



先贤安息日学课
PIONEER SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSONS

启示录研究大纲

OUTLINE STUDIES IN THE REVELATION

第9课

1904年5月28日

七枝号—罗马帝国的瓦解—西帝国的倾覆

LESSON 9

May 28, 1904

THE SEVEN TRUMPETS—THE BREAKING UP OF THE
EMPIRE OF ROME—FALL OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE

1. 在七印的异象之后，先知看到了什么场景？启 8：2。
2. 号角象征什么？耶 4：19；林前 14：8。注 1。
3. 在先知看到战争的毁灭之前，什么场景先向他展现？我们的祷告真的到达了天上吗？它们与什么混合在一起？启 8：3,4。注 2。
4. 吹响第一号之后发生了什么事？毁灭的效果落在哪里？结果是什么？第 6、7 节。注 3。
5. 吹响第二号时看到了什么？这座烧着的山被扔在哪里？有什么影响？第 8、9 节。注 4。
6. 吹响第三号之后，出现了什么？这星落在哪里？这星名叫什么？它对水有什么影响？第 10、11 节。注 5。
7. 吹响第四号时，出现了什么场景？第 12 节。注 6。
8. 哪些更古老的预言在当时的历史中应验了？但 7：23、24。
9. 三王被拔出之后，小角势力接下来会做什么工作？但 7：21、22。
10. 教皇的原则是否仍然与真理相悖？分裂的罗马帝国在我们这个时代仍然存在吗？我们接下来可以期盼什么？但 2：44。
11. 预言表明上帝的手在历史中主宰一切，对我们即将面临的冲突时期，我们能从中得到什么保证？赛 45：9-11；40：9、22、23、29-31。

1. What scene was presented to the prophet, following the vision of the seven seals? Rev. 8:2.
2. Of what is the trumpet a symbol? Jer. 4:19; Cor. 14:8. Note 1.
3. Before opening to the prophet's vision the desolation of war, what view was presented? Do our prayers actually reach heaven? With what are they mingled? Rev. 8:3, 4. Note 2.
4. What followed the sounding of the first trumpet? Where did the desolating effect fall? What was the result? Verses 6, 7. Note 3.
5. What was seen when the second trumpet sounded? Where was this burning mountain cast? What was the effect? Verses 8, 9. Note 4.
6. What was seen, following the sounding of the third trumpet? Where did this star fall? What was the name of the star? What was its effect upon the waters? Verses 10, 11. Note 5.
7. What scenes transpired as the fourth trumpet sounded? Verse 12. Note 6.
8. What more ancient prophecy was fulfilled in the history of these times? Dan. 7:23, 24.
9. After the three kings had been plucked up, what work by the little horn power was to follow? Dan. 7:21, 22.
10. Do papal principles still oppose the truth? Do the kingdoms of divided Rome still exist in our day? For what may we look next? Dan. 2:44.
11. What assurance for the times of conflict before us have we in the word of prophecy, showing God's overruling hand in history? Isa. 45:9-11; 40:9, 22, 23, 29-31.

注：

1. 七枝号与国家之间的战争有关；前四号与分裂的西罗马帝国的倾覆有关。正如但以理所预言的，罗马的分裂将在战争和骚乱中发生。这里谈到了真正摧毁西帝国的四次袭击。

2. 仿佛是为了安抚那些即将目睹战争灾难的圣徒，主表明地上圣徒的祷告必定会升到祂的宝座前。“与以色列人的祷告一同上升的馨香，代表基督的功劳和他代求的工作。”——《先祖与先知》，第 353 页。这幅图景必定会安慰那些将经历列国最后斗争的信徒，那时战争和骚乱将充斥大地。第 5 节似乎指向天国工作的结束和大地的最终荒凉。

3. “雹子与火搀着血”暗示着来自北方的战争，伴随着火与剑。公元 395-419 年，尤其是在阿拉里克统治下，哥特人像冰雹一样从冰冷的北方袭击罗马。将历史学家吉本的叙述中的这些重要短语与先知的言语进行比较：“他们 [哥特人] 在号吹响的第一声时就抛弃了他们的农场。”“军队……从北方冰冻的地区出发。”“战争的烈火从莱茵河岸蔓延到高卢十七个省的大部分地区。”“他（诗人克劳迪安）的树木，他那个时代的古老树木，必将在整个国家的大火中燃烧。”文本中写道，“树木的第三部分。”“第三部分”这个短语经常出现在这个系列中，显然是指君士坦丁时代帝国被分为三部分——东部，君士坦丁堡是首都；西部，包括英国、高卢（法国）和西班牙；中部，罗马城是首都。

4. 下一次毁灭性的攻击来自南部燃烧的地区，由汪达尔人发起，时间是公元 428-476 年。大海是冲突的舞台。在“海上君主”根塞里克的统治下，帝国遭到了海军攻击，用燃烧的山峰扔进海里的象征来恰当地描述。他两次烧毁了整个罗马舰队。北非的迦太基是他的首都。吉本说：“他目睹了西帝国的最终灭亡。”

Notes.

1. The seven trumpets deal with the wars of nations; the first four with the downfall of the western division of the Roman Empire. The division of Rome, as prophesied by Daniel, was to be brought about amidst war and tumult. The four attacks that really shattered the Western Empire are here covered.

2. As though to reassure the saints who were to witness the coming calamities of war, the Lord shows how surely the prayers of the saints on earth came up before His throne. "The incense, ascending with the prayers of Israel, represents the merits and intercession of Christ."—Patriarchs and Prophets, p. 353. This picture must ever comfort believers who will pass through the last struggle of the nations, when war and tumult is to fill the earth. Verse 5 seems to pass to the close of the heavenly ministry and the final desolation of the earth.

3. "Hail and fire mingled with blood" suggests war from the north, with fire and sword. The Goths fell upon Rome from the icy north like a hailstorm, A. D. 395-419, particularly under Alaric. Compare these significant phrases from the historian Gibbon's account with the language of the prophet: "They [the Goths] deserted their farms at the first sound of the trumpet." "Armies . . . issuing from the frozen regions of the north." "The consuming flames of war spread from the banks of the Rhine over the greater part of seventeen provinces of Gaul." "His [the poet Claudian] trees, his old contemporary trees, must blaze in the conflagration of the whole country." The text says, "The third part of trees." The phrase, "the third part," often repeated in this series, evidently has reference to the division of the empire into three parts, effected in Constantine's day,—the eastern, with Constantinople the capital: the western, including Britain, Gaul (France), and Spain; and the central division, having the city of Rome as capital.

4. The next crushing attack was from the burning regions of the south, by the Vandals, A. D. 428-476. The sea is the scene of conflict. Under Genseric, "Monarch of the sea," naval attacks were made upon the empire, aptly described in the symbol of the burning mountain cast into the sea. Twice he burned the entire Roman fleet. Carthage, in northern Africa, was his capital. "He beheld," says Gibbon, "the final extinction of the Empire of the West."

5. 阿提拉率领匈奴入侵，其军队在帝国主要河流系统的源头地区发动了最猛烈的攻击。他在西罗马的职业生涯很短暂，就像一颗流星，公元 451-453 年。阿提拉以“上帝的惩罚”、“世界的恐怖”等头衔为荣，而苦涩如茵陈的苦杯被送到了荒凉地区的居民嘴边。

6. “在古代世界的政治天空中，在罗马帝国的统治下，皇帝、执政官和参议院像太阳、月亮和星星一样闪耀。”——基思。征服意大利后（公元 476 年），赫鲁利国王奥多亚塞废除了西罗马的皇帝职位和头衔，在随后的历史进程中，执政官（541 年）和参议院（542 年）也被搁置一旁，“直到罗马没有皇帝、执政官或参议院。”最初的罗马帝国已经分裂。古代帝国的中心罗马城，从此以后将拥立教皇，而不是凯撒。在崛起的过程中，他策划推翻十个新国家中的三个，即赫鲁利人、汪达尔人和东哥特人，公元 538 年，教皇的政治至高无上地位得以确立，西罗马领土上有七个国家，代表了当今西欧的国家。君士坦丁堡是唯一的帝国城市。在接下来两次吹号的事件中，场景转移到了东方。

5. Invasion of the Huns under Atilla, whose forces struck most heavily in the regions in which the main river systems of the empire have their fountain head. His career in Western Rome was brief, as a blazing meteor, A. D. 451-453. Atilla gloried in the titles, -The Scourge of God," "The Terror of the World," and bitter as wormwood was the cup of affliction pressed to the lips of the inhabitants of the desolated regions.

6. "In the political firmament of the ancient world, while under the reign of imperial Rome, the emperorship, the consulate, and the senate shone like the sun, the moon, and the stars."---Keith. After the conquest of Italy (A. D. 476), Odoacer, king of the Heruli, abolished the office and title of emperor in Western Rome, and in the course of history soon following, the consulship (in 541) and senate (542) were also set aside, "till Rome was without an emperor, a consul, or a senate." The original Roman Empire had been divided. The ancient seat of empire, the city of Rome, was henceforth to enthrone a pope instead of a Caesar. In coming up he had schemed the overthrow of three of the ten new nations, the Heruli, Vandals, and Ostrogoths, and in A. D. 538 the political supremacy of the Papacy was established, with seven nations in the territory of Western Rome, represented in the present-day nations of western Europe. Constantinople was the sole imperial city. And in the events of the next two trumpets the scene is transferred to the East.

The End.
1844. 7th Trumpet. Third Woe. Rev. 11: 14-19. Angry Nations. Wrath of God. Investigative Judgment or Cleansing of Sanctuary or Finishing the Mystery. The Seven Last Plagues.
August 11, 1840. Message, Rev. 10. Time no longer. Quickly.
July 27, 1449. 6th Trumpet. Second Woe. Turks. Four Sultanies loosed. Rev. 9: 14, 15. 391 years, 15 days.
622. 5th Trumpet. First Woe. Saracens. July 27, 1299. Othman. Rev. 9: 11. 150 years.
476. 4th Trumpet. Invasion of the Heruli under Odoacer and after results.
451-53. 3d Trumpet. Invasion of the Huns under Atilla.
428. 2d Trumpet. Invasion of the Vandals under Genseric.
A. D. 395. 1st Trumpet. Invasion of the Goths under Alaric. Rev. 8: 7.

