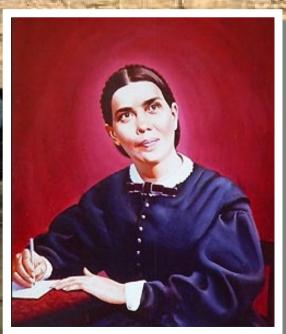
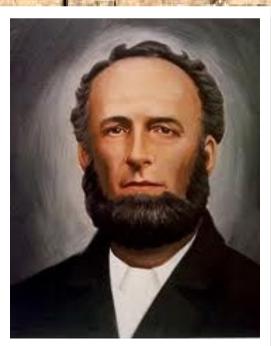


In our previous studies we have proved that the Adventist pioneers did not teach that the king of the north was the Papacy. In fact, until Uriah Smith wrote his book on Daniel in 1873, there was no consensus of opinion on the topic. But after his book was published the presentation of Daniel 11 and the king of the north as the Ottoman Empire became the keynote of all Adventist prophecy seminars. For 70 years Adventists preached this message and not one word ever came from Ellen White in objection to it. The only objection she made was in a reproof given, not to Smith, but to James White, for opposing Smith on this topic.



Ellen G. White - 1827-1915



James White - 1821-1881



Uriah Smith - 1832-1903

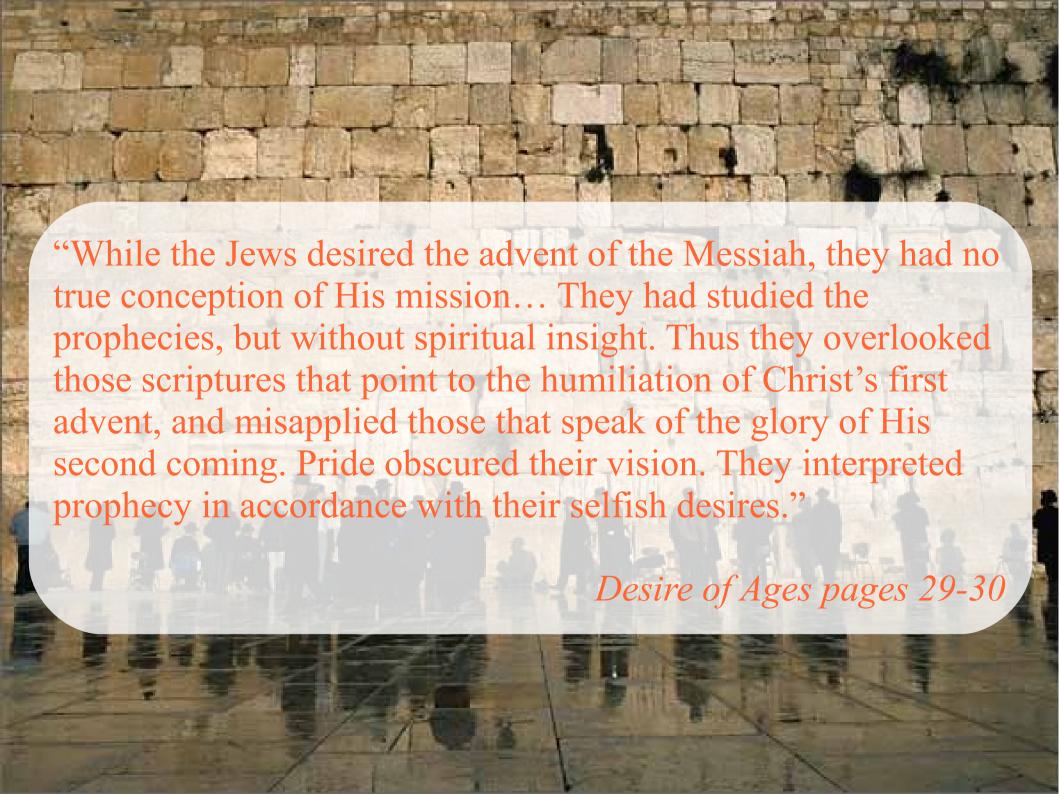


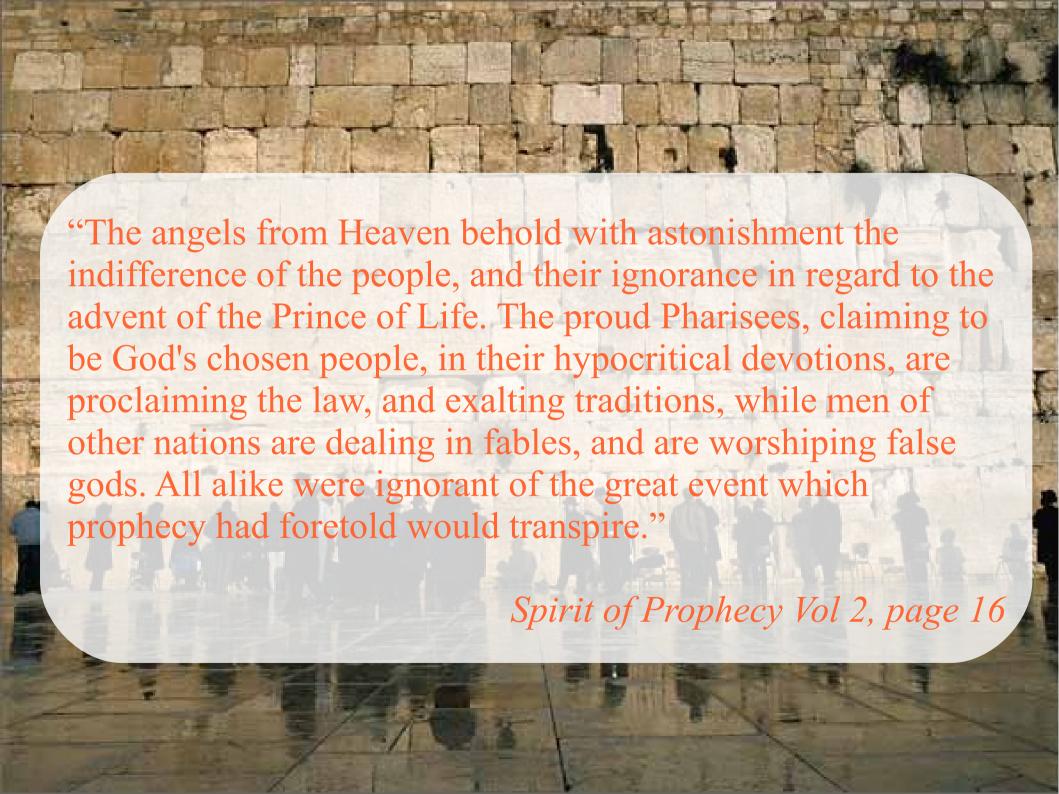
1923, Peace Treaty that Ended World War I

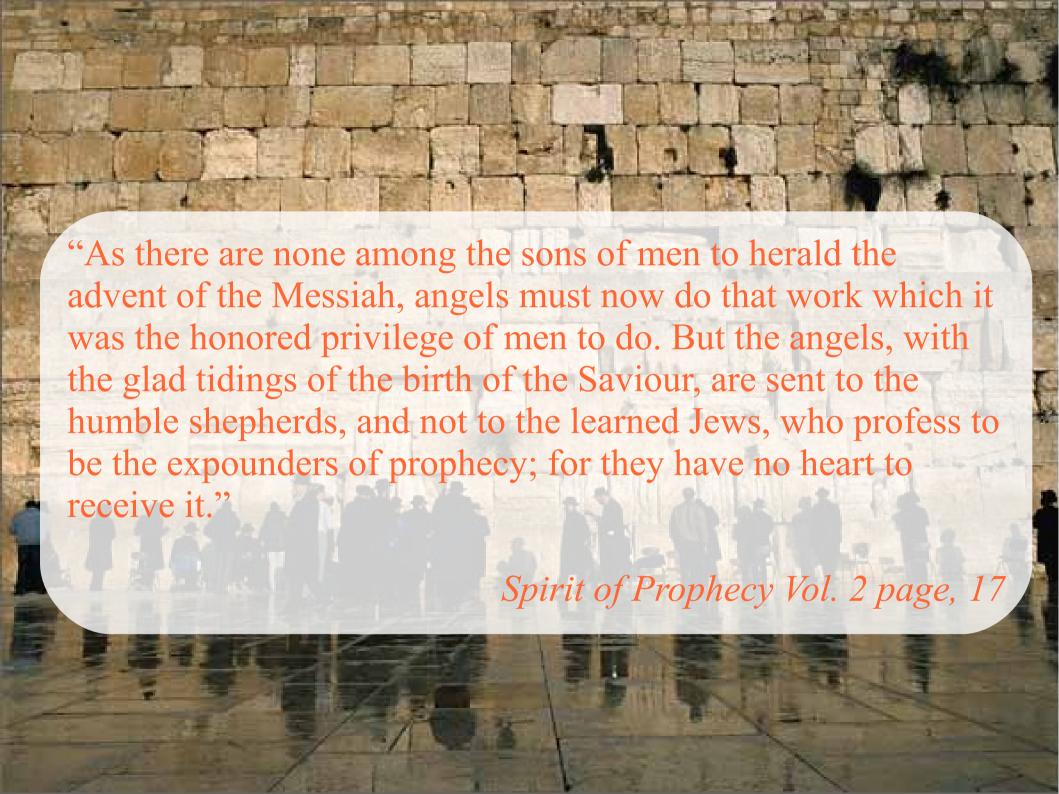


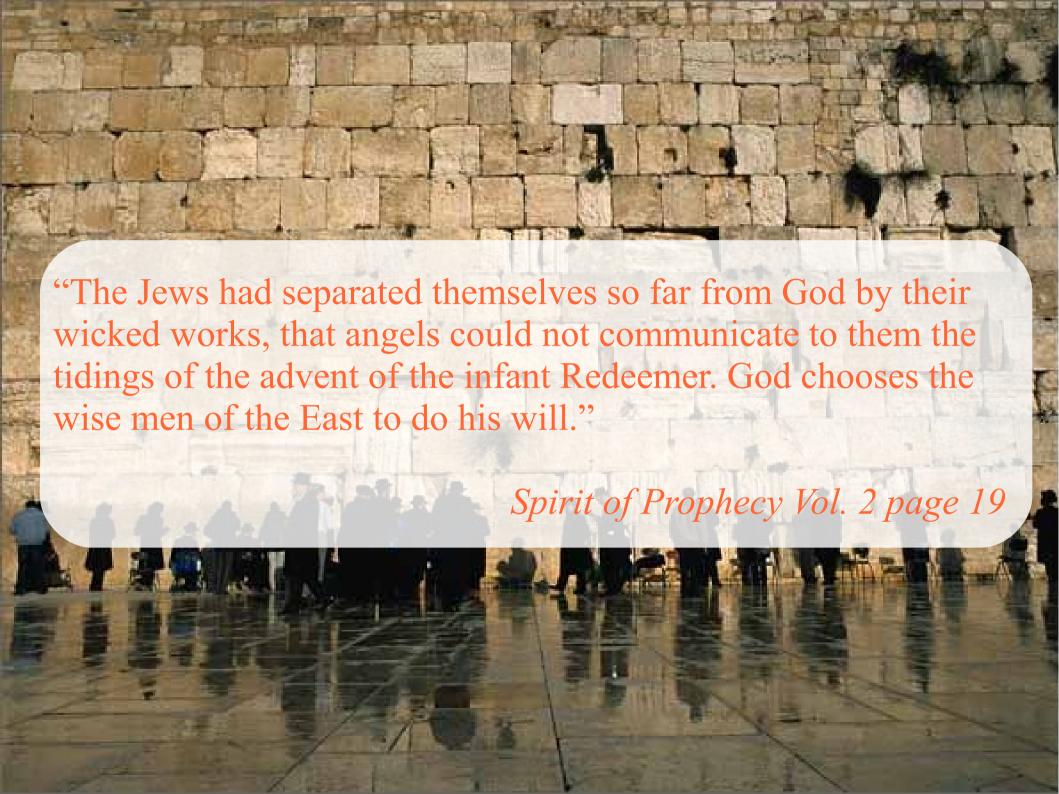
Hagia Sophia in Constantinople

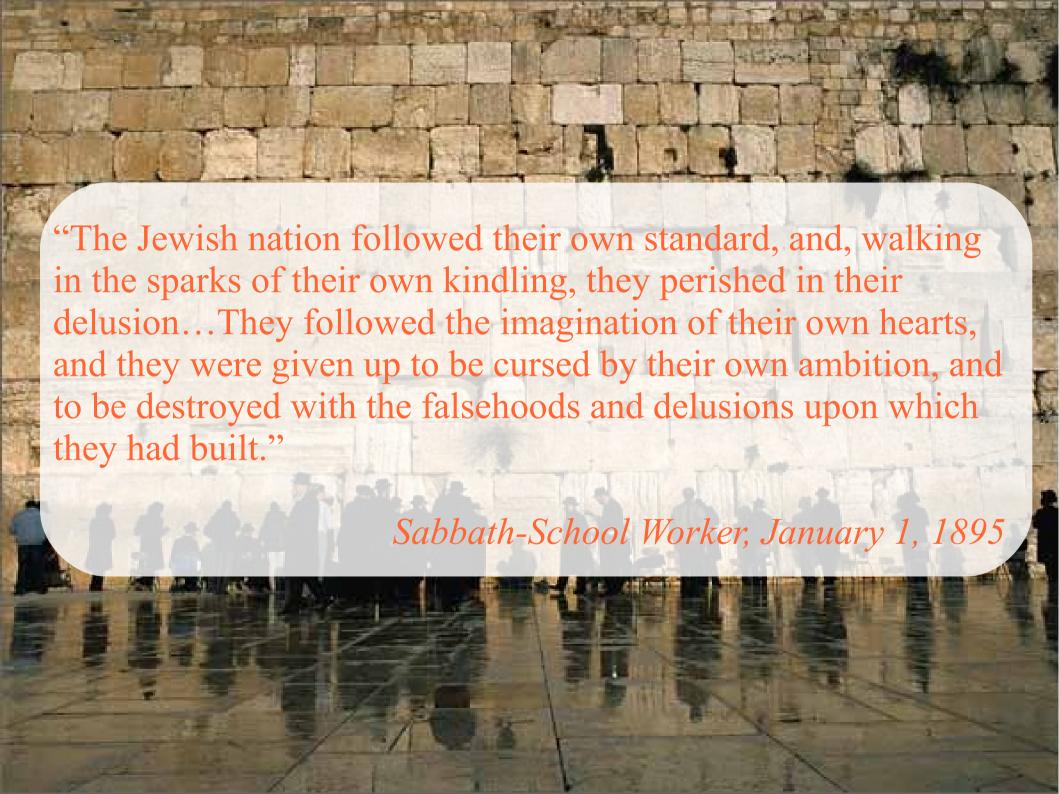
We have also proved that the Ottoman Empire has fulfilled every single word regarding the king of the north in Daniel 11:40-45. Including coming to his end in 1922 with "none to help him." So what is the significance of this? Why have we been told for so many years that Uriah Smith was wrong and that the pioneers taught something they did not teach? Is it possible for Satan to lead God's people to misinterpret this prophecy, in order that they will not realize where they are and will be caught unprepared when Christ returns? Satan did this very thing once before. What was the Jews attitude at Christ's first advent?

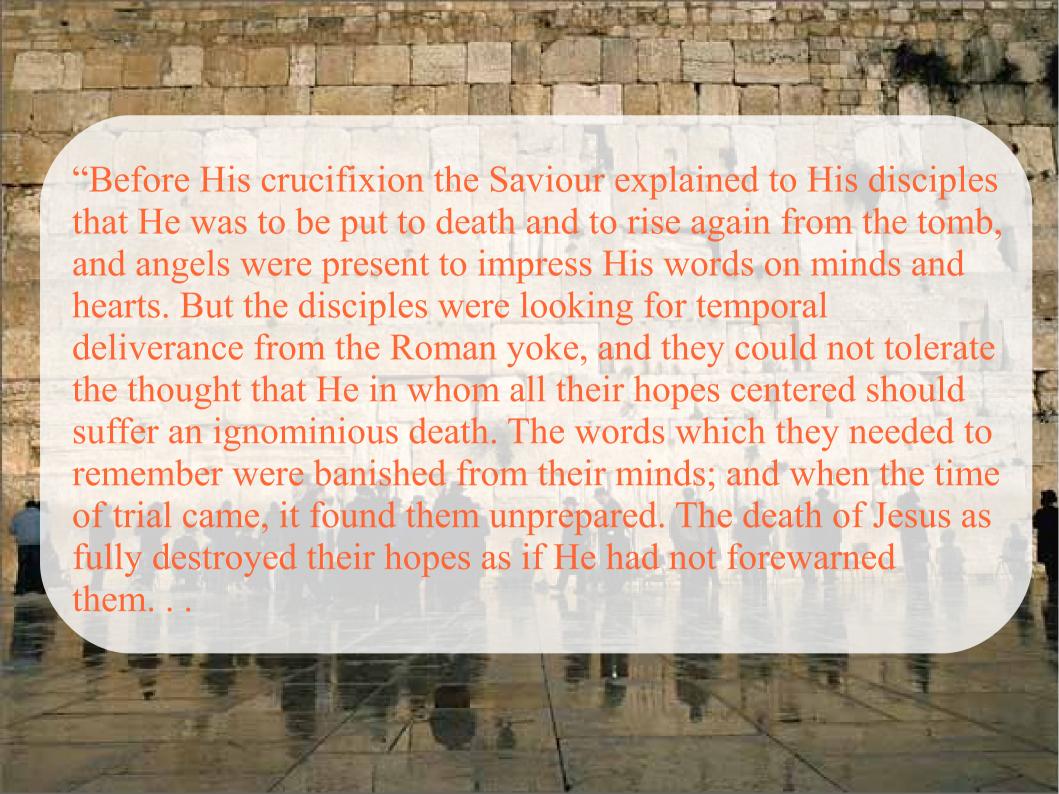


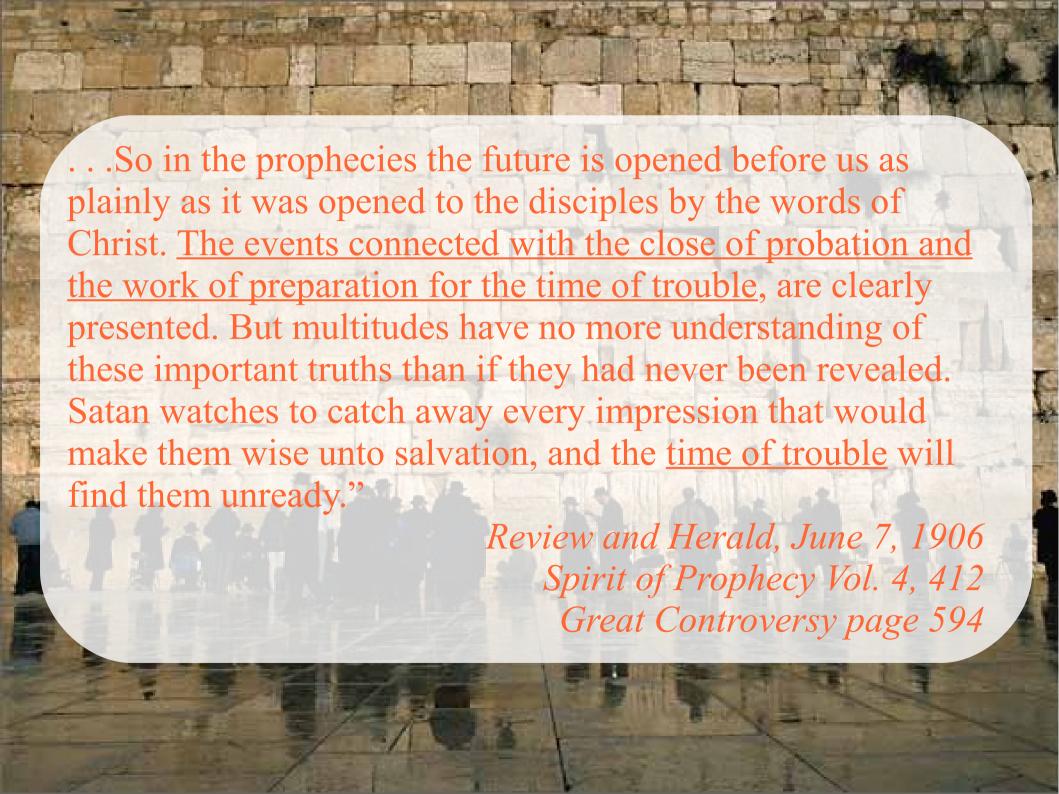


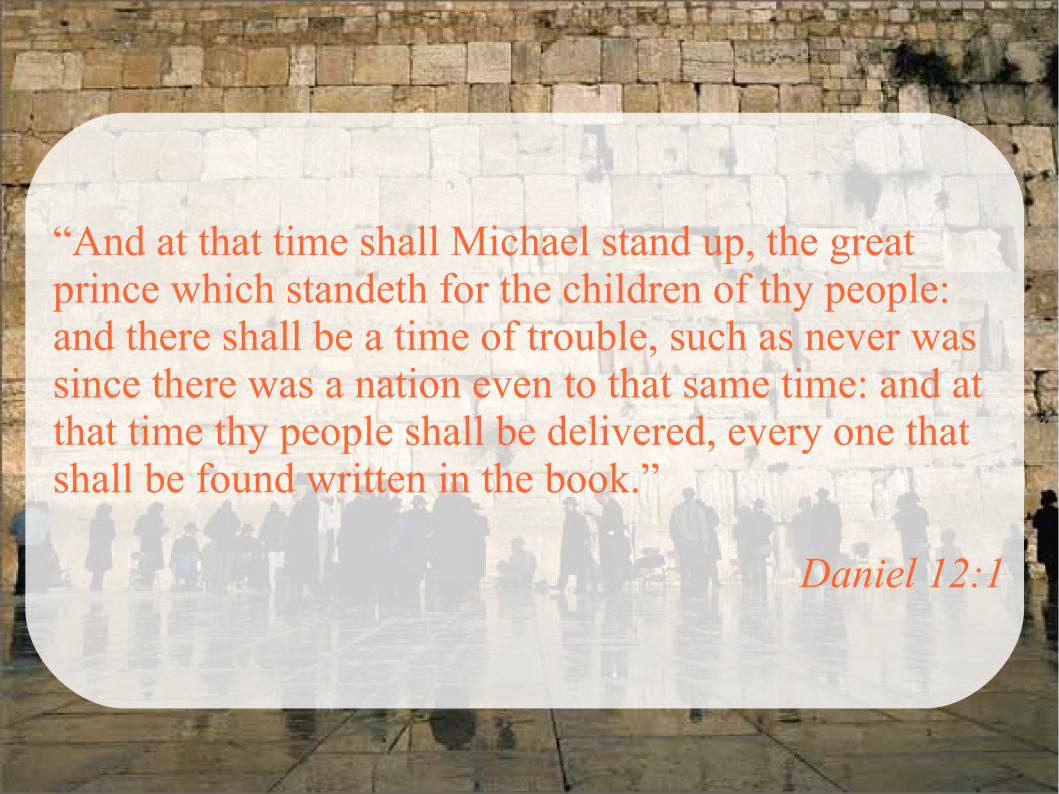














1923, Peace Treaty that Ended World War I

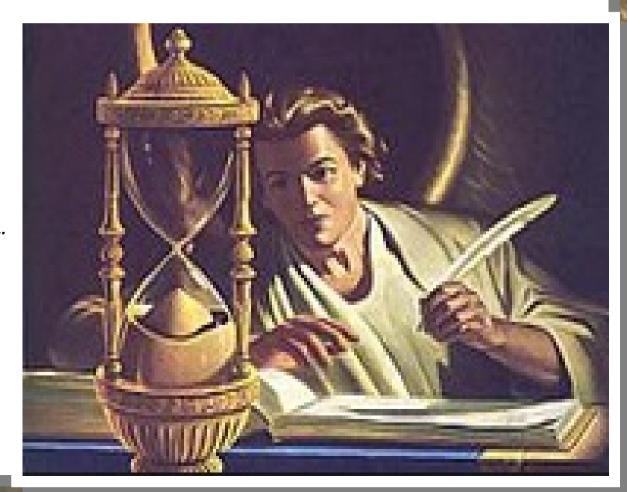


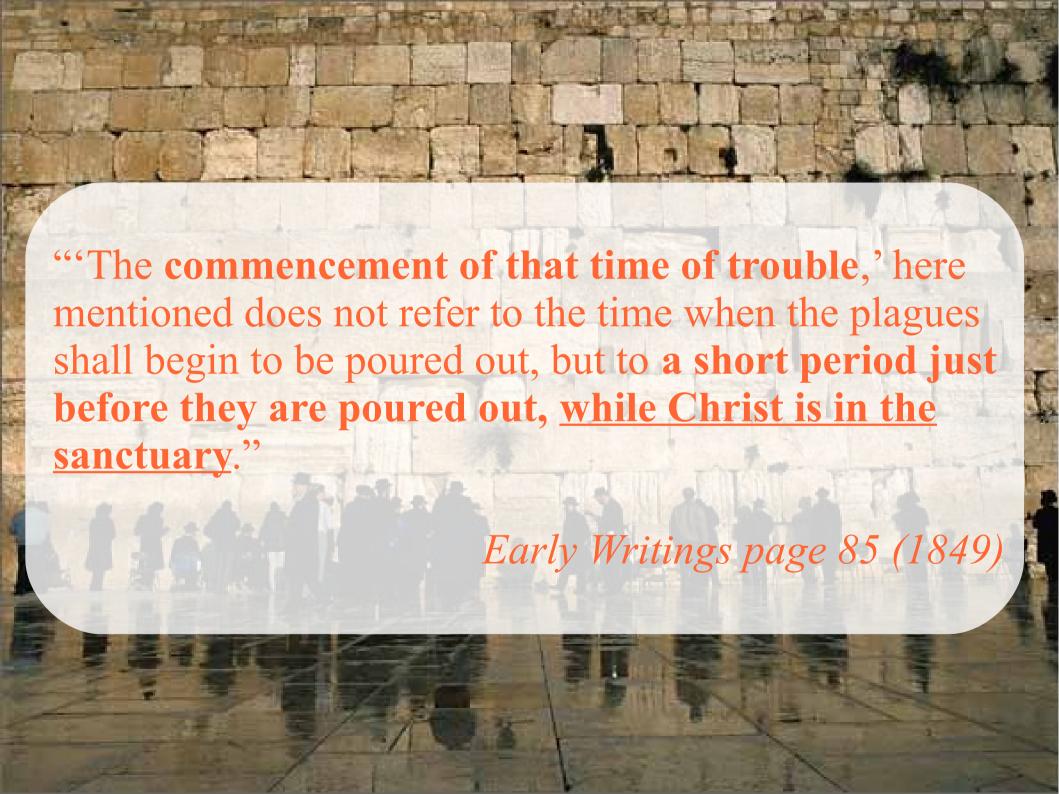
At what time? The preceding verse is Daniel 11:45 which talks about the end of the king of north. In our last presentation we showed how that end came in 1922. So the time we are talking about here is somewhere around 1922. At that time there would be a "time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation." Consider the history of the 20th century and it seems that there has been nothing but trouble of nations.



But we all understand that the standing up of Michael signifies the close of probation. Does not the time of trouble begin after the close of probation? Not necessarily. The verse reads "And at that time shall Michael stand up... and there shall be a time of trouble." Daniel 12:1. This does not have to indicate that the time of trouble follows the standing up of Michael, but that the two events occur during the same time period. During the time of trouble, Michael stands up. The events are listed in the order of importance, not in the order of occurrence. The Bible often does this. "And I gave unto Isaac Jacob and

Esau." Joshua 24:4 "By faith Isaac blessed Jacob and Esau concerning things to come." *Hebrews 11:2*. Jacob is mentioned first, not because he was born first, but because he was of greater importance to the plan of salvation. This can be just as true in Daniel 12:1, the close of probation is of greater importance than the time trouble, and because it occurs during the time trouble, it is mentioned first.





If the time of trouble commences a short time before the plagues, while Christ is still in the sanctuary, then the time of trouble must begin before Michael stands up. But it has been nearly 100 years since the end of the king of the north in 1922. How can that be a "short period?"



"Eternity is endless. Our life here is a short period at best, and what and whom are we living and working for? And what will be the outcome of it all?"

In Heavenly Places, page 155

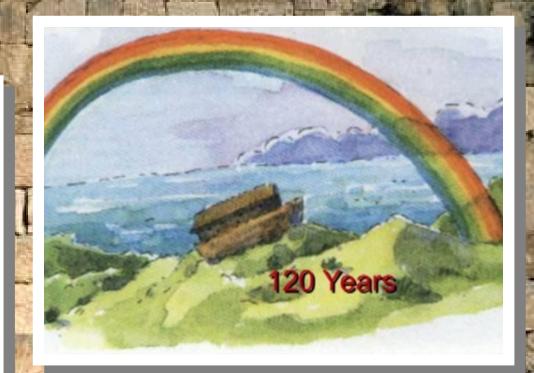
How long does man live in this world at best? 80 to 100 years. So 100 years could be considered a short period. Let's look at another statement.

"The elders of Israel were taught by angels that the time for their deliverance was near, and that Moses was the man whom God would employ to accomplish this work. Angels instructed Moses also that Jehovah had chosen him to break the bondage of His people."

Patriarchs and Prophets page 245

This is referring to the time when Moses was living in Pharaoh's palace. The Israelites where instructed that their deliverance was near yet it wasn't until some 40 to 60 years later that they were actually delivered. So if their deliverance being near was 40 to 60 years, then would not "a short period" be more than that?

"And as it was in the days of Noah, so shall it be also in the days of the Son of man." Luke 17:26. How long was the probationary period for the antedeluvians before the flood came? "For 120 years he waited for the people of the old world to receive the warning of the flood." Review and Herald, October 21, 1890. How long has it been since the collapse of the Ottoman Empire? Nearly 100 years, it certainly fits within the definition of a short period found in inspiration, don't you think?





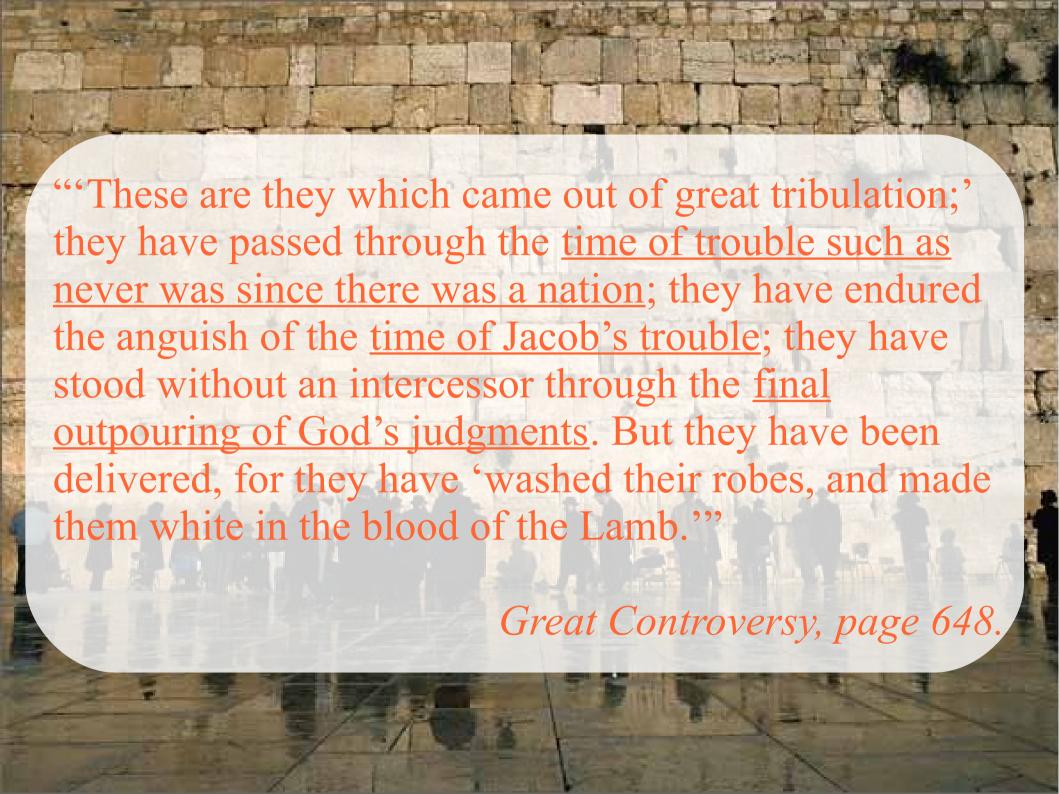
1922, Departure of Mehmed VI – Last Sultan of the Ottoman Empire

We see clearly from Early Writings that the time of trouble commences before the close of probation. But what of the statements that Christ leaves the sanctuary before the time of trouble begins?

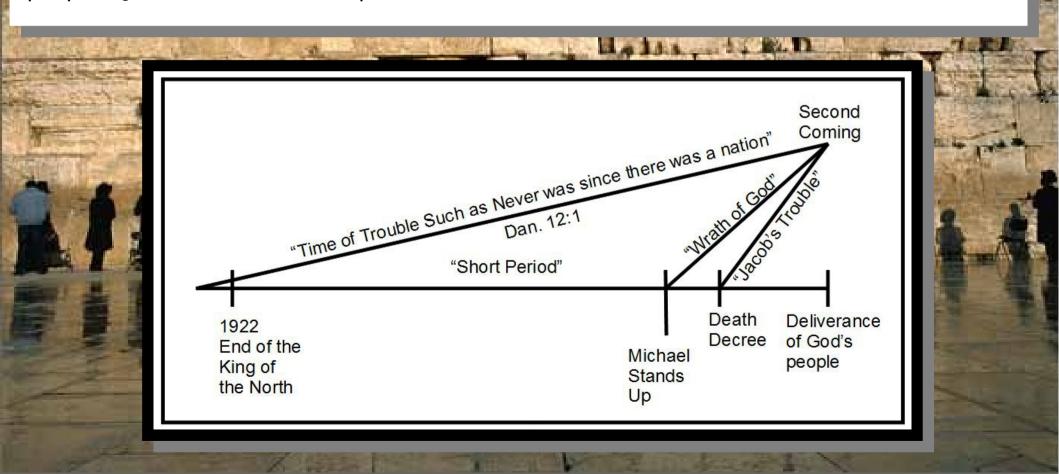
"When Christ stands up, and leaves the most holy place, then the time of trouble commences, and the case of every soul is decided, and there will be no atoning blood to cleanse from sin and pollution."

The Spirit of Prophecy, Vol 1, page 123.

There seems to be a contradiction between this statement and the one in Early Writings we quoted earlier. How can Christ stand up before the commencement of the time of trouble but not stand up until after the time of trouble commences? There is a simple and logical explanation for this. There are really three periods which inspiration calls the time of trouble, and many times you have to infer from the context which one is being referred to.

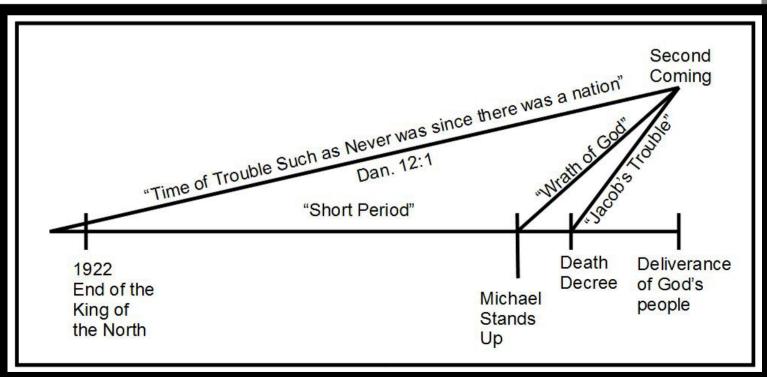


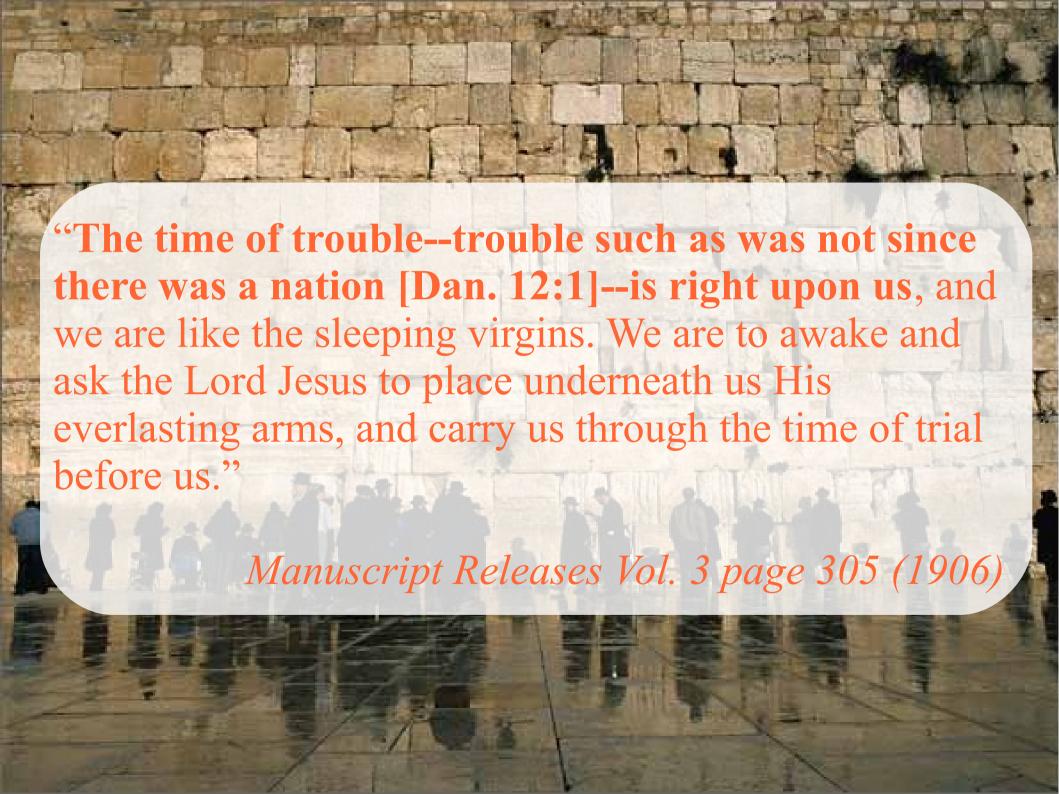
This seems to define three distinct periods within the time of trouble of Daniel 12:1. There is the time of trouble of nations, there is the time of Jacob's trouble, and there is the outpouring of God's judgments, also known as the seven last plagues. It is true that when sister White quotes Daniel 12:1 she is often talking about Jacob's trouble. But does it then mean that every other time she uses the phrase "time of trouble" she is speaking of a different time than Daniel 12:1? There is no other place in Bible prophecy that mentions the phrase "a time of trouble."



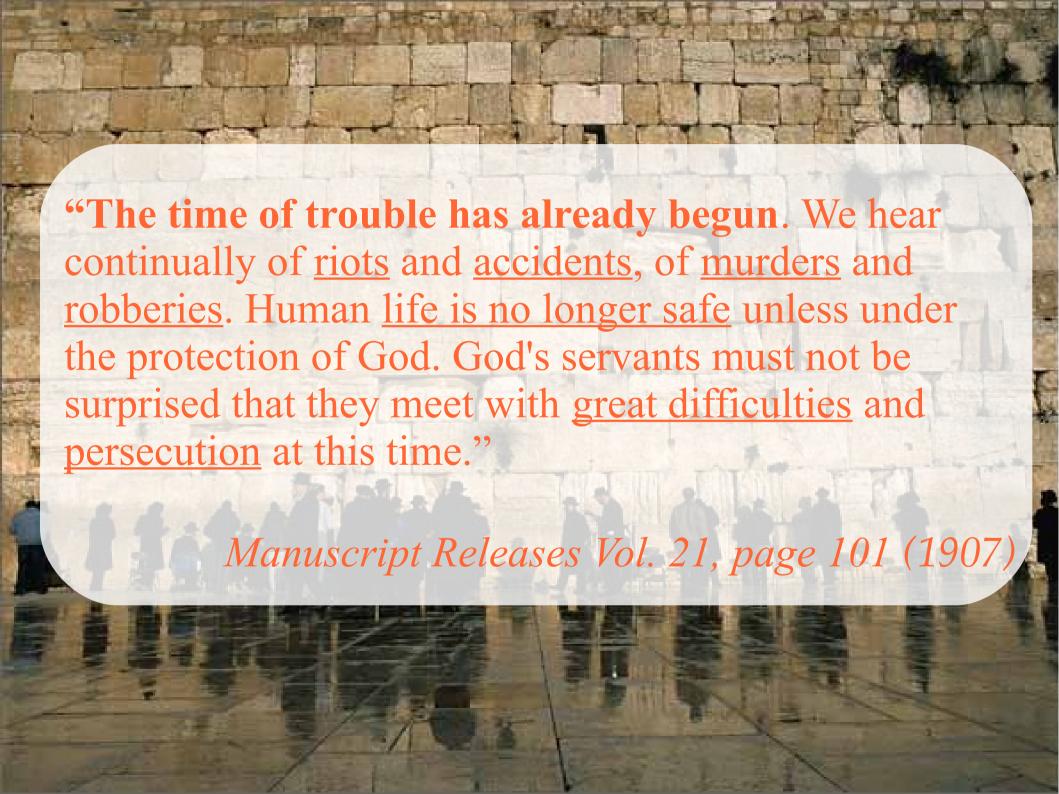
Was Ellen White given a view of a separate and distinct time of trouble that was not the time of trouble spoken of by Daniel that she is talking about when she says "The time of trouble which is to increase until the end, is already in the world."? (Letter 93, 1904, pp. 7, 8—To W. C. White.) No, this reasoning is not logical. Daniel is pointing to a time period that commences while the king of the north is coming to his end and only ends when Christ appears. This period is marked by national trouble on a scale this world has never seen before. Daniel only calls it "A time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation." But Revelation gives us more detail about the events that will occur during this period in chapters 13, 16, and 17. Sister White gives us even more detail by defining the time of national trouble, the

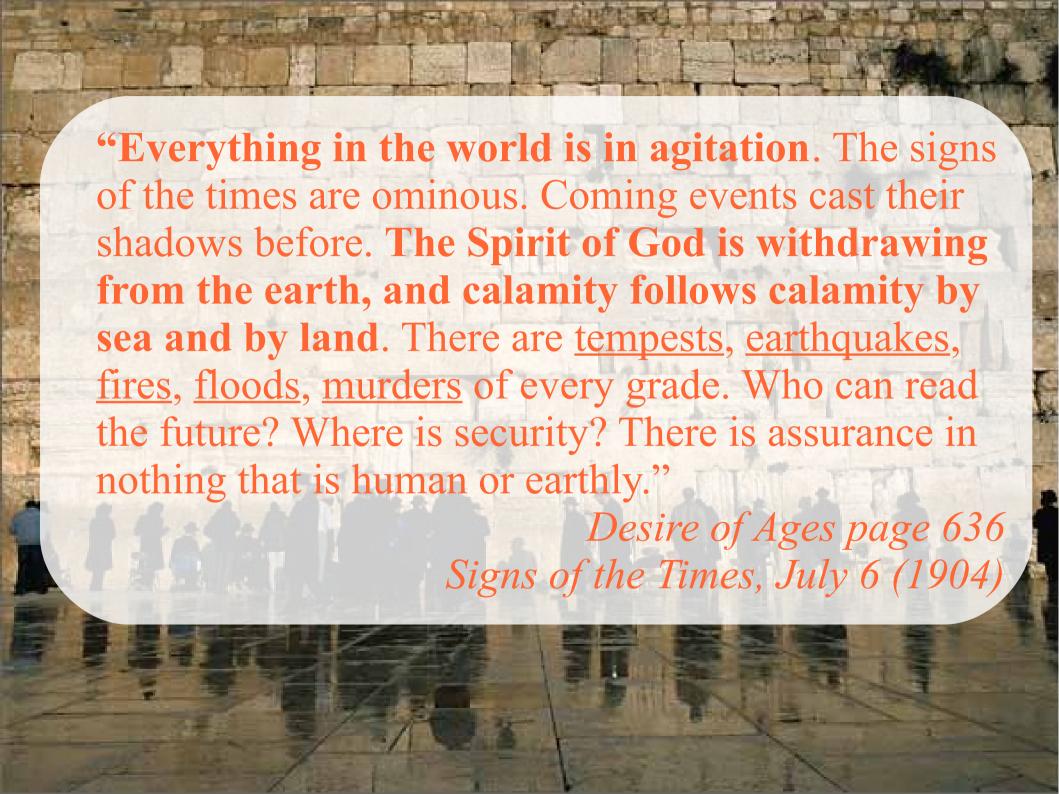
seven last plagues,
And the time of
Jacob's trouble, all
of which are covered
very briefly by the
angel with the words.
A time of trouble
such as never was
since there was a
nation." Daniel 12:1.

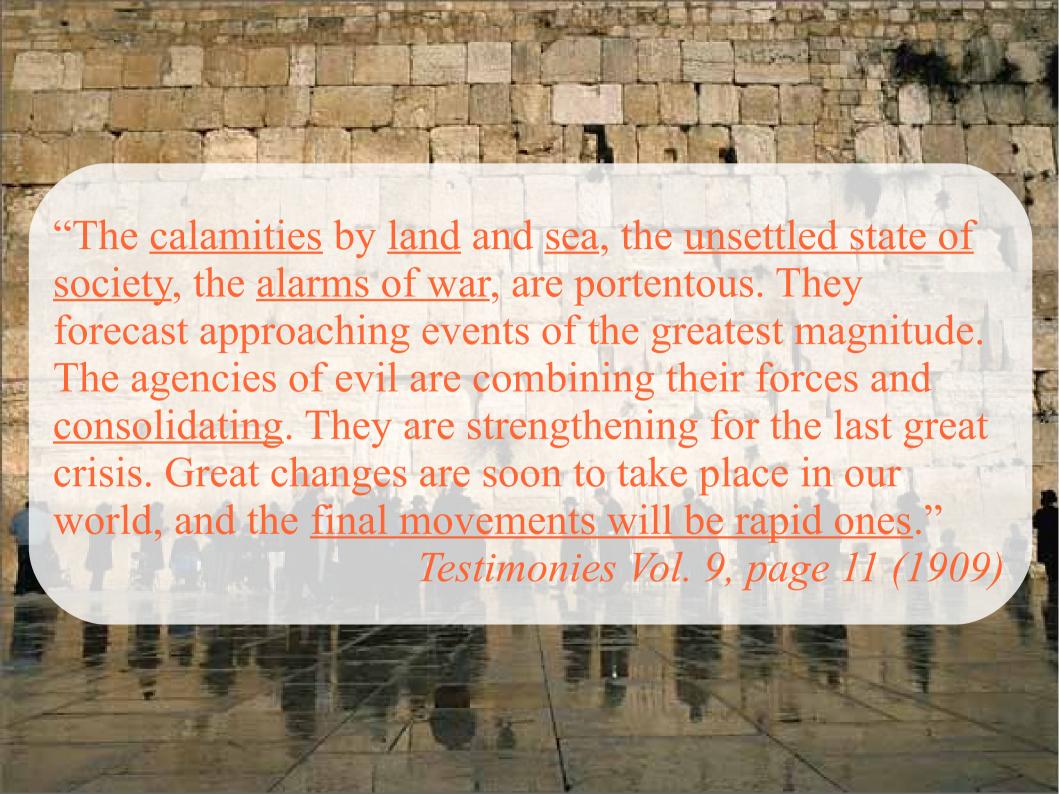


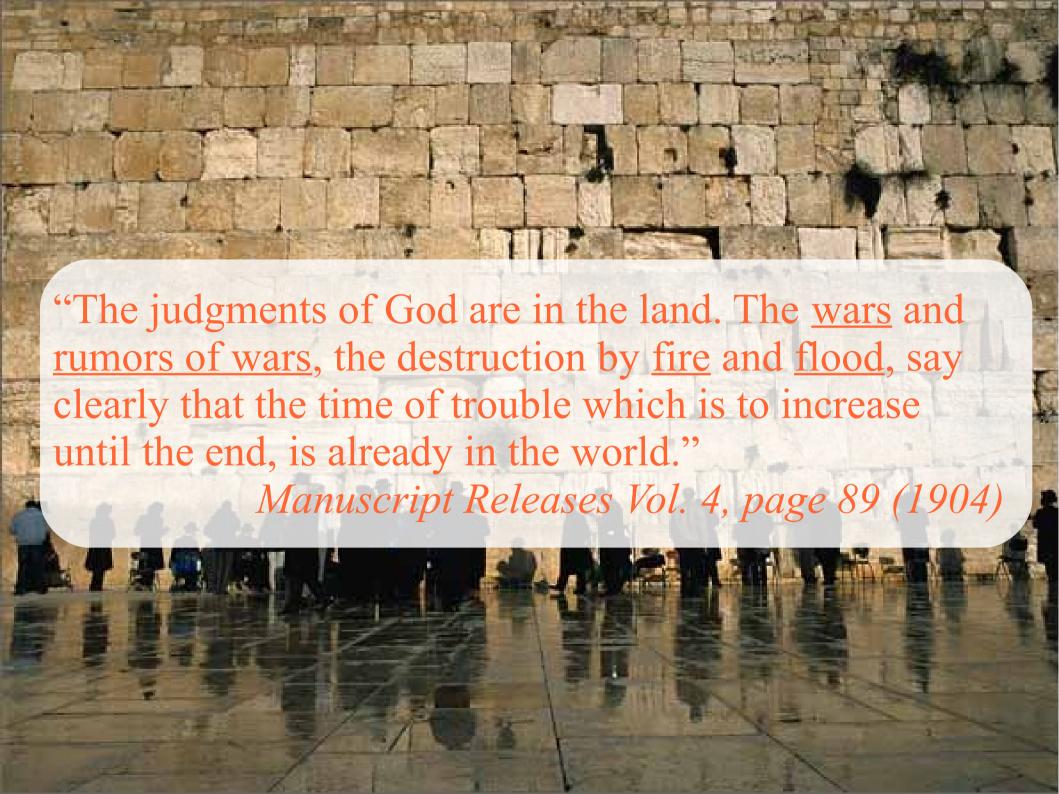


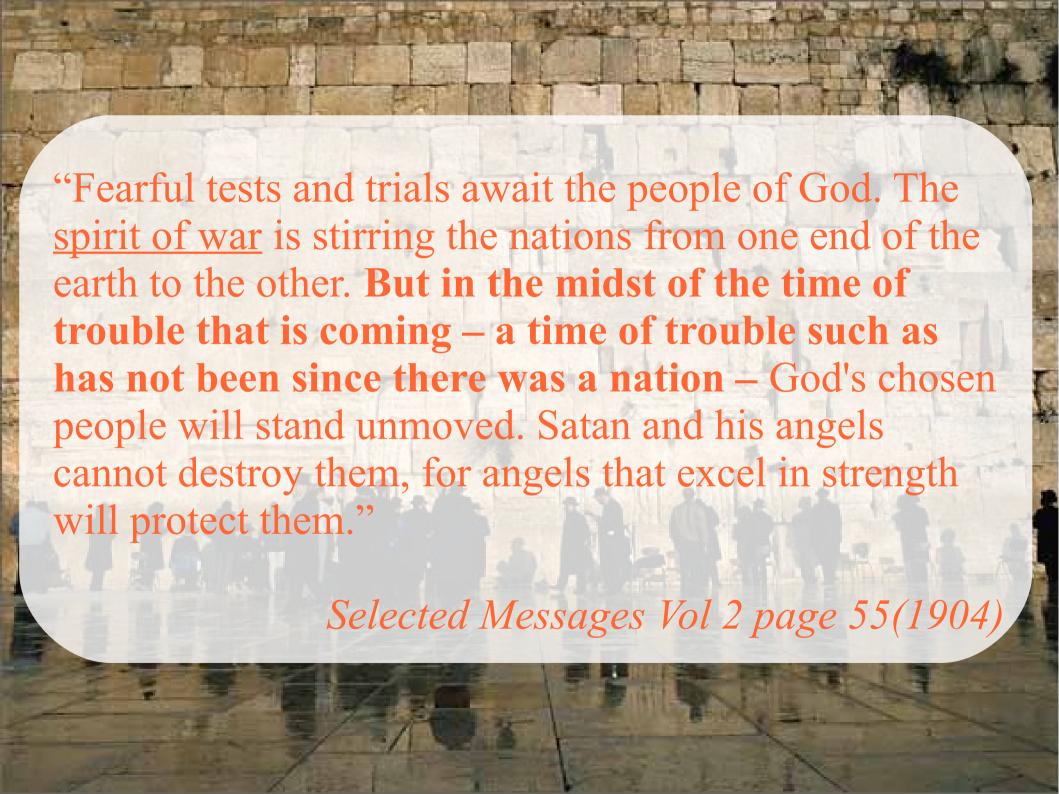




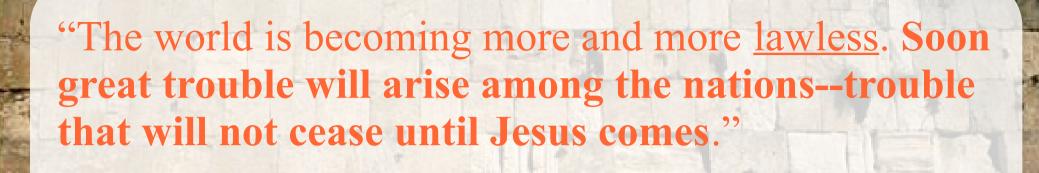








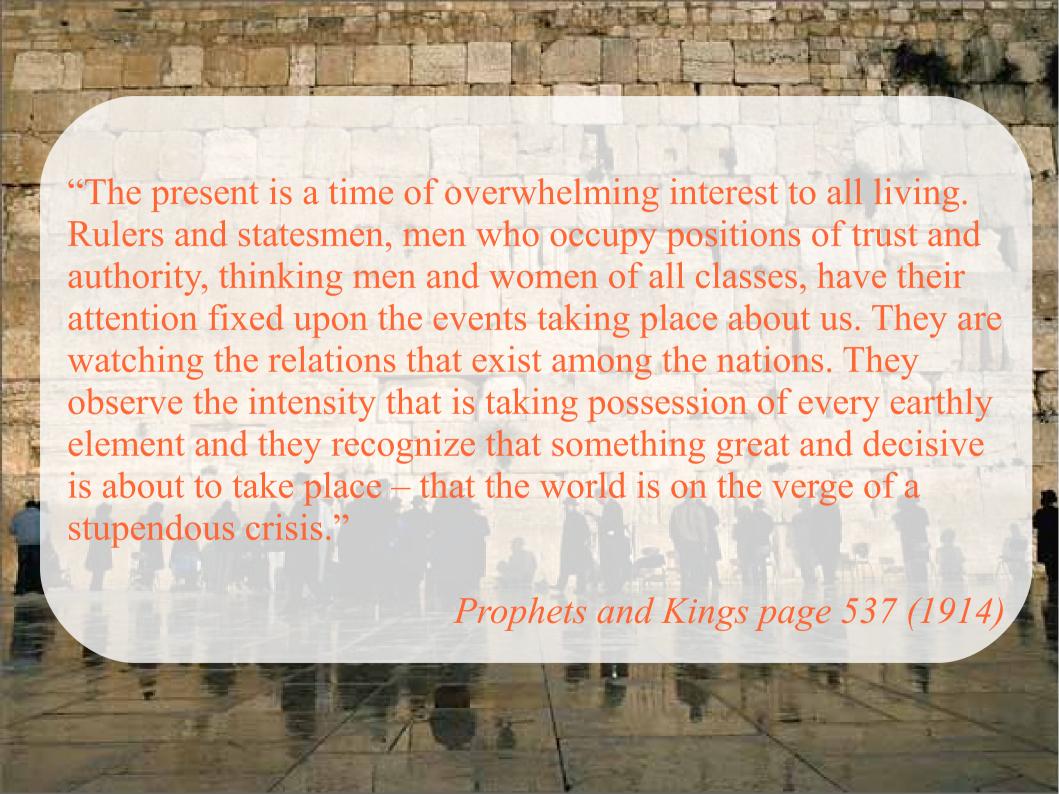


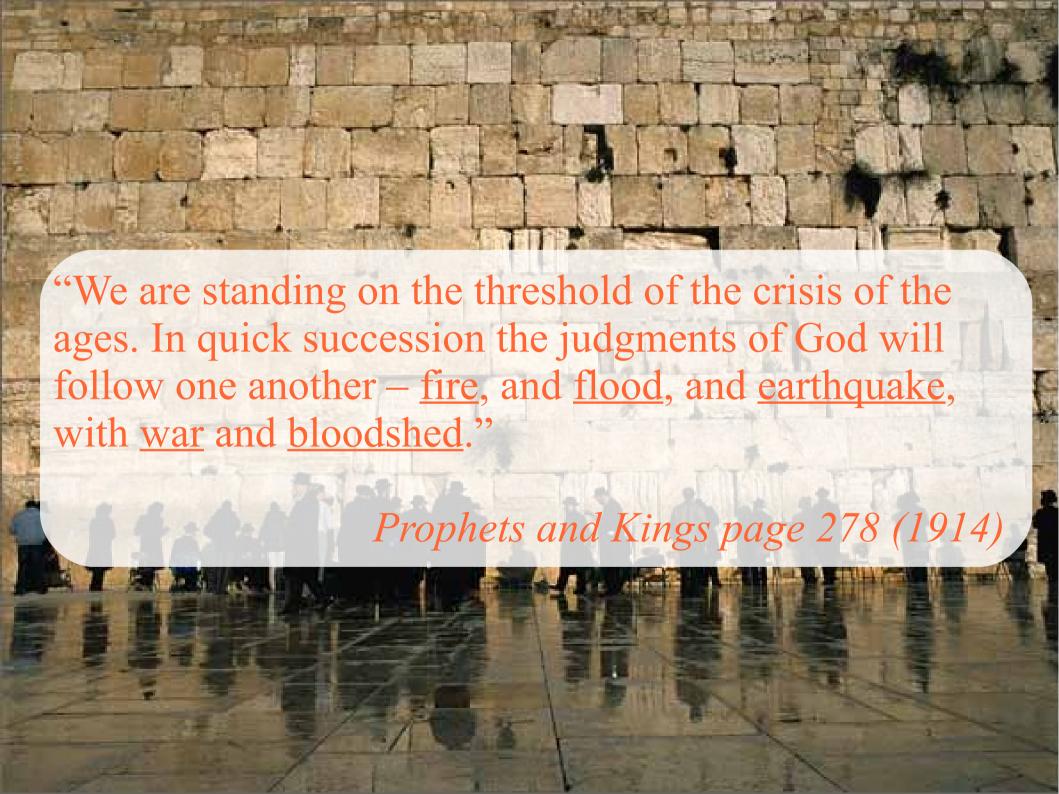


Review and Herald Feb. 11 (1904)

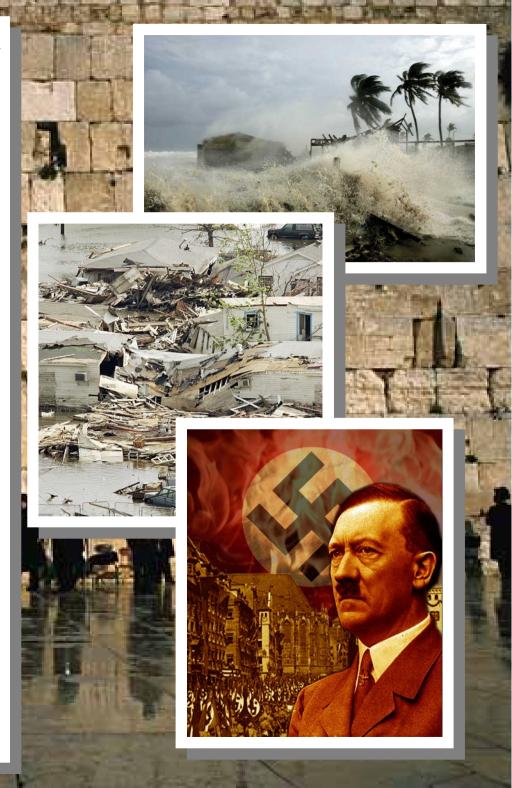


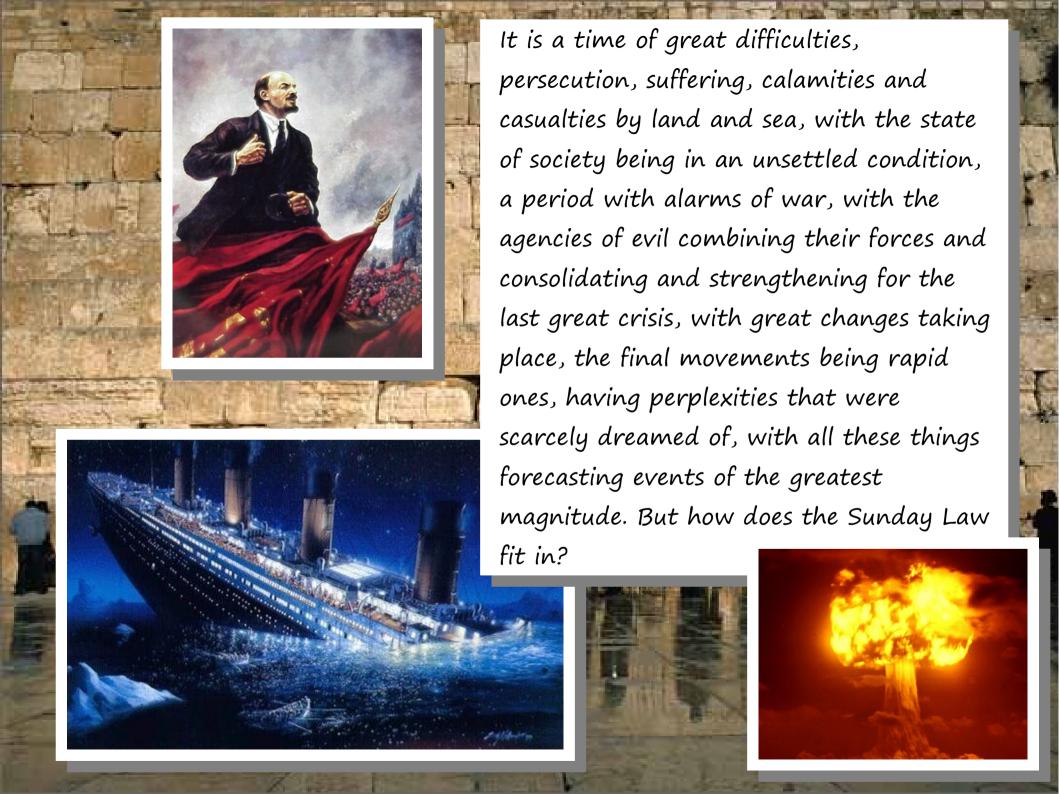
Remember the words of the historian in reference to the end of World War 1? "The war to end all wars was ended by the peace treaty that ended all peace." Seems to fit very well with this quote doesn't it?

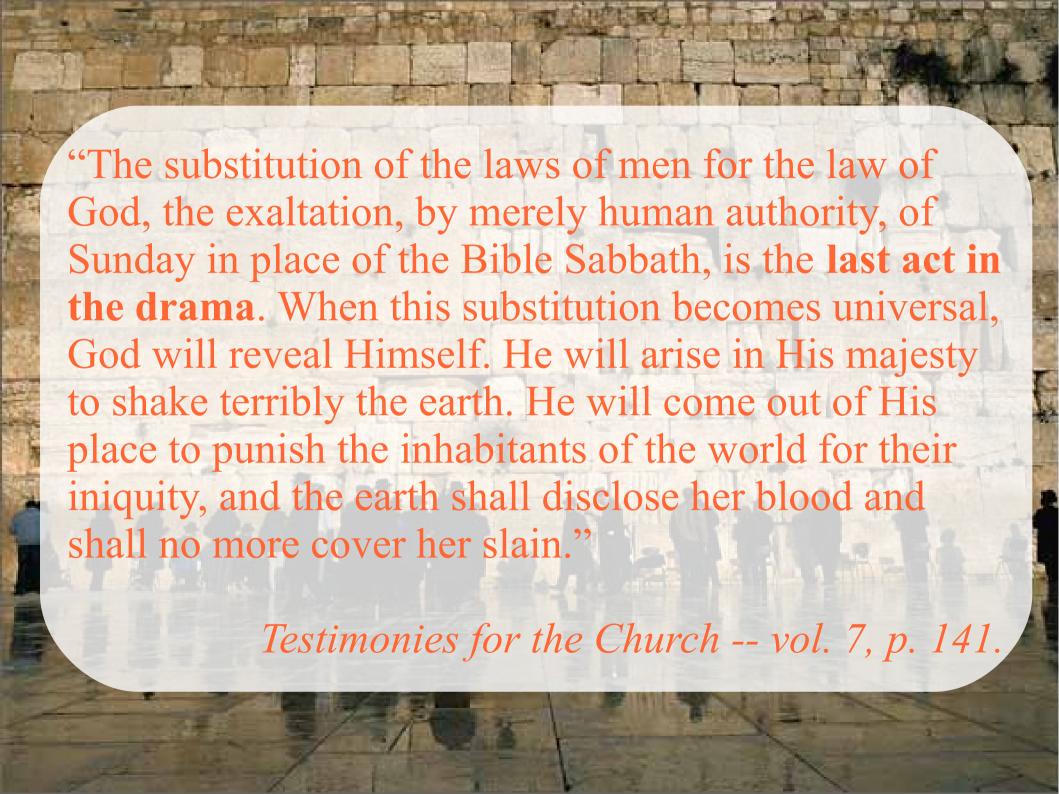


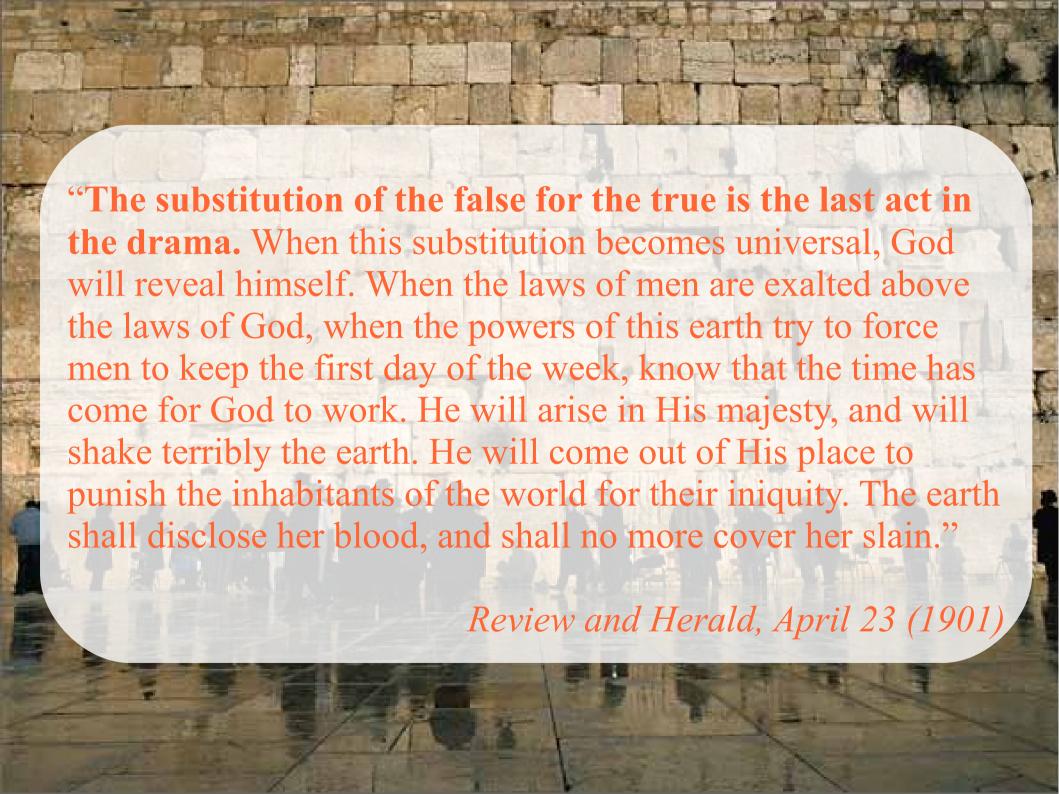


What does the Time of Trouble consist of? Not just the enforcement of Sunday sacredness (the Mark of the Beast). It consists of nations getting angry, lawlessness, wars and rumors of wars, destruction by fire and flood, everything in the world being in a state of agitation, the Spirit of God withdrawing from the earth, calamity following calamity by sea and by land, tempests, hurricanes, tornadoes, cloudbursts, earthquakes, fires, floods, murders of every grade, insecurity and lack of assurance in anything human or earthly, the world being stirred with the spirit of war, the spirit of war stirring the nations from one end of earth to the other, a period of stormy times for God's people, a time of trial, riots, accidents, murders, robberies where Human life is no longer safe unless under the protection of God.

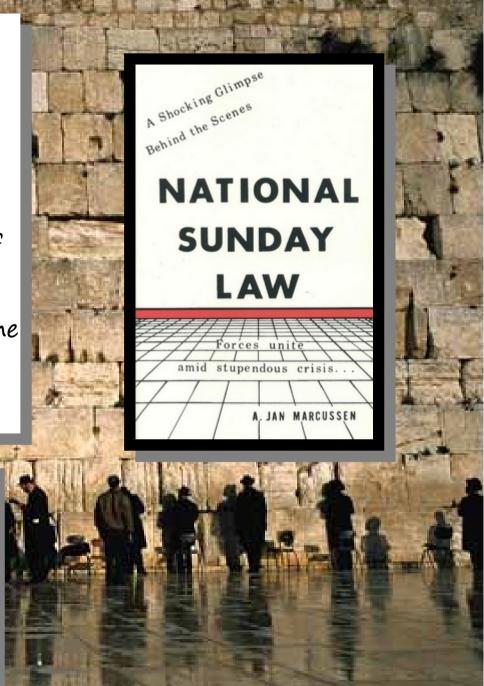






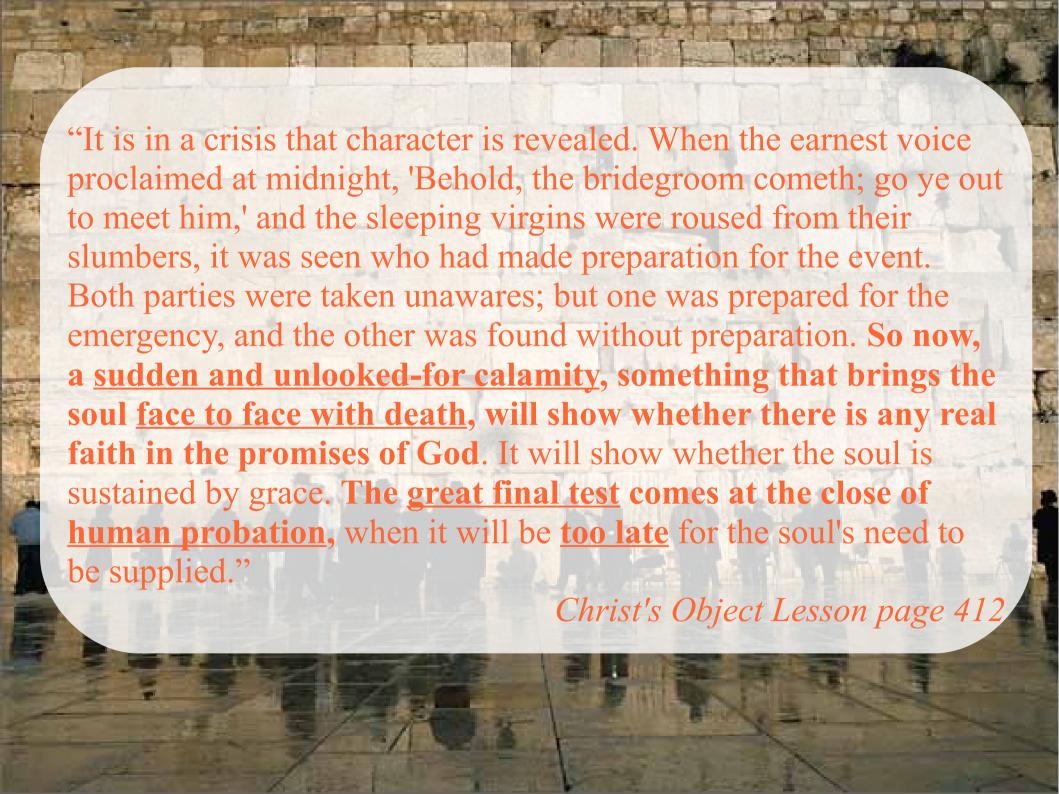


If the Sunday law is the last act of the drama, occurring just prior to the close of probation and the pouring out of the plagues, and the time of trouble begins before the close of probation, how can the Sunday law be the beginning of the time of trouble? Many are waiting for the Sunday law to get ready because they think that the time of trouble is a future event. This thinking is a fatal mistake.







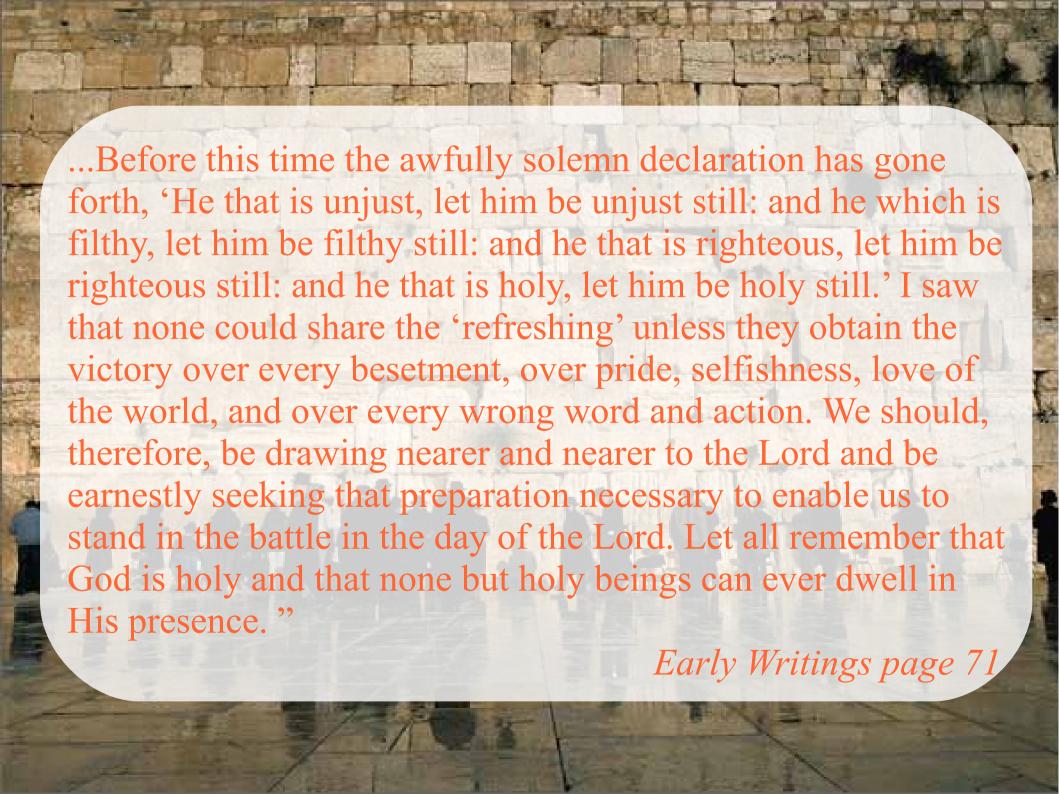


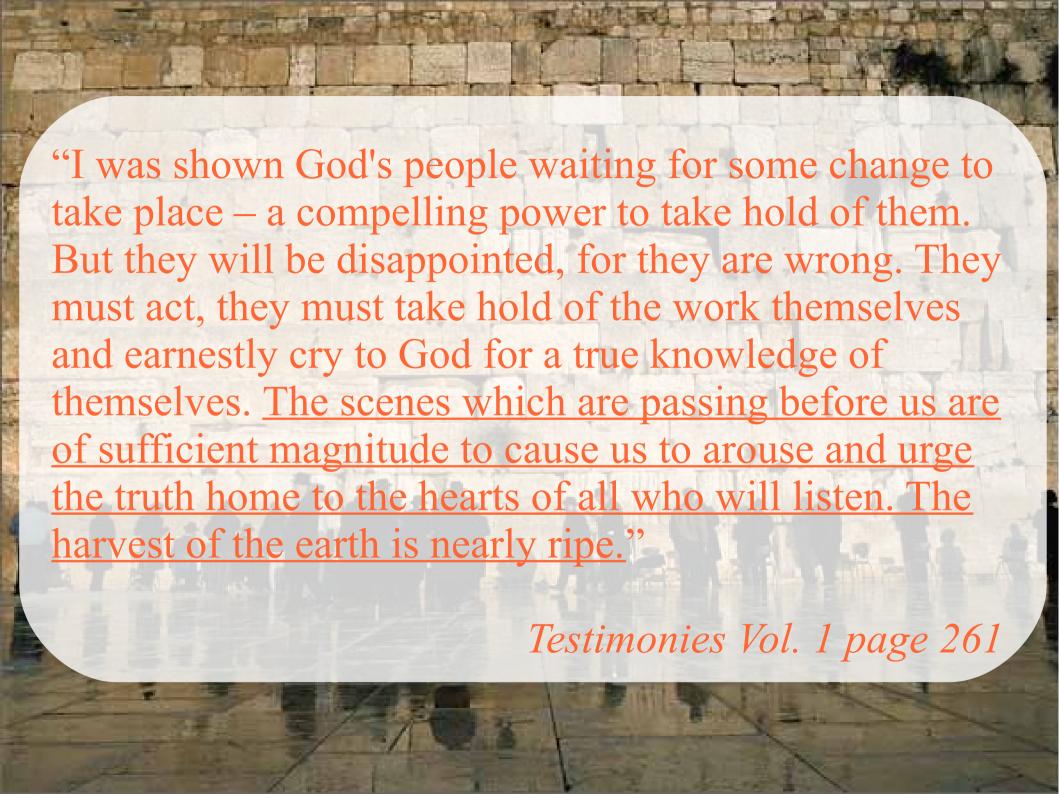
The calamity is sudden and unlooked for. This is not the Sunday law, for it is expected and looked forward to by Adventists as the time they think they will receive the latter rain and be able to get ready. But the Sunday law is the great final test, at which time all will be decided, there will be no time then to get ready. The preceding calamity, the crisis sudden and unlooked for is the "time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation" that precedes the Sunday law. This is a calamity no one expected to come so early and for which little preparation was made. This is the

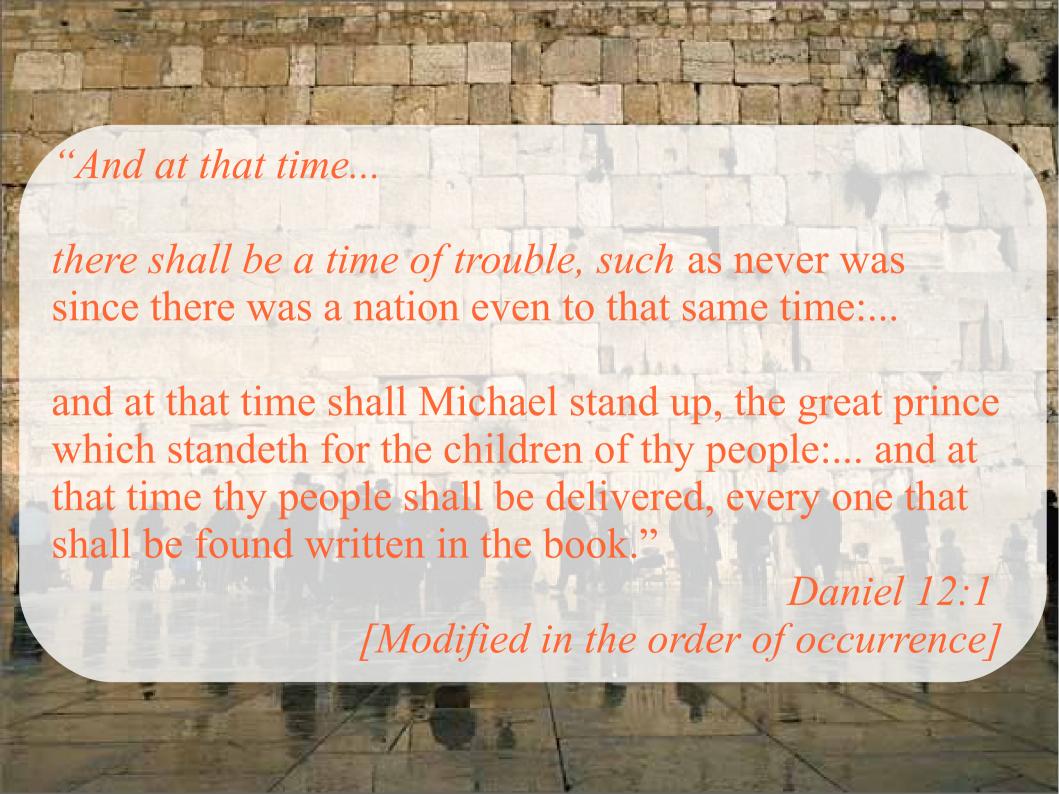
calamity that we call the 20th century, that historians call the greatest humanitarian disaster in the history of mankind. Just when the world thought they were on the verge of the millennium of temporal peace, the world plunged into the worst destruction ever seen in history.

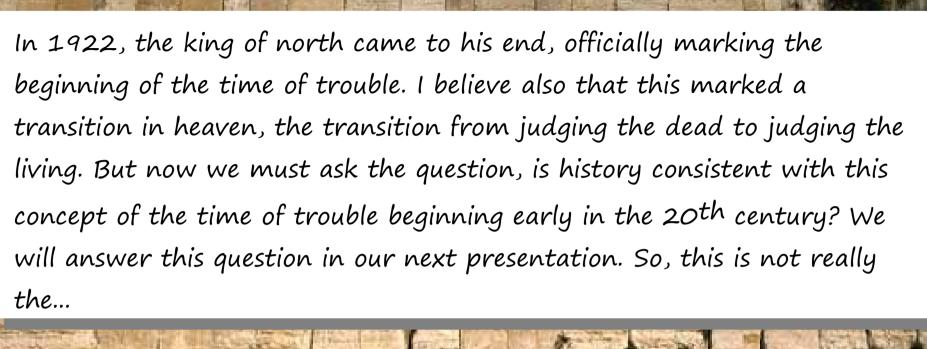


"I saw that many were neglecting the preparation so needful and were looking to the time of 'refreshing' and the 'latter rain' to fit them to stand in the day of the Lord and to live in His sight. Oh, how many I saw in the time of trouble without a shelter! They had neglected the needful preparation; therefore they could not receive the refreshing that all must have to fit them to live in the sight of a holy God. Those who refuse to be hewed by the prophets and fail to purify their souls in obeying the whole truth, and who are willing to believe that their condition is far better than it really is, will come up to the time of the falling of the plagues, and then see that they needed to be hewed and squared for the building. But there will be no time then to do it and no Mediator to plead their cause before the Father...











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