

13. But the expected time passed, and the event became known as the Great Disappointment. After John ate the book, how would make his stomach? (Rev. 10:9-10)
  - a. Bitter
  - b. Sweet as honey
  - c. Nothing would happen
14. John personifies the experience of the Advent Movement when they began studying the book of Daniel after 1798. To begin with, their experience was sweet as honey, but when Christ did not return in 1844, their experience turned very bitter. The believers were ridiculed. Many gave up their faith in God and prophecy all together. Others continued to study to understand what went wrong. They discovered the prophecy in Revelation 10. It appeared to them that God had predicted the rise of the Advent Movement and even the Great Disappointment. And furthermore, it seemed as if God was not through with the movement yet.
15. What were they to do after the dissappointment? (Rev. 10:11)
  - a. Give up, the message was a big mistake
  - b. Set new dates for the Second Coming
  - c. Prophecy again to the whole world
16. What were they to measure (study)? (Rev. 11:1)
  - a. The temple of God/sanctuary
  - b. The time element in Daniel's prophecy
  - c. The gospels
17. As they obeyed this command, they discovered that the prophetic time was correct, but that the sanctuary never refers to the earth in Scripture. Instead, it refers to the heavenly sanctuary where Christ mediates for us as High Priest (Heb. 8:1-2, Rev. 11:19). This was the key that explained the disappointment to the Millerites, and led them to find out that there were two more important messages that needed to reach the world before Christ could return (see Revelation 14:6-14). They saw Rev. 10:11 as their great commission.
18. Are you willing to make Rev. 10:11 your commission?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No

# The Apocalypse

## *The Prophecy of the Advent Movement*

10

Please circle your answers based on Bible texts in brackets.

1. Did Paul expect Jesus to return in his lifetime? (2 Thess. 2:1-3)
  - a. Yes
  - b. No, the apostasy must come first
  - c. He was unsure
2. How long would the apostasy continue? (Rev. 13:5; Dan. 7:25; Ezek. 4:6)
  - a. 1260 years
  - b. 2300 years
  - c. 7 years
3. Who is the man clothed in linen in Daniel 10:5-6? (cf Rev. 1:13-15)
  - a. The Angel Gabriel
  - b. Elijah
  - c. Jesus Christ
4. For how long would the book of Daniel be sealed? (Dan. 12:4, 9)
  - a. Until Messiah's first Advent
  - b. Until the Second Coming
  - c. Until the Time of the End
5. When would the Time of the End begin? (Dan. 12:4-7; cf 11:32-35 and 7:25)
  - a. No man knows the day or the hour
  - b. After a time, times and half a time
  - c. When Jesus was baptized
6. The persecution under the Papal Apostasy lasted from 538 to 1798, exactly 1260 years. Only after this could the Time of the End begin, and only after 1798 could the book of Daniel be fully understood.

7. Who does John see coming down from heaven in Rev. 10:1-6? (Mal. 3:1; Exod. 3:2-6; 23:20-21; 1 Cor. 10:4, 9)
  - a. Moses
  - b. The same person as in Dan. 10-12 (Jesus)
  - c. A created angel
8. Which book does Jesus hold in His hand in Rev. 10:2? (Dan. 12:4)
  - a. The unsealed book of Daniel
  - b. The Gospel of John
  - c. The book of Mormon
9. What did Jesus tell John to do with the book? (Rev. 10:8-9; cf Jer. 15:16, Hes. 2:8-3:4)
  - a. Store it in a bookshelf for many years
  - b. Eat it – that is, study it carefully
  - c. Seal it so that none could understand it
10. The fall of the Papacy (in 1798) gave rise to a world wide interest in Bible prophecy, especially the book of Daniel, which the world had never seen before. All expositors considered 1798 as a literal fulfilment of prophecy. They were fascinated over the fact that Bible prophecy could be understood by comparing Scripture with Scripture. Jesus had opened the book of Daniel and this resulted in a worldwide eschatological revival. From the end of 18<sup>th</sup> century up until the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century preachers, independent of each other, began preaching a message never heard of before: "The hour of God's Judgment has Come" (Rev. 14:7):
  - a. Joseph Wolff preached it in the Muslim world.
  - b. There was a great revival among Muslims based on the expectation that Christ would return in 1844 (a date that coincided with the Muslim expectation of Imam Mehdi's return 1260 lunar years after his disappearance).
  - c. Manuel Lacunza preached it in the Catholic world.
  - d. Edward Irving, John Fry and hundreds of other preachers spread the message in England.
  - e. Johann Bengel and Louis Gaussen preached the Advent message in central Europe.
  - f. In Scandinavia, the so-called Criers lighted the torch. Grownups were prohibited by law to preach, thousands of child preachers (aged 4-15) were moved by the Spirit to preach the Advent message between the years 1840-1844. The government called it the preaching sickness.
  - g. In North America, the movement received its greatest impact under a Baptist (and former Deist) preacher William Miller. The cornerstone of their message was Daniel 8:14.
11. Until what time does the 2300 day-vision reach? (Dan. 8:17, 19, 26)
  - a. To the time of the Greek king Antiochus IV in the 100's BC.
  - b. To 2300 literal days from Daniel's time (6<sup>th</sup> century BC)
  - c. To the Time of the End (i.e. after 1798 AD)
12. The 2300 days must therefore refer to 2300 years (Ezek. 4:6). Miller found the start date in Daniel 9:25 – that is 457 BC (Ezra 7:7). When Miller counted 2300 years from this date, he arrived at the year 1844. The common understanding of that day was that the sanctuary referred to the earth. So when Miller read that "the sanctuary shall be cleansed" (Dan. 8:14), he understood it to be a reference to the Second Coming when the earth would be cleansed by fire. When Miller looked back in history, he could also see that the signs given by Jesus that would precede the Second Coming had already happened (Matt. 24:29; Joel 2:31; Rev. 6:12-13, see study on chapter 6). Based on the book of Daniel, Miller and his followers began preaching the message that Christ would return this year. A few years after Miller began preaching, the last sign was given. In 1833 the stars fell. This event threw the Advent movement in to the world's spotlight. A huge revival ensued. Millions of tracts and periodicals were printed. Thousands of preachers from all denominations held giant camp meetings that drew millions of listeners. Hundreds of thousands were baptized and joined the different denominations. Many left their crops in the field and closed their businesses in expectation. Christians all over the world prepared to meet Jesus in October 1844.