



先贤安息日学课

PIONEER SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSONS

第三位天使的信息

THIRD ANGEL'S MESSAGE

第 1 课

1888 年 7 月 7 日

信息的时间

1. 但 2: 31-40 和但 7: 1-7 中代表了哪四个王国?
答: 巴比伦 (但 2: 37, 38); 玛代波斯 (但 5: 28); 希腊 (但 8: 20, 21); 罗马 (路 2: 1)。
2. 第四兽头上的十角代表什么?
但 7: 7, 24。
3. 巴比伦王国延续到什么时候?
答: 公元前 538 年。
4. 玛代波斯延续到什么时候?
答: 公元前 331 年。
5. 希腊呢? 答: 公元前 168 年。
6. 罗马呢? 答: 公元 476 年。
7. 当罗马衰落时, 什么取代了它的位置?
但 7: 24, 第一部分。
8. 是什么要在它们之后, 从它们中间兴起?
但 7: 8, 第一部分, 第 24 节, 最后部分。
9. 与十角相比, 这一势力的本性是什么?
第 20 节, 最后一句。
10. 这个角还有什么特别之处?
第 8 节和第 20 节, 各节的最后一句。
11. 他说了什么, 做了什么? 第 25 节。
12. 地球上哪一个势力最大程度地完成了这里所说的事情?
答: 教皇权。
13. 当这个角兴起时, 它对十个角中的三个做了什么? 但 7: 8, 20。

LESSON 1

July 7, 1888

THE TIME OF THE MESSAGE

1. What four kingdoms are represented in Dan. 2: 31-40 and Dan. 7: 1-7?
Ans.—Babylon (Dan. 2: 37, 38); Medo-Persia (Dan. 5: 28); Grecia (Dan. 8: 20, 21); Rome (Luke 2: 1).
2. What is represented by the ten horns upon the fourth beast? Dan. 7: 7, 24.
3. To what date did the kingdom of Babylon continue?
Ans.—B. C. 538.
4. To what date did Medo-Persia continue?
Ans.—B. C. 331.
5. Grecia? Ans.—B. C. 168.
6. Rome? Ans.—A. D. 476.
7. When Rome fell, what stood in its place?
Dan. 7: 24, first part.
8. What was to arise after them and yet among them?
Dan. 7: 8, first part, and verse 24, last part.
9. What was the nature of this power as compared with the ten?
Verse 20, last clause.
10. What else was peculiar about the horn?
Verses 8 and 20, last clause of each.
11. What did he both speak and do? Verse 25.
12. What power of all the earth has done to the greatest extent what is here said?
Ans.—The Papacy.
13. Upon the rise of this horn, what was done with three of the ten?
Dan. 7: 8, 20.

14. 十个王国中哪三个王国倒下了？
答：赫鲁利人、汪达尔人和东哥特人。请参阅“Thoughts on Daniel”[見*]，7：24。那些想要研究关于这一点的历史的人，请参阅吉本[見**]，第 39 章，第 6-8 段；41:7-12，21-28。

15. 这在什么日期发生？
答：赫鲁利人——公元 493 年，汪达尔人——公元 534 年，东哥特人——公元 538 年。

16. 那么教皇权的建立日期是什么时候？看注释。

17. 教皇权有权柄凌驾于圣徒、节期和律法上长达多久？但 7:25。

18. 这实际上是多长的时间？
启 12: 14, 6；结 4: 4-6。看注释。

19. 这是从公元 538 年开始，在什么时候结束？答：公元 1798 年。

20. 什么历史事件标志着教皇 1260 年至高无上地位的结束？
答：贝尔蒂埃领导下的法国军队废除了罗马教皇权，于公元 1798 年在罗马宣布建立共和国，并俘虏了教皇庇护六世，把他从一个地方带到另一个地方，直到 1799 年 8 月 28 日他在法国瓦朗斯去世。

注：

问题 16——由于这个小角势力，即教皇权，是在十角中的三角倒下后建立的，而三角中的最后一个是在公元 538 年倒下，所以很明显，公元 538 年是罗马教皇建立的日期。

问题 18——启 12: 14 使用与但 7: 25 中相同的表达方式，说：“于是有大鹰的两个翅膀赐给妇人，叫她能飞到旷野，... 她在那里被养活一载二载半载。”第 6 节说：“妇人就逃到旷野，她被养活一千二百六十天。”这些经文明确表明“一载二载半载”表示 1260 天。但由于这些日子被用作表号，每一日都代表一年，因为这是它的原则。耶和華告诉以西结，在象征性地围攻耶路撒冷时，他应该向左侧卧“三百九十日”；向右侧卧“四十日”；因为这是给以色列家和犹大全家的一个“预兆”，耶和華把这件事加在他身上，借此向他们表明“按这天数，作为他们作孽的年数”，因为，“我给你定规一日顶一年。”这是上帝所指定的，当日子与表号结合使用时，每一日代表一年。

14. What three of the ten kingdoms fell ?
Ans.—The Heruli, the Vandals, and the Ostrogoths. See "Thoughts on Daniel," 7: 24. Those who wish to study the history on this point, see Gibbon, chap. 39, par. 6-8; 41:7-12, 21-28.

15. At what dates ?
Ans.—Heruli A. D. 493, Vandals 534, Ostrogoths 538.

16. What then is the date of the establishment of the Papacy ?
See note.

17. How long was the Papacy to have power over the saints, the times, and the laws ?
Dan. 7 : 25.

18. Literally what length of time is this?
Rev. 12 : 14, 6; Eze. 4 : 4-6. See note.

19. Beginning as it did, in A. D. 538, when should it end ?
Ans.—A. D. 1798.

20. What historical event marks the end of the 1260 years of Papal supremacy ?
Ans.—The French army under Berthier abolished the Papacy in Rome, proclaimed a republic there, A. D. 1798, and carried Pope Pius VI. a captive from place to place till he died at Valence, France, August 28, 1799.

NOTES.

QUESTION 16.—As this little horn power, the Papacy, was to be established by the fall of three of the ten, and as the last of the three fell in 538, it is clear that A. D. 538 is the date from which the establishment of the Papacy must be reckoned.

QUESTION 18.—Rev. 12 : 14 uses the same expression as that in Dan. 7 : 25, saying, "To the women were given two wings of a great eagle, 'that she might fly into the wilderness, . . . for a time, and times, and half a time ;' and verse 6 says, "The woman fled into the wilderness, . . . that they should feed her there a thousand two hundred and threescore days." These texts make it positive that the words "time, and times, and the dividing of time" signify 1260 days. But as these days are used as symbols, each day signifies a year, because that is the law. The Lord told Ezekiel that in conducting a symbolical siege against Jerusalem, he should lie on his left side "three hundred and ninety days;" and on his right side "forty days;" because this was to be a "sign" to the house of Israel and Judah, and the Lord had laid upon him, and by this signified to them, "the years of their iniquity according to the

问题 20——在公元 1797 年，法国督政府命令拿破仑摧毁教皇政府。教皇无助，但是拿破仑不但没有听从命令，反而自作主张与教皇言和，并返回法国。史书记载如下：

“波拿巴现在入侵了教皇的领土并迅速占领了它们。他接到督政府的命令，要摧毁教皇政府，但他自作主张，无视这些指示，并于 1797 年 2 月 19 日与无助的教皇签订了托伦蒂诺和约。

“波拿巴从意大利返回后，督政府命令贝尔蒂埃将军执行其攸关教皇政府的指示，就是波拿巴所拒绝执行的。教皇属邦的人民对此十分不满。贝尔蒂埃进军罗马并被视为拯救者。他宣布恢复罗马共和国；俘虏了教皇庇护六世，并剥夺了他的所有财产，... 以及将他转移到法国，在那里把他囚禁”——《世界历史画报》，第 756 页。

教皇在 1797 年和 1798 年一样无助，但 1797 年还为时过早；直到 1798 年，时候才满足；而“经上的话是不能废的”。约翰福音 10: 35。

* “Daniel and the Revelation”, by Uriah Smith

** “The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire”, by Edward Gibbon

number of the days,”because, “I have appointed thee each day for a year.” It is the appointment of God, that when days are used in connection with symbols, each day shall stand for a year.

QUESTION 20.—In A. D. 1797, Napoleon was ordered by the French Directory to destroy the Papal Government. The Pope was helpless, but instead of obeying orders, Napoleon, on his own responsibility, made peace with him, and returned to France. The words of the history are as follows:—

“ Bonaparte now invaded the Papal territories and rapidly overran them. He had orders from the Directory to destroy the Papal Government, but, on his own responsibility, he disregarded these instructions, and concluded with the helpless Pontiff the peace of Talentino on the 19th of February, 1797.

“ Upon the return of Bonaparte from Italy, General Berthier was ordered by the Directory to carry out its instructions respecting the Papal Government, which Bonaparte had declined to execute. The people of the Papal States were thoroughly discontented. Berthier marched to Rome and was received as a deliverer. He proclaimed the restoration of the Roman Republic ; made Pope Pius VI. a prisoner, and stripped him of all his property, . . . and removed him to France, where he was detained in captivity.” —Pictorial History of the World, p. 756.

The Pope was just as helpless in 1797 as he was in 1798, but 1797 was too early; the time did not expire till 1798; and “the Scriptures cannot be broken.” John 10 : 35.



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