



The 2300 Days Prophecy and the Sanctuary

Part 6 - Closing events of the 70 week prophecy...



HIGHER LEVEL MINISTRIES

Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus

Philippians Chapter 2 verse 5

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Intro: As we look at the closing events of the 70 week prophecy, let's recap...

Let's look at **REFERENCE 1** on **SUPPLEMENTAL PAGE**.

The ministry of Christ began in AD27 at His baptism, and came to an end at His crucifixion in 31AD, in the "middle" of the last week of the 70 week prophecy. Let's look at what events take place, during the 3½ years after His death, that lead to the fulfilment of the seventy week prophecy. As well as the rest of the 1810 years that complete the total prophecy of 2300 years...

1. Who was Jesus' ministry primarily to? **Matthew 15:24** - _____

Read: Romans 3:1-2 – 1 What advantage then hath the Jew? or what profit is there of circumcision? 2 Much every way: chiefly, because that unto them were committed the oracles of God.

Jesus' 3½ year ministry focused on the Jewish nation who were the depositors of God's divinely revealed writings that were faithfully recorded and spoken by individuals whom God had chosen.

2. In the last 3½ years, who else was sent to the Jewish nation?

Matthew 10:1 and 5-7 – _____

Note: The Bible clearly shows that both Jesus and the disciples ministry was primarily for the "lost sheep of the house of Israel", until the fulfilment of the last 3½ years, then the Gospel would go to the entire world. Let's now look at the event that would empower the disciples in their ministry...

3. Why did the disciples have to wait in Jerusalem? **Acts 1:1-9** –

4. What event fulfills the promise in chapter 1 of Acts? **Acts 2:1-4** –

Note: Pentecost was one of 7 feast days in the yearly Jewish calendar, and was fulfilled exactly 50 days after the resurrection of Christ. The 7 feast days comprise of four spring feasts fulfilled by Christ's first coming: Passover, Unleavened Bread, First Fruits & Pentecost, and three fall feasts pointing to his second coming: Trumpets, Atonement and Tabernacles.

5. How did Christ fulfill the first four feast days?

1 Corinthians 5:7, 1 Corinthians 15:20 and Acts 2:1-4 –

1. _____

2. _____

Note: The symbolic connection where unleavened bread represents Christ in the grave is found within the teachings on the Jewish Feast of Unleavened Bread, which immediately follows Passover representing the Crucifixion.

3. _____

4. _____

Note: While Jesus fulfilled the Spring/summer feast days, the disciples were empowered to preach the Gospel before the close of the final 3½ years of the 70 week prophecy to the chosen people of God.

6. What final message did Peter give to the Jewish nation?

Acts 2:36-38 and Acts 3:17-19 – _____

Note: From the previous two verses Peter addresses two key points of the gospel, the remission of sin and the blotting out of sin for the Jewish nation. Compare the following texts:

Mark 1:4 says: John did baptize in the wilderness, and preach the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins.

Matthew 26:28 says: For this is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins.

This shows that the same requirements are for us in the Christian era.

7. Who was chosen to meet the practical needs of the early church?

Acts 6:2-6 – _____

8. What events lead to Stephen's arrest and appearance before the Sanhedrin (the Jewish court)? **Acts 6:8-15 –**

Note: We are now going to look at a summary of Acts 7 as a Bibliography of the history of the Jewish nation. A bibliography is a list of all sources that have been used in a piece of literature. Bibliographies serve as a direct, credible reference for any claims you have made. Stephen uses the history of the Jewish nation as his evidence & defense as a legal document presented in a court case scenario...

Stephen argues that Israel has a history of rejecting God's messengers. He recounts Abraham, Joseph, and Moses, showing God works outside the Promised Land...

Now look at sections of Stephen's Defense (Acts 7):

1. The God of History (vv 1–16): God appeared to Abraham in Mesopotamia (not just in Israel) and was with Joseph in Egypt, showing God's presence is not limited to a physical temple.

2. The Rejection of Moses (vv 17–36): Stephen emphasizes that the Israelites rejected Moses, their deliverer, just as the Sanhedrin had rejected Jesus as the Messiah.

3. The Temple Argument (vv 37–50): Stephen argues that while God commanded a tabernacle, He does not live in houses built by human hands, quoting *Isaiah* in vv 47–49 to highlight that heaven is His throne.

4. The Confrontation and Martyrdom (vv 51–60): Stephen accuses the council of resisting the Holy Spirit and murdering the "Just One" (Jesus). Enraged, they stone him, and while he prays for their forgiveness he sees Jesus standing at the right hand of God.

9. What was the final event that sealed the fate of the Jewish nation?

Acts 7:55-60 – _____

Note: Stephen concludes by calling the leaders "stiff-necked" for murdering Jesus. Enraged, they stone him, while he prays for their forgiveness and sees Jesus standing at God's right hand. leading to his martyrdom in to their charge. And when he had said this, he fell asleep. When Stephen was killed by the Jewish religious leaders, he became the first Christian martyr. This occurred in AD34, exactly 490 years after the start of the 70 week prophecy. When Stephen made the statement that "he saw Jesus standing at the right hand of God" (vv 55-56), our minds are drawn to a court case scenario. When the judge stands up, the court proceedings are brought to an end.

Why do we come to this conclusion?

In **Revelation 3:21** we see Christ sitting down with the Father on His throne. **John 5:22** states For the Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment unto the Son. **Acts 7:55** we see Christ standing at the right hand side of God.

10. After Stephen's death, how was the Gospel spread?

Acts 8:2-4 – _____

Note: At that time a great persecution arose against the church which was at Jerusalem, Saul was consenting to Stephen's death; and the disciples were all scattered throughout the regions of Judea and Samaria, except the apostles. (see **Acts 8:1**)

Let's look at **REFERENCE 2** on **SUPPLEMENTAL PAGE.**

Note: Here is a final overview of the 70 week prophecy:

- 1: The Jews were given 70 weeks (490 days) to repent.
- 2: 70 weeks (490 days) represents 490 literal years.
- 3: Jerusalem would be rebuilt - the starting date for the prophecy is 457BC.
- 4: The Messiah, Christ, was anointed (baptized) in 27AD.
- 5: The Messiah was crucified in 31AD.
- 6: The Jews probation still wasn't over at this point.
- 7: The stoning of Stephen in 34AD brought an end to Israel as an elect nation, a covenant people, the earthly sanctuary, the priesthood and Jerusalem as a holy city.
- 8: From this point on, the Christian Church now became the Israel of God.

Note: Once Stephen was stoned in AD34, this left 1810 years of the whole prophecy still to be completed... This takes us to the year 1844.

Let's look at **REFERENCE 3** on **SUPPLEMENTAL PAGE.**

Note: In our next lesson we will look at what happens at the end of the time prophecy and how the other feast days are fulfilled.



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SUPPLEMENTAL PAGE:

Reference 1



Reference 2



Reference 3

