

PURPOSE OF STUDY: To show that the end time, pre-advent judgment of Revelation 14 commenced in 1844 when Jesus Christ entered into the final phase of His priestly work in order to prepare His people for His second coming, and to invite the student to avail himself of Jesus' mediatorial work in his behalf.

TEXTS:

1. REV 14:6-7
2. DA 7:9-14 (LK 1:32)
3. DA 8:13-14
4. DA 7:10 (REV 20:12)
 - a. MT 16:27
 - b. MT 12:36-7
 - c. 2CO 5:10
 - d. 1CO 4:5 (EC 12:13-14)
5. JAS 2:12 (RO 3:19)
6. HEB 9:24 (1JN 2:1)
7. DA 8:14, 17
8. DA 8:16, 27
9. DA 9:20-24
10. EPH 5:25-27 (JUDE 24)
11. DA 7:22
12. MT 10:32-3

THE STUDY:

1. **What solemn event does the angel in Revelation 14 announce the commencement of? REV 14:6-7**
God's judgment hour.
2. **Where in the Bible do we find this heavenly judgment? DA 7:9-14 (LK 1:32)**
Daniel witnesses a judgment scene in which the Antichrist is defeated, his kingdom taken away and given over to Jesus, who receives it from His Father in behalf of the people, "the saints of the Most High" (v. 18). This scene is repeated in Daniel 8.
3. **What parallel do we find to this judgment in Daniel 8? DA 8:13-14**
The term "the sanctuary shall be cleansed" is a direct reference to the Day of Atonement. In the earthly temple, the High Priest, representing Jesus, would appear in the presence of God in behalf of the people, pointing forward to the heavenly judgment. On the Mercy Seat of the Ark of the Covenant, and inwrought in the curtains, were figures of angels, representing the angelic host. This is the same scene we saw in Daniel 7.
4. **What does the Bible say we are to be judged by? DA 7:10 (REV 20:12)**
"The court was seated, and the books were opened." The Bible says that we will be judged according to what is written in the books. What will we find written there?
 - a. **MT 16:27:** Our works
 - b. **MT 12:36-7:** Our words
 - c. **2CO 5:10:** Our actions
 - d. **1CO 4:5 (EC 12:13-14):** Even our *motives*. All are recorded faithfully in the ledgers of heaven. But what will we be judged by? What are these things to be compared to?
5. **What is the standard in the judgment? JAS 2:12 (RO 3:19)**
The law of God – the Ten Commandments – is the standard in the judgment. All our works, words, actions and motives will be evaluated according to the principles of the law, and all shall stand guilty before God.

6. Who is our defense in the heavenly judgment? HEB 9:24 (1JN 2:1)

In the same way as the earthly priest stood in the presence of God as the representative of the people, so Jesus is right now standing in the presence of God as both Priest and defense to obtain a verdict of “not guilty” in heaven’s judgment. In 1 John 2:1, John calls Jesus our advocate. The word translated “advocate” is the Greek word “parakletos.” This word is used for someone who stands in defense of another – a sort of heavenly defense attorney.

7. When does this “cleansing of the sanctuary” judgment begin? DA 8:14, 17

At the end of the twenty-three hundred days in the “time of the end.”

8. What was Gabriel commanded to do in regard to the vision of the 2300 days? DA 8:16, 27

He was told to make Daniel understand the vision; however, at the end of the account, neither Daniel nor anyone else understood.

9. How does Gabriel complete his commission and explain the 2300 days? DA 9:20-24

Gabriel tells Daniel that he has come to give Daniel understanding about the vision. He begins with a time period, 70 weeks, which we studied in a previous lesson. Daniel is told that these 70 weeks are “determined” or “decreed” for Daniel’s people and holy city. The Hebrew word for “decreed” is “chathak,” which literally means “cut off from a larger part.” In other words, the seventy weeks was cut off from a larger period of time, the 2300 days of the vision the angel was trying to help Daniel understand. After the 70 weeks were completed, there remained 1810 years of the 2300 day/years. Adding to 34 AD (the end of the 70 weeks), the prophecy brings us down to 1844 AD, at which time the heavenly judgment hour began. Both of these time prophecies were pointing forward to the work of the coming Messiah to “make an end of sin...” and so on, ultimately culminating in the pre-Advent judgment.

10. What is the purpose of the judgment? EPH 5:25-27 (JUDE 24)

To present us without spot or wrinkle, that we may stand faultless before the throne of God.

11. What encouraging verdict is given at the end of the judgment? DA 7:22

God’s purpose in this judgment is not to keep us out of heaven, but to get us in. The Bible says that judgment is made in favor of the saints!

12. How can we be sure to obtain a “not guilty” verdict in heaven’s judgment? MT 10:32-3

Jesus says that those who “confess” Him before men He will confess before His Father, but those who deny Him, will He deny before His Father. This means that Jesus will plead the case of anyone who enlists His services by “confessing” Him in their daily lives. To confess Christ is not only done with the mouth, but with the life. For the one who confesses Jesus, He is always available to make intercession; He loves to come to our defense. But we must be willing to live for Him.

APPEAL:

Since 1844 A.D. we are living in this solemn Day of Judgment, and Jesus is preparing to come very soon. As we review our own lives – the works we have done, the words we have spoken, our sinful actions and self-centered and impure thoughts and motives – we can’t hope to pass the judgment on our own. We need someone who can cleanse us, justify us, and defend the accusations against us. That someone is Jesus. He is ready and eager to make intercession for us, if only we will “confess Him” before men; confess Him in our daily lives, confess Him in our workplaces, at school, in our families, among our friends, and even in our private moments. Won’t you choose just now to live for Him? Then you, too, can have assurance in the judgment!