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# Christian Missions



CONVERTED INDIAN'S GIFTS

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## The Jubilee Year of Our Missions

As we take up the study of these lessons, we enter upon a notable year in our history. Ere the year closes, we shall have passed the fiftieth year of missionary history in connection with our denominational endeavor. It was on September 14, 1874, that Elder J. N. Andrews sailed out of Boston harbor with his face turned toward Europe. He thus became our first foreign missionary, and this event marked the beginning of all that has followed in connection with our efforts to carry this message to all the world.

These have been years of wonderful events as they relate to the opening providences of God. Beginning with that single representative, our efforts in behalf of the world, including the millions of benighted heathen, have grown until there is never a day passes but that we have outgoing missionaries traveling on the high seas to take their places in the front line of battle. We have crossed all the navigable oceans, and thrown our lines of advance across continents, leaping over geographical boundaries and obliterating national distinctions, until our work is being conducted in one hundred and seventy different languages.

Fifty years ago it was a matter of faith as the brethren laid hold of the prophecies relating to a finished work, but now it is a matter of fact. Achievement upon achievement under the leadership of God has brought us within reach of a quickly finished task. Fifty years ago the cause was unknown, but now its flag is unfurled in almost every port into which ships sail.

These fifty years have been years of great blessing, and it is hoped that the lessons which deal in such a practical way with the individual relationship to the great mission problem confronting us as a people will evoke from every heart the kind of gratitude that will lead us all to participate in a deeper consecration to the unfinished work. It will take all there is of every loyal Seventh-day Adventist to bring to a successful conclusion the task so nobly begun. Personal service, means, and every other heavenly gift must be laid on the altar for service.

# CHRISTIAN MISSIONS

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## Lesson 1—Christ, the Founder of Missions

JANUARY 5, 1924

### Daily Study Suggestions

1. Study Questions 1-4. Relate the points in the questions, supplying details, as you would tell a story. Memorize Rom. 5: 12.
2. What points are developed in the first four questions? Study Questions 5-9. What three things did our first parents lose, as stated in Note 1? By what three experiences in the life of Christ are we assured of the restoration of that which was lost? Note 1. What two comparisons are set forth in Note 2? Memorize Luke 19: 10.
3. Relate the story of the lesson as told in Questions 1-9. Study Questions 10-12. What is meant by the "law of heredity," mentioned in Note 3? Describe Paul's manner of labor as related in 1 Cor. 9: 19-22; Note 3. What is the practical thought in Note 4?
4. Relate the lesson in story form through Questions 1-12. Study Questions 13-15. What great comfort is set forth in the first paragraph of Note 5? Name three important points in the second paragraph of Note 5. Review the memory texts.
5. Repeat the story of the lesson from the beginning as far as Question 15. Study Questions 16-18. What individual obligation is laid upon each one? Note 6. What practical thought is given in Note 7? Review the memory texts.
6. Review the first half of the lesson, giving Bible answers, without referring to the texts, if possible. What points are emphasized in Notes 1 and 2?
7. Review the last half of the lesson, answering the questions from memory, as nearly as possible in the words of the scriptures. What points are emphasized in Notes 3-7? Review the memory texts.

### Questions

1. Under what burden does all creation groan? Rom. 8: 22; 1 John 5: 19.
2. To what does the whole creation look forward? Rom. 8: 23.
3. What is said of the moral condition of the world? Rom. 3: 10-18.
4. What came upon the race as a result of the sin of our first parents? Rom. 5: 12.
5. How has man's lost condition always appealed to God? Eze. 33: 11.
6. For what purpose did the Son of God become the Son of man? Luke 19: 10. Note 1.
7. What wonderful exchange of riches was made when He became the Son of man? 2 Cor. 8: 9.
8. What transfer was thereby provided for our transgressions and sorrows? Isa. 53: 4, 5.
9. What divine attribute prompted the Son of God to make this exchange? Rom. 5: 6-8. Note 2

10. In what way did Christ identify Himself with humanity? John 1: 14; Heb. 2: 16, 17. Note 3.
11. What should every follower of Christ seek to comprehend? Eph. 3: 17-19. Note 4.
12. How did the instruction given by Jesus differ from that of other educators of His time? Matt. 7: 28, 29; John 7: 46.
13. Through His teachings, what did Jesus actually impart? John 6: 51, 63.
14. What did Jesus associate with teaching and preaching in His work? Matt. 4: 23, 24.
15. In so doing, what scripture did He fulfill? Matt. 8: 16, 17. Note 5.
16. Before Jesus separated from His disciples, what responsibility did He lay upon them? Mark 16: 15. Note 6.
17. What signs would witness to their ministry? Verses 17, 18.
18. In choosing disciples, what is Christ's great object? John 15: 16. Note 7.

### Notes

1. By their transgression, our first parents lost for themselves and their posterity the divine image, forfeited their right to eternal life, and surrendered their charter to the rulership of this world. The great Missionary came to restore everything that had been lost through apostasy; and His victorious life, death, and resurrection insured the complete success of the glorious enterprise.

2. Those exceedingly rare instances in which an individual dies for his friend, constitute the highest expression of human love and devotion. To surrender one's life for an enemy, is divine. "Such love is without a parallel. Children of the heavenly King! Precious promise! Theme for the most profound meditation! The matchless love of God for a world that did not love Him! The thought has a subduing power upon the soul, and brings the mind into captivity to the will of God. The more we study the divine character in the light of the cross, the more we see mercy, tenderness, and forgiveness blended with equity and justice, and the more clearly we discern innumerable evidences of a love that is infinite, and a tender pity surpassing a mother's yearning sympathy for her wayward child."—"*Steps to Christ*," pp. 17, 18.

3. While in this world, He took not upon Him "holy flesh," but "sinful flesh." Among the ancestors of Christ as given in the genealogies of Matthew and Luke were men and women notorious for their wickedness and dissolute lives. "Jesus accepted humanity when the race had been weakened by four thousand years of sin. Like every child of Adam He accepted

the results of the working of the great law of heredity. What these results were is shown in the history of His earthly ancestors. He came with such a heredity to share our sorrows and temptations, and to give us the example of a sinless life."—*The Desire of Ages*, p. 48. He thus became one with the people, and on this level worked out human salvation.

Note also Paul's manner of labor for the various classes. 1 Cor. 9: 19-22.

4. "By beholding we become changed;" by viewing the portrait of Jesus as revealed in the Word, we become "like Him" in thinking, in working, in doing; by meditation upon His incomparable sacrifice, we too are impelled to give our lives in unselfish ministry. But the complete unfolding of that love will be reserved as the theme and delight of the saved throughout eternity.

5. "Christ feels the woes of every sufferer. When evil spirits rend a human frame, Christ feels the curse. When fever is burning up the life current, He feels the agony. And He is just as willing to heal the sick now, as when He was personally on earth."—*Id.*, p. 823.

"While as a member of the human family He was mortal, as God He was the fountain of life for the world. He could have withstood the advances of death, and refused to come under its dominion; but voluntarily He laid down His life, that He might bring life and immortality to light. He bore the sin of the world, endured its curse, yielded up His life as a sacrifice, that men might not eternally die."—*Id.*, pp. 483, 484.

6. "The Saviour's commission to the disciples included all the believers. It includes all believers in Christ to the end of time. It is a fatal mistake to suppose that the work of saving souls depends alone on the ordained minister. All to whom the heavenly inspiration has come, are put in trust with the gospel. All who receive the life of Christ are ordained to work for the salvation of their fellow men."—*Id.*, p. 822.

7. "The Saviour does not bid the disciples labor to bear fruit. He tells them to abide in Him. . . . The life of Christ in you produces the same fruits as in Him. Living in Christ, adhering to Christ, supported by Christ, drawing nourishment from Christ, you bear fruit after the similitude of Christ."—*Id.*, p. 677.

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The Thirteenth Sabbath overflow will go to India in addition to the appropriation voted to that field. Shall we not have a large overflow? India needs it.

## Lesson 2—The Gospel Proclaimed in Old Testament Times

JANUARY 12, 1924

### Daily Study Suggestions

1. Study Questions 1-4. Read Note 1, then give the thought in your own words. What dangerous doctrine is taught by certain professedly Christian teachers? Note 2. What relation exists between this false doctrine and the subject of foreign missions? Memorize Acts 4: 12.
2. What points are developed in the first four questions? Study Questions 5-8. What is the significance of the promise in Gen. 3: 15? Note 3. What light is given on 1 Peter 3: 19, 20? Note 4. Review the memory text.
3. Tell the story of the lesson as set forth in Questions 1-8. Study Questions 9-12. Describe the ceremony which proved to Abraham that the Lord had entered into a covenant with him. Note 5. Memorize the promise God made to Abraham. Gen. 12: 2, 3.
4. Relate the story of Abraham as told in this lesson in Questions 7-12. Study Questions 13-15. What worthy example is given us in Note 6? Review the memory texts.
5. Read the story of Abraham's supreme trial. Gen. 22: 1-14. Study Questions 16-18. What points are emphasized in Note 7? Memorize Gal. 3: 29. Review the memory texts.
6. Review the first half of the lesson, giving Bible answers, without referring to the texts, if possible. What points are emphasized in Notes 1-4? Review the memory texts.
7. Relate the history of Abraham in story form as told in Questions 10-18. Review the questions, without reference to texts, if possible. What points are emphasized in Notes 5-7?

### Questions

1. When did Christ become the Saviour of men? Rev. 13: 8. Note 1.
2. Who was the actual leader in Israel's journeyings? 1 Cor. 10: 1-4.
3. What relation did Christ anciently sustain to His people? Isa. 63: 8, 9.
4. Through whom only are sinners saved in all ages? Acts 4: 12; Heb. 7: 25. Note 2.
5. When our first parents sinned, what significant promise was given them? Gen. 3: 15. Note 3.
6. What was the nature of the religious instruction given just prior to the Flood? 2 Peter 2: 5; 1 Peter 3: 18-20. Note 4.
7. What message was preached to Abraham? Gal. 3: 8.
8. What did the Lord say this gospel message would do for Abraham? What will it do for the world, if received by faith? Gen. 12: 1-3.
9. To what did Abraham look forward? John 8: 56.
10. How was Abraham's faith further strengthened? Gen. 15: 6-12, 17. Note 5.

11. To what kind of life did Abraham's faith in Christ lead him? Heb. 11: 8, 9.
12. How did Abraham witness to the power of the gospel in his own household? Gen. 18: 19.
13. How did he testify for Christ before his heathen neighbors? Gen. 12: 7, 8; 13: 4. Note 6.
14. How did he plead for the saving of a doomed city? Gen. 18: 23-33.
15. In the face of great disappointment, what was Abraham's attitude? Rom. 4: 20, 21.
16. What hope made him victor in the supreme crisis of his life? Heb. 11: 17-19. Note 7.
17. What in the experience of Abraham made possible the promise that he should be the heir of the world? Rom. 4: 3, 13, 22-24.
18. How may we share in that inheritance? Gal. 3: 29.

### Notes

1. "The plan for our redemption was not an afterthought, a plan formulated after the fall of Adam. It was a revelation of 'the mystery which hath been kept in silence through times eternal.' It was an unfolding of the principles that from eternal ages have been the foundation of God's throne. From the beginning, God and Christ knew of the apostasy of Satan, and of the fall of man through the deceptive power of the apostate. God did not ordain that sin should exist, but He foresaw its existence, and made provision to meet the terrible emergency."—*The Desire of Ages*, p. 22.

2. What a contrast to this is presented by the teachings of popular theology! In numerous theological seminaries, it is taught that man is his own savior; that within each of us there is a spark of divinity, which, if discovered and fanned into a living flame, will bring to the individual everything that is desirable. Through this new pantheism, Satan is still saying, "Ye shall be as God." Gen. 3: 5, Revised Version. Note how this destroys the grand missionary incentive; for with a conception that man is inherently divine, why should we hazard our lives and sacrifice our means to save the heathen?

3. "Since the announcement to the serpent in Eden, 'I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed,' Satan had known that he did not hold absolute sway over the world. There was seen in men the working of a power that withstood his dominion."—*Id.*, p. 115. This promise to Adam and Eve contained the entire plan for man's restoration.

4. Noah, being a "preacher of righteousness," certainly presented to his hearers the only standard recognized by the

Scriptures; namely, righteousness through faith in Christ. Since the record also states that Christ, through the Spirit, preached, or testified, "in the days of Noah, while the ark was a preparing," it is evident that this was none other than the preaching of the gospel, and that the "spirits in prison" were men and women groaning under the bondage of sin, and needing a Saviour to set them free. Compare Rom. 11: 32, margin.

5. "The Lord condescended to enter into a covenant with His servant, employing such forms as were customary among men for the ratification of a solemn engagement. By divine direction, Abraham sacrificed a heifer, a she-goat, and a ram, each three years old, dividing the bodies, and laying the pieces a little distance apart. . . . The plan of redemption was here opened to him, in the death of Christ, the great sacrifice, and His coming in glory. Abraham saw also the earth restored to its Eden beauty, to be given him for an everlasting possession, as the final and complete fulfillment of the promise.

"As a pledge of this covenant of God with men, a smoking furnace and a burning lamp, symbols of the divine presence, passed between the severed victims, totally consuming them."—*"Patriarchs and Prophets," p. 137.*

6. "Abraham, 'the friend of God,' set us a worthy example. His was a life of prayer. Wherever he pitched his tent, close beside it was set up his altar, calling all within his encampment to the morning and the evening sacrifice. When his tent was removed, the altar remained. In following years, there were those among the roving Canaanites who received instruction from Abraham; and whenever one of these came to that altar, he knew who had been there before him; and when he had pitched his tent, he repaired the altar, and there worshiped the living God."—*Id., p. 128.*

7. "The ram offered in the place of Isaac represented the Son of God, who was to be sacrificed in our stead. . . . When the command was given to Abraham to offer up his son, the interest of all heavenly beings was enlisted. With intense earnestness they watched each step in the fulfillment of this command. When to Isaac's question, 'Where is the lamb for a burnt offering?' Abraham made answer, 'God will provide Himself a lamb;' and when the father's hand was stayed as he was about to slay his son, and the ram which God had provided was offered in the place of Isaac,—then light was shed upon the mystery of redemption, and even the angels understood more clearly the wonderful provision that God had made for man's salvation."—*Id., pp. 154, 155.*

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Have you formed the daily study habit?



# Lesson 3—Israel's Missionary Opportunities

JANUARY 19, 1924

## Daily Study Suggestions

1. Study Questions 1-4. What information is given in Note 1 concerning God's purpose and the means used to carry it out? What parallel is suggested in Note 2 between the experiences and duty of ancient and modern Israel?
2. Study Questions 5-8. Study the maps in the back of your Bible, locating the places mentioned in Note 3. Study the possibilities suggested in Note 4. Memorize Isa. 49: 6.
3. What are the principal points set forth in Questions 1-8? Study Questions 9-12. What is stated in Note 5 concerning mission work? Review the memory text.
4. Review the plan of God for His people in the days of Israel as set forth in Questions 1-12. Study Questions 13-15. Study Note 6 until you can state the facts in your own words. Review the map study previously suggested. Review the memory text.
5. Study Questions 16-19. What fearful results came because of the failure of Israel to carry out God's plan? Note 7.
6. Review the first half of the lesson. State the essential points in Notes 1-4 in their relation to the lesson. Review the memory text.
7. Review the last half of the lesson. State the substance of Notes 5 and 6 as you come to them in the study. Review the memory text.

## Questions

1. What did God design to accomplish through Abraham and his seed? Gen. 12: 1-3; 18: 18. Note 1.
2. In what language was the same plan revealed to Isaac? Gen. 26: 2-4.
3. What fitting invitation was extended to Hobab, the Midianite? Num. 10: 29, 32. Note 2.
4. How did God design that other nations and peoples should regard Israel? Zech. 8: 22, 23.
5. In what strategic geographical location was Israel placed? Isa. 19: 23, 24. Note 3.
6. How should association with Israel have benefited the nations of antiquity? Verses 24, 25. Note 4.
7. Over what radius was the true light to penetrate? Isa. 49: 6.
8. How would this influence affect kings and princes? Verse 7.
9. What splendid ingathering from the Gentiles was predicted? Verses 22, 23. Note 5.
10. What was to be Israel's spiritual standing among the nations? Mal. 3: 12. Compare Zech. 2: 8.
11. What would the peoples of earth clearly recognize? Deut. 28: 10.
12. Who was among the first to respond to the spiritual influence of Israel? Joshua 2: 1, 8-11; 6: 25. Compare Heb. 11: 31.

13. What did the influence of a godly family do for Ruth, the Moabitess? Ruth 1: 16, 17. Note 6.
14. What great missionary opportunity came to King Solomon? With what result? 1 Kings 10: 1, 6-9.
15. In the days of Elisha, what wonderful opportunity was presented for sending the message of truth to the court of Syria? 2 Kings 5: 1-3, 8, 15.
16. Who failed to appreciate this opportunity? How was the purpose of God at last accomplished? Verses 7, 10-17.
17. Because of the failure of Israel to improve their opportunities, how was their own worship later corrupted? 2 Kings 16: 10-12; 2 Chron. 28: 22, 23. Note 7.
18. What were the fruits of Jonah's missionary labors in Nineveh? Jonah 3.
19. How should we regard these ancient experiences? 1 Cor. 10: 11; Rom. 15: 4.

### Notes

1. "Through the Jewish nation it was God's purpose to impart rich blessings to all peoples. Through Israel the way was to be prepared for the diffusion of His light to the whole world. The nations of the world, through following corrupt practices, had lost the knowledge of God. Yet in His mercy God did not blot them out of existence. He purposed to give them opportunity for becoming acquainted with Him through His church. . . . It was for the accomplishment of this purpose that God called Abraham out from his idolatrous kindred, and bade him dwell in the land of Canaan."—*Christ's Object Lessons*, p. 286.

2. To give the invitation, "Come," has ever been the great business of Christ and His followers. We are still "journeying"; soon the heavenly Canaan will be reached; "the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel;" and by every available means, the "good tidings" are to be proclaimed in every land. "Christ will perform wonderful miracles if men will but do their God-given part. In human hearts to-day as great a transformation may be wrought as has ever been wrought in generations past. John Bunyan was redeemed from profanity and reveling, John Newton from slave-dealing, to proclaim an uplifted Saviour. A Bunyan and a Newton may be redeemed from among men to-day."—*Id.*, p. 236.

3. The two principal centers of ancient civilization were the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris on the one hand, the home of the Chaldean, Assyrian, and Babylonian monarchies; on the other hand, the Nile valley, the seat of Egyptian greatness. A glance at the map shows the land of Palestine to be situated between these two centers, along the greatest inter-

national highway of antiquity. Here God placed Israel to be the world's light-bearer.

4. Had Israel lived up to their high privileges, many believers would have been raised up to the praise of Jehovah in Egypt, Assyria, and other lands.

5. "These prophecies of a great spiritual awakening in a time of gross darkness, are to-day meeting fulfillment in the advancing lines of mission stations that are reaching out into the benighted regions of earth. The groups of missionaries in heathen lands have been likened by the prophet to ensigns set up for the guidance of those who are looking for the light of truth."—*"Prophets and Kings," pp. 375, 376.*

6. Ruth was in the direct line of descent from Abraham to David and Christ. Matt. 1:5. The fact that the house of David was chosen from a line in which were at least two streams of alien blood, should have been a great object lesson to the Israelites, leading them away from their national and religious exclusiveness, and teaching them that "in every nation he that feareth Him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with Him." Acts 10:35. What an incentive, too, it should have been for the Jews to seek other jewels from among the heathen!

7. As Israel failed to send abroad the gospel that saves, heathenism itself turned upon the chosen people and threatened to engulf them. For all this, "the Lord brought Judah low" because of continued transgression. In this time of chastisement, Ahaz, instead of repenting, trespassed 'yet more against the Lord: . . . for he sacrificed unto the gods of Damascus.' 'Because the gods of the kings of Syria help them,' he said, 'therefore will I sacrifice to them, that they may help me.'

"As the apostate king neared the end of his reign, he caused the doors of the temple to be closed. The sacred services were interrupted. No longer were the candlesticks kept burning before the altar. No longer were offerings made for the sins of the people. No longer did sweet incense ascend on high at the time of the morning and the evening sacrifice. Deserting the courts of the house of God, and locking fast its doors, the inhabitants of the godless city boldly set up altars for the worship of heathen deities on the street corners throughout Jerusalem. Heathenism had seemingly triumphed; the powers of darkness had well-nigh prevailed."—*Id., p. 330.*

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"It is impossible to estimate the good results of one hour or even half an hour each day devoted in a cheerful, social manner to the word of God."—*Mrs. E. G. White, in "Testimonies on Sabbath School Work."*

## Lesson 4—Israel's Missionary Opportunities and Failures

JANUARY 26, 1924

### Daily Study Suggestions

1. Study Questions 1-4. What point is especially emphasized in Note 1? What practical lesson is set forth in Note 2?
2. Review the opportunity of Hezekiah, and his failure to improve it wisely. Study Questions 5-9. What additional thoughts are brought out in Note 3, first paragraph? How is our individual responsibility set forth in the second paragraph of Note 3? In studying Note 4, locate the places on the map. Give the substance of Note 5, in your own words.
3. What points are brought out in Questions 1-9? Study Questions 10-12. Tell the marvelous story of how the Lord moves to fulfill prophecy. Note 6.
4. Summarize the points of the lesson studied thus far. Note the number of experiences cited of Bible characters. Study Questions 13-15. Memorize Matt. 23: 37, 38.
5. Study Questions 16-20. What fearful result followed misplaced Jewish zeal? Note 7. Give the substance of Note 8 in your own words. Review the memory text.
6. Review the first half of the lesson, relating the various incidents from memory, if possible. In their proper connection, state the points emphasized in Notes 1-5. Review the memory text.
7. Review the last half of the lesson, answering the questions from memory as nearly as possible. In the proper connection, give the substance of Notes 6-8. Review the memory text.

### Questions

1. Relate briefly King Hezekiah's miraculous restoration to health. 2 Kings 20: 1-11.
2. What unusual missionary opportunity was afforded him? Verse 12. Note 1.
3. How did he meet the situation? Verse 13; 2 Chron. 32: 25, 31. Note 2.
4. As a result of Hezekiah's failure, what message was conveyed to him? 2 Kings 20: 16-18.
5. How fully did Israel fail at one time in meeting God's ideal? 2 Chron. 36: 14-16. Note 3.
6. How were God's people punished for these shortcomings? Verses 17-20. Note 4.
7. During Daniel's student days in Babylon, how did he witness for truth? Dan. 1: 8.
8. In what other experiences did Daniel and his friends bear testimony for God at the court of Nebuchadnezzar? Dan. 2: 27, 28; 3: 16-18; 4: 19-24.
9. As a result, what change of heart came to the great monarch himself? Dan. 4: 34-37. Note 5.
10. In what forceful manner was a knowledge of the true God brought to Darius the Mede? Dan. 6: 21-27.
11. Through what agency did the living God reveal Himself to Cyrus the Great? With what success? Ezra 1: 2. Note 6.

12. What subsequent instances at the court of Persia, show that God still had faithful witnesses among His people? Ezra 6: 1-10, 12; 7: 11, 25; Neh. 2: 1, 4-6; Esther 4: 13-17.
13. At the close of Old Testament times, what was Judah's spiritual condition? Mal. 2: 8, 17; 3: 13-17.
14. With the advent of the great Missionary, how did the once chosen people regard Him? John 1: 11.
15. In what language did the Saviour pour forth a lament for His backslidden children? Matt. 23: 37, 38.
16. Soon after the death of Stephen, what new phase of gospel work was begun? Acts 22: 20, 21.
17. How did the Jews regard such missionary endeavor? Verses 22, 23. Note 7.
18. What was the logical consequence of this spiritual paralysis? Luke 21: 20-22. Note 8.
19. What prophecy was thus fulfilled? Deut. 28: 49-51.
20. In Israel's experience, what lesson did God give to the world? Deut. 29: 24, 25.

#### Notes

1. "The visit of these messengers from the ruler of a far-away land gave Hezekiah an opportunity to extol the living God. How easy it would have been for him to tell them of God, the upholder of all created things, through whose favor his own life had been spared when all other hope had fled! What momentous transformations might have taken place had these seekers after truth from the plains of Chaldea been led to acknowledge the supreme sovereignty of the living God!"—*"Prophets and Kings," p. 344.*

2. The king did what any other worldly monarch might have done under like circumstances; but "had Hezekiah improved the opportunity given him to bear witness to the power, the goodness, the compassion, of the God of Israel, the report of the ambassadors would have been as light piercing darkness. But he magnified himself above the Lord of hosts. He 'rendered not again according to the benefit done unto him; for his heart was lifted up.'"—*Id., p. 346.*

"The story of Hezekiah's failure to prove true to his trust at the time of the visit of the ambassadors, is fraught with an important lesson for all. Far more than we do, we need to speak of the precious chapters in our experience, of the mercy and loving-kindness of God, of the matchless depths of the Saviour's love. When mind and heart are filled with the love of God, it will not be difficult to impart that which enters into the spiritual life. Great thoughts, noble aspirations, clear perceptions of truth, unselfish purposes, yearnings for piety and holiness, will find expression in words that reveal the character of the heart treasure.

"Those with whom we associate day by day need our help, our guidance. They may be in such a condition of mind that a word spoken in season will be as a nail in a sure place. Tomorrow some of these souls may be where we can never reach them again. What is our influence over these fellow travelers?"—*Id.*, pp. 347, 348.

3. God's ideal for Israel is clearly set forth in Isa. 19: 24, last part. Failure to labor for the lost ever brings spiritual poverty and ruin. Compare Matt. 25: 26-29.

"Every day of life is freighted with responsibilities which we must bear. Every day, our words and acts are making impressions upon those with whom we associate. How great the need that we set a watch upon our lips and guard carefully our steps! One reckless movement, one imprudent step, and the surging waves of some strong temptation may sweep a soul into the downward path. We can not gather up the thoughts we have planted in human minds. If they have been evil, we may have set in motion a train of circumstances, a tide of evil, which we are powerless to stay.

"On the other hand, if by our example we aid others in the development of good principles, we give them power to do good. In their turn they exert the same beneficial influence over others. Thus hundreds and thousands are helped by our unconscious influence. The true follower of Christ strengthens the good purposes of all with whom he comes in contact. Before an unbelieving, sin-loving world, he reveals the power of God's grace and the perfection of His character."—*Id.*, p. 348.

4. Kings and priests for God had alike neglected the opportunities of enlightening the peoples of the Euphrates valley. Now He sends His missionaries to Babylon in the guise of captives. "In the land of their captivity these men were to carry out God's purpose by giving to heathen nations the blessings that come through a knowledge of Jehovah. They were to be His representatives."—*Id.*, p. 479.

5. "The once proud monarch had become a humble child of God; the tyrannical, overbearing ruler, a wise and compassionate king. He who had defied and blasphemed the God of heaven, now acknowledged the power of the Most High, and earnestly sought to promote the fear of Jehovah and the happiness of his subjects. Under the rebuke of Him who is King of kings and Lord of lords, Nebuchadnezzar had learned at last the lesson which all rulers need to learn,—that true greatness consists in true goodness."—*Id.*, p. 521.

6. "Just at the time God had said He would cause His temple at Jerusalem to be rebuilt, He moved upon Cyrus as His agent to discern the prophecies concerning himself, with which Daniel was so familiar, and to grant the Jewish people their liberty.

"As the king saw the words foretelling, more than a hundred years before his birth, the manner in which Babylon should be taken; as he read the message addressed to him by the Ruler of the universe, 'I girded thee, though thou hast not known Me: that they may know from the rising of the sun, and from the west, that there is none beside Me;' as he saw before his eyes the declaration of the eternal God, 'For Jacob My servant's sake, and Israel Mine elect, I have even called thee by thy name: I have surnamed thee, though thou hast not known Me;' as he traced the inspired record, 'I have raised him up in righteousness, and I will direct all his ways: he shall build My city, and he shall let go My captives, not for price nor reward,' his heart was profoundly moved, and he determined to fulfill his divinely appointed mission."—*Id.*, p. 557.

7. So long had Jewish zeal been centered upon hoarding for itself the blessings of heaven, so long had Hebrew piety devoted itself to the ceremony and letter of a lifeless creed, that even the thought of true missionary labor for the Gentiles filled their hearts with nameless rage.

8. This prophecy was fulfilled in A. D. 70, at which time Jerusalem was destroyed by the Romans. More than a million Jews perished in the siege of the devoted city, and multitudes of others were sold into slavery. Thus terminated Jewish national life, the history of which furnishes the greatest object lesson of the ages in the outworking of the spiritual — as also the natural — axiom, "Use and improve, or lose."

## Lesson 5 — The Great Missionary Commission

FEBRUARY 2, 1924

LESSON HELP: "The Desire of Ages," pages 818-828.

### Daily Study Suggestions

1. Read a portion of the Lesson Help.
2. Memorize in order the titles of the preceding lessons as an aid in keeping in mind the points previously covered. Study Questions 1-4. Describe the condition of the Jewish people in the time of Christ as told in Note 1. Memorize Matt. 28: 18-20.
3. What points are developed in the first four questions? Study Questions 5-9. Become so familiar with Note 2 that you can give the substance of it in your own words. What lesson may be learned from Note 3? Review the lesson titles in order. Review the memory text. Read page 821 of the Lesson Help.
4. What points are developed in the first nine questions? Study Questions 10-14. How do the experiences of the apostles at Pentecost apply to us? Note 4. Study the effect of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit as set forth in Note 5. What practical truth is emphasized in Note 6? Review the memory work.
5. Summarize the points in Questions 1-14. Study Questions 15-18. How are the advantages of order illustrated in the early church? Note 7.

6. Review the first half of the lesson, answering each question from memory, if possible. in the proper connection, give the substance of Notes 1-3. Review the memory work.
7. Review the last half of the lesson, answering each question from memory, if possible. In the proper connection, give the substance of Notes 4-7. Review the memory work.

### Questions

1. What movement was instituted to do the work Israel of old failed to do? Matt. 10: 1, 5, 8; Luke 10: 1-3. Note 1.
2. Repeat the words of the great commission. Matt. 28: 18-20.
3. What similar command is recorded by Mark? Mark 16: 15.
4. What prophetic outline of apostolic labor does he further give? Verses 17, 18.
5. In what language does Luke summarize the work to which Jesus called His followers? Luke 24: 46-48.
6. In this vast undertaking, what divine help was promised? Acts 1: 8.
7. What would the Comforter do for the apostles and for the world? John 14: 26; 15: 26; 16: 7, 8. Note 2.
8. Until the gift of the Holy Spirit was realized, what were the disciples to do? Luke 24: 49.
9. How was the tarrying time improved? Acts 1: 14. Note 3.
10. Narrate the miraculous events of Pentecost. Acts 2: 1-4, 14-18. Note 4.
11. What results followed this union of human effort and divine power? Acts 2: 41; 4: 4; Col. 1: 6, 23. Note 5.
12. What special gifts did Christ confer upon His church? Eph. 4: 8, 11.
13. For what purpose were they bestowed? Verse 12. Note 6.
14. For how long a period were they to continue? Verse 13.
15. How is unity of thought and action attained? 1 Cor. 12: 8-11.
16. What is the proper mutual relationship of the various members in God's great missionary organization? Verses 25, 26.
17. In the early experience of the church, how is the principle of mutual dependence illustrated? Acts 6: 1-3. Note 7.
18. What instruction did the Holy Spirit give regarding national distinctions? Acts 10: 28, 34, 35; Col. 3: 10, 11.

### Notes

1. "The Jewish people had been made the depositaries of sacred truth; but Pharisaism had made them the most exclusive, the most bigoted of all the human race. Everything about the priests and rulers,—their dress, customs, ceremonies, traditions,—made them unfit to be the light of the world. They looked upon themselves, the Jewish nation, as



the world. But Christ commissioned His disciples to proclaim a faith and worship that would have in it nothing of caste or country, a faith that would be adapted to all peoples, all nations, all classes of men."—*The Desire of Ages*, pp. 819, 820.

2. "The Holy Spirit was the highest of all gifts that He could solicit from His Father for the exaltation of His people. . . . Sin could be resisted and overcome only through the mighty agency of the third person of the Godhead, who would come with no modified energy, but in the fullness of divine power. It is the Spirit that makes effectual what has been wrought out by the world's Redeemer. It is by the Spirit that the heart is made pure. Through the Spirit the believer becomes a partaker of the divine nature. Christ has given His Spirit as a divine power to overcome all hereditary and cultivated tendencies to evil, and to impress His own character upon His church."—*Id.*, p. 671.

3. "The disciples prayed with intense earnestness for a fitness to meet men, and in their daily intercourse to speak words that would lead sinners to Christ. Putting away all differences, all desire for the supremacy, they came close together in Christian fellowship. . . .

"These days of preparation were days of deep heart-searching. The disciples felt their spiritual need, and cried to the Lord for the holy unction that was to fit them for the work of soul-saving. They did not ask for a blessing for themselves merely. They were weighted with the burden of the salvation of souls. They realized that the gospel was to be carried to the world, and they claimed the power that Christ had promised."—*The Acts of the Apostles*, p. 37.

4. "The lapse of time has wrought no change in Christ's parting promise to send the Holy Spirit as His representative. It is not because of any restriction on the part of God that the riches of His grace do not flow earthward to men. If the fulfillment of the promise is not seen as it might be, it is because the promise is not appreciated as it should be. If all were willing, all would be filled with the Spirit. Wherever the need of the Holy Spirit is a matter little thought of, there is seen spiritual drought, spiritual darkness, spiritual declension and death."—*Id.*, p. 50.

5. "Pentecost brought them the heavenly illumination. . . . With what burning language they clothed their ideas as they bore witness for Him! Their hearts were surcharged with a benevolence so full, so deep, so far-reaching, that it impelled them to go to the ends of the earth, testifying to the power of Christ. They were filled with an intense longing to carry forward the work He had begun. They realized the greatness of their debt to heaven, and the responsibility of their work. Strengthened by the endowment of the Holy Spirit, they went forth filled with zeal to extend the triumphs

of the cross. The Spirit animated them and spoke through them. The peace of Christ shone from their faces. They had consecrated their lives to Him for service, and their very features bore evidence to the surrender they had made."—*Id.*, pp. 45, 46.

6. "Learning, talents, eloquence, every natural or acquired endowment, may be possessed; but without the presence of the Spirit of God, no heart will be touched, no sinner be won to Christ. On the other hand, if they are connected with Christ, if the gifts of the Spirit are theirs, the poorest and most ignorant of His disciples will have a power that will tell upon hearts."—*Christ's Object Lessons*, p. 328.

7. "The order that was maintained in the early Christian church, made it possible for them to move forward solidly, as a well-disciplined army, clad with the armor of God. The companies of believers, though scattered over a large territory, were all members of one body; all moved in concert, and in harmony with one another."—*The Acts of the Apostles*, pp. 95, 96.

## Lesson 6—Mission Service Under the Holy Spirit's Guidance

FEBRUARY 9, 1924

### Daily Study Suggestions

1. Study Questions 1-4. Memorize Matt. 10: 18-20. Describe the experience of Stephen in the last moments of his life. Note 1.
2. What points are developed in Questions 1-4? Study Questions 5-8. Study Note 2 until you can give the substance in your own words. What important instruction concerning the Holy Spirit is given in Note 3? Review the memory text.
3. How many illustrations of direct guidance by the Holy Spirit are given in Questions 1-8? Study Questions 9-13. What is the rightful connection of the health work to the third angel's message? Note 4. What light is given in the first paragraph of Note 5, on the miracle of healing the demoniacs? What points are emphasized in the last paragraph of Note 5? Review the memory text.
4. Give a summary of the points covered in Questions 1-13. Study Questions 14-17. What very important instruction is given in Note 6? Memorize John 14: 16.
5. Review Questions 1-6, giving the Bible narrative in your own words. Give the substance of Notes 1-3 each in its proper setting. Review the memory texts.
6. Review Questions 7-12, giving answers, so far as possible, in your own words. Give the substance of Note 4. Review the memory texts.
7. Review Questions 13-17, without referring to the texts, if possible. What points are emphasized in Notes 5 and 6? Review the memory texts.

### Questions

1. What instruction did Christ give for the guidance of His ambassadors when brought before civil rulers? What promise is given them? Matt. 10: 18-20.

2. How was this assurance verified in the experience of Peter? Acts 4: 6-10, 31.
3. How did the Holy Spirit bless the ministry of Stephen? Acts 6: 8, 10, 15.
4. How did the same Spirit strengthen him in the hour of death? Acts 7: 55. Note 1.
5. In what miraculous manner did the Holy Ghost protect the infant church from hypocrisy and imposition? Acts 5: 1-11. Note 2.
6. Under the influence of this same divine power, how was an evil, mercenary spirit detected and rebuked? Acts 8: 18-23. Note 3.
7. How did the Holy Spirit guide in winning the Ethiopian eunuch for Christ? Verses 29, 39.
8. What important part did the Spirit act in Peter's journey to Cæsarea, and in confirming the Gentile company of believers at that place? Acts 10: 19, 20, 44-47.
9. What physical signs accompanied the Spirit-filled ministry of Peter and other disciples? Acts 3: 1-7; 5: 12-16; 8: 5-7; 9: 32-42.
10. How was Saul's eyesight restored? Acts 9: 17, 18.
11. What gift of the Holy Spirit is closely associated with preaching and teaching? Matt. 4: 23.
12. What is the relation of health reform to the third angel's message? Note 4.
13. Mention a notable instance in the work of Christ in which the healing work resulted in the salvation of many. Luke 8: 37-40. Note 5.
14. For how long a period was the Holy Spirit commissioned to guide the church? John 14: 16.
15. What is said of the church that is "waiting for the coming of our Lord"? 1 Cor. 1: 5-8.
16. As a missionary people, what is our greatest need? Rom. 8: 9-11. Note 6.
17. Against what are we especially warned? 1 Thess. 5: 19; Eph. 4: 30.

### Notes

1. "In the cruel faces about him, the prisoner [Stephen] read his fate; but he did not waver. For him the fear of death was gone. For him the enraged priests and the excited mob had no terror. The scene before him faded from his vision. To him, the gates of heaven were ajar, and looking in, he saw the glory of the courts of God, and Christ, as if just risen from His throne, standing ready to sustain His servant."—*The Acts of the Apostles,* pp. 100, 101.

2. "Not to the early church only, but to all future generations, this example of God's hatred of covetousness, fraud, and hypocrisy, was given as a danger-signal. . . . God has

made the proclamation of the gospel dependent upon the labors and the gifts of His people. Voluntary offerings and the tithe constitute the revenue of the Lord's work. Of the means entrusted to man, God claims a certain portion,— the tenth. He leaves all free to say whether or not they will give more than this. But when the heart is stirred by the influence of the Holy Spirit, and a vow is made to give a certain amount, the one who vows has no longer any right to the consecrated portion."—*Id.*, p. 74.

3. "The Spirit is to use us. Through the Spirit God works in His people 'to will and to do of His good pleasure.' But many will not submit to this. They want to manage themselves. This is why they do not receive the heavenly gift. Only to those who wait humbly upon God, who watch for His guidance and grace, is the Spirit given. The power of God awaits their demand and reception. This promised blessing, claimed by faith, brings all other blessings in its train."—*"The Desire of Ages,"* p. 672.

4. "When properly conducted, the health work is an entering wedge, making a way for other truths to reach the heart. When the third angel's message is received in its fullness, health reform will be given its place in the councils of the conference, in the work of the church, in the home, at the table, and in all the household arrangements. Then the right arm will serve and protect the body."—*"Testimonies,"* vol. 6, p. 327.

5. "In causing the destruction of the swine, it was Satan's purpose to turn the people away from the Saviour, and prevent the preaching of the gospel in that region. But this very occurrence roused the whole country as nothing else could have done, and directed attention to Christ. Though the Saviour Himself departed, the men whom He had healed, remained as witnesses to His power. Those who had been mediums of the prince of darkness, became channels of light, messengers of the Son of God. Men marveled as they listened to the wondrous news. A door was opened to the gospel throughout that region. When Jesus returned to Decapolis, the people flocked about Him, and for three days, not merely the inhabitants of one town, but thousands from all the surrounding region, heard the message of salvation."—*"The Desire of Ages,"* p. 340.

In the days of Christ and the apostles, miracles of healing were oftentimes the means of allaying prejudice and establishing faith. While heaven and earth are no farther apart to-day than when Christ walked with men, miraculous restorations to health in so-called Christian lands are apparently of more rare occurrence. Laborers in darkened mission fields, however, where prejudice and incredulity are great, are fre-

## Next Sabbath, February 16, Is MISSIONS RALLY SABBATH

in All Our Churches in North America

“THE plans and work of men are not keeping pace with the providence of God; for while some in these countries who claim to believe the truth declare by their attitude, ‘We want not Thy way, O Lord, but our own way,’ there are many that are pleading with God that they may understand what is truth. In secret places they are weeping and praying that they may see light in the Scriptures, and the Lord of heaven has commissioned His angels to coöperate with human agencies in carrying forward His vast design, that all who desire life may behold the glory of God.”—“*General Conference Bulletin*,” 1893, p. 294.

A special Rally Sabbath issue of Missionary Readings containing choice material for a program on Sabbath, February 16, has been sent to each elder and member of the Missions Rally Sabbath Committee of your church. The church elder should, during the program, indicate on the Missions Square-Up Chart how his church stands on the mission goal of sixty cents a week for each church member. The following offerings apply on this goal:

Sabbath school  
Harvest Ingathering  
Annual  
Midsummer  
Medical Extension Fund  
Missions Press Extension Fund  
Colored work  
Rural schools  
Miscellaneous offerings for foreign  
missions

J. L. SHAW, *Treasurer.*

quently made to realize that God in a special way witnesses to His name and signally rewards the simple faith of converts from heathenism.

6. "We should pray as earnestly for the descent of the Holy Spirit as the disciples prayed on the day of Pentecost. If they needed it at that time, we need it more to-day."—*"Testimonies," vol. 5, p. 158.*

"There is no limit to the usefulness of the one who, putting self aside, makes room for the working of the Holy Spirit upon his heart, and lives a life wholly consecrated to God."—*Id., vol. 8, p. 19.*

"With the consecrated worker for God, in whatever place he may be, the Holy Spirit abides. The words spoken to the disciples are spoken also to us. The Comforter is ours as well as theirs. The Spirit furnishes the strength that sustains striving, wrestling souls in every emergency, amidst the hatred of the world, and the realization of their own failures and mistakes. In sorrow and affliction, when the outlook seems dark and the future perplexing, and we feel helpless and alone,—these are the times when, in answer to the prayer of faith, the Holy Spirit brings comfort to the heart."—*"The Acts of the Apostles," p. 51.*

## Lesson 7—Paul, the Missionary

FEBRUARY 16, 1924

LESSON HELP: "The Acts of the Apostles," pages 112-130.

### Daily Study Suggestions

1. Read selected portions of the Lesson Help.
2. Study Questions 1-6. What is stated as to how Paul was regarded by the Sanhedrim? Note 1. Study Note 2 until you can give the substance of it in your own words.
3. Relate the story of Paul's life as set forth in Questions 1-6. Study Questions 7-12. What is the impressive thought in Note 3? What admonition is given in Note 4? Memorize Gal. 6: 14.
4. Relate briefly the story of Paul's life and work as developed in Questions 1-12. Study Questions 13-16. What is the practical thought in Note 5? Review the memory text.
5. Tell the story of the apostle Paul as developed in Questions 1-16. Study Questions 17-19. What comment is made in Note 6 on the burden of soul which Paul carried in his work? Tell the substance of Note 7 in your own words. Memorize 2 Tim. 4: 7, 8.
6. Review the first half of the lesson, giving Bible answers, without referring to the texts, if possible. Give the substance of Notes 1-4 in their proper connection. Review the memory texts.
7. Review the last half of the lesson, answering the questions from memory, if possible. What points are developed in Notes 5-7? Review the memory texts.

### Questions

1. What does Paul say of his parentage and early training? Phil. 3: 4, 5.
2. With whom did he complete his education? Acts 22: 3. Note 1.

3. Under what circumstances did he surrender to the Lord Jesus? Acts 9: 3-6.
4. How did God then speak of him? Verse 15. Note 2.
5. Of what was Paul absolutely sure? Gal. 1: 11, 12.
6. After this, what voice did he hear? Acts 22: 21.
7. How was this call afterwards emphasized by the Holy Spirit and recognized by the church? Acts 13: 2-4. Note 3.
8. What methods of teaching did the apostle to the Gentiles determine to make his own? 1 Cor. 2: 1-4. Note 4.
9. In what two things did he glory? Gal. 6: 14; 2 Cor. 11: 30.
10. Of what necessity was Paul conscious? 1 Cor. 9: 16.
11. How did the apostle regard his own personal relationship to the world? Rom. 1: 14, 15.
12. While laboring at Thessalonica, how was Paul's financial support provided? 2 Thess. 3: 7, 8. At Corinth? Acts 18: 2, 3; 2 Cor. 12: 13. At Ephesus? Acts 20: 33, 34.
13. Why did the apostle thus engage in manual labor? 2 Thess. 3: 9, 10; Acts 20: 35. Note 5.
14. Give a synopsis of the crises and trials through which this devoted servant of God passed. 2 Cor. 11: 24-28.
15. How severely did the mental and spiritual burdens press upon him? 2 Cor. 1: 8. Note 6.
16. Why were these fiery trials permitted? Verse 9.
17. Through all these difficult circumstances, to what did Paul look forward? 1 Cor. 9: 25-27.
18. In whom did Paul see a priceless crown? Phil. 4: 1; 1 Thess. 2: 19.
19. As the day of his execution drew near, what retrospect, and what assured prospect, supported the veteran apostle? 2 Tim. 4: 6-8. Repeat the words of this wonderful testimony. Note 7.

### Notes

1. "He [Paul] was regarded by the rabbis as a young man of great promise, and high hopes were cherished concerning him as an able and zealous defender of the ancient faith. His elevation to membership in the Sanhedrim council placed him in a position of power."—*The Acts of the Apostles,* p. 112.

2. "Thus Jesus gave sanction to the authority of His organized church, and placed Saul in connection with His appointed agencies on earth. Christ had now a church as His representative on earth, and to it belonged the work of directing the repentant sinner in the way of life. . . . In Christ's stead, Ananias touches the eyes of Saul, that they may receive sight. In Christ's stead, he places his hands upon him, and as he prays in Christ's name, Saul receives the Holy Ghost. All is done in the name and by the authority of Christ.

Christ is the fountain; the church is the channel of communication."—*Id.*, p. 122.

3. "Both Paul and Barnabas had already received their commission from God Himself, and the ceremony of the laying on of hands added no new grace or virtual qualification. It was an acknowledged form of designation to an appointed office, and a recognition of one's authority in that office. By it the seal of the church was set upon the work of God."—*Id.*, pp. 161, 162.

4. "The consecrated messengers who in the early days of Christianity carried to a perishing world the glad tidings of salvation, allowed no thought of self-exaltation to mar their presentation of Christ and Him crucified. They coveted neither authority nor preëminence. Hiding self in the Saviour, they exalted the great plan of salvation, and the life of Christ, the author and finisher of this plan. Christ, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever, was the burden of their teaching.

"If those who to-day are teaching the word of God, would uplift the cross of Christ higher and still higher, their ministry would be far more successful. If sinners can be led to give one earnest look at the cross, if they can obtain a full view of the crucified Saviour, they will realize the depth of God's compassion and the sinfulness of sin."—*Id.*, p. 209.

5. "He [Paul] illustrated in a practical way what might be done by consecrated laymen in many places where the people were unacquainted with the truths of the gospel. His course inspired many humble toilers with a desire to do what they could to advance the cause of God, while at the same time they supported themselves in daily labor."—*Id.*, p. 355. The great apostle ever conducted his missionary efforts in such a way that everything should be free from the taint of commercialism or the suspicion of covetousness. It is evident, however, that Paul felt at one time that he had done the churches harm by relieving them of all financial responsibility concerning himself. 2 Cor. 12: 13.

6. "For some time Paul had been carrying a burden of soul for the churches,—a burden so heavy that he could scarcely endure it. False teachers had sought to destroy his influence among the believers, and to urge their own doctrines in the place of gospel truth. The perplexities and discouragements with which Paul was surrounded are revealed in the words, 'We were pressed out of measure, above strength, inasmuch that we despaired even of life.'"—*Id.*, p. 325.

7. "Well-nigh a score of centuries have passed since Paul the Aged poured out his blood as a witness for the word of God and the testimony of Jesus Christ. No faithful hand recorded for the generations to come the last scenes in the life of this holy man; but Inspiration has preserved for us his



dying testimony. Like a trumpet peal his voice has rung out through all the ages since, nerving with his own courage thousands of witnesses for Christ, and wakening in thousands of sorrow-stricken hearts the echo of his own triumphant joy: 'I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day: and not to me only, but unto all them also that love His appearing.'—*Id.*, p. 513.

## Lesson 8—Missionary Activities of the Church—Prophecy and Fulfillment

FEBRUARY 23, 1924

### Daily Study Suggestions

1. Study Questions 1-5. What points are set forth in Note 1? Observe the comparison in Note 2. Study carefully the explanation in Note 3. Memorize Matt. 5: 14-16.
2. What points are covered in Questions 1-5? Study Questions 6, 7. What period of time is covered in the vision of the seven churches? What period by the seven seals? Note 4, first paragraph. Describe the characteristics of the early church as set forth in the second paragraph of Note 4.
3. Summarize the points in the lesson studied thus far. Study Questions 8-10. What point is emphasized in Note 5? Review the memory text.
4. What points have been developed in Questions 1-10? Study Questions 11-13. Study Note 6 until you can give the substance in your own words. Review the memory text.
5. Tell the story of the lesson told thus far. Study Questions 14-17. What special information is given in Note 7? Memorize Matt. 5: 10-12.
6. Review the first half of the lesson, giving the substance of Notes 1-5. Review the memory texts.
7. Review the last half of the lesson, giving the substance of Notes 6 and 7. Review the memory texts.

### Questions

1. What did Christ declare His church to be? Matt. 5: 14, 15.
2. What, then, is its one great duty and privilege? Verse 16. Note 1.
3. How was the same thought brought vividly before the seer of Patmos? Rev. 1: 12, 13, 20. Note 2.
4. What message was sent to the church represented by the first candlestick? Rev. 2: 1-3. Note 3.
5. What reproof was given? Verses 4, 5.
6. What warning is given the church concerning apostasies? 2 Thess. 2: 3; Acts 20: 29, 30.
7. How was the first period of the early church typified in a subsequent vision given the revelator? Rev. 6: 1, 2. Note 4.

8. What are the outstanding features in the prophecy of the second, third, and fourth seals? Verses 3-8. Note 5.
9. When the fifth seal was opened, what was seen? Verse 9.
10. In another prophecy, what was foretold concerning the struggle between the great adversary and the true church? Rev. 12: 13-15.
11. What assistance came to the woman, or the church, in her extremity? Verse 16.
12. Mention several ways in which this prophecy was fulfilled. Note 6.
13. As the "abomination that maketh desolate" rose to power, what was Daniel shown concerning the people of God? Dan. 11: 31, 32, last part.
14. Mention some of these exploits for God. Note 7.
15. What other experiences of Christ's ambassadors were foretold? Dan. 11: 33, 34.
16. What would these trials do for the elect? Verse 35.
17. What comfort is given to all who suffer for the truth's sake? Matt. 5: 10-12.

### Notes

1. "Christ showed them that salvation is like the sunshine. It belongs to the whole world. The religion of the Bible is not to be confined between the covers of a book, nor within the walls of a church. It is not to be brought out occasionally for our own benefit, and then to be carefully laid aside again. It is to sanctify the daily life, to manifest itself in every business transaction and in all our social relations. True character is not shaped from without, and put on; it radiates from within."—*"The Desire of Ages," pp. 306, 307.*

2. In the ancient sanctuary service, the lights in the tabernacle were, by divine command, "to burn continually," in order that the children of Israel should ever remember their privilege and responsibility as the world's light-bearers. Lev. 24: 2; 1 Kings 11: 36. How eminently fitting that in the gospel dispensation, the church should be typified by seven lamps of fire ordained consecutively to light the pilgrims' pathway between the first and second advents!

3. The definition of the word "Ephesus" is "desirable," which may be taken as a term descriptive of the character of the early church. Those early Christians had received the doctrine of Christ in its purity. They enjoyed the benefits and blessings of the gifts of the Holy Spirit. They were noted for works, labor, and patience. In faithfulness to the pure principles taught by Christ, they could not bear those that were evil, and they tried false apostles, searched out their true characters, and found them liars.

4. In the vision of the seven churches, the spiritual history of the church of Christ is developed in seven eras, or periods,

from apostolic days to the end of time. The seven seals suggest a line of prophecy covering the same general period, bringing out additional phases of history. The series of the seven churches gives a view of the church of Christ in the midst of apostasy and through the experiences of the latter days.

The white horse, with the rider bearing a bow and having a crown on his head, who goes forth conquering and to conquer, is a fit emblem of the triumphs of the gospel in the first century. The whiteness of the horse denotes the purity of the faith for that age; and the crown which was given to the rider, and his successful conquests, symbolize the zeal and success of the gospel by its earliest ministers.

5. Most noticeable is the transition in the appearance of the horses from the state indicating church purity to that which signifies a lifeless Christianity. During the latter portion of this period, history records but the most meager missionary operations. However, no age was left wholly without witnesses for the gospel.

6. The well-nigh impregnable Piedmont valleys afforded the Waldensian Christians a providential retreat from the hostilities and terrors of Rome. Here in simple faith they worshiped God, conducted their schools, and commissioned their missionaries. The home of the Albigenses in south-western France was another portion of the "wilderness" where "the woman" found a shelter; while a few centuries later, the newly discovered American continent provided an asylum for thousands of the oppressed and persecuted. The Hussite nobles successfully defended their faith in Bohemia; and a century later the Protestant princes of Germany threw off the papal yoke. Afterwards, when their cause seemed lost, King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden came to their aid and helped save the day for Protestantism. A little later the Netherlands and England dissolved their allegiance with Rome; thus "the earth helped the woman," and "opened her mouth, and swallowed up the flood which the dragon cast out of his mouth." Nearly the half of Europe was opened to evangelical teaching and influence.

7. Those who figured largely in the fulfillment of the latter part of this prophecy were such men as Martin Luther, John Wycliffe, John Huss, John Knox, John Wesley, Roger Williams, and others. The work of these men, covering the period of the early and later reformation, was the means of terminating the supreme spiritual reign of the papacy over the minds of men. During this time, many martyrs were made to the cause of Christ. Victories could only be made by great personal sacrifice. By fire, by sword, by banishment, by the rack, and in a thousand other ways, the enemy of righteousness tried to overcome the messengers of light.

## Lesson 9—Missionary Activities of the Church Following the Reformation

MARCH 1, 1924

### Daily Study Suggestions

1. Study Questions 1-4. Study Note 1 until you can give the explanation in your own words.
2. Review that which has been set forth concerning the "two witnesses." Study Questions 5-8. Describe the events which took place in France in the sixteenth century. Note 2. Describe the reaping of the harvest sown in France. Note 3. Memorize Gal. 6: 7.
3. Tell the story of the lesson from Questions 1-8. Study Questions 9-11. Study Note 4 until you can give the facts in your own words. What point is emphasized in Note 5? Review the memory text.
4. Review the points in logical order in the portion of the lesson previously studied. Study Questions 12-15. Study Note 6 until you can relate the facts. Review the memory text.
5. Give a summary of the points covered in Questions 1-15. Study Questions 16-18. What encouragement is given in Note 7? Memorize Isa. 54: 2.
6. Review the first half of the lesson, without referring to the texts, if possible. In the proper connection, give the substance of Notes 1-4. Review the memory texts.
7. Review the last half of the lesson, without referring to the texts, if possible. In the proper connection, give the substance of Notes 5-7. Review the memory texts.

### Questions

1. What was the prophet John shown concerning God's two witnesses? Rev. 11: 3.
2. What are the "two witnesses"? Verse 4; Zech. 4: 11-14. Note 1.
3. State the results that follow injury to the witnesses. Rev. 11: 5; 22: 18, 19.
4. What power have the witnesses? Rev. 11: 6.
5. Give the prophetic outline of the warfare between the beast of the "bottomless pit" and the witnesses. Verses 7-10.
6. How did France in the sixteenth century treat the Bible and God's missionaries of reform? Note 2.
7. What law governs seed-sowing in the spiritual world? Gal. 6: 7; Hosea 8: 7.
8. How did France reap the reward of her seed-sowing? Rev. 11: 7-10. Note 3.
9. After three and a half days (three and a half literal years), what was to take place? Verse 11. Note 4.
10. What message came to the church of this period? Rev. 3: 1-3.
11. Whom did the Lord still find faithful in Sardis? Verse 4. Note 5.

12. To what position did the "two witnesses" at length attain? Rev. 11: 12.
13. How has this prediction been marvelously fulfilled? Note 6.
14. What are the inevitable consequences of fighting the word of God? Isa. 54: 17.
15. What prophecies of Isaiah looked forward to a great ingathering of believers from among the Gentiles? Isa. 54: 1; 60: 3-5.
16. How extensive is the field of this missionary activity? Isa. 49: 6.
17. In view of the greatness of the task, what provision is the church enjoined to make? What reason is given for the enlarged provisions to be made? Isa. 54: 2, 3.
18. What glorious promises stimulate the ambassadors of Christ to heroic self-sacrificing achievement? Isa. 49: 18-20, 24, 25. Note 7.

### Notes

1. "In this vision the two olive trees which stand before God are represented as emptying the golden oil out of themselves through golden tubes into the bowl of the candlestick. From this the lamps of the sanctuary are fed, that they may give a bright, continuous light. So from the anointed ones that stand in God's presence the fullness of divine light and love and power is imparted to His people, that they may impart to others light and joy and refreshing."—*Prophets and Kings*, p. 594.

"The two witnesses represent the Scriptures of the Old and the New Testament. Both are important testimonies to the origin and perpetuity of the law of God. Both are witnesses also to the plan of salvation. The types, sacrifices, and prophecies of the Old Testament point forward to a Saviour to come. The Gospels and Epistles of the New Testament tell of a Saviour who has come in the exact manner foretold by type and prophecy."—*The Great Controversy*, p. 267.

2. "The grace that bringeth salvation' had appeared; but France, after beholding its power and holiness, after thousands had been drawn by its divine beauty, after cities and hamlets had been illuminated by its radiance, had turned away, choosing darkness rather than light. They had put from them the heavenly gift, when it was offered them. They had called evil good, and good evil, till they had fallen victims to their willful self-deception. Now, though they might actually believe that they were doing God service in persecuting His people, yet their sincerity did not render them guiltless. The light that would have saved them from deception, from

staining their souls with blood-guiltiness, they had willfully rejected."—*Id.*, p. 229.

Kings, nobles, and priests united in a solemn oath to "extirpate heresy." The publication of the Scriptures was forbidden, and thousands of innocent victims were burned at the stake or put to death with nameless cruelty.

3. "When France rejected the gift of Heaven, she sowed the seeds of anarchy and ruin; and the inevitable outworking of cause and effect resulted in the Revolution and the Reign of Terror."—*Id.*, p. 230.

"Unhappy France reaped in blood the harvest she had sown." In the Reign of Terror, violence and lust held undisputed sway. The execution of king and queen, nobles and priests, was incited by a maddened communism. Bibles were publicly burned, the weekly Sabbath abolished, death declared an eternal sleep, and a dissolute woman worshiped as the Goddess of Reason. Without the keeping power of God's word, France found herself submerged in the licentiousness of Sodom and the darkness of Egypt.

4. "In 1793, a decree passed the French Assembly suppressing the Bible. Just three years after, a resolution was introduced into the Assembly superseding the decree, and giving toleration to the Scriptures. That resolution lay on the table six months, when it was taken up, and passed without a dissenting vote. Thus, in just three years and a half, the witnesses [the Old and the New Testament] 'stood upon their feet, and great fear fell upon them which saw them.' Nothing but the appalling results of the rejection of the Bible could have induced France to take her hands off these witnesses."—*Daniel and the Revelation*, pp. 535, 536.

5. While a spiritual paralysis seemed to have stupefied the popular churches of Christendom, there were during the eighteenth century some illustrious exceptions, among whom were the Moravian missionaries. John Wesley "for a short time abode with the Moravians, and was deeply impressed with their Christian deportment. Of one of their religious services, in striking contrast to the lifeless formalism of the Church of England, he wrote: 'The great simplicity as well as solemnity of the whole almost made me forget the seventeen hundred years between, and imagine myself in one of those assemblies where form and state were not; but Paul, the tent-maker, or Peter, the fisherman, presided; yet with the demonstration of the Spirit and of power.'"—*The Great Controversy*, p. 255.

6. Following their seeming defeat in the French Revolution, the "two witnesses" have been exalted to a height never before attained. In 1804 the British and Foreign Bible Society was organized, followed by the American Bible Society

in 1816. Other societies have also been organized, and the following is a record of the total number of copies issued by the leading societies from the time of their organization to the year 1920:

American Bible Society .....	141,729,340
British and Foreign Bible Society ..	310,814,428
National Bible Society of Scotland ..	65,923,772

This makes a total of 518,467,540 copies of the Bible or portions of the Bible in about 733 languages or dialects. The Bible Society Record says that during the last decade some complete book of the Bible has appeared in a new language at the rate of one every six weeks.

7. Jewish apostasy brought nakedness to the church, but the prophecy of Isa. 49:18 looks forward to the time when the church will again be clothed with conquests from all lands. In many nations hitherto closed to Christ's ambassadors, the gospel is being proclaimed with freedom. We now see in many places the fulfillment of Isa. 49:25, "Even the captives of the mighty shall be taken away, and the prey of the terrible shall be delivered: for I will contend with him that contendeth with thee, and I will save thy children."

## Lesson 10—The Place of Missions in the Three Angels' Messages

MARCH 8, 1924

LESSON HELP: "Testimonies," vol. 7, pages 18-33.

### Daily Study Suggestions

1. Read selected portions of the Lesson Help.
2. Memorize the lesson titles in order, as an aid in keeping in mind the points previously covered. Study Questions 1-4. Study Note 1 until you can give the substance of it in your own words. Memorize Rev. 14: 6, 7.
3. Tell the points in the first four questions in story form. Study Questions 5-8. Review the memory text.
4. What points are developed in Questions 1-8? Study Questions 9-13. What is meant by the early and latter rain? Note 2. What is the practical thought in Note 3? What light is given in Note 4?
5. State in summary form the various points in Questions 1-13. Study Questions 14-18. What encouragement is given in Note 5? Memorize John 4: 35.
6. Review the first half of the lesson, giving Bible answers, without referring to the texts, if possible. Give the substance of Notes 1 and 2 in their proper connection. Review the memory texts.
7. Review the last half of the lesson, giving Bible answers, without referring to the texts, if possible. Give the substance of Notes 3-5 in their proper connection. Review the memory texts.

### Questions

1. Through the prophet Daniel, what are we told will occur in the time of the end? Dan. 12: 4.
2. How has this prediction been fulfilled? Note 1.
3. To what event did Christ direct the minds of His disciples? Matt. 24: 14.
4. In prophetic vision, how did the apostle John view this same great movement? Rev. 14: 6, 7.
5. In the vision of chapter 10, how is the world-wide nature of this movement indicated? Rev. 10: 2, 11.
6. As a preparation for this great work, what has God promised to do for His people? Joel 2: 23, 28-31.
7. What special outpouring was received in partial fulfillment of this prophecy? Acts 2: 1-18.
8. What was the extent of the movement inaugurated at Pentecost? Col. 1: 23.
9. At what other time in the world's history does Joel's prophecy apply? Joel 2: 28-31. Note 2.
10. In the prophecy of James concerning last-day conditions, for what does the husbandman wait in order that "the precious fruit of the earth" may be brought to maturity? James 5: 7.
11. For what are we admonished to pray? Zech. 10: 1. Note 3.
12. What messenger unites with the third angel of Revelation 14 to bring the loud cry? Rev. 18: 1-4. Note 4.
13. What is thus accomplished? Verse 1, last clause.
14. In the light of these prophecies, what voice is borne to us from the ends of the earth? Acts 16: 9.
15. What vision of Jesus also confronts us to-day? John 4: 35.
16. Though the work seems of infinite proportions, what may we confidently expect? Rom. 9: 28.
17. How will this be accomplished? Zech. 4: 6, 7. Note 5.
18. What company will be developed by this movement? Rev. 14: 1, 5, 12.

### Notes

1. The prophetic period extending to the time of the end terminated in 1798. Entering upon this last-day epoch, three great movements began: (a) an era of Bible study which unfolded the great symbolic prophecies of Daniel and Revelation; (b) the era of modern invention which has revolutionized industry, transportation, and communication; (c) the era of modern missions. In the many new trade routes that have been opened; in the ocean greyhounds that speed upon their courses; in the construction of railways over plain and jungles in darkened continents, the church sees a mighty



Providence opening the road to the mission fields and preparing for a quick work in the earth.

2. "Under the figure of the early and the latter rain, that falls in Eastern lands at seedtime and harvest, the Hebrew prophets foretold the bestowal of spiritual grace in extraordinary measure upon God's church. The outpouring of the Spirit in the days of the apostles was the beginning of the early, or former, rain, and glorious was the result. To the end of time, the presence of the Spirit is to abide with the true church.

"But near the close of earth's harvest, a special bestowal of spiritual grace is promised to prepare the church for the coming of the Son of man. This outpouring of the Spirit is likened to the falling of the latter rain; and it is for this added power that Christians are to send their petitions to the Lord of the harvest 'in the time of the latter rain.'"—*The Acts of the Apostles,* pp. 54, 55.

3. "Since this is the means by which we are to receive power, why do we not hunger and thirst for the gift of the Spirit? Why do we not talk of it, pray for it, and preach concerning it? The Lord is more willing to give the Holy Spirit to those who serve Him than parents are to give good gifts to their children. For the daily baptism of the Spirit, every worker should offer his petition to God. Companies of Christian workers should gather to ask for special help, for heavenly wisdom, that they may know how to plan and execute wisely. Especially should they pray that God will baptize His chosen ambassadors in mission fields with a rich measure of His Spirit."—*Id., pp. 50, 51.*

4. "The work of this angel comes in at the right time to join in the last great work of the third angel's message, as it swells to a loud cry. And the people of God are thus prepared to stand in the hour of temptation, which they are soon to meet. I saw a great light resting upon them, and they united to fearlessly proclaim the third angel's message."—*Early Writings,* p. 277.

5. "Servants of God, endowed with power from on high, with their faces lighted up, and shining with holy consecration, went forth to proclaim the message from heaven. Souls that were scattered all through the religious bodies answered to the call, and the precious were hurried out of the doomed churches, as Lot was hurried out of Sodom before her destruction."—*Id., pp. 278, 279.*

Since Jonah could warn that great metropolis, Nineveh, by one day's preaching; since Ahasuerus could convey a message to the one hundred twenty-seven provinces of his great empire within a period of nine months, it is evident that an infinite God can warn the present world in an incredibly brief space.

# Lesson 11 — Responsibilities and Privileges of the Hour

MARCH 15, 1924

## Daily Study Suggestions

1. Review the lesson titles as a synopsis of past lessons. Study Questions 1-3. Memorize Isa. 60: 1, 2.
2. What points are developed in Questions 1-3? Study Questions 4-7. What emphatic statements are made in Note 1? Review the memory text.
3. Review the points set forth in Questions 1-7. Study Questions 8-11. What practical thoughts are emphasized in Note 2? Study Note 3. Memorize Mal. 3: 10.
4. Relate as a story the portions of the lesson already studied. Study Questions 12-15. Study each paragraph of Note 4 until you can give the substance in your own words. Review the memory texts.
5. Give a summary of the points covered in Questions 1-15. Study Questions 16-19. What practical truths are set forth in Note 5? Review the memory texts.
6. Review the first half of the lesson, giving Bible answers, without referring to the texts, if possible. Give the substance of Notes 1-3 in their proper connection. Review the memory texts.
7. Review the last half of the lesson, answering the questions from memory, if possible. Review Notes 4 and 5 in their proper connection. Review the memory texts.

## Questions

1. How is the world's condition described in the Bible? Isa. 60: 2; 1 John 5: 19.
2. What then is the Christian's duty? Isa. 60: 1; Rom. 1: 14.
3. What did God anciently ordain as a means of leading lost men and women back to Himself? Ex. 28: 1; Num. 3: 5-8.
4. What divine arrangement was made for the support of those who ministered in sacred office? Lev. 27: 30, 32; Num. 18: 21.
5. In the gospel dispensation what is likewise the plan of God? 1 Cor. 9: 13, 14. Note 1.
6. What great priesthood now officiates? Heb. 6: 20; 4: 14.
7. Under this priesthood what example is set by the father of the faithful? Gen. 14: 18-20.
8. In Malachi's last-day prophecy, what startling accusation comes from the Lord? Mal. 3: 8, 9. Note 2.
9. What promises are made to the loyal and true? Verses 10-12. Note 3.
10. For what did the apostle Paul especially commend the Macedonian churches? 2 Cor. 8: 1, 2.
11. What was the secret of the liberality of the members? Verse 5.
12. What insures the acceptance of our gifts? Verse 12.

13. How does the law of liberality operate? 2 Cor. 9: 6, 7.
14. What example of giving is set before us? 2 Cor. 8: 9.  
Note 4.
15. To what does the joy of finding and knowing Christ lead?  
Matt. 13: 44.
16. What principle does Christ set forth as self-evident?  
Luke 14: 26, 27, 33.
17. From what fount does all true service and liberality flow?  
Matt. 22: 37, 38.
18. Having tasted of that divine attribute, what is naturally begotten in our hearts? 1 John 3: 16.
19. What is the measure of love? Matt. 25: 40, 45. Note 5.

### Notes

1. "It is a heaven-appointed plan that men should return to the Lord His own; and this is so plainly stated that men and women have no excuse for misunderstanding or evading the duties and responsibilities God has laid upon them."—*"Testimonies," vol. 6, p. 387.*

2. "The Lord has given His people a message for this time. It is presented in the third chapter of Malachi. How could the Lord present His requirements in a clearer or more forcible manner than He has done in this chapter?"—*Id., p. 384.*

"Had God's plan been followed, means would now be flowing into His treasury; and funds to enable ministers to enter new fields, and workers to unite with ministers in lifting up the standard of truth in the dark places of the earth, would be abundant."—*Id., p. 386.*

3. In this promise do you not hear God speaking to you? "My child, I still have windows in heaven. They are yet in service. The bolts slide as easily as of old. The hinges have not grown rusty. I would rather fling them open, and pour forth, than keep them shut, and hold back. I opened them for Moses, and the sea parted. I opened them for Joshua, and Jordan rolled back. I opened them for Gideon, and the hosts fled. I will open them for you — if you will only let Me. On this side of the windows, heaven is the same rich storehouse as of old. The fountains and streams still overflow. The treasure-rooms are still bursting with gifts. The lack is not on My side. It is on yours. I am waiting. I am ready. Prove Me now."

4. "It was a costly sacrifice that the Lord of heaven made. Divine benevolence was stirred to its unfathomable depths; it was impossible for God to give more. He 'so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.' John 3: 16. Why is our gratitude so limited? It is only as a ripple

on the surface, compared with the great tide of love that flows to us from the Father."—*Testimonies*, vol. 9, pp. 59, 60.

"If those to whom God's money has been entrusted will be faithful in bringing the means lent them to the Lord's treasury, His work will make rapid advancement. Many souls will be won to the cause of truth, and the day of Christ's coming will be hastened. . . .

"So God's work in our world is to be carried forward. Faithful stewards are to place the Lord's money in His treasury, that workers may be sent to all parts of the world. The church here below is to serve God with self-denial and sacrifice. Thus the work is to be carried forward and the most glorious triumphs won."—*Id.*, pp. 58, 59.

5. "Love will be revealed in sacrifice. The plan of redemption was laid in sacrifice,— a sacrifice so broad and deep and high that it is immeasurable. Christ gave all for us, and those who receive Christ will be ready to sacrifice all for the sake of their Redeemer. The thought of His honor and glory will come before anything else. If we love Jesus, we shall love to live for Him, to present our thank-offerings to Him, to labor for Him. The very labor will be light. For His sake we shall covet pain and toil and sacrifice. We shall sympathize with His longing for the salvation of men. We shall feel the same tender craving for souls that He has felt. This is the religion of Christ. Anything short of it is a deception."—*Christ's Object Lessons*, pp. 49, 50.

## Lesson 12—The Missionary's Reward

MARCH 22, 1924

### Daily Study Suggestions

1. Study Questions 1-5. What striking comparison is made in Note 1? What is the price paid in the establishment of foreign missions? What the result? Note 2. Memorize John 4: 36.
2. What points are set forth in Questions 1-5? Study Questions 6-10. What practical lesson is set forth in Note 3? What illustration is given in Note 4? Memorize Ps. 126: 5, 6.
3. What points are developed in Questions 1-10? Study Questions 11-13. What beautiful thought is suggested in Note 5? Review the memory texts.
4. Review the portion of the lesson already studied. Study Questions 14-17. Review the memory texts.
5. Tell the lesson in story form as far as studied. Study Questions 18-20. Give the thought presented in Note 6. What precious promises are set forth in Note 7? Memorize Isa. 6: 8.
6. Review the first half of the lesson, answering questions from memory, if possible. Give the substance of Notes 1-4 in their proper setting. Review the memory texts.
7. Review the last half of the lesson, giving Bible answers from memory, if possible. Connect Notes 5-7 with the lesson, in their proper setting. Review the memory texts.

## Questions

1. What is the joy of service? John 4: 36.
2. Like his Master, what will the true missionary say? Verse 34. Note 1.
3. What promise is given to those who obey the call to "go"? Mark 10: 29, 30. Note 2.
4. What worthy ambition stimulates the ambassador for Christ? 2 Cor. 10: 16.
5. How does he regard trials and hardship? 2 Cor. 12: 9, 10; Rom. 8: 18.
6. What classes share in the fruits of victory? 1 Sam. 30: 24. Note 3.
7. What word of Christ does Mark pass on to us? Mark 13: 13. Note 4.
8. How does the great missionary apostle emphasize the value of endurance? 2 Tim. 2: 10-12.
9. In the varied experiences incident to witnessing for Christ, what thoughts are given to inspire confidence and fidelity? Heb. 10: 32, 36.
10. How does the psalmist contrast the periods of sowing and reaping? Ps. 126: 5, 6.
11. Wherein did the apostle Paul find his joy? 2 Cor. 1: 14; 1 Thess. 2: 19, 20.
12. How does Isaiah sing of that glad gathering time? Isa. 55: 12, 13; 49: 11, 12. Note 5.
13. In what will the faithful laborer and his Lord both share? Ps. 17: 15; Isa. 53: 11.
14. Whence comes the vast concourse of redeemed men and women? Rev. 7: 9.
15. Through what conflicts have many passed? What is their future estate? Verses 14-16.
16. Mention some of the promises made to the overcomer. Rev. 2: 17; 3: 5, 12, 21.
17. In what language will the great Missionary then address His coworkers? Matt. 25: 34-40.
18. How does Daniel describe the award awaiting Christ's ambassadors? Dan. 12: 3. Note 6.
19. What will a vision of God and His love inspire every loyal man and woman to say? Isa. 6: 8.
20. To those who thus respond, what promise is given? Dan. 12: 3, margin.

## Notes

1. "There is nothing finer nor more pathetic to me," says Dr. Forsyth, "than the way in which missionaries unlearn the love of the old home, die to their native land, and wed their hearts to the people they have served and won; so that they can not rest in England [or other homelands], but must return

to lay their bones where they spent their hearts for Christ. How vulgar the common patriotisms seem beside this inverted homesickness, this passion of a kingdom which has no frontiers and no favored race, the passion of a homeless Christ!"

2. Foreign missions exact a heavy toll in financial output, labors, separations, broken ties, privations, failing health, and sometimes life itself. But while the missionary enterprise costs, it also pays. The heathen who has forsaken his superstition and fears, to become a new creature in Jesus Christ, will look up with glowing, thankful face, and tell you that the undertaking pays. The humble laborer who has toiled hard on his farm or in his shop, and has been self-denying that he may give generously to the work of God, ever testifies that the triumphs of the cross more than repay him. The person who has left the comforts and associations of his native land to turn the heathen from idolatry to the living God, will tell you that in true joy and satisfaction, no other pursuit in this world yields so heavy a dividend. And the angels in their songs on high affirm in melody and praise that the priceless Gift of heaven, and all the sacrifices of earth, are none too precious for the redemption of the lost.

3. "Not all who enter the army are to be generals, captains, sergeants, or even corporals. Not all have the care and responsibility of leaders. There is hard work of other kinds to be done. Some must dig trenches and build fortifications; some are to stand as sentinels, some to carry messages. While there are but few officers, it requires many soldiers to form the rank and file of the army; yet its success depends upon the fidelity of every soldier. . . . Every act of loyalty and faith will be crowned with special tokens of God's favor and approbation."—*Gospel Workers*, pp. 84, 85.

4. On one occasion, the young disciple Mark, being unused to hardships, and disheartened by the perils and privations of the way, deserted the mission field. Later, however, he acquired experience in the mission school of endurance, and was recommended by Paul as "profitable" to him "for the ministry."

5. In the transformation of character, the casting out of evil passions, the development of the sweet graces of God's Holy Spirit, we may see the fulfillment in our personal experience of the promise, "Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree." It is our privilege to see our life's desert "rejoice, and blossom as the rose."

6. With the marginal rendering of Dan. 12: 3, we read, "They that be teachers shall shine as the brightness of the firmament." Commenting upon the word "stars" mentioned in this scripture, Elder Uriah Smith wrote: "The dew of

youth still seems fresh upon them. No broken outline shows the foothold of decay; no faltering motion reveals the decrepitude of age. Of all things visible, these stand next to the Ancient of days; and their undiminished glory is a prophecy of eternity. And thus shall they who turn many to righteousness shine in a glory that shall bring joy even to the heart of the Redeemer; and thus shall their years roll on forever and ever."—*"Daniel and the Revelation," p. 331.*

Why not make the Thirteenth Sabbath a "squaring up" day for the quarter? The Sabbath schools are expected to raise one half the sixty cents a week. Why not square up? Why not keep square?

## Lesson 13—Review

MARCH 29, 1924

### Daily Study Suggestions

1. Name the lesson titles in order, as a summary of the lessons for the quarter. Study Questions 1-3. Review the memory texts for Lessons 1 and 2.
2. Review Questions 1-3. Study Questions 4-7. Review all memory texts in Lessons 1-4.
3. Review Questions 1-7. Study Questions 8-12. Review memory texts in Lessons 1-7.
4. Review Questions 1-12. Study Questions 13-16. Review memory texts in Lessons 8-10.
5. Review Questions 13-16. Study Questions 17-20. Review memory texts in Lessons 11, 12.
6. Review the first half of the lessons, giving Bible answers from memory, if possible. Review half of the memory texts.
7. Review the last half of the lessons, giving answers from memory, if possible. Review the last half of the memory texts.

### Questions

1. Since the fall of man, what has been the world's condition and need? Rom. 8: 22, 23.
2. How did the Son of God completely fulfill His mission as a Saviour? Rom. 5: 10.
3. In both the old and the new dispensation, what is the only message that saves? Luke 24: 47; Acts 4: 12.
4. How did the Lord Jesus reveal Himself to Abraham? How was He revealed through Abraham? Gal. 3: 8; Gen. 12: 7, 8.
5. What was God's great purpose in placing ancient Israel in their strategic geographical location? Zech. 8: 22, 23.
6. Mention missionary opportunities noted in Old Testament history. 1 Kings 10: 1, 6-9; 2 Kings 5: 1-3, 8, 15.

7. Near the close of Judah's kingly line, what signal missionary opportunity and failure is recorded? 2 Kings 20: 12, 13.
8. In what guise did God's missionaries travel to Babylon? What witness did they bear in Babylon? How did they testify at the courts of Media and Persia? Dan. 1: 2-4, 15; 2: 27, 28; 3; 4.
9. With Israel's tragic failure, what new foundation for world evangelization was laid? Matt. 10: 1, 5, 8; Luke 10: 1-3.
10. What divine equipment for service was given the early apostles? Acts 2: 1-4.
11. Outline the steps in Paul's early life, conversion, and call to mission service. Acts 9: 1-20.
12. Summarize the trials, burdens, and accomplishments of the apostle's career. 2 Cor. 11: 24-28.
13. Mention divine providences that preserved "the church in the wilderness" from extinction.
14. What prolonged warfare was sustained by the "two witnesses"? Rev. 11: 3-10.
15. Cite the Scriptural foundation for the world-wide mission movement of to-day. Matt. 28: 18-20.
16. What prophecies indicate God's program for the finishing of the work? Rev. 14: 6-12; Matt. 24: 14.
17. What are the spiritual and financial duties of the church towards Christ's ambassadors? 2 Cor. 8: 1-5.
18. What is the wellspring of all true sacrifice? Matt. 22: 37, 38.
19. Enumerate the present life compensations of loyal service. Mark 10: 29, 30; 1 Thess. 2: 19, 20.
20. To the missionaries and those who support them, what future joys are in waiting? Dan. 12: 3.

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Make the Thirteenth Sabbath Dollar Day in your school by giving as many dollars as you have church members.

## Sabbath School Lessons

### Next Quarter

*"Love to God and Love to Man"*