

Revelation to the Nations

JESUS JUDGES BABYLON THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR KILLING

GOD'S PEOPLE PART I

In the seventeenth of Revelation is foretold the destruction of all the churches who corrupt themselves by idolatrous devotion to the service of the papacy, those who have drunk of the wine of the wrath of her fornication.

Thus is represented the papal power, which with all deceivableness of unrighteousness, by outside attraction and gorgeous display, deceives all nations; promising them, as did Satan our first parents, all good to those who receive its mark, and all harm to those who oppose its fallacies. The power which has the deepest inward corruption will make the greatest display, and will clothe itself with the most elaborate signs of power. The Bible plainly declares that this covers a corrupt and deceiving wickedness. "Upon her forehead was a name written, Mystery, Babylon the Great, The Mother of Harlots and Abominations of the Earth."

BABYLON THE GREAT WHORE INTRODUCED SO AS TO EXPLAIN WHY SHE SUFFERS THE WRATH OF GOD UNMINGLED WITH MERCY

1. Who introduces the next prophetic seen to John? Rev 17:1.

Ans: a. ¹And there came one of the seven _____ which had the seven _____, and talked with me, saying unto me, Come hither; I will shew unto thee the _____ of the great _____ that sitteth upon many waters: Rev 17:1

Ans: b. The identification of this angel as one of the seven plague-bearing angels of chs. 15 and 16 implies that the information about to be imparted to John is _____ to the seven last _____. This relationship is confirmed by the fact that the announced topic of this chapter—"the judgment of _____ the great whore"—takes place under the _____ plague (Rev 16:19,17:5,16).

Ans: c. In Revelation 14 the first angel is followed by a second proclaiming: "_____ is fallen, is fallen, that great city, because she made all nations drink of the wine of the wrath of her fornication." Revelation 14:8. The term "Babylon" is derived from "Babel," and signifies confusion. It is employed in Scripture to designate the various forms of false or apostate religion. In Revelation 17 _____ is represented as a _____ --a figure which is used in the Bible as the symbol of a _____, a virtuous _____ representing a _____ church, a _____ woman an _____ church. In Revelation 14 the first angel is followed by a second proclaiming: "Babylon is fallen, is fallen, that great city, because she made all nations drink of the wine of the wrath of her fornication." Revelation 14:8.

The _____ of the church to Christ in permitting her confidence and affection to be turned from him, and allowing the love of _____ things to occupy the soul, is likened to the _____ of the _____ vow. The sin of Israel in departing from the Lord is presented under this figure; and the wonderful love of God which they thus despised is touchingly portrayed. "I swore unto thee, and entered into a _____ with thee, saith the Lord God, and thou becamest _____." "And thou wast exceeding beautiful, and thou didst prosper into a kingdom. And thy renown went forth among the heathen for thy beauty; for it was perfect through my comeliness, which I had put upon thee. . . . But thou didst _____ in thine own _____, and playedst the _____ because of thy renown." "As a _____ treacherously _____ from her _____, so have ye dealt _____ with _____, O house of Israel, saith the Lord;" "as a _____ that committeth _____, which taketh _____ instead of her _____." [1 EZE. 16:8, 13-15, 32; JER. 3:20.] See note below

The identification of this angel as one of the seven plague-bearing angels of chs. 15 and 16 implies that the information about to be imparted to John is related to the seven last plagues. This relationship is confirmed by the fact that the announced topic of this chapter—"the judgment of Babylon the great whore"—takes place under the seventh plague (Rev 16:19,17:5,16).

In Revelation 14 the first angel is followed by a second proclaiming: "Babylon is fallen, is fallen, that great city, because she made all nations drink of the wine of the wrath of her fornication." Revelation 14:8. The term "Babylon" is derived from "Babel," and signifies confusion. It is employed in Scripture to designate the various forms of false or apostate religion. In Revelation 17 Babylon is represented as a woman --a figure which is used in the Bible as the symbol of a church, a virtuous woman representing a pure church, a vile woman an apostate church. In Revelation 14 the first angel is followed by a second proclaiming: "Babylon is fallen, is fallen, that great city, because she made all nations drink of the wine of the wrath of her fornication." Revelation 14:8.

The unfaithfulness of the church to Christ in permitting her confidence and affection to be turned from him, and allowing the love of worldly things to occupy the soul, is likened to the violation of the marriage vow. The sin of Israel in departing from the Lord is presented under this figure; and the wonderful love of God which they thus despised is touchingly portrayed. "I swore unto thee, and entered into a covenant with thee, saith the Lord God, and thou becamest mine." "And thou wast exceeding beautiful, and thou didst prosper into a kingdom. And thy renown went forth among the heathen for thy beauty; for it was perfect through my comeliness, which I had put upon thee. . . . But thou didst trust in thine own beauty, and playedst the harlot because

of thy renown." "As a wife treacherously departeth from her husband, so have ye dealt treacherously with me, O house of Israel, saith the Lord;" "as a wife that committeth adultery, which taketh strangers instead of her husband." [1 EZE. 16:8, 13-15, 32; JER. 3:20.]

BABYLON THE GREAT WHORE AN UNFAITHFUL WIFE TO CHRIST

2. How was the great whore or harlot unfaithful to Christ her husband? Rev 17:2.

Ans: a. ²With whom the _____ of the earth have committed _____, and the _____ of the earth have been made _____ with the wine of her fornication. Rev 17:2.

Ans: b. The great sin charged against Babylon is that she "made all nations drink of the wine of the wrath of her fornication." This cup of intoxication which she presents to the world represents the _____ doctrines that she has accepted as the result of her _____ connection with the great ones of the _____. Friendship with the world _____ her faith, and in her turn she exerts a _____ influence upon the world by teaching _____ which are _____ to the plainest statements of Holy Writ.

Rome _____ the Bible from the people and required _____ men to accept her _____ in its place. It was the work of the Reformation to restore to men the word of God; but is it not too true that in the churches of our time men are taught to rest their faith upon their _____ and the teachings of their _____ rather than on the _____? Said Charles Beecher, speaking of the Protestant churches: "They shrink from any rude word against creeds with the same sensitiveness with which those holy fathers would have shrunk from a rude word against the rising veneration of saints and martyrs which they were fostering. . . . The Protestant evangelical denominations have so _____ up one another's hands, and their own, that, between them all, a man _____ become a _____ at all, anywhere, without accepting some book _____ the Bible.... There is nothing imaginary in the statement that the creed power is now beginning to _____ the Bible as really as _____ did, though in a subtler way."--Sermon on "The Bible a Sufficient Creed," delivered at Fort Wayne, Indiana, Feb. 22, 1846.

When faithful teachers expound the word of God, there arise men of learning, ministers professing to understand the Scriptures, who _____ sound _____ as heresy, and thus turn away inquirers after truth. Were it not that the world is _____ intoxicated with the wine of _____, multitudes would be convicted and converted by the _____, cutting truths of the _____ of God. But religious faith appears so _____ and discordant that the people know not what to believe as truth. The sin of the world's impenitence lies at the _____ of the _____. Ellen G. White, *Great Controversy*, pages 388,389. See note below

The great sin charged against Babylon is that she "made all nations drink of the wine of the wrath of her fornication." This cup of intoxication which she presents to the world represents the false doctrines that she has accepted as the result of her unlawful connection with the great ones of the earth. Friendship with the world corrupts her faith, and in her turn she exerts a corrupting influence upon the world by teaching doctrines which are opposed to the plainest statements of Holy Writ.

Rome withheld the Bible from the people and required all men to accept her teachings in its place. It was the work of the Reformation to restore to men the word of God; but is it not too true that in the churches of our time men are taught to rest their faith upon their creed and the teachings of their church rather than on the Scriptures? Said Charles Beecher, speaking of the Protestant churches: "They shrink from any rude word against creeds with the same sensitiveness with which those holy fathers would have shrunk from a rude word against the rising veneration of saints and martyrs which they were fostering. . . . The Protestant evangelical denominations have so tied up one another's hands, and their own, that, between them all, a man cannot become a preacher at all, anywhere, without accepting some book besides the Bible.... There is nothing imaginary in the statement that the creed power is now beginning to prohibit the Bible as really as Rome did, though in a subtler way."--Sermon on "The Bible a Sufficient Creed," delivered at Fort Wayne, Indiana, Feb. 22, 1846.

When faithful teachers expound the word of God, there arise men of learning, ministers professing to understand the Scriptures, who denounce sound doctrine as heresy, and thus turn away inquirers after truth. Were it not that the world is hopelessly intoxicated with the wine of Babylon, multitudes would be convicted and converted by the plain, cutting truths of the word of God. But religious faith appears so confused and discordant that the people know not what to believe as truth. The sin of the world's impenitence lies at the door of the church. Ellen G. White, *Great Controversy*, pages 388,389.

THE WOMAN OR ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH RIDES THE BEAST OR POLITICAL SYSTEMS OF EUROPE THAT SUPPORT HER

3. With what symbolism was the church represented to John in vision? Rev 17:3.

Ans: a. ³So he carried me away in the spirit into the _____: and I saw a woman sit upon a scarlet coloured _____, full of names of _____, having _____ heads and _____ horns. Rev 17:3.

Ans: b. The term wilderness in Revelation is referring to the true _____ of God in a time of _____. John was in the _____ or in _____ as the next scene passed before him (Ezek 3:12-14; 8:3; 40:2,3; Rev 21:10; 1:10; 4:2).

⁶And the woman fled into the _____, where she hath a place prepared of God, that they should feed her there a thousand two hundred *and* threescore days. Rev 12:6.

¹³And when the dragon saw that he was cast unto the earth, he _____ the _____ which brought forth the man *child*. ¹⁴And to the woman were given two wings of a great eagle, that she might fly into the _____, into her place, where she is nourished for a time, and times, and half a time, from the face of the serpent. ¹⁵And the serpent cast out of his mouth water as a flood after the woman, that he might cause her to be carried away of the flood. Rev 12:13-15.

In Revelation the wilderness experience was the _____ years of Papal _____ but in chapter 17 it is a later short time of persecution after the death decree is brought about by the United States and the Papacy combined Rev 13:11-17. The context of Chapter 17 is still future. See note below

Ans: c. The woman spoken of here is clearly the _____ the _____ church (Rev 17:5). See note below

Ans: d. Sit upon a scarlet coloured beast, full of names of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns. This beast is very _____ to the beast of Revelation _____. And similar in some aspects to the _____ coloured beast of Revelation 12:3,4. With the beast of Revelation 13 the names of _____ were only on the _____ but this beast is _____ of the names of blasphemy (Rev 13:1; 17:3). This indicates that what before was in the _____ of the Papal power it now has power through the political arm of the state to put into _____ with the women or Roman Catholic Church directing as the rider. This brings on the most _____ judgments ever to fall upon man in the entire Bible. In prophecy a _____ represents a _____ (Dan 7:23). This beast represents the different political kingdoms that have made up Babylon over the centuries and from whom the _____ has derived its power, _____, authority and _____. The seven heads represent **1.** _____, **2.** Medo-Persia, **3.** Greece, **4.** Pagan _____, **5.** _____ Rome through the 1260 years, **6.** Papal Rome from the deadly wound in _____ until recovery, **7.** The Papacy from recovery until _____ king confederacy. The ten _____ represent as we have noted before the ten _____ that originally made up _____. Blasphemy was shown in earlier lessons to depict the Papacy in its claims to be _____ and to _____ sins by both the _____ and the _____ (Jn 10:33; Mk 2:7).

The following are claims that the Roman Catholic Church makes for the place that the popes hold on earth—Pope in Place of God on Earth (Leo XIII)

SOURCE: Pope Leo XIII, Encyclical Letter “The Reunion of Christendom,” dated June 20, 1894, trans. in *The Great Encyclical Letters of Pope Leo XIII* (New York: Benziger, 1903), p. 304.

We [the pope] hold upon this earth the _____ of _____ Almighty.

But our wonder should be far greater when we find that in obedience to the words of His _____ – HOC EST CORPUS MEUM [This is My body] – _____ Himself descends on the altar, that He comes whenever they call Him, and as often as they call Him, and places Himself in their hands, even though they should be His _____. And after having come, He remains, entirely at their disposal; they move Him as they please, from one place to another; they may, if they wish, shut Him up in the tabernacle, or expose Him to the altar, or carry Him outside the church; they may if they choose, eat His flesh, and give Him for the food of others. O, how very _____ is their _____,’ says Laurance Justinian, speaking of the _____, ‘A word falls from their lips and the body of Christ is substantially formed from the matter of bread, and the incarnate word descended from heaven, is found really present on the table of the altar!’ **Thus the _____ may in a certain manner, be called the _____ of the _____... ‘The power of the priest’ says St Bernardine of Sienna, ‘Is the power of a _____ person; for the transubstantiation of the bread requires as much _____ as the _____ of the world.** Alphonsus de Liguori, “Dignity and Duty of the Priest,” pages 26,27,32,33.

The following quote from the Roman Catholic Reverend gives the Churches doctrine on **the Pope and forgiveness of sin.**

The Pope is the vicar of Christ, or the visible head of the church on earth. The claims of the _____ are the _____ as the claims of _____. Christ wanted all souls saved. So does the Pope. Christ can _____ all sin. _____ can the _____. **The Pope is the only man who claims to be the vicarage of Christ. His claim is not seriously opposed, and this establishes his authority.**

The powers given the Pope by Christ were given him, _____ as a mere _____, but as the _____ of _____. **The Pope is more than the representative of Christ, for he is the fruit of his divinity and of the institution of the church.**

Extract from a sermon of Rev. Jeremiah Prendergast, S.J. (R.C.) Syracuse Post Standard, March 13, 1912.

The following claims are made by the Roman Catholic Church on the power of the Priest to forgive sin.

The priest holds the place of the Saviour Himself, by saying, ‘Ego te absolvo’ [I thee absolve], he absolves from sin ... To _____ a single _____ requires all the _____ of God ... But what God can only do by His omnipotence, the _____ can also do by saying ‘Ego te absolvo a peccatis tuis’ ... Innocent III was written: ‘Indeed it is not to much to say that in view of the sublimity of their offices the _____ are so many _____.’ Alphonsus de Liguori, “Dignity and Duty of the Priest,” pages 34-36.

The priest is the man of God, the minister of God, wholly occupied with the interests of God; he that despises him, despiseth God; he that hears him, hears God: he remits [_____] sins as _____, and that which he calls his body at the altar is _____ as _____ by himself and by the congregation. “Catholic Doctrine AS Defined by the Council of Trent,” Rev. A. Nampon, S.J. (R.C.), pages 543,544.

See note below

The term wilderness in Revelation is referring to the true church of God in a time of persecution. John was in the spirit or in vision as the next scene passed before him (Ezek 3:12-14; 8:3; 40:2,3; Rev 21:10; 1:10; 4:2).

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The woman spoken of here is clearly the Papacy the mother church (Rev 17:5).

Sit upon a scarlet coloured beast, full of names of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns. This beast is very similar to the beast of Revelation 13:1,2. And similar in some aspects to the red coloured beast of Revelation 12:3,4. With the beast of Revelation 13 the names of blasphemy were only on the heads but this beast is full of the names of blasphemy (Rev 13:1; 17:3). This indicates that what before was in the mind of the Papal power it now has power through the political arm of the state to put into action with the women or Roman Catholic Church directing as the rider. This brings on the most severe judgments ever to fall upon man in the entire Bible. In prophecy a beast represents a kingdom (Dan 7:23). This beast represents the different political kingdoms that have made up Babylon over the centuries and from whom the Papacy has derived its power, seat, authority and doctrine. The seven heads represent **1.** Babylon, **2.** Medo-Persia, **3.** Greece, **4.** Pagan Rome, **5.** Papal Rome through the 1260 years, **6.** Papal Rome from the deadly wound in 1798 until recovery, **7.** The Papacy from recovery until 10 king confederacy. The ten horns represent as we have noted before the ten nations that originally made up Europe. Blasphemy was shown in earlier lessons to depict the Papacy in its claims to be God and to forgive sins by both the Pope and the priests (Jn 10:33; Mk 2:7).

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The powers given the Pope by Christ were given him, not as a mere man, but as the representative of Christ. The Pope is more than the representative of Christ, for he is the fruit of his divinity and of the institution of the church.

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THE SEVEN ABOMINATIONS THAT COME OUT OF THE CUP OF BABYLON

4. How was the woman dressed and what did she have in her hand? Rev 17:4

Ans: a. ⁴And the woman was arrayed in _____ and _____ colour, and decked with _____ and precious _____ and _____, having a golden _____ in her hand full of _____ and filthiness of her fornication: Rev 17:4.

Ans: b. And the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet colour, and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls. Scarlet and red are symbols of _____. So this woman or church instead of being dressed in the _____ righteousness of Christ (Rev 19:7,8) is clothed in the garments of her own sins.

¹⁸Come now, and let us reason together, saith the LORD: though your _____ be as _____, they shall be as white as snow; though they be _____ like crimson, they shall be as wool. Isa 1:18.

Scarlet is also a symbol of royalty and ruling power which is the claim of the _____.

¹⁶And I have heard of thee, that thou canst make interpretations, and dissolve doubts: now if thou canst read the writing, and make known to me the interpretation thereof, thou shalt be clothed with _____, and have a chain of gold about thy neck, and shalt be the third _____ in the kingdom. Dan 5:16.

Scarlet also indicates _____ might in the Bible.

³The shield of his _____ men is made red, the valiant men are in _____: the chariots shall be with flaming torches in the day of his preparation, and the fir trees shall be terribly shaken. Nah 2:3.

Red, scarlet and purple were used in the construction of the _____ where atonement was made for sin. These very same colours are worn by the church that claims to be able to forgive or atone for sins.

¹And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying, ²Speak unto the children of Israel, that they bring me an _____: of every man that giveth it _____ with his heart ye shall take my offering. ³And this is the offering which ye shall take of them; gold, and silver, and brass,

⁴And blue, and _____, and _____, and fine linen, and goats’ hair, ⁵And rams’ skins dyed _____, and badgers’ skins, and shittim wood, Ex 25:1-5.

Red, scarlet and purple were worn by the high _____. The woman riding the beast claims to do the work of Christ the only mediator between God and man through the Pope and her priests.

¹And of the _____, and _____, and _____, they made cloths of service, to do service in the holy place, and made the holy garments for Aaron; as the LORD commanded Moses. Ex 39:1.

³For there is one God, and _____ mediator between God and men, the man Christ _____; 1 Tim 2:5.

¹¹But _____ being come an high _____ of good things to come, by a greater and more perfect tabernacle, _____ made with _____, that is to say, not of this building; Heb 9:11.

Papacy—Claims Made for the Pope—Decisions Same as God’s

SOURCE: Augustinus Triumphus, *Summa de Potestate Ecclesiastica* (“Summary Concerning Ecclesiastical Power”) (Augustae Vindelicorum [Augsburg]: [Johannes Schüssler], 1483), questio 6, “De Papalis Sentencie Appellatione,” fol. [61 v]. Latin.

The second reason is accepted on the part of _____. For the pope alone is said to be the _____ of God; wherefore only what is bound or loosed by him is held to be bound and loosed by God Himself. Therefore the decision of the Pope and the decision of _____ constitute _____ decision, just as the opinion of the Pope and of his assistant are the same. Since, therefore, an appeal is always made from an inferior judge to a superior, just as no one is greater than himself, so _____ appeal holds when made from the _____ to God, because there is one consistency of the Pope himself and of God Himself, of which consistency the Pope himself is the key-bearer and the doorkeeper. Therefore _____ one can appeal from the Pope to God, as no one can enter into the consistency of God without the _____ of the Pope, who is the key-bearer and the doorkeeper of the consistency of eternal life; and as no one can appeal to himself, because there is one decision and one _____ [curia] of God and of the Pope.”

This woman is adorned in precious _____ and _____. She unlike the true church of Revelation 12:1 that is clothed with the Old and New Testaments and the teachings of the apostles puts on outward adornment which the Bible condemns. The _____ that the Christian seeks after is the truth of the _____ which is found in Christ Jesus.

¹⁶It cannot be valued with the gold of Ophir, with the _____ onyx, or the sapphire. ¹⁷The _____ and the crystal cannot equal it: and the exchange of it shall not be for _____ of fine gold. ¹⁸No mention shall be made of coral, or of _____: for the price of wisdom is above rubies. ¹⁹The topaz of Ethiopia shall not equal it, neither shall it be valued with pure gold. Job 28:16-19.

¹⁶And saying, Alas, alas, that great _____, that was clothed in fine linen, and _____, and _____, and decked with _____, and precious _____, and _____! ¹⁷For in one hour so great riches is come to nought. And every shipmaster, and all the company in ships, and sailors, and as many as trade by sea, stood afar off, Rev 18:16,17.

⁴⁵Again, the _____ of heaven is like unto a merchant man, seeking goodly _____: ⁴⁶Who, when he had found one pearl of great price, went and sold _____ that he had, and bought it. Mt 13:45,46.

⁹In like manner also, that _____ adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety; _____ with broidered hair, or _____, or _____, or costly array; ¹⁰But (which becometh women professing godliness) with good works. 1 Tim 2:9.

¹Likewise, ye _____, be in subjection to your own husbands; that, if any obey not the word, they also may without the word be won by the conversation of the wives; ²While they behold your chaste conversation coupled with fear. ³Whose _____ let it not be that _____ adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of _____, or of putting on of apparel; ⁴But let it be the hidden man of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price. 1 Pet 3:1-4.

The papacy encourages outward adornment by trading in these things. The cardinals quite often have _____ and _____ in their attire. The Roman Catholic Church treasuries are filled with precious stones and pearls. To give one example, one tiara with which each pope is crowned with at his coronation, and wears on other solemn occasions is made of gold cloth, _____ pearls, _____ diamonds, _____ rubies, _____ emeralds, and _____ sapphires. “Revelation’ Wonders unfolded,” G. Burnside, page 161. See note below

¹⁰Standing afar off for the fear of her torment, saying, Alas, alas, that great city _____, that mighty city! for in one hour is thy judgment come. ¹¹And the _____ of the earth shall weep and mourn over her; for no man buyeth their merchandise any more: ¹²The merchandise of _____, and silver, and precious _____, and of _____, and fine linen, and _____, and silk, and _____, and all thine wood, and all manner vessels of ivory, and all manner vessels of most precious wood, and of brass, and iron, and marble, Rev 18:10-12.

Ans: c. Having a golden cup in her hand full of abominations. Ancient Babylon was a golden _____ in the Lord’s hand.

⁷Babylon hath been a golden _____ in the LORD’S hand, that made all the earth _____: the nations have drunken of her wine; therefore the nations are _____. Jer 51:7.

²⁰Likewise also the cup after supper, saying, This _____ is the New _____ in my blood, which is shed for you. Lk 22:20.

The _____ that the sincere seeker for truth will want to _____, is found in the Old and New Testaments of the _____. But the cup of Babylon is full of _____. The Bible definition of abomination is as follows.

ABOMINATION NUMBER ONE: “SORCERY” or the supposed communication with the dead

⁹When thou art come into the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee, thou shalt not learn to do after the _____ of those nations.

¹⁰There shall not be found among you any one that maketh his son or his daughter to pass through the fire, or that useth _____, or an observer of times, or an enchanter, or a _____, ¹¹Or a charmer, or a consulter with familiar _____, or a wizard, or a _____. ¹²For all that do these things are an _____ unto the LORD: and because of these _____ the LORD thy God doth drive them out from before thee. Deut 18:9-12.

²⁴Moreover the workers with familiar _____, and the wizards, and the images, and the idols, and all the abominations that were spied in the land of Judah and in Jerusalem, did Josiah put away, that he might perform the words of the law which were written in the book that Hilkiah the priest found in the house of the LORD. 2 Kings 23:24.

Divination is the Hebrew word שׁוֹרְטָא = qecem meaning “**witchcraft.**” **Observer of times** is the Hebrew word עֲשֵׂי אֲנָן = `anan that is used to describe “**witchcraft,**” “_____,” and “**magic.**” **Enchanter** is a word of the Hebrew language = יַחַשׁ = nachash meaning “**to observe signs and omens,**” “**practice fortunetelling,**” **Witch** is translated from a Hebrew word עֲשֵׂי קַשָּׁפִים = kashaph meaning one who “**practices witchcraft or sorcery.**”

Charmer comes from the Hebrew term עֲשֵׂי חֲבָרִים = chabar that means, “**to tie magic spells.**” **Consulter with familiar _____** if read from the Hebrew text is עֲשֵׂי שְׂאֵל = sha’al and = עֲשֵׂי אוֹב = owb which means “**to enquire or ask a _____ or spirit of a _____ one.**” **Wizard** is another Hebrew word עֲשֵׂי יִדְדֵי אֲוֵנוֹי = yidd’e`ony meaning “**one who has a familiar _____**

or a necromancer.” **Necromancer** is a Hebrew expression עֲשֵׂי דַרְשֵׁי = darash meaning “**to enquire of the _____ or heathen gods**”

Sorcerer is a Hebrew word עֲשֵׂי קַשָּׁפִים = kashaph from which the Greek word ἰδύομαι = was translated that means “**witchcraft.**” **Divination, Observers of times, Enchanters, Witches, Charmers, Consulters of Familiar spirits, Wizards, Necromancers, and sorcerers were all involved in various types of _____ and ceremonies or rituals with the proposed _____ which in fact were evil _____.**

The woman riding the beast is the great city _____ (Rev 17:18,5; 16:19; 14:8). All nations have been made drunk with this _____ in her hand (Rev 18:1-3). One of the doctrines that has fully deceived all nations is _____.

²³And the light of a candle shall shine no more at all in thee; and the voice of the bridegroom and of the bride shall be heard no more at all in thee: for thy merchants were the great men of the earth; for by thy _____ were _____ nations _____. Rev 18:23.

Section nine – Those that reject the last warning of Revelation 14:6-12 receive God’s Judgments –
Lesson 33 – Jesus Judges Babylon the Mother Of Harlots who is Responsible for Killing God’s People Part I

Sorcery is the Greek word *skdup dnhli (idupdnhli)* meaning: “_____” or one that speaks and communicates with the _____ (1 Sam 28:1-25; 1 Chron 10:13,14).

Babylon which is the symbolic name of the Roman _____ Church and her _____ the Apostate Protestant Churches and spiritualism or paganism (Rev 17:5; 16:13,19) is full of _____ today.

One of the most outstanding forms of _____ in the Catholic Church today is the appearance of _____ apparitions all around the world which are nothing else according to the Bible record but the spirits of _____ working miracles. We will notice some quotes about this interesting type of sorcery as recorded around the world by some encyclopedia articles:

“Marian _____ and places of pilgrimage are found _____ the world. At Monserrat in Spain the Black Virgin has been venerated since the 12th _____. The icon of Our Lady of Czestochowa has been venerated in Poland since the early _____ century. The picture of Our Lady of Guadalupe commemorates an alleged _____ of Mary to Juan Diego in Mexico in 1531. In the 19th century a number of apparitions of Mary were reported that inspired the development of _____, devotions, and pilgrimages—for instance, in Paris (1830, Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal), _____ (1858, Our Lady of Lourdes), Knock, in Ireland (1879, Our Lady of Knock), and _____, in Portugal (1917, Our Lady of Fatima).” *Encyclopedia Encarta 1998 Article Mary (Virgin Mary).*

“The multitude of **apparitions of Mary** (e.g., at Lourdes, Fr., and Fatima, Port.) come from the need of a local and national symbol of presence, which enables the Roman _____ of a nation or region to identify with _____. Because **Mary** as a historical person is almost totally unknown, Catholics have been able to find in her _____ the traits of the _____ person that they needed to find.” *Encyclopedia Britannica 1998 article “Cult of the saints”*

“The first national pilgrimage to _____ took place in _____, and the basilica was begun in 1928 and consecrated in 1953. With a tower, 213 ft (65 m) high, surmounted by a large bronze crown and a crystal cross, it is flanked by hospitals and retreat houses and faces a vast square in which is the little Chapel of the **Apparitions**. Numerous _____ have been reported, though publicity has not been sought. On the 50th anniversary of the first vision, May 13, 1967, a crowd of pilgrims, estimated to number _____, gathered at Fátima to hear Pope Paul VI say mass and pray for peace. Pop. (1981) village, 525; village and adjacent *freguesia* (parish), 7,298.” *Encyclopedia Britannica 1998. Article Fatima.*

“The contemporary importance of _____, however, dates from 1858. In that year, from February 11 to July 16, **Bernadette** Soubirous, a 14-year-old girl, had numerous visions of the Virgin _____ in the nearby Massabielle grotto, on the left bank of the stream. The visions were declared _____ by the _____ in 1862, and the cult of Our Lady of **Lourdes** was authorized. The underground spring in the grotto, revealed to Bernadette, was declared to have _____ qualities; and since then **Lourdes** has become a major pilgrimage centre. Almost 3,000,000 pilgrims, about 50,000 of them sick or disabled, go there annually. The basilica, built above the grotto in 1876, eventually became overcrowded by the increasing number of pilgrims, and in 1958 an immense pre-stressed concrete underground church, seating 20,000, was inaugurated. Pop. (1982) 17,252.” *Encyclopedia Britannica. Article Lourdes.*

There are many not so well known _____ around the world at Roman _____ Churches and various spots where Mary _____ have been seen. There are literally _____ who are deceived by this first abomination of _____.

Deceived mortals are worshipping _____ angels, believing them to be the _____ of their _____ friends. The word of God expressly declares that “the dead have _____ more a _____ in _____ done under the sun.” (Eccl 9:6). Spiritualists say the _____ know _____ that is done under the sun, that they _____ to their friends on earth, give valuable information, and perform wonders. Ps. 115:17. “The dead praise _____ the Lord, neither any that go down into _____.”

The _____ movement with speaking in tongues and healing miracles is another evidence of satanic _____ that is deceiving the _____ and _____ world. The pagan world, the New Age Movement and the Eastern religions are full of these same deceptions with supposed _____ of departed _____ ones, _____ and shrines of healing in various places around the world.

The practice of _____ to certain _____ in the _____ Church is another form of _____. The only saints communicated with in the Bible were _____ saints (Eph 1:1,15,18; 2:19; 3:18; 4:12; 5:3; 6:18; Phil 1:1; 4:22; Col 1:2,4,12,26 etc.). Saints _____ and then there is _____ communication with them neither can they _____ any one:

¹⁵Precious in the sight of the LORD is the _____ of his _____. Ps 116:15.

⁷O remember that my life is wind: mine eye shall _____ more _____ good. ⁸The eye of him that hath seen me shall _____ me _____ more: thine eyes are upon me, and I am not. ⁹As the cloud is consumed and vanisheth away: so he that goeth down to the _____ shall come up _____ more. ¹⁰He shall return _____ more to his _____, neither shall his _____ know him any _____. Job 7:7-10.

³Put not your trust in princes, nor in the son of _____, in whom there is no _____. ⁴His breath goeth forth, he returneth to his earth; in that very day his thoughts _____. Ps 146:3,4.

The saints are all _____ and waiting for the resurrection of Jesus at the Second Coming of Christ (Jn 5:25,28,29; 1Thes 4:16-18; 1Cor 15:51-54). “Notice the Roman Catholic _____ on praying to the saints which is really praying to devils. The following quote gives the Catholic position:

Other devotions revolve about the **cult** of the _____, a practice repudiated by the Reformers as a denial of the total mediation of Christ. This objection oversimplified Catholic practice, but the devotions did sometimes approach _____. Catholic theologians distinguish (by Greek technical terms) the _____ paid to God (latria, “adoration”) from the _____ addressed to Mary (hyperdulia, “super-service”) and the _____ (dulia, “service”). Protestants do not disagree with the principle of admitting the **saints** as examples of genuine Christianity, but they reject the _____ of the **saints** as utterly superfluous and ineffective. The Roman Catholic understanding of the intercession of the _____ is an extension of the belief in the communion of **saints**. Although such _____ does tend to multiply _____, it has often fostered a simple and not unpleasing _____ with the world of the _____.” *Encyclopedia Britannica 1998 article “Cult of the saints.”*

⁵For there is one God, and _____ mediator between God and men, the man _____ Jesus; 1 Tim 2:5.

The teaching that when a person _____ going straight to either ever burning _____, purgatory or heaven is another form of the _____ of the Roman _____ Church which has no Biblical support whatsoever. These teachings that originated back in old Babylon are continued in the Roman Catholic and many Apostate Protestant Churches which is nothing better than pagan sorcery with a Christian flavour.

Hell is made for the _____ and his angels rather than as popular belief and tradition teach that he is in charge of hell which would make him a partner with God in punishing the wicked which is ridiculous.

⁴¹Then shall he say also unto them on the left hand, Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting _____, prepared for the _____ and his angels: Mt 25:41.

ABOMINATION NUMBR TWO: “IMAGES AND IDOLS” including shrines, statues and pictures for the purpose of adoration, veneration or worship.

¹⁵Cursed be the man that _____ any graven or molten _____, an _____ unto the LORD, the work of the hands of the craftsman, and putteth it in a secret place. And all the people shall answer and say, Amen. Deut 27:15.

⁴Thou shalt _____ make unto thee _____ graven _____, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: Ex 20:4.

¹⁷And ye have seen their _____, and their _____, wood and stone, silver and gold, which were among them: Deut 29:17.

¹⁶They provoked him to jealousy with strange _____, with _____ provoked they him to anger. Deut 32:16.

¹¹Because Manasseh king of Judah hath done these _____, and hath done wickedly above all that the Amorites did, which were before him, and hath made Judah also to _____ with his _____: 2 Kings 21:11.

²⁴Moreover the workers with familiar _____, and the wizards, and the _____, and the _____, and all the _____ that were spied in the land of Judah and in Jerusalem, did Josiah put away, that he might perform the words of the law which were written in the book that Hilkiah the priest found in the house of the LORD. 2 Kings 23:24.

The Roman Catholic world is _____ of images to saints, _____, and Jesus usually on the cross. Images are in the Churches, shrines and in the homes of the Church members. The Bible says there is a curse on any that make these graven images. Many of these images were heathen deities that were given Christian names. But the Heathen traditions and worship practices which are contrary to the Bible were introduced into the Roman Catholic Church

ABOMINATION NUMBER THREE: “SEVEN THINGS” which are breaking the Ten Commandments.

¹⁶These six things doth the LORD hate: yea, seven are an abomination unto him: ¹⁷A _____ look, a _____ tongue, and hands that _____ innocent _____, ¹⁸An heart that deviseth wicked _____, feet that be swift in running to _____, ¹⁹A false witness that speaketh _____, and he that soweth _____ among brethren. Prov 6:16-19.

According to the Bible record and history the Roman _____ Church is _____ for shedding the innocent blood of millions upon millions of God’s _____ (Rev 17:6; 18:24).

ABOMINATION NUMBER FOUR: “THOSE THAT DON’T LISTEN TO GOD’S LAW.”

⁹He that turneth away his ear from _____ the _____, even his prayer shall be _____. Prov 28:9.

Virtually every church and religion in the world do _____ keep the fourth or Sabbath _____ and the majority of Christians which are Roman Catholics do _____ keep the _____ Commandment “not to have any graven images” (Ex 20:4-6). In fact the Roman Catholic Catechism and some others leaves _____ the Commandment “not to have any graven images” (the _____ Commandment) and divides commandment number 10 into _____ so as to make up their own Ten Commandments.

ABOMINATION NUMBER FIVE: “THE EATING OF UNCLEAN MEAT.”

¹And the LORD spake unto Moses and to Aaron, saying unto them, ²Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, These are the _____ which ye shall _____ among all the beasts that are on the earth. ³Whatsoever _____ the hoof, and is clovenfooted, and _____ the _____, among the beasts, that shall ye _____. ⁴Nevertheless these shall ye _____ eat of them that chew the cud, or of them that divide the hoof: as the camel, because he cheweth the cud, but divideth not the hoof; he is _____ unto you. ⁵And the coney, because he cheweth the cud, but divideth not the hoof; he is unclean unto you. ⁶And the hare, because he cheweth the cud, but divideth not the hoof; he is unclean unto you. ⁷And the _____, though he divide the hoof, and be clovenfooted, yet he cheweth not the cud; he is unclean to you. ⁸Of their flesh shall ye _____ eat, and their carcase shall ye not touch; they are unclean to you.

⁹These shall ye _____ of _____ that are in the waters: whatsoever hath _____ and _____ in the waters, in the seas, and in the rivers, them shall ye eat. ¹⁰And all that have _____ fins and scales in the seas, and in the rivers, of all that move in the waters, and of any living thing which is in the waters, they shall be an _____ unto you: ¹¹They shall be even an abomination unto you; ye shall not eat of their flesh, but ye shall have their carcasses in abomination. ¹²Whatsoever hath no _____ nor _____ in the waters, that shall be an _____ unto you. ¹³And these are they which ye shall have in _____ among the _____; they shall not be eaten, they are an abomination: the _____, and the ossifrage, and the ospray, ¹⁴And the _____, and the kite after his kind; ¹⁵Every raven after his kind; ¹⁶And the owl, and the night hawk, and the cuckow, and the hawk after his kind, ¹⁷And the little owl, and the cormorant, and the great owl, ¹⁸And the swan, and the _____, and the gier eagle, ¹⁹And the stork, the heron after her kind, and the lapwing, and the bat.

²⁰All fowls that creep, going upon all four, shall be an _____ unto you. ²¹Yet these may ye eat of every flying creeping thing that goeth upon all four, which have legs above their feet, to leap withal upon the earth; ²²Even these of them ye may _____; the locust after his kind, and the bald locust after his kind, and the beetle after his kind, and the _____ after his kind. ²³But all other flying creeping things, which have four feet, shall be an _____ unto you. Lev 11:1-23.

¹⁵For, behold, the _____ will come with _____, and with his chariots like a whirlwind, to render his anger with fury, and his rebuke with flames of fire. ¹⁶For by fire and by his sword will the LORD plead with all flesh: and the _____ of the LORD shall be _____. ¹⁷They that sanctify themselves, and purify themselves in the gardens behind one tree in the midst, eating _____ flesh, and the _____, and the _____, shall be _____ together, saith the LORD. Isa 66:15-17.

The following items are specifically mentioned by God as being unclean and _____ to eat: **1.** All animals that do not have both a split _____ and chew their _____ (Deut 14:6). **2.** All fish and water _____ that do not have both _____ and _____ (Deut 14:9). **3.** All _____ of prey, carrion eaters and _____ eaters (Lev 11:13-20). **4.** Most “_____ things” (or invertebrates) are also unclean (Lev 11:21-47).

Leviticus 11 and Deuteronomy 14 make it clear that _____ of the animals, birds and water creatures that men _____ eat are _____. According to God’s loving care for our health the following are unclean and forbidden to be eaten under any circumstances: _____, rats or mice, squirrels, rabbits, catfish, eel, _____, clams, crabs, shrimps, _____ and frogs. These foods that were known to be unclean _____ the _____ and _____

the _____ (Gen 7:1-4) are _____ to be _____ right up until the Second _____ of Christ when He will _____ those that eat those things which He counts as unclean (Isa 66:15-17). The Roman _____ Church and _____ other churches teach today that it is all right to eat any _____ meat saying that this rule was only for the Jews. This is not Biblical. We will study more about Biblical health in a later lesson.

ABOMINATION NUMBER SIX: “ADULTERY.”

¹¹And one hath committed _____ with his neighbour’s _____; and another hath lewdly defiled his daughter in law; and another in thee hath humbled his sister, his father’s daughter. Ezek 22:11.

¹⁴Thou shalt not commit _____ . Ex 20:14.

The practice of compulsory _____ among the _____ and _____ has brought about many cases of _____ that God considers an abomination.

ABOMINATION NUMBER SEVEN: “BOTH PAGAN AND PAPAL ROME WERE CALLED ‘THE ABOMINATION.’”

¹⁵When ye therefore shall see the _____ of _____, spoken of by Daniel the prophet, stand in the holy place, (whoso readeth, let him understand:) Mt 24:15.

Jesus in this text talks of Pagan _____ “the abomination” making Jerusalem in A. D. 70 desolate by its complete destruction.

¹¹And from the time that the daily sacrifice shall be taken away, and the _____ that maketh desolate _____ up, there shall be a thousand two hundred and ninety days. Dan 12:11.

In _____ A. D. _____ the first Roman _____ king defeated the Visigoths an Arian power opposed to the Roman Catholic Church. “Nor was his a temporary conquest. The kingdom of the West Goths and the Burgundians had become the kingdom of the Franks. The invaders had at length arrived, who were to _____. It was decided that the Franks, and not the Goths, were to direct the future destinies of Gaul and Germany, and that the _____ faith, and not Arianism, was to be the religion of these great realms.”

Richard W. Church, “The beginning of the Middle Ages.” Pages 38,39.

508 marked the _____ of the _____ up for the Roman _____ Church which continued in power for 1,290 years until _____. The Abomination that maketh desolate or the Roman Catholic Church was set up in _____ and remained until Pope Pius VI was taken prisoner in 1798.

Both the teachings of Pagan Rome and Papal Rome who borrowed many of its’ teachings and traditions from Pagan Rome are considered by God an abomination. See note below

Ans: d. And filthiness of her fornication. All of these seven abominations in the churches are committing spiritual fornication against Christ their husband which He regards as filthiness.

³⁵Wherefore, O _____, hear the word of the LORD: ³⁶Thus saith the Lord GOD; Because thy _____ was poured out, and thy nakedness discovered through thy whoredoms with thy lovers, and with all the _____ of thy _____, and by the blood of thy children, which thou didst give unto them; Ezek 16:35,36.

⁸And I saw, when for all the causes whereby _____ Israel committed _____ I had put her away, and given her a bill of _____; yet her treacherous sister Judah feared not, but went and played the harlot also. Jer 3:8

And the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet colour, and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls. Scarlet and red are symbols of sin. So this woman or church instead of being dressed in the white righteousness of Christ (Rev 19:7,8) is clothed in the garments of her own sins.

Scarlet is also a symbol of royalty and ruling power which is the claim of the papacy.

Scarlet also indicates military might in the Bible.

Red, scarlet and purple were used in the construction of the Sanctuary where atonement was made for sin. These very same colours are worn by the church that claims to be able to forgive or atone for sins.

Red, scarlet and purple were worn by the high priest. The woman riding the beast claims to do the work of Christ the only mediator between God and man through the Pope and her priests.

Papacy—Claims Made for the Pope—Decisions Same as God’s

SOURCE: Augustinus Triumphus, *Summa de Potestate Ecclesiastica* (“Summary Concerning Ecclesiastical Power”) (Augustae Vindelicorum [Augsburg]: [Johannes Schüssler], 1483), questio 6, “De Papalis Sentencie Apellatione,” fol. [61 v]. Latin.

“The second reason is accepted on the part of the pope. For the pope alone is said to be the vicar of God; wherefore only what is bound or loosed by him is held to be bound and loosed by God Himself. Therefore the decision of the Pope and the decision of God constitute one decision, just as the opinion of the Pope and of his assistant are the same. Since, therefore, an appeal is always made from an inferior judge to a superior, just as no one is greater than himself, so no appeal holds when made from the Pope to God, because there is one consistory of the Pope himself and of God Himself, of which consistory the Pope himself is the key-bearer and the doorkeeper. Therefore no one can appeal from the Pope to God, as no one can enter into the consistory of God without the mediation of the Pope, who is the key-bearer and the doorkeeper of the consistory of eternal life; and as no one can appeal to himself, because there is one decision and one court [curia] of God and of the Pope.”

This woman is adorned in precious stones and pearls. She unlike the true church of Revelation 12:1 that is clothed with the Old and New Testaments and the teachings of the apostles puts on outward adornment which the Bible condemns. The pearl that the Christian seeks after is the truth of the kingdom which is found in Christ Jesus.

The papacy encourages outward adornment by trading in these things. The cardinals quite often have red and scarlet in their attire. The Roman Catholic Church treasuries are filled with precious stones and pearls. To give one example, one tiara with which each pope is crowned with at his coronation, and wears on other solemn occasions is made of gold cloth, 252 pearls, 229 diamonds, 32 rubies, 19 emeralds, and 11 sapphires. “Revelation’ Wonders unfolded,” G. Burnside, page 161.

Having a golden cup in her hand full of abominations

The cup that the sincere seeker for truth will want to drink, is found in the Old and New Testaments of the Bible. But the cup of Babylon is full of abominations. The Bible definition of abomination is as follows.

ABOMINATION NUMBER ONE: “SORCERY” or the supposed communication with the dead

⁹When thou art come into the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee, thou shalt not learn to do after the abominations of those nations. ¹⁰There shall not be found among you any one that maketh his son or his daughter to pass through the fire, or that useth divination, or an observer of times, or an enchanter, or a witch, ¹¹Or a charmer, or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer. ¹²For all that do these things are an abomination unto the LORD: and because of these abominations the LORD thy God doth drive them out from before thee. Deut 18:9-12.

Divination is the Hebrew word שִׁוּל/= qecem meaning “**witchcraft.**” **Observer of times** is the Hebrew word אֲנָן = `anan that is used to describe “**witchcraft,**” “**sorcery,**” and “**magic.**” **Enchanter** is a word of the Hebrew language = נִחַשׁ = nachash meaning “**to observe signs and omens,**” “**practice fortunetelling,**” **Witch** is translated from a Hebrew word קַשָּׁפִּים = kashaph meaning one who “**practices witchcraft or sorcery.**” **Charmer** comes from the Hebrew term אֲחָבֵר = chabar that means, “**to tie magic spells.**” **Consulter with familiar spirits** if read from the Hebrew text is אֲחָבֵר = sha'al and = אֲחָבֵר = 'owb which means “**to enquire or ask a necromancer or spirit of a dead one.**” **Wizard** is another Hebrew word יֹדֵי אֲדָמָה = yidd'e'oniy meaning “**one who has a familiar spirit or a necromancer.**” **Necromancer** is a Hebrew expression יֹדֵי אֲדָמָה = darash meaning “**to enquire of the dead or heathen gods**” **Sorcerer** is a Hebrew word קַשָּׁפִּים = kashaph from which the Greek word ἰδύπδης = was translated that means “**witchcraft.**” **Divination, Observers of**

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The woman riding the beast is the great city Babylon (Rev 17:18,5; 16:19; 14:8). All nations have been made drunk with this cup in her hand (Rev 18:1-3). One of the doctrines that has fully deceived all nations is sorcery.

²³And the light of a candle shall shine no more at all in thee; and the voice of the bridegroom and of the bride shall be heard no more at all in thee: for thy merchants were the great men of the earth; for by thy sorceries were all nations deceived. Rev 18:23.

Sorcery is the Greek word *skdup dnhld (i.dupdnhlt)* meaning: “witchcraft” or one that speaks and communicates with the dead (1 Sam 28:1-29; 10:13,14).

Babylon which is the symbolic name of the Roman Catholic Church and her daughters the Apostate Protestant Churches and spiritualism or paganism (Rev 17:5; 16:13,19) is full of sorcery today.

One of the most outstanding forms of sorcery in the Catholic Church today is the appearance of Mary apparitions all around the world which are nothing else according to the Bible record but the spirits of devils working miracles. We will notice some quotes about this interesting type of sorcery as recorded around the world by some encyclopedia articles:

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There are many not so well known shrines around the world at Roman Catholic Churches and various spots where Mary apparitions have been seen. There are literally millions who are deceived by this first abomination of sorcery.

Deceived mortals are worshiping evil angels, believing them to be the spirits of their dead friends. The word of God expressly declares that “the dead have no more a portion in anything done under the sun.” (Eccl 9:6). Spiritualists say the dead know everything that is done under the sun, that they communicate to their friends on earth, give valuable information, and perform wonders. Ps. 115:17. “The dead praise not the Lord, neither any that go down into silence.”

The charismatic movement with speaking in tongues and healing miracles is another evidence of satanic sorcery that is deceiving the Catholic and Protestant world. The pagan world, the New Age Movement and the Eastern religions are full of these same deceptions with supposed appearances of departed loved ones, reincarnation and shrines of healing in various places around the world.

The practice of praying to certain saints in the Catholic Church is another form of sorcery. The only saints communicated with in the Bible were living saints (Eph 1:1,15,18; 2:19; 3:18; 4:12; 5:3; 6:18; Phil 1:1; 4:22; Col 1:2,4,12,26 etc.). Saints die and then there is no communication with them neither can they help any one:

¹⁵Precious in the sight of the LORD is the death of his saints. Ps 116:15.

⁷O remember that my life is wind: mine eye shall no more see good. ⁸The eye of him that hath seen me shall see me no more: thine eyes are upon me, and I am not. ⁹As the cloud is consumed and vanisheth away: so he that goeth down to the grave shall come up no more. ¹⁰He shall return no more to his house, neither shall his place know him any more. Job 7:7-10.

³Put not your trust in princes, nor in the son of man, in whom there is no help. ⁴His breath goeth forth, he returneth to his earth; in that very day his thoughts perish. Ps 146:3,4.

The saints are all dead and waiting for the resurrection of Jesus at the Second Coming of Christ (Jn 5:25,28,29; 1Thes 4:16-18; 1Cor 15:51-54). “Notice the Roman Catholic position on praying to the saints which is really praying to devils. The following quote gives the Catholic position:

Other devotions revolve about the **cult** of the **saints**, a practice repudiated by the Reformers as a denial of the total mediation of Christ. This objection oversimplified Catholic practice, but the devotions did sometimes approach superstition. Catholic theologians distinguish (by Greek technical terms) the worship paid to God (latria, “adoration”) from the veneration addressed to Mary (hyperdulia, “super-service”) and the **saints** (dulia, “service”). Protestants do not disagree with the principle of admitting the **saints** as examples of genuine Christianity, but they reject the **intercession** of the **saints** as utterly superfluous and ineffective. The Roman Catholic understanding of the intercession of the **saints** is an extension of the belief in the communion of **saints**. Although such veneration does tend to multiply mediators, it has often fostered a simple and not displeasing familiarity with the world of the supernatural.” **Encyclopedia Britannica 1998 article “Cult of the saints.”**

⁵For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus; 1 Tim 2:5.

The teaching that when a person dies going straight to either ever burning hell, purgatory or heaven is another form of the sorcery of the Roman Catholic Church which has no Biblical support whatsoever. These teachings that originated back in old Babylon are continued in the Roman Catholic and many Apostate Protestant Churches which is nothing better than pagan sorcery with a Christian flavour.

Hell is made for the devil and his angels rather than as popular belief and tradition teach that he is in charge of hell which would make him a partner with God in punishing the wicked which is ridiculous.

⁴¹Then shall he say also unto them on the left hand, Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels: Mt 25:41.

ABOMINATION NUMBR TWO: “IMAGES AND IDOLS” including shrines, statues and pictures for the purpose of adoration, veneration or worship.

The Roman Catholic world is full of images to saints, Mary, and Jesus usually on the cross. Images are in the Churches, shrines and in the homes of the Church members. The Bible says there is a curse on any that make these graven images. Many of these images were heathen deities that were given Christian names. But the Heathen traditions and worship practices, which are contrary to the Bible, were introduced into the Roman Catholic Church

ABOMINATION NUMBER THREE: “SEVEN THINGS” which are breaking the Ten Commandments.

According to the Bible record and history the Roman Catholic Church is responsible for shedding the innocent blood of millions upon millions of God’s saints (Rev 17:6; 18:24).

ABOMINATION NUMBER FOUR: “THOSE THAT DON’T LISTEN TO GOD’S LAW.”

Virtually every church and religion in the world do not keep the fourth or Sabbath Commandment and the majority of Christians which are Roman Catholics do not keep the second Commandment “not to have any graven images” (Ex 20:4-6). In fact the Roman Catholic Catechism and some others leaves out the Commandment “not to have any graven images” (the second Commandment) and divides commandment number 10 into two so as to make up their own Ten Commandments.

ABOMINATION NUMBER FIVE: “THE EATING OF UNCLEAN MEAT.”

The following items are specifically mentioned by God as being unclean and forbidden to eat: **1.** All animals that do not have both a split hoof and chew their cud (Deut 14:6). **2.** All fish and water creatures that do not have both fins and scales (Deut 14:9). **3.** All birds of prey, carrion eaters and fish eaters (Lev 11:13-20). **4.** Most “creeping things” (or invertebrates) are also unclean (Lev 11:21-47).

Leviticus 11 and Deuteronomy 14 make it clear that most of the animals, birds and water creatures that men normally eat are unclean. According to God’s loving care for our health the following are unclean and forbidden to be eaten under any circumstances: pigs, rats or mice, squirrels, rabbits, catfish, eel, lobsters, clams, crabs, shrimps, oysters and frogs. These foods that were known to be unclean before the flood and before the Jews (Gen 7:1-4) are forbidden to be eaten right up until the Second Coming of Christ when He will destroy those that eat those things which He counts as unclean (Isa 66:15-17). The Roman Catholic Church and most other churches teach today that it is all right to eat any unclean meat saying that this rule was only for the Jews. This is not Biblical. We will study more about Biblical health in a later lesson.

ABOMINATION NUMBER SIX: “ADULTERY.”

The practice of compulsory celibacy among the priests and nuns has brought about many cases of adultery that God considers an abomination.

ABOMINATION NUMBER SEVEN: “BOTH PAGAN AND PAPAL ROME WERE CALLED ‘THE ABOMINATION’.”

Jesus in this text talks of Pagan Rome “the abomination” making Jerusalem in A. D. 70 desolate by its complete destruction.

In 508 A. D. Clovis the first Roman Catholic king defeated the Visigoths an Arian power opposed to the Roman Catholic Church. “Nor was his a temporary conquest. The kingdom of the West Goths and the Burgundians had become the kingdom of the Franks. The invaders had at length arrived, who were to remain. It was decided that the Franks, and not the Goths, were to direct the future destinies of Gaul and Germany, and that the Catholic faith, and not Arianism, was to be the religion of these great realms.” Richard W. Church, “The beginning of the Middle Ages.” Pages 38,39.

508 marked the beginning of the setting up for the Roman Catholic Church which continued in power for 1,290 years until 1798. The Abomination that maketh desolate or the Roman Catholic Church was set up in 508 and remained until Pope Pius VI was taken prisoner in 1798.

Both the teachings of Pagan Rome and Papal Rome who borrowed many of its’ teachings and traditions from Pagan Rome are considered by God an abomination.

5. Will there be a remedy for abominations found in Babylon or is there an urgent need to come out of her? Can anyone enter the heavenly city that has any of these abominations in their life or is a member of a church that practices these abominations?

Ans: a. ¹⁴Moreover all the chief of the _____, and the people, _____ very much after all the _____ of the _____; and polluted the house of the LORD which he had hallowed in Jerusalem. ¹⁵And the LORD God of their fathers _____ to them by his _____, rising up betimes, and sending; because he had _____ on his people, and on his dwelling place: ¹⁶But they mocked the messengers of God, and despised his words, and misused his prophets, until the _____ of the LORD arose against his people, till *there was* _____ remedy. 2 Chron 36:14-16.

Ans: b. ²⁷And there shall in _____ wise _____ into it any thing that defileth, neither *whatsoever* worketh _____, or *maketh* a lie: but they which are written in the Lamb’s book of life. Rev 21:27.

Ans: c. ¹And after these things I saw another angel come down from heaven, having great power; and the earth was lightened with his glory. ²And he cried mightily with a strong voice, saying, _____ the great is fallen, is _____, and is become the habitation of _____, and the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird. ³For _____ nations have drunk of the wine of the wrath of her fornication, and the kings of the earth have committed fornication with her, and the merchants of the earth are waxed rich through the abundance of her delicacies. ⁴And I heard another voice from heaven, saying, Come _____ of her, _____ people, that ye be not partakers of her _____, and that ye _____ not of her _____. Rev 18:1-4.

6. Would you like to come out of Babylon and any of the Churches that are deceived by some of her false doctrines so that you don’t receive of the terrible plagues that God will pour upon her without mercy? _____