

Bible Studies

“Labor in the country (on Sunday) was not prohibited till the Council of Orleans, AD 538. IT WAS THUS AN INSTITUTION OF THE CHURCH, as Dr. Paley has remarked. The earlier Christians met in the morning of that day fir prayer and the singing of hymns in commemoration of Christ’s resurrection, and then went about their usual duties.” - Dictionary of Chronology, p. 813, art., Sunday.

PAPISTS AFFIRM THAT THEY MADE THE CHANGE:-

The pope has power to change, to abrogate laws, and to dispense with all things, even the precepts of Christ. Catholic Decretalia. (A collection of the decrees of popes endorsed by every new pope.)

“Question. Have you any other way or proving that the Church has power to institute festivals of precept?

“Answer. Had she not such power, she could not have done that in which all modern religionists agree with her, she could not have substituted the observance of Sunday, the first day of the week, for the observance of Saturday, the seventh day, A CHANGE FOR WHICH THERE IS NO SCRIPTURAL AUTHORITY.” Doctrinal Catechism, page 101.

“Question. How prove you that the Church has power to institute feasts and y days?

“Answer. By the very act of changing the Sabbath into Sunday, which Protestants allow of.”-Abridgment Of Christian Doctrine, Page 57.

21. How long was the Papacy to have power over the law of God? Daniel 7:25.

22. How many days are represented by a time, times, and half a time? Revelation 13:5; 12:14,6. A time represents a year. Daniel 11:13, margin.

Three and one-half years equal forty-two months, which, counting thirty days to the month (Bible reckoning, Genesis 7:11, 24; 8:3, 4), would make i260 days, as stated in Revelation 12: 6. Thus it will be seen that all these statements referring to the period of papal supremacy are the same.

23. In prophecy, how long a time does each day represent? Numbers 14: 34; Ezekiel 4: 6.

Reckoning 1260 years from the date of papal supremacy in AD 538 (see Gibbon’s Rome,” chapter 41, pp. 528, 529, five-vol. edition: and “ Catholic History by Liberatus, chapter 22, Page 224), this period would end in 1798.

24. What was to take place in 1798? Daniel 7:26; Revelation 13:10.

In February, 1798, Berthier, a French general, entered the city of Rome and taking Pope Pius VI. prisoner, abolished the papal government at Rome and established a consular one. The pope died in exile. See Encyclopaedia, art. Pius or Berthier. Since this first blow, the temporal dominions of the pope have been consumed, until, in 1870 the last remaining territory in Italy was taken from him by Victor Emanuel, king of Italy.

25. What was to follow the consuming of the Papacy? Daniel 7:27.

26. Where do we live in this line of prophecy?

27. How is the Papacy itself to be finally disposed of? Daniel 7:11; 2 Thessalonians 2:8.

28. How long is the kingdom of God to stand? Daniel 7:18.

29. Who is to be the king and ruler in this kingdom? Verses 13, 14 - “The Son of Man.”

30. Who may hope to have a part in this kingdom? Galatians 3:29; Revelation 21:7.

Repairing the Breach

1. IN what language was the forerunner of Christ commissioned to prepare the way for his first advent Isaiah 40:3.

2. How was this fulfilled? John 1:19-27; Luke 1:13, 16, 17.

3. In similar language the servants of God are commanded to announce his Second Advent, and to prepare the way before him. Isaiah 62:10, 11.

4. What expressions show that this commission refers to Christ’s Second Advent, and not to his first? “In the end of the world,” and “His reward is with him.” Christ will reward His People at his Second Coming. Revelation 22:12.

5. To what paths, or ways, would the Lord have his people directed now? Jeremiah 6:16.

6. What is this old way? David says the way is the law of the Lord. Psalm 119:1, 3.

7. Is God’s law called a path in which we may walk? Psalm 119:35.

8. When the people refuse to walk in these old paths, have they rejected God’s law? Jeremiah 6:19.

9. To what does the Lord exhort this same people to hearken? Verse 17.

The trumpet announces the day of the Lord at hand. The people refuse to bear this. Joel 2:1.

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10. What does the Lord tell the prophet to write for the people who live in the latter day? Isaiah 30:8, 9. See margin, verse 8.
11. From what does he say this people “who will not hear the law of the Lord,” wish to turn aside? Verses 10, 11.
12. To what does the Lord compare this departure from his law? Verse 13.
13. How does the Lord say he will show his displeasure toward this wall in which is the breach? Verse 14.
14. What does the Lord say those who have departed from his law must do in order to be saved? Verse 15.
15. Does the Bible mention a class who refuse to make up the breach, to prepare the people of God to stand in the day of the Lord? Ezekiel 13:4, 5.
16. What reason does the Lord give for deciding to blot the names of these men from among his people? Verse 9, 10. The law of God is represented as a perfect wall about his people, to keep sin without. A wall with a breach in it would be an imperfect law, giving the people of God liberty to transgress at least one of his requirements.
17. What kind of wall was this with which God was displeased? Ezekiel 13:10, margin.
18. How many built this slight wall? One. Verse 10.
19. Who daubed it? Others. More than one.
20. Who is the one who built this wall? Daniel 7:25. 2 Thessalonians 2:3, 4. See reading on the Great Apostasy.
21. What commandment would it be necessary for the man of sin to change, to fulfil the statement that he would change times and laws? The fourth, because it alone refers to time.
22. Is there a plain statement that it is the Sabbath of the Lord that is disregarded? Ezekiel 22:26.
23. Is there proof that the same subject that was introduced in Ezekiel 13 is here resumed? Yes; in verses 26-28, untempered mortar is again introduced and explained.
24. What is untempered mortar explained to be? Ezekiel 22: 28-It is saying, “Thus said the Lord,” when “the Lord hath not spoken.” The others, who daub it are those who try to support and hold up this wall as made by the man of sin, with unscriptural arguments for Sunday observance.
25. Upon what condition may we be numbered with those who make up the breach, and restore the old paths? That we cease our worldly business, and observe God’s Sabbath. Isaiah 58:12-14.
26. Upon whom does God pronounce his special blessing when his salvation is near to come? Isaiah 56:1,2.
27. Does this prophecy include the Gentiles and all people? Verses 3, 6, 7.
28. What is commanded to be lifted up for the people in the last days? Isaiah 62:10, last clause.
29. What would be a standard among the people of God? That which the Bible uses as a measure or test of true Christianity. A standard is “a staff with flag or colors; a banner established as a rule or model. Psalm 60:10. Webster.
30. What was the standard by which God measured faithful Abraham’s character? Genesis 26:5.
31. What is said to be the whole duty of every man? Ecclesiastes 12:13, 14.
32. Which did Jesus make the test of a man’s Christianity, professed allegiance to him, or doing the will of God? Matthew 7:21.
33. What did Christ, in setting us an example of doing his Father’s will, make the standard of his own life? Psalm 40:7, 8; John 15:10.
34. How does the Bible say we may be assured that we really know God? 1 John 2:3-6.
35. How are the remnant people of God described? Revelation 12:17.
36. Is there a message just prior to the coming of Jesus, which brings the people of God to the Bible standard? Revelation 14:9-12, 14.
37. What is the final test for entrance into the city of God? Revelation 22:14. The Sabbath is the sign, or test, of loyalty to the whole law. Exodus 16: 4, 5, 27-30; Ezekiel 20:12, 13, 20.
38. “This is the love of God that we keep his commandments.” 1 John 5:3.

The Sabbath is the standard given to God’s people. To trample under foot the flag, the standard of any nation, or to in any way show it disrespect, is considered by men a grave offence against the nation, and is punishable by heavy penalties. Apologies and reparation are demanded at once. So God calls upon all men everywhere to take from under their feet his royal standard--the standard of the King of kings--and call it the holy of the Lord, and honorable; and honor him by observing it, and lifting it high among the nations.