

UNLOCKING PROPHECY #4

Prophecy's Judgment Hour

The 2300 Days of Daniel 8:14

- † Revelation 22:12: "And behold, I am coming quickly, and My reward is with me..."
- † Acts 17:31: God has appointed a day in which He will judge the world... (2 Cor 5:10; Eccl 12:13-14)
- † Revelation 14:7 says, "Fear God and give glory to Him, the hour of His [God's] judgment has come."
- † Jesus has promised Help in the Great Commission (Matt 28:19; Heb 1:14)
- † Rev 14:7, 15- The Hour of God's Judgment Precedes the Hour to Reap (2nd Coming)
- † Daniel 8:14: "For two thousand three hundred days; then the sanctuary shall be cleansed."
- † Exodus 25:8, "Let them make Me a sanctuary that I might dwell among them."
 - The tent-like structure was divided into two parts: The Holy Place & The Most Holy Place.
 - The Old Testament sacrifices pointed forward to whom? To Jesus Christ.
 - In the earthly sanctuary, after the sacrificial animal was slain, the blood of the sin offering was applied to the sanctuary in one of two ways: [1] If it was taken into the holy place, it was sprinkled before the inner veil and placed on the horns of the altar of incense (Lev. 4:6,7, 17, 18). [2] If it was not taken into the sanctuary, it was placed on the horns of the altar of burnt offering in the court (Lev. 4:25, 30). In that case the priest ate part of the flesh of the sacrifice (Lev. 6:25, 26, 30). In either case, the participants understood that their sins and accountability were transferred to the sanctuary and its priesthood.
 - So the sin was symbolically transferred from the human to lamb. The lamb died in the place of the human who had sinned. And then the sin was, through the blood, transferred in figure to the sanctuary.
 - When the high priest went into the sanctuary once a year it was called the Day of Atonement. The word atonement means, "at-one-ment." It was called the Day of Judgment. It was known as the day of the cleansing of the sanctuary.
 - The earthly ceremonies described in Leviticus 16 (Day of Atonement) are shadows of God's judgment in the heavenly sanctuary that will occur just before Jesus comes again.
- † 3 key things to understand about this vision.
 1. First, the vision would speak about the end of time or the time of the end (Dan. 8:17, 19, 26).
 2. Secondly, the vision is not about an earthly temple but about a heavenly sanctuary where God's throne is set (Hebrews 8:1,2).
 3. Thirdly, this time period (2300 days) is not a literal time period but a symbolic time period (Ezekiel 4:6; Daniel 9:24-27).
- † God reveals in the judgment that He has done everything He can to save and Satan has done everything he can to destroy.
- † 3 Phases of the Judgment: (1) Pre-Advent Investigative Judgment, (2) Post-Advent Millennial Judgment, (3). Post-Millennial Executive Judgment

70 Weeks

- † Daniel 9:24, "Seventy weeks are determined for your people and for your holy city." What was Daniel's city? Jerusalem. The first 70 weeks of this prophecy are determined for Daniel's people, the Jews.
- † The Hebrew word translated "determined" means amputate or cut off. So 70 weeks of this prophecy is cut off. Cut off from what? The 2300 days.
- † How many days are there in a week? Seven. Ok, since these are 70 prophetic weeks, how many days is that? Seven times 70 equals 490 days. These symbolic "days" in prophecy are actually 490 real, literal years. If one day equals one year this time period represents 490 years cut off from the 2300 years. The first 490 years especially relate to the first coming of Jesus.

- † Daniel 9:25, “Know therefore and understand, that from the going forth of the command to restore and build Jerusalem until Messiah the Prince, there shall be seven weeks and sixty-two weeks.”
 - What is 7 + 62? 69. So Daniel’s talking about 69 weeks until the Messiah.
 - $69 \times 7 = 483$ prophetic days—Or 483 literal years. 483 years from 457 BC takes me to exactly AD 27.
 - But when historians started to use the BC/AD calendar system, they didn’t have calculators and they didn’t include a year “0.” So when going from BC dates to AD dates, you have to add 1 year.
 - Jesus was baptized right on time (Luke 3:1, 21). The 15th year of Tiberius’ reign was AD 27, the exact year of Jesus’ baptism predicted by Daniel the prophet.
- † When does this prophecy begin? From the command to restore and build Jerusalem. When did that decree go forth? According to Ezra 7:12-26, the decree was given in 457 BC. Now there were two decrees given before that. But none of those decrees provided the Israelites with national identity.
- † So the 2300 day prophecy is in two parts: 490 years for the Jews, 1810 years for the Gentiles. It starts with a command to rebuild Jerusalem and we can date that decree to: 457 BC. In that year Artaxerxes passed the decree that begins the whole prophecy.

The Day/Year Principle Proved by the 70 Weeks of Daniel 9:24-27

- † “How in the world do you know that the ‘day/year’ principle applies? How do you know it works?” Somebody said, “if the shoe fits wear it.” If we can take the day/year principle, apply it here and if every event comes out right on time, you know that’s a valid principle for this prophecy.
- † Daniel 9:26, “And after the sixty-two weeks Messiah shall be cut off . . .” What does it mean that sometime after Christ’s baptism that He would be cut off? It means He would crucified. When would He be crucified? It tells you exactly.
- † Daniel 9:27, “Then he shall confirm a covenant with many for one week but in the middle of the week He shall bring an end to sacrifice and offering.”
 - So taking it just as Gabriel gave it, we start the 70th week immediately after the 69th week in AD 27, not some futuristic date 2000 years later.
 - Never again would a lamb sacrifice have to be offered because He, Christ, brought an end to the sacrifice and offerings in an earthly temple when He, the Lamb of God was offered on the cross.
 - The middle of one prophetic week is $3\frac{1}{2}$ prophetic days or $3\frac{1}{2}$ literal years. Starting at our proposed start of the 70th week in AD 27 and adding 3 years and six months from the fall of AD 27—Takes us to the spring of AD 31, precisely on the feast of the Passover when Christ was crucified. So it works perfectly.
 - Matthew 26:28—“For this is My blood of the new covenant which is shed for many for the remission of sins.”
 - Galatians 4:4 says, “But when the fullness of the time was come, God sent forth His son.”
- † AD 34 marks three things:
 1. 1. Stephen’s speech that Christ was the Messiah.
 2. 2. The Jewish High Priest rejecting Stephen’s reasoning that Jesus was the Messiah.
 3. 3. The gospel going to the Gentiles.
- † Does the 490 year prophecy fit the life of Jesus Christ the Messiah? Does the day for a year application work for this prophecy? Yes!

1844

- † There are two parts to the prophecy. Part #1: 490 years runs out in 34 AD, and describes the first coming of Jesus. Part #2: The remainder of the 2300 years. The 2300 years begin in 457. The first 490 years end in AD 34. The part that is left: 1810 years. What’s 1810 years from 34 AD? 1844. So the 2300 years from 457 BC takes you down to 1844.
- † The prophecy tells us that the sanctuary would be cleansed, and the judgment would begin. That’s the solemn message to consider.
- † Since 1844 we have been living in God’s judgment hour. According to this prophecy, we are now living in a unique time in earth’s history when the destinies of the entire human race are to be settled.
- † The 2300 day prophecy and the 70 week or 490 year portion of it are both about Jesus. One tells us of His work to bring in pardon and forgiveness. The other tells us of His intercessory work for us in the Most Holy Place of Heaven’s sanctuary.