

先贤安息日学课

PIONEER SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSONS

但以理书的预言

THE PROPHECIES OF DANIEL

第 11 课

1904 年 3 月 12 日

东方问题 (完)

[译者按：须用钦定本来研究但以理书 11 章]

1. 但 11:36-39。我们发现哪个国家符合这些经文记载的预言中的特征？
2. 第 40 节。“到末了”（1798 年），“南方王”埃及对法国采取什么态度？“北方王”土耳其如何同时与法国交战？土耳其军队在这场三国战争中会取得什么胜利？历史是否记录了 1798 年的三国战争，其中涉及这三个势力？注 1。
3. 第 41 节。这节经文如何进一步预言“北方王”土耳其的胜利？哪三个势力逃脱了土耳其的征服？注 2。
4. 第 42 节。哪片土地逃不过土耳其的蹂躏？注 3。
5. 第 43 节。土耳其必掌管什么？
6. 第 44 节。从哪方来的消息会扰乱土耳其？这会激怒土耳其做什么？注 4。
7. 但 11:1-44。这些经文中记载的预言有多少在历史上应验了？对这一非凡篇章的余下一节该作何评价？注 5。
8. 第 45 节。根据这个预言，土耳其必须把政府所在地搬到哪里？土耳其在欧洲将来到他的结局的原因是什么？土耳其是否得到过其他势力的帮助？注 6。
9. 请列举奥斯曼帝国崛起的主要事实。注 7。

LESSON 11

March 12, 1904

The Eastern Question (concluded)

1. Dan. 11 :36-39. What nation have we found fulfilled the specifications of the prophecy recorded in these verses?
2. Verse 40. "At the time of the end" (1798) what attitude was Egypt, "the king of the south," to assume toward France? How was Turkey, "the king of the north," to come against France at the same time? What was to be the success of the Turkish arms in this triple war? Does history record such a triple war in 1798, in which these three powers were involved? Note 1.
3. Verse 41. How is the success of Turkey, "the king of the north," still further foretold in this verse? What three powers were to escape the conquests of Turkey? Note 2.
4. Verse 42. What land was not to escape the ravages of Turkey? Note 3.
5. Verse 43. Over what was Turkey to retain power?
6. Verse 44. By tidings from what quarters was Turkey to be troubled? What was this to incite Turkey to do? Note 4.
7. Dan. 11:1-44. How many of the predictions recorded in these verses have been wrought out in history? What may be said of the remaining verse of this remarkable chapter? Note 5.
8. Verse 45. According to this prophecy, where must Turkey remove her seat of government? What is suggested as the reason why Turkey will come to his end in Europe? Has Turkey been upheld by other powers? Note 6.
9. Give the main facts in the rise of the Ottoman Empire. Note 7.

10. 历史究竟是如何规定奥斯曼开始入侵希腊领土的日期的？注 8。

11. 启 9:10。穆斯林入侵部队有权柄能伤人多长时间？五个预言月（根据古代用法，每月 30 日）中有多少年实际年数？在 1299 年 7 月 27 日上加 150 年，会得到什么日期？——1449 年 7 月 27 日，这一年希腊皇帝实际上向土耳其政权投降，仅在苏丹的允许下占据君士坦丁堡的王位。

12. 启 9:15。在第 10 节的 150 年之后，这里分配给奥斯曼帝国的霸权的时间是多少？注 9。

13. 约西亚·利奇在 1838 年做了什么计算？注 10。

14. 1840 年 8 月 11 日发生的事件是否证实了预言的这种应用？注 11。

注：

1. 1798 年 3 月 5 日，波拿巴收到法国督政府关于远征埃及的法令。他于 5 月 3 日离开巴黎，19 日从土伦启航，拥有一支庞大的海军军备，包括 500 艘帆船，载有 40,000 名士兵和 10,000 名水手。7 月 5 日，亚历山大被攻占并加固。同年 9 月，土耳其苏丹向法国宣战。因此，北方王（土耳其）在南方王（埃及）“抵触”的同一年进攻他（法国），而这一切都发生在预言中指出的时间点——末了。1799 年 3 月 18 日，阿卡城开始被围攻。围攻持续了 60 天后，围攻被解除，拿破仑在他的职业生涯中第一次拉响了撤退的号角，并于 5 月 21 日开始返回埃及。土耳其（北方王）在这场斗争中取得了胜利，将法国人赶回了埃及。因此，北方王（土耳其）“如洪水泛滥”。

2. 法国人在围攻阿卡后放弃了他们在犹大地（预言中称为“荣美之地”）所获得的一切，犹大地又落入土耳其人的手中，至今仍处于土耳其人的统治之下。亚当·克拉克博士谈到巴勒斯坦边界之外的以东、摩押和亚扪国家时说道：“这些国家和其他阿拉伯人从未被他们（土耳其人）征服过。他们仍然占据着沙漠，每年从奥斯曼帝国皇帝那里得到四万克朗的金币作为津贴，允许麦加朝圣者的商队自由通行。”

10. How exactly has history prescribed the date when Othman began to invade the Greek territory? Note 8.

11. Rev. 9 :10. How long were the Mohammedan invading forces to have power to hurt men? How many literal years in five prophetic months (30 days to the month, according to ancient usage) ? Adding 150 years to July 27, 1299, would bring us to what date?— July 27, 1449, in which year the Greek emperor virtually surrendered to the Turkish power, occupying the throne of Constantinople only by permission of the sultan.

12. Rev. 9:15. How much time is here allotted to the supremacy of the Ottoman Empire, following the 150 years of verse 10? Note 9.

13. What calculation was made by Josiah Litch in 1838 ? Note 10.

14. Did events transpire on Aug. 11, 1840, to justify this application of the prophecy? Note 11.

Notes.

1. On the 5th of March, 1798, Bonaparte received the decree of the French Directory relative to the expedition against Egypt. He left Paris May 3, and set sail from Toulon on the 19th, with a large naval armament, consisting of 500 sail, carrying 40,000 soldiers and 10,000 sailors. July 5, Alexandria was taken and fortified. On September of this same year, the sultan of Turkey declared war against France. Thus the king of the north (Turkey) came against him (France) in the same year that the king of the south (Egypt) “pushed,” and all at the time called for in the prophecy,—the time of the end. On the 18th of March, 1799, the siege of Acre was begun. After the seige had been kept up sixty days, it was raised, and Napoleon sounded, for the first time in his career, the note of retreat, and on the 21st of May commenced to retrace his steps to Egypt. Turkey (the king of the north) came off the victor in that struggle, driving the French back into Egypt. Thus the king of the north (Turkey) “overflowed and passed over.”

2. The French, after the siege of Acre, abandoned all that they had gained in the land of Judea, which is called in the prophecy “the glorious land,” and it fell back into the hands of the Turks, under whose domination it still remains. Dr. Adam Clarke remarks concerning the countries of Edom, Moab and Ammon, lying outside the limits of Palestine: “These and other Arabians they [the Turks] have never been able to subdue. They still occupy the

3. 埃及希望摆脱土耳其的统治，宁愿受法国统治。但事态的发展却发生了变化。作为土耳其人的盟友，英国人决心从法国手中夺取埃及。经过一系列战斗，法国人被英国和土耳其的联军打败，整个法国军队被困在开罗和亚历山大。开罗于 1801 年 6 月 27 日投降，亚历山大于 9 月 2 日投降。四周后（10 月 1 日），和平的初步协议在伦敦签署。

4. 值得注意的是，在 1825 年，也就是克里米亚战争爆发前二十八年，阿达尼·克拉克博士在评论这一预言的应验时，写下了以下评论：“这部分预言可能尚未应验。如果按照前面的经文来理解土耳其势力，那么这可能意味着东边的波斯人和北边的俄罗斯人将在未来某个时候让奥斯曼帝国政府感到非常难堪。”

就在克拉克博士提出这一建议的二十八年后，世界惊讶地看到土耳其——一个长期被视为“东方病夫”的政府——向其强大的邻国俄罗斯宣战。因此，土耳其应验了预言这一部分的具体内容，预言称她“大发烈怒出去”。

5. 正如克拉克博士在 1825 年对第 44 节所说的那样，我们现在可以说第 45 节尚未实现。除了这一非凡篇章的结尾一节之外，所有内容现在都已在历史中应验。我们必须期待土耳其应验这节经文中预言的行动。

6. “必无人能帮助他”这一表达清楚地表明他以前曾得到其他大国的帮助。在与法国的战争中（1798-1801），英国和俄罗斯协助了苏丹。在土耳其与埃及的战争中（1838-1840），英国、俄罗斯、奥地利和普鲁士代表土耳其进行了干预。在克里米亚战争（1853-1856 年）中，英国、法国和撒丁岛支持土耳其人。在 1877-78 年的俄土战争中，欧洲大国干涉并阻止俄罗斯的进展。

deserts, and receive a yearly pension of forty thousand crowns of gold from the Ottoman emperors to permit the caravans with the pilgrims from Mecca to have a free passage.”

3. Egypt, desiring to escape from Turkish rule, preferred to be under the domination of the French. But the tide of events turned otherwise. The English, as the ally of the Turks, determined to wrest Egypt from the French. After a series of battles, in which the French were worsted by the combined forces of the English and the Turks, the whole of the French army was shut up in Cairo and Alexandria. Cairo capitulated June 27, 1801, and Alexandria on September 2. Four weeks later (October 1), the preliminaries of peace were signed at London.

4. It is a remarkable fact that in the year 1825, twenty eight years before the Crimean War broke out, Dr. Adani Clarke, in commenting upon the fulfilment of this very prophecy, wrote the following comment: “This part of the prophecy is allowed to be yet unfulfilled. If the Turkish power be understood, as in the preceding verses, it may mean that the Persians on the east and the Russians on the north will at some time greatly embarrass the Ottoman government.”

Just twenty-eight years after Dr. Clarke penned this suggestion, the world was amazed to see Turkey, a government which had long been regarded as “the sick man of the east,” declare war against her powerful neighbor, Russia. Thus Turkey fulfilled the specifications of this part of the prophecy, which describes her as going “forth with great fury.”

5. As Dr. Clarke said of the 44th verse in 1825, we can now say of this 45th verse,—it is yet unfulfilled. All except the closing verse of this remarkable chapter has now been wrought out in history. We must look to Turkey to fulfil the movement predicted in this verse.

6. The expression, “none shall help him,” clearly implies that he has previously been helped by other powers. In the war with France (1798-1801), England and Russia assisted the sultan. In the war between Turkey and Egypt (1838-1840), England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia intervened in behalf of Turkey. In the Crimean War (1853-1856), England, France, and Sardinia supported the Turks. In the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, the great powers of Europe interfered to arrest the progress of Russia.

7. 自穆罕默德于公元 622 年去世以来，他的追随者，野蛮的部落，没有受到任何一般政府的统治。吉本将他们称为“这诸国的沉船残骸”。第一个将这些部落组织成政府的国王是奥斯曼 (Osman)，后来被称为奥斯曼 (Othman)。穆罕默德教的兴起和发展是《启示录》第九章中记载的预言的主题。这些部落的第一次入侵在第 1-3 节中描述。奥斯曼统治的开始在第 11 节中提到，其中说“他们有一个王”。从此，奥斯曼帝国开始履行其使命，成为腐败的罗马帝国的祸害之一——摧毁了君士坦丁堡统治下的希腊或东部地区。

8. 吉本说：“公元 1299 年 7 月 27 日，奥斯曼首次入侵尼科米底亚领土；日期的准确性似乎揭示了对这个怪物迅速而破坏性的成长的某些预见。”——第六十四章，第十四段。

9. 给穆斯林征服所预定的时间是“五个月”，而为其霸权又预定了“一时、一日、一月和一年”的时间。这是预言性的时间，必须按照以下方式计算，从吉本给出的初始日期开始：—

吉本给出的日期…… 1299 年 7 月 27 日
 “五个月”，150 日——150 个实际年数……
 …………… 1449 年 7 月 27 日
 “一时”，一日的二十四分之一——15 个
 实际天数……………1449 年 8 月 11 日
 “一日”——1 个实际年数……………
 ……………1450 年 8 月 11 日
 “一月”，30 日——30 个实际年数……………
 …………… 1480 年 8 月 11 日
 “一年”，360 日——360 个实际年数……
 …………… 1840 年 8 月 11 日

10. 1838 年，即上述日期的两年前，马萨诸塞州波士顿的基督复临信徒之一约西亚·利奇根据上述计算发表了声明，称奥斯曼帝国的霸权将在 1840 年 8 月 11 日结束。当被问及他愿意在多大程度上相信这一预言时，他说：“我相信旧书 [即圣经] 的启示，相信这一事件将在那一日发生。”

7. Since the death of Mohammed, A. D. 622, his followers, the wild hordes of barbarians, were under no general civil government. Gibbon refers to them as “this shipwreck of nations.” The first king who organized those tribes into a government was Osman, afterward called Othman. The rise and progress of Mohammedanism is the subject of a prophecy recorded in the ninth chapter of the Revelation. The first incursions of these hordes is described in verses 1-3. The beginning of Othman's reign is noted in the 11th verse, where it is stated that “they had a king over them.” From this point the Ottoman Empire began to fulfil its mission as one of the scourges of the corrupt Roman Empire—the destroyer of the Greek or eastern portion of it, ruled from Constantinople.

8. Gibbon says : It was on the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year twelve hundred and ninety-nine of the Christian era, that Othman first invaded the territory of Nicomedia; and the singular accuracy of the date seems to disclose some foresight of the rapid and destructive growth of the monster.”—Chapter LXIV, par. 14.

9. The time allotted for the Mohammedan conquest was given as “five months,” and a further period of “an hour, a day, and a month, and a year” was allotted to its supremacy. This being prophetic time, must be reckoned in the following manner, from the initial date as given by Gibbon:—

Date given by Gibbon…………… July 27, 1299
 “Five months,” 150 days—150 literal
 years…………… July 27,
 1449
 “An hour,” 24th part of a day-15 literal
 days……………Aug. 11,
 1449
 “A day”—1 literal year……………Aug. 11,
 1450
 “A month,” 30 days-30 literal
 years…………… Aug. 11,
 1480
 “A year,” 360 days-360 literal
 years…………… Aug. 11,
 1840

10. In the year 1838, two years prior to the above date, Josiah Litch, one of the Advent believers, of Boston, Mass., published the statement, based upon the above calculation, that the Ottoman supremacy would cease on the 11th day of August, 1840. Being challenged as to how much he would venture on the prediction, he said, “I will stake my belief in the inspiration of the old Book

11. 一个值得注意的历史事实是，大国（英国、奥地利、普鲁士和俄罗斯）起草的最后通牒规定了与当时正与土耳其交战的埃及帕夏达成和解的条件，并于 1840 年 8 月 11 日提交给土耳其政府征求同意，然后由苏丹的代理人交给了对方统治者。随着这一最后通牒的接受，奥斯曼帝国的独立就此终结，从此它只能在列强的默许下存留。

[meaning the Bible] that the event will transpire on that day.”

11. It is a remarkable historical fact that the ultimatum drawn up by the great powers (England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia), dictating terms of settlement with the pasha of Egypt, with whom the Porte was then at war, was submitted to the Turkish Government for acceptance, and by the sultan's agents was placed in the hands of the opposing ruler, ON THE 11TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1840. By the acceptance of this ultimatum, the independence of the Ottoman power came to an end, and it has since existed only on sufferance of the powers.



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