

Bible Studies

25. Where were the priests instructed to obtain the fire that they burned in their censers when offering incense before the Lord? Leviticus 16:12.
26. Had God given plain instruction regarding the offering of incense? Exodus 30:7-9.
This fire was kindled by God himself (Leviticus 9:24), and was to be kept perpetually burning. Leviticus 6:13.
27. Who disregarded this plain instruction? Leviticus 10:1.
28. What happened to them? Verse 2.
29. What was the trouble with this offering? Had they not offered fire before God? Yes but it was “strange” fire and not the sacred fire from the altar, as commanded by God.
30. In view of these examples, is it safe for us to regard any other day as sacred other than the seventh day (Saturday), which God made holy and commanded us to keep holy? Exodus 20:8-11; Ezekiel 22:26. Sunday observance and strange fire correspond.
31. What question was asked the Savior by the scribes and Pharisees? Matthew 15:1, 2.
32. What question did he ask them in reply? Verse 3.
33. What did he say God had commanded? Verse 4.
34. How did he say they reasoned in reference to God’s commandments? Verses 5, 6.
35. What did he say they had done by this kind of reasoning? Verse 6.
36. What statement of the prophet Isaiah was fulfilled by them? Verses 7-9.
37. What does the fourth commandment require of all men? To keep holy the seventh day.
38. What does the tradition of men say of this requirement? If you observe the first day, you are free from obligation to keep holy the seventh day.
39. If Jesus were here now, what do you think he would say that such teachers are doing? Mark 7:13.
40. At the beginning of the work of the gospel, did the Lord punish disobedience as signally as in Old-Testament times? Acts 5:1-11.
41. For what purpose were all these things written? I Corinthians 10:11.
42. What does the Lord say we should all be? James 1:22-25
43. Who only does Jesus say will enter the kingdom of heaven? Matthew 7:2 1.
44. To whom does he liken the man who does, or obeys, the word of God? Verses 24, 25.
45. To whom does he liken the man who hears, but does not obey? Verses 26, 27.
46. In view of all these statements, what ought we to say? Psalm 119:34, 59, 60.
47. What will be the fate of all those who continue in sin? Romans 6:23.
48. Why, then, are men emboldened to continue in sin? Ecclesiastes 8:11.
49. In closing up his writings, what does the wise man conclude to be the whole duty of man?
Ecclesiastes 12:13,14.
50. Who does Jesus say are his brothers and sisters? Luke 8:19-21.

Proper Sabbath Keeping

- Is preceded by preparation. Exodus 16: 22, 23; Mark 15:42 Luke 23:54-56.
Sabbath begins at sundown Friday evening. Leviticus 23:32.
Deuteronomy 16:6. Closes at sundown Saturday evening.
Mark 1:32; Judges 14:18.
No business to be done. Nehemiah 13:18-22.
Farmers to observe in sowing and harvest. Exodus 34:21.
Lawful to heal the sick and do well. Matthew 12:11, 12.
Christ attended public service. Luke 4:16, 31.
Apostles attended public service. Acts 13:14; 16:13; 17:2; 18:4, 11.
Christians exhorted to do so. Hebrews 4:9, margin; Hebrews 10: 24-25.
To be called a delight. Isaiah 58:13, 14. The Lord’s day. Revelation 1:10.

“The Sabbath calls our thoughts to nature, and brings us into communion with the Creator. In the song of the birds, the sighing of the trees, and the music of the sea, we still may bear his voice who talked with Adam in Eden in the cool of the day. And as we behold his power in nature we find comfort, for the word that created all things is that which speaks life to the soul. He who commanded the light to shine out of darkness bath shined in our hearts to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of

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Jesus Christ.”

“To all who receive the Sabbath as a sign of Christ’s creative and redeeming power it will be a delight. Seeing Christ in it they delight themselves in him. The Sabbath points them to the works of creation as an evidence of his mighty power in redemption. While it calls to mind the lost peace of Eden, it tells of peace restored through the Savior. And every object in nature repeats his invitation, Come unto me, all you that labor, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.” - Desire of Ages,

“In order to keep the Sabbath holy, it is not necessary that we enclose ourselves in walls, shut away from the beautiful scenes of nature, and from the free, invigorating air of heaven. We should in no case allow burdens and business transactions to divert our minds upon the Sabbath of the Lord, which he has sanctified. It is necessary that the people of God assemble to talk of him, to interchange thoughts and ideas in regard to the truths contained in his word, and to devote a portion of time to appropriate prayer. But these seasons, even upon the Sabbath, should not be made tedious by their length and lack of interest.”

“During a portion of the day all should have an opportunity to be out of doors. Children receive a more correct knowledge of God, and their minds are better impressed, by spending a portion of their time out of doors, not in play, but in company with their parents. Let their young minds be associated with God in the beautiful scenery of nature, let their attention be called to the tokens of his love to man in his created works, and they will be attracted and interested. They will not be in danger of associating the character of God with everything that is severe and stern; but as they view the beautiful things he has created for the happiness of man, they will be led to regard him as a tender, loving Father. They will see that his prohibitions and injunctions are not made merely to show his power and authority, but that he has the happiness of his children in view. As the character of God puts on the aspect of love, benevolence, beauty, and attraction, they are drawn to love him. You can direct their minds to the lovely birds, making the air musical with their lovely songs, to the spires of grass, and the gloriously tinted flowers in their perfection perfuming the air. All these proclaim the love and skill of the heavenly Artist, and show forth the glory of God.”

“The Sabbath should be made so interesting to our families that its weekly return will be hailed with joy.”

The Seal of God

1. WHAT important work is foretold in Revelation 7:1-3? The sealing of the servants of God.

A sealing work would indicate a closing work.

2. How is the vast importance of this work indicated in verse 1? In the holding, of the winds of war (Jeremiah 49:36, 37) in the four quarters of the world by the angels of God; thus showing that everything will be held secondary to this work.

3. How many are sealed? Verse 4.

4. What evidence have we that these are Christians? Revelation 14: 1-5.

They are followers of the Lamb; the remnant who are translated without experiencing death; “redeemed from among men” at the Second Advent of Christ. They are also the remnant of the true Israel of God. James addresses all Christians as members of the twelve tribes of Israel. James 1:1, 2. Israelites by promise Romans 9:7, 8. Grafted from the Gentiles. Romans 11:13-24, Ephesians 2:11-13 Jews inwardly. Romans 2:28, 29. Abraham’s seed through Christ. Galatians 3:7, 29.

5. What events occur at the opening of the sixth seal? Revelation 6:12, 13.

The great earthquake of Lisbon in 1755, which shook more than a third part of the earth. The darkening of the sun and moon in 1780, and the great shower of falling stars in 1833, fulfil these predictions. These are the signs given by Christ which were to precede his Second Advent. Matt 24:29, 30.

6. Where is the record of the opening of the seventh seal? Revelation 8:1.

7. What causes silence in heaven? The absence of all the holy angels who attend the Second Advent of Christ. Matthew 25:31. The time of the sealing, in chapter 7, is thus located between the appearing of the signs (Revelation 6) and the coming of Christ. Revelation 8: 1.

8. Are the words sign and seal sometimes used in the Scriptures as meaning the same? Romans 4:11.

9. Is the seal of God equivalent to his name? Revelation 7:3; 14:1.

Webster defines the word seal, “that which authenticates.” A name is used as a symbol of authority; as, “In the name of the king;” that is, by the authority of the king. Esther 8:8.

10. In what is the authority of any ruler expressed? In his law.

11. Do the Scriptures state that the seal of God is connected with his law? Isaiah 8:16.