



先贤安息日学课
PIONEER SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSONS

启示录研究大纲

OUTLINE STUDIES IN THE REVELATION

第 10 课

1904 年 6 月 4 日

七枝号 (续) —— 东罗马帝国的覆灭

LESSON 10

June 4, 1904

THE SEVEN TRUMPETS (CONTINUE) – THE FALL OF
THE WESTERN EMPIRE

1. 第四号吹响后，我们来到了哪个阶段？——西罗马灭亡。从此以后，帝国只在东部延续，我们现在关注的是东部。
2. 前四号下的时代是灾难性的，接下来的时代又如何被论到呢？启 8: 13。
3. 在第四号之下的最后事件发生不久后，什么力量开始聚集起来，成为帝国剩余部分或东部的祸害？穆罕默德教。注 1。
4. 描述第五号吹响时的景象。启 9: 1-3: 注 2。
5. 对这些势力的命令是什么？第 4 节。注 3。
6. 穆罕默德教组织的发展如何？第 11 节，第一部分。这个有组织的势力的名称暗示了罗马帝国的剩余部分或东罗马帝国的什么厄运？第 11 节，最后一部分。见旁注，“毁灭者”。注 4。
7. 这里为这势力指定了什么明确的预言时期？第 10 节，最后一部分。实际时间是多少？——五个月 = 150 天；预言中为 150 年。
8. 从奥斯曼入侵罗马领土开始，这时期延伸到什么时候和什么事件？注 5。
9. 第五号吹响完毕时说了什么话？第 12 节。
10. 第六号开始吹响时，有什么被释放了？第 13、14 节。注 6。

1. To what point did the close of the fourth trumpet bring us?—To the extinction of Western Rome. Henceforward the empire was perpetuated only in the eastern division, to which our attention is now turned.
2. Calamitous as were the times under the first four trumpets, what is said of those to follow? Rev. 8: 13.
3. Shortly after the closing events of the fourth trumpet, what power began to gather strength as a scourge upon the remaining or eastern portion of the empire?—Mohammedanism. Note 1.
4. Describe the view as the fifth trumpet sounded. Rev. 9:1-3: Note 2.
5. What was the command to these forces? Verse 4. Note 3.
6. What development was seen in the organization of Mohammedanism? Verse 11, first part. What foreboding of doom to the remaining, or Eastern, empire of Rome is implied in the name given this organized force? Verse 11, last part. See margin, "a destroyer." Note 4.
7. What definite prophetic period is here assigned to this power? Verse 10, last part. What literal time? —The five months= 150 days; prophetic 150 years.
8. Dating from the invasion of Roman territory by Othman, to what time and event does the period reach? Note 5.
9. What word is spoken at the close of the sounding of this fifth trumpet? Verse 12.
10. What was let loose when the sixth trumpet began to sound? Verses 13, 14. Note 6.

11. 先知就这场冲突看到了什么整体的景象？第 16-19 节。注 7。

12. 给这势力指定的霸权统治时期有多长？第 15 节 [钦定本]。“一时”（预言中的一日或实际年份的二十四分之一）= 15 日实际时间；“一日”= 1 年；“一月”= 30 年；“一年”= 360 年；总计 391 年 15 日，土耳其霸权的统治时期，从 1449 年其霸权被公认时开始。

13. 本章的两个预言时期将我们带到了什么日期？

答：奥斯曼入侵的日期（准确保存），1299 年 7 月 27 日

“五个月”，150 年，1449 年 7 月 27 日。

第一个时期，第 10 节。

“一时”，15 天

“一日”，1 年

“一月”，30 年

“一年”，360 年

总计 391 年 15 日，加上 1449 年 7 月 27 日 = 1840 年 8 月 11 日。

第二时期，第 15 节。失去霸权。

14. 时期结束时发生了什么事？奥斯曼帝国的霸权和独立不复存在。注 8。

15. 世界吸取了历史的教训吗？第 20、21 节。

16. 1840 年 8 月 11 日第六号结束后会发生什么事？启 11: 14。

注：

1. 第四号的事件发生后的下一个世纪，穆罕默德教的兴起开始为毁灭东罗马的势力做准备。穆罕默德被公认为先知，并于公元 622 年以王子身份进入麦地那。在接下来的十年里，他几乎将整个阿拉伯都聚集到他的旗帜下，在他死后（632 年），狂热的战士们准备从阿拉伯沙漠中冲出来。

2. 翻译为“无底坑”的词意味着荒地或沙漠地区。这些比喻生动地描述了穆罕默德教军队的蜂拥而至，就像阿拉伯沙漠中的蝗虫云一样，遮天蔽日。

11. What general view of the conflict was given the prophet? Verses 16-19. Note 7.

12. How long a period of supremacy was assigned to this power? Verse 15. "An hour" (one-twenty fourth of a prophetic day, or literal year)= 15 days literal time; "a day"-1 year; "a month"= 30 years; "a year" =360 years; total 391 years and 15 days, time of Turkish supremacy, from 1449, when that supremacy was acknowledged.

13. To what date are we brought by the two prophetic periods of this chapter? Ans:— Date of Othman's invasion (accurately preserved), July 27, 1299

"Five months," 150 years, July 27, 1449.

1st Period verse 10.

"An hour," 15 days

"A day," 1 year

"A month," 30 years

"A year," 360 years

Total, 391 years, 15 days, added to July 27, 1449 = August 11, 1840.

2nd Period. Verse 15. Supremacy lost.

14. What occurred at the ending of the period? — Ottoman supremacy and independence ceased. Note 8.

15. Has the world learned the lesson of history? Verses 20, 21.

16. What follows after the closing of the sixth trumpet on August 11, 1840? Rev. 11:14.

Notes.

1. The very next century after the events growing out of the fourth trumpet, the rise of Mohammedanism began to prepare the forces that brought ruin upon Eastern Rome. Mohammed was recognized as a prophet and entered Medina as prince in the year 622. In the next ten years he gathered nearly all 'Arabia to his standard, and following his death (in 632), the fanatical warriors were ready to burst forth from the Arabian deserts.

2. The word translated "bottomless pit" means a waste or desert region. How graphically the figures of speech describe the swarming forth of the Mohammedan forces, like clouds of locusts from the desert of Arabia, darkening the sky.

3. 当穆罕默德的继任者阿布贝克尔派他的追随者进攻叙利亚时，他发出命令：“不要让妇女或儿童的鲜血沾染你的胜利。不要毁坏棕榈树，也不要烧毁任何麦地。不砍伐果树，也不伤害牛，除非杀来吃。当你立定任何契约或条款时，一定要遵守并言出必行。在你们的路径中，你会发现一些宗教人士隐居在修道院里，并主张自己要以这种方式侍奉神；任凭他们吧，不要杀他们，也不要毁坏他们的修道院。你也会发现另一种属于撒旦会堂的人，他们剃光了头。务必要劈开他们的头骨，不可宽待他们，直到他们皈依伊斯兰教或纳贡。”——吉本的《罗马衰亡史》，第 51 章，第 10 段。

4. 奥斯曼建立了帝国，并被用来推翻罗马东帝国。他的名字赋予了这个帝国奥斯曼帝国或土耳其帝国的名称。从他那个时代起，狂热的穆斯林势力就直接向东帝国发起进攻，摧毁它。“公元 1299 年 7 月 27 日，奥斯曼第一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增长的某种预见。”——吉本，第 64 章，第 14 段。

5. 从 1299 年 7 月 27 日开始，一百五十年过去了，历史学家认为这个日期保存下来很重要（尽管他不太了解它的预言意义），现在到了 1449 年 7 月 27 日。在这 150 年里，穆斯林势力一直骚扰和破坏，直到 1449 年，继承君士坦丁堡王位的皇帝只是在土耳其苏丹的许可下才上任，吉本说，苏丹“宣布了他的霸权，以及东帝国即将灭亡。”

6. 当时的穆罕默德教政府由巴格达、大马士革、以哥念和阿勒颇的四大省或苏丹国组成。现在，所有穆斯林势力都将向东罗马帝国发起进攻，最终将其摧毁。

3. When Abubeker, who succeeded Mohammed, sent forth his followers against Syria, he issued the command: "Let not your victory be stained with the blood of women and children. Destroy no palm trees nor burn any fields of corn. Cut down no fruit trees." He said they would find certain ones living retired lives in the service of God who were to be let alone and not harmed. But of those with "shaven crowns," of "the synagogue of Satan," he said, "be sure you cleave their skulls and give them no quarter till they either turn Mohammedan or pay tribute."—Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of Rome*, chap. 51, par. 10.

4. Othman founded the empire which was used as the agency for the overthrow of the Eastern Empire of Rome. His name gave to this empire its title, Ottoman or Turkish Empire. From his time the fanatical Moslem forces were thrown directly against the Eastern Empire to destroy it. "It was on the 27th day of July, 1299 of the Christian era, that Othman first invaded the territory of Nicomedia; and the sin gufar accuracy of the date seems to disclose some foresight of the rapid and destructive growth of the monster."—Gibbon, chap. 64, par. 14.

5. One hundred and fifty years from July 27, 1299, the date the preservation of which the historian regarded as significant (though he little knew the prophetic significance of it), brings us to July 27, 1449. Through all the 150 years the Moslem forces had harrassed and destroyed, until, in 1449, the emperor succeeding to the throne of Constantinople took the office only by permission of the Turkish sultan, who thus, says Gibbon, "announced his supremacy, and the approaching downfall of the Eastern Empire."

6. The Mohammedan government was composed at that time of the four great provinces, or sultanies, of Bagdad, Damascus, Iconium, and Aleppo. All the Moslem forces were now to be let loose upon the Eastern Empire for its final destruction.

7. 吉本讲述了“无数土耳其骑兵”的参与。火药的发现及其在火器中的应用，土耳其人在君士坦丁堡围城战中首次使用了这种武器（希腊发明家已经投奔了他们），这与先知的观点完全吻合，即战斗伴随着火与烟，并硫磺。

8. 通过接受列强的干预，规定与其自己的附庸埃及达成和解——埃及已经起义并似乎即将建立独立——土耳其政府承认其对大国的依赖。1840年9月18日伦敦晨报刊登了一篇来自君士坦丁堡的报道，称1840年8月11日，最后通牒正式交到了埃及的穆罕默德·阿里手中，从而完成了列强之间的协议，土耳其苏丹的独立性不复存在，因为负责维持和解条款的是列强，而不是苏丹。从那时起，他便以列强的干涉和嫉妒为靠山，东方问题便成了对世界和平的永久威胁。那时，复临运动正在如火如荼地进行着。1838年，威廉·米勒的同伴约西亚·利奇发表了一则公告，宣布1840年8月11日将发生一些事件，标志着土耳其霸权的终结。这一预言在人们眼前应验，这激发了人们传播基督复临警告的热忱。

7. Gibbon tells of the "myriads of Turkish horse" engaged. The discovery of gunpowder and its adaptation to war in firearms, which the Turks made use of in the siege of Constantinople for the first time in history (the Greek inventor having deserted to their side), answers exactly to the view the prophet had of battle attended by puffs of smoke and blazing brimstone.

8. By accepting intervention from the powers, prescribing a settlement with its own vassal, Egypt—which had revolted and seemed about to establish its independence—the Turkish Government acknowledged its dependence upon the great powers. A report from Constantinople, published in the London morning Chronicle, Sept. 18, 1840, states that an ultimatum was officially placed in the hands of Mohemet Ali, of Egypt, so completing the arrangement of the powers, on the 11th day of August, 1840, and the Turkish sultan's independence was gone, inasmuch as it was the powers and not the sultan that were responsible to maintain the terms of settlement. Since then he has been helped to stand by the intervention and the jealousies of the powers, and the Eastern Question has constituted a perpetual menace to the peace of the world. The Advent Movement was well under way at this time, and in 1838, Josiah Litch, an associate of William Miller, had published the announcement that some event marking the close of Turkish supremacy was to be looked for on August 11, 1840. Hearts were stirred to new energy in preaching the advent warning by this fulfilment of prophecy before their very eyes.

