

# Jesus Gives Us Two Wonderful Witnesses (Part 1)



What is the message that is to be prophesied again to the world that was given by Jesus the Mighty Angel of Revelation 10? That was the special task given to God's people after the sweet bitter experience of the great disappointment of October 22, 1844 spoken of in Rev 10:11. The answer to that question is found in Revelation chapters 12 to 14. This lesson we will see the most often repeated time prophecy in the Bible described as the 1,260 days, or 42 months, or time, times, and half. It is mentioned seven times in the Bible; five times in Revelation, and two times in Daniel (Rev 11:2,3; 12:6,14; 13:5 Dan 7:25; 12:7). The two greatest enemies of Jesus as the Creator are found in Revelation 11. Yet amazing as it may seem God has many of His people whom He loves who are a part of these two great systems. The first great system is the Papacy and the second great system is Communism, Atheism or Evolution which are various modern forms of something that started right back in Egypt and later in the country of France. The answer to both of these great enemies of truth is found in Sabbath observance, and returning back to the worship of Jesus our wonderful Redeemer and Creator. Jesus dearly loves the people that have been innocently deceived by these two powerful systems of belief and is calling His people out of these systems into the wonderful covenant message. This message was revealed in a new exciting way after the Revelation given to God's people of what happened in the Sanctuary of heaven in 1844. Jesus began a very special work of cleansing away our sins in the Judgment at this time. Lets explore the interesting prophecies that bring us closer to Jesus in revealing the plans of our great enemy Satan. The Bible reveals the two systems, the Devil inspired, that have affected the whole world in turning people away from Jesus as creator, and from His special day of worship the Sabbath. This will be our study in the next three lessons.

**THE TEMPLE IN HEAVEN A SYMBOL OF GOD'S  
PEOPLE ON EARTH**

**1. What was given to John and what was he to do with it? Rev 11:1.**

**Ans: a.** And there was given me a \_\_\_\_\_ like unto a \_\_\_\_\_: and the angel stood, saying, Rise, and measure the \_\_\_\_\_ of God, and the \_\_\_\_\_, and them that \_\_\_\_\_ therein.

**Ans: b. A Reed like unto a Rod – Measure the Temple of God.** The measuring standard that determines who will make up the Spiritual Temple of God in the judgment is the Ten



The Altar as seen in the Court of the Earthly Sanctuary

\_\_\_\_\_ Law of Liberty (Eph 2:19-22; James 2:8-12; Eccl 12:13,14). The word “reed” in the Greek original is  $\kappa\alpha\lambda\alpha\mu\omicron\varsigma$  = kalamos meaning “a writer’s reed or \_\_\_\_\_.” The \_\_\_\_\_ of God was the reed or pen that God used to write the Ten Commandments on tables of Stone (Ex 31:18; 32:15,16). The Holy Spirit is also called the \_\_\_\_\_ of God and He writes the Ten Commandment Law of Liberty on our hearts and minds (Mt 12:28; Lk 11:20; 2 Cor 3:7,8; Heb 10:15,16). The measuring reed like unto a rod then is clearly the Ten Commandments measuring the character of those on earth in readiness for their translation to heaven at the Second Coming of Christ. See note below.

**Ans: c. And the Altar.** The altar is the place of worship where the sacrifices were offered for sin to make an \_\_\_\_\_ for the sinner in the earthly sanctuary services (Ex 29:36). The sacrifice of a lamb twice a day on the altar was offered once in the morning and once in the evening burning \_\_\_\_\_ all year round (Ex 29:38,39). The Altar is the symbol of the place when at worship we offer our lives daily to God as a living sacrifice with praise and thanks giving (Rev 12:1; 13:15). There were two altars in the earthly \_\_\_\_\_. One was the altar of continual atonement in the courtyard outside the tabernacle (Lev 17:11; 2 Chron 29:24; Ex 29:38-42). The other was the altar of continual \_\_\_\_\_ (Rev 8:3,4; Ps 141:2; Rom 8:26,27; 2 Chron 2:4). See note below.

**Ans: d. And them that worship therein.** The ones that \_\_\_\_\_ in and make up this symbolic Temple are those that believe and follow the teachings of \_\_\_\_\_, the apostles and the prophets of the Old and the New Testaments of the Bible (Eph 2:19-22). They are written in heaven by the merits of Jesus’ blood of the New Covenant (Heb 12:23,24; 13:20). See note below.

A Reed like unto a Rod – Measure the Temple of God. The measuring standard that determines who will make up the Spiritual Temple of God in the judgment is the Ten Commandment Law of Liberty (Eph 2:19-22; James 2:8-12; Eccl 12:13,14). The word “reed” in the Greek original is  $\kappa\alpha\lambda\alpha\mu\omicron\varsigma$  = kalamos meaning “a writer’s reed or pen.” The finger of God was the reed or pen that God used to write the Ten Commandments on tables of Stone (Ex 31:18; 32:15,16). The Holy Spirit is also called the finger of God and He writes the Ten Commandment Law of Liberty on our hearts and minds (Mt 12:28; Lk 11:20; 2 Cor 3:7,8; Heb 10:15,16). The measuring reed like unto a rod then is clearly the Ten Commandments measuring the character of those on earth in readiness for their translation to heaven at the Second Coming of Christ.

The work is going on in the heavenly court. In vision on the Isle of Patmos John said: "And there was given me a reed like unto a rod, and the angel stood, saying, Arise and measure the temple of God, and the altar, and them that worship therein." This solemn work is to be done upon the earth. Look and see how stands your



The measuring reed like unto a rod used to measure the Temple is the law of God

measurement of character as compared with God's standard of righteousness, his holy law. The worshipers are to pass under the measuring line of God. Who will bear the test? Christ says, "I know thy works." Nothing is hid from him of whom John says, "His head and his hair were white like wool, white as snow, and his eyes were as a flame of fire." How many are purifying their souls by obeying the truth? How many are now in this time wholly on the Lord's side? How many are seeking to be a blessing to those around them? Many need help, kind words, thoughtful attentions; and if you pray with such, you may be a blessing to them.

And the Altar. The altar is the place of worship where the sacrifices were offered for sin to make an atonement for the sinner in the earthly sanctuary services (Ex 29:36). The sacrifice of a lamb twice a day on the altar was offered once in the morning and once in the evening burning continually all year round (Ex 29:38,39). The Altar is the symbol of the place when at worship we offer our lives daily to God as a living sacrifice with praise and thanks giving (Rom 12:1; Heb 13:15). There were two altars in the earthly sanctuary. One was the altar of continual atonement in the courtyard outside the tabernacle (Lev 17:11; 2 Chron 29:24; Ex 29:38-42). The other was the altar of continual intercession (Rev 8:3,4; Ps 141:2; Rom 8:26,27; 2 Chron 2:4).

The incense, ascending with the prayers of Israel, represents the merits and intercession of Christ, His perfect righteousness, which through faith is imputed to His people, and which can alone make the worship of sinful beings acceptable to God. Before the veil of the most holy place, was an altar of perpetual intercession, before the holy, an altar of continual atonement. By blood and by incense, God was to be approached--symbols pointing to the great Mediator, through whom sinners may approach Jehovah, and through whom alone mercy and salvation can be granted to the repentant, believing soul.

And them that worship therein. The ones that worship in and make up this symbolic Temple are those that believe and follow the teachings of Jesus, the apostles, and the prophets of the Old and the New Testaments of the Bible (Eph 2:19-22). They are written in heaven by the merits of Jesus' blood of the New Covenant (Heb 12:23,24; 13:20).

The time has come when everything is to be shaken that can be shaken, that those things which cannot be shaken may remain. Every case is coming in review before God; He is measuring the temple and the worshipers therein. (Heb 12:22-29).

## **GOD'S PEOPLE PERSECUTED AND HIS WORD DESTROYED FOR 1260 YEARS**

### **2. What was John to leave out of his measuring? Rev 11:2.**

**Ans: a.** But the \_\_\_\_\_ which is without the temple leave \_\_\_\_\_, and measure it not; for it is given unto the Gentiles: and the holy city shall they tread under foot forty *and* two months.

**Ans: b. But the Court which is without the temple leave out, and measure it not.** The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Sanctuary represents the \_\_\_\_\_. It was there that the sacrifice was offered in the Sanctuary services in type and it was on earth that Jesus offered Himself as the Lamb of God the antitype (Ex 40:33; Num 3:26; 1 Kings 8:64; Jn 1:29). The worshipers of the Lord were not to measure what Christ was to do on \_\_\_\_\_ on October 22, 1844 but to look to the Heavenly Sanctuary in \_\_\_\_\_ that was opened by prophetic vision to their view Rev 11:19. Christ was to enter the Holy Place of the Heavenly Sanctuary instead of coming to earth as the Adventists had wrongly anticipated. After the great disappointment of 1844 the believers were directed by this text to concentrate their attention to Jesus and His Second Apartment ministry as Judge and High Priest. When He offered Himself on the cross, a perfect atonement was made for the sins of the people. We are now standing in the outer \_\_\_\_\_, waiting and looking for that blessed hope, the glorious appearing of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. No sacrifices are to be offered without, for the great High Priest is performing His work in the Most Holy Place. In His intercession as our advocate, Christ needs no man's virtue, no \_\_\_\_\_ intercession. He is the only sin-bearer, the only sin-offering. Prayer and confession are to be offered only to Him who has entered once for all into the Most Holy Place. He will save to the uttermost all who come to Him in faith. He ever liveth to make intercession for us. . . . See note below.

**Ans: c. For it given unto the Gentiles.** “Gentiles” is a term used for those that are in a \_\_\_\_\_ spiritual condition without God and without hope (Eph 2:11,12; Gal 2:15; Col 2:13). See note below.

**Ans: d. And the holy city shall they tread under foot forty and two months.** The Holy City is called

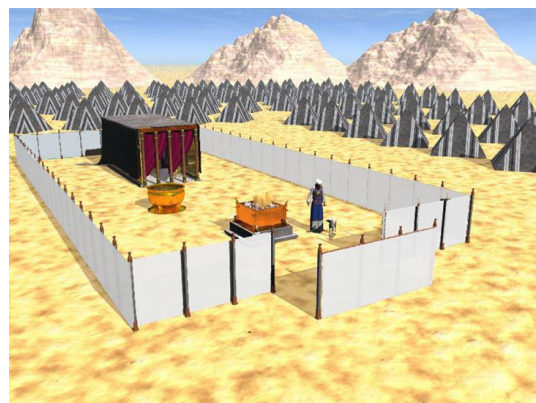


The Holy Place of the earthly Sanctuary is where the Seven Branch Candlestick was found

Zion or Jerusalem “Awake, awake; put on thy strength, O \_\_\_\_\_; put on thy beautiful garments, O \_\_\_\_\_, the holy city: for henceforth there shall no more come into thee the uncircumcised and the unclean.”(Isa 52:1 see also Neh 11:1). It is a symbol of God’s faithful followers on earth. “The sons also of them that afflicted thee shall come bending unto thee; and all they that despised thee shall bow themselves down at the soles of thy feet; and they shall \_\_\_\_\_ thee, The \_\_\_\_\_ of the LORD, The Zion of the Holy One of Israel.” “And I have put my words in thy mouth, and I have covered thee in the shadow of mine hand, that I may plant the heavens, and lay the foundations of the earth, and say unto \_\_\_\_\_, Thou art my \_\_\_\_\_.” (Isa 60:14; Isa 51:16 see also Isa 62:12; 65:19; Mic 1:9). The term

“they shall tread under foot” comes from the book of Daniel. The fourth \_\_\_\_\_ of Daniel 7 is the power that treads down God’s people under foot (Dan 7:7,8,23,25). This power is the \_\_\_\_\_. The 42 months represent the 1260 \_\_\_\_\_ reign of the Papacy with Church and \_\_\_\_\_ power combined that lasted from 538 AD until 1798. Then the Papal power received a deadly wound. Pope Pius VI was taken prisoner by French general Berthier in February, 1798 demonstrating the end of the churches \_\_\_\_\_ power over State affairs for a long time, which for over 200 years has not quite reached it’s former glory and power. See note below.

But the Court which is without the temple leave out, and measure it not. The court of the Sanctuary represents the earth. It was there that the sacrifice was offered in the Sanctuary services in type, and it was on earth that Jesus offered Himself as the Lamb of God the antitype (or the person of whom the lambs of the Old Testament were a symbol (Ex 40:33; Num 3:26; 1 Kings 8:64; Jn 1:29). The worshipers of the Lord were not to measure what Christ was to do on earth on October 22, 1844 but to look to the Heavenly Sanctuary in Heaven that was opened by prophetic vision to their view (Rev 11:19). Christ was to enter the Holy Place of the Heavenly Sanctuary instead of coming to earth as the Adventists had wrongly anticipated. After the great disappointment of 1844 the believers were directed by this text to concentrate their attention to Jesus and His Second Apartment ministry as Judge and High Priest.



The Courtyard in the earthly Sanctuary was outside the Sanctuary, and lambs were slain there prefiguring Christ the true Lamb to come. The true Lamb, Jesus, was slain on earth, which is the Courtyard of the Heavenly Sanctuary fulfilling the symbols and figures of the earthly Sanctuary

The sacred tent was enclosed in an open space called the court, which was surrounded by hangings, or screens, of fine linen, suspended from pillars of brass. The entrance to this enclosure was at the eastern end. It was closed by curtains of costly material and beautiful workmanship, though inferior to those of the sanctuary. The hangings of the court being only about half as high as the walls of the tabernacle, the building could be plainly seen by the people without. In the court, and nearest the entrance, stood the brazen altar of burnt offering. Upon this altar were consumed all the sacrifices made by fire unto the Lord, and its horns were sprinkled with the atoning blood. Between the altar and the door of the tabernacle was the laver, which was also of brass, made from the mirrors that had been the freewill offering of the women of Israel. At the laver the priests were to wash their hands and their feet whenever they went into the sacred apartments, or approached the altar to offer a burnt offering unto the Lord.

As the priests morning and evening entered the holy place at the time of incense, the daily sacrifice was ready to be offered upon the altar in the court without. This was a time of intense interest to the worshipers who assembled at the tabernacle. Before entering into the presence of God through the ministration of the priest, they were to engage in earnest searching of heart and confession of sin. They united in silent prayer, with their faces toward the holy place. Thus their petitions ascended with the cloud of incense, while faith laid hold upon the merits of the promised Saviour prefigured by the atoning sacrifice. The hours appointed for the morning and the evening sacrifice were regarded as sacred, and they came to be observed as the set time for worship throughout the Jewish nation. And when in later times the Jews were scattered as captives in distant lands, they still at the appointed hour turned their faces toward Jerusalem and offered up their petitions to the God of Israel. In this custom Christians have an example for morning and evening prayer. While God condemns a mere round of ceremonies, without the spirit of worship, He looks with great pleasure upon those who love Him, bowing morning and evening to seek pardon for sins committed and to present their requests for needed blessings.

Type met antitype in the death of Christ, the Lamb slain for the sins of the world. Our great High Priest has made the only sacrifice that is of any value in our salvation. When He offered Himself on the cross, a perfect atonement was made for the sins of the people. We are now standing in the outer court, waiting and looking for that blessed hope, the glorious appearing of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. No sacrifices are to be offered without, for the great High Priest is performing His work in the Most Holy Place. In His intercession as our advocate, Christ needs no man's virtue, no man's intercession. He is the only sin-bearer, the only sin-offering. Prayer and confession are to be offered only to Him who has entered once for all into the Most Holy Place. He will save to the uttermost all who come to Him in faith. He ever liveth to make intercession for us. . . .

For it is given unto the Gentiles. "Gentiles" is a term used for those that are in a lost spiritual condition without God and without hope (Eph 2:11,12; Gal 2:15; Col 2:13). In the temple of Herod, which John had known well, there was an inner court divided into the Court of the Women, the Court of Israel, and the Court of the Priests. Beyond these was a great outer court, the Court of the Gentiles. A barrier—a "middle wall of partition" (Eph. 2:14)—divided the outer and inner courts, and no Gentile was allowed to pass the barrier on pain of death (See Appendix 16 A and B). In view of the fact that the court mentioned here is "given unto the Gentiles," it would appear that John has this great outer court particularly in mind. The court has been regarded as representing this earth in contrast with "the temple of God" in heaven. The church of God below is one with the church of God above. Believers on the earth and the beings in heaven who have never fallen constitute one church. Every heavenly intelligence is interested in the assemblies of the saints who on earth meet to worship God. In the inner court of heaven they listen to the testimony of the witnesses for Christ in the outer court on earth, and the praise and thanksgiving from the worshipers below is taken up in the heavenly anthem, and praise and rejoicing sound through the heavenly courts because Christ has not died in vain for the fallen sons of Adam. While angels drink from the fountainhead, the saints on earth drink of the pure streams flowing from the throne, the streams that make glad the city of our God. Oh, that we could all realize the nearness of heaven to earth! When the earthborn children know it not, they have angels of light as



The Sacrifices of the Old Testament pointed forward to the Sacrifice of Jesus the True Lamb of God

their companions. A silent witness guards every soul that lives, seeking to draw that soul to Christ. As long as there is hope, until men resist the Holy Spirit to their eternal ruin, they are guarded by heavenly intelligences. Let us all bear in mind that in every assembly of the saints below are angels of God, listening to the testimonies, songs, and prayers. Let us remember that our praises are supplemented by the choirs of the angelic host above.

And the holy city shall they tread under foot forty and two months. **The Holy City** is called Zion or Jerusalem "Awake, awake; put on thy strength, O Zion; put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem, the holy city: for henceforth there shall no more come into thee the uncircumcised and the unclean." (Isa 52:1 see also Neh 11:1). It is a symbol of God's faithful followers on earth. "The sons also of them that

afflicted thee shall come bending unto thee; and all they that despised thee shall bow themselves down at the soles of thy feet; and they shall call thee, The city of the LORD, The Zion of the Holy One of Israel." "And I have put my words in thy mouth, and I have covered thee in the shadow of mine hand, that I may plant the heavens, and lay the foundations of the earth, and say unto Zion, Thou *art* my people." (Isa 60:14; Isa 51:16)

see also Isa 62:12; 65:19; Mic 1:9). The term “**they shall tread under foot**” comes from the book of Daniel. The fourth beast of Daniel 7 is the power that treads down God’s people under foot (Dan 7:7,8,23,25). The little horn power in Daniel 8:12,13 is referring to the same desolating kingdom. This power is the Papacy (as we will see in the following questions on Daniel 7). **The 42 months** represent the 1260 year reign of the Papacy with Church and State power combined that lasted from 538 AD until 1798. Then the Papal power received a deadly wound. Pope Pius VI was taken prisoner by French general Berthier in February, 1798 demonstrating the end of the churches temporal power over State affairs for a long time, which for over 200 years has not quite reached it’s former glory and power (see in the following questions on Daniel 7).

## DANIEL’S VISION OF THE FOUR BEASTS

### 3. What vision did Daniel see that helps us to understand the treading under foot and the forty-two months of Revelation? Dan 7:1-3.

**Ans:** <sup>1</sup>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. <sup>2</sup>Daniel spake and said, I saw in my vision by night, and, behold, the four \_\_\_\_\_ of the heaven strove upon the great \_\_\_\_\_. <sup>3</sup>And four great \_\_\_\_\_ came up from the \_\_\_\_\_, diverse one from another.

### 4. What did the four winds represent? Jer 49:36,37.

**Ans: a.** <sup>36</sup>And upon Elam will I bring the four \_\_\_\_\_ from the four quarters of heaven, and will scatter them toward all those winds; and there shall be no nation whither the outcasts of Elam shall not come. <sup>37</sup>For I will cause Elam to be dismayed before their \_\_\_\_\_, and before them that seek their life: and I will bring evil upon them, *even* my fierce anger, saith the LORD; and I will send the \_\_\_\_\_ after them, till I have consumed them: Jer 49:36,37.

**Ans: b.** The four winds of heaven striving upon the great sea represent the terrible scenes of \_\_\_\_\_ and revolution by which \_\_\_\_\_ have attained to power. See note below.

The four winds of heaven striving upon the great sea represent the terrible scenes of conquest and revolution by which kingdoms have attained to power. (See Ezek 5:12; 17:21; Rev 7:1).

### 5. What is the sea a symbol of in the Bible? Ezek 26:3; Isa 57:20,21;

**Ans: a.** <sup>3</sup>Therefore thus saith the Lord GOD; Behold, I *am* against thee, O Tyrus, and will cause many \_\_\_\_\_ to come up against thee, as the \_\_\_\_\_ causeth his waves to come up. Ezek 26:3.

**Ans: b.** <sup>20</sup>But the \_\_\_\_\_ *are* like the troubled \_\_\_\_\_, when it cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt. <sup>21</sup>*There is* no peace, saith my God, to the wicked. Isa 57:20,21.

**Ans: c.** Waters in the Bible are a symbol of peoples, and multitudes, and \_\_\_\_\_ and tongues (Rev 17:15). When the wind is blowing on the waters of the sea it is a symbol of \_\_\_\_\_ and strife among the nations (Jer 6:23; 50:42; 51:41-43). See note below.

**Waters in the Bible are a symbol of peoples, and multitudes, and nations and tongues (Rev 17:15). When the wind is blowing on the waters of the sea it is a symbol of war and strife among the nations (Jer 6:23; 50:42; 51:41-43).**

### 6. What does a beast represent in Bible prophecy? Dan 7:23; Rev 16:10.

**Ans: a.** <sup>23</sup>Thus he said, The fourth \_\_\_\_\_ shall be the fourth \_\_\_\_\_ upon earth, which shall be diverse from all kingdoms, and shall devour the whole earth, and shall tread it down, and break it in pieces. Dan 7:23.

**Ans: b.** <sup>10</sup>And the fifth angel poured out his vial upon the seat of the \_\_\_\_\_; and his \_\_\_\_\_ was full of darkness; and they gnawed their tongues for pain, Rev 16:10.

## THE LION OF BABYLON



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The Lion was a symbol of the kingdom of Babylon from 605 B. C. until 539 B. C.

### 7. How was the first Beast described in Daniel's prophecy? Dan 7:4.

**Ans: a.** <sup>4</sup>The first was like a \_\_\_\_\_, and had eagle's \_\_\_\_\_: 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.

**Ans: b.**

Here is a picture of a valiant and courageous power that was strong and fast in its uprising. But the character of this power changed from a lion hearted beast to a beast having a \_\_\_\_\_ man's

\_\_\_\_\_ The Bible describes a lion's heart as \_\_\_\_\_, and weak (Gen 6:5; Ezek 16:30; Jer 17:9). This was the case with \_\_\_\_\_ Under Nebuchadnezzar it was powerful, speedy in conquest, and made all nations tremble (Dan 5:17-19). When Belshazzar the last king of Babylon was ruling, although he knew of God through the experience of Nebuchadnezzar, his foolish \_\_\_\_\_ was darkened worshipping idols, making his kingdom weak and easily defeated (Rom 1:21; Dan 5:18-31). See note below.

Here is a picture of a valiant and courageous power that was strong and fast in its uprising. But the character of this power changed from a lion hearted beast to a beast having a man's heart. The Bible describes a lion's heart as valiant (1 Sam 17:10) but a man's heart as deceitful, desperately wicked, and weak (Gen 6:5; Ezek 16:30; Jer 17:9). This was the case with Babylon. Under Nebuchadnezzar it was powerful, speedy in conquest, and made all nations tremble (Dan 5:17-19). When Belshazzar the last king of Babylon was ruling, although he knew of God through the experience of Nebuchadnezzar, his foolish heart was darkened worshipping idols, making his kingdom weak and easily defeated (Rom 1:21; Dan 5:18-31).



Lions were found in the country of Babylon

### 8. Which kingdom did the first beast represent? Jer 50:17,43,44.

**Ans: a.** <sup>17</sup>Israel is a scattered sheep; the \_\_\_\_\_ have driven him away: first the king of Assyria hath devoured him; and last this Nebuchadnezzar king of \_\_\_\_\_ hath broken his bones. Jer 50:17

**Ans: b.** <sup>43</sup>The king of \_\_\_\_\_ hath heard the report of them, and his hands waxed feeble: anguish took hold of him, and pangs as of a woman in travail. <sup>44</sup>Behold, he shall come up like a \_\_\_\_\_ from the swelling of Jordan unto the habitation of the strong: but I will make them

suddenly run away from her: and who *is* a chosen *man*, *that* I may appoint over her? for who *is* like me? and who will appoint me the time? and who *is* that shepherd that will stand before me? Jer 50:43,44.

**Ans: c.** The lion represented the kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_ . It was established by the \_\_\_\_\_ king Nabopolassar (626-605 BC) and brought to its greatest glory by Nebuchadnezzar (605-562 AD) his son. See note below.

**The lion represented the kingdom of Babylon. It was established by the Chaldean king Nabopolassar (626-605 BC) and brought to its greatest glory by Nebuchadnezzar (605-562 AD) his son.**

**9. What else did Daniel see in vision that was a Biblical symbol of the Babylonians or Chaldeans? Hab 1:6-8.**

**Ans: a.** <sup>6</sup>For, lo, I raise up the \_\_\_\_\_, *that* bitter and hasty nation, which shall march through the breadth of the land, to possess the dwelling places *that are* not theirs. <sup>7</sup>*They are* terrible and dreadful: their judgment and their dignity shall proceed of themselves. <sup>8</sup>Their horses also are \_\_\_\_\_ than the leopards, and are more fierce than the evening wolves: and their horsemen shall spread themselves, and their horsemen shall come from far; they shall \_\_\_\_\_ as the \_\_\_\_\_ *that* \_\_\_\_\_ to eat. Hab 1:6-8.



**The Lion was chosen by the Babylonians as a symbol of their country as seen on this wall from the old city of Babylon**

**Ans: b.** Wings are here clearly a symbol of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Babylonian or Chaldean military conquests. See note below.

**Wings are here clearly a symbol of the speed of the Babylonian or Chaldean military conquests.** The lion with eagle's wings was a fitting symbol of Babylon An appropriate

symbol for Babylon. The winged lion is found on Babylonian objects of art. The combination of lion and eagle was a common motif—more often a lion with eagle's wings, sometimes with claws or a beak; a similar composite was the eagle with a lion's head. The winged lion is one of the forms of the beast often pictured in combat with Marduk, the patron god of the city of Babylon. "In vivid and awesome imagery, the Lord further described the foe as a people with horses...swifter than leopards, fiercer than wolves at dusk. Both leopards and wolves are fierce, fast, and excellent hunters. At dusk, wolves are hungry and ready to pounce on prey. The Babylonians' voracious speed in conquest was also likened to a vulture swooping to devour. This "vulture" (𐎠𐎼𐎫𐎡𐎴) may have been the great griffon vulture, a majestic bird often seen in Palestine circling higher and higher and then rapidly swooping down on its prey. Jeremiah wrote about the Babylonians devouring everything in their path, including fields, people, animals, trees, and cities (Jer. 5:17; also cf. Lam. 4:19). Certainly the Babylonians, likened to ferocious beasts and birds, were a terrible enemy." The Bible Knowledge Commentary.

## THE BEAR OF MEDO-PERSIA

**10. Which beast did Daniel see following the Lion with Eagle's wings? Dan 7:5.**

**Ans: a.** <sup>5</sup>And behold another beast, a second, like to a \_\_\_\_\_, and it raised up itself on one side, and it *had* three \_\_\_\_\_ in the mouth of it between the teeth of it: and they said thus unto it, Arise, devour much flesh.



**The bear was a prophetic figure of Medo-Persia from 539 B. C. until 331 B. C.**

**Ans: b.** The kingdom following Babylon was the kingdom of



\_\_\_\_\_ . The bear was inferior to the lion. Medo-Persia fell short of Babylon in wealth and magnificence, and the brilliancy of its career. And now we come to additional particulars respecting this power. The bear raised itself up on one side. This kingdom was composed of two nationalities, the Medes and Persians. The same fact is represented by the two horns of the ram of Daniel chapter 8. Of these horns it is said that the higher came up last; and of the bear that it raised itself up on one side; and this was fulfilled by the Persian division of the kingdom, which came up last, but attained the higher eminence, becoming the controlling influence in the nation. The three \_\_\_\_\_ signify the three provinces of Babylon, Lydia, and \_\_\_\_\_, which were especially ground down and oppressed by this power. Their saying unto it, "Arise, devour much flesh," would naturally refer to the stimulus given to the Medes and the Persians by the overthrow of these provinces, to plan and undertake more extensive conquests. The character of the power is well represented by a bear. The Medes and the Persians were cruel and rapacious, robbers and spoilers of the people. See note below.

The kingdom following Babylon was the kingdom of Medo-Persia. The bear was inferior to the lion. Medo-Persia fell short of Babylon in wealth and magnificence, and the brilliancy of its career. And now we come to additional particulars respecting this power. The bear raised itself up on one side. This kingdom was composed of two nationalities, the Medes and Persians. The same fact is represented by the two horns of the ram of chapter 8. Of these horns it is said that the higher came up last; and of the bear that it raised itself up on one side; and this was fulfilled by the Persian division of the kingdom, which came up last, but attained the higher eminence, becoming the controlling influence in the nation. The three ribs signify the three provinces of Babylon, Lydia, and Egypt, which were especially ground down and oppressed by this power. Their saying unto it, "Arise, devour much flesh," would naturally refer to the stimulus given to the Medes and the Persians by the overthrow of these provinces, to plan and undertake more extensive conquests. The character of the power is well represented by a bear. The Medes and the Persians were cruel and rapacious, robbers and spoilers of the people.

## THE LEOPARD OF GREECE



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**Greece which ruled the world from 331 B. C. until 168 B. C. was represented by the leopard with four heads which foretold the four kingdoms that Greece was divided into after the death of Alexander**

**11. Which kingdom was represented by the third beast? Dan 7:6.**

**Ans: a.** <sup>6</sup>After this I beheld, and lo another, like a \_\_\_\_\_, which had upon the back of it four \_\_\_\_\_ of a fowl; the beast had also four \_\_\_\_\_; and dominion was given to it. Dan 7:6.

**Ans: b.** The next world empire to arise overthrowing the Medo-Persian bear was \_\_\_\_\_. See note below.

The next world empire to arise overthrowing the Medo-Persian bear was Greece.

**12. What did the four wings represent? Prov 23:5; Deut 28:49; Job 9:26; Ezek 1:6,14.**

**Ans: a.** <sup>5</sup>Wilt thou set thine eyes upon that which is not? for *riches* certainly make themselves \_\_\_\_\_; they \_\_\_\_\_ away as an eagle toward heaven. Prov 23:5.

**Ans: b.** <sup>49</sup>The LORD shall bring a nation against thee from far, from the end of the earth, - \_\_\_\_\_ as the eagle \_\_\_\_\_; a nation whose tongue thou shalt not understand Deut 28:49.

**Ans: c.** <sup>26</sup>They are passed away as the \_\_\_\_\_ ships: as the eagle that \_\_\_\_\_ to the prey. Job 9:26.

**Ans: d.** <sup>6</sup>And every one had four faces, and every one had \_\_\_\_\_ wings. Ezek 1:6.

**Ans: e.** <sup>14</sup>And the living creatures ran and returned as the appearance of a flash of \_\_\_\_\_. Ezek 1:14.

**Ans: f.** The four \_\_\_\_\_ represent the lightning \_\_\_\_\_ of the conquests of Alexander the Great the first king of Greece. “If wings upon the lion signified rapidity of conquest, they would signify the same here. The leopard itself is a swift-footed beast, but this was not sufficient to represent the career of the nation which it symbolized in this respect; it must have wings in addition. Two wings, the number the lion had, were not sufficient, it must have four; this would denote unparalleled celerity of movement, which we find to be historically true of the Grecian kingdom. The conquests of \_\_\_\_\_ under Alexander have no parallel in \_\_\_\_\_ annals for suddenness and \_\_\_\_\_. Rollin, Ancient History, b.15, sec.2, gives the following brief synopsis of Alexander's marches:- "From Macedonia to the Ganges, which river Alexander nearly approached, is computed at least eleven hundred leagues. Add to this the various turnings in Alexander's marches; first, from the extremity of Cilicia, where the battle of Issus was fought, to the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Libya; and his returning from thence to Tyre, a journey of three hundred leagues at least, and as much space at least for the windings of his route in different places; we shall find that Alexander, in less than \_\_\_\_\_ years, marched his army upward of seventeen hundred leagues [or more than fifty-one hundred miles or eight \_\_\_\_\_ two hundred and one kilometres], without including his return to Babylon.” Uriah Smith’s Daniel and Revelation pages 129,131. See note below.



Alexander the Great the first King of Greece when they conquered Medo-Persia in 331 B. C.

The four wings represent the lightning speed of the conquests of Alexander the Great the first king of Greece. “If wings upon the lion signified rapidity of conquest, they would signify the same here. The leopard itself is a swift-footed beast, but this was not sufficient to represent the career of the nation which it symbolized in this respect; it must have wings in addition. Two wings, the number the lion had, were not sufficient, it must have four; this would denote unparalleled celerity of movement, which we find to be historically true of the Grecian kingdom. The conquests of Grecia under Alexander have no parallel in historic annals for suddenness and rapidity. Rollin, Ancient History, b.15, sec.2, gives the following brief synopsis of Alexander's marches:- "From Macedonia to the Ganges, which river Alexander nearly approached, is computed at least eleven hundred leagues. Add to this the various turnings in Alexander's marches; first, from the extremity of Cilicia, where the battle of Issus was fought, to the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Libya; and his returning from thence to Tyre, a journey of three hundred leagues at least, and as much space at least for the windings of his route in different places; we shall find that Alexander, in less than eight years, marched his army upward of seventeen hundred leagues [or more than fifty-one hundred miles or eight thousand two hundred and one kilometres], without including his return to Babylon.” Uriah Smith’s Daniel and Revelation pages 129,131.

### 13. What did the four heads Represent? Dan 2:37,38.

**Ans: a.** <sup>37</sup>Thou, O \_\_\_\_\_, art a king of kings: for the God of heaven hath given thee a kingdom, power, and strength, and glory <sup>38</sup>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. \_\_\_\_\_ art this \_\_\_\_\_ of gold. Dan 2:37,38.

**Ans: b.** Heads in Bible prophecy represent \_\_\_\_\_ and their \_\_\_\_\_ as shown in the vision of Daniel 2. The Grecian empire maintained its unity but

little longer than the lifetime of Alexander. Within a few years after his brilliant career ended in a fever induced by a drunken debauch, the empire was divided among his \_\_\_\_\_ leading \_\_\_\_\_ had Macedon and Greece in the west; \_\_\_\_\_ had Thrace and the parts of Asia on the Hellespont and Bosphorus in the north; \_\_\_\_\_ received Egypt, Lydia, Arabia, Palestine, and Coele Syria in the south; and \_\_\_\_\_ had Syria and all the rest of Alexander's dominions in the east. These divisions were denoted by the four heads of the leopard; B.C.308. Thus accurately were the words of the prophet fulfilled. As Alexander left no available successor, why did not the huge empire break up into countless petty fragments? Why into just four parts, and no more? Because the prophecy had said that there should be four. The leopard had four heads, the rough goat four horns, the kingdom was to have four divisions; and thus it was. Uriah Smith's Daniel and Revelation page 131. See note below.

Heads in Bible prophecy represent kingdoms and their leaders as shown in the vision of Daniel 2. The Grecian empire maintained its unity but little longer than the lifetime of Alexander. Within a few years after his brilliant career ended in a fever induced by a drunken debauch, the empire was divided among his four leading generals. Cassander had Macedon and Greece in the west; Lysimachus had Thrace and the parts of Asia on the Hellespont and Bosphorus in the north; Ptolemy received Egypt, Lydia, Arabia, Palestine, and Coele Syria in the south; and Seleucus had Syria and all the rest of Alexander's dominions in the east. These divisions were denoted by the four heads of the leopard; B.C.308. Thus accurately were the words of the prophet fulfilled. As Alexander left no available successor, why did not the huge empire break up into countless petty fragments? Why into just four parts, and no more? Because the prophecy had said that there should be four. The leopard had four heads, the rough goat four horns, the kingdom was to have four divisions; and thus it was. Uriah Smith's Daniel and Revelation page 131.

## THE FOURTH BEAST OF ROME



**The fourth Beast with ten horns was a symbolic picture of the kingdom of Rome**

### 14. How is the next kingdom described? Dan 7:7

**Ans: a.** <sup>7</sup>After this I saw in the night visions, and behold a fourth \_\_\_\_\_, dreadful and terrible, and strong exceedingly; and it had great iron teeth: it devoured and brake in pieces, and \_\_\_\_\_ the residue with the \_\_\_\_\_ of it: and it *was* diverse from all the beasts that *were* before it; and it had ten horns. Dan 7:7.

**Ans; b.** This great beast symbolized the world-empire of \_\_\_\_\_, diverse from all that were before it; because it was not originally a kingdom or monarchy, but a republic. The ten horns symbolized the ten \_\_\_\_\_ that were planted in the territory of Western Rome when that empire was annihilated. See note below.

This great beast symbolized the world-empire of Rome, diverse from all that were before it; because it was not originally a kingdom or monarchy, but a republic. The ten horns symbolized the ten kingdoms that were planted in the territory of Western Rome when that empire was annihilated. A.T. Jone's "the Consecrated way to Christian Perfection" page 88.

## THE TEN HORNS OF EUROPE

15. What are the ten kingdoms that came out of the kingdom of Rome? Dan 7:24.

**Ans: a.** <sup>24</sup>And the ten \_\_\_\_\_ out of this \_\_\_\_\_ are ten \_\_\_\_\_ 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

**Ans b.** The ten kingdoms are enumerated by Marchiaval, Bishop Lloyd, and Dr. Hales, as follows: **1.** The Huns, A. D. 356. **2.** The \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 377. **3.** The Visgoths, A. D. 378. **4.** The Franks, A. D. 407. **5.** The Vandals, A. D. 407. **6.** The Suevi, A. D. 407. **7.** The \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 407. **8.** The \_\_\_\_\_ and Rugii, or Thuringi, A. D. 476. **9.** The Anglo-Saxons, A. D. 476, and **10.** The Lombards, A. D. 483. "It is certain that the Roman Empire was divided into ten kingdoms: and though they might be sometimes more and sometimes fewer, yet they were still known by the name of the ten kingdoms of the Western Empire." Scott.

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The ten horns represented the ten nations of Europe from 476 A. D. when the Roman Empire was divided until the Second Coming of Christ.

## THE LITTLE HORN OR THE PAPACY

16. Who was the little horn power that was to step into the position of the vanished emperors of Rome in 538 AD? Dan 7:8.



The little horn was Daniel's symbol of the Papal power arising in 538 A. D. and continuing until 1798 A. D.

**Ans: a.** <sup>8</sup>I considered the \_\_\_\_\_, and, behold, there came up among them another little \_\_\_\_\_, before whom there were three of the first horns \_\_\_\_\_ up by the roots: and, behold, in this horn *were* eyes like the eyes of man, and a mouth speaking great things. Dan 7:8.

**Ans: b.** Among these ten horns another little horn diverse from the others thrust itself up, plucking up three in its course. This was the \_\_\_\_\_, established in 538. The decree of Justinian, emperor of the East, declaring the pope the head of all the churches, was issued in 533; but before it could be carried out, three \_\_\_\_\_ powers who stood opposed to \_\_\_\_\_ doctrines and assumptions had to be removed out of the way, namely, the Heruli, Vandals and Ostrogoths. The Ostrogoths were forced

into a final retreat from Rome in March 538, and Justinian's decree was carried into effect. Uriah Smith's "The Biblical Institute" pages 42,43. See note below.

**Ans: c.** In the West a new \_\_\_\_\_ was formed--the Roman Church, the church of the bishop of Rome. This church understood itself as the successor of the extinct Roman Empire. In the political vacuum of the West that was created by the invasion of the Germans and the destruction of the Roman state and administrative apparatus, the church became great and powerful as the \_\_\_\_\_ to the Roman Empire. Only within this vacuum could the idea of the \_\_\_\_\_ develop in which the great popes, as bishops of Rome, stepped into the position of the vanished \_\_\_\_\_. Encyclopedia Britannica 1998. See note below.



The Papacy rules for 1260 years

Among these ten horns another little horn diverse from the others thrust itself up, plucking up three in its course. This was the papacy, established in 538. The decree of Justinian, emperor of the East, declaring the pope the head of all the churches, was issued in 533; but before it could be carried out, three Arian powers who stood opposed to papal doctrines and assumptions had to be removed out of the way, namely, the Heruli, Vandals and Ostrogoths. The Ostrogoths were forced into a final retreat from Rome in March 538, and Justinian's decree was carried into effect. Uriah Smith's "The Biblical Institute" pages 42,43. In the West a new power was formed--the Roman Church, the church of the bishop of Rome. This church understood itself as the successor of the extinct Roman Empire. In the political vacuum of the West that was created by the invasion of the Germans and the destruction of the Roman state and administrative apparatus, the church became great and powerful as the heir to the Roman Empire. Only within this vacuum could the idea of the papacy develop in which the great popes, as bishops of Rome, stepped into the position of the vanished emperors. Encyclopedia Britannica 1998.

## THE PAPACY RULES 1260 YEARS

### 17. How long was the papacy or little horn power to reign? Dan 7:24,25.

**Ans: a.** <sup>24</sup>And the ten \_\_\_\_\_ out of this kingdom *are* ten kings *that* shall arise: and \_\_\_\_\_ shall rise after them; and he shall be diverse from the first, and he shall subdue three kings. <sup>25</sup>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 \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and the dividing of \_\_\_\_\_. Dan 7:24,25.



Pope Pius VI was captured by Napoleon Buonaparte's general Berthier, on the 10<sup>th</sup> of February, 1798.

**Ans: b.** The word **time** comes from an Aramaic word iddan (ܝܕܢܐ) meaning "time of duration", a "\_\_\_\_\_". Enhanced Strong's Lexicon. See note below.

**Ans: c.** This little horn is by all Protestants acknowledged to be a symbol of the Papacy. It was prophesied of this \_\_\_\_\_ that he should subdue \_\_\_\_\_ kings. Verse 24. The three kingdoms that were plucked up to make way for the Papacy, were, **1.** The \_\_\_\_\_, in 493. **2.** The \_\_\_\_\_, in 534, and, **3.** The \_\_\_\_\_ in 538. (Gibbon's Decline and Fall.) Into the hands of this power the saints, times, and laws, were to be given for a time, times, and the dividing of time. Verse 25. [1260 years; see Rev.xii 6,14.] The Papacy was established in A.D. \_\_\_\_\_; for although the decree constituting the bishop of Rome the head of all the churches, was

issued by \_\_\_\_\_, emperor of the East, five years previous, in A.D.533, yet that decree would forever have remained ineffectual, could not the three powers that stood in the way of the Papacy have been dislodged, and he really established in his position. Hence we must date the reign of the

Papacy from the year (538) when Justinian's decree was carried into execution, and the saints, time, and laws, in reality given into the hands of the little horn. From 538, when the Papacy was set up, 1260 years extend to \_\_\_\_\_; and it is a notable fact of history, that on the 10th of February, 1798, \_\_\_\_\_, a general of Buonaparte's, at the head of the Republican army of France, entered Rome and took it. The Papal government was abolished, and the Pope died in exile in 1799. (See Croley on the Apocalypse, Their's History of the Revolution, and Clarke on Dan.vii 25.) Uriah Smith's "Key to the Prophetic Chart the Four Beasts of Daniel VII. Pages 15,16. See note below.

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## GOD'S TWO WITNESSES THE OLD AND THE NEW TESTAMENTS

**18. What was to happen to the two witnesses during the 1260 day prophecy while the papacy was reigning? Rev 11:3; Gen 37:34.**

**Ans: a.** <sup>3</sup>And I will give *power* unto my two witnesses, and they shall \_\_\_\_\_ a thousand two hundred *and* threescore days, clothed in \_\_\_\_\_ . Rev 11:3.

**Ans: b.** <sup>34</sup>And Jacob rent his clothes, and put sackcloth upon his loins, and \_\_\_\_\_ for his son many days. Gen 37:34.

**Ans: c.** During the greater part of this period, God's witnesses remained in a state of \_\_\_\_\_. The papal power sought to hide from the people the \_\_\_\_\_ of truth, and set before them false witnesses to contradict its testimony.

When the \_\_\_\_\_ was proscribed by religious and secular authority; when its testimony was perverted, and every effort made that men and demons could invent to turn the minds of the people from it; when those who dared proclaim its sacred truths were hunted, betrayed, tortured, buried in dungeon cells, martyred for their faith, or compelled to flee to mountain fastnesses, and to dens and caves of the earth--then the faithful \_\_\_\_\_ prophesied in sackcloth. Yet they continued their testimony throughout the entire period of \_\_\_\_\_ years. In the darkest times there were faithful men who loved God's \_\_\_\_\_ and were jealous for His honor. To these loyal servants were given wisdom, power, and authority to declare His truth during the whole of this time. See note below.



**The two witnesses of the Old and the New Testaments prophesied in sackcloth for 1260 years**

"They shall prophecy a thousand two hundred and three-score days, clothed in sackcloth." During the greater part of this period, God's witnesses remained in a state of obscurity. The papal power sought to hide from the people the word of truth, and set before them false witnesses to contradict its testimony. When the Bible was proscribed by religious and secular authority; when its testimony was perverted, and every effort made that men and demons could invent to turn the minds of the people from it; when those who dared proclaim its sacred truths were hunted, betrayed, tortured, buried in dungeon cells, martyred for their faith, or compelled to flee to mountain fastnesses, and to dens and caves of the earth--then the faithful witnesses prophesied in sackcloth. Yet they continued their testimony throughout the entire period of 1260 years. In the darkest times there were faithful men who loved God's word and were jealous for His honor. To these loyal servants were given wisdom, power, and authority to declare His truth during the whole of this time.



The two olive trees represent the Old and New Testaments of the Bible

**19. What else were the Two Witnesses called? Rev 11:4. What do they stand for? Ps 119:105; Zech 4:2,3,6.**

**Ans: a.** <sup>4</sup>These are the two olive \_\_\_\_\_, and the two \_\_\_\_\_ standing before the God of the earth.  
Rev 11:4.

**Ans: b.** <sup>105</sup>Thy \_\_\_\_\_ is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path. Ps 119:105.

**Ans: c.** <sup>2</sup>And said unto me, What seest thou? And I said, I have looked, and behold a \_\_\_\_\_ all of gold, with a bowl upon the top of it, and his seven lamps thereon, and seven pipes to the seven lamps, which are upon the top thereof: <sup>3</sup>And two \_\_\_\_\_ trees by it, one upon the right side of the bowl, and the other upon the left side thereof. <sup>6</sup>Then he answered and spake unto me, saying, This is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the LORD unto Zerubbabel, saying, Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the LORD of hosts. Zech 4:2,3,6.

**Ans: d.** The two witnesses represent the Scriptures of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ Testament. See note below.

Concerning the two witnesses the prophet declares further: "These are the two olive trees, and the two candlesticks standing before the God of the earth." "Thy word," said the psalmist, "is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path." Revelation 11:4; Psalm 119:105. The two witnesses represent the Scriptures of the Old and the New Testament. Both are important testimonies to the origin and perpetuity of the law of God. Both are witnesses also to the plan of salvation. The types, sacrifices, and prophecies of the Old Testament point forward to a Saviour to come. The Gospels and Epistles of the New Testament tell of a Saviour who has come in the exact manner foretold by type and prophecy. They stand before God as His two faithful witnesses to man of His character, love, and mercy toward the sinner who has broken His law who repents and turns to Him for power to overcome sin. Zech 4:11-14.

**20. What happens to those that go against or hurt the word of God in either the Old or the New Testaments? Rev 11:5; Lev 10:1,2.**

**Ans: a.** <sup>5</sup>And if any man will hurt them, \_\_\_\_\_ proceedeth out of their mouth, and \_\_\_\_\_ their enemies: and if any man will hurt them, he must in this manner be \_\_\_\_\_.



Fire is, and will be used to destroy all who are against God's Word, including Satan, and all the wicked

**Ans: b.** <sup>1</sup>And Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer, and put fire therein, and put incense thereon, and offered strange fire before the LORD, which he \_\_\_\_\_ them not. <sup>2</sup>And there went out \_\_\_\_\_ from the LORD, and devoured them, and they died before the LORD. Lev 10:1,2.

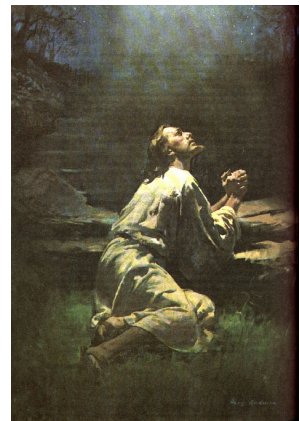
**Ans: c.** Fire was used by God to \_\_\_\_\_ those that went against His word (see Num 16:30,35; 26:9,10; 2 King 1:1-12). God prophesied that those that rebelled against Him would be devoured by fire (see Ezek 23:25; Zech 9:4). Satan and all the wicked that defy God's word will eventually be destroyed by \_\_\_\_\_ (see Ezek 28:12-19; Mal 4:1; Rev 20:10,13-15).

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**21. What other power does the word of God have in the Old and New Testaments? Rev 11:6; Deut 11:13-17; James 5:17; Ex 7:19; Lev 26:21.**

**Ans: a.** <sup>6</sup>These have power to shut heaven, that it \_\_\_\_\_ not in the days of their prophecy: and have power over waters to turn them to \_\_\_\_\_, and to smite the earth with all \_\_\_\_\_, as often as they will. Rev 11:6.

**Ans: b.** <sup>13</sup>And it shall come to pass, if ye shall hearken diligently unto my \_\_\_\_\_ which I command you this day, to \_\_\_\_\_ the LORD your God, and to serve him with all your heart and with all your soul, <sup>14</sup>That I will give *you* the \_\_\_\_\_ of your land in his due season, the first rain and the latter rain, that thou mayest gather in thy corn, and thy wine, and thine oil. <sup>15</sup>And I will send grass in thy fields for thy cattle, that thou mayest eat and be full. <sup>16</sup>Take heed to yourselves, that your heart be not deceived, and ye turn aside, and serve other gods, and worship them; <sup>17</sup>And *then* the LORD'S wrath be kindled against you, and he \_\_\_\_\_ up the heaven, that there be no \_\_\_\_\_, and that the land yield not her fruit; and *lest* ye perish quickly from off the good land which the LORD giveth you. Deut 11:13-17.



Prayer and humility to God with a loving relationship with Jesus is the secret that keeps us away from the plagues and wrath of God

**Ans: c.** <sup>17</sup>Elias was a man subject to like passions as we are, and he prayed earnestly that it might not \_\_\_\_\_; and it rained not on the earth by the space of three \_\_\_\_\_ and six months. James 5:17. See also Lk 4:25.

**Ans: d.** <sup>19</sup>And the LORD spake unto Moses, Say unto Aaron, Take thy rod, and stretch out thine hand upon the waters of Egypt, upon their streams, upon their \_\_\_\_\_, and upon their \_\_\_\_\_, and upon all their pools of \_\_\_\_\_, that they may become \_\_\_\_\_; and *that* there may be blood throughout all the land of Egypt, both in *vessels of* wood, and in *vessels of* stone. Ex 7:19.

**Ans: e.** <sup>21</sup>And if ye walk contrary unto me, and will not hearken unto me; I will bring seven times more \_\_\_\_\_ upon you according to your \_\_\_\_\_. Lev 26:21.

**Ans: f.** It was because of \_\_\_\_\_ that the heavens were shut up and there was no \_\_\_\_\_ (1 Kings 8:35; 2 Chron 6:26). But when sinners \_\_\_\_\_ and humble themselves before God He would hear their prayer and send rain in it's season (2 Chron 7:13,14). It was because of sin against God's word and His Ten \_\_\_\_\_ that brought about plagues many times in the Old Testament. When Pharaoh took Abram's wife God brought plagues on him and his house because of his \_\_\_\_\_ (Gen 12:14-20). God through Moses brought ten plagues on Egypt and eventually \_\_\_\_\_ him and his army because of Pharaoh's unbelief in God's word. (Ex 7-15).





The Old and New Testaments of the Bible have power through God to pour out their plagues upon the wicked

The Lord promised also to destroy his people with plagues if they did not obey the words of God (Deut 28:58-62; 29:22-29). Plagues were brought by God on Jerusalem and the inhabitants of Judah because they worshipped other God's denying God's \_\_\_\_\_ (Jer 19:1-9). Miriam was struck with the plague of leprosy because of her sin (Num 12; Lev 13). In the wilderness God sent a very great plague killing many of the Israelites because of their \_\_\_\_\_ after the eating of flesh (Num 11:31-35; Ps 78:23-32). The ten spies that brought back an evil report when spying out the promised land were destroyed by a plague from the Lord because of their \_\_\_\_\_ (Num

14:36,37). Over the \_\_\_\_\_ of Dathan, Korah, and Abiram; 14,700 were killed by the plague of the Lord because of their \_\_\_\_\_ unbelief (Num 16:41-50). When the Israelites committed \_\_\_\_\_ and adultery with people of Moab on the borders of the Promised Land the Lord killed 24,000 of them with the plague (Num 25:1-16). The Lord brought plagues upon the Philistines for taking the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Lord in the time of Eli the High Priest (1 Sam 5; 6). When the men of Bethshemesh looked on the ark contrary to God's word 50,070 were killed (1 Sam 6:19-20). The anger of the Lord was moved against Israel and king David because of his sin of \_\_\_\_\_, and overconfidence, in numbering the people against the word of God, and 70,000 were killed by the plague (2 Sam 24:1-25; Ex 30:11-16; Ex 38:25-28). Revelation talks of the plagues of the Seven Trumpets Rev 9:20 and of the Seven Last Plagues that are yet to fall upon the \_\_\_\_\_ (Rev 15:1,6,8; 16:9). Jesus healed \_\_\_\_\_ that had plagues that came to Him (Mk 3:10; Lk 7:21). The greatest plague that man can have is the plague of \_\_\_\_\_ in the heart (1 Kings 8:34-39). But the promise of God is a new \_\_\_\_\_ heart free from sin (Ezek 18:31,32; Ps 51:10; Ezek 36:26). See note below.

It was because of sin that the heavens were shut up and there was no rain (1 Kings 8:35; 2 Chron 6:26). But when sinners pray and humble themselves before God He would hear their prayer and send rain in it's season (2 Chron 7:13,14). It was because of sin against God's word and His Ten Commandments that brought about plagues many times in the Old Testament. When Pharaoh took Abram's wife God brought plagues on him and his house because of his sin (Gen 12:14-20). God through Moses brought ten plagues on Egypt and eventually destroyed him and his army because of Pharaoh's unbelief in God's word. (Ex 7-15). The Lord promised also to destroy his people with plagues if they did not obey the words of God (Deut 28:58-62; 29:22-29). Plagues were brought by God on Jerusalem and the inhabitants of Judah because they worshipped other God's denying God's word (Jer 19:1-9). Miriam was struck with the plague of leprosy because of her sin (Num 12; Lev 13). In the wilderness God sent a very great plague killing many of the Israelites because of their lust after the eating of flesh (Num 11:31-35; Ps 78:23-32). The ten spies that brought back an evil report when spying out the promised land were destroyed by a plague from the Lord because of their unbelief (Num 14:36,37). Over the rebellion of Dathan, Korah, and Abiram; 14,700 were killed by the plague of the Lord because of their murmuring unbelief (Num 16:41-50). When the Israelites committed idolatry and adultery with people of Moab on the borders of the Promised Land the Lord killed 24,000 of them with the plague (Num 25:1-16). The Lord brought plagues upon the Philistines for taking the ark of the Lord in the time of Eli the High Priest (1 Sam 5; 6). When the men of Bethshemesh looked on the ark contrary to God's word 50,070 were killed (1 Sam 6:19-20). The anger of the Lord was moved against Israel and king David because of his sin of pride, and overconfidence, in numbering the people against the word of God, and 70,000 were killed by the plague (2 Sam 24:1-25; Ex 30:11-16; Ex 38:25-28). Revelation talks of the plagues of the Seven Trumpets Rev 9:20 and of the Seven Last Plagues that are yet to fall upon the unrepentant (Rev 15:1,6,8; 16:9). Jesus healed all that had plagues that came to Him (Mk 3:10; Lk 7:21). The greatest plague that man can have is the plague of sin in the heart (1 Kings 8:34-39). But the promise of God is a new clean heart free from sin (Ezek 18:31,32; Ps 51:10; Ezek 36:26).

**22. Would you like to accept the overcoming power of God's love that heals us of every plague of sin and gives us strength to keep His word? \_\_\_\_\_.**