

# Brazil School of the Prophets: January-February 2019

## 27. 10 Virgins (Part 3) - (29/01/19).

Mat 24

- Mat 24:29 - change in the events that Christ is portraying because it begins 'after those days', so it's a new dispensation
- Vs 30 -
- Vs 31 - angels gathering the elect
  
- Vs 32 - now we switch from a story about prophetic events to a parable. The prophecy has ended in vs 31. Why would Christ say: here's a parable? What's this parable supposed to be teaching us?
- In this moment we have this study 'the budding trees of spring' (EGW phraseology) and we develop a logic to say we're the last generation.
- Luiza: Prophecy finishes in vs 31, the parable is about vs 29 to 31. There's a passage in the bible that says that the summer is about the harvest.
- In this passage, vs 31, when you gather the elect, that's the prophecy and we're gonna have a parable.
  
- 29,30,31 = 32

Mat 24:32 Now learn a parable of the fig tree; When his branch is yet tender, and putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is nigh:

Mat 24:33 So likewise ye, when ye shall see all these things, know that it is near, even at the doors.

Mat 24:37 But as the days of Noe were, so shall also the coming of the Son of man be.

- Compare Noah's day with the days of Christ. This is another parable. So you can't go to verses 38 and 39 and start going forward, because it's parable after parable. If you continue you'll just see parables.

Mat 24:40 Then shall two be in the field; the one shall be taken, and the other left.

- Parables that there is:
  - o Trees
  - o Noah
  - o Field

- o Robber
- Parables are explaining the prophecy. We haven't delineated a structure for the chapter.
- There's 2 dispensations: of the disciples and the end of the world. And in between them there's 'those days'.
- So when it says in vs 32 that you need to learn a parables, we understand that parables are a natural phenomenon that explains a spiritual phenomenon.
- So which one dispensation are the parables referring to? I II or III?
- If we compare the 3 chapter, we'd see the disciples actually ask 4 questions at the beginning, they are all about the end.
- The purpose is not to do a detailed study but to show us how to approach an unknown subject.
- The way the chapter is structured is very simple, very logical.
- All the parables explain the same spiritual phenomenon. If not, it would be a nightmare to see what parable refers to what history (I II or III).
- We should always look to the simple answer
- Then you test it. Example:
  - o When you see a thief, he comes at a certain time, and that immediately takes you to vs 30-31 (Christ coming)
  - o Noah same thing.
  - o Man in the field, same thing.
- We come to the right answer if we look at the simple structures and pattern. If you were Christ you wouldn't do it hard to understand the answer you expect. Wouldn't you explain in a systematic way or fashion. The purpose of the parables is to make things easier, all the purpose of the field is because it's something intuitive.
- Then you check and see all the parables are speaking of the same thing.
- Tess: it's going back to vs 15.
- So when you see 66 AD then you know the summer is here (vs 32)? She ended up making 'the Son of man' Titus. She blended everything. Because the story of Noah is not referring to 70 AD.
- The easiest to see is vs 37 and 30 connected. You then know it's talking about the second coming. And what you're supposed to be seeing something (stars, sun, moon) you know that the summer is here.
- And all of the parables are dealing with 2 groups.
- And when you go to Mt 25 it's a parable about two groups. So then you'd place that parable from the sun, stars and moon. So when Luiza said she couldn't locate the parable from the Bible, you can because it is just another parable in the sequence, but more detailed.
- The changes in vs 32 are the signs of vs 29.

## Mat 25

- We were trying to see the relationship between the 10V and the 3am.
  - If you do 'has been' and 'will be' as 2 separate distinct stories, what did you assume that the author knows? That she knows and has built into this model that there's going to be 2 ToE. If you do this, you will have to have good evidence that she knows that there will be another ToE. Or you'd say that she believes this even though she never says it.
  - She always says that Christ will come in her lifetime, not that there's going to be another ToE. So she doesn't have visibility of that. So when we approach this our second witnesses are that EGW doesn't believe there's going to be another ToE. If you believe that it is two separate histories, you'd have to show two witnesses... (which there's not).
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- The word 'fulfill' means complete. How do we understand what that means?
  - Is she using the model of 3A, 3E and doing like Apr 19 to 1844 or 1844 to a date.
  - 'Fulfill' webster's dictionary
    - o 6th - In general to accomplish, to carry into effect.
    - o 1st - To accomplish, to perform, to answer.. To fulfill a prophecy or a prediction. To fulfill a promise.
  - I want to suggest: that when she says the 3rd was fulfilled she means this: 1844, it was fulfilled,
  - The promise is the 1st am: the hour judgment is come. The word judgment is the event 1844, when it was fulfilled in event or execution, it was in that way that the 3am was fulfilled. So all she was simply saying is that it was the fulfillment of the 1st am, because it was predicting .
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- Watch again the last minutes, very important.