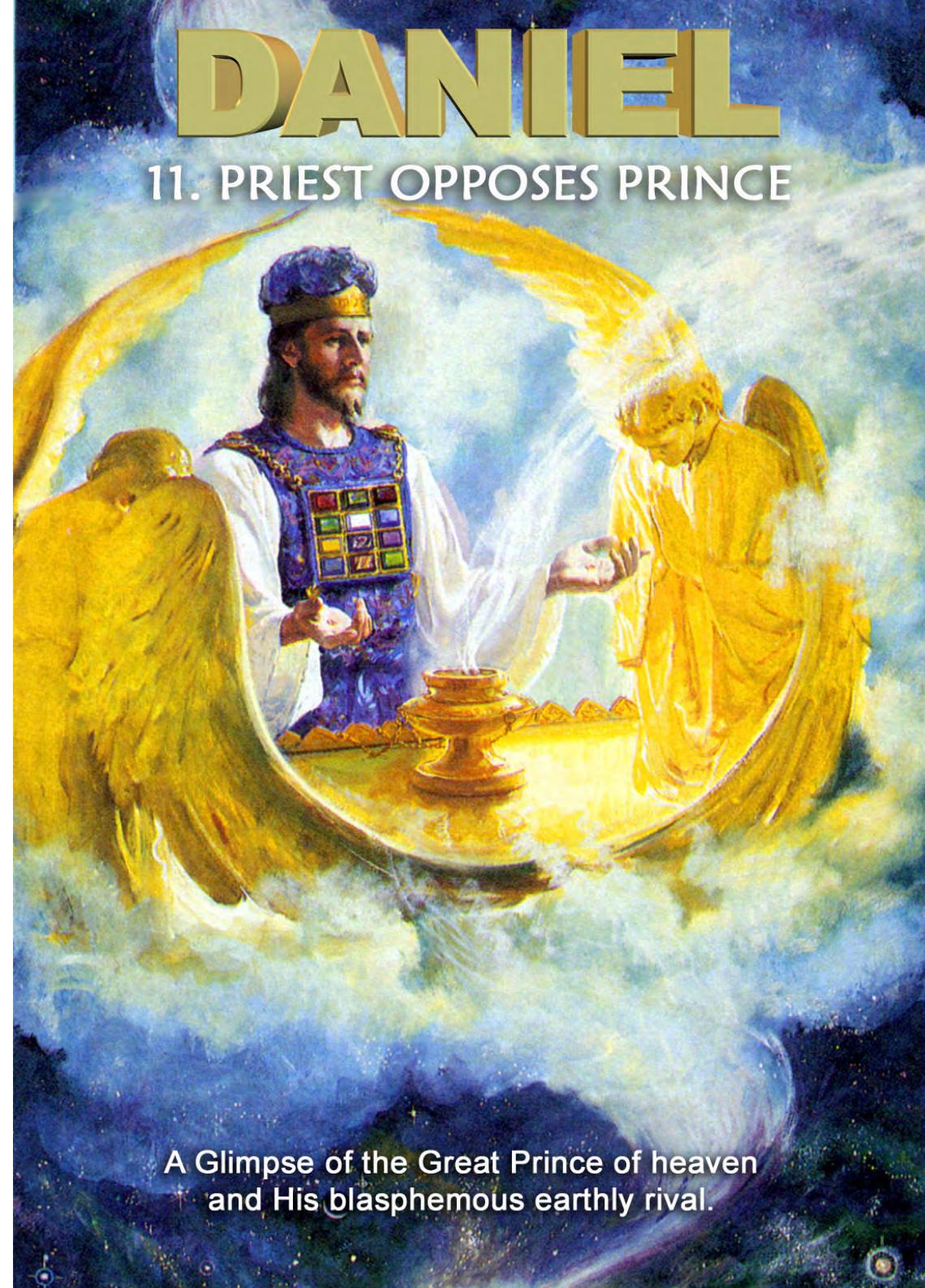




**Behold the lamb that takes away
the sin of the world**

Artwork by Maranatha Media—www.maranathamedia.com.au
© 2003 AUC Adventist Resources
PO Box 116 Mitcham, Victoria 3132 Australia.



DANIEL

11. PRIEST OPPOSES PRINCE

A Glimpse of the Great Prince of heaven
and His blasphemous earthly rival.

HIGH POINTS OF THIS UNIT

- The great horn challenges a mighty prince.
- What Christ is doing now.
- Why the temple veil was torn in two when Jesus died.
- How God taught salvation before Jesus came.

Unit 10 introduced us to the exceeding great horn – Rome.

Unit 11 now brings into focus Rome's most ambitious aims. Not satisfied with its territory conquests toward the south, toward the east, and toward the pleasant land, this power also turned its attention upwards – towards heaven – to claim rights and powers which belong only to God.

As Daniel watched, he saw the great horn attack “the host of heaven” and “exalt himself as high as the Prince of Hosts”, “cast down the place of His (the Prince of the Host) sanctuary”, “take away the daily sacrifices”, and “cast down the truth to the ground. In all this the great horn “prospered and thrived” (Daniel 8:10-12)

HOW WERE THESE PREDICTIONS FULFILLED?

Who is “the prince of the Host” mentioned here?

What and where is his sanctuary?

What is meant by “the daily sacrifices” which the great horn would take away?

THE PRINCE OF THE HOST

Gabriel identified the “Prince of the Host” by using various titles: **Prince of the host** (verse 11, page 866); **Prince of Princes** (verse 25); **Prince of the covenant** (11:22, page 870); **Messiah the Prince** (9:25, page 868). In the New Testament He is also called: **the Messiah, Prince and Saviour** (John 1:41, page 1026; 4:25; Acts 5:31 page 1056).



Jesus is the Prince
of the host

“Messiah” in the Old Testament is the same as “Christ” in the New. The Prince of the host is clearly Jesus – the Christ – the Messiah.

NOTES:

Exhibit 5

THE PLACE OF CHRIST'S SANCTUARY CAST DOWN

With Christ's sacrifice and priesthood claimed by the Papacy, it naturally followed that the Roman Church came to be seen as the sanctuary to which the Old Testament model pointed. Note the following quotations:

*In the old law, only in the temple at Jerusalem could sacrifices be offered to God. **That temple was a figure** (symbol) **of the Church of Christ.***¹

*It is the blood of the victim slain on Calvary ... that we offer on our altars today within the **Christian sanctuary** ... It is the high priest of the new dispensation who brings into **our sanctuary** His own blood and offers it.*²

*The world, in fact, ... is an immense **temple** where ... the victim of Calvary is uplifted between heaven and earth by thousands of priests to the glory of the most high.*³

*On the altars of the Catholic Church ... the mass is celebrated every day... this morning sacrifice is at every moment, taking place somewhere.*⁴

*"Rome, the centre and **sanctuary** of the Catholic Church."*⁵ (emphases added)

Thus, the focus is taken from the heavenly sanctuary, the true centre of our Saviour's ministry, and fixed upon a substitute sanctuary here on earth which has no power to save. Humanity does God no favour by taking over that work which heaven alone can do.

1. Joseph Faa di Bruno, Catholic Belief, Benzinger Bros., N.Y. 1884, page 104
2. McDonald, The Sacrifice of the Mass, page 133
3. H Convert, Eucharistic Meditations (Extracts from the Writings of the Blessed J M Vianney) Benzinger Bros. N.Y. 1923, page 116
4. Charles A Martin, Catholic Religion, Popular Edition, B Herder, St Louis, 1919, page 195
5. Henry Edward Manning, DD (RC), The Temporal Power of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, Burns and Lambert, London, 1862, page 161

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

A. THE PRINCE OF THE HOST AND HIS SANCTUARY

QUESTION 1 (Daniel 8:11, 25, page 866)

How does the angel Gabriel describe the great horn's actions toward the Prince of the host?

*"He even exalted himself as high as the _____ of the host."
(verse 11)*

QUESTION 2 (Daniel 8:11; Hebrews 8:1, 2, page 1152; 9:24, page 1153)

The great horn would also cast down the place of Christ's sanctuary. What is meant by Christ's sanctuary? Where is Christ's sanctuary?

"For Christ has not entered into holy places made with hands, which are copies of the true, but into _____ itself." (Hebrews 9:24)

"We have such a high priest, who is seated at the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the _____, a Minister of the _____ and of the true tabernacle which the Lord erected and not man." (Hebrews 8:1,2)



God gave Moses a pattern or copy of the Sanctuary in heaven. This pattern helps us to understand the work of Christ in the plan of salvation

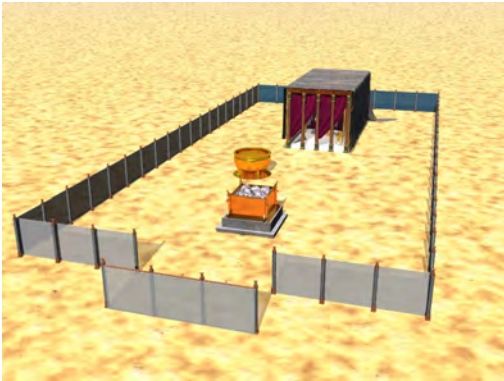
We notice here that Christ's sanctuary is in heaven. This is where He has ministered as our High Priest and living Saviour since His Resurrection.

Long before Christ came to earth, God directed Moses to build a model of Christ's sanctuary, giving him a "pattern" from which to work, together with instructions on how the sanctuary services and sacrifices were to be conducted. (Exodus 25:8,9, page 75; Leviticus 1-8, page 93-100)

Inasmuch as the New Testament states that this sanctuary of Moses and its priestly ministries were "a copy and shadow of things in heaven" (Exodus 25:1-10, page 75; Hebrews 8:1-5, 9:6-11, 24 pages 1152-1153), we can learn much about Christ's heavenly sanctuary by studying it. This we will now take time to do.

Then we will be able to better understand what Christ's ministry as our high priest means to us, and what is meant by the prophecy of the great horn's action against the sanctuary.

B. GOD'S SYMBOLIC SANCUARY



The earthly sanctuary was first constructed in the form of a "tabernacle" (a tent) so that it could be carried during the Exodus journey. Later, King Solomon built a magnificent temple at Jerusalem to replace it. In the Bible it is sometimes referred to as "**the tabernacle**", sometimes "the temple", and at other times, "**the sanctuary**".

The Earthly Sanctuary Built by Moses

The sanctuary was the centre of Israel's spiritual life, the place of refuge, where people found forgiveness for sin and the guidance and protection of God. It represented God's dwelling place among them. (Exodus 25:8, page 75)

At the sanctuary, Israel's priests offered sacrifices for sin and interceded with God for the sinner. This all pointed forward to Christ, His sacrifice, and His priestly work for us in His sanctuary above.

SEE EXHIBIT 1: Page 13
PLAN OF THE EARTHLY SANCTUARY

C. CHRIST REVEALED THROUGH THE SANCTUARY

What did the different sections of the sanctuary and their ceremonies mean?

Exhibit 4 (Continued)

*The mass is offered to bring salvation to all.⁷
The Eucharist is the medicine of immortality.⁸
the church's entire spiritual wealth⁹
the reason for the church's existence¹⁰
through the mass we obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need¹¹*

The New Testament knew nothing about a ceremony in which Christ was to be literally sacrificed continually and daily, for all time. It states that our Lord made "*one sacrifice* for sins forever" (Hebrews 10:12, page 1154). He made "*one offering* to perfect forever those who are being sanctified" (verse 14; 1 Peter 3:18, page 1164). The scripture specifically rules out any repetition of Christ's sacrifice. It says, "**not that he should offer himself often**" (Hebrews 9:25). The communion service was appointed as a *memorial* of this one sacrifice, not a *repetition* of it.

In the New Testament there is only one Saviour, one sacrifice, one ministering mediator-Jesus Christ-and only one sanctuary of salvation - the heavenly sanctuary. Rome's earthly system is a counterfeit of the true.

1. Charles Hart, *The Student's Catholic Doctrine*, Burns, Oates, and Washburn, London, 1921, page 301
2. Id., pages 229, 300
3. Joseph Faa de Bruno, *Catholic Belief*, Benzinger Bros., N.Y., 1884, page 77
4. Lawler Wuerl and Lawler, *The Teachings of Christ*, Huntingdon Illinois, 1980, page 419
5. Bishop Fulton Sheen, *The Sunday Missal*, Hawthorn Books Inc., N.Y., 1961, page 419
6. Deharbe, *A Full Catechism of the Catholic Religion* (see pages 262, 263, 265)
7. Lawler, Wuerl, and Lawler, page 427
8. Id., page 420
9. Id., page 420
10. Id., page 425
11. Council of Trent, *The Doctrine on the Most Holy Sacrifice of the Mass II*, Benzinger Bros., page 490, also John A Harden, *The Catholic Catechism*

Exhibit 4
TAKING AWAY
THE "DAILY SACRIFICES"
- THE TAMÎD

In the development of Roman tradition, the daily ministries of the Old Testament sanctuary were claimed to be "figures" (symbols) of the Roman church and its ministries. The *church* was Christ's sanctuary. The Pope and his priests took the place of the Old Testament priests as "other Christs". The Mass took the place of the Old Testament sacrifices. The Mass was believed to be Christ's real and actual sacrifice repeated in continuity till the end of time. The daily repetition of "the sacrifice of the Mass" is claimed to be essential to salvation. Note the words "perpetual", "daily", etc. in the following. Note how the true "daily" was taken away.

SOME AUTHENTIC QUOTATIONS:

*Now the sacrifices of the Old Law ... were but figures of the great sacrifice of the New Law ... In the New Law there was to be a **perpetual** sacrifice which was to represent for all time the sacrifice of the cross.*¹

*The Holy Mass ... is the **perpetual** sacrifice of the New law.*²

*That which was foreshadowed by the figures of the Old Testament ... our Lord Jesus Christ accomplished at the Last Supper ... The Holy Eucharist (mass) which He then instituted is not only a sacrament, but also a true sacrifice offered now by Himself **daily**.*³

*The sacrifice of the mass is **one and the same sacrifice** as that of the cross.*⁴

*The mass is the **continuation** of Calvary.*⁵

***daily** renewed*⁶

EMPHASES ADDED

THE COURTYARD surrounding the sanctuary, was the place where all sacrifices were made. These all pointed forward to Christ's one sacrifice - His death on the cross.

QUESTION 3 (Leviticus 6:9,12,13, page 97; Numbers 28:3,4, page 156)

What animals were sacrificed by the priests daily, every morning and evening for the nation of Israel?

(Numbers 28:3,4, page 156) _____

For how long was the sacrificial fire to burn?

(Leviticus 6:9,12,13, page 97) _____

QUESTION 4

What other sacrifices were offered day by day? (Leviticus, Chapters 4,5, 6, pages 94-97)

Individuals brought their own sacrifices for their personal sins. The sinner laid his hands upon the innocent animal - apparently a symbol of transferring his sin to Christ. He then sacrificed the animal with his own hands.

This taught that it was for our individual sins that Jesus sacrificed His life. He died in our place that we might live. In faith and by choice, we confess our sins and place them upon Him. He bears them in our place. Our guilt is removed from us.



Burning continuously, the morning and evening sacrifices were like one, single, timeless sacrifice. They symbolised Christ's one great sacrifice for the sins of all people in all ages for all time.

D. THE HOLY PLACE: While the courtyard was the place of **sacrifice**, the Holy Place was the place of **intercession**. Only the priests, symbolising Christ, could enter the Holy Place to approach God. The

holy **place** is usually referred to as the **first apartment** of the sanctuary.

QUESTION 5 (Leviticus 4:6,7,17,18,25,26,30, page 94)

What part did the intercession of the priest play in the salvation of the sinner?

The priest carried some of the sacrificial blood into the Holy Place. There he sprinkled it before the veil, or marked it on the horns of the golden altar. In some cases he ate some of the roasted lamb before entering. In these ways the sinner's guilt was symbolically carried away from him by the priest, into the sanctuary, into the presence of God. The repentant sinner was accepted through the sacrifice of the lamb and the intercession of the priest. He stood no longer condemned, but was forgiven, just as if he had never sinned.

Both the lamb and the priest represented Christ.

- **THE SLAIN LAMB:**
represented Christ's sacrificial death for us.
- **THE LIVING PRIEST:**
represented Christ as our minister and advocate with God.



The Priest Applies the Blood to the horns of the altar of incense

Think about the fact that our salvation depends upon both Christ's sacrifice and his intercession in heaven. (see Hebrews 7:25, page 1152; Romans 5:10, page 1008; 1John 2:1, page 1168; 1Corinthians 15:17, page 1109) The following exhibit illustrates this.

SEE EXHIBIT 2: PAGE 14

THE SPILLED BLOOD AND THE SPRINKLED BLOOD

Exhibit 3

"EXALTED EVEN TO THE PRINCE OF THE HOST"

NOTE THE FOLLOWING AUTHENTIC QUOTATIONS:

He (the Pope) is of so great dignity and power that he forms one and the same tribunal with Christ.¹

(The Pope) is the anointed high priest.²

No one can enter the consistory (court or association) of God without the mediation of the Pope who is the key-bearer and the door-keeper of the consistory of eternal life.³

To the Pope, it belongs to determine what is faith, yea, subjection to him is necessary to salvation.⁴

Let the priest ... approach the altar as another Christ.⁵

The power of the priest is the power of the divine person.⁶

The priest's power as 'another Christ' is rooted in his unique ability to perform certain actions which are the work of Christ alone.⁷

As Christ is teacher, witness and saving sacrifice, so also is the priest.⁸

To disregard the teaching of the priest is to disregard God.⁹

The Roman priesthood does not deny Christ. He is regarded with deep reverence. However, the priesthood elevates itself to a form of equality with Christ, claiming His authority and saving power as its own - a system unknown to Christ and the Apostles. Christ is the sole "Mediator between God and man". (1 Timothy 2:5) He alone has power and authority to save. The apostles were messengers of Christ but not "other Christs".

1. F Lucius Ferraris, "Papa II" Prompta Bibliotheca, Volume 6
2. Cardinal Manning, The Temporal Power of the Vicar of Christ, page 47
3. Augustus Triumphus "Summary Concerning Ecclesiastical Power", 1483
4. Thomas Aquinas, c.1225-1274, quoted by James Bryce, The Holy Roman Empire, pages 178, 179.
5. Alphonsus de Liguori, Dignity and Duties of the Priest, page 31
6. Id
7. Lawler Wuerl and Lawler, The Teachings of Christ, page 440. Thomas Comerford Lawler Publications Div. Huntingdon, Illinois, 1980
8. Id.
9. Id

Exhibit 2
The Spilled Blood and the Sprinkled Blood



THE MOST HOLY PLACE: The second apartment of the sanctuary was the Most Holy Place, representing the throne room of God. It contained the ark (a large chest). The ark's top, covered with gold, was called "the mercy seat" - the throne of the God of Mercy. At each end of the mercy seat stood a beautiful angel of beaten gold. The glory of God shone continuously above the mercy seat, between the angels. The Ten Commandments were kept in the ark, beneath the mercy seat.



The Most Holy place with the Shekinah glory between the Cherubim

No one but the high priest could go through the veil to minister directly at the mercy seat. He entered only on one appointed day each year. This day was called 'the day of atonement'. On this day, the sanctuary itself was cleansed from all the sin brought to it by repentant sinners during the year. The cleansing of the sanctuary represented Christ's final work as high priest in the heavenly sanctuary prior to His second coming.

E. THE END OF THE OLD TESTAMENT SANCTUARY

QUESTION 6 (Matthew 27:51, page 966)

What happened at the moment of Christ's death which indicated that the Old Testament sanctuary had fulfilled its purpose?

"the _____ of the temple was torn in two from top to bottom." (verse 51)

The earthly sanctuary and its ceremonies were meant to continue only until the sacrifice of Jesus, the real Lamb of God, had taken place. The veil was torn in two when Jesus died, signifying their end. This miniature sanctuary on earth had fulfilled its purpose of pointing forward to the greater sanctuary, the greater sacrifice, and the greater priest. The Heavenly sanctuary is now the true centre of salvation.

Having briefly viewed the sanctuary and its ministries, we can now return to Daniel's predictions about the great horn and the Prince of the host and His sanctuary.

F. THE GREAT HORN'S THREE-FOLD CHALLENGE

QUESTION 7 (Daniel 8:11, page 866)

What was the first challenge of the great horn?

"He even _____ himself as high as the Prince of the host."

Here is an earthly power that would try to exalt itself to Christ's level in some way. Note that the great horn does not think to do away with Christ or deny Him, but rather to equal Him – stand beside him – exalt himself "as high as the Prince of the host".

QUESTION 8 (Daniel 8:11)

What was the great horn's next challenge?

"by him the _____ sacrifices were taken away." (verse 11)

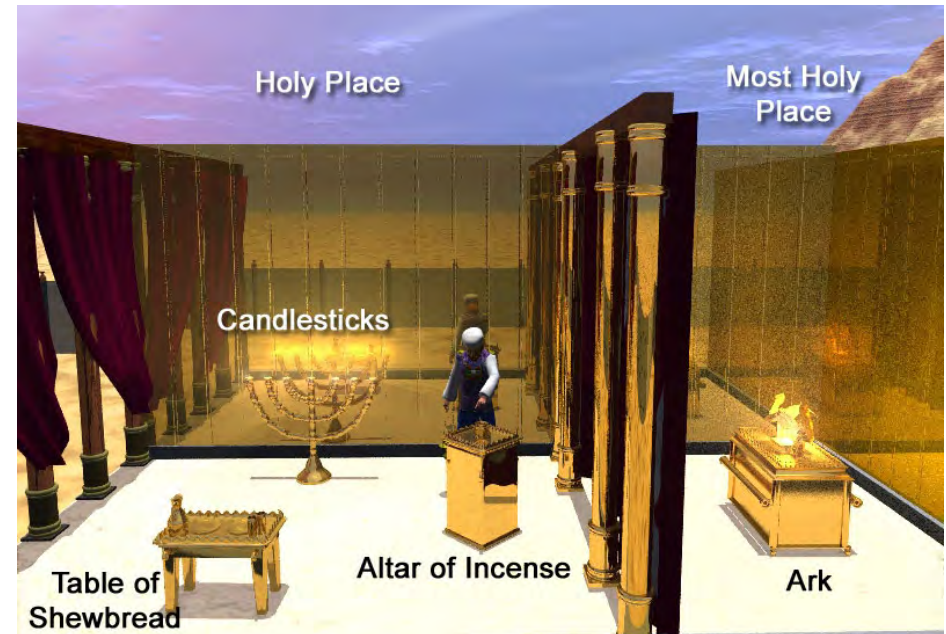
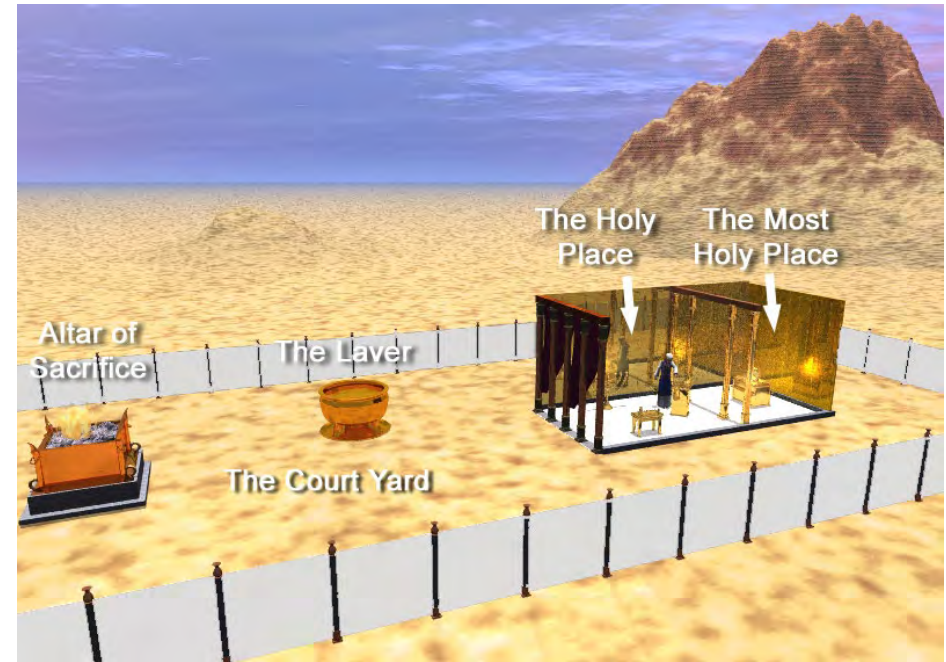
Note: The original word for "daily sacrifices" here is **tamid** – just one word. "Sacrifices" is not in the original. Tamid means "continual" or "regular". Tamid is used in the books of Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers, for not only the daily sacrifices, but for **all** the main ongoing and permanent symbols of the sanctuary and the ministries of the priests.

As we have seen, all these symbols pointed forward to the sacrifice of Christ and His work, which is the true "tamid". The true "daily" of the heavenly sanctuary – always present, always efficacious, always available, night or day until the end to save the repen-



The continual (tamid) work of Jesus in the heavenly Sanctuary would be "taken away" by the little horn through a counterfeit priestly work on earth

Exhibit 1



OPTIONAL QUESTIONS TO THINK THROUGH

- 1) Why did Israel need a symbolic sanctuary, and why do we need to know about it today? Couldn't we have been simply told about the real sanctuary?
- 2) Why would God allow those who wrongly represent His truth to become prosperous and great and step in between him and the people?

REVIEW QUIZ

- 1) "The Prince of the host" is _____.
- 2) The earthly sanctuary was a "copy" and a prophecy of the heavenly _____.
- 3) The Hebrew priest was a symbol of _____, the heavenly High Priest.
- 4) The daily sacrifices represented Christ's _____ for us.
- 5) The priest represented Christ as our Advocate in the presence of _____.
- 6) The exceedingly great horn would " _____ himself even to the Prince of the host".
- 7) He would "take away the _____".
- 8) He would "cast down the _____ of Christ's sanctuary".
- 9) The only name in all the universe "whereby we must be saved" is the name of _____.

tant sinner.

The New Testament emphasises the "daily", "continual" nature of Christ's one sacrifice, and His priesthood in the one true sanctuary above (see Hebrews 5:6, page 1150; 6:20; 7:3, 17, 21, 24, 25,28; 10:10,12).

When reading these texts, notice the repeated emphasis on "continual", "forever", "once for all", "unchangeable", "one sacrifice for sins forever". Somehow, the great horn would attempt to take away this unique ministry of Christ: - the heavenly tamid.



The RSV says the daily, the tamid, would be "taken away from Him" – away from the Prince of the Host.

QUESTION 9 (Daniel 8:11, page 866)
What would the great horn do regarding the location of Christ's sanctuary?

*"And (by him) the _____
of His sanctuary was cast down."* (verse 11)

How could an earthly power cast down a sanctuary that is in heaven?

Notice that it is the *place* of the sanctuary that is cast down. The NIV says, "the place of his sanctuary was brought low".

The original word for "place" here occurs 18 times in the Bible; once for the "foundations" of the earth, the other 17 times for the site of God's throne, or where He dwells in heaven or where He dwells in His sanctuary. The prophecy indicates that the great horn would somehow interfere with the very foundation of God's sanctuary and in some way bring it low.

How did he bring it low? By changing the understanding of people about Christ's high priestly ministry of salvation; by claiming that salvation is to

Through the teachings concerning confession to earthly priests and the taking of the mass, the little horn power changed people's understanding of salvation and how we approach God. People no longer looked directly to Jesus in the heavenly Sanctuary but to an earthly counterfeit

be found through an earthly sanctuary and priesthood. By claiming that God has now given over to human priests His authority to save the sinner and to offer sacrifices for sin in the place of Christ himself.

TO SUM UP, THE GREAT HORN WOULD

“exalt himself as high as the Prince of the Host”;
 “take away the daily (tamid)”;
 “cast down the place of His (the Prince of the Host’s sanctuary)”

**HOW WERE THESE THREE PREDICTIONS FULFILLED?
 READ EXHIBITS 3,4, AND 5: Pages 15-18**

QUESTION 10 (Read John 14:6, page 1042; Acts 4:12, page 1054)

Is the Bible clear to you that our salvation is to be found **only** in Christ, and **only** through His sacrifice and intercession? Do you sense and enjoy the wonderful privilege we all have of direct communion with our Saviour as High Priest in heaven, and that He can and will save all who come continually to Him in faith?

G. HOW YOU CAN BENEFIT FROM CHRIST’S PRIESTHOOD IN HEAVEN

QUESTION 11 (Read, several times, Hebrews 4:15,16; 2:17,18, page 1150)

Can you look to Him and depend upon Him as your all-powerful Saviour?

Does He sympathise with you when you are tested and tried?



Salvation comes only through the one true sacrifice of Jesus and His intercession for us. No earthly priest can mediate in this process

Can He help you when you face temptations?

Can He give you inner strength and supply all your need?



QUESTION 12 (1 John 2:1, page 1168)

When your conscience is troubled by your sins and weaknesses, to whom must you turn for confession and forgiveness?

“And if anyone sins, we have an _____ with the Father, Jesus Christ, the Righteous.” (verse 1)

QUESTION 13 (Hebrews 9:24, page 1153; 1 Timothy 2:5, page 1140)

Who only has the power to present your case before God and claim forgiveness and eternal life for you?

All your prayers pass to God’s throne through Him and all God’s answers pass back to you through Him. Because He lives, you will live. No one else but Christ can do this for you.

QUESTION 14 (Hebrews 7:25, page 1152)

After thinking about this verse, would you like to write in your own words what it means for Jesus to “save you to the uttermost”.

UNIT 12 tells how God will banish sin’s record forever – a clean universe!