

STUDY II

BIBLE CHRONOLOGY

- (1) What does the date 1872 A. D. mark? And why is a knowledge of chronology the necessary basis for the study of prophetic periods? Page 33, par. 1, 2
- (2) How has the length of time since the creation of man been variously estimated? And what has been the method of scientific (?) calculations? Page 33, par. 3; Page 34, par. L
- (3) Why do such calculations appear very unreliable to an unscientific mind? Page 34, par. 2; Page 35, par. 1
- (4) What information does purely human history afford us on this subject of chronology? And where only can be found any connected and reasonable account of the first three thousand years of man on the earth? Page 35, par. 2
- (5) Aside from the Bible, what means has the world for tracing its chronology, and what is the earliest recorded date? Page 36, par. 1
- (6) With the exception of the Hebrews, what is the condition of chronological records among the ancient nations? Page 36, par. 2; Page 37, par. 1
- (7) What remarkable contrast is presented by the history contained in the Hebrew Scriptures? Page 37, par. 2
- (8) Describe the character of Bible Chronology. Where does it end? What is "the chart of all history"? Page 37, par. 3
- (9) What, therefore, should we expect of the Bible, with respect to chronology? Page 38, par. 1
- (10) Are God's times and seasons stated in clear and unmistakable language? If not, in what manner are they given, and what class alone can appreciate them? Page 38, par. 2
- (11) What is the difference between the Septuagint and Hebrew versions of the Old Testament, and why is the Hebrew preferable as an authority? Page 39, par. 1
- (12) Does the Bible directly state that the seventh thousand years will be the period of Christ's reign on earth? If not, what reasonable and Scriptural grounds are there for such belief? Page 39, par. 2
- (13) What have we previously learned respecting the term day, and how does this apply to the "Day of the Lord"? Page 40, par. 1
- (14) What have we learned from Scripture regarding the character of the dawn of the Millennium or "Day of the Lord"? Page 40, par. 2
- (15) What is the general condition of the world, especially since 1873, and how does this state of affairs' correspond with the prophecies? Page 41, par. 1
- (16) Is chronology of value only in pointing out the seventh epoch or Millennium? What is the relation between chronology and prophecy? Page 41, par. 2
- (17) Why is our study of chronology termed Bible Chronology? And what evidence of Divine oversight is manifested in this Bible Chronology? Page 42, par. 1
- (18) Give a condensed statement of chronology from the creation of Adam to the year of the world 6000, otherwise A. D. 1872. Page 42, par. 2
- (19) Is the Bible Chronology of the Old Testament without a break? Page 42, par. 3
- (20) Verify, with Bible in hand, the chronology from the creation of Adam to the day the Noahic flood was dried up, a period of 1656 years. Page 43
- (21) Examine and prove the chronology from the flood to the Covenant with Abraham, a period of 427 years. Page 44, par. 1

- (22) What difficulty is encountered in tracing the chronology from the Covenant with Abraham to the giving of the Law, and how has this chasm been Divinely bridged? Page 44, par. 2
- (23) How is the date of the Covenant with Abraham established as a starting point for this period? Page 44, par. 3
- (24) When did the Lord Jehovah propose the Covenant to Abraham, and what was the stipulation demanded before the Covenant could be actually made? What date, therefore, is fixed by Terah's death? What was the first feature of the Mosaic Law; and when was it instituted? Page 45, par. 1
- (25) What Scriptures give the date of the Exodus of the Children of Israel from Egypt? Page 46, par. 1
- (26) Harmonize the apparent contradiction in the statements of Moses and St. Paul regarding the period from the Covenant with Abraham to the Exodus and giving of the Law, as noted in Ex. 12:40-42 and Gal. 3:17. Page 46, par. 2; Page 47, par. 1, 2
- (27) How do we find the period from the Exodus to the Division of the Land of Canaan among the tribes of Israel? Page 47, par. 3, and Page 48, footnote
- (28) Why is the period of the Judges the most difficult in Bible Chronology, and how has the problem been Divinely solved? Page 49, par. 1 to 3
- (29) Trace the period of the Kings, 513 years. Page 50
- (30) How long did the Desolation of the Land continue? And where does Bible Chronology cease? Page 51, par. 1
- (31) What is the length of the period from the Restoration of the Jews to Jerusalem under Cyrus to A. D. 1? Page 51, par. 2
- (32) How many years from the Creation to the beginning of the Christian Era? How many more are necessary to complete 6,000 years, and what year A. D. is thus marked? Page 51, par. 3
- (33) Briefly, how does the foregoing chronology differ from that of Bishop Usher, given in the margin of our Common Version Bibles? Page 51, par. 4
- (34) Where does Usher make a mistake of 18 years? Page 52, par. 1
- (35) How does Usher's difference of 4 years occur? Page 52, par. 2
- (36) Where is the difference of 2 years found? Page 52, par. 3
- (37) How can these differences be accounted for? Page 52, par. 4
- (38) What error in I Kings 6:1 led Usher into a mistake of 100 years? Page 52, par. 5
- (39) How has the Lord overruled such errors? Page 53, par. 1
- (40) So then, where Usher gives A. D. 1 as the year 4005 from the creation of Adam, what year should it be, according to Bible Chronology? Page 53, par. 2
- (41) In conclusion, where do we find ourselves on the stream of time? Page 54, par. 1
- (42) When did the Church begin to reckon time from the birth of Christ? And how would this date, if incorrectly placed, affect our Bible Chronology? Give illustration of this point. Page 54, par. 2; Page 55, par. 1
- (43) What error with respect to our Lord's birth is commonly accepted by scholars? And what say the Scriptures on this point? Page 55, par. 2
- (44) What reason is given for the claim that our Lord was born four years before the commonly accepted date A. D.? Page 55, par. 3; Page 56, par. 1

- (45) Under what conditions only would an eclipse of the moon prove valuable in determining a date? Page 56, par. 2
- (46) What were the facts in regard to eclipses of the moon in B. C. 4 and B. C. 1, respectively? Page 57, par. 1
- (47) What is the conflict of opinion among scholars as to the date of Herod's death, and what does this signify? Page 57, par. 2, 3
- (48) What are the first steps to be taken in seeking the date of our Lord's birth from Scriptural evidences? Page 58. par. 1, 2
- (49) How much older than Jesus was John the Baptist? And when did John begin his ministry, according to Luke 3:1? Page 58, par. 3
- (50) To what straits are those driven who place the date of Jesus' birth at B. C. 4, in their efforts to harmonize it with Luke's statement regarding the fifteenth year of Tiberius Caesar? And what are the historical facts regarding the dates of Tiberius' reign? Page 58, par. 4 to Page 60, par. 1
- (51) What, therefore, is our conclusion respecting the date of Luke 3:1, and how does this definitely and unequivocally fix the date of Jesus' birth? Page 60, par. 2
- (52) What is the evidence that Jesus was crucified on Friday, April 3, A. D. 33? And how do Usher's dates prove that he was forced to admit A. D. 33 as the date of the crucifixion? Page 60, par. 3
- (53) How is the date of Jesus' birth proven, by the date of His crucifixion and the length of His ministry, to have been about October 1, B. C. 2? Page 61, par. 1