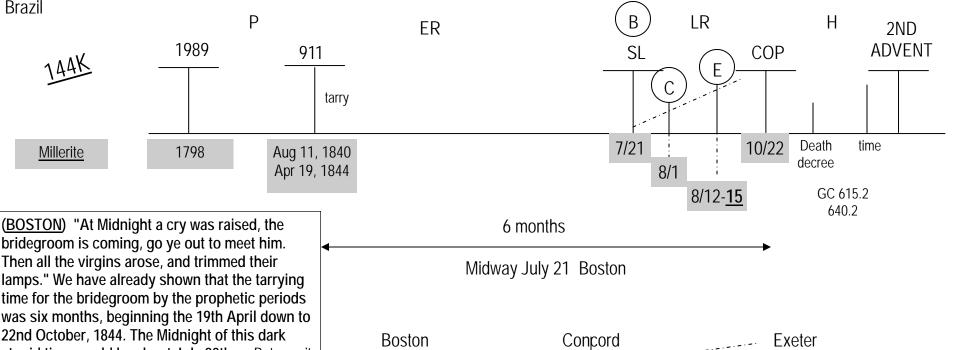
Concord # 8 1:38 Tess, Brazil



7/21

..."It is expedient for us," said the wily Caiaphas, "that one man should die for the people, and that the whole nation perish not." John 11:50. This argument will appear conclusive; and a decree will finally be issued against those who hallow the Sabbath of the fourth commandment, denouncing them as deserving of the severest punishment and giving the people liberty, after a certain time, to put them to death. Romanism in the Old World and apostate Protestantism in the New will pursue a similar course toward those who honor all the divine precepts. {GC 615.2}

8/1

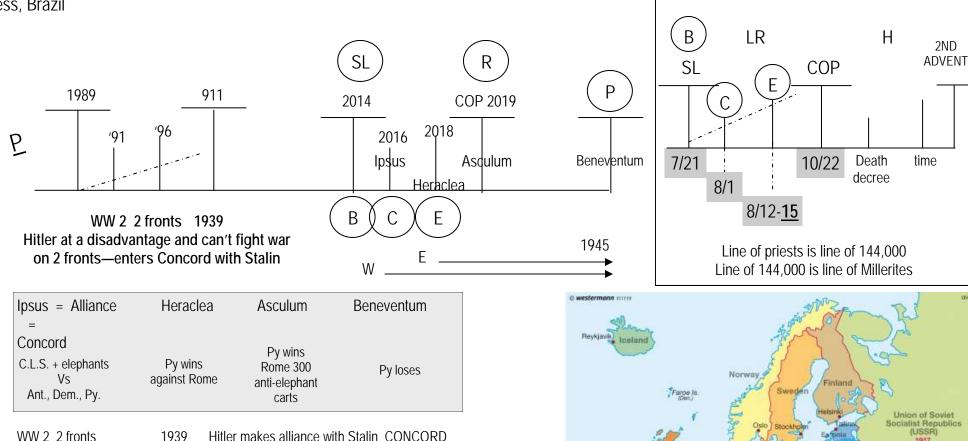
midway

8/12-15

Swelling to LC

The voice of God is heard from heaven, declaring the day and hour of Jesus' coming, and delivering the everlasting covenant to His people. Like peals of loudest thunder His words roll through the earth. The Israel of God stand listening, with their eyes fixed upward. Their countenances are lighted up with His glory, and shine as did the face of Moses when he came down from Sinai. The wicked cannot look upon them. And when the blessing is pronounced on those who have honored God by keeping His Sabbath holy, there is a mighty shout of victory. {GC 640.2}

bridegroom is coming, go ye out to meet him. Then all the virgins arose, and trimmed their lamps." We have already shown that the tarrying time for the bridegroom by the prophetic periods was six months, beginning the 19th April down to 22nd October, 1844. The Midnight of this dark stupid time would be about July 20th. ... But now it began to move with rapid progress. God was giving the light by his spirit. I well remember some that I conversed with, who related the wonderful manner in which they were moved upon to examine this subject before they had heard it. {1847 JB, BP2 72.1} At Midnight, in the dead of the night of this tarrying of the Bridegroom, "the cry was raised," which caused great agitation and excitement, looking with unparalleled interest at definite time, 10th of the seventh month. {1847 JB, BP2 72.2} A camp meeting was held in CONCORD, N.H., somewhere about the first of August. Here, as we afterwards learned; the cry resounded throughout the camp. On the 12th of August, another was held IN EXETER, N. H. On my way there, something like the following seemed to be continually forcing upon my mind. You are going to have new light here, something that will give a new impetus to the work..... {1847 JB, BP2 72.3}



The Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact, officially known as the Treaty of Non-aggression between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, was a neutrality pact between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union signed in Moscow on 23 August 1939 by foreign ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop and Vyacheslav Molotov, respectively.

The clauses of the Nazi–Soviet Pact provided a written guarantee of non-belligerence by each party towards the other, and a declared commitment that neither government would ally itself to, or aid an enemy of the other party. In addition to stipulations of non-aggression, the treaty included a secret protocol that defined the borders of Soviet and German "spheres of influence" in the event of possible rearrangement of the territories belonging to Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Finland. ... The Secret Protocol was just a rumor until it was made public at the Nuremberg trials. The Pact was terminated on 22 June 1941, when the *Wehrmacht* launched Operation Barbarossa and invaded the Soviet Union (thus as well executing the ideological goal of *Lebensraum*).Soon after World War II, the German copy of the secret protocol was found in Nazi archives and published in the West, but the Soviet government denied its existence until 1989, when it was finally acknowledged and denounced. Vladimir Putin while condemning the pact as 'immoral' has also defended the pact as a "necessary evil", a U-turn following his earlier condemnation.



2 Corinthians 6:15 And what **concord** hath Christ with Belial? or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel?

CONCORD, n. [L., the heart. See Accord.] 1. **Agreement** between persons; union in opinions, sentiments, views or interests; peace; **harmony**.

What concord hath Christ with Belial? 2 Corinthians 6:15.

2. Agreement between things; suitableness; harmony.

If, natures concord broke, among the constellations war were sprung.

3. In music, consent of sounds; harmony; the relation between tow or more sounds which are agreeable to the ear. [See Chord.] The man who hath not music in himself, nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds, is fit for treasons.

4. A compact; an agreement by stipulation; treaty.

con.cor.dat

/kən kôr,dat/ noun noun: concordat; plural noun: concordats an agreement or treaty, especially one between the Vatican and a secular government relating to matters of mutual interest.

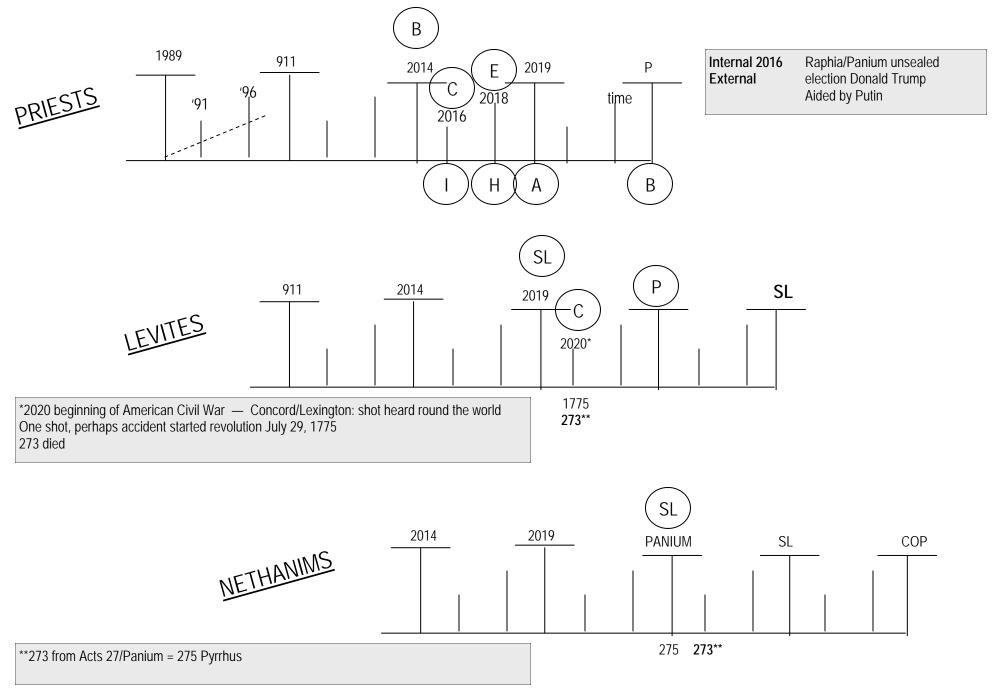
Reichskonkordat

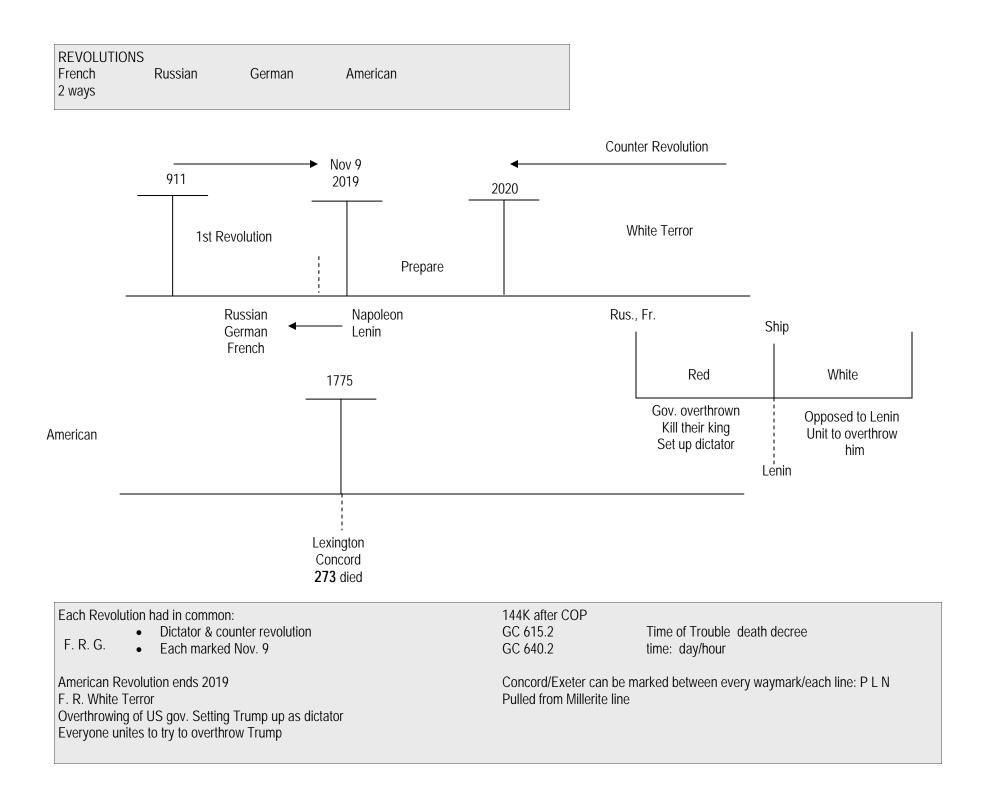
Seventy years ago a fateful meeting occurred in Rome. The Vatican's secretary of state, Cardinal **Eugenio Pacelli (the future Pope Pius XII)**, and Germany's vice chancellor, Franz von Papen, formally signed a concordat between the Holy See and the German Reich on July 20, 1933. This event ended negotiations that began after Adolf Hitler became Germany's chancellor on Jan. 30, 1933. Among the witnesses to this event were Msgr. Giovanni Battista Montini (the future Pope Paul VI) and Msgr. Ludwig Kaas, the leader of Germany's Catholic Center Party. Neither Pope Pius XI nor Hitler attended the meeting; both had already approved of the concordat. The pope ratified the agreement two months later on Sept. 10. The Concordat of 1933 specified the church's rights in the Third Reich.

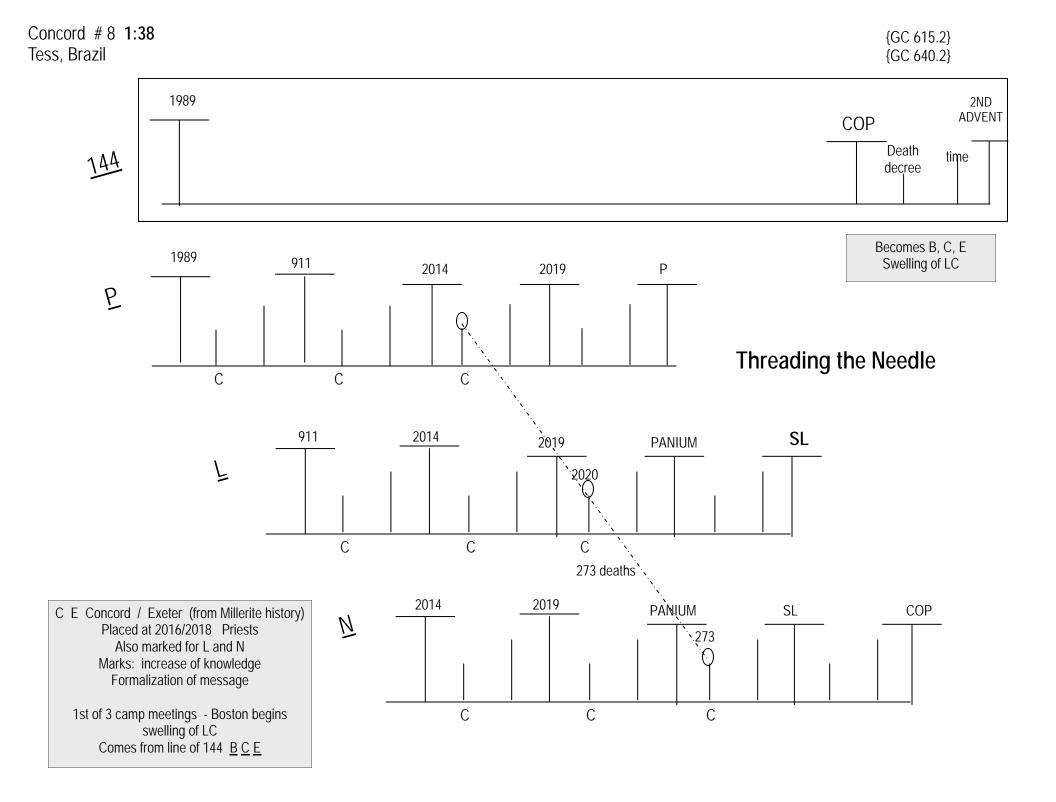
The political significance of the signing of the Concordat of 1933 was, however, ambiguous in its day and still remains so. Hitler interpreted the concordat to mean that he had won the church's approval, thereby gaining international recognition of his Nazi regime. At least some German Catholics took the signing of the treaty as an indication that church officials had softened their opposition to National Socialism. Some political commentators, journalists and historians then and now have viewed this event as a manifestation of Pope Pius XI's and Cardinal Pacelli's underlying motives, which allegedly included their preference for dictatorships over democracies, their readiness to use Nazi Germany as a bulwark against the spread into Europe of Stalin's Communism and their disregard for German Jews. The pope and his secretary of state insisted, however, that they approved the agreement simply to protect the church. Cardinal Pacelli said as much in August 1933 to Ivone Kirkpatrick, the British minister to the Vatican: The spiritual welfare of 20 million Catholic souls in Germany was at stake, and that was the first and, indeed, only consideration in agreeing to the concordat. The Holy See had to choose between an agreement on [Nazi] lines and the virtual elimination of the Catholic Church in the Reich.

https://www.americamagazine.org/faith/2003/09/01/vatican-concordat-hitlers-reich-concordat-1933-was-ambiguous-its-day-and-remains

Concord #8 1:38 Tess, Brazil

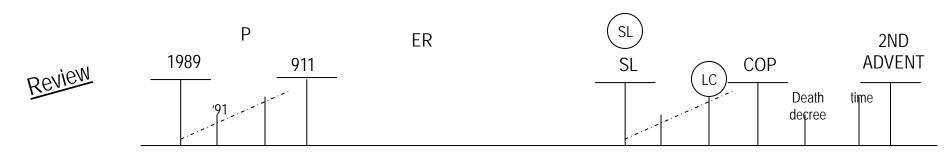




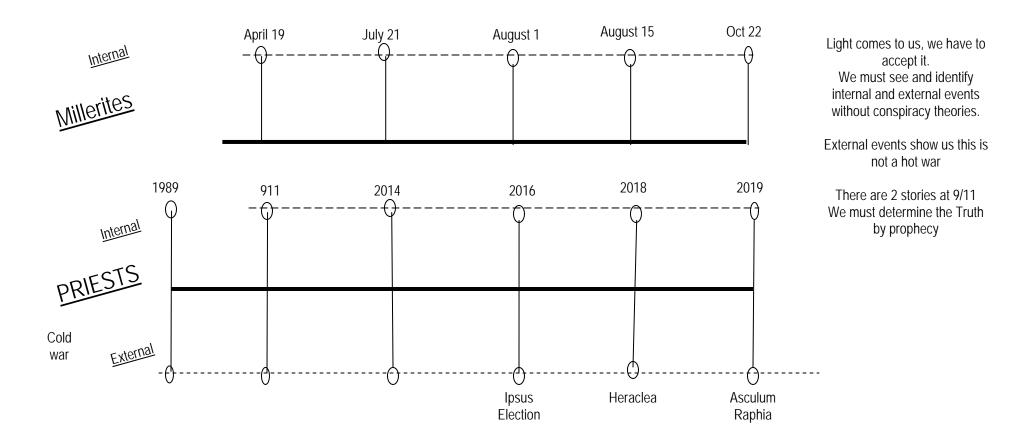








Threading the Needle



Acts 27 pt 8 # 9 **1:25** Tess, Brazil

Acts 27 27:6 And there the centurion found a ship of Alexandria sailing into Italy; and he put us therein.

27:7 And when we had sailed slowly many days, and scarce were come over against Cnidus, the wind not suffering us, we sailed under Crete, over against Salmone; 27:8 And, hardly passing it, came unto a place which is called **The fair havens**; nigh whereunto was the **city [of] Lasea**.

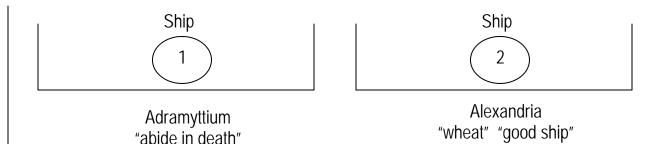
27:9 Now when much time was spent, and when sailing was now dangerous, because the fast was now already past, Paul admonished [them],

27:10 And said unto them, Sirs, I perceive that this voyage will be with hurt and much damage, not only of the lading and ship, but also of our lives.

27:11 Nevertheless the centurion believed the master and the owner of the ship, more than those things which were spoken by Paul.

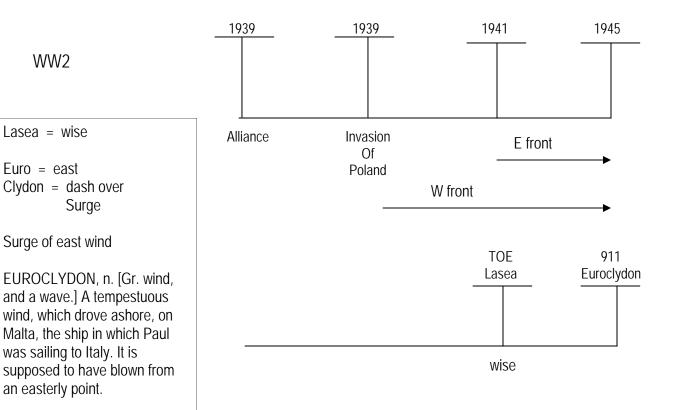
27:12 And because the haven was not commodious to winter in, the more part advised to depart thence also, if by any means they might attain to Phenice, [and there] to winter; [which is] an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the south west and north west. 27:13 And when **the south wind blew softly**, supposing that they had obtained [their] purpose, loosing [thence], they sailed close by Crete.

27:14 But not long after there arose against it a tempestuous wind, called Euroclydon.



In fact while their **good ship** was wrestling with the tempest, and the waves talked with death, no one desired food. {LP 265.2}

Study Acts 27 to see the frame work of a building



Acts 27 pt 8 # 9 **1:25** Tess, Brazil

- · Paul gives message it's a bad time to sail, they sail anyway
- Paul's 4th missionary journey how do we know it's a missionary journey?
 - He's preaching the Gospel on the journey to two groups

A Praise Service on a Stormy Morning.--When the roll was called, not one was missing. Nearly three hundred souls--sailors, soldiers, passengers, and prisoners-stood that stormy November morning upon the shore of the island of Melita. And there were some that joined with Paul and his brethren in giving thanks to God, who had preserved their lives and brought them safe to land through the perils of the great deep (LP 270).

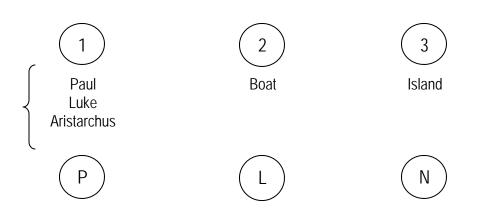
LP 270 no prisoners escaped, no one died

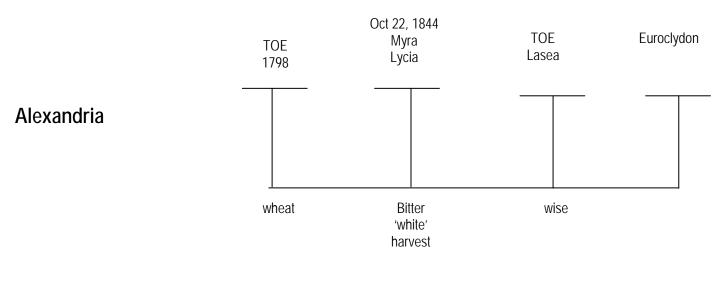
For three months the ship's company remained at Melita. **During this time Paul and his fellow-laborers improved every opportunity to preach the gospel.** The Lord wrought through them in a remarkable manner, and for Paul's sake the entire company were treated with great kindness; all their wants were supplied, and upon leaving they were liberally provided with everything needful for their voyage. The chief incidents of their stay are thus briefly related by Luke:-- {LP 271.1}

Question:

27:24 Saying, Fear not, Paul; thou must be brought before Caesar: and, lo, God hath given thee all them that sail with thee.

Numbers 8:19 And I have <u>given</u> <u>the Levites</u> [as] a gift to Aaron and to his sons from among the children of Israel, to do the service of the children of Israel in the tabernacle of the congregation, and to make an atonement for the children of Israel: that there be no plague among the children of Israel, when the children of Israel come nigh unto the sanctuary.





Rev 10:10 bitter, end of prophetic periods

[Revelation 10:5, 6]. This message announces the end of the prophetic periods. The disappointment of those who expected to see our Lord in 1844 was indeed bitter to those who had so ardently looked for His appearing. It was in the Lord's order that this disappointment should come, and that hearts should be revealed. {17MR 9.3}

Story of	of Ship =	Adventism	
Bad	X	1st Ship = Adramyttium	USA
			Adventism SDA
Good	\checkmark	2nd Ship = Alexandria	USA
			Adventism SDA