

第 11 课

1888年9月15日

## 兽的印记

1. 谁会被要求敬拜兽和兽像, 并接受它的 印记?

启 13: 12, 15-17。

- 2. 与此对立, 第三天使信息怎么说? 启 14: 9,10。
- 3. 那些听从这信息的声音的人会被引导做 什么?

启 14: 12。

4. 这说明什么?

答: 启 13: 12-17 中提到的势力将竭尽全 力强迫人们做一些违背上帝诫命的事情。

- 5. 我们发现四世纪罗马教皇的主要目标是 什么? 今天的改革教派的目标又是什么? 答: 利用国家的权力强迫所有人遵守星期日 为主日,或基督教安息日。
- 6. 基督是哪一日的主? 可 2:28。
- 7. 安息日是哪一日? 出 20:10。
- 8. 那么主日是哪一日?
- 9. 耶和华将第七日称为什么? 出 20: 10: 赛 58: 13。
- 10. 上帝对于守星期日有什么诚命吗? 答:完全没有。

September 15, 1888

## THE MARK OF THE BEAST

- 1. Who will be required to worship the beast and his image, and to receive his mark? Rev. 13:12, 15-17.
- 2. In opposition to this what does the Third Angel's Message say? Rev. 14:9, 10.
- 3. What are those led to do, who heed the voice of this message? Rev. 14: 12.

4. What does this show?

Ans.—That the powers spoken of in Rev. 13: 12-17 will put forth all their strength to compel men to do something that is contrary to the commandments of God.

- 5. What have we found was the principal object of the Papacy, in the fourth century? and what is the purpose of the Protestantism of today? Ans. —To use the power of the State to compel all people to keep Sunday as the Lord's day, or Christian Sabbath.
- 6. Of what day is Christ the Lord? Mark 2: 28.
- 7. What day is the Sabbath?

Ex. 20:10.

- 8. Then what day is the Lord's day?
- 9. What does the Lord call the seventh day? Ex. 20: 10; Isa. 58: 13.
- 10. Is there any commandment of God for keeping Sunday? Ans.—None whatever.

11. 对于这一点,知名的第一日权威人士可以提供哪些证词?

12. 在第四世纪,是哪个单一的连接点使政教联合起来,并发展成兽? 答:星期日制度。

13. 在我们今天的类似运动中,仅发展出兽像的单一点是什么?

答:星期日制度。

14. 教皇显出什么作为其权威的标志来命令 人们因不服从而受到罪的刑罚?

答:"将安息日改为星期日的行为正是改革派信徒所允许的。.....因为通过严格遵守星期日,他们承认教会有权制定节期,并有权把他们定罪。"——《天主教基督教教义问答》

- 15. 那么兽的印记是什么?
- 16. 守星期日的人是向谁致敬?

答:"遵守星期日是他们不自觉地向天主教会表示的敬意。"——《关于改革教的简单谈话》

17. 那么,当改革教派试图通过法令强迫人们遵守星期日时,那只会是成就什么?答:只会是为了强迫人们敬拜教皇权——敬拜兽。

18. 但是, 正如这些教会在这样做的过程中 为兽造了一个像一样, 那么这个国家强制人 遵守星期日将会是什么呢?

答: 这将会是对兽和兽像的敬拜。

19. 但是, 遵守星期日是否可以作为一项民事义务来强制执行呢?

答: 永远不可。 因为星期日完全是一个宗教制度; 民事权力无权强制执行宗教义务。

11. What testimonies can you give on this point from eminent first-day authorities?

Ans. —The \$500 prize-essay of the American Tract Society acknowledges the "complete silence of the New Testament so far as any explicit command for the Sabbath [Sunday, the first day of the week] or definite rules for its observance are concerned."—Abiding Sabbath, p. 184. And the \$1,000 prize-essay of the American Sunday-school Union says: "Up to the time of Christ's death, no change had been made in the day." And, "so far as the record shows, they [the apostles] did not, however, give any explicit command enjoining the abandonment of the seventh-day Sabbath, and its observance on the first day of the week."—Lord's Day, pp.186-188. Note.

12. What was the single link that in the fourth century united Church and State, which, developed the beast?

Ans.—The Sunday institution.

13. What is the single point in a similar movement in our day which develops only an image to the beast?

Ans.—The Sunday institution.

14. What does the Papacy set forth as the sign of its authority to command men under penalty of sin for disobedience?

Ans.— "The very act of changing Sabbath into Sunday, which Protestants allow of. . . . Because by keeping Sunday strictly they acknowledge the church's power to ordain feasts, and to command them under sin."— Catechism of the Catholic Christian Instructed.

- 15. Then what is the mark of the beast?
- 16. To whom do those pay homage who keep Sunday?

Ans.— "The keeping of Sunday is an homage they pay, in spite of themselves, to the Catholic Church."—Plain Talk about Protestantism.

- 17. Then when Protestant churches attempt to compel people by law to keep Sunday, what is that only to do? Ans.—It is only to compel men to worship the Papacy —to worship the beast.
- 18. But, as in the very act of doing this these churches make an image to the beast, what then will be the enforced observance of Sunday in this nation? Ans.—It will be the worship of the beast and his image.
- 19. But may not Sunday-keeping be enforced as a civil duty? Ans.—Never. Because Sunday is wholly a religious institution; and the civil power has no right to enforce religious duties.

20. 基督在这个问题上有何吩咐? 太 22: 21。

21. 守星期日是靠什么权力制定的? 答: 教会。

22. 古时候为什么要颁布星期日法令?

答:教会要求这样做,并且这样做是为了满足和帮助教会。

23. 现如今为什么要颁布星期日法令?

答: 出于同样的原因。

24. 教会是凯撒吗?

答:不是。

25. 教会是上帝吗?

26. 那么接下来呢?

答:由于遵守星期日既不属于凯撒也不属于 上帝,因此不存在任何权力可以有权命令它。 注:

问题 11——学生可以自由选择就这一点提供任何其他证词。

20. What does Christ command on this subject?

Matt. 22: 21.

21. By what power was Sunday-keeping instituted?

Ans.—The church.

22. Why were the ancient Sunday laws enacted?

Ans.—The church demanded it, and it was done to satisfy and help the church.

23. Why are Sunday laws now enacted? Ans.—For the same reasons precisely.

24. Is the church Caesar? Ans.—No.

25. Is the church God?

26. Then what follows?

Ans.—That as Sunday-keeping belongs neither to Caesar nor to God, there is no power in existence that can, of right, command it.

NOTE.

QUESTION 11.—The student is at liberty to present any other testimonies on this point that he may choose.