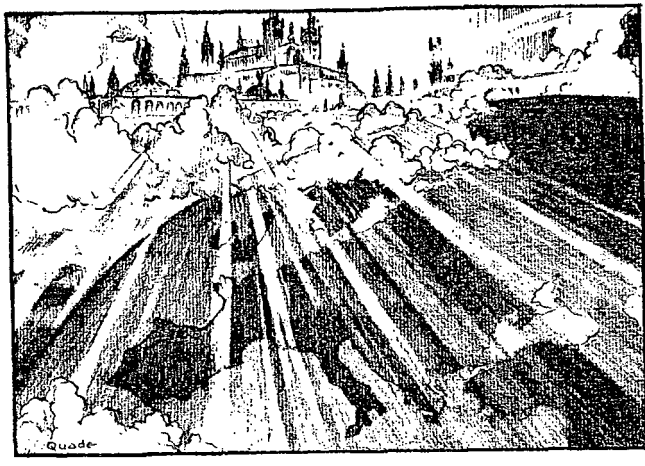
H. F. Schubert



SABBATH SCHOOL LESSON QUARTERLY

Third Quarter, 1927
SENIOR DIVISION

TOPICAL STUDIES

Thirteenth Sabbath Offering, September 24, 1927

EAST AND NORTHEAST AFRICAN MISSIONS

Entered as second-class matter October 13, 1904, at the Post Office in Mountain View, Cal., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, and authorized September 18, 1918.

PACIFIC PRESS PUB. ASSN. (A Corporation of S. D. A.)

No. 129 MOUNTAIN VIEW, CAL., JULY, 1927 20c A YEAR

The

Sabbath School Worker

Official Organ of the Sabbath School Department of the Seventh-day Adventist Denomination

A Thirty-two-page Monthly Publication for All Who Teach the Sabbath School Lessons and Lead in Sabbath School Activity

Price, 90 cents a year, singly; two or more copies to one address, each 75 cents a year

A carpenter without tools,
A cutter without a whetstone,
A dressmaker without a pattern,
An explorer without a compass,
A builder without a blue print,
A miner without a lamp,
A teacher without training,
A dentist without suitable instruments,

EQUALS

A Sabbath school leader without the "WORKER"

THIRTEENTH SABBATH OFFERING

That the overflows received in connection with the Thirteenth Sabbath Offerings are of great benefit to the fields to which they go, and are causing those to rejoice who receive them, is seen by these words from A. H. Williams, the treasurer of the Southern Asia Division, when Northeast and Northwest India were the recipients:

"We certainly are exceedingly grateful to the Sabbath School Department, including members of the Sabbath schools everywhere, for the generous help given us from the overflow for the second quarter of 1926. The half of the overflow falling to this union as its share will enable us to establish our doctor in East Bengal to very good advantage."

This word from H. A. Hansen, the superintendent of the Ceylon Mission, shows what the overflow the last quarter of 1925 did for them when South India received part of the offering:

"When we first started our work in the Kottawa section of Ceylon about three years ago, there was a large vacant house we very much wished to secure as a permanent home for our school. We were, therefore, very happy when it was decided that the portion of the overflow for South India should all go to Ceylon, for it would enable us to purchase this property. The place is situated about ten miles out of Colombo, on a good motor road. The house is large and substantially built. It is in excellent condition, and quite suitable to our needs. There are seven and one-half acres of ground, part having fruit trees in bearing, and the rest in new planting, which, in a few years, will be in full bearing also. We have been told that it would cost more to erect this house now than we paid for the entire property. Had it not been for the overflow, we would not have been able to secure the property."

TOPICAL STUDIES

LESSON 1

THE BEGINNING AND THE END OF SIN

July 2, 1927

MEMORY VERSE: "Sin is the transgression of the law." 1 John 3:4.

LESSON HELPS: "Patriarchs and Prophets," pp. 33-43, 52-62; "Daniel and the Revelation," pp. 837-854, latest edition; "The Great Controversy," pp. 676-678.

Suggestions for Daily Family Study

1. Study questions and notes under the heading "The Fall of Lucifer." Children may read paragraphs 1-3 of the primary lesson. Read selected portions from pages 33-43 of "Patriarchs and Prophets." Drill on the memory verse each day.
2. Study questions and notes under "The Fall of Man." Children may read paragraphs 4 and 5 of the primary lesson. Read selected portions from pages 52-62 of "Patriarchs and Prophets."
3. Study questions and notes under "The Loss of the Dominion." Children may read paragraphs 6-9 of the primary lesson. Continue reading selected portions of the Lesson Helps.
4. Study questions 14-16, and notes. Children may read paragraphs 10-12 of the primary lesson. Continue reading portions of the Lesson Helps.
5. Study questions 17-19. Children may answer questions in the primary lesson. Continue reading portions of the Lesson Helps.
6. Tell the story of the lesson, each member of the family taking part. Discuss the following:
   What led Satan to sin?
   What led man to sin?
   How will that which was lost by sin be restored?
7. Review the lesson, asking questions from any of the lesson sheets. Read notes in the "Youth's Instructor," if the paper is at hand.

THE LESSON

THE FALL OF LUCIFER

1. Where and in what manner did sin originate? Ezek. 28:14, 15, 17.

2. What was the name of this angel who had been exalted to a high position in heaven? What did he say in his heart? Isa. 14:12-14.

NOTE.—"Sin originated with him, who, next to Christ, had been most honored of God, and was highest in power and glory among the inhabitants of heaven. Lucifer, 'son of the morning,' was first of the covering cherubs, holy and undefiled."—"Patriarchs and Prophets," p. 35.

3. What finally took place in heaven? What was Lucifer now called? Rev. 12:7-9.

NOTE.—"God, in His great mercy, bore long with Lucifer. He was not immediately degraded from his exalted station when he first indulged the spirit of discontent, nor even when he began to present his false claims before the loyal angels. Long was he retained in heaven. Again and again he was offered pardon, on condition of repentance and submission. Such efforts as only infinite love and wisdom could devise, were made to convince him of his error."—"The Great Controversy," pp. 495, 496.

4. To whom do all creatures owe their being? John 1:1-3, 14; Col. 1:15, 16.

5. If the first man had maintained faith in God as Creator, and had respected the Lord's ownership, what would he have proved? Ps. 119:11; Rom. 12:2.

6. What did God say of the product of creation week? Gen. 1:31.

NOTE.—"Though created innocent and holy, our first parents were not placed beyond the possibility of wrongdoing. God might have created them without the power to transgress His requirements; but in that case there could have been no development of character; their service would not have been voluntary, but forced. Therefore He gave them the power of choice—the power to yield or to withhold obedience. And before they could receive in fullness the blessings He desired to impart, their love and loyalty must be tested."—"Education," p. 23.

7. As a free moral agent, what test was man required to pass? Gen. 2:9, 15-17.

NOTE.—"While everything in nature is governed by natural laws, man alone, of all that inhabits the earth, is amenable to moral law. To man, the crowning work of creation, God has given power to understand His requirements, to comprehend the justice and beneficence of His law, and its sacred claims upon him; and of man unswerving obedience is required."—"Patriarchs and Prophets," p. 52.

8. When God created man, what dominion was given to him? Gen. 1:27, 28.

NOTE.—"While they remained true to God, Adam and his companion were to bear rule over the earth. Unlimited control was given them over every living thing."—Id., p. 50.

9. Where did Satan appear in the guise of a serpent after he was cast out of heaven? What did he lead our first parents to do? Gen. 3:1-6.

NOTE.—Observe that Genesis 2:15-17 shows that man was put into the garden "to keep it." Evil approached man from without. As long as sin was outside, man possessed the faculty of recognizing the nature of it. As soon as it became a part of him, this faculty was weakened.

THE LOSS OF THE DOMINION

10. How did Adam and Eve stand the test that was given them? Gen. 3:6, 7.

11. By this disobedience, what condition was brought upon mankind? Rom. 5:12.

NOTE.—"The tide of woe that flowed from the transgression of our first parents is regarded by many as too awful a consequence for so small a sin. . . . The very lightness of the prohibition made the sin exceedingly great. If Adam could not bear the smallest of tests, he could not have endured a greater trial, had he been intrusted with higher responsibilities."—Id., pp. 60, 61.

12. What did the Lord now do on account of man's disobedience? Gen. 3:17-19, 23, 24.

NOTE.—"In order to possess an endless existence, man must continue to partake of the tree of life. Deprived of this, his vitality would gradually diminish until life should become extinct."—Id., p. 60.

13. Whose servant did man become when he sinned? Rom. 6:16; John 8:34.

THE RESTORATION OF THE DOMINION

14. In loving-kindness, what provision had God already made for man's redemption? Gen. 3:15; John 3:16.

NOTE.—"The plan for our redemption was not an afterthought, a plan formulated after the fall of Adam. . . . 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.

15. How complete was man's redemption to be? To whom will the lost dominion come? Luke 19:10; Micah 4:8.

NOTE.—All that the first Adam lost by transgression, Christ, the second Adam, restored.

16. Through whom was the promise fulfilled? Gal. 4:4, 5.

17. Through the death and resurrection of Christ, what prospect has the believer? Rom. 5:17; 8:1-4.

18. What condition will then be restored? Rev. 21:1-4; 22:1-5.

19. What admonition is given to those who look for the fulfillment of these great promises? 2 Peter 3:13, 14.

LESSON 2

THE COMING OF THE LORD JESUS

July 9, 1927

MEMORY VERSE: "If I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto Myself; that where I am, there ye may be also." John 14:3.

LESSON HELPS: "The Great Controversy," pp. 635-652; "Early Writings," pp. 285-288.

Suggestions for Daily Family Study

1. Study questions 1-4. Children may read paragraphs 1-3 of the primary lesson. Read "Patriarchs and Prophets," pp. 103 and 104. Drill on the memory verse each day.
2. Study questions 5-8, and note. Children may read paragraphs 4-6 of the primary lesson. Read "The Great Controversy," pp. 302 and 303.
3. Study section "The Manner of His Coming." Children may read paragraphs 7-9 of the primary lesson. Read "The Great Controversy," pp. 635-637.
4. Study section "The Meaning to the Righteous." Children may answer questions on paragraphs 1-6 of the primary lesson. Read "The Great Controversy," pp. 638-641.

5. Study section "The Fate of the Wicked." Children may read paragraphs 10 and 11 of the primary lesson. Read "The Great Controversy," pp. 642-644.

6. Study section "Encouragement." Children may answer questions on paragraphs 7-11 of the primary lesson. Read "Early Writings," pp. 285-288.

7. Review the lesson, asking questions from the different lesson sheets if convenient. Read notes in the "Youth's Instructor," if the paper is available. Discuss the following:

What false ideas will be taught concerning the coming of Jesus?
What points in this lesson will meet this false teaching?

THE LESSON

THE SURE PROMISE

1. What promise has the Lord given to His people? John 14:3.

2. How are we exhorted to live? For what are we to look? Titus 2:12, 13.

3. What may we expect when the truth of the coming of the Lord Jesus is presented? 2 Peter 3:3, 4.

4. Among what class will scoffers be found? 2 Tim. 4: 3, 4.

5. To whom only will Jesus at His second coming bring salvation? Heb. 9:27, 28.

6. What did Christ promise to do when He returned to heaven? What will He do when the work of preparation for His coming is complete? John 14: 2, 3.

7. What desire did the Saviour express concerning His followers? John 17:24.

8. What theme occupied an important part in the thoughts, acts, and preaching of the apostle Paul? Phil. 3:20, 21.

NOTE.—Read what the Reformers said about the second coming of Christ.

Luther believed the day of the Lord to be near. He declared: "'The great day is drawing near in which the kingdom of abominations shall be overthrown.'

"'This aged world is not far from its end,' said Melanchthon. Calvin bids Christians 'not to hesitate, ardently desiring the day of Christ's coming as of all events most auspicious;' and declares that 'the whole family of the faithful will keep in view that day.' . . .

"'Has not our Lord Jesus carried up our flesh into heaven?' said Knox, the Scotch Reformer, 'and shall He not return? We know that He shall return, and that with expedition.' Ridley and Latimer, who laid down their lives for the truth, looked in faith for the Lord's coming. Ridley wrote: 'The world without doubt—this I do believe, and therefore I say it—draws to an end. Let us with John, the servant of God, cry in our hearts unto our Saviour Christ, Come, Lord Jesus, come.'

"'The thoughts of the coming of the Lord,' said Baxter, 'are most sweet and joyful to me.' 'It is the work of faith and the character of His saints to love His appearing and to look for that blessed hope.'"—"The Great Controversy," p. 303.

THE MANNER OF HIS COMING

9. What does the Bible reveal concerning the manner of Christ's second coming? Acts 1:9-11; Luke 21:27.

10. In whose glory and in whose company will the Lord appear? Mark 8:38; Matt. 25:31, last part.

NOTE.—The following description of the coming of Jesus is quoted from "Early Writings," pp. 286, 287:

"Soon appeared the great white cloud, upon which sat the Son of man. When it first appeared in the distance, this cloud looked very small. The angel said that it was the sign of the Son of man. As it drew nearer the earth, we could behold the excellent glory and majesty of Jesus as He rode forth to conquer. A retinue of holy angels, with bright, glittering crowns upon their heads, escorted Him on His way. No language can describe the glory of the scene. The living cloud of majesty and unsurpassed glory came still nearer, and we could clearly behold the lovely person of Jesus. He did not wear a crown of thorns, but a crown of glory rested upon His holy brow. Upon His vesture and thigh was a name written, King of kings, and Lord of lords. His countenance was as bright as the noonday sun, His eyes were as a flame of fire, and His feet had the appearance of fine brass. His voice sounded like many musical instruments. The earth trembled before Him, the heavens departed as a scroll when it is rolled together, and every mountain and island were moved out of their places."

THE MEANING TO THE RIGHTEOUS

11. What will be heard when the Lord descends from heaven? Whom does that voice awaken? What will be the experience of the righteous living? 1 Thess. 4:16-18.

12. What change will take place in the righteous living and in those who are raised from the dead? 1 Cor. 15:51-53.

NOTE.—"The earth mightily shook as the voice of the Son of God called forth the sleeping saints. They responded to the call, and came forth clothed with glorious immortality, crying, 'Victory, victory, over death and the grave! O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?' Then the living saints and the risen ones raised their voices in a long, transporting shout of victory. . . . Oh, what a glorious meeting! Friends whom death had separated were united, nevermore to part."—"Early Writings," p. 287.

THE FATE OF THE WICKED

13. How many of the people of earth will see Christ coming in glory? Rev. 1:7.

14. What is said concerning those who "know not God"? 2 Thess. 1:7-9.

15. Who are mentioned as trying to escape from the presence of the Lord? What do they say? Rev. 6:15-17.

16. What will enable us to have confidence when Jesus appears? 1 John 2:28.

17. What will the Lord say to His people? Matt. 25:34.

NOTE.—"Better than all the friendship of the world is the friendship of Christ's redeemed. Better than a title to the noblest palace on earth is a title to the mansions our Lord has gone to prepare. And better than all the words of earthly praise, will be the Saviour's words to His faithful servants, 'Come, ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world.' "—"Christ's Object Lessons," p. 374.

LESSON 3

SIGNS OF THE COMING OF JESUS

July 16, 1927

MEMORY VERSE: "There shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars." Luke 21:25.

LESSON HELP: "The Great Controversy," pp. 304-310.

Suggestions for Daily Family Study

1. Study questions and note under heading "Jesus Gave Signs." Children may read paragraphs 1-3 of the primary lesson. Read selections from "The Desire of Ages," pp. 406-409. Drill on the memory verse each day.
2. Study questions and note under "The Sign of Thy Coming." Children may read paragraphs 4-7 of the primary lesson. Read pages 304-308 of "The Great Controversy."
3. Study question and note under "Earthquakes." Children may read paragraph 8 of the primary lesson. Read pages 109 and 110 of "Patriarchs and Prophets."
4. Study questions and notes under "Increase of Knowledge." Children may review paragraphs 1-8, answering questions in the primary lesson. Read comment on Daniel 12:4 in "Thoughts on Daniel and the Revelation."
5. Study questions and note under "Bible Teachings." Children may read paragraphs 9-11 of the primary lesson.
6. Study questions under "Admonitions." Children may read paragraph 12 of the primary lesson. Read pages 307-309 of "Testimonies," Vol. 4.
7. Review the lesson, asking questions from other lesson papers, if convenient.

THE LESSON

JESUS GAVE SIGNS

1. Why did the Lord on one occasion reprove the Pharisees, and call them "hypocrites"? Matt. 16: 1-3.

NOTE.—Jesus gave His disciples and the people many signs, and pointed to them as a witness of His Messiahship. He did not reprove them for asking for signs, but rather for ignoring the signs that were already given. He gave His disciples signs that were to indicate that His glorious appearing was drawing near. Luke 21:25-28. After His resurrection, He rebuked two of His disciples while on the way to Emmaus. Luke 24:25, 26. Christ wishes His people to understand the prophecies, and to consider every true sign of the times.

2. How will the attention of the world be drawn to the great and terrible day of the Lord? Joel 2:30, 31.

"THE SIGN OF THY COMING"

3. One day as Jesus was seated on the Mount of Olives, what question did the disciples ask? Matt. 24:3.

4. What record does Luke give of Jesus' answer to their question? Luke 21:25-27.

5. At what particular time were the signs in the sun, moon, and stars to appear? Matt. 24:29.

NOTE.—The days of tribulation referred to are the 1260 years of papal supremacy which, according to Daniel 7:25 and Revelation 13:2-7, began in 538 A. D., and ended in 1798.

"Christ's prophecy points out approximately the time when the first of the signs that He gave, the darkening of the sun, should appear,—'immediately after the tribulation of those days.' And the 'great earthquake' of John's vision [Rev. 6:12] was to precede this sign in the heavens.

"The Reformation of the sixteenth century began to cut short the days of tribulation; but some countries shut out the liberalizing influences of the word of God, and there the persecution continued. . . .

"But by the middle of the century [1750], the era of enlightenment and the force of world opinion, in the good providence of God, had so permeated the Catholic states of Europe that general violent persecution had ceased. . . .

"From these times, then, we are to scan the record of history to learn if the appointed signs began to appear. As we look, we find the events recorded, following on in the order predicted:

"1. The Lisbon earthquake, of 1755.

"2. The dark day, of 1780.

"3. The falling stars, of 1833."—"Our Day in the Light of Prophecy," W. A. Spicer, pp. 75, 77.

"The Dark Day, May 19, 1780—so called on account of a remarkable darkness on that day extending over all New England. In some places, persons could not see to read common print in the open air for several hours together. Birds sang their evening songs, disappeared, and became silent; fowls went to roost; cattle sought the barnyard; and candles were lighted in the houses. . . . The true cause of this remarkable phenomenon is not known."—Noah Webster's Dictionary (edition 1869).

"The year 1833 is memorable for the most magnificent display [of falling meteors] on record. This was on the same night of November [13] also, and was visible over all the United States, and over a part of Mexico, and the West India Islands."—The American Cyclopedia, art. "Meteor."

"The falling stars did not come as if from several trees shaken, but from one. Those which appeared in the east fell toward the east; those which appeared in the north fell toward the north; those which appeared in the west fell toward the west; and those which appeared in

the south (for I went out of my residence into the park) fell toward the south; and they fell, not as the ripe fruit falls; far from it; but they flew, they were cast, like the unripe fig, which at first refuses to leave the branch; and when it does break its hold, flies swiftly, straight off, descending; and in the multitude falling, some cross the track of others, as they are thrown with more or less force."—A correspondent in the New York Journal of Commerce, Vol. 8, No. 534, Saturday morning, Nov. 14, 1833.

6. How accurately have the prophets foretold these events? Isa. 13:9, 10.

EARTHQUAKES

7. What other remarkable signs of His coming are given? Matt. 24:7, last part.

NOTE.—"In fulfillment of this prophecy given by Christ, statistics issued by the British Association for the Advancement of Science reveal that there has been, during century after century of the Christian era, a most striking increase of destructive earthquakes. Not including small earthquakes, but only those which have caused destruction of life and property, these statistics give the number of destructive earthquakes from the first to the twentieth century. Beginning with fifteen in the first century, there is shown a gradual increase to 115 in the thirteenth century. From that time the list is as follows:

Fourteenth	century	137
Fifteenth	"	174
Sixteenth	"	253
Seventeenth	"	378
Eighteenth	"	640
Nineteenth	"	2,119

"Certainly these figures bear out the prophecy of our Lord. And they do not include the frightfully destructive earthquakes of this present century, such as those of San Francisco and Japan."—"Twelve Great Signs," Carlyle B. Haynes, pp. 77, 78.

INCREASE OF KNOWLEDGE

8. What does the prophet say of the increase of knowledge in the time of the end? Dan. 12:4.

NOTE.—"Especially in our days, by the enlightenment of the Holy Spirit, knowledge has increased regarding the prophecies. . . . According to Daniel 12:4, that is a sign that the end is near. From this it would appear that to keep in health spiritually, one should keep fully informed regarding the last days, and therefore the doctrine of the end must be taught with all clearness."—Pastor E. Mühe, in "Is the End Near?" pp. 6, 7, 19. (Translated from the German.)

The most remarkable thing of our time is the rapid progress in science, education, and invention. Some of the more important are: Balloon 1798, gaslight 1798, steel pen 1803, lucifer match 1829, electric telegraph 1837, photography 1839, sewing machine 1846, submarine cable 1851, typewriter 1868, telephone 1876, electric railway 1879,

linotype 1885, Röntgen, or X ray, 1895, wireless telegraphy 1895, airplane 1903. It will be noticed that none of these inventions antedate 1798. But suddenly with the opening of the nineteenth century, the world awoke from its long sleep, and a new era dawned,—the time of the end, when knowledge was to be increased.

9. What is given as a most important sign of Christ's coming? Matt. 24:14; Rev. 14:6-12.

NOTE.—In the last ten years, from 1915-1925, we have sent out 2,046 new missionaries, and are working in 124 countries and in 252 languages.

BIBLE TEACHINGS

10. How does Jesus intimate that there will be a departure from the true faith in the last days? Luke 18:8, last part.

11. What are recorded as prominent characteristics of mankind in the last days? 2 Tim. 3:1-5.

12. After turning their ears away from the truth, what will the people seek? 2 Tim. 4:3, 4.

NOTE.—Among these fables may be mentioned: The christening of infants, Sunday keeping, natural immortality of the soul, and the honoring of saints and relics.

13. According to the apostle Peter, what else will characterize the last days? 2 Peter 3:3.

14. What is the subject of this scoffing? Verse 4.

ADMONITIONS

15. What are we admonished to do when we see these signs being fulfilled? Matt. 24:44.

16. What does the Lord expect to find us doing when He comes? What will be the reward of those whom He finds so doing? Verses 45-47.

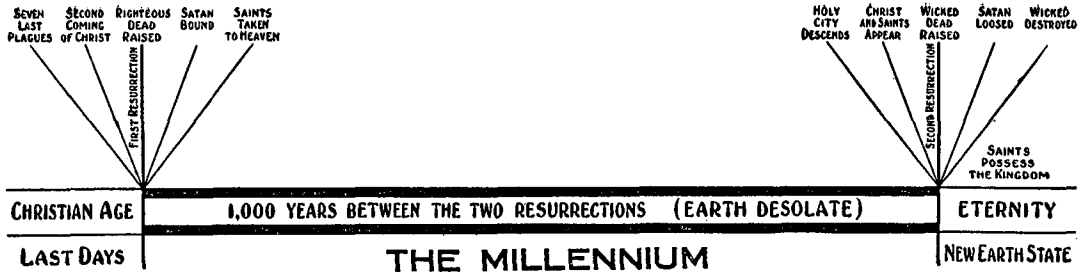
17. What makes continual watching necessary? Verse 36.

"Christ and His word are in perfect harmony. Received and obeyed, they open a sure path for the feet of all who are willing to walk in the light as Christ is in the light."—"Testimonies," Vol. 8, p. 193.

THIRTEENTH SABBATH OFFERING

September 24, 1927

EAST AND NORTHEAST AFRICAN MISSIONS



The millennium follows the close of the gospel age, and precedes the setting up of the everlasting kingdom of God on earth.

It comprehends what in the Scriptures is frequently spoken of as "the day of the Lord."

It is bounded at each end by a resurrection.

Its beginning is marked by the pouring out of the seven last plagues, the second coming of Christ, the resurrection of the righteous dead, the binding of Satan, and the translation of the saints to heaven; and its close, by the descent of the New Jerusalem, with Christ and the saints, from heaven, the resurrection of the wicked dead, the loosing of Satan, and the final destruction of the wicked.

During the one thousand years the earth lies desolate; Satan and his angels are confined here; and the saints, with Christ, sit in judgment on the wicked, preparatory to their final punishment.

The wicked dead are then raised; Satan is loosed for a little season, and he and the host of the wicked encompass the camp of the saints and the holy city, when fire comes down from God out of heaven and devours them. The earth is cleansed by the same fire that destroys the wicked, and, renewed, becomes the eternal abode of the saints.

The millennium is one of "the ages to come." Its close will mark the beginning of the new earth state.

LESSON 4

THE MILLENNIUM OF THE BIBLE

July 23, 1927

MEMORY VERSE: "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection." Rev. 20:6.

LESSON HELPS: "The Great Controversy," pp. 653-678; "Early Writings," pp. 289-295.

Suggestions for Daily Family Study

1. Study section "Events Marking the Beginning of the Thousand Years." Children may read paragraphs 1-3 of the primary lesson. Read "Early Writings," pp. 289-291. Drill on the memory verse each day.
2. Study section "Events During the Thousand Years." Children may read paragraphs 4-7 of the primary lesson. Read selections from "The Great Controversy," pp. 657-661.
3. Study section "Events Marking the End of the Thousand Years." Children may read paragraphs 8-11 of the primary lesson. Read "Early Writings," pp. 292-295.
4. Study section "The Lesson for Our Time." Children may read the primary lesson. Read selections from "The Great Controversy," pp. 662-668.
5. Study the diagram showing the events connected with the millennium period. Children may join in this study. Drill on the order of events. Read selections from "The Great Controversy," pp. 669-673.
6. Tell the story of the lesson, each member of the family taking part. Read selections from "The Great Controversy," pp. 674-678.
7. Review the lesson by asking questions from any of the lesson papers. Read the notes in the "Youth's Instructor," if the paper is available.

THE LESSON

EVENTS MARKING THE BEGINNING OF THE THOUSAND YEARS

1. What portion of Scripture clearly describes a millennium, or a thousand-year period? Revelation 20.

NOTE.—The word "millennium" is from two Latin words, "mille," thousand, and "annus," year, and means a thousand years.

2. What great events mark the beginning of the thousand years? 1 Thess. 4:16, 17.

3. What class only have part in the first resurrection? Rev. 20:6.

4. What is said of the wicked at that time? 2 Thess. 2:8; 1:8.

5. What does the prophet John say will be the experience of Satan? Rev. 20:1-3.

NOTE.—The word here rendered "bottomless pit" is in other versions translated "abyss," meaning a place of darkness and desolation. No more fitting term could be found to describe the condition of the earth during the thousand years. "Here is to be the home of Satan with his evil angels for a thousand years. Limited to the earth, he will not have access to other worlds, to tempt and annoy those who have never fallen. It is in this sense that he is bound; there are none remaining, upon whom he can exercise his power. He is wholly cut off from the work of deception and ruin which for so many centuries has been his sole delight."—"The Great Controversy," p. 659.

EVENTS DURING THE THOUSAND YEARS

6. Where do the saints meet the Lord? 1 Thess. 4:17.

7. Where are the saints seen by the prophet? What are they doing there? Rev. 19:1; 20:4.

8. Whom does the apostle Paul say the saints are to judge? 1 Cor. 6:1-3.

9. What prophecy supports the apostle's statement? Dan. 7:21, 22.

NOTE.—This judgment will not be to determine who are the righteous, for this has previously been determined, but it will consist in apportioning the measure of punishment due to the lost. This work will bring to light the hidden things, and the justice and mercy of God will be fully seen in all His dealings with the children of men.

10. What will then be the condition of the earth? Jer. 4:23-25; 25:33; Zeph. 3:6.

11. With what is Satan occupied during this time?

Answer.—"For a thousand years, Satan will wander to and fro in the desolate earth, to behold the results of his rebellion against the law of God. *During this time his sufferings are intense. Since his fall, his* life of unceasing activity has banished reflection; but he is now deprived of his power and left to contemplate the part which he has acted since first he rebelled against the government of heaven, and to look forward with trembling and terror to the dreadful future, when he *must suffer for all the evil that he has done, and be punished for the* sins that he has caused to be committed."—"The Great Controversy," p. 660.

EVENTS MARKING THE END OF THE THOUSAND YEARS

12. What resurrection takes place at the end of the thousand years? Rev. 20:5, first part.

NOTE.—The millennium period is marked at both its beginning and its close by a resurrection. The righteous dead are raised at the beginning of the millennium, the wicked dead at the close. The millennium therefore begins at the second coming of the Lord. During the thousand years the earth will be in a chaotic condition, and without human inhabitants.

13. What opportunity does Satan again have? Rev. 20:7, 8.

14. How is the place prepared upon which the New Jerusalem shall descend? Zech. 14:4, 5.

15. How does the prophet describe the descent of the Holy City? Rev. 21:2.

NOTE.—"Christ descends upon the Mount of Olives, whence, after His resurrection, He ascended, and where angels repeated the promise of His return. . . . As the New Jerusalem, in its dazzling splendor, comes down out of heaven, it rests upon the place purified and made ready to receive it, and Christ, with His people and the angels, enters the holy city."—"The Great Controversy," pp. 662, 663.

16. What will Satan try once more to do? What will be his end? Rev. 20:9, 10.

NOTE.—"Now Satan prepares for a last mighty struggle for the supremacy. . . . He proposes to lead them against the camp of the saints, and to take possession of the city of God. . . . Satan, the mightiest of warriors, leads the van, and his angels unite their forces for this final struggle. Kings and warriors are in his train, and the multitudes follow in vast companies, each under its appointed leader. With military precision, the serried ranks advance over the earth's broken and uneven surface to the city of God. By command of Jesus, the gates of the New Jerusalem are closed, and the armies of Satan surround the city, and make ready for the onset."—Id., pp. 663, 664.

"Fire comes down from God out of heaven. The earth is broken up. The weapons concealed in its depths are drawn forth. Devouring flames burst from every yawning chasm. The very rocks are on fire. . . . In the cleansing flames the wicked are at last destroyed, root and branch,—Satan the root, his followers the branches. The full penalty of the law has been visited; the demands of justice have been met; and heaven and earth, beholding, declare the righteousness of Jehovah. Satan's work of ruin is forever ended."—Id., pp. 672, 673.

17. When every trace of sin is removed, what promise will be fulfilled? 2 Peter 3:13; Rev. 21:1; Isa. 65:17.

THE LESSON FOR OUR TIME

18. Against what does the Lord warn us? 1 Thess. 5:2-4.

19. What will the nations say in the last days? Micah 4:2, 3.

20. But how will it be in reality? Joel 3:9, 10.

NOTE.—The Bible tells only of a millennium during the period that the judgment of the wicked is taking place in heaven, and at this time the earth is desolate. Christendom has the false idea that during this thousand years there will be a time of peace, and many will be converted. The Lord warns against this.

LESSON 5

THE LAW OF GOD

July 30, 1927

MEMORY VERSE: "Fear God, and keep His commandments: for this is the whole duty of man." Eccl. 12:13.

LESSON HELP: "Thoughts from the Mount of Blessing," pp. 73-82, latest edition.

Suggestions for Daily Family Study

1. Study questions under the heading, "Nature of the Law." Children may study paragraph 1 of the primary lesson, also review details of the story of the giving of the law. Read pages 303-305 of "Patriarchs and Prophets." Drill on the memory verse each day.

2. Study note after Question 3. Children may read paragraph 2 of the primary lesson. They should become familiar with the texts in the paragraph. Read selections from the Lesson Help.

3. Study questions and note under heading, "Relation of Sin to the Law." Children may read paragraphs 3 and 4 of the primary lesson. Read selections from the Lesson Help.

4. Study questions and notes under heading, "Relation of the Law to the Gospel." Children may read paragraphs 5-8 of the primary lesson. Read selections from the Lesson Help.

5. Study questions and notes under "Exalting the Law." Children may read paragraphs 9-12 of the primary lesson. Read selections from the Lesson Help.

6. Tell the lesson as a story, bringing out details, each member of the family taking part. Read the Ten Commandments. How many can repeat them from memory?

7. Review the lesson by asking questions from any of the lesson papers. Read the notes in the "Youth's Instructor," if the paper is at hand.

THE LESSON

NATURE OF THE LAW

1. How was the law of God given to the people of earth? Ex. 19: 17-19; 20:1-3.

2. What indicates that the law reveals the perfect will of God? Ps. 19:7-10.

NOTE.—"The law of God is as sacred as Himself. It is a revelation of His will, a transcript of His character, the expression of divine love and wisdom."—"Patriarchs and Prophets," p. 52.

3. What does Nehemiah say of the character of the law of God? Neh. 9:13.

NOTE.—That the law of God is a revelation of His character is shown by the following comparisons:

GOD	ATTRIBUTES	LAW
John 3:16	Love	Matt. 22:36-40
1 Peter 1:15, 16	Holiness	Rom. 7:12
Ps. 145:17	Righteousness	Isa. 51:6, 7
Matt. 5:48	Perfection	Ps. 19:7
Ex. 34:6	Goodness	Rom. 7:12
John 14:6	Truth	Ps. 119:142
Ex. 34:6	Mercy	Matt. 23:23
Rom. 16:20	Peace	Ps. 119:165
Mal. 3:6 Heb. 13:8	Unchangeableness	Matt. 5:17-19
John 4:24	Spirit	Rom. 7:14

RELATION OF SIN TO THE LAW

4. How is sin defined in the Scriptures? 1 John 3:4.

5. What precious assurance is given the believing sinner? Rom. 5:20; 6:14.

6. What is the consequence of transgression of a single portion of the law? James 2:10.

NOTE.—"That the law which was spoken by God's own voice is faulty, that some specification has been set aside, is the claim which Satan now puts forward. It is the last great deception that he will

bring upon the world. He needs not to assail the whole law; if he can lead men to disregard one precept, his purpose is gained."—"The Desire of Ages," p. 763.

7. What is the punishment for breaking the law? How only may eternal life be gained? Rom. 6:23.

RELATION OF THE LAW TO THE GOSPEL

8. What purpose does the law of God serve? Rom. 3:20.

9. What illustration is used to show how sin is revealed? James 1:23-25.

NOTE.—The mirror shows us how we look. If our appearance is not right, it reveals the fault, but it does not take away a single defect. So the law of God points out the wrongs in our life by setting the true standard before us. To get rid of the sin which is revealed by the law, we go to Jesus for pardon and cleansing.

10. How was Paul's sin revealed to him? Rom. 7:7.

11. How are the purpose of the law and the purpose of the gospel set forth in a single scripture? Gal. 3:24.

12. How should faith in Christ cause one to regard the law of God? Rom. 3:31.

13. How is God's righteousness set forth for us? How may we obtain it? Verses 21-26.

NOTE.—The law demands a perfect righteousness. The sinner can present only filthy rags. Our blessed Redeemer comes to the rescue, and offers His perfect righteousness, wrought out in human life,—complete obedience to all the commandments of God. God accepts this in behalf of the sinner. The sinner lays hold of it by faith, and is secure.

14. What experience is necessary in order to keep the law? Heb. 8:10; Gal. 2:20.

EXALTING THE LAW

15. How did Jesus exalt the law of God? Matt. 5:17-19.

NOTE.—"It is a lie to make the statement that when Christ referred to the nonpassing away of the law, He had reference to the law of Moses, for, as every one knows, He spoke only of the Ten Commandments. If the Ten Commandments should be called the law of Moses, then Moses came too late, for they were in existence long before Moses, before Abraham, and before all the patriarchs."—"Luther's Letter to a Friend."

16. What is more necessary than ceremonies or rituals? Gal. 6:15; 5:6; 1 Cor. 7:19.

NOTE.—If we compare these three references, we find the expression identical in each of the first sentences. We see then that the gospel creates a new commandment-keeping creature in whom faith works by love.

17. What two great commandments briefly summarize the law of God? Matt. 22:36-40.

18. What is the whole duty of man declared to be? Eccl. 12:13.

19. Who only will enter into the city of God? Rev. 22:14.

NOTE.—To summarize the essentials in studying the law of God, we should consider the following:

a. The law reveals sin, as a mirror reveals an imperfection. James 1:23-25.

b. It condemns sin, thus evidencing its own righteousness. Rom. 7:9-12.

c. It is an agency in conversion. Ps. 19:7.

d. It witnesses to the character of the righteousness of Christ, which has been manifested to us. Rom. 3:21.

e. It is the standard of righteousness. Isa. 51:7.

f. It will be the standard in the final judgment. James 2:9-12; Eccl. 12:13, 14.

LESSON 6

THE SABBATH

August 6, 1927

MEMORY VERSE: Ex. 20:8-11.

LESSON HELP: "Our Day in the Light of Prophecy," pp. 159-164.

Suggestions for Daily Family Study

1. Study questions and notes under section "The Institution of the Sabbath." Children may read paragraphs 1-3 of the primary lesson. Drill on the memory verse each day.

2. Study questions and notes under section "The Sabbath a Memorial and a Sign." Children may answer questions on paragraphs 1-3 of the primary lesson. Read pages 283 and 288 of "The Desire of Ages."

3. Study question under section "Sabbath Keeping in the Old Testament." Children may read paragraphs 4-7 of the primary lesson. Read pages 159-162 of the Lesson Help.

4. Study questions and note under section "Christ and the Apostles as Our Example." Children may read paragraphs 8-11 of the primary lesson. Read pages 162-164 of the Lesson Help.

5. Study questions and note under section "The Sabbath Unchanged." Children may read paragraphs 12 and 13 of the primary lesson.

6. Tell the lesson as a story, bringing out details, each member of the family taking part. Discuss the following topics:

Can man make a day holy?

Is it worth while to be particular about which day one observes as the Sabbath?

Is popular custom a safe guide in matters of religion?

7. Review the lesson by asking questions from any of the lesson papers. Read the notes in the "Youth's Instructor," if the paper is available.

THE LESSON

THE INSTITUTION OF THE SABBATH

1. When was the Sabbath instituted? Gen. 2:1-3.

NOTE.—The Sabbath is founded on the facts of creation. The Creator worked six days, rested on the seventh, then blessed and hal-

lowed the seventh day. These facts are unchangeable; therefore the Sabbath is unchangeable.

2. Who is the Creator? Eph. 3:9; Col. 1:16; John 1:1-3; Heb. 1:1,2.

3. By what three distinct acts was the Sabbath made?

Answer.—Three distinct acts of God are here mentioned, distinguishing the seventh day from the other six days of the week as a perpetual memorial of God's creative work.

a. God Himself rested on the Sabbath day from His work of creation.

b. He blessed it, making it an inexhaustible fountain of blessing for man.

c. He sanctified it, thus setting it apart for holy use.

"Sanctify: To make sacred or holy; to set apart to a holy or religious use."—Webster.

The Hebrew word which is translated "sanctify" means "to declare holy,' to "consecrate," or to "separate." The sanctification of the seventh day involved its separation from the other days of the week for holy use, and a declaration to keep it holy.

4. Which of these three acts formed the basis of Sabbath keeping? Heb. 4:4; Ex. 31:17.

NOTE.—As an earthly workman rests after his work is satisfactorily completed, and as he looks at its perfection, he refreshes himself; so also the heavenly Workman not only rested after His perfect work of creation, but also as He looked upon it and found it "very good," and saw in it the reflection of His glory and the image of His person, He Himself was refreshed with this rest.

The blessing of God means something. God said to Abraham, "I will bless thee, . . . and thou shalt be a blessing," and this blessing came upon "all families of the earth." Gen. 12:2, 3. The blessing of God exalts the blessed one above his fellows. This applies also to the Sabbath day. The Sabbath was exalted above all other days of the week. It was blessed that it might be a blessing.

THE SABBATH A MEMORIAL OF CREATION AND REDEMPTION, AND A SIGN OF SANCTIFICATION

5. Of what does the Sabbath remind us each week? Ex. 20:8-11; Ps. 111:2-4.

NOTE.—The division of time into months and years is indicated by nature. But not so with the week. This division is made only by the Sabbath. The fact that from ancient times there were recognized periods of seven days, or a week, shows that the Sabbath was known and kept.

6. Of what else is the Sabbath a sign? 2 Cor. 5:17.

NOTE.—According to Isaiah 43:1, our Creator is also our Redeemer. As redemption is also a new creation, the Sabbath is also a sign of our redemption.

7. What may we know anew each Sabbath day? Therefore of what is the Sabbath also a sign? Ezek. 20:12, 20.

NOTE.—"The Sabbath is the appropriate sign or memorial of the creative power of God wherever displayed, whether in creation, deliverance from human bondage, or deliverance from the slavery of sin; it is to be kept as a sign of the work of sanctification."—"Bible Readings," p. 420.

8. Through whom do we have sanctification? 1 Cor. 1:30.

NOTE.—"As the Sabbath is a sign or memorial of sanctification, and as Christ is the one through whom the work of sanctification is accomplished, the Sabbath is a sign or memorial of what Christ is to the believer. Through the Sabbath, therefore, God designed that the believer and Christ should be very closely linked together."—Ibid.

9. For how long will the Sabbath remain a sign between God and His people? Ex. 31:16, 17.

SABBATH KEEPING IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

10. By what means was Sabbath observance emphasized in ancient times?

Answer.—a. When Israel journeyed in the wilderness. Ex. 16:22-26.
b. Spoken by God as part of His law. Ex. 20:8-11.
c. Warnings to the people in Jerusalem. Neh. 13:19; Jer. 17:21.

CHRIST AND THE APOSTLES AS OUR EXAMPLE

11. What example has Jesus left us concerning Sabbath keeping? Luke 4:16.

12. Who is the Lord of the Sabbath? Mark 2:27, 28.

13. Even after the crucifixion, which day did the women who followed Jesus observe as the Sabbath? Luke 23:55, 56.

14. What was the custom of the apostles in the matter of Sabbath observance?

Answer.—a. Paul and Barnabas at Antioch. Acts 13:14, 15, 42, 44.
b. Paul at Philippi. Acts 16:13.
c. Paul's custom. Acts 17:1, 2.
d. Paul at Corinth. Acts 18:1-4, 11.

NOTE.—Here we see that Paul preached in Corinth on many Sabbaths. But we have only one meeting recorded as taking place on the first day of the week, and this was an evening meeting held after the Sabbath. Acts 20:7-12.

"The History of the Sabbath," by J. N. Andrews and L. R. Conradi, shows that in all times since the days of the apostles, including the Dark Ages, there have been those who kept the true Sabbath of the Lord.

THE SABBATH UNCHANGED

15. Does the Bible record indicate that there was any controversy in apostolic times as to which day was the Sabbath?

Answer.—The absolute silence of the New Testament on Sunday sacredness must be a great surprise to those who look for evidence to

justify Sunday observance. Nowhere is any sacred title given to the first day of the week. No command is given to observe it in any way. No Sabbatic observance of it is anywhere recorded. This silence would be inexplicable if any such innovation as the observance of Sunday as the Sabbath had been suggested or practiced in the church during that period.

16. What shows that the Sabbath will be remembered and observed in the new earth week by week? Isa. 66:22, 23.

LESSON 7

THE CHANGE OF THE SABBATH

August 13, 1927

MEMORY VERSE: "We ought to obey God rather than men." Acts 5:29.

LESSON HELP: "The Great Controversy," pp. 433-450.

Suggestions for Daily Family Study

1. Study questions and note under "The Sabbath and the Law." Children may read paragraphs 1 and 2 of the primary lesson. Drill on the memory verse each day. Read pages 434 and 435 of the Lesson Help.
2. Study questions and notes under "An Evil Work Foretold." Children may read paragraphs 3 and 4 of the primary lesson. Read pages 438 and 439 of the Lesson Help.
3. Study questions and notes under "The Claims of the Papacy." Children may read paragraphs 5-7 of the primary lesson. Read pages 446-448 of the Lesson Help.
4. Study questions and notes under "Obedience to God." Children may read paragraphs 8-10 of the primary lesson. Read pages 449 and 450 of the Lesson Help.
5. Review the evidence given in Lesson 6 that the seventh day is the Sabbath. Contrast it with the foundation upon which the observance of Sunday rests. Children may take part in the study.
6. Tell the story of the lesson, bringing out details, each member of the family taking part. Discuss the experience of Daniel in obeying God in spite of a king's decree. (See Daniel 6.) Study the experience of Peter and the other apostles as recorded in Acts 5:19-29.
7. Review the lesson by asking questions from any of the lesson papers. Read the notes in the "Youth's Instructor," if the paper is at hand.

THE LESSON

THE SABBATH AND THE LAW

1. Of what is the Sabbath commandment a part?—Answer: The law of God. Ex. 20:8-11.

2. What does God say concerning His law? Luke 16:17; Deut. 4:2.

3. According to prophecy, what was to be Christ's attitude toward the law? Isa. 42:21.

4. In His first recorded discourse, what did Christ say of the law? Matt. 5:17-19.

NOTE.—From this it is evident that Jesus had no thought of changing any of the Ten Commandments. "One of these commands the

observance of the seventh day as the Sabbath. But the practice of most Christians is different; they keep the first day of the week instead, many of them believing that Christ changed the Sabbath. But, from His own words, we see that He came for no such purpose. The responsibility for this change must therefore be looked for elsewhere."—"Bible Readings for the Home Circle," p. 440.

AN EVIL WORK FORETOLD

5. What did God through the prophet Daniel say that the power represented by the little horn would think to do? Dan. 7:25.

NOTE.—The papacy has fulfilled this prophecy by doing exactly the work described by the prophet Daniel. The names given to Christ in the Bible are, in Catholic books, given to the pope. The pope is called the "shepherd," the "husbandman," "another God on earth," "Lord God the pope," and "King of kings and Lord of lords."

The papacy, during the Dark Ages, has persecuted and worn out the saints of God by fire, sword, wild beasts, and every form of death that evil men could invent. The papacy has also thought to change the law of God, but it could only "think" to do this, for the commandments can not really be changed.

6. What did the apostle say the "man of sin" would do? 2 Thess. 2:3, 4.

NOTE.—There is only one way by which any power could exalt itself above God, and that is by assuming to change the law of God, and to require obedience to its own law instead of to God's law.

7. What part of the law of God has the papacy thought especially to change? Dan. 7:25, third clause.

NOTE.—"They [the Catholics] allege the Sabbath changed into Sunday, the Lord's day, contrary to the Decalogue, as it appears; neither is there any example more boasted of than the changing of the Sabbath day. Great, say they, is the power and authority of the church, since it dispensed with one of the Ten Commandments."—Augsburg Confession, Art. XXVIII.

8. Which of the Ten Commandments relates to God's time? Ex. 20:8-11.

THE CLAIMS OF THE PAPACY

9. Who instituted the first law requiring the keeping of Sunday?

Answer.—"The earliest recognition of the observance of Sunday as a legal duty is a constitution of Constantine in 321 A. D., enacting that all courts of justice, inhabitants of towns and workshops were to be at rest on Sunday (venerabili die Solis), with an exception in favor of those engaged in agricultural labor."—Encyclopedia Britannica, ninth edition, article "Sunday."

10. What action concerning the Sabbath was taken by the Council of Laodicea about A. D. 364?

Answer.—"Christians shall not Judaize and be idle on Saturday [Sabbath, original], but shall work on that day. . . . If, however,

they are found Judaizing [keeping the Bible Sabbath], they shall be shut out from Christ."—"A History of the Church Councils," Chas. J. Hefele, Vol. 2, p. 316.

11. What does the papacy claim with reference to the Sabbath commandment?

Answer.—"Ques.—Have you any other way of proving that the church has power to institute festivals of precept?

"Ans.—Had she not such power, she could not have done that in which all modern religionists agree with her,—she could not have substituted the observance of Sunday the first day of the week, for the observance of Saturday the seventh day, a change for which there is no Scriptural authority."—"A Doctrinal Catechism," Rev. Stephen Keenan, p. 174.

"You may read the Bible from Genesis to Revelation, and you will not find a single line authorizing the sanctification of Sunday. The Scriptures enforce the religious observance of Saturday, a day which we never sanctify."—"The Faith of Our Fathers," James Cardinal Gibbons, p. 111.

12. What do Protestant writers say concerning the Sabbath?

Answer.—"Neither Christ, nor His apostles, nor the first Christians celebrated the first day of the week instead of the seventh as the Sabbath."—New York Weekly Tribune, May 24, 1900.

"The Scriptures nowhere call the first day of the week the Sabbath. . . . There is no Scriptural authority for so doing, nor of course any Scriptural obligation."—The Watchman (Baptist).

"The Sabbath was founded on a specific, divine command. We can plead no such command for the observance of Sunday. . . . There is not a single line in the New Testament to suggest that we incur any penalty by violating the supposed sanctity of Sunday."—Dr. R. W. Dale (British Congregationalist).

13. What do Catholics say about the observance of Sunday by Protestants?

Answer.—"It was the Catholic Church which, by the authority of Jesus Christ, has transferred this rest to the Sunday in remembrance of the resurrection of our Lord. Thus the observance of Sunday by the Protestants is an homage they pay, in spite of themselves, to the authority of the [Catholic] church."—"Plain Talk About the Protestantism of To-day," by Mgr. Segur, p. 213.

OBEDIENCE TO GOD

14. How do we show whom we serve? Rom. 6:16.

15. What kind of worship does the Saviour call that which is not according to God's commandments? Matt. 15:9.

16. What difference was there between Elijah and the other prophets of his time? What appeal did Elijah make to the people? 1 Kings 18:18-22.

NOTE.—Moloch and Kamosch (Chemosh) are only other names for Baal, the sun god.

17. Which of the commandments will be the great test in the time of the end?

Answer.—"The Sabbath will be the great test of loyalty; for it is the point of truth especially controverted."—"The Great Controversy," p. 605.

LESSON 8

TRUE SABBATH REFORM; PROPER SABBATH OBSERVANCE

August 20, 1927

MEMORY VERSE: Isa. 58:13, 14.

LESSON HELPS: "Testimonies," Vol. 6, pp. 349-368; "The Great Controversy," pp. 451-460.

Suggestions for Daily Family Study

1. Study questions and note under "A Solemn Message." Children may read paragraphs 1-3 of the primary lesson. Drill on the memory verse each day. Read pages 451-453 of "The Great Controversy."

2. Study questions and note under "A Lesson to Be Heeded." Children may read paragraphs 4 and 5 of the primary lesson. Read pages 454 and 455 of "The Great Controversy."

3. Study questions and note under "A Blessing Promised." Children may read paragraphs 6-8 of the primary lesson. Read "Testimonies," Vol. 6, pp. 265-268.

4. Study questions and notes under "The Beginning of the Sabbath." Children may read paragraphs 9 and 10 of the primary lesson. Read "Testimonies," Vol. 6, pp. 353-356.

5. Study questions and notes under "Sabbath Keeping." Children may answer questions in the primary lesson. Read "Testimonies," Vol. 6, pp. 356-359.

6. Tell the lesson as a story, each member of the family taking part. Discuss the following:

Is my practice in Sabbath keeping in harmony with the instruction of the word of God?

In what respect should I improve?

Is it worth while for me to do this?

Read "Testimonies," Vol. 6, pp. 349-351.

7. Review the lesson, asking questions from any of the lesson sheets. Read the notes in the "Youth's Instructor," if the paper is at hand.

THE LESSON

A SOLEMN MESSAGE

1. What solemn message has God given for the last days? What command is given in this message? Rev. 14:6, 7.

2. To what does the fear of the Lord lead? Eccl. 12:13.

NOTE.—The fear of God, reverence, is to be found only in a tender, humble heart, a heart that recognizes its own nothingness and God's perfection.

3. What prominent characteristics of the people of God are developed by the third angel's message? Rev. 14:12.

4. What is said of the unchanging nature of God's law? Ps. 111:7, 8.

A LESSON TO BE HEEDED

5. What appeal did the prophet Jeremiah make to ancient Israel? What was the reply of the people? What did the Lord say they had rejected? Jer. 6:16-19.

NOTE.—The words of Jeremiah doubtless refer to the Israel of that time, and were spoken to them. But they also apply to our time, and were written for our admonition.

"It is only as the law of God is restored to its rightful position that there can be a revival of primitive faith and godliness among His professed people. Jer. 6:16."—"The Great Controversy," p. 478.

6. With what does the Lord compare this willful transgression of His law? Isa. 30:8-13. Note especially verse 13.

A BLESSING PROMISED

7. What is said of those who keep the Sabbath? Isa. 56:2.

8. What blessing is promised to those who turn from Sabbath desecration? What is indicated as true Sabbath keeping? In what three ways may we especially honor the Lord on His day? Isa. 58:13, 14.

9. What work will be done by those who thus observe the Sabbath of the Lord? What will they be called? Verse 12.

NOTE.—"To all who receive the Sabbath as a sign of Christ's creative and redeeming power, it will be a delight. Seeing Christ in it, they delight themselves in Him."—"The Desire of Ages," p. 289.

THE BEGINNING OF THE SABBATH

10. What day is pointed out specifically as the one on which we are to make preparation for the Sabbath? Ex. 16:22, 23; Luke 23:54.

NOTE.—"All through the week we are to have the Sabbath in mind, and be making preparation to keep it according to the commandment." —"Testimonies," Vol. 6, p. 363.

"All through the week the keeping holy of the Sabbath day is to be remembered, or borne in mind. No business contracts or arrangements are to be made, no manner of living indulged in, which will prevent or interfere with the proper or holy observance of the day when it comes." —"Bible Readings for the Home Circle," p. 425.

11. For what purpose are we to remember the Sabbath day? Who made the Sabbath holy? Ex. 20:8-11.

NOTE.—God made the Sabbath day holy; we can keep it holy by properly observing it, with a heart made holy by the grace of God. As it is God's presence that makes anything holy, so we should recognize His presence in the Sabbath, His blessing upon it, and His sanctification of it.

12. According to the Bible, when does the Sabbath begin? Lev. 23:32.

NOTE.—It will be noted that in the record of creation, the evening is mentioned as the first part of the day, thus: "The evening and the morning were the first day," etc.

13. What marks the beginning of the "evening"? Mark 1:32, first part.

14. At what time should all be ready to keep the Sabbath? How may we be led to break the true spirit of the rest day on Sabbath morning?

Answer.—"Before the setting of the sun, let the members of the family assemble to read God's Word, to sing and pray. There is need of reform here, for many have been remiss. We need to confess to God and to one another. . . .

"Let not the precious hours of the Sabbath be wasted in bed. On Sabbath morning the family should be astir early. If they rise late, there is confusion and bustle in preparing for breakfast and Sabbath school. There is hurrying, jostling, and impatience. Thus unholy feelings come into the home. The Sabbath, thus desecrated, becomes a weariness, and its coming is dreaded rather than loved."—"Testimonies," Vol. 6, pp. 356, 357.

SABBATH KEEPING

15. What indicates that there should be public worship on the Sabbath? Lev. 23:3; Heb. 10:25.

16. What question about Sabbath keeping did the Jews once ask Jesus? What was His reply, both in precept and in example? Matt. 12:10-13.

17. What do the works of God declare? Ps. 19:1-3.

NOTE.—God designed that the Sabbath should direct the minds of men to His created works, and through these to Him, the Creator. Nature itself speaks to our senses, telling us that there is a God, the Creator and supreme Ruler of the universe.

18. What should the Sabbath be to us in comparison with other days?

Answer.—The Sabbath should bring us a double blessing. Although the Lord has a blessing ready each day for us, on the Sabbath we may expect a special blessing. In this manner our life in God will grow week by week. Each Sabbath will bring us to a higher standard, and nearer to God.

LESSON 9

THE SLEEP OF DEATH

August 27, 1927

MEMORY VERSE: "For the living know that they shall die: but the dead know not anything." Eccl. 9:5.

LESSON HELPS: "Patriarchs and Prophets," pp. 60-62; "Testimonies," Vol. 1, p. 344; "The Great Controversy," pp. 531-550.

Suggestions for Daily Family Study

1. Study questions and notes under "Origin of Death." Children may read paragraphs 1 and 2 of the primary lesson. Drill on the memory verse each day. Read "Patriarchs and Prophets," pp. 60-62.

2. Study questions under "Condition of Man in Death." Children may read paragraphs 3-5 of the primary lesson. Read "Testimonies," Vol. 1, p. 344.

3. Study questions under "The Power That Frees from Death." Children may read paragraphs 6 and 7 of the primary lesson. Read "The Great Controversy," pp. 531-534.

4. Study questions and note under "Appropriation of the Delivering Power." Children may read paragraphs 8 and 9 of the primary lesson. Read "The Great Controversy," pp. 545-549.

5. Discuss the following:

What popular belief is opposed to the truth set forth in these scriptures?

If the saved are taken to heaven when they die, what need is there of any resurrection at a future time?

How can the teachings of the Bible concerning a day of judgment be harmonized with the doctrine that men enter into their reward at the hour of death?

Children may answer questions in the primary lesson.

6. Tell the lesson as a story, each member of the family taking part.

7. Review the lesson, asking questions from any of the lesson sheets. Read the notes in the "Youth's Instructor," if the paper is at hand.

THE LESSON

ORIGIN OF DEATH

1. What did God declare to be the penalty for disobedience? Gen. 2:16, 17; Rom. 6:23.

NOTE.—"Immortality, promised to man on condition of obedience, had been forfeited by transgression. Adam could not transmit to his posterity that which he did not possess; and there could have been no hope for the fallen race, had not God, by the sacrifice of His Son, brought immortality within their reach."—"The Great Controversy," p. 533.

2. What was done to prevent sinners from living forever? Gen. 3:22-24.

NOTE.—"The warning given to our first parents—'In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die'—did not imply that they were to die on the very day when they partook of the forbidden fruit. But on that day the irrevocable sentence would be pronounced."—"Patriarchs and Prophets," p. 60.

3. What sentence passed upon all men when sin entered this world? Rom. 5:12.

4. Who only has immortality? 1 Tim. 6:15, 16.

NOTE.—The meaning of the word "immortal" is "having unending existence; exempt from death." The word "mortal" means "subject to death; destined to die."

5. How should we regard death? 1 Cor. 15:26.

CONDITION OF MAN IN DEATH

6. What is said concerning the living and the dead? Eccl. 9:5, 6.

7. How is the condition of man in death further described? Ps. 146:3, 4.

8. What do the dead not know concerning those whom they have left behind? Job 14:21.

9. What reason is given for great faithfulness in our work? Eccl. 9:10.

THE POWER THAT FREES FROM DEATH

10. What power is equal in strength to death? Song of Solomon 8:6, first part.

11. By whom was such love revealed? John 3:16.

12. What could death not do with the Son of God? Acts 2:24.

13. What does Jesus say of Himself? What did He bring with Him when He came from the grave? Rev. 1:18.

14. What glorious event has given man hope of a resurrection from the dead? 1 Cor. 15:20-23.

15. How is the change from mortality to immortality described? 1 Cor. 15:51-55.

16. What was Job's hope? Job 14:12-15.

APPROPRIATION OF THE DELIVERING POWER

17. How can man appropriate the power of the resurrection of Christ? John 5:24.

NOTE.—To know Christ and the power of His resurrection, is to know Him here and now as a personal Saviour from sin—that is, from the practice of sin in our daily experience. And knowing salvation from sin—that is, from sinning—we know the power of His resurrection. (See 2 Cor. 4:6.)

18. In what sure hope may the faithful die? 1 Thess. 4:14-16; 2 Cor. 4:14.

19. What should be our constant endeavor? Phil. 3:10, 11, 20, 21.

LESSON 10

THE JUDGMENT

September 3, 1927

MEMORY VERSE: "For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil." Eccl. 12:14.

LESSON HELPS: "The Great Controversy," pp. 479-491; "Testimonies," Vol. 4, pp. 384-387.

Suggestions for Daily Family Study

1. Study questions under "Necessity for the Investigative Judgment." Children may read paragraphs 1 and 2 of the primary lesson. Drill on the memory verse each day. Read "The Great Controversy," pp. 479-482.
2. Study questions and notes under "The Time of the Judgment." Children may read paragraphs 3-5 of the primary lesson. Read "The Great Controversy," pp. 483-486.
3. Study questions and notes under "The Scene of the Judgment." Children may read paragraphs 6 and 7 of the primary lesson. Read "The Great Controversy," pp. 487 and 488.
4. Study questions under "The Final Judgment." Children may read paragraphs 8 and 9 of the primary lesson. Read "The Great Controversy," pp. 489-491.
5. Study section, "A Summary." Children may read paragraphs 10 and 11 of the primary lesson.
6. Tell the lesson as a story, each member of the family taking part.
7. Review the lesson, asking questions from any of the lesson sheets. Read the notes in the "Youth's Instructor," if the paper is at hand.

THE LESSON

NECESSITY FOR THE INVESTIGATIVE JUDGMENT

1. Into what two classes has humanity divided itself since the fall of man? What has become necessary because of this division? Eccl. 3:16, 17.

2. How many must meet the test of the judgment? 2 Cor. 5:10.

3. What has God appointed? Acts 17:31.

4. What will be taken into account in the investigation? Eccl. 12:14; Matt. 12:36, 37.

THE TIME OF THE JUDGMENT

5. What warning is given to the world when the time of the judgment comes? Rev. 14:6, 7.

NOTE.—It will be noticed that when the time comes for this message to go to the world proclaiming the judgment, the announcement is, "The hour of His judgment is come."

6. What did God's Spirit reveal concerning those with whom the judgment would begin? 1 Peter 4:17.

7. Who belong to the house of God? Heb. 3:6.

8. What service in the earthly sanctuary was a type of the investigative judgment? Lev. 16:29-34.

NOTE.—The services in the earthly sanctuary were a type of the work in the heavenly sanctuary. Each year a service of cleansing was held, called "the day of atonement." This service was a type of the cleansing of the heavenly sanctuary, when all who accept Jesus as their Saviour will have their sins blotted out, and their names retained in the book of life. (See Hebrews 8 and 9.)

9. When did this investigative judgment, or cleansing of the heavenly sanctuary, begin? Dan. 8:13, 14.

NOTE.—"The 2300 days had been found to begin when the commandment of Artaxerxes for the restoration and building of Jerusalem went into effect, in the autumn of B. C. 457. Taking this as the starting point, there was perfect harmony in the application of all the events foretold in the explanation of that period in Daniel 9:25-27. Sixty-nine weeks, the first 483 of the 2300 years, were to reach to the Messiah, the Anointed One; and Christ's baptism and anointing by the Holy Spirit, A. D. 27, exactly fulfilled the specification. In the midst of the seventieth week, Messiah was to be cut off. Three and a half years after His baptism, Christ was crucified, in the spring of A. D. 31. The seventy weeks, or 490 years, were to pertain especially to the Jews. At the expiration of this period, the nation sealed its rejection of Christ by the persecution of His disciples, and the apostles turned to the Gentiles, A. D. 34. The first 490 years of the 2300 having then ended, 1810 years would remain. From A. D. 34, 1810 years extend to 1844."—"The Great Controversy," p. 410. This date, 1844,

marks the beginning of the investigative judgment, and since that time the message of Revelation 14:6, 7 has been proclaimed.

THE SCENE OF THE JUDGMENT

10. What view of the judgment scene was given to Daniel? Dan. 7:9, 10.

11. Why is it appropriate that God, who presides in the judgment, should be called "the Ancient of days"? Ps. 90:1, 2.

NOTE.—As God is the Creator of all, it is His prerogative to preside in this judgment. He alone can decide in what measure the believer has appropriated the sacrifice of love made on Calvary, and has come into harmony with the will of God, and should be accounted worthy of a place with the redeemed.

12. What will be the standard by which all will be judged? James 2:12; Eccl. 12:13, 14.

13. What witnesses are present? Out of what will all be judged? Dan. 7:10; Eccl. 5:6; Rev. 20:11, 12.

NOTE.—There are books in heaven. Records are kept of the lives of men. Besides the record books, there is "the book of life" (Rev. 3:5), in which are entered the names of those who have given their hearts to the Lord. There is also "a book of remembrance." Mal. 3:16. The Scriptures teach that all these books will be used in the judgment.

14. Upon what alone may the faithful rely for a favorable sentence? Eph. 2:8, 9.

15. What is Christ's relation to us in the investigative judgment? Rom. 8:34; 1 John 2:1; Matt. 10:32, 33.

16. When the investigative judgment is completed, and the subjects of Christ's kingdom are determined, what announcement is made? What long-desired event then takes place? Rev. 22:11, 12.

THE FINAL JUDGMENT

17. Who are to be judged after the saints are taken with Jesus to heaven? 1 Cor. 6:2, 3; 2 Peter 2:9.

18. How is this judgment scene described? Rev. 20:4; Dan. 7:9, 10.

19. What acknowledgment will finally be made by every soul? Isa. 45:23; Phil. 2:9-11.

A SUMMARY

20. Study carefully each step in the series which makes up the most portentous event in the life of every man.

NOTE.—"There are three phases of the judgment mentioned in the Scriptures,—the investigative judgment, preceding the second advent; the judgment of the lost world and wicked angels by Christ and the saints during the one thousand years following the second advent; and the executive judgment, or punishment of the wicked at the close of this period.

"The investigative judgment takes place in heaven before Christ comes, in order to ascertain who are worthy to be raised in the first resurrection, at His coming, and who among the living are to be changed in the twinkling of an eye, at the sound of the last trump. It is necessary for this to take place before the second advent, as there will be no time for such a work between the coming of Christ and the raising of the righteous dead.

"The executive judgment on the wicked occurs after their cases have been examined by the saints during the thousand years. Rev. 20:4, 5; 1 Cor. 6:1-3. The investigative judgment is that which is announced to the world by the angel's message of Revelation 14:6, 7." —"Bible Readings for the Home Circle," p. 249.

LESSON 11

THE ORDINANCES OF THE LORD'S HOUSE

September 10, 1927

MEMORY VERSE: "This do in remembrance of Me." Luke 22:19.

LESSON HELP: "The Desire of Ages," pp. 109-113, 642-661.

Suggestions for Daily Family Study

1. Study questions and notes under "Baptism." Children may read paragraphs 1-4 of the primary lesson. Repeat the memory verse each day. Read pages 109-113 of the Lesson Help.
2. Study questions and note under "The Ordinance of Humility." Children may read paragraphs 5-7 of the primary lesson. Read pages 642-651 of the Lesson Help.
3. Study questions and notes under "The Lord's Supper." Children may read paragraphs 8-11 of the primary lesson. Read pages 652-654 of the Lesson Help.
4. Study the following:
   The significance of each ordinance.
   The blessings attending its observance.
   The heart preparation that should precede the observance of each.

   Children may answer primary questions. Read pages 655 and 656 of the Lesson Help.
5. Study the manner of baptism. Acts 8:35-39; Matt. 3:16; Rom. 6:4, 5. Read "Testimonies," Vol. 6, pp. 91-99. Drill the children on the meaning of each ordinance.
6. Tell the lesson as a story, each member of the family taking part.
7. Review the lesson, asking questions from any of the lesson sheets. Read the notes in the "Youth's Instructor," if the paper is at hand.

THE LESSON

BAPTISM

1. What ordinance did Jesus connect with faith in the gospel message? Mark 16:15, 16.

2. How had He already set an example in this matter? What reaence attended His baptism? Matt. 3:13-17.
son did Jesus give for asking for baptism? What remarkable experi-

3. At Pentecost when the people cried out, "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" what was Peter's reply? What promise is made to those who repent and are baptized? Acts 2:38, 39.

NOTE.—*True repentance and genuine faith in Christ as the Saviour should precede baptism. The gift of the Spirit is promised to those who follow the example of Jesus.*

4. What is the meaning of the ordinance of baptism? Rom. 6:3-5, 11.

NOTE.—Baptism is a gospel ordinance commemorating the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ. In baptism public testimony is given to the effect that the one baptized has been crucified with Christ, buried with Him, and is raised with Him to walk in newness of life. Only immersion can rightly represent these experiences. This is in harmony with the example of Christ and the practice of the primitive church.

5. What things should we seek after our baptism? Col. 3:1, 2.

6. What must the baptized believer "put off"? What should be "put on"? Verses 8, 12-14.

NOTE.—"It [baptism] means repentance for sin, and the entrance upon a new life in Christ Jesus. There should be no undue haste to receive the ordinance."—"Testimonies," Vol. 6, p. 93.

After baptism "the believer is to bear in mind that he is dedicated to God, to Christ, and to the Holy Spirit. He is to make all worldly considerations secondary to this new relation. Publicly he has declared that he will no longer live in pride and self-indulgence. He is no longer to live a careless, indifferent life. He has made a covenant with God."—Id., pp. 98, 99.

THE ORDINANCE OF HUMILITY

7. How did Jesus show His love "unto the end"? John 13:1, 4, 5.

8. What objection did Peter make? How was his objection overcome? How complete was his surrender? Verses 8-10.

9. What reasons are given for the observance of this ordinance? John 13:15-17.

NOTE.—"Jesus, the served of all, came to be the servant of all. And because He ministered to all, He will again be served and honored by all. And those who would partake of His divine attributes, and share with Him the joy of seeing souls redeemed, must follow His example of unselfish ministry.

"All this was comprehended in the words of Jesus, 'I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you.' This was the intent of the service He established. And He says, 'If ye know these things,' if you know the purpose of His lessons, 'happy are ye if ye do them.' "—"The Desire of Ages," p. 651.

THE LORD'S SUPPER

10. Upon what occasion was the Lord's Supper instituted? 1 Cor. 11:23.

11. What three things did Jesus do before giving the bread to the disciples? Matt. 26:26.

12. What did He say as He passed the bread to them? 1 Cor. 11:24.

13. What was the next step in this ordinance? Verse 25.

14. What is shown each time the Lord's Supper is eaten? Verse 26.

15. What preparation should be made for this service? Verses 27-29.

NOTE.—It is not the one who has a deep sense of his sinfulness and of his unworthiness of God's mercy and grace, but he who does not discern that Christ died for his sins—who is not penitent—that eats and drinks unworthily.

16. What is signified by partaking of the bread and the wine? How is communion with one another described? 1 Cor. 10:16, 17.

17. What effect does the Lord's Supper have upon one who partakes of it in the proper spirit?

Answer.—"As we receive the bread and wine symbolizing Christ's broken body and spilled blood, we in imagination join in the scene of communion in the upper chamber. We seem to be passing through the garden consecrated by the agony of Him who bore the sins of the world. We witness the struggle by which our reconciliation with God was obtained. Christ is set forth crucified among us. . . . The thought of Calvary awakens living and sacred emotions in our hearts. Praise to God and the Lamb will be in our hearts and on our lips; for pride and self-worship can not flourish in the soul that keeps fresh in memory the scenes of Calvary."—"The Desire of Ages," p. 661.

LESSON 12

TITHES AND OFFERINGS

September 17, 1927

MEMORY VERSE: "Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase." Prov. 3:9.

LESSON HELP: "Testimonies," Vol. 5, pp. 148-157.

Suggestions for Daily Family Study

1. Study questions and notes under "God's Ownership." Children may read paragraphs 1 and 2 of the primary lesson. Drill on the memory verse each day. Read pages 148 and 149 of the Lesson Help.
2. Study questions and note under "History of Tithe Paying." Children may read paragraphs 3 and 4 of the primary lesson. Read pages 150 and 151 of the Lesson Help.
3. Study questions and notes under "God's Plan." Children may read paragraphs 5 and 6 of the primary lesson. Read pages 152-154 of the Lesson Help.
4. Study questions and notes under "Offerings." Children may read paragraphs 7 and 8 of the primary lesson. Read pages 155-157 of the Lesson Help.
5. Study questions and note under "Danger of Riches." Children may read paragraphs 9-11 of the primary lesson. Read pages 266-269 of "Early Writings."

6. Tell the lesson as a story, each member of the family taking part. Discuss the following:

Why should I pay tithe?

Why should I give offerings?

7. Review the lesson, asking questions from any of the lesson sheets. Read the notes in the "Youth's Instructor," if the paper is at hand.

THE LESSON

GOD'S OWNERSHIP

1. To whom do we belong? 1 Cor. 3:23; 6:19, 20.

NOTE.—We belong to the Lord by right of creation. We have forfeited life through sin, and Christ died to redeem us from death. So we belong to the Lord, not only by creation, but also by redemption.

2. How dependent are we upon God? Acts 17:24, 25.

3. To whom belong the earth and all created things? Ps. 24:1; 50:10-12; Haggai 2:8.

4. What part of one's income does the Lord claim as His? Lev. 27:30.

5. What is our responsibility in the use of our possessions? Matt. 25:14-27.

NOTE.—"The Lord has made us His stewards. He has placed His means in our hands for faithful distribution. He asks us to render to Him His own. He has reserved the tithe as His sacred portion."—"Testimonies," Vol. 9, p. 51.

HISTORY OF TITHE PAYING

6. How early in the history of the world do we read of tithe paying? To whom did Abraham pay tithe? Gen. 14:17-20.

7. After what order was Christ made a high priest? Heb. 5:5, 6; 6:20.

8. What vow did Jacob make at Bethel? Gen. 28:20-22.

NOTE.—A vow or pledge to give the Lord certain things, made at times of spiritual refreshing when the Holy Spirit moves the heart to benevolence, God holds very sacred indeed. It can not ruthlessly be set aside, nor later counted as a light matter, without great peril to the soul.

9. How did Jesus express His approval of tithe paying even in very small items? Matt. 23:23.

GOD'S PLAN

10. What is God's plan for the support of the ministry? 1 Cor. 9:13, 14.

NOTE.—To be partakers with the altar means to live upon the gifts that are brought into the house of God, and especially the tithe. Num. 18:20, 21.

"Even so," that is, in the same manner. As the priests and Levites were supported by the tithes, so also the ministers of the gospel should now be kept by the tithes that are brought into the treasury by those who believe, and are obedient to the gospel.

11. Of what sin are we guilty when we withhold the tithe and free-will offerings? How does the Lord ask us to prove Him? Mal. 3:8-10.

NOTE.—As the tithe belongs to God, we have no right to retain it for our own use, or for any purpose. If we do, then we rob God. "The Lord desires His people to be thoughtful and caretaking. He desires them to practice economy in everything. If the workers in the mission fields could have the means that is used in expensive furnishings and in personal adornment, the triumphs of the cross of Christ would be greatly extended."—"Testimonies," Vol. 9, p. 54.

12. To what time does this instruction in Malachi apply? Verses 2, 3.

NOTE.—Malachi 3 has a distinct application to the Christian age. A careful reading and comparison with chapter 4 will convince us that it has special reference to the last days.

OFFERINGS

13. What are we to bring when we come to the Lord's house? Ps. 96:8.

NOTE.—"Not all can make large offerings, not all can do great works, magnificent deeds; but all can practice self-denial, all can reveal the unselfishness of the Saviour. Some can bring large gifts to the Lord's treasury; others can bring only mites; but every gift brought in sincerity is accepted by the Lord.

"We plead for the money that is spent on needless things. My brethren and sisters, waste not your money in purchasing unnecessary things. You may think these little sums do not amount to much, but many littles will make a great whole."—"Testimonies," Vol. 9, pp. 54, 55.

14. With what spirit would the Lord have us give? 2 Cor. 9:7.

NOTE.—"There are many who urge that they can not do more for God's cause than they now do; but they do not give according to their ability. The Lord sometimes opens the eyes blinded by selfishness by simply reducing their income to the amount they are willing to give. . . . In many cases God tests man with blessings, and if unfaithfulness is manifested in rendering to Him tithes and offerings, His blessing is withdrawn."—"Testimonies," Vol. 4, p. 484.

15. What did Jesus say concerning giving? Acts 20:35.

16. By what means is man enabled to acquire wealth? Deut. 8:18.

NOTE.—Through the spirit of prophecy is revealed an important occasion when Satan gave counsel to his angels. Said he: "Go, make the possessors of lands and money drunk with cares. If you can make them place their affections upon these things, we shall have them yet. They may profess what they please, only make them care more for money than for the success of Christ's kingdom or the spread of the truths we hate. Present the world before them in the most attractive

light, that they may love and idolize it. We must keep in our ranks all the means of which we can gain control. The more means the followers of Christ devote to His service, the more will they injure our kingdom by getting our subjects. . . .

"Control the money matters if you can, and drive their ministers to want and distress. This will weaken their courage and zeal. Battle every inch of ground. Make covetousness and love of earthly treasures the ruling traits of their character. As long as these traits rule, salvation and grace stand back. Crowd every attraction around them, and they will be surely ours. And not only are we sure of them, but their hateful influence will not be exercised to lead others to heaven. When any shall attempt to give, put within them a grudging disposition that it may be sparingly."—"Early Writings," pp. 266, 267.

DANGER OF RICHES

17. What is said of those who will be rich? What is the love of money said to be? 1 Tim. 6:9, 10.

NOTE.—One may love money even when one possesses little of it. It is not money itself, but the love of it, that is "the root of all evil." Money may be a great blessing when used for others and for God's work.

18. According to what rule should one give? Deut. 16:17.

19. What should constrain us in all our giving? 2 Cor. 5:14, 15.

"All that God's Word commands, we are to obey. All that it promises, we may claim. The life which it enjoins is the life that, through its power, we are to live. Only as the Bible is thus held can it be studied effectively."—"Education," p. 189.

"In studying the Scriptures we become acquainted with God, and are led to understand our relation to Christ, the sin-bearer, the surety for the fallen race."—"Counsels to Teachers," p. 429.

SABBATH SCHOOL LESSONS

Fourth Quarter

CONTINUATION OF "TOPICAL STUDIES"

First Quarter, 1928

"THE BOOK OF EPHESIANS"

LESSON 13

THE REVIEW

September 24, 1927

Suggestions for Daily Family Study

1. Study questions under topics "The Beginning and the End of Sin" and "The Coming of the Lord Jesus." Children may study sections 1 and 2 of the primary lesson.

2. Study questions under topics "Signs of the Coming of Jesus" and "The Millennium." Children may study sections 2 and 3 of the primary lesson.

3. Study questions under topics "The Law of God" and "The Sabbath." Children may study section 4 and first part of section 5 of the primary lesson.

4. Study questions under topics "The Change of the Sabbath" and "Sabbath Reform; Proper Sabbath Observance." Children may study second part of section 5 of the primary lesson.

5. Study questions under topics "The Sleep of Death" and "The Judgment." Children may study sections 6 and 7 of the primary lesson.

6. Study questions under topics "The Ordinances" and "Tithes and Offerings." Children may study sections 8 and 9 of the primary lesson.

7. Review the questions under all topics, children reviewing the questions in the primary lesson.

QUESTIONS

LESSON 1—THE BEGINNING AND THE END OF SIN

1. With whom did sin originate? Ezek. 28:14-17; Isa. 14:12-14.

2. What shows that the reign of sin will end and the dominion be restored? Rev. 21:26, 27; 22:14.

LESSON 2—THE COMING OF THE LORD JESUS

3. What will the coming of Jesus mean to the righteous? To the wicked? 1 Thess. 4:16-18; 2 Thess. 1:7-9.

LESSON 3—SIGNS OF THE COMING OF JESUS

4. What signs show when the coming of Jesus is near at hand? Matt. 24:29; Luke 21:25-27; Matt. 24:14.

LESSON 4—THE MILLENNIUM

5. What will take place when Jesus comes? 1 Thess. 4:16, 17.

6. When the thousand years are ended, what takes place? Rev. 20:5-10.

LESSON 5—THE LAW OF GOD

7. In what relation does the law stand to the gospel? Rom. 3:20; Gal. 3:24.

LESSON 6—THE SABBATH

8. When and how was the Sabbath made? Gen. 2:1-3.

9. What record have we of Jesus and the apostles keeping the Sabbath? Luke 4:16; Acts 17:1, 2.

LESSON 7—THE CHANGE OF THE SABBATH

10. What prophecy foretells an attempt to change the law of God? Dan. 7:25; 2 Thess. 2:3, 4.

11. What claim is made by the papacy in the matter of changing the Sabbath commandment? See notes in Lesson 7.

LESSON 8—SABBATH REFORM; PROPER SABBATH OBSERVANCE

12. What indicates that there will be a reform in Sabbath observance in the last days? Isa. 56:1, 2.

13. How should the Sabbath be kept? Isa. 58:13, 14.

LESSON 9—THE SLEEP OF DEATH

14. What is man's condition in death? Ps. 146:4; Eccl. 9:5, 6.

15. When will the righteous be awakened from the sleep of death? 1 Thess. 4:16.

LESSON 10—THE JUDGMENT

16. Describe the judgment scene as portrayed by the prophets. Dan. 7:9, 10; Rev. 20:11, 12.

LESSON 11—THE ORDINANCES

17. What events are commemorated by the ordinance of baptism? Rom. 6:3-5.

18. What lesson in humility did Jesus give? John 13:3-5, 14-17.

19. In what manner did Jesus institute the ordinance of the Lord's Supper? 1 Cor. 11:23-26.

LESSON 12—TITHES AND OFFERINGS

20. What portion of our income does the Lord claim as His own? Lev. 27:30.

21. Upon what conditions does the Lord promise great blessings? Mal. 3:10, 11.

"If those to whom God's money has beeen intrusted 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."—"Testimonies," Vol. 9, p. 58.

"The light of the gospel shining from the cross of Christ rebukes selfishness, and encourages liberality and benevolence. It should not be a lamented fact that there are increasing calls to give."—"Testimonies," Vol. 9, p. 254.

"The gospel is to be presented, not as a lifeless theory, but as a living force to change the life."—"The Desire of Ages," p. 826.

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"Heavenly angels have long been waiting for human agents—the members of the church—to coöperate with them in the great work to be done. They are waiting for you."—"Testimonies," Vol. 9, pp. 46, 47.

"The Bible is a field where are concealed heavenly treasures, and they will remain hidden until, by diligent mining, they are discovered and brought to light."—"Counsels to Teachers," p. 421.

Elder W. N. Lock showing the Picture Roll to heathen in a village of New Guinea.

APPRECIATION OF THE PICTURE ROLLS

Sabbath schools that are sending Picture Rolls abroad have the inspiration of a direct contact with the mission fields, which they get in no other way. These paragraphs from a missionary in Africa show that the Picture Rolls are being appreciated:

"The Picture Roll is invaluable among our illiterate people in the Protectorate. Pictures speak all languages. A stranger looking on would see one black man standing in front of a group of black people of all ages and conditions. He is referring to a Picture Roll. The people's eyes are fixed interestedly upon the picture, and the teacher is talking earnestly, quickly, energetically, in a perfectly unintelligible, barbarous-sounding language. But he is telling the old, old story, and the hearty murmurs of approval that follow his frequent 'Is that not so?' show that, in very truth, those strange sounds are conveying to the hearts of these simple people the sweet story of salvation.

"Last year we went into a new language area for the first time. We had no literature in that tongue, but we had the Picture Roll. The story of the pictures is told, and the picture afterwards sold. The owner then proudly nails the picture up on his hut, and is glad to tell the meaning of it to any who ask. Thus the witness is continued long after the teacher has returned to his home station.

"Again I thank you for those kind thoughts of us which you have for so long translated into consistent action. And may I be bold enough to say, 'Please, keep sending them.' They have a definite place in our program of advance."

If your Sabbath school is one that has had an address to which to send a Picture Roll, but has failed to send it, will you not determine right now that hereafter your Roll shall be sent out every quarter, so that the worker who is anxiously watching for it will not be disappointed? General Conference Sabbath School Department.

PRINTED IN U.S.A.