

DVD #3 – Session 1

2nd Angel's Message

Fill in the blank with the biblical definition of each of these symbols:

Woman – _____ (Jer. 6:2, Eph. 5:31, 32)

Beast - _____ (Dan. 7:23)

Seven Heads - _____ (Rev. 17:9)

Harlot - _____

What is the significance of the colors purple and scarlet in relation to the harlot or counterfeit church? (Ex. 28:4-8) _____.

Something to Ponder.....

In Ex. 28:4-8 the Bible tells us that the high priest's garments were made of gold, blue, purple, scarlet, and fine linen. The robes of the Catholic priests contain all these colors except blue. The exception are the priests of Spain and its dominions. This is the only nation authorized to use this color. (<https://acatholiclife.blogspot.com/2015/05/are-priests-allowed-to-wear-blue.html>)

Why is blue left out? In the Bible, blue is linked to the commandments of God. See Num. 15:37-40. God's commandments have been obscured by the Catholic church and replaced with the commandments of men.

A Counterfeit Sanctuary

Yea, he magnified *himself* even to the prince of the host, and by him the daily *sacrifice* was taken away, and the place of his sanctuary was cast down. ¹² And an host was given *him* against the daily *sacrifice* by reason of transgression, and it cast down the truth to the ground; and it practised, and prospered. (Daniel 8:11-12)

Over the course of several centuries leading up to and including the period of the Dark Ages, the truths symbolized through God's sanctuary were buried under superstition and tradition. Following are the items contained in the earthly sanctuary and the truths about Christ and the plan of salvation that they represent. Fill in the table with the counterfeit that came to be accepted around the world.

Sanctuary Item	True Representation	Counterfeit Representation	Leading Reformers Restoring Sanctuary Truths
Altar of Sacrifice	All sufficient sacrifice of Christ for forgiveness of sins		Martin Luther
Laver	Baptism – Cleansing by personal choice to repent and accept Christ		John Smith & Roger Williams
Table of Shewbread	Bible – Word of God, spiritual nourishment		John Wycliffe
Altar of Incense	Our prayers and Christ's intercession		John Calvin
Seven Branch Candlestick	Witness of Christ through His body (Church) on earth		John Wesley
Ark of the Covenant	Law of God; Sabbath		Seventh-day Baptists & Seventh-day Adventists

For Further Thought:

List some of the challenges you can think of that people might face when confronted with following the truth.

From the Reformer's Pen

THOMAS CRANMER: Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, was one of the most influential religious leaders during the English Reformation. His influence spanned the reigns of

three monarchs – Henry VIII, Edward VI and Mary I. During the reign of Mary, Cranmer was put to death.

“Whatsoever the church teacheth you out of the Canonical books of the Bible, believe that; but if they teach you anything beside (I mean, which is not agreeable with the same) believe neither that nor them...cleave ye fast to the sound and certain doctrine of God’s infallible word, written in the Canonical books of the New and Old Testament.”
(*Comfutation of Unwritten Verities*)

“Let us reverently hear and read Holy Scripture, which is the Food of the soul. Let us diligently search for the well of life in the books of the New and Old Testament, and not run to the stinking puddles of men’s traditions, devised by men’s imaginations, for our justification and salvation.” (*Homily on Scripture*).

JOHN WESLEY: John Wesley was an English cleric and theologian who, with his brother Charles and fellow cleric George Whitefield, founded Methodism.

“Give me one hundred preachers who fear nothing but sin and desire nothing but God, and I care not a straw whether they be clergymen or laymen, such alone will shake the gates of hell and set up the kingdom of heaven on earth.” -Letter to Alexander Mather, August 6, 1777

“I look on all the world as my parish; thus far I mean, that, in whatever part of it I am, I judge it meet, right, and my bounden duty, to declare unto all that are willing to hear, the glad tidings of salvation.” -Journal, June 11, 1739.

WILLIAM TYNDALE: William Tyndale was an English scholar who became a leading figure in the Protestant Reformation. He is known for his translation of the Bible into English. Tyndale's translation was the first English Bible to draw directly from Hebrew and Greek texts, the first English translation to use Jehovah as God's name as preferred by English Protestant Reformers, the first English translation to take advantage of the printing press, and first of the new English Bibles of the Reformation.

"The preaching of God's word is hateful and contrary unto them. Why? For it is impossible to preach Christ, except thou preach against antichrist; that is to say, them which with their false doctrine and violence of sword enforce to quench the true doctrine of Christ."

JOHN WYCLIFF: John Wycliff was an English philosopher, theologian, Biblical translator, protestant, reformer, and seminary professor. He was an influential dissident within the Roman Catholic priesthood during the 14th century.

“Trust wholly in Christ; rely altogether on His sufferings; beware of seeking to be justified in any other way than by His righteousness. Faith in our Lord Jesus Christ is sufficient for salvation.”

“I believe that in the end the truth will conquer.”

PHILIP MELANCHTHON: Philip Melanchthon was a German Lutheran reformer, collaborator with Martin Luther, and the first systematic theologian of the Protestant Reformation. He stands next to Luther and John Calvin as a reformer, theologian, and molder of Protestantism.

“We must seek the truth, love it, defend it, and hand it down uncorrupted to our posterity.”

Stop @ 37:40

DVD #3 – Session #2

3rd Angel’s Message

According to the book of Revelation, the final issue will be worship. The Sabbath is the identifying mark of those who are loyal to God and worship Him. Since the Sabbath is so important in the final conflict, it shouldn’t be any surprise that God tells us in His Word how to keep the Sabbath.

The Sabbath was just as important at the beginning of creation as it will be at the end of time. Genesis 2:1-3 gives us a look into the first Sabbath on our planet and how He kept it.

“...And on the seventh day God ended His work which He had made; and He _____ on the seventh day from _____ His work which He had made...”

God set the example for us in putting aside His work and ceasing from His labor.

We get our next glimpse of Sabbath keeping in the book of Exodus. During the Israelites’ bondage in Egypt, God’s people lost sight of the Sabbath and how to keep it. As God brings

them out of their bondage, He reminds them about keeping the Sabbath and the importance of keeping it. Read the whole story in Exodus 16 and fill in the blanks for verse 23 and 26.

"And he said unto them, This is that which the LORD hath said, Tomorrow is the rest of the holy Sabbath unto the LORD: bake that which ye will bake _____, and seethe that ye will seethe; and that which remaineth over _____ to be kept until the morning."

"Six days ye shall gather it; but on the seventh day, which is the Sabbath, _____."

God was giving them an object lesson in the principles of Sabbath keeping. The Sabbath should be planned and prepared for, including food preparations, so that no unnecessary tasks will absorb our attention on that day.

A few chapters later in the book of Exodus, God gives His law in the Ten Commandments. Central to His law is the Sabbath. We find the Sabbath commandment in Exodus 20:8-11. These verses give us several principles of Sabbath observance.

"Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. 9 Six days shalt thou _____, and do _____: 10 But the seventh day is the Sabbath of the LORD thy God: in it thou shalt not do _____ work, thou, nor thy _____, nor thy _____, thy _____, nor thy _____, nor thy _____, nor thy _____ that is within thy gates: 11 For in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and _____ the seventh day: wherefore the LORD blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it."

Not only do we see that Sabbath keeping involves our own rest, but also of everyone in our households, including visitors and even animals.

Sabbath keeping was so deeply connected with the relationship that God wanted to have with His people, that if you broke it, it demanded the death penalty. Exodus 31:12-17 reads:

12 And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying, 13 Speak thou also unto the children of Israel, saying, Verily My Sabbaths ye shall keep: for it is a _____ between Me and you throughout your generations; that ye may know that I am the LORD that doth _____ you. 14 Ye shall keep the Sabbath therefore; for it is _____ unto you: every one that _____ it shall surely be put to death: for whosoever doeth any work therein, that soul shall be _____ from among his people. 15 Six days may work be done; but in the seventh is the Sabbath of rest, holy to the LORD: whosoever doeth any work in the Sabbath day, he shall surely be _____. 16 Wherefore the children of Israel shall _____ the Sabbath, to _____ the Sabbath throughout their generations, for a perpetual covenant. 17 It is a sign between Me and the children of Israel _____: for

in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day He rested, and was refreshed.

The Seventh-day Adventist Bible Commentary Volume 1, page 662 adds insight to this passage.

14. Defileth it. More exactly, “profanes it.” The Sabbath is holy (Gen. 2:1–3); therefore it is a sin to bring into its sacred hours that which is common (see on Ex. 12:16; 16:23). The Sabbath is defiled when any unnecessary work is done upon it. Acts of mercy, of necessity, or of religious observance are not forbidden on that day (Matt. 12:1–13; Mark 2:23–28).

Put to death. This severe penalty was a constant reminder that Sabbath violation severed the covenant relation between the Lord and the people. The Sabbath was the distinctive sign of loyalty to God, and its violation was therefore an offense of the gravest character, an act of treason against the divine government (see Ex. 35:2; Num. 15:32–36).¹

While there is punishment for the breaking of the Sabbath, there is also a promised blessing for those who keep it. Isaiah 58:13-14 contains the conditions for receiving this promise.

If thou turn away thy _____ from the Sabbath, from doing thy _____ on My holy day; and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the LORD, honourable; and shalt honour Him, not doing thine _____, nor finding thine _____, nor speaking thine _____: 14 Then shalt thou _____ thyself in the LORD; and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob thy father: for the mouth of the LORD hath spoken it.

The Sabbath continued to be important in New Testament times as it was in Old Testament times. We see from Mark 15:42 that preparation for the Sabbath was still done on Friday and that all work that could be taken care of ahead of time was.

And now when the even was come, because it was the _____, that is, the day before the Sabbath,

Jesus understood the importance of Sabbath keeping and led by example while here on earth. Luke 4:16 shows us that worshipping on the Sabbath was a priority for Christ.

And He came to Nazareth, where He had been brought up: and, as His _____ was, He went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and stood up for to read.

¹ Nichol, F. D. (Ed.). (1978). *The Seventh-day Adventist Bible Commentary* (Vol. 1, p. 662). Review and Herald Publishing Association.

Biblical Sabbath keeping involves corporate worship which includes the study of God's Word, prayer, singing, fellowship with like believers, and other spiritual practices. The Apostle Paul understood the importance of coming together as a group of believers. Hebrews 10:25 is a reminder to us of the continued importance of doing this as we near the end of time.

Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another: and _____, as ye see the day approaching.

We have seen the Sabbath at creation, in the Old Testament, in the New Testament, and all the way down to our day. It is the perpetual sign of the relationship between God and His people. Once sin is done away with and the earth is made new, the Sabbath will continue to be the sign of the covenant relationship between God and His people throughout all eternity.

And it shall come to pass, that from one new moon to another, and from one Sabbath to another, shall all flesh come to worship before Me, saith the LORD.

Further Study:

Read Nehemiah 13:15-22. What principles of Sabbath keeping can we draw from this passage?

Stop @ 1:10:30

DVD #3 – Session #3

Christ's Intercession and the Victorious Life

How can Christ's intercession lead us to live a victorious life?

1. God makes intercession for those who _____ (Heb. 7:25)
2. The Spirit helps us in our weaknesses because we do not know _____ (Rom. 8:26, 27)

3. Because we have an Advocate (1 John 2:1), we can come boldly to the throne of grace that we may _____ (Heb. 4:16)
4. Who is on hand to oppose those who come to Christ? _____ (Zech. 3:1)
5. What happens to Joshua's filthy garments?
_____ (Zech. 3:4, 5)
6. What are the conditions for maintaining this change of garments?
_____ (Zech. 3:7)

For Personal Reflection

"Let us not love in word," the apostle writes, "but in deed and in truth." The completeness of Christian character is attained when the impulse to help and bless others springs constantly from within. It is the atmosphere of this love surrounding the soul of the believer that makes him a savor of life unto life and enables God to bless his work. (AA 551.1)

The above quote was referenced in the video. As you ponder it, in what ways can you make more room in your life for using the gifts and talents God has given you to reach out in selfless service to those around you?

Christ has no desire to see anyone lost. He created everyone, and offers redemption for everyone who will. Because of His great love for us, He extends an invitation to all. It is found in Revelation 22:17:

And the Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely.

What is Christ inviting us to take part in? _____

This invitation is very personal. However, Christ doesn't force His way in. He gives each one the freedom to choose to open the door.

Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear My voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with Me. (Rev. 3:20)

What is the result of opening the door? _____

What is meant by "hearing" Christ's voice is acknowledging it, not ignoring it and wishing it would go away.

Wherefore as the Holy Ghost saith, To day if ye will hear His voice, Harden not your hearts... (Heb. 3:7-8a)

What should we be careful of when we hear Christ's voice?

Seek ye the LORD while He may be found, call ye upon Him while He is near: 7 Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts: and let him return unto the LORD, and He will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for He will abundantly pardon. (Isa. 55:6-7)

Why should we not put off opening the door, accepting the invitation, and responding to His voice? _____

What conditions need to be met as we seek to return to the Lord?

For He saith, I have heard thee in a time accepted, and in the day of salvation have I succoured thee: behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation. (2 Cor. 6:2)

After a long cold winter, the lake by the house had frozen over. Thinking the ice to be solid, two brothers, returning home from a hike in the woods, cut across the end of the lake to their house. Suddenly, the ice started to crack and broke apart from the shore. The older brother leaped immediately to safety, but the younger brother hesitated. Fear of jumping across the ever-widening gap seized him. His older brother pleaded with him to jump. As the ice floated further and further away from shore, the older brother's pleas became more urgent. As the boy, frozen in fear, failed to act, the ice continued to drift out to the center of the lake, breaking up as it floated off. The younger brother never did jump to safety and lost his life.

Jesus invites us to follow Him to safety. He bids us come. But the enemy casts doubts upon our minds. Because of fear, we hesitate to make a decision. As we let fear and doubt keep us from acting, we drift further and further. As the gap gets wider and wider, the ability to choose to respond to Christ's call becomes less.

Like the boy on the ice, fear and doubt keep us from following Christ as He shows us the way. We come up with all kinds of excuses. In Luke 9:59-61, Christ bid a couple individuals to follow Him. The one said, "Lord, let me first go and bury my father" and the other said, "Lord, I will follow You, but let me first go and bid them farewell who are at my house." Jesus said to first, "Let the dead bury their own dead" and to the second "No one, having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God."

Jesus urgently pleads for us to follow Him and His truth. There is no time to delay—now is the time to act. Pushing the doubts and fears aside, will you respond to the pleadings of Christ's Spirit? Will you follow Jesus and His truth? "Today, if you will hear His voice, do not harden your hearts..." (Heb 3:7-8)

Plagues & Promises

As people read these descriptions of the plagues in the Bible and anticipate the things that are going to fall upon the earth, they can become fearful. While the times ahead will indeed be fearful times, there is no need for unrest for those who put their trust in Christ.

Below is a list of Bible promises that we can claim as we look to the future and what is ahead for our planet. What is God saying to you in each promise?

Psalms 46:1-3

Isaiah 33:16

Psalms 91

Psalm 34:7

Isaiah 41:10-13

Isaiah 43:1-3
