



The 2300 Days Prophecy and the Sanctuary

Part 7 - AD34 and Beyond...



HIGHER LEVEL MINISTRIES

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

Philippians Chapter 2 verse 5

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Note: In our last lesson we arrived at the year 34AD. This was the end of the 70 week prophecy. However, this was not the end of the 2300 day prophecy. There was still 1810 years left of the whole prophecy...
Who was involved and why? What happened in this period?
When the prophecy ends what implications were there for us?

1. The time for repentance had finally closed for the Jews in 34AD, so who did the Gospel then go to? **Ezra 6:14, 7:12-13, 19-21, 23-25 -**

Note: Israel had been rejected as a nation, because: 1. They rejected the message of John. 2. They rejected the message of the Messiah, so on the day of Pentecost as a nation they could not receive the benefits of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Only the Apostles who had been with Christ and who were in one accord could receive this outpouring. So the gospel message then went to the Gentile / heathen nations. This does not mean that individual Jews can not be saved, they would have to follow the same process as any Gentile believer and accept Christ as their personal Saviour. See **Galatians 3:26-28**. Spiritual Israel now replaced literal Israel.

2. If we add the remaining period of 1810 years of the prophecy to 34AD.

What date do we arrive at? _____

Note: Acts 1:7 – *And He said to them, "It is not for you to know times or seasons which the Father has put in His own authority.* Therefore the end of the 2300 day prophecy brings us to the year 1844. This date is fixed in God's calendar of events, where something significant would happen.

3. Where can we find the historical timeline of the Christian church?

Revelation 1:10-11 - _____

Note: Although the seven churches were literal churches, the names of the seven churches reveal the condition of the church through different periods of the Christian Era, from the Apostolic church to the church at the end of time. Generally speaking, the historical flow of the churches has been understood by conservative Bible scholars in the following Prophetic order:-

1. Ephesus: 31AD - 100AD
2. Smyrna: 100AD - 313AD
3. Pergamos: 313AD - 538AD
4. Thyatira: 538AD - 1500's
5. Sardis: 1500's - 1790's
6. Philadelphia: 1790's - 1840's
7. Laodicea: 1840's to the Second Coming

Understanding The Historical Flow Of The Churches:

1. Ephesus: 31AD – 100AD. The apostolic church of the first century.
2. Smyrna: 100AD – 313AD. The persecuted church of the second, third and early fourth centuries.
3. Pergamos: 313AD – 538AD. The compromising church from the time of Constantine the Great in the early fourth century till the rise of the papacy in the middle of the sixth century.
4. Thyatira: 538AD – 1500's. The period of dominion of the Roman Catholic Papacy from 538AD to 1798.
5. Sardis: 1500's – 1790's. The church of the Protestant Reformation.
6. Philadelphia: 1790's – 1840's. The church of the second great advent awakening in the first half of the 19th century.
7. Laodicea: 1844 to the Second Coming of Christ. The church of the end time.

Note: For the purpose of this study, we will now concentrate on the two last churches as they cover the time period just before 1844 and after.

The Philadelphia Time Frame:

The passage is found in **Revelation 3:7-11** where we find the message of Jesus to the church of Philadelphia. It's important to examine the historical time frame of this church. Philadelphia is sixth in the sequence of the seven churches, and, as can be seen in the preceding list, it comes after the period of the Protestant Reformation and Papal supremacy which ended in 1798.

The Meaning of Philadelphia: The name translates as "Brotherly Love." It reflects a relationship characterized by deep affection, loyalty, care and selfless love among believers.

4. What event in history during the time between the 1790's and 1840's, manifested this "brotherly love" within Christendom? "The Great Awakening."

Note: Shortly after the papacy was given it's mortal wound in 1798, The church of Philadelphia which means "Brotherly Love" was manifested in a movement that crossed various Christian denominations. Called the Millerite movement, it was a major 19th century American religious revival that predicted the Second Coming of Jesus Christ. Led by Baptist farmer-turned-preacher William Miller, the movement garnered around 50,000 to 100,000 followers who believed that based on the biblical interpretation of **Daniel 8:14**, Christ would return to judge the world with fire around 1843-1844. Most Christians who claimed to follow Jesus scorned and ridiculed those who proclaimed this message. In fact, most of those who believed in and proclaimed the message of the second coming and Christ's judgment were expelled from their respective churches.

Note: In our previous lesson we saw how the first four spring feasts were fulfilled. In this lesson we will now see how the last three feasts are fulfilled.

5. What were the last three feast days in the Jewish Calendar?

Leviticus 23:23-24, 27-28 and 33-34 - _____

Note: The 5th Feast Day = The Day of Trumpets:

The 5th Feast Day of the blowing of Trumpets was fulfilled by the preaching of the Millerite movement from the various denominations, who put aside their doctrinal differences, came together during the time period of 1840 to 1843, to warn the world of the imminent return of Christ. This fulfilled the church era of Philadelphia - "Brotherly Love."

6. After Philadelphia, what was the next church era? **Revelation 3:14** –

The Laodicea Time Frame:

The passage is found in **Revelation 3:14-22** where we find the message of Jesus to the church of Laodicea. It is of the utmost importance to examine the historical time frame of this church. Laodicea is seventh in the sequence of the seven churches, and, as can be seen in the previous list, it comes after the period of the church of Philadelphia, from the 1840's onward.

The Meaning of Laodicea: The name translates as "Judging of the People." It reflects the importance of discernment, righteousness, and the call to live in a way that honors God's standards of truth and justice.

7. What event in 1844 revealed the Laodicean church period within Christendom? The event was the "The Great Awakening."

Note: The Great Disappointment of October 22, 1844, passed. Christ did not return, resulting in a profound crisis of faith for 50,000 to 100,000 believers, known as Millerites. Many abandoned the faith, but a small group continued to study, after reading **Hebrews 8:1-2** they now understood the prophecy to mean a "heavenly" event had occurred, not an earthly one as they previously thought.

8. What Old Testament event was a shadow of this event in heaven?

Leviticus 16:30-34 – _____

Note: The day of Atonement would happen once a year. Only the High Priest could officiate in the Most Holy Place, and the ceremony would cleanse the people and the nation for that year.

9. What was the heavenly event that took place?

Hebrews 9:1-4 and Revelation 3:7. Compare Rev. 1:13-15 and 11:19 –

Note: The earthly pattern of the Sanctuary was a picture of the heavenly one. It showed the work that Christ would perform when He ascended into the heavenly temple to commence the two stages of His administration. The book of Revelation, says Jesus opens a door and shuts a door. What could this mean? He opens a door that leads into The Most Holy Place. At the same time He closes the door on His administration in the Holy Place. And we must follow Him by faith. Here we see the Ark of the Covenant which is in the Most Holy Place in heaven. This is where Jesus entered in 1844 to cleanse the Sanctuary and start the final work of Judgment. We have to also remember that the Laodicean church period represented “A judging of the people”.

Note: The 6th Feast Day = The Day of Atonement:

This is how the 6th feast day is fulfilled. This small group came to a greater understanding that the shadow would meet its fulfillment in heaven.

Colossians 2:17 –

Which are a shadow of things to come; but the body is of Christ.

10. Where does the judgment begin, and with whom? **1 Peter 4:17 –**

Note: Normally, when we think of judgment, we think of a court case where the defendant is there. Sometimes a verdict can be given without the presence of the defendant. In the case of the heavenly judgment that began in 1844, Christ is pictured as our high priest and advocate. The books are opened as the evidence for both the dead and the living who have professed His name.

11. What did God command His people to do on the day of judgment, and what should that mean for us today? **Leviticus 23:26–29 –**

Note: The Israelites were to “afflict their souls.” This expression indicates they were to humble themselves and examine their hearts, confess their sins, repent, and ask God to cleanse them as the high priest was cleansing the earthly sanctuary. As Christ ministers in His closing work for His people, now is the time for us to examine our hearts, confess our sins, repent, individually and corporately. This is what was completed on the Day of Atonement.

12. How is the final feast day fulfilled? *Leviticus 23:33-36* –

Note: The 7th Feast Day = The Feast of Tabernacles:

Read *Revelation 21:1-3*. The feast of tabernacles was celebrated for seven days where the people spent their time in the presence of the Lord. This will be fulfilled when the redeemed return to earth after the Millennium and the destruction of the wicked. Then we will tabernacle with the Lord forever.

Jesus Christ came to this earth to fulfill the plan of salvation and the three areas He must meet are: As Prophet, Priest and King.

Matthew 21:11 says Jesus is the prophet.

Hebrews 8:1 says He is a high priest *and*

Revelation 19:11-16 says He is the coming King of kings.

He was the Lamb of God that takes away the sin of the world and the ultimate revelation of God as Prophet. We see him in His role as High Priest in heaven to minister on behalf of those who have accepted Him as their personal Lord and Saviour. And finally the only event left is for him to return as the coming King to take us home.

Throughout this study we have focused on the 2300 day/year prophecy, 1844 and the cleansing of sanctuary, and the historical context that supports this view. It is our prayer that you have been richly blessed and will grow in your understanding, to the glory of God.

However, the story is not over!

In our next three lessons we will now see how Christ fulfilled every aspect of the Sanctuary service.



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