, *the evidence of things not seen*." Heb. 11:1.

When one does this, and is in perfect accord with all of God's commandments, what may he then have?

"Therefore being justified by faith, *we have peace with God* through our Lord Jesus Christ." Rom. 5:1.

In what way may we hold our justification and fellowship with God?

"But if *we walk in the light, as He is in the light*, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin." 1 John 1:7.

How great will be the peace of mind enjoyed by those who have this experience?

"And the peace of God, *which passeth all understanding*, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus." Phil. 4:7.

What will be a prominent characteristic of those who wait for the return of their Lord from heaven?

"For yet a little while, and He that shall come will come, and will not tarry. *Now the just shall live by faith*: but if any man draw back, My soul shall have no pleasure in him." Heb. 10:37, 38.

What will accompany the faith of Jesus?

"Here is the patience of the saints: here are *they that keep the commandments of God*, and the faith of Jesus." Rev 14:12.

Chapter 25

Results of Disobedience

What has man's redemption from sin cost?

"For God so loved the world, that *He gave His only begotten Son*, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." John 3:16. (See also Heb.

5:7-9.)

How great was this love?

"For scarcely for a righteous man will one die; yet peradventure for a good man some would even dare to die. But God commendeth His love toward us, in that, *while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us.*" Rom. 5:7, 8 (Jer. 31:3).

In return, what does God require of us?

"And he answering said, *Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind.*" Luke 10:27. (Deut. 6:5).

What is the love of God?

"For this is the love of God, *that we keep His commandments.*" 1 John 5:3.

Does the Lord compel obedience?

"And the Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And *whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely.*" Rev. 22:17 (Joshua 24:15).

Why does He ask obedience?

"O that thou hadst hearkened to My commandments! then had *thy peace been as a river and thy righteousness as the waves of the sea.*" Isa. 48:18. (Isa. 1:19, 20) (John 15:10).

What did God forbid those to do who assisted in removing the sanctuary from place to place?

"And when Aaron and his sons have made an end of covering the sanctuary, and all the vessels of the sanctuary, as the camp is to set forward; after that, the sons of Kohath shall come to bear it: but *they shall not touch any holy thing, lest they die.*" Num. 4:15.

When David designed to remove the ark of the covenant from Gibeah to Jerusalem, how did he propose to do it?

"And *they set the ark of God upon a new cart, and brought it out of the house of Abinadab that was in Gibeah; and Uzzah and Ahio, the sons of Abinadab, drove the new cart.*" 2 Sam. 6:3.

NOTE.-This was the first wrong step in the matter. God had specified that the ark should always be borne on the shoulders of men. Num. 7:9; 1 Chron. 15:15. "Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil."-Eccl. 8:11.

What was one of these men next emboldened to do?

"And when they came to Nachon's threshing floor, *Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God and took hold of it; for the oxen shook it.*" 2 Sam 6:6.

How did the Lord regard this act?

"And the anger of the Lord was kindled against Uzzah; and *God smote him there for his error; and there he died by the ark of God.*" 2 Sam. 6:7.

What did Samuel say Saul had done in disobeying a plain command given him?

"And Samuel said unto Saul, I will not return with thee: for *thou hast rejected the word of the Lord*, and the Lord hath rejected thee from being king over Israel." 1 Sam. 15:26.

When the angels had put Lot and his family out of the doomed city of Sodom, what admonition did they give them?

"Escape for thy life; *look not behind thee*, neither stay thou in all the plain; escape to the mountain, lest thou be consumed." Gen.19:17.

When Lot's wife looked back, what became of her?

"But his wife looked back from behind him, and *she became a pillar of salt*." Gen. 19:26.

In referring to this, what warning does our Saviour give to all?

"Remember Lot's wife." Luke 17:32.

When evidently citing these cases, what solemn question does the apostle ask?

"For if the word spoken by angels was steadfast, and every transgression and disobedience received a just recompense of reward, *how shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation?*" Heb. 2:2, 3.

What does He say in another place of those who persist in willful sins?

"For if we sin willfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, *there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins*." Heb. 10:26.

How does the Saviour regard the worship of those who allow a tradition to take the place of one of God's commandments?

"But *in vain they do worship Me*, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men." Matt. 15:9.

Chapter 26

Consecration

By what act were Aaron and his sons set apart for the priesthood?

"And thou shalt anoint Aaron and his sons, and consecrate them, that they may minister unto Me in the priest's office." Ex. 30:30.

What are God's people now called?

"But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people." 1 Peter 2:9.

What were they before being a "chosen" people?

"Which in time past were not a people, but are now the people of God." 1 Peter 2:10.

Out of what were they called?

"That ye should show forth the praises of Him who hath *called you out of darkness*

into His marvelous light." 1 Peter 2:9.

For whom are the godly consecrated?

"But know that the Lord has set apart him that is godly for Himself." Ps. 4:3.

By what act does one publicly take on the Lord Jesus?

"For as many of you as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ." Gal. 3:27.

When one comes to Christ, what should he desire to do?

"Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. *Take My yoke upon you, and learn of Me*; for I am meek and lowly in heart." Matt. 11:28, 29.

If one would come to Christ to be a learner or disciple of Him, what must he be willing to give up?

"If any man come to me, and hate not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be My disciple." Luke 14:26.

How emphatic does the Saviour, then, make the conditions of one's discipleship?

"So likewise, *whosoever he be of you that forsaketh not all that he hath*, he cannot be My disciple." Luke 14:33.

What does he say the acceptance of Christ will cause in some cases?

"I am come to set a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother, and the daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law. *And a man's foes shall be they of his own household.*" Matt. 10:35, 36.

Why does all the world unite to hate the true Christian?

"If ye were of the world, the world would love his own: *but because ye are not of the world*, but I have chosen you out of the world, *therefore the world hateth you.*" John 15:19.

How closely does Christ unite His followers to Himself?

"*I am the vine, ye are the branches.* He that abideth in Me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit: for without Me ye can do nothing." John 15:5.

If one does not bear the same fruit as Christ, what may be a safe conclusion?

"If any man have not the Spirit of Christ, *he is none of His.*" Rom. 8:9.

But if one has the Spirit of Christ, what fruit will he bear?

"But the fruit of the Spirit is *love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance.*" Gal. 5:22, 23.

If one is really a consecrated learner of Christ, what mind will he have?

"Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." Phil. 2:5.

What was the mind of Christ?

"But made Himself of no reputation, and took upon Him the form of a servant,...

and being found in fashion as a man, *He humbled Himself, and became obedient unto death.*" Phil. 2:7, 8.

If one abides in Christ, how should he walk?

"He that saith he abideth in Him, *ought himself also so to walk, even as He walked.*"
1 John 2:6.

For what purpose have the promises of God been bestowed on the world?

"Whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises; *that by these ye might be partakers of the divine nature*, having escaped the corruption that is in the world through lust." 2 Peter 1:4.

Then what does one's body become?

"What? know ye not that your body *is the temple of the Holy Ghost* which is in you, which ye have of God?" 1 Cor. 6:19.

In that case, to whom does one belong, and what is he to do?

"*And ye are not your own*, for ye are bought with a price; *therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's.*" 1 Cor. 6:19, 20.

When thus given to God, what position will one occupy?

"Also I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? *Then said I, Here am I; send me.*" Isa. 6:8.

How does David express this willing frame of mind in the servant of God?

"Behold, as the eyes of servants look unto the hand of their masters, and as the eyes of a maiden unto the hand of her mistress; *so our eyes wait upon the Lord our God*, until that He have mercy upon us." Ps. 123:2.

Chapter 27

Bible Election

How earnestly should we seek for salvation?

"Wherefore... brethren, *give diligence to make your calling and election sure.*" 2 Peter 1:10.

How important is it that we persevere to the end?

"Behold, I come quickly: *hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crown.*" Revelation 3:11.

On what condition is the crown of life promised to us?

"*Be thou faithful unto death*, and I will give thee a crown of life." Revelation. 2:10.

How long ago did God and Christ determine that they would seek to save us?

"According as He hath chosen us *in Him [Christ] before the foundation of the world.*" Ephesians 1:4.

Who are those that will thus be saved?

"That we should be *holy* and *without blemish* before Him in love." Verse 4, R.V.

To what has God foreordained those who attain to this character?

"Having foreordained us *unto adoption as sons* through Jesus Christ unto Himself." Verse 5, R . V.

According to what does God call us?

"And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called *according to His purpose*." Romans 8:28.

In fulfillment of whose plan have we been predestined?

"Being predestinated *according to the purpose of Him who worketh all things after the counsel of His own will*." Ephesians 1:11.

Upon what condition is salvation offered to us?

"*Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ*, and thou shalt be saved." Acts 16:31.

For how long must we maintain our faith in and connection with God-in order to achieve this final salvation?

"*He that shall endure unto the end*, the same shall be saved." Matthew 24:13. (See James 1:12; Revelation 2:10.)

Can our names be written right now in heaven?

"But rejoice *that your names are written in heaven*." Luke 10:20. R.V .

Whose names only will be retained in those books?

"*He that overcometh*,... I will not blot out his name out of the book of life." Revelations 3:5.

What scripture is sometimes cited as evidence that God is arbitrary in His dealings with men?

"Therefore hath He mercy on whom He *will* have mercy, and whom He *will* He hardeneth." Romans 9:18.

But what other scripture explains those toward whom God "wills" to be merciful, or otherwise?

"With the *merciful* Thou wilt shew Thyself *merciful*; with an *upright* man Thou wilt shew Thyself *upright*; with the *pure* Thou wilt shew Thyself *pure*; and with the *froward* Thou wilt shew Thyself *froward*." Psalm 18:25, 26. (See also Isaiah 55:7.)

How many people does God desire to be saved?

"*Who will have all men to be saved*, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth." 1 Timothy 2:4.

What is our part in the work of salvation?

"*Choose* you this day whom ye will serve." Joshua 24:15. "If any man *willeth to do His will*, he shall know of the teaching." John 7:17, R . V. "*Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ*, and thou shalt be saved." Acts 16:31. "*Whosoever will*, let him take the water of life freely." Revelation 22:17.

Chapter 28

Bible Sanctification

Has God made known His will concerning the condition of His people?

"For this is the will of God, even your sanctification." 1 Thess. 4:3.

Can man accomplish this work for himself?

"I am the vine, ye are the branches. He that abideth in Me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit; for *without Me ye can do nothing.*" John 15:5.

Through what medium is this change wrought?

"And for their sakes I sanctify Myself, that they also might be sanctified *through the truth.*" John 17:19.

In order to enjoy sanctification, what attitude must one assume toward the truth?

"God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation, through sanctification of the Spirit and *belief of the truth.*" 2 Thess. 2:13.

But is a simple acknowledgment of God's requirements enough to secure this desirable boon?

"Elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, through sanctification of the Spirit, *unto obedience* and sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ." 1 Peter 1:2.

What change is necessary to make us branches of the Vine?

"Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a *new creature*: old things are passed away; behold, *all things are become new.*" 2 Cor. 5:17.

Then how much of the individual is affected by sanctification?

"And the very God of peace *sanctify you wholly*: and I pray God your *whole spirit and soul and body* be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." 1 Thess. 5:23.

Before we can enjoy this great honor, what must we have?

"The fear of the Lord is the instruction of wisdom; and *before honor is humility.*" Prov. 15: 33.

When united to Christ, what is our duty?

"If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God. *Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth.*" Col. 3:1, 2.

Besides humility, what other grace is necessary?

"I therefore, the prisoner of the Lord, beseech you that ye walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called, with all lowliness and meekness." Eph. 4:1, 2.

In all things, what should be our mind?

"Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." Phil. 2:5.

Then what response can be sincerely made?

"Not My will, but thine, be done." Luke 22:42.

When in this attitude, what will God do for the petitioner?

"God heareth not sinners: but if any man be a worshiper of God, *and doeth His will, him He heareth.*" John 9:31.

In what words does the apostle express the same sentiment?

"And whatsoever we ask, we receive of Him, *because we keep His commandments, and do those things that are pleasing in His sight.*" 1 John 3:22.

What will the lord do for those who love Him sufficiently to keep His words?

"If a man love Me, he will keep My words: and My Father will love him, and we will come unto him, *and make our abode with him.*" John 14:23.

In what condition are those in whom Christ dwells?

"And if Christ be in you, *the body is dead* because of sin; but *the Spirit is life* because of righteousness." Rom. 8: 10. "All thy commandments are righteousness." Ps. 119:172. "And it shall be our righteousness, if we observe to do all these commandments before the Lord our God, as He hath commanded us." Deut.6:25.

How is this state of things brought about?

"And be *not conformed to this world*: but be ye transformed by the *renewing of your mind*, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect will of God." Rom. 12:2.

Then what will we be able to do?

"And whatsoever ye do *in word or deed*, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus." Col. 3:17.

To what extent must our deeds be done with reference to God's glory?

"Whether therefore ye *eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do*, do all to the glory of God." 1 Cor. 10:31.

Why should we be so careful of our bodies?

"I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye *present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable* unto God, which is your reasonable service." Rom. 12:1.

How much must we give up to become a true disciple of Christ?

"So likewise, whosoever he be of you that *forsaketh not all that he hath*, he cannot be My disciple." Luke 14:33.

After forsaking all of self, what must we accept, in order to learn of Christ?

"Take *My yoke* upon you, and learn of Me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls." Matt. 11:29.

How large a place in our affections should the love of Christ occupy?

"He that loveth *father or mother* more than Me is not worthy of Me: and he that loveth *son or daughter* more than Me is not worthy of Me." Matt. 10:37.

If we thus follow Christ, what will be the result?

"Remember the word that I said unto you, The servant is not greater than his lord. If they have persecuted Me, they will also persecute you." John 15:20.

But will this persecution separate us from Christ or His love?

"For I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." Rom. 8:38, 39.

Chapter 29

Importance of Sound Doctrine

Does it make any difference what a man believes, if he is only sincere? "God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through sanctification of the Spirit *and belief of the truth.*" 2 Thess. 2:13 (Joshua 24:14).

How may we determine the truthfulness of any doctrine? "*Prove all things,*" hold fast that which is good." 1 Thess. 5:21 (Isa. 8:20).

Upon what foundation should every religious tenet rest? "And are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner stone." Eph. 2:20 (1 Cor. 3:11).

What is mentioned first in the list of those things for which all Scripture is profitable? "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine." 2 Tim. 3:16.

What advice is given to Timothy while preparing for the gospel ministry? "Till I come, give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine." "Take heed unto thyself, and unto the doctrine; continue in them." 1 Tim. 4:13, 16.

What remarkable charge is given him relative to his public work? "I charge thee therefore before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at His appearing and His kingdom, *preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long suffering and doctrine.*" 2 Tim. 4:1, 2.

Why is this duty so imperative? "*For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine;* but after their own lusts shall they heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears; and they shall turn away their ears from the truth, and *shall be turned unto fables.*" 2 Tim. 4:3, 4.

How was Titus instructed to teach? And in what was he to be a pattern? "But speak thou the things which become sound doctrine." "In all things showing thyself a pattern of good works; in doctrine showing uncorruptness, gravity, sincerity." Titus 2:1, 7.

What is the power of sound doctrine? "Holding fast the faithful word as he hath

been taught, that he may be able by sound doctrine both to exhort and to convince the gainsayers." Titus 1:9.

What danger attends false teaching? "Who concerning the truth have erred, saying that the resurrection is past already; and overthrow the faith of some." 2 Tim. 2:18.

Who are the disciples of Jesus? And what gracious work is wrought for them? "*If ye continue in My word, then are ye My disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.*" John 8:31, 32.

Through what are they to be sanctified? "Sanctify them through Thy truth: Thy word is truth." John 17:17.

Will God accept the homage of such as deliberately teach contrary to His will? "*But in vain they do worship Me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men.*" Matt. 15:9.

Can we close our ears to the truth, and remain innocent? "He that turneth away his ear from hearing the law, *even his prayer shall be abomination.*" Prov. 28: 9.

What encouraging promise did our Saviour leave for those who should do the will of God? "If any man will do His will, *he shall know of the doctrine*, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself." John 7:17 (Ps. 25:9) (John 8:12).

What will be the fate of the spiritually blind teacher, and of those whom he presumes to teach? "Let them alone: they be blind leaders of the blind. And if the blind lead the blind, *both shall fall into the ditch.*" Matt. 15:14.

To whom will the gates of the heavenly city be opened? "Open ye the gates, that the righteous nation *which keepeth the truth may enter in.*" Isa. 26:2 (Rev. 22:14).

Chapter 30

Present Truth

By what are men sanctified?" Sanctify them *through thy truth*: thy word is truth." John 17:17.

Would God have all men come to the knowledge of the truth? "Who will have all men to be saved, and *to come unto the knowledge of the truth.*" 1 Tim. 2:4.

After receiving a knowledge of the truth, what must one do to be sanctified? "God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through sanctification of the Spirit and *belief of the truth.*" 2 Thess. 2:13.

And what is necessary besides believing it? "Elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, through sanctification of the Spirit, *unto obedience.*" 1 Peter 1:2.

What effect does obedience to the truth have? "Seeing *ye have purified your souls in obeying* the truth through the Spirit." 1 Peter 1:22.

How must worship be rendered to God, that it may be acceptable? "God is a Spirit: and they that worship Him must worship Him *in spirit and in truth.*" John 4:24.

How should the truth ever be cherished? "Buy the truth, and sell it not." Prov. 23:23.

Is there in the Bible what may be called "present truth?" "Wherefore I will not be negligent to put you always in remembrance of these things, though ye know them, and be established in the present truth." 2 Peter 1:12.

What was the special message to be proclaimed in Noah's day? "And God said unto Noah, The end of all flesh is come before Me; for the earth is filled with violence through them; and, behold, I will destroy them with the earth. *Make thee an ark of gopher wood.*" Gen. 6:13, 14.

Did Noah build the ark? and why? "By faith Noah, being warned of God of things not seen as yet, moved with fear, prepared an ark to the saving of his house; by the which he condemned the world, and became heir of the righteousness which is by faith." Heb. 11:7.

How many were saved in the ark? "The long-suffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a preparing, wherein few, that is, eight souls were saved by water." 1 Peter 3:20.

What special message was given to Jonah for the people of Nineveh? "So Jonah arose, and went unto Nineveh, according to the word of the Lord... And Jonah began to enter into the city a day's journey, and he cried, and said, Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown." Jonah 3:3, 4.

What saved the people from the predicted overthrow? "So the people of Nineveh believed God, and proclaimed a fast, and put on sackcloth, from the greatest of them even to the least of them." "And God saw their works, that they turned from their evil way; and God repented of the evil, that He had said He would do unto them; and He did it not." Jonah 3:5, 10.

What was the special mission of John the Baptist? "There was a man sent from God, whose name was John. The same came for a witness, *to bear witness of the Light*, that all men through Him might believe." John 1:6, 7.

What answer did he return to those who asked him about his mission? "He said, I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness. Make straight the way of the Lord, as said the prophet Esaias." John 1:23.

John's baptism was something new and startling to his generation. What did those do for themselves who rejected his doctrine? "But the Pharisees and lawyers *rejected the counsel of God against themselves*, being not baptized of him." Luke 7:30.

And what did those do who were baptized of John? "And all the people that heard him, and the publicans, *justified God*, being baptized with the baptism of John." Luke 7:29.

Did the reputed people of God receive Christ when He came? "He came unto His own, and His own received Him not." John 1:11.

What reason did they give for not doing so? "*We know that God spake unto Moses*: as for this fellow, we know not from whence He is." John 9:29.

What did the people say when Christ referred to how their fathers slew the

prophets? "If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been partakers with them in the blood of the prophets." Matt. 23:30.

What was the result of the Jews' not accepting Christ? "And when He was come near, He beheld the city, and wept over it, saying, If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace! but *now they are hid from thine eyes.*" Luke 19:41, 42.

Is there to be a special message and work for the last generation? "Therefore be ye also ready: for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh. *Who then is a faithful and wise servant*, whom his lord hath made ruler over his house- hold, to give them meat in due season?" Matt. 24:44, 45.

What is pronounced upon those who are found doing such work? "Blessed is that servant, whom his lord when He cometh shall find so doing." Matt. 24:46.

What will be the burden of that proclamation? "Here is the patience of the saints: here are they that keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus." Rev. 14:12.

How earnestly is this work to be prosecuted? "And the lord said unto the servant, Go out into the highways and hedges, and *compel them to come in*; that my house may be filled." Luke 14:23.

Section 4

Life and Teachings of Jesus

Chapter 31

The Obedience of Faith

What command did the God of heaven give to Abraham? "Now the Lord had said unto Abram, *Get thee out of thy country*, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, *unto a land that I will shew thee.*" Genesis 12:1.

Did Abraham obey this command? "*So Abram departed*, as the Lord had spoken unto him; and Lot went with him: and Abram was seventy and five years old when he departed out of Haran." Verse 4.

Of what was Abraham's obedience the result, or fruit? "By *faith* Abraham, when he was called, obeyed to go out unto a place which he was to receive for an inheritance; and he went out, not knowing whither he went." Hebrews 11:8, R.V.

What later command did the Lord give to Abraham? "And he said, *Take now thy son, thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest*, and get thee into the land of Moriah; *and offer him there for a burnt offering* upon one of the mountains which I will tell thee of."

Genesis 22:2.

Upon what ground were the previous promises made to Abraham later renewed? “And said, By myself have I sworn, saith the Lord, for *because thou hast done this thing, and hast not withheld thy son, thine only son:* that in blessing I will bless thee, and in multiplying I will multiply thy seed as the stars of the heaven, and as the sand which is upon the sea shore; and thy seed shall possess the gate of his enemies; and in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed; *because thou hast obeyed My voice.*” Verses 16-18.

What was it that enabled Abraham to obey the great test? “By *faith* Abraham when he was tried, offered up Isaac: and he that had received the promises offered up his only begotten son.” Hebrews 11: 17.

Of what were the works of Abraham an evidence? “Was not Abraham our father *justified* by works, when he had offered Isaac his son upon the altar?” James 2:21.

By his actions, or works, what was shown to be perfect? “Seest thou how faith wrought with his works, and *by works was faith made perfect?*” Verse 22.

What is genuine faith? “In Jesus Christ neither circumcision availeth any thing, nor uncircumcision; but *faith which worketh by love.*” Galatians 5:6.

What is the purpose of the grace of Christ? “Through whom we received grace and apostleship, *unto obedience of faith* among all nations, for His name's sake.” Romans 1:5, R.V.

What was the effect of the Apostles' preaching upon the hearers? “And the word of God increased; and *the number of the disciples multiplied* in Jerusalem greatly; *and a great company of the priests were obedient to the faith.*” Acts 6:7.

How highly does God regard obedience in the lives of men? “And Samuel said, Hath the Lord as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the Lord? Behold, *to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams.*” 1 Samuel 15:22.

What example of obedience to the will of the Father has Christ given to us? “And being found in fashion as a man, He humbled Himself, and *became obedient unto death*, even the death of the cross.” Philippians 2:8.

At what great cost did even He learn the lesson of obedience? “Though He were a Son, yet *learned He obedience by the things which He suffered.*” Hebrews 5:8.

To whom did Christ become the author of salvation? “And being made perfect, He became the Author of eternal salvation *unto all them that obey Him.*” Verse 9.

How complete should this obedience be? “Casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and *bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ.*” 2 Corinthians 10:5.

What important fact did Jesus mention about the Pharisees? “And He said unto them, Full well ye *reject the commandment of God, that ye may keep your own tradition.*” Mark 7:9.

What will be the future of those who refuse to obey the gospel of Christ?” And

to you who are troubled rest with us, when the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven with His mighty angels, in flaming fire *taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.*" 2 Thessalonians 1:7, 8.

What is the result of faithfully obeying the truth by the enabling grace of Christ? "Seeing ye have *purified your souls in obeying the truth* through the Spirit unto unfeigned love of the brethren, see that ye love one another with a pure heart fervently." 1 Peter 1:22.

"If ye be willing and obedient, *ye shall eat the good of the land.*" Isaiah 1:19.

Chapter 32

Regeneration

What was the mission of Christ to the earth? "For the Son of man is come to seek and *to save that which was lost.*" Luke 19:10.

From what does Christ redeem us? "Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, *being made a curse for us.*" Gal. 3:13.

Who shall see God? "Blessed are *the pure in heart:* for they shall see God." Matt. 5:8.

What relation must those who see God, sustain to Him in this life? "*Beloved, now are we the sons of God,* and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when He shall appear, we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He is." 1 John 3:2.

How does one become a child of God? "For ye are all the children of God *by faith in Christ Jesus.*" Gal. 3:26.

What is said of him who has faith in Christ? "Whosoever believeth that Jesus is the Christ is *born of God.*" 1 John 5:1.

But what does living faith in Christ include? "For as the body without the Spirit is dead, so *faith without works is dead also.*" James 2: 26.

When is faith effectual? "And whatsoever we ask, we receive of Him, *because we keep His commandments, and do those things that are pleasing in His sight.*" 1 John 3:22.

Is it necessary to do the things that we know are pleasing to God in order to maintain living faith? "For if our heart condemn us, God is greater than our heart, and knoweth all things. Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, *then have we confidence toward God.*" 1 John 3:20, 21.

But still, will keeping the law justify anyone? If not, why not? "Therefore by the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified in His sight; *for by the law is the knowledge of sin.*" Rom. 3:20.

How are we justified? "Therefore being *justified by faith,* we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." Rom. 5:1.

In what condition were we before being justified? "For I was alive without the law once: but when the commandment came, *sin revived, and I died.*" Rom. 7:9.

How does God take away condemnation? "Even when we were dead in sins, *hath quickened us together with Christ.*" Eph. 2:5.

What does the apostle, in another place call this quickening? "According to His mercy He saved us, *by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost.*" Titus 3:5.

What is one evidence of regeneration? "We know that *we have passed from death unto life*, because we love the brethren. He that loveth not his brother abideth in death." 1 John 3:14.

Before man's fall, to what did he especially have access? "And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food; *the tree of life* also in the midst of the garden." Gen. 2:9.

After Adam transgressed, what was done to him? "*So He drove out the man; and He placed at the east of the garden of Eden cherubim, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life.*" Gen. 3:24.

What was cursed because of the fall? "*Cursed is the ground* for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life." Gen. 3:17.

In the sin of our first parents, to whom did they yield their inheritance? "While they promise them liberty, they themselves are the servants of corruption: *for of whom a man is overcome, of the same is he brought in bondage.*" 2 Peter 2:19.

After the fall of man, did the earth pass into the hands of Satan? "And the Devil, taking Him [Jesus] up into a high mountain, showed unto Him all the kingdoms of the world in a moment of time, And the Devil said unto Him, All this power will I give thee, and the glory of them: *for that is delivered unto me; and to whomsoever I will, I give it.*" Luke 4:5, 6.

Will the possession purchased by the blood of Christ, be restored again to man? "In whom also, after that ye believed, ye were sealed with that Holy Spirit of promise, which is the *earnest [pledge] of our inheritance until the redemption of the purchased possession*, unto the praise of His glory." Eph. 1:13, 14,

But in redeeming the possession, the earth, as well as man, must be cleansed from the curse. How will this be done? and what will be the result? "Looking for and hasting unto the coming of the day of God, wherein the heavens being on fire shall be dissolved, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat? Nevertheless we, according to His promise, *look for new heavens and a new earth*, wherein dwelleth righteousness." 2 Peter 3:12, 13.

When will the regeneration of the earth take place? "And Jesus said unto them, Verily I say unto you, That ye which have followed Me, *in the regeneration when the Son of man shall sit in the throne of His glory*, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel." Matt. 19:28.

What will be the condition of the earth when redeemed? "For the *earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord*, as the waters cover the sea." Hab. 2:14; (Num.14:21).

Will the earth ever be cursed again, when once redeemed? "And *there shall be*

no more curse: but the throne of God and of the Lamb shall be in it; and His servants shall serve Him." Rev. 22:3.

Will man regain the right to the tree of life which was forfeited through sin? "Blessed are they that do His commandments, *that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city.*" Rev. 22:14.

Chapter 33

Birth and Early Life of Christ

Where, in the Bible, is given the first promise of the Saviour from sin? "And the lord said unto the serpent,... I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and *her seed*; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel." Genesis 3:14, 15.

Through whose descendant was the promised restoration to come through? "To thee [Abraham] will I give it, and to *thy seed* for ever." Genesis 13:15.

Who was this promised seed? "He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy seed, which is *Christ.*" Galatians 3:16.

What town was predicted to be the birthplace of the Christ? "And,.. he [Herod] demanded of them where Christ should be born. And they said unto him, *In Bethlehem of Judea.*" Matthew 2:4-6. (See Micah 5:2.)

Of whom was Christ to be born? "Behold, *a virgin* shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel." Isaiah 7:14.

What name was Joseph told to give the promised Son when He was born? "And she shall bring forth a son, and *thou shalt call His name Jesus*: for He shall save His people from their sins." Matthew 1:21,

At His birth, what message did the angel bring to the shepherds abiding in the field? "And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for, behold, *I bring you good tidings of great joy*, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." Luke 2:10, 11.

What was the song of praise that the host of angels sang that night? "And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, *Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.*" Verse 13, 14.

What important prophecy of Isaiah was fulfilled when Christ was born? "*For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given*: and the government shall be upon His shoulder." Isaiah 9:6.

What descriptive names did Isaiah give to Him? "And His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end." Verses 6, 7.

What did the godly Simeon say when he saw Jesus? "And when the parents brought in the child Jesus, to do for Him after the custom of the law, then took he Him up in his arms, and blessed God, and said, Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace,

according to thy word: for mine eyes have seen thy salvation, which thou hast prepared before the face of all people; a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel." Luke 2:27-32.

Upon seeing Jesus, what were the words of the aged prophetess Anna? "And she coming in that instant *gave thanks likewise unto the Lord*, and spake of Him to all them that looked for redemption in Jerusalem." Verse 38.

What did the Wise Men from the East do when they had found Jesus? "When they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary His mother, and *fell down, and worshipped Him*: and when they had opened their treasures, they *presented unto Him gifts; gold, and frankincense, and myrrh*." Matthew 2:11.

Why did Joseph flee to Egypt with Jesus and His mother? "And when they were departed, behold, the angel of the Lord appeareth to Joseph in a dream, saying, Arise, and take the young child and His mother, and flee into Egypt, and be thou there until I bring thee word: for Herod will seek the young child to destroy Him." Verse 13.

How does John the revelator describe this satanic urge to destroy Christ?" And the dragon stood before the woman which was ready to be delivered, for to devour her child as soon as it was born." Revelation 12:4.

By what means did Herod seek to kill Jesus? "Then Herod, when he saw that he was mocked of the wise men, was exceeding wrath, and sent forth, and *slew all the children that were in Bethlehem*, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and under." Matthew 2:16.

After Herod's death, to what town did Joseph and his family move? "*And He came and dwelt in a city called Nazareth*: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophets, He shall be called a Nazarene." Verse 23.

How does the Bible describe the early life of Jesus?" And the child *grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom*: and *the grace of God was upon Him*." "And He went down with them, and came to Nazareth, and *was subject unto them*." Luke 2:40, 51.

At the Feast in Jerusalem, how did Joseph and Mary lose Jesus when He was twelve years old? "But *they, supposing Him to have been in the company*, went a day's journey; and they sought Him among their kinsfolk and acquaintance. And when they found him not, they turned back again to Jerusalem, seeking Him." Verses 44-45.

What was Jesus doing when they later found Him?" And it came to pass, that after three days they found Him in the temple, *sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them, and asking them questions*." Verse 46.

What impact did His questions and answers have upon the spiritual leaders of Israel? "And all that heard Him *were astonished at His understanding and answers*." Verse 47.

How does Scripture summarize Christ's childhood and youth? "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man." Verse 52.

Chapter 34

A Sinless Life

What testimony is borne concerning Christ's life on earth? “Who *did no sin*, neither was guile found in His mouth.” 1 Peter 2:22.

What is true of all other members of the human family? “*For all have sinned*, and come short of the glory of God.” Romans 3:23.

With what question did Christ challenge His enemies? “Which of you convinceth Me of sin?” John 8:46.

To what extent was Christ tempted? “[He] was *in all points tempted like as we are*, yet without sin.” Hebrews 4:15.

In His humanity, of what nature did Christ partake? “Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, *He also Himself likewise took part of the same*; that through death He might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil.” Hebrews 2:14.

How fully did Christ share our common humanity? “Wherefore *in all things it behooved Him to be made like unto His brethren*, that He might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people.” Verse 17.

Where did God, in Christ, condemn sin, and gain the victory for us over temptation and sin? “For what the law could not do, in that it was weak through the flesh, God sending His own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin, *condemned sin in the flesh*.” Romans 8:3.

By whose power did Christ live the perfect life? “I can of Mine own self do nothing.” John 5:30. “The words that I speak unto you I speak not of Myself: but *the Father that dwelleth in Me, He doth the works*.” John 14:10.

What unselfish purpose did Jesus ever have before Him? “For I came down from heaven, *not to do Mine own will, but the will of Him that sent Me*.” John 6:38.

Chapter 35

Our Pattern, Helper, and Friend

How alone should the Christian walk? “He that saith he abideth in Him ought himself also so to walk, even *as He walked*.” 1 John 2:6. (See Colossians 2:6.)

What mind should be in us? “Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus.” Philippians 2:5.

While yet but a child, what example of obedience to parents did He present to us? “And He went down with them, and came to Nazareth, and *was subject unto them*.” Luke 2:51.

How are His childhood and youth described? “And Jesus *increased in wisdom*

and stature, and in favor with God and man." Verse 52.

What example did He give us in regard to baptism? "Then cometh Jesus from Galilee to Jordan unto John, *to be baptized of him*. But John forbad Him, saying, I have need to be baptized of Thee, and comest Thou to me? And Jesus answering said unto him, Suffer it to be so now: for *thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness*. Then He suffered him." Matthew 3:13-15.

How important was prayer in His life? "He went out into a mountain to pray, and continued all night in prayer to God." Luke 6:12. "He took Peter and John and James, and went up into a mountain to pray." Luke 9:28.

To what kind of work did Jesus dedicate His life? "Who went about *doing good*." Acts 10:38.

What was it that caused Jesus to leave the riches of heaven and come down and live here on earth?" For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though He was rich, *yet for your sakes He became poor, that ye through His poverty might be rich*." 2 Corinthians 8:9.

When misunderstood, reviled, and mistreated, what did He do? "Who, when He was reviled, *reviled not again*,. when He suffered, *He threatened not*; but committed Himself to Him that judgeth righteously." 1 Peter 2:23.

How did He pray for those who crucified Him? "Then said Jesus, *Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do*." Luke 23:34. (See Acts 3:17.)

What did the Bible predict His life would be like? "*Thou hast loved righteousness, and hated iniquity*; therefore God, even thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows." Hebrews 1:9.

How powerfully can Jesus bring us salvation? "I that speak in righteousness, *mighty to save*." Isa. 63:1.

What was Christ's purpose in coming to this world? "For the Son of man is come *to seek and to save that which was lost*." Luke 19:10.

Through what was Christ made a complete and perfect Saviour? "For it became Him, for whom are all things, and by whom are all things, in bringing many sons unto glory, to make the captain of their salvation perfect *through sufferings*." Hebrews 2:10.

As a result of His suffering and temptation, what is Christ able to do? "For in that He himself hath suffered being tempted, *He is able to succour them that are tempted*." Verse 18.

How complete a Saviour is He? "Wherefore *he is able to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by Him*, seeing He ever liveth to make intercession for them." Hebrews 7 :25.

From what is He able to keep us? "Now unto Him that is able *to keep you from falling*, and to present you faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy, to the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen." Jude 24, 25.

What does Jesus, our Pattern, Helper, and Friend, call those who accept Him? "Henceforth I call you not servants;... I have called you *friends*." John 15:15.

What kind of friend is He? "There is a *Friend that sticketh closer than a brother*." Proverbs 18:24.

What is the evidence of a genuine friend? "*A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity*." Proverbs 17:17.

Chapter 36

Sufferings of Christ

Why did Christ come into the world? "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world *to save sinners*; of whom I am chief." 1 Tim. 1:15.

What prompted God to give His Son to die for man? "For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." John 3:16 (1 John 4:9, 10) (Rom.5:8).

What did the prophet say Christ would be called to endure? "He was oppressed, and He was afflicted, yet He opened not his mouth: He is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so He openeth not His mouth. He was taken from prison and from judgment: and who shall declare His generation? for He was cut off out of the land of the living: for the transgression of my people was He stricken." Isa. 53:7, 8.

Must not Christ have known beforehand of these things? "Then He took unto Him the twelve, and said unto them, Behold, we go up to Jerusalem, and all things that are written by the prophets concerning the Son of man shall be accomplished. For He shall be delivered unto the Gentiles, and shall be mocked, and spitefully entreated, and spitted on; and they shall scourge Him, and put Him to death." Luke 18:31-33.

How did the Saviour feel when the sins of the world were upon Him? "And He took with Him Peter and the two sons of Zebedee, and began to be sorrowful and very heavy. Then saith He unto them, *My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death*: tarry ye here, and watch with Me." Matt. 26:37, 38.

In His distress, for what did He pray? "And He went a little farther, and fell on His face, and prayed, saying, O My Father, *if it be possible, let this cup pass from Me: nevertheless not as I will, but as Thou wilt*." Matt. 26:39.

How great was the agony of His soul? "And being in an agony He prayed more earnestly: and *His sweat was as it were great drops of blood falling down to the ground*." Luke 22:44.

After this remarkable prayer, what happened to cause Him more grief? "And while He yet spake, behold a multitude, and he that was called Judas, one of the twelve, went before them, and drew near unto Jesus to kiss Him. But Jesus said unto him, Judas, betrayest thou the Son of man with a kiss?" Luke 22:47, 48.

To what place was He taken? "Then took they Him, and led Him, and brought

Him into the high priest's house. And Peter followed afar off." Luke 22:54.

While at the high priest's house, what act of Peter's caused the Saviour additional suffering? "Another confidently affirmed, saying, Of a truth this fellow also was with Him; for He is a Galilean. And Peter said, Man, I know not what thou sayest. And immediately, while he yet spake, the cock crew. *And the Lord turned; and looked upon Peter.*" Luke 22:59-61.

What reproachful things were done to Christ while He was at the high priest's house? "And the men that held Jesus mocked Him, and smote Him. And when they had blindfolded Him, they struck Him on the face, and asked Him, saying, Prophecy, who is it that smote thee?" Luke 22:63, 64.

Where was Christ next taken? "And as soon as it was day, the elders of the people and the chief priests and the scribes came together, and led Him into their council." Luke 22:66.

What was their object in taking Him there, since it was not in their power judicially to sentence Him?" Then said they all, Art Thou then the Son of God? And He said unto them, Ye say that I am. And they said, *What need we any further witness?* for we ourselves have heard of His own mouth." Luke 22:70, 71.

Having procured the pretext they sought, what did they next do? "And the whole multitude of them arose, and *led Him unto Pilate.*" Luke 23:1.

When Pilate desired to let Christ go, how did they remonstrate? "And they were *the more fierce, saying, He stirreth up the people, teaching throughout all Jewry, beginning from Galilee to this place.*" Luke 23:5.

When Pilate heard that Christ had been in Galilee, what did he do?" And as soon as he knew that He belonged unto Herod's jurisdiction, *he sent Him to Herod, who himself also was at Jerusalem at that time.*" Luke 23:7.

Did the chief priests and scribes follow Christ before Herod? "And the chief priests and scribes *stood and vehemently accused Him.*" Luke 23:10.

What indignity did Herod put upon the Saviour? "And Herod with his men of war *set Him at nought, and mocked Him, and arrayed Him in a gorgeous robe, and sent Him again to Pilate.*" Luke 23:11.

When Christ was again brought before Pilate, what did Pilate propose to do? "I have found no cause of death in Him: *I will therefore chastise Him, and let Him go.*" Luke 23:22.

At this proposition, how did Christ's accusers act? "And *they were instant [earnest] with loud voices, requiring that He might be crucified.* And the voices of them and of the chief priests prevailed." Luke 23:23.

Besides yielding to the clamors of the Jews, what cruelty did Pilate inflict upon Christ? "Then Pilate therefore took Jesus, and scourged Him." John 19:1.

What shameful treatment did He receive from the soldiers? "And when they had platted a crown of thorns, they put it upon His head, and a reed in His right hand: and they bowed the knee before Him, and mocked Him, saying Hail, King of the Jews! *And they spit upon Him, and took the reed, and smote Him on the head.*" Matt. 27:29, 30.

After bringing Him to the place of crucifixion, what did they offer Him to stupefy Him? "They gave Him vinegar to drink mingled with gall; and when He had tasted thereof, He would not drink." Matt. 23:34.

What prayer did He utter as they were nailing Him to the cross? "Then said Jesus, Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." Luke 23:34.

With what words did they taunt Him while on the cross? "Likewise also the chief priests mocking Him, with the scribes and elders, said, He saved others; Himself He can not save. *If He be the King of the Israel, let Him now come down from the cross, and we will believe Him.*" Matt. 27:41, 42.

As He cried out in agony on the cross, what was again offered Him?" And straightway one of them ran, and took a sponge, and filled it with vinegar, and put it on a reed, and gave Him to drink." Matt. 27:48.

What closed this terrible scene? "When Jesus therefore had received the vinegar, He said, It is finished: and He bowed His head, and gave up the ghost." John 19:30.

What wonderful demonstration attested nature's sympathy with the dying Son of God? "And it was about the sixth hour, and there was a darkness over all the earth until the ninth hour. And the sun was darkened, and the veil of the temple was rent in the midst." Luke 23:44, 45.

Was it necessary for Christ thus to suffer? "For it became Him, for whom are all things, and by whom are all things, in bringing many sons unto glory, to make the Captain of their salvation perfect through sufferings." Heb. 2:10.

What follows from the fact that God gave us His only Son? "He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with Him also freely give us all things?" Rom. 8:32.

Section 5

The Holy Spirit

Chapter 37

The Work of the Holy Spirit

What is the first work the Bible ascribes to the Spirit of God?" And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God *moved upon the face of the waters.*" Gen. 1:2.

By what power did Christ work miracles? "But if I cast out devils *by the Spirit of God*, then the kingdom of God is come unto you." Matt. 12:28.

To what is His resurrection ascribed? "For Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that He might bring us to God, being put to death in the flesh,

but *quicken*ed by the Spirit." 1 Peter 3:18.

How is conviction produced in the mind of the sinner? "And when He [the Spirit] is come, *He will reprove the world of sin*, and of righteousness, and of judgment." John 16:8 (Gen. 6:3).

What office does the Spirit perform for the Christian? "And I will pray the Father, and He shall give you *another Comforter*, that He may abide with you for ever." John 14:16.

What other work does the Spirit perform? "God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through *sanctification of the Spirit* and belief of the truth." 2 Thess. 2:13.

What is the word of God said to be? "And take the helmet of salvation, and *the sword of the Spirit*, which is the word of God." Eph. 6:17.

In what manner did the Spirit make known the word? "For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: *but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost*." 2 Peter 1:21.

In what manner did the Lord speak to these holy men? "After these things the word of the Lord *came unto Abram in a vision*, saying, Fear not, Abram: I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward." Gen. 15:1 (Num. 12:6) (Isa.1:1) (Eze. 1:1).

Was this gift of the Spirit to be confined mostly to the time of the Old Testament? "And it *shall come to pass afterward*, that I will pour out My spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions." Joel 2:28.

How did Peter by inspiration render this term afterward? "And it shall come to pass *in the last days*, saith God, I will pour out of My Spirit upon all flesh: and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams." Acts 2:17.

What does Paul call the Spirit? "In whom also after that ye believed, ye were sealed with that *holy Spirit of promise*." Eph. 1:13.

Why was it thus designated? "Therefore being by the right hand of God exalted, and having received of the Father the promise of the Holy Ghost, He hath shed forth this, which ye now see and hear." Acts 2:33 (Acts 1:4, 5).

Why did Jesus say it was necessary for Him to go unto the Father? "For if I go not away, *the Comforter will not come unto you*; but if I depart, I will send Him unto you." John 16:7.

Were the gifts of the Spirit referred to in this promise? "Wherefore he saith, When He ascended up on high, He led captivity captive, and gave gifts unto men." Eph. 4:8.

What are these gifts? "And He gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers." Eph. 4:11.

Were all these gifts by the same Spirit? "Now there are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit." 1 Cor. 12:4 (Eph. 4:4).

What commission did Christ give to His disciples? "And He said unto them, Go

ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." Mark 16:15.

Why did they not proceed immediately to that work? "And, behold, I send the promise of My Father upon you: *but tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with power from on high.*" Luke 24:49 (Acts 1:8).

How long did Jesus promise to be with those who preach the gospel? "Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you always, *even unto the end of the world.*" Matt. 28:20.

Chapter 38

Spiritual Gifts

How did God communicate with man in the Eden? "And the Lord God *called unto Adam, and said unto him, Where art thou?*" Gen. 3:9.

Since the fall, how has God made known His will? "God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers *by the prophets.*" Heb. 1:1.

What was the object of speaking "by the prophets?" "Surely the Lord God will do nothing but *He revealeth His secret* unto His servants the prophets." Amos 3:7.

By what influence did the prophets reveal God's will? "For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as *they were moved by the Holy Ghost.*" 2 Peter 1:21 (2 Sam. 23:2).

Then what may the gift of prophecy be called? A gift of the Holy Spirit, or a spiritual gift.

What was said regarding the words of God's prophets?" If there be a prophet among you, *I the Lord will make myself known unto him in a vision, and will speak unto him in a dream.*" Num. 12:6.

How were the Lord's words preserved to the people? "Daniel had a dream and visions of his head upon his bed: *then he wrote the dream, and told the sum of the matters.*" Dan. 7:1 (Jer. 51:60, 61).

What had these writings to do with the people's understanding future events? "I Daniel *understood by books* the number of the years, whereof the word of the Lord came to Jeremiah the prophet, that He would accomplish seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem." Dan.9:2.

How did God's ministers use the words of the prophets in exhorting the people to obedience? "*Should ye not hear the words which the Lord hath cried by the former prophets, when Jerusalem was inhabited and in prosperity?*" Zech. 7:7 (2 Chron. 20:20).

How were. people to know whether or not the words of prophets were from the Lord? "When a prophet speaketh in the name of the Lord, *if the thing follow not, nor come to pass, that is the thing which the Lord hath not spoken, but the prophet hath spoken it presumptuously; thou shalt not be afraid of him.*" Deut. 18:22.

What was considered a still better test on this point? "If there arise among you a prophet, or a dreamer of dreams, and giveth thee a sign or a wonder, and the sign or the

wonder come to pass, whereof he spake unto thee, saying *Let us go after other gods*, which thou hast not known, and let us serve them; thou shalt not hearken unto the words of that prophet, or that dreamer of dreams: for the Lord your God proveth you, to know whether ye love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul." Deut. 13:1-3.

What was predicted concerning the spirit of prophecy in the last days? "And it shall come to pass afterward, that I will pour out My Spirit upon all flesh: and *your sons and your daughters shall prophesy*, your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions." Joel 2:28.

When did this prediction commence to be fulfilled? "But this is that which was spoken by the prophet Joel; And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of My Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams." Acts 2:16, 17.

To whom was this promise to extend? "Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized everyone of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. For *the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off*, even as many as the Lord our God shall call." Acts 2:38, 39.

What relation should the Christian church sustain toward these spiritual gifts? "Now concerning spiritual gifts, brethren, *I would not have you ignorant.*" 1 Cor. 12:1.

What is the object of these gifts? "But the manifestation of the Spirit is given to every man to *profit withal.*" 1 Cor. 12:7.

What are some of these gifts? "For to one is given by the Spirit the word of wisdom;... to another faith by the same Spirit; to another the gifts of healing by the same Spirit; to another the working of miracles; to another prophecy; to another discerning of Spirits; to another divers kinds of tongues; to another the interpretation of tongues." 1 Cor. 12:8-10.

Which one of these does the apostle say is especially desirable? "Follow after charity, and desire spiritual gifts, *but rather that ye may prophesy.*" 1 Cor. 14:1.

Whom was this gift designed to benefit? "Prophesying serveth not for them that believe not, but for *them which believe.*" 1 Cor. 14:22.

What effect is the exercise of these gifts to have upon the church? "And He gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers; for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for *the edifying of the body of Christ*; till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ." Eph. 4:11-13.

Where did God place these gifts?" And God hath set some in the church, first apostles, secondarily prophets, thirdly teachers, after that miracles, then gifts of healings, helps, governments, diversities of tongues." 1 Cor. 12:28.

Who came down from Judea to Ceasarea while Paul was there? "And as we tarried there many days, there came down from Judaea a certain prophet, named Agabus." Acts 21:10.

What did he do as soon as he saw the apostle? “And when he was come unto us, he took Paul's girdle, and bound his own hands and feet, and said, Thus saith the Holy Ghost, So shall the Jews at Jerusalem bind the man that owneth this girdle, and shall deliver him into the hands of the Gentiles." Acts 21:11.

At a later period, what did Paul say these trials had wrought? “But I would ye should understand, brethren, that the things which happened unto me have fallen out rather unto the furtherance of the gospel." Phil. 1:12.

How long was it designed that these gifts should last? “For we know in part, and we prophesy in part. But *when that which is perfect is come*, then that which is in part shall be done away." 1 Cor.13:9, 10.

What admonition does Paul give respecting the gift of Prophecy? “Despise not prophesyings." 1 Thess. 5:20.

What is the "testimony of Jesus?" “The testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy." Rev. 19:10.

Why is it necessary for the church now to have confirmed in it the testimony of Christ? “Even as the testimony of Christ was confirmed in you: *so that ye come behind in no gift*, waiting for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." 1 Cor. 1:6, 7.

What will characterize the last, or "remnant," church?" And the dragon was wroth with the woman, and went to make war with the remnant of her seed, which *keep the commandments of God, and have the testimony of Jesus Christ.*" Rev. 12:17.

Chapter 39

The Outpouring of the Spirit

Just prior to His ascension to heaven, what did Jesus tell His disciples to await? “And, behold, I send the promise of My Father upon you: but tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, *until ye be endued with power from on high.*" Luke 24:49.

With what did He say they would soon be baptized? "Ye shall be baptized *with the Holy Ghost* not many days hence." Acts 1:5.

For what important work was this baptism to prepare them? “But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and *ye shall be witnesses unto Me* both in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth." Acts 1:8.

Following the outpouring of the Spirit, what preaching results followed? “Now when they heard this, *they were pricked in their heart*, and said,... Men and brethren, what shall we do? Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized everyone of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost... Then they that gladly received his word were baptized: *and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls.*" Acts 2:37-41. "And by the hands of the apostles were many signs and wonders wrought among the people;...*and believers were the more added to the Lord*, multitudes both of men and women." Acts 5:12-14. "And the word of God increased; and *the number of the disciples multiplied in Jerusalem greatly*; and a

great company of the priests were obedient to the faith." Acts 6:7.

How did persecution affect the preaching of the gospel? "And at that time there was a great persecution against the church which was at Jerusalem; and they were all scattered abroad throughout the regions of Judaea and Samaria, except the apostles... Therefore *they that were scattered abroad went every where preaching the word.*" Acts 8:1-4.

What Old Testament prophecy was fulfilled at the time of the outpouring of the Spirit? "But Peter, standing up with the eleven, lifted up his voice, and said,... These are not drunken, as ye suppose... But *this is that which was spoken by the prophet Joel;* And It shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of My Spirit upon all flesh: and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy ." Acts 2:14-18. (See Joel 2:28-29.)

What expressions in Joel's prophecy indicate a double fulfillment of this outpouring? "Be glad then, ye children of Zion, and rejoice in the Lord your God: for He hath given you the *former rain* moderately, and He will cause to come down for you the rain, the *former rain*, and the *latter rain* in the first month." Joel 2:23. (See also Hosea 6:3.)

In the time of the latter rain, for what are we told to pray? "*Ask ye of the Lord rain in the time of the latter rain;* so the Lord shall make bright clouds, and give them showers of rain, to everyone grass in the field." Zechariah 10:1.

How is the closing gospel work under the outpouring of the Spirit described by John the revelator? "After these things I saw another angel come down from heaven, having great power; and *the earth was lightened with His glory.*" Revelation 18:1.

What is the message of this angel? "And he cried mightily with a strong voice, saying, *Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen,* and is become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every unclean and hateful bird." Verse 2.

What did Peter on the day of Pentecost tell his hearers to do? "And with many other words did he testify and exhort, saying, *Save yourselves from this untoward generation.*" Acts 2:40.

What similar call and appeal will be made under the final outpouring of the Holy Spirit? "And I heard another voice from heaven, saying, *Come out of her My people,* that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues. For her sins have reached unto heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities." Revelation 18:4-5.

Section 6

Bible Prophecies

Chapter 40

The Sure Word of Prophecy

By what means is all Scripture given?

"All Scripture is given *by inspiration of God*, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." 2 Tim. 3:16.

For what purpose? "That the man of God may be perfect, *thoroughly furnished unto all good works*." 2 Tim. 3:17.

To whom do the things revealed belong? "The secret things belong unto the Lord our God: but *those things which are revealed belong unto us and to our children forever*." Deut. 29:29.

What is the last book of the Bible called? "*The Revelation of Jesus Christ*, which God gave unto Him." Rev. 1:1.

What is said of those who read or study this book? "*Blessed is he that readeth*, and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein." Rev. 1:3.

How were the Old Testament prophecies given? "For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but *holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost*." 2 Peter 1:21.

What is said of the interpretation of these prophecies? "Knowing this first, that *no prophecy of the Scripture is of any private interpretation* [impulse]." 2 Peter 1:20.

In giving their prophetic utterances, what did the prophets seek? "Receiving the end of your faith, even *the salvation of your souls*. *Of which salvation the prophets have inquired and searched diligently*, who prophesied of the grace that should come unto you." 1 Peter 1:9, 10.

By whose spirit were they actuated? "Searching what, or what manner of time *the Spirit of Christ which was in them did signify*, when it testified beforehand the sufferings of Christ, and the glory that should follow." 1 Peter 1:11.

How did Peter confirm his former preaching on the coming of Christ? "*For we have not followed cunningly devised fables*, when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, *but were eye-witnesses of His majesty*." 2 Peter 1:16.

When did the apostle see the majesty (kingship) of Christ, and hear the probative words of God? "And this voice which came from heaven we heard, *when we were with Him in the holy mount*." 2 Peter 1:18.

What other and more certain evidence did he have of the power and coming of Christ? "*We have also a more sure word of prophecy*; whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the day star arise in your hearts." 2 Peter 1:19.

To what prophecy did Christ refer His disciples when predicting the destruction of Jerusalem? "When ye therefore shall see the abomination of desolation, spoken of by *Daniel the prophet*, stand in the holy place (*whoso readeth, let him*

understand)." Matt. 24:15.

When were all the prophecies in the book of Daniel to be understood? "But thou, O Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book, even to the *time of the end*: many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." Dan. 12:4.

Chapter 41

Prophetic History of the World

Among the captives taken at Jerusalem and carried to Babylon, who were the most prominent? "Now among these were of the children of Judah, *Daniel*, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah." Dan. 1:6.

Who was Nebuchadnezzar? "In the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim king of Judah, came *Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon* unto Jerusalem, and besieged it." Dan. 1:1.

What caused sleep to depart from Nebuchadnezzar? "And in the second year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, *Nebuchadnezzar dreamed dreams*, wherewith his spirit was troubled, and his sleep brake from him." Dan. 2:1.

When he applied to his magicians for an interpretation of his dream, what did they say? "The Chaldeans answered before the king, and said. There is not a man upon the earth that can shew the king's matter... And it is a rare thing that the king requireth, and *there is none other that can shew it before the king, except the gods, whose dwelling is not with flesh*." Dan. 2:10, 11.

In his anger, what decree did the king make? "For this cause the king was angry and very furious, and *commanded to destroy all the wise men of Babylon*." Dan. 2:12.

To avoid suffering the consequences of the decree, what did Daniel do? "Then Daniel *went in, and desired of the king that he would give him time*, and that he would shew the king the interpretation." Dan. 2:16.

After he and his three companions had prayed to God about the matter, how was the interpretation made known? "Then was the secret revealed unto Daniel *in a night vision*." Dan. 2:19.

Afterward, when Daniel was brought in before the king, what question was asked him? "Art thou able to make known unto me the dream *which I have seen, and the interpretation thereof*?" Dan. 2:26.

What humble and impressive answer did Daniel return? "*There is a God in heaven that revealeth secrets*, and maketh known to the king Nebuchadnezzar what shall be in the latter days." Dan. 2:28.

What had the king seen in his dream? "Thou, O king, sawest, and behold *a great image*. This great image, whose brightness was excellent, stood before thee; *and the form thereof was terrible*." Dan. 2:31.

Of what were the different parts of the image composed? "This image's head was of fine gold, his breast and his arms of silver, his belly and his thighs of brass, his legs of iron, his feet part of iron and part of clay." Dan. 2:32, 33.

What did the king see happen to the image? “Thou sawest till that a stone was cut out without hands, which smote the image upon his feet that were of iron and clay, and brake them to pieces.” Dan. 2:34.

What then took place? “Then was the iron, the clay, the brass, the silver, and gold, broken to pieces together, and became like the chaff of the summer threshing floors;... and the stone that smote the image became a great mountain, and filled the whole earth.” Dan. 2:35.

Having told the dream, how did Daniel proceed to explain the head of gold? “Thou, O king, art a king of kings: for the God of heaven hath given thee a kingdom, power, and strength, and glory. And wheresoever the children of men dwell, the beasts of the field and the fowls of the heaven hath he given into thine hand, and hath made thee ruler over them all. *Thou are this head of go/d.*” Dan. 2:37, 38.

What was to be the nature of the next kingdom after Babylon? “After thee shall arise another kingdom *inferior* to thee.” Dan. 2:39, first part.

Who was the last Babylonian king? “In that night was *Belshazzar the king of the Chaldeans slain*. And Darius the Median took the kingdom, bring about threescore and two years old.” Dan. 5:30, 31; see verses 1,2.

To whom was Belshazzar's kingdom given? “Thy kingdom is divided, *and given to the Medes and Persians.*” Dan. 5:28.

By what symbol is the Medo-Persian empire elsewhere represented? “The ram which thou sawest having two horns are the kings of Media and Persia.” Dan. 8:20.

What beast was seen to come against him? “An *he-goat* came from the west on the face of the whole earth... And he came to the ram that had two horns, which I had seen standing before the river, and ran unto him in the fury of his power.” Dan. 8:5-6.

What was the result of this contest? “And I saw him come close unto the ram, and he was moved with choler against him, and smote the ram, and brake his two horns... *Therefore the he-goat waxed very great.*” Dan.8:7-8.

What did the goat represent? “And the rough goat *is the king of Grecia.*” Dan. 8:21.

By what is Grecia represented in the image? “And another *third kingdom of brass*, which shall bear rule over all the earth.” Dan.2:39.

What is said of the fourth kingdom? “And the fourth kingdom *shall be strong as iron*: forasmuch as iron breaketh in pieces and subdueth all things: and as iron that breaketh all these, *shall it break in pieces and bruise.*” Dan. 2:40.

Where is such a power brought to view? “And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from *Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed.*” Luke 2:1.

What was indicated by the mixture of clay and iron in the feet and toes? “And whereas thou sawest the feet and toes, part of potter's clay, and part of iron, *the kingdom shall be divided.*” Dan 2:41.

What is to take place in the days of these kings? “And in the days of these kings

shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed: and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand forever." Dan. 2:44.

Can there be any doubt regarding the fulfillment of this prophecy? "The great God hath made known to the king what shall come to pass hereafter: and *the dream is certain, and the interpretation there of sure.*" Dan. 2:45.

Chapter 42

The Kingdoms of Grace and Glory

Give the promise which our Saviour made to the "little flock. "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to *give you the kingdom.*" Luke 12:32.

To what throne are we exhorted to come to find mercy? "Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need." Heb. 4:16.

To what other kingdom do the Scriptures call our attention? "When the Son of man shall come in His glory, and all the holy angels with Him, *then shall He sit upon the throne of His glory.*" Matt. 25:31.

By what are men saved from sin?" *For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God.*" Eph. 2:8 (Rom. 6:23).

In the parable of the wheat and tares, what does the good seed represent? "The field is the world; *the good seed are the children of the kingdom; but the tares are the children of the wicked one,*" Matt. 13:38.

Who sows the tares? "The enemy that sowed them is the Devil." Matt. 13:39.

To whom did God entrust His kingdom?" And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: *and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.*" Gen. 1:26.

When Christ sent out His disciples, what did He tell them to preach? "And He sent them to preach the kingdom of God, and to heal the sick." Luke 9:2.

In carrying out their commission, what did they preach?" And they departed, and went through the towns, *preaching the gospel, and healing everywhere.*" Luke 9:6.

After the loss of the first kingdom, what promise did God make to Israel, if they would obey Him? "Now therefore, if ye will obey My voice indeed, and keep My covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto Me above all people: for all the earth is Mine. And *ye shall be unto Me a kingdom of priests, and a holy nation.*" Ex. 19:5-6.

After the children of Israel were settled in Canaan, what did they request of Samuel the prophet? "Behold, thou art old, and thy sons walk not in thy ways: *now make us a king to judge us like all the nations.*" 1 Sam. 8:5.

Upon taking the matter to God, what instruction did Samuel receive? "And the Lord said unto Samuel, Harken unto the voice of the people *in all that they say unto thee:*

for they have not rejected thee, but they have rejected Me, that I should not reign over them." 1 Sam. 8:7.

Notwithstanding the perverseness of Israel, what did the lord promise to David their king? "Thy seed will I establish forever, and *build up thy throne to all generations.*" Ps. 89:4.

Through whom was the throne of David to be perpetuated? "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon His shoulder: and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. *Of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David.*" Isa. 9:6-7.

Who is this seed of David, the heir to his throne? "Thou shalt .bring forth a son, and shalt call His name Jesus. He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the Highest; and *the Lord God shall give unto Him the throne of His father David.*" Luke 1:31, 32.

While the kingdom was still held by the Jewish kings, what prediction was made concerning the kingdom? "And thou, profane, wicked prince of Israel, whose day is come, when iniquity shall have an end, Thus saith the Lord God; *Remove the diadem, and take off the crown.*" Eze. 21:25, 26.

After the crown was taken from the Jewish king, and that kingdom had become tributary to the Babylonians, what more was predicted concerning it? "I will overturn, overturn, overturn it; and it shall be no more, until He come whose right it is; and I will give it Him." Eze. 21:27.

Christ did not take that throne when on earth. Did He assume it when ascending to heaven, or did He occupy the Father's throne, with Him? "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me in My throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with My Father in His throne." Rev. 3:21.

What is He doing at the Father's right hand? "The Lord said unto my Lord, Sit thou at My right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool." "The Lord hath sworn, and will not repent, *Thou art a priest forever after the order of Melchizedek.*" Ps. 110:1, 4; Heb. 10:12, 13.

When His priestly work is finished, what will Christ do?" Then cometh the end, when He shall have *delivered up the kingdom to God, even the Father.*" 1 Cor. 15:24.

When He comes to earth, on whose throne will He sit? "When the Son of man shall come in His glory, and all the holy angels with Him, *then shall He sit upon the throne of His glory.*" Matt. 25:31 (Rev. 11:15).

Then what will He say to the redeemed? "Come, ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom *prepared for you from the foundation of the world.*" Matt. 25:34.

How will the saints appear after reaching that kingdom? "Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father." Matt. 13:43.

Chapter 43

Four Great Monarchies

Daniel's second vision was given at what time? "*In the first year of Belshazzar king of Babylon Daniel had a dream and visions of his head upon his bed: then he wrote the dream, and told the sum of the matters.*" Dan. 7:1.

What did the prophet first see? "Daniel spake and said, I saw in my vision by night, and, behold, *the four winds of heaven strove upon the great sea.*" Dan. 7:2.

What was the result of this strife? "And four great beasts came up from the sea, diverse one from another." Dan. 7:3.

What did the beasts represent? "These great beasts, which are four, *are four kings, which shall arise out of the earth.*" Dan. 7:17.

In symbolic language, what is represented by winds?[Whirlwind, commotion, war, strife, scattering, confusion, etc.] Jer. 25:31-33; 49:36, 37.

What is symbolized by the term waters? "*And he saith unto me, The waters which thou sawest,... are peoples, and multitudes, and nations, and tongues.*" Rev. 17:15.

What was the first beast like? "*The first was like a lion, and had eagle's wings: I beheld till the wings thereof were plucked, and it was lifted up from the earth, and made stand upon the feet as a man, and a man's heart was given to it.*" Dan. 7:4.

By what was the second kingdom symbolized? "And behold another beast, *a second, like to a bear, and it raised up itself on one side, and it had three ribs in the mouth of it between the teeth of it: and they said thus unto it, Arise, devour much flesh.*" Dan. 7:5.

By what was the third universal empire symbolized? "After this I beheld, and lo *another, like a leopard, which had upon the back of it four wings of a fowl; the beast had also four heads; and dominion was given to it.*" Dan. 7:6.

How is the fourth kingdom represented? "After this I saw in the night visions, and behold a *fourth beast, dreadful and terrible, and strong exceedingly; and it had great iron teeth: it devoured and brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with the feet of it: and it was diverse from all the beasts that were before it; and it had ten horns.*" Daniel 7:7.

What was denoted by the ten horns? "And the ten horns out of this kingdom *are ten kings that shall arise: and another shall rise after them; and he shall be diverse from the first, and he shall subdue three kings.*" Dan. 7:24.

Chapter 44

A Remarkable Symbol

At what time was Rome divided into ten parts?

Between the years 351 and 483 A.D.

After the ten horns had arisen, what was seen coming up among them? "I considered the horns, and, behold, there *came up among them another little horn, before*

whom there were three of the first horns plucked up by the roots." Dan. 7:8.

After speaking of the subjugation of the three powers by the "little horn," what comparison does he draw between the subduing power and the others? "And the ten horns out of this kingdom are ten kings that shall arise: and another shall rise after them; and *shall be diverse from the first*, and he shall subdue three kings." Dan. 7:24.

How was this power to use its authority? "And he shall *speak great words against the Most High, and shall wear out the saints of the Most High, and think to change times and laws*: and they shall be given into his hand until a time and times and the dividing of time." Dan. 7:25.

NOTE. - The pope calls himself "the vicar of Christ." Leo X blasphemously styled himself "The lion of the tribe of Judah." Leo XII allowed himself to be called "The Lord our God." Pope Martin V called himself "The *most holy and most happy, who is the arbiter of heaven and the lord of the earth*, the successor of St. Peter, the anointed of the Lord, the *master of the universe, the father of kings, the light of the world*."

How has the papacy worn out the saints?

By its relentless persecutions of Christians, having put to death more than fifty million during the period of its supremacy.

NOTE. - No computation can reach the numbers who have been put to death, in different ways, on account of their maintaining the profession of the gospel, and opposing the corruptions of the Church of Rome. A *million* of poor Waldenses perished in France; *nine hundred thousand* orthodox Christians were slain in less than thirty years after the institution of the order of the Jesuits. The Duke of Alva boasted of having put to death in the Netherlands *thirty-six thousand* by the hand of the common executioner during the space of a few years. The Inquisition destroyed, by various tortures, *one hundred and fifty thousand* within thirty years. These are a few specimens, and but a few, of those which history has recorded. But the total amount will never be known till the earth shall disclose her blood, and no more cover her *slain*." *Scott's Church History*.

What change has the papacy sought to make in the law of God? It has expunged the greater part of the second commandment, in order to establish the adoration of images, dividing the tenth to complete the number ten. It has also abolished the fourth commandment (as far as its power extends) by substituting the first day of the week for the seventh. See Catholic Catechisms; also "Plain Talk about the Protestantism of Today," page 213; "The Catholic Christian Instructed," chapt. 23; "A Sure Way to Find out the True Religion," pages 95, 96.

How long was the papacy to have power over the saints, times, and laws? "And they shall be given into his hand *until a time and times and the dividing of time*." Dan. 7:25, latter part.

Where is this expression of time found in the New Testament?" And to the woman were given two wings of a great eagle, that she might fly into the wilderness, into her place, where she is nourished for a *time, and times, and half a time*, from the face of the serpent." Rev. 12:14.

How is this same period again represented? "And the woman fled into the wilderness, where she hath a place prepared of God, that they should feed her there *a thousand two hundred and threescore days*." Rev. 12:6. (These days, being in symbolic prophecy, are themselves symbolic.)

What is the rule for reckoning symbolic days? "*This shall be a sign to the house of Israel...* And when thou has accomplished them, lie again on thy right side, and thou

shalt bear the iniquity of the house of Judah forty days: *I have appointed thee each day for a year.* " Ezek. 4:3-6 (Num. 14:34).

NOTE. - "So Eze. 4:6, 'I have appointed thee each day for a year: where the prophet was symbolically to bear the iniquity of Israel as many days as they had sinned years. In this usage we find authority for interpreting *days* in prophecy as denoting '*years*.'" *George Bush, Prof: of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in New York City University, Notes on Num. 14:34.*

What event marked the close of this period? In February, 1798, Berthier entered Rome at the head of the French army, and taking Pope Pius VI prisoner, established a republic in Rome. The pope died in exile the following year. For over two years there was no pope. See Chambers's Cyclopaedia, art. Pius.

What was to take place before the dominion should be entirely taken away? "*But the judgment shall sit, and they shall take away his dominion, to consume and to destroy it unto the end.*" Dan. 7:26.

Where in this chapter is this judgment first spoken of? "A fiery stream issued and came forth from before Him: thousand thousands ministered unto Him, and ten thousand stood before Him: *the judgment was set, and the books were opened.*" Dan. 7:10.

How soon after this did the pope lose his temporal dominion? In September, 1870, when Rome, no longer supported by the French, who had been defeated by the Germans, surrendered to Victor Emmanuel. Possession of the pope's dominion was formally taken Oct. 2, 1870. -See Chambers's Cyclopaedia, art. Italy.

By what means is the beast to be destroyed? "I beheld then, because of the voice of the great words which the horn spake, I beheld even till the *beast was slain, and his body destroyed, and given to the burning flame.*" Dan. 7:11.

What is the "burning flame" that is to destroy the papacy? "And then shall that Wicked be revealed, whom *the Lord shall consume with the spirit of His mouth, and shall destroy with the brightness of His coming.*" 2 Thess. 2:8.

THE 1260 DAY PROPHECY

A.D. 538 *through* A.D. 1798

THE PROPHECY OF DANIEL

"Daniel spake and said, I saw in my vision by night, and, behold, the four winds of the heaven strove upon the great sea. And four great beasts came up from the sea, diverse one from another...

"And behold a fourth beast, dreadful and terrible, and it had great iron teeth... and it had ten horns.

"I considered the horns, and, behold, there came up among them another little horn, before whom there were three of the first horns plucked up by the roots: and, behold, in this horn were eyes like the eyes of a man, and a mouth speaking great things...

"I came near unto one of them that stood by, and asked him the truth of all this. So he told me, and made me know the interpretation of the things... Then I would know the truth of the fourth beast... And of the ten horns that were in his head, and of the other which came up, and before whom three fell; even of that horn that had eyes, and a mouth that

spake very great things, whose look was more stout than his fellows. "I beheld, and the same horn made war with the saints, and prevailed against them...

"And he shall speak great words against the most High, and shall wear out the saints of the most High, and think to change times and laws: and they shall be given into his hand until a time and times and the dividing of time." *Daniel 7:2, 3, 7-8, 16, 19-21, 25.*

THE PROPHECY OF REVELATION

"And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise up out of the sea... And I saw one of his heads as it were wounded to death; and his deadly wound was healed: and all the world wondered after the beast... And there was given unto him a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies; and power was given unto him to continue forty and two months." *Revelation 13:5.*

The Bible predicted that the terrible little horn power of Daniel 7 and 8 was to rule the world for 1260 years. It has been well-known for centuries that this little horn of Daniel 7 and the first beast of Revelation 13 symbolize the papacy. Also called the "man of sin" (2 Thessalonians 2:3-4), and the "antichrist" (1 John 4:3), the papacy was definitely prophesied to have this ruling power for 1260 years. When did this predicted time span begin and when did it end? Read on.

THE AMAZING 1260 DAY PROPHECY

Here is the amazing prophecy of the 1260 days; also called the "time, times, and dividing of time," and the "forty-two months."

A day stands for a year in Bible prophecy (Numbers 14:34, Ezekiel 4:6). A "time" in prophecy is the same as a year (Daniel 11: 13, margin and Revised Version). This time-span prophecy is first mentioned in Daniel 7:25, where we are told that it is the length of time that the terrible "little horn" power was to bear rule and destroy God's people. During that time it would also try to change God's Law: *"And he [the little horn] shall speak great words against the most High, and shall wear out the saints of the most High, and think to change times and laws: and they shall be given into his hand for a time and times and a dividing of time." Daniel 7:25.*

This, in Hebrew, equals "a time, 2 times and half a time." Using the ancient reckoning of 360 days to a year, $360 + 180 + 720 = 1260$. And since a day is equivalent to a year in Bible prophecy, this little horn power would rule for 1260 years. In Revelation 12:6 we are told that the persecution would continue for "a thousand two hundred and threescore days:" which is 1260 prophetic days, or years. (Also note Revelation 11:3).

The God of heaven gave this important prophecy in yet a third way: The little horn of Daniel 7 and 8 is the same as the first beast of Revelation 13: *"And there was given unto him a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies; and power was given unto him to continue forty and two months." Revelation 13:5.* (Compare Revelation 11:2.) Forty-two months equals 1260 days. And Revelation also calls this time prophecy the "time, and times, and half a time" (Revelation 12:14), just as Daniel does.

When did the little horn, symbolizing the papacy, have this rule? The decree of the emperor, Justinian, in A.D. 533, recognized the pope as the "head of all the holy churches" (Code of Justinian, Book 1, title 1, section 4). The overwhelming defeat of the Ostrogoths

in the siege of Rome, just five years later (A.D. 538) was a death blow to the third of the three horns that were uprooted (see Daniel 7:8). With the year 538, then, begins the 1260 years of this prophecy of papal domination, which would extend to 1798. In that year as the Reign of Terror continued in the French Revolution and the Roman Catholic religion was set aside in France, the French army, under Berthier, entered Rome and took the pope prisoner. The date: February 10, 1798. The imprisoned pope died in exile the following year in Valence, France. A great cry was heard, "Catholicism is dead." The papacy had received the "deadly wound" of Revelation 13:3. But we are told that the wound is to be healed, and that the time is coming when all the world will "wonder after the beast." (Revelation 13:3).

Chapter 45

The Prophetic Symbols of Daniel 8

Where was Daniel at the time that this vision was given to him? "I saw in a vision; and it came to pass, when I saw, that I was at Shushan in the palace, which is in the province of Elam; and I saw in a vision, and I was by the river of Ulai." Daniel 8:2.

In this vision, what did Daniel see first? "Then I lifted up mine eyes, and saw, and, behold, there stood before the river a ram which had two horns." Verse 3.

What was next shown to him? "As I was considering, behold, an he goat came from the west on the face of the whole earth, and touched not the ground: and the goat had a notable horn between his eyes. And he came to the ram that had two horns, which I had seen standing before the river, and ran unto him in the fury of his power. And I saw him come close unto the ram, and he was moved with choler against him, and smote the ram, and brake his two horns: and there was no power in the ram to stand before him, but he cast him down to the ground, and stamped upon him: and there was none that could deliver the ram out of his hand. Therefore the he goat waxed very great." Verses 5-8.

When the notable horn was broken, what came up next? "When he was strong, the great horn was broken; and for it came up four notable ones toward the four winds." Verse 8.

What important horn came out of one of these horns? "Out of one of them came forth a little horn, which waxed exceeding great, toward the south, and toward the east, and toward the pleasant land. And it waxed great, even to the host of heaven; and it cast down some of the host and of the stars to the ground, and stamped upon them." Verses 9-10.

What command was then given to an angel that stood nearby? "I heard a man's voice between the banks of Ulai, which called, and said, Gabriel, make this man to understand the vision." Verse 16.

What were the first words that the angel then spoke to the prophet? "Understand, a son of man: for at the time of the end shall be the vision." Verse 17.

Did the angel then explain about the ram and the he-goat? "The ram which thou sawest having two horns are the kings of Media and Persia. And the rough goat is the king of Grecia." Verses 20-21.

What is represented by the four horns that come up in place of the broken

one? “Now that being broken, whereas four stood up for it, four kingdoms shall stand up out of the nation, but not in his power.” Verse 22.

What is the meaning of the "little horn" in verse 9? "In the latter time of their [successors of Alexander] kingdom, when the transgressors are come to the full, a king of fierce countenance, and understanding dark sentences, shall stand up." Verse 23.

What was this little horn to do to God's sanctuary? "Yea, he magnified himself even to the prince of the host, and by him the daily *sacrifice* was taken away, and the place of his sanctuary was cast down." Daniel 8:11.

What was finally to happen to this persecuting power? “The judgment shall sit, and they shall take away his dominion, to consume and to destroy it unto the end.” Daniel 7:26.

At what time, according to this important prophecy, was the sanctuary to be cleansed? “He said unto me, Unto two thousand and three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed.” Daniel 8:14.

How did this view of desolation and persecution by the little horn power affect the prophet? “I Daniel *fainted*, and *was sick* certain days; afterward I rose up, and did the king's business.” Daniel 8:27.

Chapter 46

A Great Prophetic Period

At what time according to the prophecy of Daniel, was the sanctuary to be cleansed? “And he said unto me, *Unto two thousand and three hundred days*; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed.” Dan. 8:14.

Where was Daniel when the vision of this chapter was given? “And I saw the vision; and it came to pass, when I saw, that *I was at Shushan in the palace, which is in the province of Elam*; and I saw in a vision, and *I was by the river Ulai*.” Dan 8:2.

What first appeared to the prophet? “Then I lifted up mine eyes, and saw, and, behold, there stood before the river *a ram which had two horns*.” Dan. 8:3.

What next appeared upon the scene? “And as I was considering, behold a he goat came from the west... *And he came to the ram that had two horns, ... and smote the ram, and brake his two horns*.” Dan. 8:5-7.

What happened after the prophet heard the time announced for the cleansing of the sanctuary? “And it came to pass, when I, even I Daniel, had seen the vision, and sought for the meaning, then, behold, *there stood before me as the appearance of a man*.” Dan. 8:15.

What command did Daniel hear given to this angel? “And I heard a man's voice between the banks of Ulai, which called, and said, *Gabriel, make this man to understand the vision*.” Dan. 8:16.

What were the first words that the angel then uttered before the prophet? “I was afraid, and fell upon my face: but he said unto, me, *Understand, a son of man; for at the time of the end shall be the vision*.” Dan, 8:17.

How did the angel then proceed to fulfill his mission to Daniel? "The ram which thou sawest having two horns are the kings of Media and Persia. And the rough goat is the king of Grecia." Dan.8:20, 21.

What part of the vision did the angel say was to be shut up, and why? "And *the vision of the evening and the morning* which was told is true: wherefore shut thou up the vision; for it shall be for many days." Dan. 8:26.

What did Daniel say about the vision? "And I Daniel fainted, and was sick certain days; afterward I rose up, and did the king's business; and I was astonished at the vision, but none understood it." Dan. 8:27.

Although Daniel said nothing of his astonishment at what he had seen, so that the king's courtiers did not perceive it, what did he do? "In the first year of Darius,... I Daniel understood by books the number of the years, whereof the word of the Lord came to Jeremiah the prophet, that he would accomplish seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem." Dan. 9:1, 2.

In view of this, what did the prophet do?" And I set my face unto the Lord God, to seek by prayer and supplications, with fasting, and sackcloth, and ashes." Dan. 9:3.

What, in Daniel's prayer, showed that he was still anxious about the sanctuary question? "Now therefore, O our God, hear the prayer of thy servant, and his supplications, and *cause Thy face to shine upon Thy sanctuary that is desolate*, for the Lord's sake." Dan. 9:17.

How did the Lord regard his petition? "Yea, while I was speaking in prayer, even the man *Gabriel, whom I had seen in the vision at the beginning*, being caused to fly swiftly, touched me about the time of the evening oblation." Dan. 9:21.

What did Gabriel tell Daniel? "At the beginning of thy supplications the commandment came forth, and I am come to show thee; for thou art greatly beloved: therefore understand the matter, and consider the vision." Dan. 9:23.

What application did Gabriel proceed to make of the vision? "*Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people* and upon thy holy city, to finish the transgression, and to make an end of sins, and to make reconciliation for iniquity, and to bring in everlasting righteousness, and to seal up the vision and prophecy, and to anoint the Most Holy." Dan. 9:24.

NOTES. - Seventy weeks are equal to 490 days. These were to be "cut off" from the vision Daniel was considering, that is, from the 2300 days. The days in this prophecy, uniformly with those of other prophecies, represent years. If, then, the 490 years are "cut off" from the 2300 years, it follows that the 490 years begin at the same time as the 2300.

When did the angel say that the seventy weeks (490 years) were to commence? "Know therefore and understand, that from the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem unto the Messiah the Prince shall be seven weeks, and three- score and two weeks; the street shall be built again, and the wall, even in troublous times." Dan. 9:25.

NOTE. - Sixty-nine of the seventy weeks were to reach "unto the Messiah the Prince." Messiah is Christ, "the Anointed." Messiah is the Hebrew word, and Christ is the Greek word, meaning anointed. See margin of John 1:41.

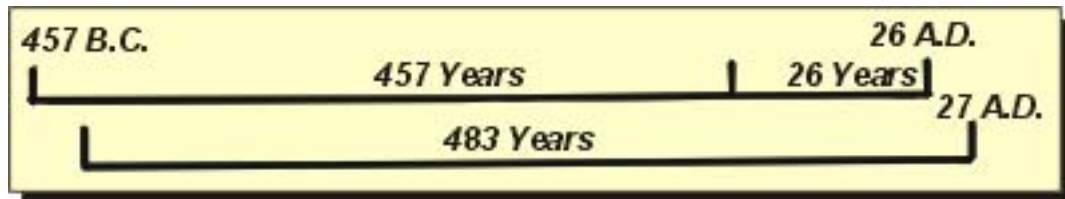
How was Jesus anointed? “*God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost and with power.*” Acts 10:38.

At what time did Jesus receive the special anointing of the Holy Spirit? “Jesus also being baptized, and praying, the heaven was opened, and the *Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape like a dove upon Him*, and a voice came from heaven, which said, Thou art My beloved Son.” Luke 3:21, 22.

What did Jesus say shortly after this? “The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, *because He hath anointed Me* to preach the gospel to the poor.” Luke 4:18 (Mark 1:15).

NOTE. - It is evident that the sixty-nine weeks (483 years) were to reach to the baptism of Christ, as that was the time of His anointing by the Holy Spirit. John the Baptist began his work in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius (Luke 3:1-3). Tiberius began to reign conjointly with his father in the year 12 A.D., two years before his father's death ("Prideaux's Connection," vol. 1, page 246). The fifteenth year of his reign would therefore be 27 A.D., the time when Jesus was anointed, at His baptism.

When was a decree made to restore and build Jerusalem? “This Ezra went up from Babylon... And there went up some of the children of Israel, and of the priests, and the Levites, and the singers, and the porters, and the Nethinim, unto Jerusalem, *in the seventh year of Artaxerxes the king*. And he came to Jerusalem in the fifth month, which was in the seventh year of the king.” Ezra 7:6-8.



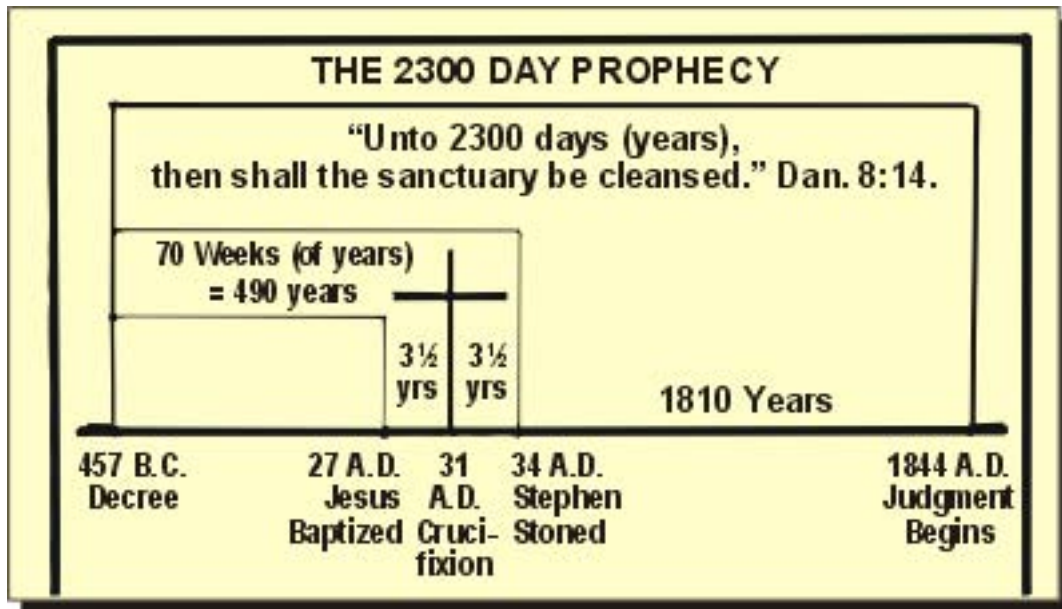
At the close of 483 years, in 27 A.D., one week, or seven years of the 490 yet remained. What was to be done in the midst of that week? “And He shall confirm the covenant with many for one week: and in the *midst of the week He shall cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease.*” Dan. 9:27.

NOTE. - As the sixty-nine weeks ended in the fall of 27 A.D., the middle of the seventieth week, or the three and a half years, would end in the spring of 31 A.D., when Christ was crucified, and by His death caused to cease, or brought to an end, the sacrifices and oblations of the earthly sanctuary. Three and a half years more (the last part of the seventieth week) would end in the autumn of 34 A.D. This brings us to the end of the 490 years which were "cut off" from the 2300. There still remain 1810 years, which, if added to 34 A.D., which takes us to 1844 A.D.

And what did the angel say would then take place?” And he said unto me, *Unto two thousand and three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed.*” Dan. 8:14.

NOTE. - In other words, the great closing work of Christ for the world, the atonement, or the investigative judgment, will at that time commence. The typical day of atonement for Israel occupied but one day in a year. This may occupy but a correspondingly short time. Already that work has been going on for many years, and must soon close. Who is ready to meet its decisions?

THE 2300 DAY PROPHECY



DANIEL'S AMAZING PROPHECIES

The Master Prophecy of the Bible is given in Daniel 8. This chapter closely connects with Daniel 7 and 9 and should be studied together with them.

DANIEL 7 (written 553-552 B.C.) reveals world history from Daniel's time down to the Second Advent of Christ. In vision, Daniel sees 4 world empires symbolized as beasts, followed by a little horn power (Dan 7:1-8, 15-21, 23-25). The Investigative Judgment then convenes in heaven (Dan 7:9-10, 13, 22, 26) and after that history ends with the Second Advent of Christ (Dan 7:14, 27-28).

The animals in Daniel 7 parallel the parts of the metal image of Daniel 2. The lion in chapter 7 is Babylon (605-538 B.C.). The bear is Medo-Persia (538-334 B.C.). The leopard beast is Grecia (334-301 B.C., at which time it becomes divided into four kingdoms which continue on until around 168 B.C.). The terrible beast is Pagan Rome (168 B.C. to the 5th Century A.D., when it becomes broken into ten kingdoms). The little horn is Papal Rome, which gained full power by 538 A.D., after uprooting three kingdoms (the Heruli, Vandals and Ostrogoths).

DANIEL 8 is composed of two major parts. The first is an EVENT prophecy that closely parallels the prophecy of Daniel 7. This prophecy is about two beasts and a little horn that follows them (Dan 8:1-12, 20-25). The first beast, a ram, is Medo-Persia (538-334 B.C.), and the he-goat which struck it down was Grecia (334-168 B.C.). The "notable horn" was Alexander the Great who, before his death in 323, carved out the largest empire in history up to that time - in only ten years. When he was broken off in the prime of life, the empire divided into four sections. The little horn is Pagan Rome which, historians tell us, was taken over by Papal Rome. Much of Daniel 7 and 8 (7:8, 19-26 and 8:9-12, 23-25) is given to a concern over this power which would speak blasphemies (7:8, 20; 8:11), and seek to kill God's people (7:21, 25; 8:10, 24-25), cast down the truth (8:12, 25), tear God's Sanctuary down from heaven (8:11), and even try to change the Law of God (7:25). Revelation 13 (read verses 6-7, for example) deals with this same little horn power - the Papacy.

But there is a second part to Daniel 8: This is a TIME prophecy (Dan. 8: 13-14, 26). The prophecy itself is given in Daniel 8: 14. "Unto two thousand and three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed." Careful reading of this chapter reveals that while the angel Gabriel was told to explain the vision of Daniel 8 to the prophet (8:16), yet only the event prophecy was explained (8:17-25), while the time prophecy was only referred to (8:26). Daniel nearly fainted under the burden (8:27), and the prayer of Daniel 9 is the result.

DANIEL 9 begins with the prophet's prayer for guidance and help for his people (Dan 9:1-19). Gabriel, the one whom he had seen in his earlier vision of Daniel 8 (9:21), is then sent in answer to his prayer (9:20), and in order to complete the explanation (9:22-23).

The SEVENTY WEEK PROPHECY is then given (Dan 9:24-27). Seventy weeks are "determined" ("cut off" in Hebrew-cut off from the larger 2300 day [year] prophecy) for the Jews. Therefore, the first part of the 2300 Day prophecy of Daniel 8:14 is time allocated to the Jews to conclude their probation as God's specially favored nation.

In Bible prophecy, a day equals a year (Num 14:34; Ezek 4:6). The decree of Artaxerxes, given in his seventh year as king-in 457 B.C. (Dan 9:25; Ezra 6:14; 7:6-8), restoring the Jewish government, begins this vast time prophecy of 2300 years. The first 70 weeks (Dan 9:24-27) of this prophecy, cut off or allotted to the Jews, equals 490 years. The walls of Jerusalem were rebuilt in 1 week or 49 years (408 B.C.). Another 62 weeks brings us to the anointing of Christ for His mission in 27 A.D. 483 years are now past; only 1 week remains of the 70. In the midst of this week (Dan 9:26-27), 31 A.D., Messiah is cut off or crucified. A second half-week of 3 1/2 years brings us to 34 A.D., when at the stoning of Stephen the gospel is taken to the Gentiles.

In 34 A.D. the 70 weeks, or 490 years, is completed. 1810 years remains to be fulfilled in this longest of Bible time prophecies - the 2300 year prophecy of Daniel 8:14. At its termination in 1844 A.D. began the "cleansing of the sanctuary" predicted in this important passage, Daniel 8:14.

Jesus is our High Priest in the heavenly Sanctuary (that the earthly was patterned after). In 1844 began His final work within it, prior to His Second Advent to the earth for His people.

Chapter 47

The Atonement in the Old Testament

Why was Abel's sacrifice more acceptable to God than Cain's? "By faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain." Heb. 11:4.

To what did his sacrifice point forward? "Ye were not redeemed with corruptible things,... but with the precious blood of *Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot*: Who verily was foreordained before the foundation of the world." 1 Peter 1:18-20.

By his sacrifice, what did Abel obtain? "He obtained witness that he was righteous." Heb. 11:4.

With what sacrifice did God command Abraham to worship Him? "And He

said unto him, Take Me a heifer of three years old, and a she goat of three years old, and a ram of three years old... And he took unto him all these, and divided them in the midst, and laid each piece one against another." Gen. 15:1, 10.

How did Jacob manifest his faith in the promised Redeemer? "And Israel took his journey with all that he had, and came to Beersheba, and offered sacrifices unto the God of his father Isaac." Gen. 46:1.

What did the Lord command Moses to have made? "And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, Speak unto the children of Israel, that they bring me an offering; ..and *let them make Me a sanctuary*: that I may dwell among them." Ex. 25:1, 8 (Acts 7:44) (Heb. 8:5). "Moreover thou shalt make the tabernacle with ten curtains of fine twined linen, and blue, and purple, and scarlet: with cherubim of cunning work shalt thou make them." "And thou shalt make curtains goats' hair to be a covering upon the tabernacle: even curtains shalt thou make." "And thou shalt make a covering for the tent of rams' skins dyed red, and a covering above of badgers' skins." Ex. 26:1, 7, 14.

How many apartments had the sanctuary?" And the veil shall divide unto you between the *holy place and the most holy*." Ex. 26:33.

What was in the first apartment? "For there was a tabernacle made; the first, wherein was the candlestick, and the table, and the showbread; which is called the sanctuary." Heb 9:2.

What other article was in the first apartment? "And he put the golden altar in the tent of the congregation before the veil." Ex. 40:26 (Ex. 30:1-6).

What was contained in the second apartment, or the most holy place? "And after the second veil, the tabernacle which is called the Holiest of all; which had *the golden censer, and the ark of the covenant* overlaid round about with gold, wherein was the golden pot that had manna, and Aaron's rod that budded, and the tables of the covenant." Heb. 9:3-4 (Ex. 40:20, 21).

By what name was the cover of the ark known? "And thou shalt put the *mercy seat above upon the ark*; and in the ark thou shalt put the testimony that I shall give thee." Ex.25:21.

Where was God, by the symbol of His presence, to meet with Israel's high priest? "And there I will meet with thee, and I will commune with thee *from above the mercy seat, from between the two cherubim* which are upon the ark of the testimony." Ex. 25:22.

What was in the ark, under the mercy seat? "And *He wrote on the tables, according to the first writing, the ten commandments*... And I turned myself and came down from the mount, and put the tables in the ark which I had made." Deut. 10:4, 5.

When this building was completed, for what purpose was it used, and who daily officiated in the first apartment? "Now when these things were thus ordained, *the priests went always into the first tabernacle, accomplishing the service of God*." Heb. 9:6.

Who only was allowed in the second apartment? How often? And for what purpose? "But into the second went *the high priest alone once every year, not without blood*, which he offered for himself, and for the errors of the people." Heb. 9:7.

How does one commit sin? “Whosoever committeth sin *transgresseth also the law*: for sin is the transgression of the law.” 1 John 3:4.

And what is the wages of sin? “The wages of sin is *death*.” Rom. 6:23.

When one of the common people thus sinned, what must he then do, to save his life? “And if anyone of the common people sin through ignorance, while he doeth somewhat against any of the commandments of the Lord,... then he shall bring his offering, a kid of the goats, a female without blemish, for his sin which he hath sinned. And he *shall lay his hand upon the head of the sin offering, and slay the sin-offering* in the place of the burnt offering.” Lev. 4:27-29.

What was done with the blood? “And the priest shall take of the blood thereof with his finger, and put it upon the horns of the altar of burnt offering, and shall *pour out all the blood thereof at the bottom of the altar*.” Lev. 4:30.

How was the body of the sin offering to be disposed of? “This is the law of the sin-offering: In the place where the burnt offering is killed shall the sin offering be killed before the Lord; it is most holy. The priest that offereth it for sin *shall eat it; in the holy place shall it be eaten*.” Lev. 6:25, 26. See verse 16.

After the accumulation of the sins of the year in this way, what took place on the tenth day of the seventh month? “And this shall be a statue forever unto you: that in the seventh month, on the tenth day of the month, ye shall afflict your souls;... For on that day *shall the priest make an atonement for you, to cleanse you, that ye may be clean from all your sins before the Lord*.” Lev. 16:29, 30.

NOTE. - It seems by this that the atonement was not completed till the end of the ceremonial year. *Atonement* signifies “expiation; satisfaction or reparation made by giving an equivalent for an injury.” *Webster*.

After making an offering for himself, what did the high priest next do? “And he shall take the two goats, and present them before the Lord at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation. And Aaron shall *cast lots upon the two goats*; one lot for the lord, and the other lot for the scapegoat.” Lev.16:7, 8.

What was done with the goat upon which the Lord's lot fell? “Then shall he *kill the goat of the sin offering, that is for the people*, and bring his blood within the veil, and do with that blood as he did with the blood of the bullock, *and sprinkle it upon the mercy seat, and before the mercy seat*.” Lev.16:15.

Was it necessary to make this atonement? “And he shall make an atonement for the holy place, *because of the uncleanness of the children of Israel, and because of their transgressions in all their sins*; and so shall he do for the tabernacle of the congregation, that remaineth among them in the midst of their uncleanness.” Lev. 16:16.

After the high priest came out of the sanctuary with the sins still on him, having atoned for them in the most holy place, what did he next do?” And when he hath made an end of reconciling the holy place, and the tabernacle of the congregation, and the altar, he shall bring the live goat: and Aaron *shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat, and confess over him all the iniquities of the children of Israel, and all their transgressions in all their sins, putting them upon the head of the goat, and shall send him away by the hand of a fit man into the wilderness*.” Lev. 16:20, 21.

Then who bore the sins of the people, after the high priest had put them off, and the camp was cleansed from them? “And the *goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities* unto a land not inhabited: and he shall let go the goat in the wilderness.” Lev. 16:22.

THE EARTHLY TABERNACLE

The sanctuary in the wilderness was constructed under the direction of Moses, in accordance with the pattern shown him in the mount (Ex. 25:7-8, 40; Heb 8:5).

Enclosing this wilderness tabernacle was a Court (sometimes called the Outer Court) which was made of white curtains attached to poles (Ex. 27:9-18), and was about 75 feet wide by 150 feet long (based on an 18-inch cubit). Within the Court was the Altar of Burnt Offering, the laver and the Tabernacle. This altar was also called the Brazen Altar since there was a second altar, the Golden Altar, inside the Tabernacle. This outside Altar (Ex. 27: 1-9) was hollow inside and overlaid with brass, and was 5 feet high and 7 1/2 feet square. Upon this altar were placed the animals that were offered as burnt sacrifice. Just beyond, stood the brass laver (Ex. 30:18-21), where the priests washed before entering the Tabernacle.

The earthly sanctuary (Ex. 26:1-37) was a tent with wooden walls, 4 layers as a roof covering, and gold and beautiful curtaining inside. About 15 by 45 feet in size, this Tabernacle was portable, so it could be taken apart and moved from place to place in the journeys of Israel through the wilderness. Divided by an inner veil into two rooms or apartments, it was the holiest place on earth. The priest entered the First Apartment every day with blood, and went past the seven-branched Golden Candlestick, with its seven lamps of fire (Ex. 25:31-40); past the Table of Shewbread, containing the dedicated bread that stood before the Presence of the lord (Ex. 25:23-30); and on to the Altar of Incense, or Golden Altar (Ex. 30:1-10), from whence the smoke of a specially prepared incense wafted up, over the top of the dividing veil (which did not reach to the ceiling) and into the Holy of Holies beyond. Upon the Golden Altar and dividing veil, the priest sprinkled some of the sacrificial blood (Lev. 4-5). A partial description of this may be found in Hebrews 9:1-7. All of the furniture within the First and Second Apartments was of solid gold, or covered with gold.

The Second Apartment, or Most Holy Place (Ex. 26:33) contained the Ark of the Covenant (Ex. 26:17-22). Between two Cherubim was the glory of the Shekinah the Presence of God (Ex. 26: 22; 40:34). Beneath it was the Mercy Seat, a solid gold slab that covered the top of the Ark, wherein lay the foundation of God's government: the Moral law of Ten Commandments (Ex. 20:3-17) which was written by the finger of God on stone (Ex. 24:12) and then placed in the Ark (Ex. 40:20). All of mankind is to be governed by those holy precepts, even down to the end of time (Rev. 12:17; 14:12) and beyond (Rev. 22:14; Isa. 66:22). Only once a year, on the Day of Atonement, did the high priest enter the Second Apartment to cleanse the Sanctuary and the people of sin (Lev. 16:30, 33-34 and all of the chapter; Dan. 8:14).

Chapter 48

The Atonement in the New Testament

At the death of Christ, what miracle signified that the priestly work of the earthly sanctuary was finished? “Jesus, when He had cried again with a loud voice, yielded up the ghost. And, behold, *the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom.*” Matt. 27:50, 51.

Where has the work of the sanctuary been conducted since the ascension of Christ? “Now of the things which we have spoken this is the sum: We have such a High Priest, *who is set on the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens.*” Heb. 8:1.

Who is this high priest? “But *Christ being come a high priest of good things to come*, by a greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands.” Heb. 9:11.

Who erected this heavenly tabernacle, of which Christ is the minister? “A minister of the sanctuary, and of the true tabernacle, *which the Lord pitched, and not man.*” Heb. 8:2.

Could Christ be a priest while He was on earth, and before the old priesthood ceased? “For if He were on earth, *He should not be a priest*, seeing that there are priests that offer gifts according to the law.” Heb 8:4.

What did the service of the earthly priests signify? “There are priests that offer gifts according to the law: who serve unto the example and shadow of heavenly things.” Heb. 8:4, 5.

What was the earthly sanctuary designed to be? “The way into the holiest of all was not yet made manifest, while as the first tabernacle was yet standing: *which was a figure for the time then present.*” Heb. 9:8, 9.

Are there different apartments of the heavenly sanctuary in which Christ ministers? “For Christ is not entered into *the holy places* made with hands, *which are the figures of the true.*” Heb. 9:24.

Does the heavenly sanctuary contain an ark of the testament (covenant)? “And the temple of God was opened in heaven, and *there was seen in His temple the ark of His testament.*” Rev. 11:19.

NOTE. - The priestly work in the earthly sanctuary foreshadowed the work in the heavenly sanctuary. In the earthly, the atonement was performed on the last day of the ceremonial year. All who did not then have their sins atoned for, were put to death, and the camp was cleansed from sin. The atonement day of judgment for Israel, as at that time sin and sinners were separated from the camp, and the people whose sins had been atoned for were free from sin, and could enter upon the services of the new year clean in the sight of God. This work was kept up year after year. In the heavenly, the sacrifice is offered but once, and but one atonement can be made, which must take place at the time assigned of God for it to occur. And when the great atonement has been made, God's people will be forever free from sin, and sinners will have been forever banished from the universe. This will be, as in the type, a day of judgment, with this difference: that was a temporal and shadowy judgment, this will be the final and eternal judgment.

The earthly sanctuary was cleansed by a high priest Is it necessary for the heavenly sanctuary also to come to a time of cleansing, or purifying? “It was therefore necessary that the patterns of things in the heavens should be purified with these; *but the heavenly things themselves with better sacrifices than these.*” Heb. 9:23.

From what will it be cleansed, or purified? “Nor yet that He should offer Himself often, as the high priest entereth into the holy place every year with the blood of others; for then must He often have suffered since the foundation of the world: but now once in the end of the world hath He appeared *to put away sin* by the sacrifice of Himself.” Heb. 9:25, 26. For the counterpart of this, in the type, see Lev.16:30.

When the earthly high priest came out to the people after making the atonement, how did he transfer the sins of the people from himself? “And Aaron shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat, and confess over him all the iniquities of the children of Israel, and all their transgressions in all their sins, *putting them upon the head of the goat.*” Lev. 16:21.

How will it be when Christ has finished the atonement for his people? “So Christ was *once offered to bear the sins of many*; and unto them that look for Him *shall He appear the second time* without sin unto salvation.” Heb. 9:28.

NOTE. - That is, to those who stand waiting and watching for His appearance as did the people of Israel for their high priest to appear to them, Christ will appear to His people; and at that time He will have laid upon the head of the great scapegoat (Satan) the sins of His people, which have been atoned for. Then Satan will bear these sins (as did the typical scapegoat) to an uninhabited region, the desolated earth while the saints will be enjoying the glories of heaven during the one thousand years. When will the sins of the righteous be blotted out? “Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, *when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord.*” Acts 3:19.

What immediately follows the blotting out of sins? “And *He shall send Jesus Christ*, which before was preached unto you, whom the heaven must receive until the times of restitution of all things.” Acts 3:20, 21.

While Christ as high priest is still before the Father, what is given Him? “One like the Son of man came... to the Ancient of days, and they brought Him near before Him. And there was given Him *dominion, and glory, and a kingdom*, that all people, nations, and languages, should serve Him.” Dan. 7:13, 14.

And when He comes to earth; what is His purpose? “For the Lord Himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God; and *the dead in Christ shall rise first; then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them* in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air; and so shall we ever be with the Lord.” 1 Thess. 4:16, 17.

But before any are thus raised at Christ's coming, what decision must be rendered in their cases? “But they which *shall be accounted worthy* to obtain that world, and *the resurrection from the dead.*” Luke 20:35.

NOTE.-We see that the typical sanctuary service is fully met in the work of Christ. And as the atonement day of the old dispensation was really a day of judgment, so the atonement work of Christ will include an investigation of the cases of His people. All who shall be “accounted worthy” to have a place in His kingdom will be called to dwell with Him when He comes again to earth to gather His people.

Is there a specified time for the cleansing of the heavenly sanctuary? “And he said unto me, Unto two thousand and three hundred days; *then shall the sanctuary be cleansed.*” Dan. 8:14.

How may one know that this does not refer to the earthly sanctuary? “He said unto me, Understand, a son of man: *for at the time of the end* shall be the vision.” Dan. 8:17.

Chapter 49

The Judgment

How many must meet the test of the judgment? "I said in mine heart, God shall judge the *righteous and the wicked.*" Eccl. 3:17.

Will any besides the human family be judged? "And the *angels which kept not their first estate*, but left their own habitation, He hath reserved in everlasting chains under darkness unto the judgment of the great day." Jude 6.

With which class will the judgment begin? - With the righteous. "For the time is come that *judgment must begin at the house of God*: and if it first begin at us, what shall the end be of them that obey not the gospel of God?" 1 Peter 4:17.

Out of what will they be judged? "A fiery stream issued and came forth from before Him; thousand thousands ministered unto Him, and ten thousand times ten thousand stood before Him; *the judgment was set, and the books were opened.*" Dan. 7:10.

Will there be a resurrection of all the dead? "For the hour is coming in the which *all that are in the graves* shall hear His voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation." John 5:28 (Acts 24:15).

What first occurs when the voice of Christ is heard? "For the Lord Himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God: *and the dead in Christ shall rise first.*" 1 Thess. 4:16.

In what condition are the saints when raised from the dead?" For the trumpet shall sound, *and the dead shall be raised incorruptible*, and we shall be changed." 1 Cor. 15:52.

Are the righteous and the wicked raised together? "And I saw the souls of them that were beheaded for the witness of Jesus, and for the word of God, and which had not worshipped the beast, neither his image, neither had received his mark upon their foreheads, or in their hands; *and they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years. But the rest of the dead lived not again until the thousand years were finished.* This is the first resurrection." Rev. 20:4, 5.

Why have these been separated from the others before the voice of Christ is heard? "But *they which shall be accounted worthy to obtain that world, and the resurrection from the dead*, neither marry, nor are given in marriage." Luke 20:35.

What takes place with the living righteous at the second advent? "Behold, I show you a mystery; *We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump.*" 1 Cor. 15:51, 52; 1 Thess. 4:16, 17.

Why are these separated from among the living wicked, and thus changed? "*Watch ye therefore, and pray always, that ye may be accounted worthy to escape all these things that shall come to pass, and to stand before the Son of man.*" Luke 21:36.

How far will this investigation of cases extend? "For God shall bring *every work* into judgment, with *every secret thing*, whether it be good, or whether it be evil." Eccl.

12:24 (Matt. 12:36, 37).

When and where are the open and the secret things recorded? “Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another: and *the Lord hearkened, and heard it*, and a *book of remembrance was written before Him* for them that feared the lord, and that thought upon His name." Mal. 3:16 (Rev. 20:12).

By whom is this record made? “Suffer not thy mouth to cause thy flesh to sin; *neither say thou before the angel*, that it was an error: wherefore should God be angry at thy voice, and destroy the work of thine hands?" Eccl. 5:6 (Matt. 18:10).

Who opens the judgment, and presides over it?" I beheld till the thrones were cast down, *and the Ancient of days did sit...* A fiery stream issued and came forth from before Him; thousand thousands ministered unto Him, and ten thousand times ten thousand stood before Him; *the judgment was set, and the books were opened.*" Dan. 7:9, 10.

Who ministers to the Lord, and assists in the judgment? “Thousand thousands ministered unto Him, and ten thousand times ten thousand stood before Him." Dan. 7:10. "And I beheld, and *I heard the voice of many angels round about the throne* and the beasts and the elders: and the number of them was ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands." Rev. 5:11.

Who else is brought before the Father at this time? “I saw in the night visions, and, behold, *one like the Son of man* came with the clouds of heaven, and *came to the Ancient of days, and they brought Him near before Him.*" Dan. 7:13.

What is Christ's special work there before the Father and His angels? “He that overcometh, the same shall be clothed in white raiment; and I will not blot out his name out of the book of life, but *I will confess his name before My Father, and before His angels.*" Rev. 3:5.

NOTE. - We have learned that during this judgment scene the dead are still in their graves. The record of each one's life, however, is in the books in heaven, and by the record their characters are well known. These records were made by the angels, who are there to present them as the names of those who have professed to be Christ's followers are called from the book of life (Rev. 20:12). Christ is also there to appear in behalf of those who have chosen Him as their advocate. (1 John 2:1). He presents His blood, as He appeals for their sins to be blotted from the books of remembrance (Mal. 3:16). Those sins of which they had repented were *forgiven* when they confessed them (Acts 3:19-21); but they could not be *blotted out* until by a final examination of their life record it should be known that they had repented of *all* their sins, and were finally overcomers. If this is the case, then their names are confessed in the judgment. But if it is seen that though running well for a time (Gal. 5:7), they did not overcome, then instead of confessing their names before the Father and His angels, and blotting out their sins, Christ will blot out their names from the book of life (Rev. 3:5). As the place of judgment is in heaven, where the throne of God is, and as Christ is present in person, it conclusively follows that the work of judgment is also in heaven. All are judged by the record of their lives, and thus answer for the deeds done in the body. It is easy to see that such a work will not only decide forever the cases of the dead, but will also close the probation of all who are living, after which Christ will come to take to Himself those who are found to be loyal to Him.

Where will Christ receive His kingdom?" And there was given Him dominion, and glory, and a kingdom, that all people, nations, and languages, should serve Him." Dan. 7:14 (Luke 19:12, 15) (Rev. 11:15).

When He comes to earth, what title will He bear? “And He hath on His vesture and on His thigh a name written King of Kings, and Lord of Lords." Rev. 19:16.

What will be His mission to the earth? “For the Son of man shall come in the

glory of His Father with His angels; and then He shall reward *every man according to his works.*" Matt. 16:27 (Rev. 22:12),

Where will the Saviour take His people? "In My Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto Myself; that where I am, there ye may be also." John 14:2, 3.

During the one thousand years that intervene between the two resurrections, what will the saints do? "And I saw thrones, and *they sat upon them, and judgment was given unto them:* and I saw the souls of them that were beheaded for the witness of Jesus, and for the word of God, and which had not worshiped the beast, neither his image, neither had received his mark upon their foreheads, or in their hands; *and they lived and reigned* [in the sense of judging] with Christ a thousand years." Rev. 20:4.

Who will thus be judged by the saints? "Do ye not know that the *saints shall judge the world [the wicked]?* and if the world shall be judged by you, are ye unworthy to judge the smallest matters? Know ye not that we shall judge angels? how much more things that pertain to this life?" 1 Cor. 6:2, 3 (Dan. 7:21, 22).

NOTE. - As the names of the wicked were not found in the book of life at the time of the investigative judgment, before the second coming of Christ, it was known that they were not "worthy" of eternal life; but the degree of punishment that they should receive is left for Christ and His saints to decide during the one thousand years before the second resurrection. The wicked angels, also, are to be judged at this time, in the same manner.

When will the saints judge the world? "Therefore judge nothing before the time, until the Lord come." 1 Cor. 4:5.

How will the decision of the saints be executed? "And out of His [Christ's] mouth goeth a sharp sword, that with it He should smite the nations: and He shall rule them with a rod of iron: and He treadeth the wine press of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God." Rev. 19:15.

Why is the execution of the judgment thus given to Christ?" For as the Father hath life in Himself, so hath He given to the Son to have life in Himself; and hath given Him authority to execute judgment also, because He is the Son of man." John 5:26, 27.

How will the opening of the investigative judgment be made known to the world? "And I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people, saying with a loud voice, *Fear God, and give glory to Him; for the hour of His judgment is come.*" Rev. 14:6, 7.

NOTE. - It is seen that there are two phases of the judgment brought to view in the Scriptures, the investigative and the executive. The investigative judgment takes place in heaven before Christ comes, in order to ascertain who are worthy to be raised in the first resurrection, at His coming, and who among the living are "accounted worthy" to be changed in the "twinkling of an eye," at the sounding of the last trump. It is necessary, therefore, for the investigative judgment to take place before the second advent, as there will be no opportunity for such a work to be done between the coming of Christ and the raising of the righteous dead, who are to be clothed with immortality in the act of rising from the grave. The executive judgment of the wicked occurs after the extent of punishment which they are to receive has been decided by the saints who were raised to sit on thrones of judgment (Rev. 20:4, 5) during the thousand years (1 Cor. 6:1-3). The investigative judgment is that which is announced to the world by the angel's message of Rev. 14:6, 7.

Chapter 50

The First Angel's Message

Has God appointed the day of judgment? "Because He hath appointed a day, in the which He will judge the world in righteousness." Acts 17:31.

To whom has this event been made known? "Surely the Lord God will do nothing but *He revealeth His secret unto His servants the prophets.*" Amos 3:7.

Where is the announcement of the judgment made? "Saying with a loud voice, Fear God, and give glory to Him; *for the hour of His judgment is come.*" Rev. 14:7.

What does the angel preach who makes this announcement? "And I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having *the everlasting gospel* to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people." Rev. 14:6.

By what is this angel accompanied before his work is accomplished? "And there *followed another angel*, saying, Babylon is fallen... And the third angel followed them, saying with a loud voice, If any man worship the beast and his image, and receive his mark in his forehead or in his hand, the same shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God." Rev. 14:8-10.

What will be the effect of the united work of these three messages? "And another angel came out of the temple, crying with a loud voice to Him that sat on the cloud, *Thrust in Thy sickle, and reap: for the time is come for thee to reap,. for the harvest of the earth is ripe.*" Rev. 14:15. (See Matt. 13:39.)

What takes place in connection with the harvest? "And I looked, and behold a white cloud, and upon the cloud One sat like unto the Son of man, haying on His head a golden crown, and in His hand a sharp sickle." Rev. 14:14.

What was the appearance of an angel seen by John, as recorded in chapter ten? "And I saw another mighty angel come down from *heaven, clothed with a cloud*; and a rainbow was upon his head, and his face was as it were the sun, and his feet as pillars of fire." Rev. 10:1.

What did he hold in his hand? "And he had in his hand *a little book open.*" Rev. 10:2.

And what did the angel do?" And he set his right foot upon the sea, and his left foot on the earth, and *cried with a loud voice*, as when a lion roareth." Rev. 10:2, 3.

What was the burden of this message? "And the angel which I saw stand upon the sea and upon the earth lifted up his hand to heaven, and sware by Him that liveth forever and ever, who created heaven, and the things that therein are, and the earth, and the things that therein are, and the sea, and the things which are therein, *that there should be time no longer.*" Rev. 10:5, 6.

The book in the hand of the angel, from which he proclaimed this time message, was said to be "open." When was the only sealed book of the Bible, that contained definite time, to be opened? "But thou, O Daniel, shut up the words, and seal

the book, *even to the time of the end*: many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." Dan. 12:4.

What does the prophet Daniel say about the judgment? " *I beheld till the thrones were cast down. I and the Ancient of days did sit,... thousand thousands ministered unto Him, and ten thousand times ten thousand stood before Him: the judgment was set, and the books were opened.*" Dan.7:9, 10.

What did Daniel see the little horn (Roman Church) do after the judgment opened? "I beheld then because of the voice of the *great words which the horn spake.*" Dan. 7:11.

When did the angel say this judgment work, called the cleansing of the sanctuary would commence? "And he said unto *me, Unto two thousand three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed.*" Dan. 8:14.

What did John do with the little book given him by the angel? And what effect did it have upon him? "And I took the little book out of the angel's hand, *and ate it up; and it was in my mouth sweet as honey: and as soon as I had eaten it, my belly was bitter.*" Rev. 10:10.

What was symbolized by his eating the book? "Moreover he said unto me, Son of man, eat that thou findest; *eat this roll, and go speak unto the house of Israel.*" Eze. 3:1.

Were not the disciples disappointed in their expectations concerning Christ's work at His first advent? "When they therefore were come together, they asked of Him, saying, *Lord, will thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel?*" Acts 1:6. See also Luke 24:19-21.

NOTE. - The disappointment of the disciples of Christ did not prove His mission false. As He rode into Jerusalem amid the shouts of "Hosanna!" from the delighted disciples, who supposed He would then take the throne of David and commence His reign, the Pharisees asked Him to rebuke the disciples. But Christ answered: "I tell you that, if these should hold their peace, the stones would immediately cry out" (Luke 19:40). And why? Because the prophecies relating to His earthly work had predicted this entry into Jerusalem (Zech. 9:9), and it must be fulfilled, even should the stones be caused to fulfill it. Then the Lord in this event suffered His disciples to be disappointed; and yet they were fulfilling prophecy. When Israel left Egypt, under the impression that they would in a few days, at farthest, enter the promised land, they, too, were disappointed. But that did not disprove the divine call of Moses, nor show that the departure from Egypt was not ordered by God. In every great movement which God has inaugurated among His people, He has suffered disappointment to come, in order to test the faith of those engaged in it. It was so in the cases of Elijah, Jonah, and others. And so it was in 1844. God suffered His people to misapprehend the intent of the prophecy, and thus their faith was tested. The disappointment was due, not to an error in locating the beginning or the end of the 2300 days, but in the *nature of the event to occur* at the end of those days. They supposed the cleansing of the sanctuary meant the purifying of the earth by fire, at the coming of Christ.

What did the lord say should afterward be done? "And He said unto me, *Thou must prophesy again* before many peoples, and nations, and tongues, and kings." Rev. 10:11.

What message was immediately to follow the proclamation of the judgment? "And there followed another angel, saying, *Babylon is fallen, is fallen.*" Rev. 14:8. For explanation of this message, see the next chapter (51).

Chapter 51

The Second Angel's Message

What announcement is made by the second angel of Rev. 14?" And there followed another angel, saying, Babylon is fallen, is fallen, that great city, because she made all nations drink of the wine of the wrath of her fornication." Rev. 14:8.

To whom is the term *Babylon* elsewhere applied? "And the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet color... And upon her forehead was a name written, Mystery, Babylon the Great, the Mother of Harlots and Abominations of the Earth." Rev. 17:4, 5.

NOTES. - A woman, in prophecy, denotes a church. Eze. 23:2-4; Jer. 3:1, 14, 20; Rom. 7:4; Rev. 14:4, 5.

What does the apostle call the church that has become corrupted by worldly alliances? "Ye adulterers and adulteresses, know ye not that the friendship of the world is enmity with God?" James 4:4.

NOTE. - Babylon is also said to commit fornication.

And what is that called which was to reveal the "man of sin," or the papacy? "Let no man deceive you by any means: for that day shall not come, except there come a falling away first, and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition." 2 Thess. 2:3.

NOTE. - If a "falling away" in this case means apostasy, the "fall" of Babylon must be a moral fall, caused by a departure from the simplicity of the gospel.

What work was this "mother of harlots" seen to engage in? "And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints, and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus." Rev. 17:6.

What was in the hand of this woman? "And the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet color, and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls, having a golden cup in her hand full of abominations and filthiness of her fornication." Rev. 17:4.

What effect had this wine (false doctrine) upon those to whom it was given?" And the inhabitants of the earth *have been made drunk* with the wine of her fornication." Rev. 17:2.

This woman is said to be the "mother" of harlots. Are there any churches which have sprung from the mother church of Rome, directly or indirectly, and which resemble her in doctrine or otherwise? "If the church of Rome were ever guilty of idolatry in relation to the saints, her daughter, the Church of England, stands guilty of the same, which has ten churches dedicated to Mary for one dedicated to Christ." Catholic Christian Instructed, page 18. Mr. Hopkins, in a treatise on the millennium, says: "There is no reason to consider the anti-Christian spirit and practices confined to that which is now called the church of Rome. The Protestant churches have much of Antichrist in them, and are far from being wholly reformed from corruption and wickedness. "There is a powerful element of Romanism in all the larger Protestant bodies. The clergymen do not teach to the people the Bible itself in its purity and simplicity, but they require them to receive instead a system of clerical interpretations of the Bible." Literal Christian.

What confessions have been made by leading men, which show that they

consider the churches to be in a fallen condition? “A confession can be had from the lips of the pastors of most of our churches, that in our midst there are wicked, unholy, corrupt men who maintain their position, and are saved from a righteous discipline, either by their wealth or social position. It is true of this church, and it is true of many of the churches around us. If a ship should go to sea with as many rotten timbers as we have spiritually rotten members, it would go to the bottom in twenty-four hours... One thoughtful, intelligent layman, a member of the church which is a leader in its denomination, said the other day, 'Our church has degenerated into a great, strong, social, fashionable organization.' " G. F. Pentecost, in *Christian Statesman* of Jan. 8, 1876. Robert Atkins, also, in a sermon preached in London, said: "The truly righteous are diminished from the earth, and no man layeth it to heart. The professors of religion of the present day, in every church, are lovers of the world, conformers to the world, lovers of creature comfort, and aspirers after respectability. They are called to suffer with Christ, but they shrink from even reproach. *Apostasy, apostasy, apostasy*, is engraved on the very front of every church; and did they know it, and did they feel it, there might be hope; but alas! they cry, 'We are rich, and increased in goods, and have need of nothing.' "

What does Paul say of the condition of the church in the last days?" This know also, that in the last days perilous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers,... lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God; having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof: from such turn away." 2 Tim 3:1-5.

How does the prophet elsewhere describe the condition of Babylon? “Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen, and is become the *habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit*, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird." Rev. 18:2.

Where will many of God's people be found when this cry is at its height? “And I heard another voice from heaven, saying, *Come out of her, My people*, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues." Rev. 18:4.

In this can to "come out" of Babylon, what message does the Lord send to guide His people into the truth for these days?" And the third angel followed them, saying with a loud voice, If any man worship the beast and his image, and receive his mark in his forehead, or in his hand, the same shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without mixture into the cup of His indignation... Here is the patience of the saints: here are they that keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus." Rev. 14:9-12.

NOTE. - It is worthy of notice that the first of these angels has simply an announcement to make of the judgment at hand; the second tells the condition of the religious world, and exposes its unfitness to meet its record in the judgment previously announced; while the third provides a remedy whereby the people may be made ready to meet the judgment and the coming King. Thus subject is treated in the next chapter (52).

Chapter 52

The Third Angel's Message

Against whose worship are the dwellers of earth warned by the third angel? “And the third angel followed them, saying with a loud voice, If any man *worship the beast and his image, and receive his mark* in his forehead, or in his hand, the same shall drink of

the wine of the wrath of God." Rev. 14:9.

What beast had been seen coming up out of the sea? "And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise up out of the sea, *having seven heads and ten horns*, and upon his horns ten crowns, and upon his heads the name of blasphemy." Rev. 13:1.

What power was given to this beast? "And it was given unto him to make war with the saints, and to overcome them; and power was given him over all kindreds, and tongues, and nations." Rev. 13:7

What was the result of his overcoming the saints? "And all that dwell upon the earth shall worship him, whose names are not written in the book of life of the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world." Rev. 13:8.

What did the "mother of harlots" do to the saints?" And I saw the *woman drunken with the blood of the saints*, and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus." Rev. 17:6.

And what did she succeed in accomplishing by her course? "The inhabitants of the earth have been *made drunk with the wine of her fornication*." Rev. 17:2.

NOTE. - The beast of Rev. 13, and the woman of Rev. 17, are identical. They are symbols of the Roman Church. She put to death millions of saints, and finally so nearly overcame the whole world that even "the kings of the earth" were subdued, and made to pay her homage and worship. See 'Four Great Monarchies' and A Remarkable Symbol.

What other beast was seen to arise after the one last described?" And I beheld another beast coming up out of the earth; and he had two horns like a lamb, and he spake as a dragon." Rev. 13:11.

NOTE. - This symbol represents the United States of America. For confirmation of this, see reading on "The Last Nation Noticed in Prophecy."

What is the two-horned beast to do? "Saying to them that dwell on the earth, that they should make an image to the beast which had the wound by a sword, and did live." Rev. 13:14.

What will the two horned beast require all under its jurisdiction to receive?" And he causeth all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, *to receive a mark* in their right hand, or in their foreheads." Rev. 13:16.

What will be the result? "And that *no man might buy or sell*, save he that had the mark, or the name of the beast, or the number of his name." Rev. 13:17.

How much power is to be given to the image of the beast?" And he had power to give life unto the image of the beast, that the image of the beast should both speak, and cause that as *many as would not worship the image of the beast should be killed*." Rev. 13:15.

NOTE.- The image of the beast is to have the same power as the beast itself has had to kill those who will not obey its dogmas.

After uttering His warning by the third angel against all this, what does God offer instead, as that which will manifest the patience of the saints? "Here is the patience of the saints; here are they that keep the *commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus*." Rev. 14:12,

What does the Bible set forth as the "commandments of God?" "And the Lord

spake unto you out of the midst of the fire;... and He declared unto you His covenant, *which He commanded you to perform, even ten commandments*; and He wrote them upon two tables of stone." Deut. 4:12, 13.

Were these ten commandments the complete law of God? "*These words the Lord spake unto all your assembly in the mount out of the midst of the fire, of the cloud, and of the thick darkness, with a great voice; and He added no more.* And He wrote them in two tables of stone." Deut. 5:22.

Why should the law of God be obeyed? "*Whosoever committeth sin transgresseth also the law; for sin is the transgression of the law.*" 1 John 3:4.

How much of the law should one keep to be called a commandment keeper? "For whosoever shall keep the whole law, and *yet offend in one point*, he is guilty of all." James 2:10.

How does the apostle illustrate his meaning in this statement? "For He that said, Do not commit adultery, said also, Do not kill. Now *if thou commit no adultery, yet if thou kill, thou art become a transgressor of the law.*" James 2:11.

NOTE. - If keeping the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus will be proof against worshiping the beast and his image, and receiving his mark, then it is plain that those who do worship the beast *do not keep the commandments*. It is also established by this that the great religious controversy of the last generation is to be over the commandments of God.

Why will the remnant church be persecuted? "And the dragon was wroth with the woman, and went to make war with the remnant of her seed, *which keep the commandments of God, and have the testimony of Jesus Christ.*" Rev. 12:17.

Chapter 53

The Last Nation Noticed in Prophecy

What symbol is introduced in Rev. 12:3? "And there appeared another wonder in heaven; and, behold, a great red dragon, having seven heads and ten horns, and seven crowns upon his heads."

At what time in the world's history did this symbol apply? "And there appeared a great wonder in heaven; *a woman clothed with the sun*, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars." Rev. 12:1.

What did the dragon design to do to the child about to be born to the church? "And the dragon stood before the woman which was ready to be delivered, for to devour her child as soon as it was born." Rev. 12:4.

What became of the child? "And she brought forth a man child, who was to rule all nations with a rod of iron: and her child was *caught up unto God, and to His throne.*" Rev. 12:5.

NOTE. - Christ the Lord is the only one to whom the prophecy can apply (Heb. 12:2).

Who sought to slay Christ as soon as He was born? "Then Herod, when he saw that he was mocked of the wise men, was exceeding wroth, and sent forth, and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and

under, according to the time which he had diligently inquired of the wise men." Matt. 2:16.

What symbol was next seen by the prophet? "And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise up out of the sea, having seven heads and ten horns, and upon his horns ten crowns, and upon his heads the name of blasphemy." Rev. 13:1.

From what did this government receive its seat and power? "And the dragon gave him his power, and his seat, and great authority." Rev. 13:2.

NOTE.-It is an undisputed point in history that, when Constantine removed the seat of his empire from Rome to Constantinople, in 330 A.D., the city of Rome was given up to the bishop of Rome, who, in 538, became the head of all the churches, and the corrector of heretics, by the work of Justinian, the ruling emperor of the Romans. Thus Rome became the seat of the papacy, and the authority of the pope was derived from the decree of the dragon power. See "Croly on the Apocalypse." pages 114-115.

What was to happen to this beast? "And I saw one of his heads as it were wounded to death; and his deadly wound was healed: and all the world wondered after the beast." Rev. 13:3.

How was this wounding to be brought about? "He that leadeth into captivity shall go into captivity: he that killeth with the sword must be killed with the sword." Rev. 13:10.

Had the papacy led others into captivity? "And it was given unto him *to make war with the saints and to overcome them*; and power was given him over all kindreds, and tongues, and nations." Rev. 13:7.

NOTE. - Many millions have been martyred by the Roman Church, because they dared to differ with her in religious opinions. See "Fox's Book of Martyrs;" "The Wars of the Huguenots;" "Buck's Theological Dictionary," art. Persecutions; histories of the Reformation, etc.

When was the papal head wounded by being taken into captivity? In 1798, the French army under Berthier then abolished the papacy in Rome, proclaimed a republic there, and carried Pope Pius VI a captive from place to place till he died at Valence, France, August 28, 1799. See reading "A Remarkable Symbol." page 29.

At that time what additional symbol was seen by the prophet?" And I beheld another beast coming up out of the earth; and he had two horns like a lamb, and he spake as a dragon." Rev. 13:11.

Has the United States "come up" sufficiently to warrant the application of the prophecy to this country? The "Centennial History of the United States" says: "The extent of the conceded domain of the United States, in 1776, was not more than half a million square miles. Now (1875) it is more than three million, three hundred thousand square miles. Its population then was three million; in 1875-forty million. Today it is over two hundred fifty million.

What do the "two horns like a lamb" represent? A horn represents a kingdom, or a component part of a kingdom, as in Dan. 7:7, 8, 24, 25. Lamb-like horns would indicate youthfulness, innocence, and gentleness. The "two" horns may represent the two leading principles of the government, civil and religious liberty.

Notwithstanding the lamb-like pretensions of this power, what is it ultimately to do? "And he spake as a dragon." Rev. 13:11.

What will he say? "Saying unto them that dwell on the earth, *that they should*

make an image to the beast, which had the wound by a sword, and did live." Rev. 13:14.

NOTE. - The beast "which had the wound by a sword and did live," is the papacy. That was a church clothed with the civil power. In other words, it enforced its religious dogmas by the civil power, under pain of confiscation of goods, imprisonment, and death.

When the image to the beast has been formed in the United States, what will follow? "And he had power to *give life unto the image of the beast*, that the image of the beast should both speak, and cause that as many as would not worship the image of the beast should be killed." Rev. 13:15.

How are the people to be led to form the image to the beast?" And *deceiveth them that dwell on the earth by the means of those miracles* which he had power to do in the sight of the beast." Rev. 13:14.

How much power will be exercised in the matter? "And *he exerciseth all the power of the first beast before him*, and causeth the earth and them which dwell therein to worship the first beast, whose deadly wound was healed." Rev. 13:12.

NOTE. - The "first beast before him" (the papal power) exercised the power of putting to death all who differed with them in religious faith.

What will the two-horned beast power try to enforce on the people? "And he causeth all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to *receive a mark* in their right hand, or in their foreheads." Rev. 13:16.

How far is this to be carried? "And that *no man might buy or sell*, save he that had the mark, or the name of the beast, or the number of his name." Rev. 13:17.

NOTE. - That is, all who do not receive the mark are to be denied the right of citizenship. For the characteristics of the beast itself see the following chapter (54).

Chapter 54

The First Symbol of Revelation Thirteen

Describe the first beast of Revelation 13. "And the beast which I saw was like unto a leopard, and his feet were as the feet of a bear, and his mouth as the mouth of a lion." Rev. 13:2.

NOTE. - The leopard beast of Daniel 7 represented Grecia (verse 6); the bear, Media and Persia (verse 5); and the lion, Babylon (verse 4). The characteristics of all these beasts are found in the beast of Revelation 13, which would seem to show that it would extend its territory over all the countries occupied by these kingdoms. The Roman government absorbed all these countries, and ruled over them. Other comparisons show that the first beast of Revelation 13 is the papacy, which controlled the governments of these countries by virtue of its ecclesiastical power.

From what was the papacy developed? "Let no man deceive you by any means; for that day shall not come, except there come a falling away first, and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition." 2 Thess. 2:3.

In what was shown the first tangible evidence of "falling away" from the truth of God? The adoption of heathen rites and customs. "The bishops augmented the number of religious rites in the Christian worship, by way of accommodation to the infirmities and prejudices, both of Jews and heathens, in order to facilitate their conversion to Christianity... For this purpose, they gave the name of *mysterics* to the institutions of the

gospel, and decorated particularly the *holy sacrament* with that solemn title. They used in that sacred institution, as also in that of baptism, several of the terms employed in the heathen mysteries, and proceeded so far, at length, as even to adopt some of the ceremonies of which those renowned mysteries consisted." Maclaine's Mosheim, cent. 2, part 2, chap. 4, paragraphs 2, 5.

How early was this tendency manifested? "This imitation began in the eastern provinces; but, after the time of Adrian [emperor from 117-138 A.D.] , who first introduced the mysteries among the Latin's, it was followed by the Christians who dwelt in the western parts of the empire." Ibid., para. 5.

What has been the great characteristic of the papacy? A union of church and state, or a religious power dominating the civil power to further its own ends.

When was the union of church and state formed, from which the papacy grew? In the reign of Constantine, 312-337 A.D.

What was the condition and work of most of the bishops at that time? "Worldly minded bishops, instead of caring for the salvation of their flocks, were often but too much inclined to travel about, and entangle themselves in worldly concerns." Neander's History of the Christian Religion and Church, translated by Prof. Torrey, vol. 2, page 16.

What did the bishops determine to do? "This theocratical theory was already the prevailing one in the time of Constantine; and... the bishops voluntarily made themselves dependent on him by their disputes, *and by their determination to make use of the power of the state for the furtherance of their alms.*" Ibid., page 132.

NOTE. - The "theocratical theory" was that of a government administered by the direct power of God.

What was the outgrowth of that theory among the Roman bishops? "Let no man deceive you by any means; for that day shall not come, except there come a falling away first, and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition; who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped; so that *he as God sitteth in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God.*" 2 Thess. 2:3, 4.

When and by whom was the Council of Nice convened? The Emperor Constantine, 325 A.D.

Under what authority were its decrees published? "The decrees... were published under the imperial authority, and thus obtained a political importance." Torrey's Neander, vol. 2, page 133.

What was one of the principal objects in calling that council? "The question relating to observance of Easter, which was agitated in the time of Anicetus and Polycarp, and afterward in that of Victor, was still undecided. It was one of the principal reasons for convoking the Council of Nice, being the most important subject to be considered after the Arian controversy." Boyle's Historical View of the Council of Nice, page 22, ed. of 1839.

What was the particular question to be settled concerning Easter? "It appears that the churches of Syria and Mesopotamia continued to follow the custom of the Jews, and celebrated Easter on the fourteenth day of the moon, whether falling on Sunday or not. All the other churches observed that solemnity on Sunday only, viz., those of Rome, Italy, Africa, Lydia, Egypt, Spain, Gaul, and Britain." Ibid.

How was the matter finally decided? "Easter day was fixed on the Sunday immediately following the new moon which was nearest after the vernal equinox." Ibid., page 23.

In his letter to the churches, urging the observance of this decree, what singular reason did Constantine assign for its observance? "Let us then have nothing in common with the most hostile rabble of the Jews." Ibid., page 52.

What did Sylvester, bishop of Rome under Constantine's reign, do by his "apostolic" authority, and with the approval of Constantine? "That he indeed changed the names of all the days of the week into festal days; as Polydorus mentions in book 6, chapt. 5. Metaphrastes, however, relates that he retained the names of the days familiar to the Hebrews; but that *the name of the first day alone was changed, which he called the Lord's day.*" *Historia Ecclesiastica* per M. Ludovicum Lucium, cent. 4, cap. 10, pages 739, 740, ed. Basilea, 1624. Library of Andover Theological Seminary.

What was decreed by the Council of Laodicea in 364 A.D.? That the churches should keep the Sunday, and that if they persisted in resting on the Sabbath, "let them be accursed." See Andrew's History of the Sabbath, page 362.

What petition was made to the emperor by a church convention, in 401 A.D.? "That the public shows might be transferred from the Christian Sunday, and from feast days, to some other days of the week." Neander, vol. 2, page 300.

What was the object of these state laws? "That the day might be devoted with less interruption to the purposes of devotion." "That the devotion of the faithful might be free from all disturbance." Ibid., pages 297, 301.

How was their "devotion" disturbed? "Church teachers... were, in truth, often forced to complain, that in such competitions the theater was vastly more frequented than the church." Ibid., page 300.

When the church had received help from the state to this extent, what more did she demand? That the civil power should be exerted to compel men to serve God as the church should dictate.

What did Augustine, the father of this theory, teach concerning it? "Who doubts but what it is better to be led to God by instruction, than by fear of punishment or affliction? But because the former, who will be guided only by instruction, are better, the others are still not to be neglected... But many, like bad servants, must often be reclaimed to their master by the rod of temporal suffering, ere they can attain to this highest stage of religious development." Ibid., pages 214, 215.

What is Neander's conclusion regarding this? "It was by Augustine, then, that a theory was proposed and founded, which, tempered though it was, in its practical application, by his own pious, philanthropic spirit, nevertheless contained the germ of that whole system of spiritual despotism, of intolerance and persecution, which ended in the tribunals of the inquisition." Ibid., page 217.

NOTE. - It was thus that the union of church and state was formed, out of which was developed "the beast" (papacy) which made "war with the saints" and overcame them.