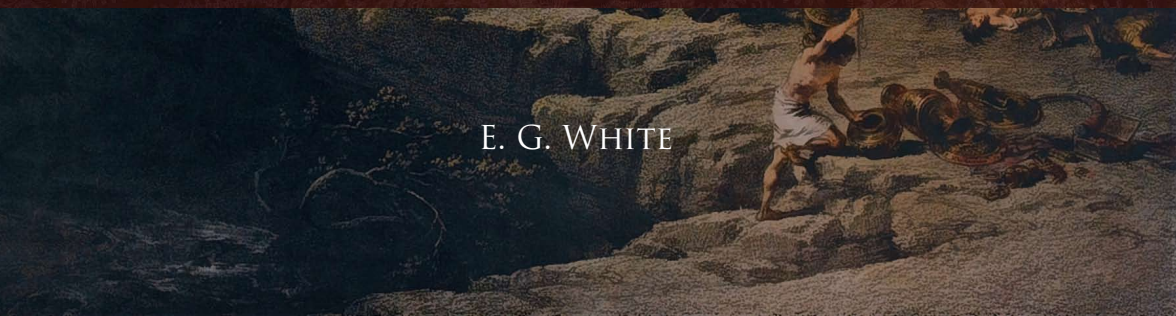


The DESTRUCTION *of* JERUSALEM



THE GREAT CONTROVERSY CHAPTER 1

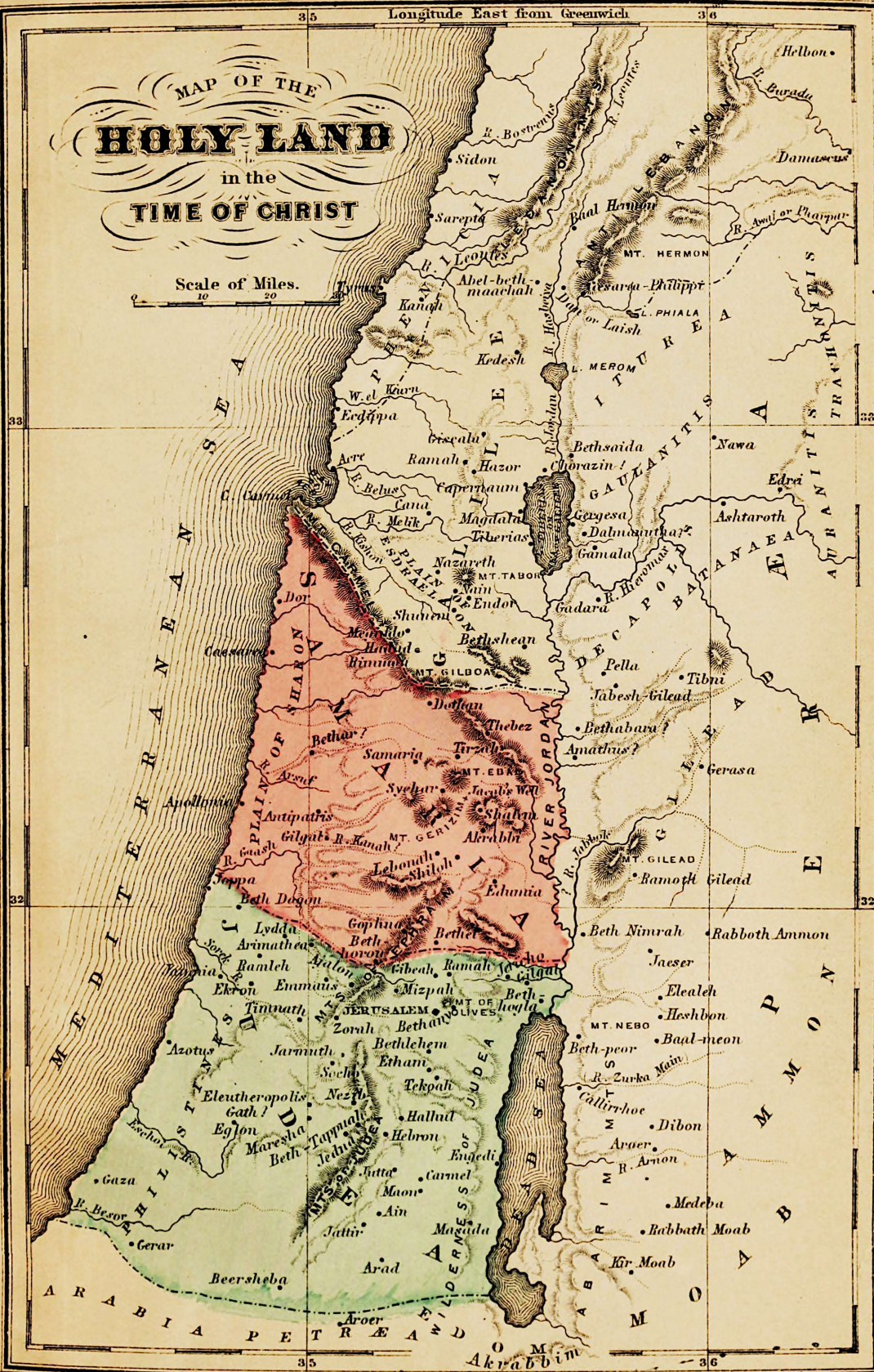
E. G. WHITE



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The DESTRUCTION *of* JERUSALEM

THE GREAT CONTROVERSY CHAPTER 1

E. G. WHITE

THE GREAT CONTROVERSY MAGAZINE PROJECT

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The Destruction of Jerusalem

THE GREAT CONTROVERSY CHAPTER 1

“If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace! but now they are hid from thine eyes. For the days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee round, and keep thee in on every side, and shall lay thee even with the ground, and thy children within thee; and they shall not leave in thee one stone upon another; because thou knewest not the time of thy visitation.”^a

From the crest of Olivet, Jesus looked upon Jerusalem. Fair and peaceful was the scene spread out before Him. It was the season of the Passover, and from all lands the children of Jacob had gathered there to celebrate the great national festival. In the midst of gardens and vineyards, and green slopes studded with pilgrims’ tents, rose the terraced hills, the stately palaces,

and massive bulwarks of Israel’s capital. The daughter of Zion seemed in her pride to say, I sit a queen and shall see no sorrow; as lovely then, and deeming herself as secure in Heaven’s favor, as when, ages before, the royal minstrel sang: “Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, is Mount Zion, ... the city of the great King.”^b In full view were the magnificent buildings of the temple. The rays of the setting sun lighted up the snowy whiteness of its marble walls and gleamed from golden gate and tower and pinnacle. “The perfection of beauty” it stood, the pride of the Jewish nation. What child of Israel could gaze upon the scene without a thrill of joy and admiration! But far other thoughts occupied the mind of Jesus. “When He was come near, He beheld the city, and wept over it.”^c Amid the universal rejoicing of the triumphal entry,

^aLuke 19:42–44. ^bPsalms 48:2. ^cLuke 19:41.

This chapter opens with the scenes of the Triumphal Entry, A.D. 31. See Matthew 21:1–10; Mark 11:1–10; Luke 19:29–44; John 12:12–19.



BROOKLYN MUSEUM.

▲ **This highly detailed scene** (*Réconstitution de Jérusalem et du temple d'Hérode* painted by French artist James Tissot) portrays the ancient city and the Second Temple with smoke rising from the altar of sacrifice.

while palm branches waved, while glad hosannas awoke the echoes of the hills, and thousands of voices declared Him king, the world's Redeemer was overwhelmed with a sudden and mysterious sorrow. He, the Son of God, the Promised One of Israel, whose power had conquered death and called its captives from the grave, was in tears, not of ordinary grief, but of intense, irrepressible agony.

His tears were not for Himself, though He well knew whither His feet were tending. Before Him lay Gethsemane, the scene of His approaching agony. The sheepgate also was in sight, through which for centuries the victims for sacrifice had

been led, and which was to open for Him when He should be “brought as a lamb to the slaughter.”^a Not far distant was Calvary, the place of crucifixion. Upon the path which Christ was soon to tread must fall the horror of great darkness as He should make His soul an offering for sin. Yet it was not the contemplation of these scenes that cast the shadow upon Him in this hour of gladness. No foreboding of His own superhuman anguish clouded that unselfish spirit. He wept for the doomed thousands of Jerusalem—because of the blindness and impenitence of those whom He came to bless and to save.

The history of more than a thousand

^aIsaiah 53:7.



years of God's special favor and guardian care, manifested to the chosen people, was open to the eye of Jesus. There was Mount Moriah, where the son of promise, an unresisting victim, had been bound to the altar—emblem of the offering of the Son of God. There the covenant of blessing, the glorious Messianic promise, had been confirmed to the father of the faithful.^a There the flames of the sacrifice ascending to heaven from the threshing floor of Ornan had turned aside the sword of the destroying angel^b—fitting symbol of the Saviour's sacrifice and mediation for guilty men. Jerusalem had been honored of God above all the earth. The Lord had "chosen Zion," He had "desired it for His habitation."^c There, for ages, holy prophets had uttered their messages

of warning. There priests had waved their censers, and the cloud of incense, with the prayers of the worshipers, had ascended before God. There daily the blood of slain lambs had been offered, pointing forward to the Lamb of God. There Jehovah had revealed His presence in the cloud of glory above the mercy seat. There rested the base of that mystic ladder connecting earth with heaven^d—that ladder upon which angels of God descended and ascended, and which opened to the world the way into the holiest of all. Had Israel as a nation preserved her allegiance to Heaven, Jerusalem would have stood forever, the elect of God.^e But the history of that favored people was a record of backsliding and rebellion. They had resisted Heaven's grace, abused their privileges, and slighted their opportunities.

Although Israel had "mocked the messengers of God, and despised His words, and misused His prophets"^f He had still manifested Himself to them, as "the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth";^g notwithstanding repeated rejections, His mercy had continued its pleadings. With more than a father's pitying love for the son of his care, God had "sent to them by His messengers, rising up betimes, and sending; because He had compassion on His people, and on His dwelling place."^h When remonstrance, entreaty, and rebuke had failed, He sent to them the best gift of heaven; nay, He poured out all heaven in that one Gift.

The Son of God Himself was sent to plead with the impenitent city. It was Christ that had brought Israel as a goodly vine out of Egypt.ⁱ His own hand had cast out the heathen before it. He had planted it "in a very fruitful hill." His guardian care had hedged it about. His servants had been sent

^aGenesis 22:9, 16–18. ^b1 Chronicles 21. ^cPsalms 132:13. ^dGenesis 28:12; John 1:51. ^eJeremiah 17:21–25. ^f2 Chronicles 36:16. ^gExodus 34:6. ^h2 Chronicles 36:15. ⁱPsalms 80:8



PAINTING BY JAMES TISSOT. BROOKLYN MUSEUM.

to nurture it. “What could have been done more to My vineyard,” He exclaims, “that I have not done in it?”^a Though when He looked that it should bring forth grapes, it brought forth wild grapes, yet with a still yearning hope of fruitfulness He came in person to His vineyard, if haply it might be saved from destruction. He digged about His vine; He pruned and cherished it. He was unwearied in His efforts to save this vine of His own planting.

For three years the Lord of light and glory had gone in and out among His people. He “went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil,” binding up the brokenhearted, setting at liberty them that were bound, restoring sight to the blind, causing the lame to walk and the deaf to hear, cleansing the lepers, raising the dead, and preaching the gospel to the poor.^b To all classes alike was addressed the gracious call: “Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy-laden, and I will give you rest.”^c

Though rewarded with evil for good, and hatred for His love,^d He had steadfastly pursued His mission of mercy. Never were those repelled that sought His grace. A homeless wanderer, reproach and penury His daily lot, He lived to minister to the needs and lighten the woes of men, to plead with them to accept the gift of life. The waves of mercy, beaten back by those stubborn hearts, returned in a stronger tide of pitying, inexpressible love. But Israel had turned from her best Friend and only Helper. The pleadings of His love had been despised, His counsels spurned, His warnings ridiculed.

The hour of hope and pardon was fast passing; the cup of God’s long-deferred

wrath was almost full. The cloud that had been gathering through ages of apostasy and rebellion, now black with woe, was about to burst upon a guilty people; and He who alone could save them from their impending fate had been slighted, abused, rejected, and was soon to be crucified. When Christ should hang upon the cross of Calvary, Israel’s day as a nation favored and blessed of God would be ended. The loss of even one soul is a calamity infinitely outweighing the gains and treasures of a world; but as Christ looked upon Jerusalem, the doom of a whole city, a whole nation, was before Him—that city, that nation, which

*“He had steadfastly
pursued His mission
of mercy.”*

had once been the chosen of God, His peculiar treasure.

Prophets had wept over the apostasy of Israel and the terrible desolations by which their sins were visited. Jeremiah wished that his eyes were a fountain of tears, that he might weep day and night for the slain of the daughter of his people, for the Lord’s flock that was carried away captive.^e What, then, was the grief of Him whose prophetic glance took in, not years, but ages! He beheld the destroying angel with sword uplifted against the city which had so long been Jehovah’s dwelling place. From the ridge of Olivet, the very spot afterward occupied by Titus and his army, He looked

^aIsaiah 5:1–4. ^bActs 10:38; Luke 4:18; Matthew 11:5.
^cMatthew 11:28. ^dPsalms 109:5. ^eJeremiah 9:1; 13:17

across the valley upon the sacred courts and porticoes, and with tear-dimmed eyes He saw, in awful perspective, the walls surrounded by alien hosts. He heard the tread of armies marshaling for war. He heard the voice of mothers and children crying for bread in the besieged city. He saw her holy and beautiful house, her palaces and towers, given to the flames, and where once they stood, only a heap of smoldering ruins.

Looking down the ages, He saw the covenant people scattered in every land, "like wrecks on a desert shore." In the temporal retribution about to fall upon her children, He saw but the first draft from that cup of wrath which at the final judgment she must drain to its dregs. Divine pity, yearning love, found utterance in the mournful words: "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often

would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!"^a O that thou, a nation favored above every other, hadst known the time of thy visitation, and the things that belong unto thy peace! I have stayed the angel of justice, I have called thee to repentance, but in vain. It is not merely servants, delegates, and prophets, whom thou hast refused and rejected, but the Holy One of Israel, thy Redeemer. If thou art destroyed, thou alone art responsible. "Ye will not come to Me, that ye might have life."^b

Christ saw in Jerusalem a symbol of the world hardened in unbelief and rebellion, and hastening on to meet the retributive judgments of God. The woes of a fallen race, pressing upon His soul, forced from His lips that exceeding bitter cry. He saw the record of sin traced in human misery, tears, and blood; His heart was moved with



JEREMIAH. PAINTING BY HORACE VERNET. AMSTERDAM MUSEUM.



'THE CHALDEES DESTROY THE BRAZEN SEA.' PAINTING BY JAMES TISSOT. THE JEWISH MUSEUM.

▲ **Jeremiah lamented, "Mine eye shall weep sore, and run down with tears, because the Lord's flock is carried away captive."** In 588 B.C., king Nebuchadnezzar II of Babylon began the final siege of Jerusalem. The city and the Temple eventually fell to destruction, with many Judeans carried to Babylon after the final overthrow in 586 B.C. Centuries later, Jesus saw Jerusalem's future before it was to be destroyed by the Roman armies in A.D. 70. Of this terrible event Jesus said, "The days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies... shall lay thee even with the ground, and thy children within thee."

infinite pity for the afflicted and suffering ones of earth; He yearned to relieve them all. But even His hand might not turn back the tide of human woe; few would seek their only Source of help. He was willing to pour out His soul unto death, to bring salvation within their reach; but few would come to Him that they might have life.

The Majesty of heaven in tears! the Son of the infinite God troubled in spirit, bowed down with anguish! The scene filled all heaven with wonder. That scene reveals to us the exceeding sinfulness of sin; it shows how hard a task it is, even for Infinite Power, to save the guilty from the consequences of transgressing the law of God. Jesus, looking down to the last generation, saw the world involved in a deception similar to that which caused the destruction of Jerusalem. The great sin of the Jews was their rejection of Christ; the great sin of the Christian world would be their rejection of the law of God, the foundation of His government in heaven and earth. The precepts of Jehovah would be despised and set at nought. Millions in bondage to sin, slaves of Satan, doomed to suffer the second death, would refuse to listen to the words of truth in their day of visitation. Terrible blindness! strange infatuation!

Two days before the Passover, when Christ had for the last time departed from the temple, after denouncing the hypocrisy of the Jewish rulers, He again went out with His disciples to the Mount of Olives and seated Himself with them upon the grassy slope overlooking the city. Once more He gazed upon its walls, its towers, and its palaces. Once more He beheld the temple in its dazzling splendor, a diadem of beauty crowning the sacred mount.

A thousand years before, the psalmist had magnified God's favor to Israel in making her holy house His dwelling place: "In Salem also is His tabernacle, and His dwelling place in Zion." He "chose the tribe of Judah, the Mount Zion which He loved. And He built His sanctuary like high palaces."^c The first temple had been erected during the most prosperous period of Israel's history. Vast stores of treasure for this purpose had been collected by King David, and the plans for its construction were made by divine inspiration.^d Solomon, the wisest of Israel's monarchs, had completed the work. This temple was the most magnificent

*"He yearned to relieve them all
... [but] few would seek their
only Source of help."*

building which the world ever saw. Yet the Lord had declared by the prophet Haggai, concerning the second temple: "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former." "I will shake all nations, and the Desire of all nations shall come: and I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of hosts."^e

After the destruction of the temple by Nebuchadnezzar it was rebuilt about five hundred years before the birth of Christ by a people who from a lifelong captivity had returned to a wasted and almost deserted country. There were then among them aged men who had seen the glory of Solomon's temple, and who wept at the foundation of

^aMatthew 23:37. ^bJohn 5:40. ^cPsalms 76:2; 78:68, 69.
^d1 Chronicles 28:12, 19. ^eHaggai 2:9, 7



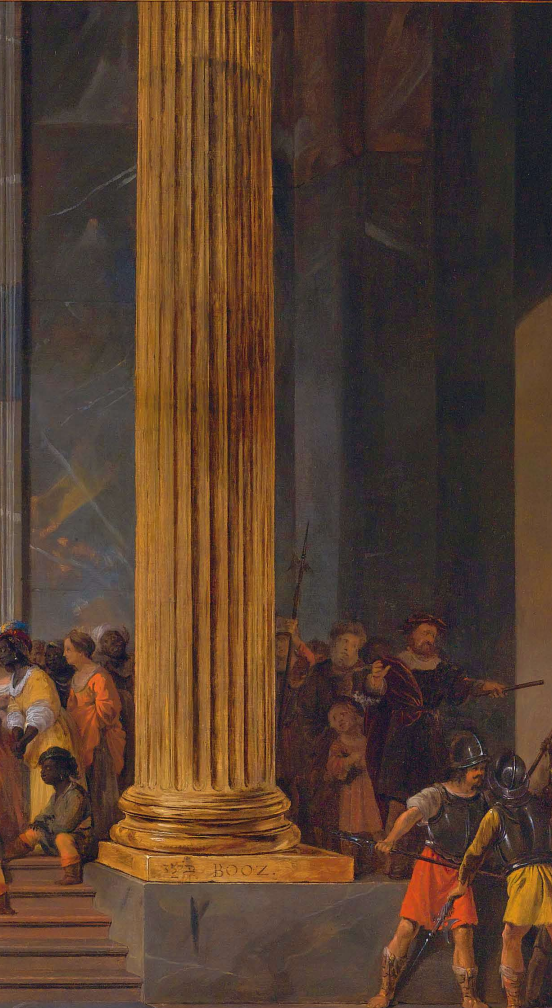
A DEPICTION OF THE FIRST TEMPLE. PAINTING BY SALOMON DE BRAY. 1657.

- ▲ **The First Temple**, also known as Solomon's Temple, was unsurpassed in its beauty. It was the same temple destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar II in the days of Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Daniel. This building was so glorious that the elders wept when they saw the inferior Second Temple: "But many of the priests and Levites and chief of the fathers, who were ancient men, that had seen the first house, when the foundation of this house was laid before their eyes, wept with a loud voice."

the new building, that it must be so inferior to the former. The feeling that prevailed is forcibly described by the prophet: "Who is left among you that saw this house in her first glory? and how do ye see it now? is it not in your eyes in comparison of it as nothing?"^a Then was given the promise that the glory of this latter house should be greater than that of the former.

But the second temple had not equaled the first in magnificence; nor was it hallowed by those visible tokens of the divine presence which pertained to the first temple. There was no manifestation of supernatural power to mark its dedication. No cloud of glory was seen to fill the newly erected sanctuary. No fire from heaven descended to consume the sacrifice upon

^aHaggai 2:3; Ezra 3:12.



its altar. The Shekinah no longer abode between the cherubim in the most holy place; the ark, the mercy seat, and the tables of the testimony were not to be found therein. No voice sounded from heaven to make known to the inquiring priest the will of Jehovah.

For centuries the Jews had vainly endeavored to show wherein the promise of God given by Haggai had been fulfilled; yet pride and unbelief blinded their minds to the true meaning of the prophet's words. The second temple was not honored with the cloud of Jehovah's glory, but with the living presence of One in whom dwelt the

fullness of the Godhead bodily—who was God Himself manifest in the flesh. The “Desire of all nations” had indeed come to His temple when the Man of Nazareth taught and healed in the sacred courts. In the presence of Christ, and in this only, did the second temple exceed the first in glory. But Israel had put from her the proffered Gift of heaven. With the humble Teacher who had that day passed out from its golden gate, the glory had forever departed from the temple. Already were the Saviour's words fulfilled: “Your house is left unto you desolate.”^a

The disciples had been filled with awe and wonder at Christ's prediction of the overthrow of the temple, and they desired to understand more fully the meaning of His words. Wealth, labor, and architectural skill had for more than forty years been freely expended to enhance its splendors. Herod the Great had lavished upon it both Roman wealth and Jewish treasure, and even the emperor of the world had enriched it with his gifts. Massive blocks of white marble, of almost fabulous size, forwarded from Rome for this purpose, formed a part of its structure; and to these the disciples had called the attention of their Master, saying: “See what manner of stones and what buildings are here!”^b

To these words, Jesus made the solemn and startling reply:

“Verily I say unto you,

There shall not be left here one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down.”^c

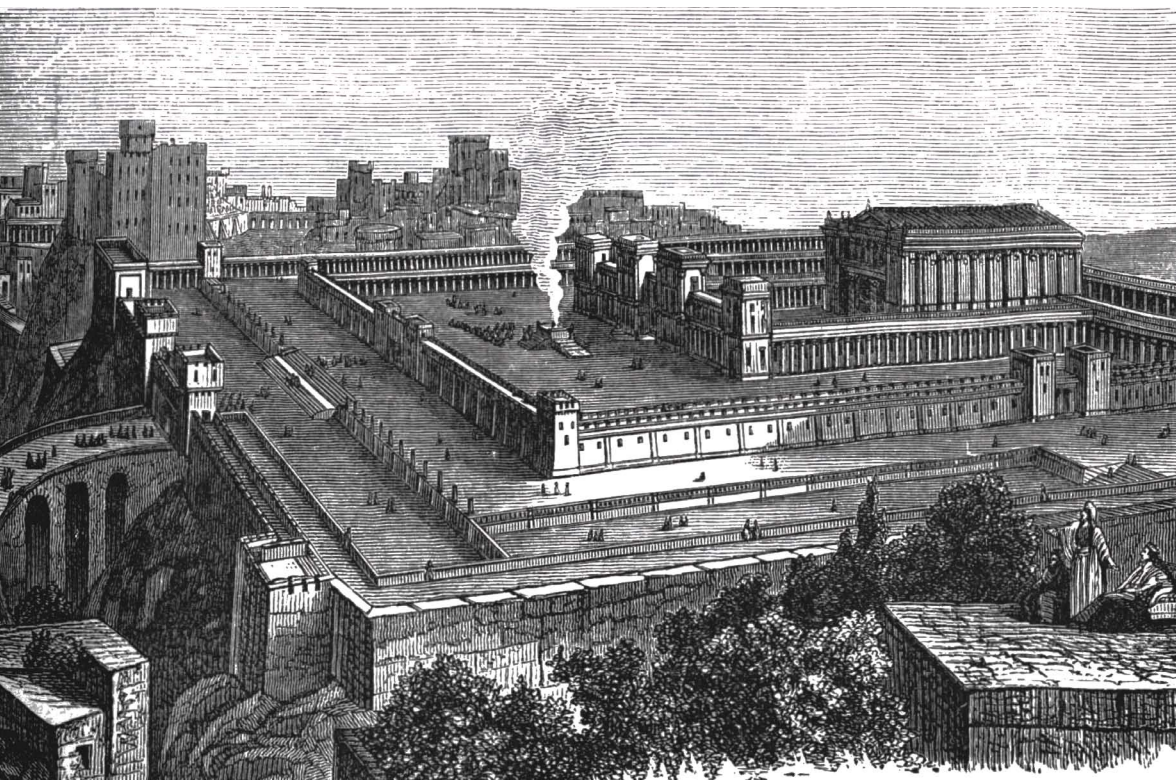
With the overthrow of Jerusalem the disciples associated the events of Christ's personal coming in temporal glory to take the throne of universal empire, to punish the impenitent Jews, and to break from off the nation the Roman yoke. The Lord had

^aMatthew 23:38. ^bMark 13:1. ^cMatthew 24:2.

told them that He would come the second time. Hence at the mention of judgments upon Jerusalem, their minds reverted to that coming; and as they were gathered about the Saviour upon the Mount of Olives, they asked: "When shall these things be? and what shall be the sign of Thy coming, and of the end of the world?"^a

The future was mercifully veiled from the disciples. Had they at that time fully comprehended the two awful facts—the Redeemer's sufferings and death, and the

destruction of their city and temple—they would have been overwhelmed with horror. Christ presented before them an outline of the prominent events to take place before the close of time. His words were not then fully understood; but their meaning was to be unfolded as His people should need the instruction therein given. The prophecy which He uttered was twofold in its meaning; while foreshadowing the destruction of Jerusalem, it prefigured also the terrors of the last great day.



THE TEMPLE AND ITS COURTS. ILLUSTRATION FROM WHITE'S 'THE GREAT CONTROVERSY.' 1888.

- ▲ *After the return of the Jews to their own land, the temple was rebuilt, on a somewhat larger scale, by Zerubbabel (c. 516 B.C.). Five hundred years later it was restored and enlarged by Herod, who began the work around 19 B.C. Herod retained, in the sanctuary, the same dimensions as in that of Zerubbabel, but he added greatly to the size and magnificence of the courts. The temple inclosure was so extended as to form an area of nearly a thousand feet square. The cloisters surrounding the outer court are said to have been, in an architectural point of view, the most magnificent part of the entire structure. A series of terraced courts ascended to the holy house itself, which faced eastward, and was approached from the east, though the principal gateways in the outer inclosure were on the west. This temple was destroyed in A.D. 70.*



MATTHEW 24. PAINTING BY JAMES TISSOT. BROOKLYN MUSEUM.

Jesus declared to the listening disciples the judgments that were to fall upon apostate Israel, and especially the retributive vengeance that would come upon them for their rejection and crucifixion of the Messiah. Unmistakable signs would precede the awful climax. The dreaded hour would come suddenly and swiftly. And the Saviour warned His followers:

“When ye therefore shall see the abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel the prophet, stand in the holy place, (whoso readeth, let him understand:) then let them which be in Judea flee into the mountains.”^b

When the idolatrous standards of the Romans should be set up in the holy ground, which extended some furlongs outside the city walls, then the followers of Christ were to find safety in flight. When the warning sign should be seen, those who would es-

cape must make no delay. Throughout the land of Judea, as well as in Jerusalem itself, the signal for flight must be immediately obeyed. He who chanced to be upon the housetop must not go down into his house, even to save his most valued treasures. Those who were working in the fields or vineyards must not take time to return for the outer garment laid aside while they should be toiling in the heat of the day. They must not hesitate a moment, lest they be involved in the general destruction.

In the reign of Herod, Jerusalem had not only been greatly beautified, but by the erection of towers, walls, and fortresses, adding to the natural strength of its situation, it had been rendered apparently impregnable. He who would at this time have foretold publicly its destruction, would, like Noah in his day, have been called a crazed alarmist. But Christ had said: “Heaven and

^aMatthew 24:3. ^bMatthew 24:15, 16; Luke 21:20, 21.

“The idolatrous standards of the Romans” refers to the pennants or badges (totems) attached to poles and carried by a standard-bearer. These were a sign of abomination to the Jews. For a sample of the Roman standards, see the Supplement section at the back.



CALVARY. PAINTING BY JOHN MARTIN.

The Saviour made no murmur of complaint. His face remained calm and serene, but great drops of sweat stood upon His brow. While the soldiers were doing their fearful work, Jesus prayed for His enemies, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." That prayer of Christ for His enemies embraced the world. It took in every sinner that had lived or should live, from the beginning of the world to the end of time. Upon all rests the guilt of crucifying the Son of God. To all, forgiveness is freely offered. "Whosoever will" may have peace with God, and inherit eternal life.
— The Desire of Ages, "Calvary"



earth shall pass away, but My words shall not pass away.”^a Because of her sins, wrath had been denounced against Jerusalem, and her stubborn unbelief rendered her doom certain.

The Lord had declared by the prophet Micah: “Hear this, I pray you, ye heads of the house of Jacob, and princes of the house of Israel, that abhor judgment, and pervert all equity. They build up Zion with blood, and Jerusalem with iniquity. The heads thereof judge for reward, and the priests thereof teach for hire, and the prophets thereof divine for money: yet will they lean upon the Lord, and say, Is not the Lord among us? none evil can come upon us.”^b

These words faithfully described the

“Divine mercy had spared it yet a little longer.”

corrupt and self-righteous inhabitants of Jerusalem. While claiming to observe rigidly the precepts of God’s law, they were transgressing all its principles. They hated Christ because His purity and holiness revealed their iniquity; and they accused Him of being the cause of all the troubles which had come upon them in consequence of their sins. Though they knew Him to be sinless, they had declared that His death was necessary to their safety as a nation. “If we let Him thus alone,” said the Jewish leaders, “all men will believe on Him: and the Romans shall come and take away both our place and nation.”^c If Christ were sacrificed, they might once more become a

strong, united people. Thus they reasoned, and they concurred in the decision of their high priest, that it would be better for one man to die than for the whole nation to perish.

Thus the Jewish leaders had built up “Zion with blood, and Jerusalem with iniquity.”^d And yet, while they slew their Saviour because He reproved their sins, such was their self-righteousness that they regarded themselves as God’s favored people and expected the Lord to deliver them from their enemies. “Therefore,” continued the prophet, “shall Zion for your sake be plowed as a field, and Jerusalem shall become heaps, and the mountain of the house as the high places of the forest.”^e

For nearly forty years after the doom of Jerusalem had been pronounced by Christ Himself, the Lord delayed His judgments upon the city and the nation. Wonderful was the long-suffering of God toward the rejectors of His gospel and the murderers of His Son. The parable of the unfruitful tree represented God’s dealings with the Jewish nation. The command had gone forth, “Cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?”^f but divine mercy had spared it yet a little longer. There were still many among the Jews who were ignorant of the character and the work of Christ. And the children had not enjoyed the opportunities or received the light which their parents had spurned. Through the preaching of the apostles and their associates, God would cause light to shine upon them; they would be permitted to see how prophecy had been fulfilled, not only in the birth and life of Christ, but in His death and resurrection. The children were not condemned for the sins of the parents; but when, with a knowledge of all the light given to their parents,

^aMatthew 24:35. ^bMicah 3:9–11. ^cJohn 11:48.

^dMicah 3:10. ^eMicah 3:12. ^fLuke 13:7.

Jesus was crucified in A.D. 31. He made the prediction of Jerusalem’s destruction shortly before His death. The fulfillment occurred in A.D. 70.

the children rejected the additional light granted to themselves, they became partakers of the parents' sins, and filled up the measure of their iniquity.

The long-suffering of God toward Jerusalem only confirmed the Jews in their stubborn impenitence. In their hatred and cruelty toward the disciples of Jesus they rejected the last offer of mercy. Then God withdrew His protection from them and removed His restraining power from Satan and his angels, and the nation was left to the control of the leader she had chosen. Her children had spurned the grace of Christ, which would have enabled them to subdue their evil impulses, and now these became the conquerors. Satan aroused the fiercest and most debased passions of the soul. Men did not reason; they were beyond reason—controlled by impulse and blind rage. They became satanic in their cruelty. In the family and in the nation, among the highest and the lowest classes alike, there was suspicion, envy, hatred, strife, rebellion, murder. There was no safety anywhere. Friends and kindred betrayed one another. Parents slew their children, and children their parents. The rulers of the people had no power to rule themselves. Uncontrolled passions made them tyrants. The Jews had accepted false testimony to condemn the innocent Son of God. Now false accusations made their own lives uncertain. By their actions they had long been saying: "Cause the Holy One of Israel to cease from before us."^a Now their desire was granted. The fear of God no longer disturbed them. Satan was at the head of the nation, and the highest civil and religious authorities were under his sway.

The leaders of the opposing factions at times united to plunder and torture their

wretched victims, and again they fell upon each other's forces and slaughtered without mercy. Even the sanctity of the temple could not restrain their horrible ferocity. The worshipers were stricken down before the altar, and the sanctuary was polluted with the bodies of the slain. Yet in their blind and blasphemous presumption the instigators of this hellish work publicly declared that they had no fear that Jerusalem would be destroyed, for it was God's own city. To establish their power more firmly, they bribed false prophets to proclaim, even while Roman legions were besieging the temple, that the people were to wait for deliverance from God. To the last, multitudes held fast to the belief that the Most High would interpose for the defeat of their adversaries. But Israel had spurned the divine protection, and now she had no

*"Signs and wonders appeared,
foreboding disaster
and doom."*

defense. Unhappy Jerusalem! rent by internal dissensions, the blood of her children slain by one another's hands crimsoning her streets, while alien armies beat down her fortifications and slew her men of war!

All the predictions given by Christ concerning the destruction of Jerusalem were fulfilled to the letter. The Jews experienced the truth of His words of warning: "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."^b

Signs and wonders appeared, fore-

^aIsaiah 30:11. ^bMatthew 7:2.

There were two major factions of the Judean rebels: one was led by John of Gischala, the other by Simon bar Giora.

boding disaster and doom. In the midst of the night an unnatural light shone over the temple and the altar. Upon the clouds at sunset were pictured chariots and men of war gathering for battle. The priests ministering by night in the sanctuary were terrified by mysterious sounds; the earth trembled, and a multitude of voices were heard crying: “Let us depart hence.” The great eastern gate, which was so heavy that it could hardly be shut by a score of men, and which was secured by immense bars of iron fastened deep in the pavement of solid stone, opened at midnight, without visible agency.—Milman, *The History of the Jews*, book 13.

“Christians throughout the land were able to make their escape unmolested.”

For seven years a man continued to go up and down the streets of Jerusalem, declaring the woes that were to come upon the city. By day and by night he chanted the wild dirge: “A voice from the east! a voice from the west! a voice from the four winds! a voice against Jerusalem and against the temple! a voice against the bridegrooms and the brides! a voice against the whole people!”—Ibid. This strange being was imprisoned and scourged, but no complaint escaped his lips. To insult and abuse he answered only: “Woe, woe to Jerusalem!” “woe, woe to the inhabitants thereof!” His warning cry ceased not until he was slain in

the siege he had foretold.

Not one Christian perished in the destruction of Jerusalem. Christ had given His disciples warning, and all who believed His words watched for the promised sign. “When ye shall see Jerusalem compassed with armies,” said Jesus, “then know that the desolation thereof is nigh. Then let them which are in Judea flee to the mountains; and let them which are in the midst of it depart out.”^a After the Romans under Cestius had surrounded the city, they unexpectedly abandoned the siege when everything seemed favorable for an immediate attack. The besieged, despairing of successful resistance, were on the point of surrender, when the Roman general withdrew his forces without the least apparent reason. But God’s merciful providence was directing events for the good of His own people. The promised sign had been given to the waiting Christians, and now an opportunity was offered for all who would, to obey the Saviour’s warning. Events were so overruled that neither Jews nor Romans should hinder the flight of the Christians. Upon the retreat of Cestius, the Jews, sallying from Jerusalem, pursued after his retiring army; and while both forces were thus fully engaged, the Christians had an opportunity to leave the city. At this time the country also had been cleared of enemies who might have endeavored to intercept them. At the time of the siege, the Jews were assembled at Jerusalem to keep the Feast of Tabernacles, and thus the Christians throughout the land were able to make their escape unmolested. Without delay they fled to a place of safety—the city of Pella, in the land of Perea, beyond Jordan.

The Jewish forces, pursuing after

^aLuke 21:20, 21.

Flavius Josephus identified the man who declared the doom of Jerusalem for seven years and five months as “Jesus, son of Ananias.” A stone hurled from the catapult of during the siege of Jerusalem killed him on the spot.



Cestius and his army, fell upon their rear with such fierceness as to threaten them with total destruction. It was with great difficulty that the Romans succeeded in making their retreat. The Jews escaped almost without loss, and with their spoils returned in triumph to Jerusalem. Yet this apparent success brought them only evil. It inspired them with that spirit of stubborn resistance to the Romans which speedily brought unutterable woe upon the doomed city.

Terrible were the calamities that fell upon Jerusalem when the siege was resumed by Titus. The city was invested at the time of the Passover, when millions of Jews were assembled within its walls. Their stores of provision, which if carefully preserved would have supplied the inhabitants for years, had previously been destroyed through the jealousy and revenge of the contending factions, and now all the horrors of starvation were experienced. A measure of wheat was sold for a talent. So fierce were the pangs of hunger that men would gnaw the leather of their belts and sandals and the covering of their shields. Great numbers of the people would steal out at night to gather wild plants growing outside the city walls, though many were seized and put to death with cruel torture, and often those who returned in safety were robbed of what they had gleaned at so great peril. The most inhuman tortures were inflicted by those in power, to force from the want-stricken people the last scanty supplies which they might have concealed. And these cruelties were not infrequently practiced by men who were themselves well fed, and who were merely desirous of laying up a store of provision for the future.

Thousands perished from famine and pestilence. Natural affection seemed to have

been destroyed. Husbands robbed their wives, and wives their husbands. Children would be seen snatching the food from the mouths of their aged parents. The question of the prophet, "Can a woman forget her sucking child?" received the answer within the walls of that doomed city: "The hands of the pitiful women have sodden their own children: they were their meat in the destruction of the daughter of my people."^a Again was fulfilled the warning prophecy given fourteen centuries before: "The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground for delicateness and tenderness, her eye shall be evil toward the husband of her bosom, and toward her son, and toward her daughter, ... and toward her children which she shall bear: for she shall eat them for want of all things secretly in

Thousands perished from famine and pestilence.

the siege and straitness, wherewith thine enemy shall distress thee in thy gates."^b

The Roman leaders endeavored to strike terror to the Jews and thus cause them to surrender. Those prisoners who resisted when taken, were scourged, tortured, and crucified before the wall of the city. Hundreds were daily put to death in this manner, and the dreadful work continued until, along the Valley of Jehoshaphat and at Calvary, crosses were erected in so great numbers that there was scarcely room to move among them. So terribly was visited that awful imprecation uttered before the

^aIsaiah 49:15; Lamentations 4:10. ^bDeuteronomy 28:56, 57



Cestius Gallus and his troops surrounded Jerusalem in A.D. 66. But in an act that would puzzle reason and historians, they withdrew. The Jewish forces pursued, and Gallus' army suffered heavy loss at the Battle of Beth Horon. Emperor Nero would soon appoint Vespasian (left) for the counteroffensive. Vespasian's son, Titus, would return to Jerusalem to complete the siege in A.D. 70.

judgment seat of Pilate: “His blood be on us, and on our children.”^a

Titus would willingly have put an end to the fearful scene, and thus have spared Jerusalem the full measure of her doom. He was filled with horror as he saw the bodies of the dead lying in heaps in the valleys. Like one entranced, he looked from the crest of Olivet upon the magnificent temple and gave command that not one stone of it be touched. Before attempting to gain possession of this stronghold, he made an earnest appeal to the Jewish leaders not to force him to defile the sacred place with blood.

*“... a firebrand was
flung by a soldier
through an opening
in the porch ...”*

If they would come forth and fight in any other place, no Roman should violate the sanctity of the temple. Josephus himself, in a most eloquent appeal, entreated them to surrender, to save themselves, their city, and their place of worship. But his words were answered with bitter curses. Darts were hurled at him, their last human mediator, as he stood pleading with them. The Jews had rejected the entreaties of the Son of God, and now expostulation and entreaty only made them more determined to resist to the last. In vain were the efforts of Titus to save the temple; One greater than he had

declared that not one stone was to be left upon another.

The blind obstinacy of the Jewish leaders, and the detestable crimes perpetrated within the besieged city, excited the horror and indignation of the Romans, and Titus at last decided to take the temple by storm. He determined, however, that if possible it should be saved from destruction. But his commands were disregarded. After he had retired to his tent at night, the Jews, sallying from the temple, attacked the soldiers without. In the struggle, a firebrand was flung by a soldier through an opening in the porch, and immediately the cedar-lined chambers about the holy house were in a blaze. Titus rushed to the place, followed by his generals and legionaries, and commanded the soldiers to quench the flames. His words were unheeded. In their fury the soldiers hurled blazing brands into the chambers adjoining the temple, and then with their swords they slaughtered in great numbers those who had found shelter there. Blood flowed down the temple steps like water. Thousands upon thousands of Jews perished. Above the sound of battle, voices were heard shouting:

“Ichabod!”—the glory is departed.

“Titus found it impossible to check the rage of the soldiery; he entered with his officers, and surveyed the interior of the sacred edifice. The splendor filled them with wonder; and as the flames had not yet penetrated to the holy place, he made a last effort to save it, and springing forth, again exhorted the soldiers to stay the progress of the conflagration. The centurion Liberalis

^aMatthew 27:25.

Titus Flavius Josephus (born Joseph Ben Matthias) was the famed Jewish historian who wrote major books such as ‘History of the Jewish War’ and ‘The Antiquities of the Jews.’ He defected to the Romans, and was with Titus during the siege of Jerusalem in A.D. 70. In Chapter 1 of *The Great Controversy*, he is referred to as the “last human mediator,” and failed to convince the Jews to surrender.





endeavored to force obedience with his staff of office; but even respect for the emperor gave way to the furious animosity against the Jews, to the fierce excitement of battle, and to the insatiable hope of plunder. The soldiers saw everything around them radiant with gold, which shone dazzlingly in the wild light of the flames; they supposed that incalculable treasures were laid up in the sanctuary. A soldier, unperceived, thrust a lighted torch between the hinges of the door: the whole building was in flames in an instant. The blinding smoke and fire forced the officers to retreat, and the noble edifice was left to its fate.

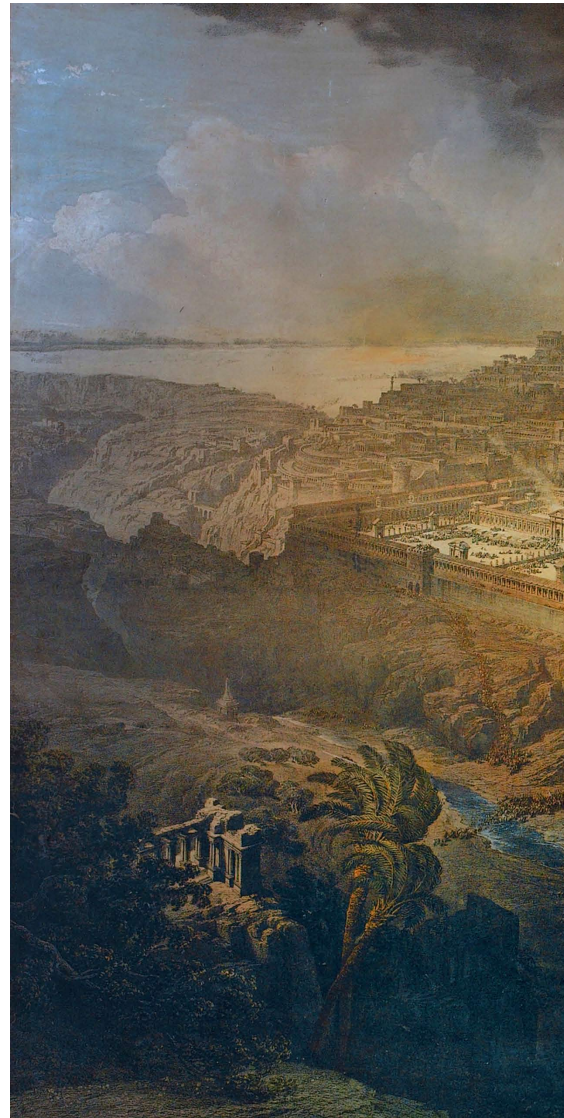
“It was an appalling spectacle to the Roman—what was it to the Jew? The whole summit of the hill which commanded the city, blazed like a volcano. One after another the buildings fell in, with a tremendous crash, and were swallowed up in the fiery abyss. The roofs of cedar were like sheets of flame; the gilded pinnacles shone like spikes of red light; the gate towers sent up tall columns of flame and smoke. The neighboring hills were lighted up; and dark groups of people were seen watching in horrible anxiety the progress of the destruction: the walls and heights of the upper city were crowded with faces, some pale with the agony of despair, others scowling unavailing vengeance. The shouts of the Roman soldiery as they ran to and fro, and the howlings of the insurgents who were perishing in the flames, mingled with the

roaring of the conflagration and the thundering sound of falling timbers. The echoes of the mountains replied or brought back the shrieks of the people on the heights; all along the walls resounded screams and wailings; men who were expiring with famine rallied their remaining strength to utter a cry of anguish and desolation.

“The slaughter within was even more dreadful than the spectacle from without. Men and women, old and young, insurgents and priests, those who fought and those who entreated mercy, were hewn down in indis-

The Siege and Destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans under the command of Titus, A.D. 70

Painted by David Roberts in London between 1847 and 1849, lithograph by Louis Haghe. Roberts based the graphic details on the descriptions of an eye-witness, Flavius Josephus.



criminate carnage. The number of the slain exceeded that of the slayers. The legionaries had to clamber over heaps of dead to carry on the work of extermination.”—Milman, *The History of the Jews*, book 16.

After the destruction of the temple, the whole city soon fell into the hands of the Romans. The leaders of the Jews forsook their impregnable towers, and Titus found them solitary. He gazed upon them with amazement, and declared that God had given them into his hands; for no engines, however powerful, could have

prevailed against those stupendous battlements. Both the city and the temple were razed to their foundations, and the ground upon which the holy house had stood was “plowed like a field.” (Jeremiah 26:18.) In the siege and the slaughter that followed, more than a million of the people perished; the survivors were carried away as captives, sold as slaves, dragged to Rome to grace the conqueror’s triumph, thrown to wild beasts in the amphitheaters, or scattered as homeless wanderers throughout the earth.

The Jews had forged their own fetters;

LITOGRAPH BY LOUIS HAGHE AFTER DAVID ROBERTS.





they had filled for themselves the cup of vengeance. In the utter destruction that befell them as a nation, and in all the woes that followed them in their dispersion, they were but reaping the harvest which their own hands had sown. Says the prophet:

*“O Israel, thou hast destroyed thyself;
“for thou hast fallen by thine iniquity.”^a*

Their sufferings are often represented as a punishment visited upon them by the direct decree of God. It is thus that the great deceiver seeks to conceal his own work. By stubborn rejection of divine love and mercy, the Jews had caused the protection of God to be withdrawn from them, and Satan was permitted to rule them according to his will. The horrible cruelties enacted in the destruction of Jerusalem are a demonstration of Satan’s vindictive power over those who yield to his control.

We cannot know how much we owe to Christ for the peace and protection which we enjoy. It is the restraining power of God that prevents mankind from passing fully under the control of Satan. The disobedient and unthankful have great reason for gratitude for God’s mercy and long-suffering in holding in check the cruel, malignant power of the evil one. But when men pass the limits of divine forbearance, that restraint is removed. God does not stand toward the sinner as an executioner of the sentence against transgression; but He leaves the rejectors of His mercy to themselves, to reap that which they have sown. Every ray of light rejected, every warning despised or unheeded, every passion indulged, every transgression of the law of God, is a seed sown which yields its unfailing harvest. The Spirit of God, persistently resisted,

is at last withdrawn from the sinner, and then there is left no power to control the evil passions of the soul, and no protection from the malice and enmity of Satan. The destruction of Jerusalem is a fearful and solemn warning to all who are trifling with

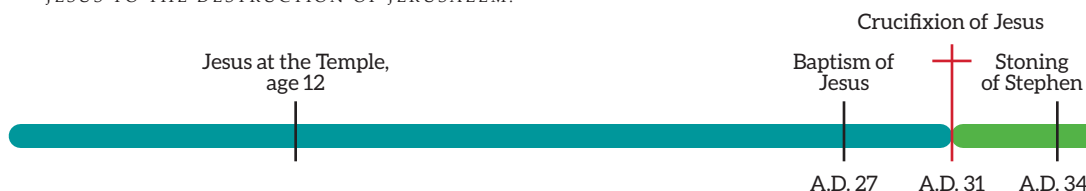
*“...the visitation of judgments
upon Jerusalem is to have
another fulfillment.”*

the offers of divine grace and resisting the pleadings of divine mercy. Never was there given a more decisive testimony to God’s hatred of sin and to the certain punishment that will fall upon the guilty.

The Saviour’s prophecy concerning the visitation of judgments upon Jerusalem is to have another fulfillment, of which that terrible desolation was but a faint shadow. In the fate of the chosen city we may behold the doom of a world that has rejected God’s mercy and trampled upon His law. Dark are the records of human misery that earth has witnessed during its long centuries of crime. The heart sickens, and the mind grows faint in contemplation. Terrible have been the results of rejecting the authority of Heaven. But a scene yet darker is presented in the revelations of the future. The records of the past,—the long procession of tumults, conflicts, and revolutions, the “battle of the warrior ... with confused noise, and garments rolled in blood”,^b—what are these, in contrast with the terrors of that day when the restraining Spirit of God shall be wholly withdrawn from the wicked, no longer to

^aHosea 13:9; 14:1. ^bIsaiah 9:5.

A SIMPLIFIED TIMELINE OF EVENTS FROM THE TIME OF JESUS TO THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.



A RELIEF FROM ARCH OF TITUS.



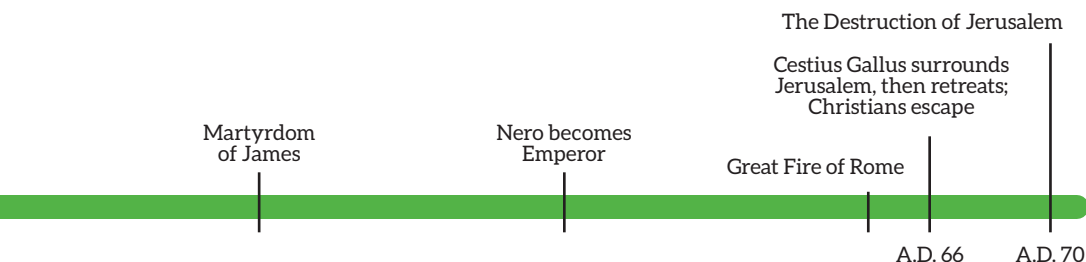
▲ **Nine years after the siege** of Jerusalem in A.D. 70, Titus succeeded his father, Vespasian, to become the tenth Emperor of the Roman Empire (A.D. 79–81). Domitian succeeded his brother to the throne (ruled A.D. 81 to 96), and constructed the Arch of Titus (above) to commemorate the victories of his late brother; the menorah (or the lampstand) is shown clearly in the relief. At about that time, an old man exiled to the island of Patmos sees another Jerusalem in holy vision: “And I John saw the Holy City, New Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven.” “And I saw no temple therein: for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the temple of it.”

hold in check the outburst of human passion and satanic wrath! The world will then behold, as never before, the results of Satan’s rule.

But in that day, as in the time of Jerusalem’s destruction, God’s people will be delivered, everyone that shall be found written among the living.^a Christ has declared that He will come the second time to gather

His faithful ones to Himself: “Then shall all the tribes of the earth mourn, and they shall see the Son of man coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory. And He shall send His angels with a great sound of a trumpet, and they shall gather together His elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other.”^a Then shall they that obey not the gospel be consumed with the

^aIsaiah 4:3.



STONES FROM THE TEMPLE'S WESTERN WALL THROWN DOWN IN A.D. 70 BY THE ROMANS.

spirit of His mouth and be destroyed with the brightness of His coming.^b Like Israel of old the wicked destroy themselves; they fall by their iniquity. By a life of sin, they have placed themselves so out of harmony with God, their natures have become so debased with evil, that the manifestation of His glory is to them a consuming fire.

Let men beware lest they neglect the lesson conveyed to them in the words of

Christ. As He warned His disciples of Jerusalem's destruction, giving them a sign of the approaching ruin, that they might make their escape; so He has warned the world of the day of final destruction and has given them tokens of its approach, that all who will may flee from the wrath to come. Jesus declares:

*"There shall be signs in the sun,
and in the moon, and in the stars;
and upon the earth distress of nations."*^c

Those who behold these harbingers of His coming are to "know that it is near, even at the doors."^d "Watch ye therefore," are His words of admonition.^e They that heed the warning shall not be left in darkness, that that day should overtake them unawares. But to them that will not watch, "the day of the Lord so cometh as a thief in the night."^f

The world is no more ready to credit the message for this time than were the Jews to receive the Saviour's warning concerning Jerusalem. Come when it may, the day of God will come unawares to the ungodly. When life is going on in its unvarying round; when men are absorbed in pleasure, in business, in traffic, in money-making; when religious leaders are magnifying the world's progress and enlightenment, and the people are lulled in a false security—then, as the midnight thief steals within the unguarded dwelling, so shall sudden destruction come upon the careless and ungodly, "and they shall not escape."^g ■

^aMatt. 24:30, 31. ^b2 Thess. 2:8

^cLuke 21:25; Matt. 24:29; Mark 13:24–26; Rev. 6:12–17.

^dMatt. 24:33. ^eMark 13:35. ^f1 Thess. 5:2–5. ^g1 Thess. 5:3.

Supplement:

Chronological Chart for Chapter 1

EARLIER EVENTS

168 B.C. (June 22) Battle of Pydna and the further rising of Rome in the Hellenistic world; end of the Antigonid line of kings.

167? B.C. Antiochus IV Epiphanes desecrates the Temple in Jerusalem, followed by the rise of Maccabean Revolt.

164 B.C. Judas Maccabeus purifies the defiled Temple; the Temple is rededicated (commemorated by feast of Hannukah).

63 B.C. Pompey the Great captures Jerusalem, resulting to the incorporation of Judea to the Roman Republic.

49–44 B.C. Gaius Julius Caesar rules as Dictator of the Roman Republic. (He died by assassination.)

37–4 B.C. Herod I reigns as client king of Judea

31 B.C. (September 2) Battle of Actium results in a decisive victory for Octavian.

30 B.C. Marcus Antonius and Cleopatra commit suicide.

27 B.C. Octavian begins to rule as Emperor of the Roman Empire with the additional name Augustus. (Imperator Caesar Divi Filius Augustus.)

19? B.C. Herod begins the rebuilding work for the Temple in Jerusalem.



"The Public Ministry of Jesus," (A.D. 27 to A.D. 31.) "The Spirit of the Lord GOD is upon Me; because the LORD hath anointed Me to preach good tidings unto the meek; He hath sent Me to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound; to proclaim the acceptable year of the LORD." (Isaiah 61:1, 2)

● Crucifixion of Jesus AD 31 (Passover)

● Mary Magdalene anoints Jesus' feet at Simon's feast; Triumphal Entry; Jesus enters the Temple for the last time; Jesus gives the prophecies of Jerusalem's destruction and of the end of the world; The Last Supper; Jesus' agony in Gethsemane; Judas leads throng to arrest Jesus; Jesus brought to trial; Jesus scourged; Jesus led to Calvary

● Jesus is buried in Joseph of Arimathea's tomb

● Resurrection of Jesus
Jesus spends 40 days with His followers, then ascends to heaven

● Outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost (AD 31)

● Martyrdom of Stephen; he sees Jesus standing at the right hand of the Father (AD 34)

● Jesus baptized (AD 27)

Jesus' 40 days wilderness experience
Satan tempts Jesus, Jesus prevails

● Martyrdom of John the Baptist*

● Philip goes down to Samaria to preach; An angel appears to Cornelius; Peter witnesses to Cornelius; Conversion of Paul; Gospel preached to the Gentiles

Martyrdom of James; Peter imprisoned and delivered (AD 44)

Jesus' birth announced by Gabriel to Mary*

● Birth of Jesus*

Adoration of the shepherds

Wise men come to Bethlehem

● Massacre of the Innocents (4 BC)

Upon returning from Egypt, Joseph chooses Nazareth to raise his family

Annas as high priest (AD 6–15)

Caiaphas as high priest (AD 18–36)

*Date uncertain

AD 1

AD 10

AD 20

AD 30

AD 40

10 BC

1 BC

Life of Jesus on Earth

◀ PAGAN ROMAN EMPIRE

Caesar Augustus as Emperor (27 BC–AD 14)

Tiberius Julius Caesar as Emperor (AD 14–37)

Caligula as Emperor (AD 37–41)

Herod (I) the Great (37–4 BC)

● Death of Herod I

Herod Antipas rules as tetrarch (4 BC–AD 39)

● Herod consents to the beheading of John the Baptist

Herod Achelaus rules as ethnarch (4 BC–AD 6)

Pontius Pilate as governor of Judea (AD 26–36)

Herod Agrippa I reigns as king of Judea (AD 41–44)

● Herod hailed as a god during his speech, when suddenly he is struck with a painful disease, and later dies

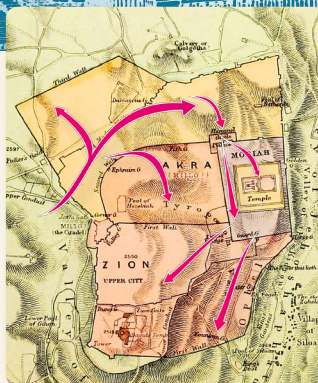


"Herod's Temple." (Also called The Second Temple.) Its outward face was covered in plates of gold, such that when at sunrise, it reflected the sun's bright, fiery splendor. The portions not plated had the appearance of snow, even exceeding white.



"Successful flight of the Christians." Obeying Christ's words to flee Judea when they see the sign, the Christians forsook Jerusalem and Judea and sought refuge in Pella, a city beyond Jordan, which is in Perea.

PHOTOGRAPH BY CAROLE RADDATO. CC BY-SA 2.0.



"The Fall of Jerusalem." Arrows show the breakthroughs and path of destruction by the Romans into the city of Jerusalem.



"Abomination of Desolation." Refers to the ensigns or banners of the Roman army, with the idolatrous (abominable) images upon them, the approach of which would warn the city of its desolation, and therefore the signal for those in Judea to flee to the mountains. (See Matt. 24:15, Mk. 13:14.)

- Titus resumes the siege of Jerusalem (AD 70)
- The Destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple (AD 70)

- Beginning of the First Jewish-Roman War (AD 66)
- Cestius Gallus surrounds Jerusalem, but retreats; Jewish forces pursued (AD 66)
- Abomination of Desolation seen Flight of the Christians to Pella (AD 66)
- Martyrdom of Paul in Rome (beheaded), followed by Peter (crucified upside-down)*



"Judea Capta." Commemorative brass coins were made, bearing the head of Vespasian on the obverse side, and the words 'IUDAEA CAPTA' (Judea Captured) on the reverse.

John exiled to Patmos*

John writes the Revelation*

Death of the apostle John*

"John." He was the last survivor of the disciples who had been intimately connected with Jesus Christ.

Jesus (son of Ananias) declares doom of Jerusalem*

AD 50

AD 60

AD 70

AD 80

AD 90

AD 100

The First Century of the Christian Era

- Flavian Amphitheatre (Colosseum) is being built, funded by the spoils from the Temple destroyed in the destruction of Jerusalem

Claudius as Emperor (AD 41–54)

Nero as Emperor (AD 54–68)

Galba as Emperor (AD 68–69)

Titus as Emperor (AD 79–81)

Nerva as Emperor (AD 96–98)

Antonius Felix as Roman procurator of Judea province (AD 52–59*)

Portius Festus as Roman procurator of Judea province (AD 52–62*)

Nero commits suicide (AD 68)

Vespasian as Emperor (AD 69–79)

Domitian as Emperor (AD 81–96)

Trajan as Emperor (AD 98–117)

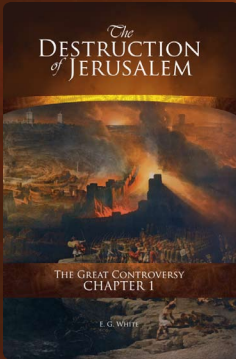
"Siege of Masada." (A.D. 73-74) Here was the last resistance of the Jews in the revolt, where the Scarii killed off their families and themselves to avoid Roman capture.

PAINTING BY EDWARD LEAR. 1858.

- (January 15) Galba killed; Otho becomes Emperor
- (April 16) Otho commits suicide; Vitellius becomes Emperor
- (July 1) Vespasian also declared Emperor
- (December) Vespasian defeats Vitellius; Vitellius executed

- Deadly volcanic eruption of Mount Vesuvius destroys and buries several settlements including Herculaneum and Pompeii (AD 79)

(About this time, Domitian ordered John, the apostle, to be thrown into a cauldron of boiling oil. However, John's life was preserved. John was then exiled to Patmos, where he received the Revelation of Jesus Christ.)



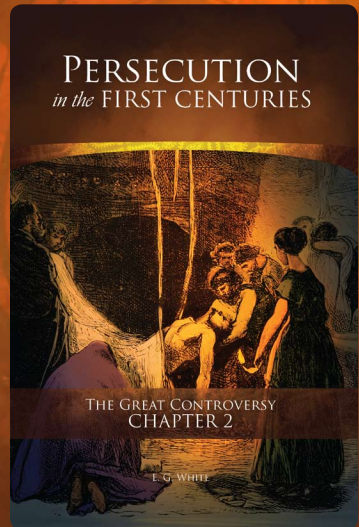
MATTHEW 24:2

“And Jesus said unto them, See ye not all these things? verily I say unto you, there shall not be left here one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down.”

COVER PHOTO: The Siege and Destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans.
Litograph by Louis Haghe after David Roberts.

NEXT CHAPTER: “Persecution in the First Centuries”

The story continues to the events that turned the course of Christian history as the fires of persecution were kindled against the followers of Jesus Christ. Journey with the early Christians and discover their reason for braving the suffering which they counted as joy for the honor of Jesus and the sake of His Gospel.



PREVIOUS:
Preface and Author's Introduction



The Great Controversy Between Christ and Satan: The Conflict of the Ages in the Christian Dispensation is a nineteenth century book which traces the story of redemption from the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70 to the end of time. This magazine contains a faithful reproduction of the 1911 edition of the text.

The logo, above, is a replica of the artistic typography on the cover of the 1888 edition of *The Great Controversy*.

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