

## Chapter 1 : Seventh-Day Adventists: 10 Things You Should Know About Beliefs

*Seventh-day Adventists accept the Bible as the only source of our beliefs. We consider our movement to be the result of the Protestant conviction Sola Scriptura—the Bible as the only standard of faith and practice for Christians.*

Scripture The foundation of all Adventist beliefs hinge upon the Bible and the inspiration of its writers by the Holy Spirit 2 Peter 1: In addition, the Bible is useful for correction, rebuke, and instruction 2 Timothy 3: Each tenet or fundamental belief of the Seventh-day Adventist Church can be found here. Salvation Biblical salvation can only be found in Jesus Christ and His righteousness—and not by any human works or merit. Additionally, the sanctuary on earth allowed God to dwell among His people without destroying them by His glory Exodus The temple services visually demonstrated how humanity could be made right with God by the death of a perfect lamb, symbolizing the future death of Jesus, the spotless lamb of God John 1: Sabbath Picture the Sabbath as a sanctuary built in time. Just as the physical sanctuary was a special location set apart to meet with God, so the Sabbath is a special hour rest period set apart to meet with God Exodus God is love 1 John 4: Because of this love, He created the Sabbath Genesis 2: Moreover, this anniversary serves as a sign to remind mankind that God will save and sanctify them Ezekiel Second Coming Because God wants a personal face-to-face relationship with humanity, He soon will send Jesus, to gather those who love Him from the earth John He will come with the sound of a great trumpet Matthew Jesus also warns that many deceptions will precede His coming. Many will come in His name and false prophets will arise to deceive even the elect if it were possible Matthew At that moment, humanity will be given immortality and incorruptible bodies. Throughout the Bible, because of His love, God sent prophets to guide humanity to a deeper relationship with Him and to prepare them for the coming of Jesus. These messengers were filled with the spirit of prophecy Revelation Who are the Adventists? The Seventh-day Adventist Church is also most commonly known for its worldwide hospital and education systems, adherence to scripture, promotion of total body health, and observance of the seventh-day Sabbath or Saturday. The Seventh-day Adventist Church in media Several publications and documentaries have featured the health and education systems of the Adventist church.

**Chapter 2 : Beliefs and practices of the Seventh-Day Adventist denomination**

*The Seventh-day Adventist Church is a Protestant Christian denomination distinguished by its observance of Saturday, the seventh day of the week in Christian and Jewish calendars, as the Sabbath, and by its emphasis on the imminent Second Coming (advent) of Jesus Christ.*

What is Seventh-day Adventism, and what do Seventh-day Adventists believe? There seem to be different "degrees" of Seventh-day Adventism. Some Seventh-day Adventists believe identically to orthodox Christians, other than holding to the Saturday Sabbath. Other Adventists, however, go much further into aberrant doctrine. Seventh-day Adventism has its roots in Adventism, a 19th-century movement that anticipated the imminent appearance or advent of Jesus Christ. The Adventists were also called Millerites because their group was founded by William Miller, a false prophet who predicted Jesus would return in either or Instead of coming to earth, Jesus had entered the heavenly temple—thus, Miller was right, after all, they said, except his prophecy had a spiritual fulfillment instead of a physical one. One of the seers who covered for Miller was year-old Ellen G. With her vision, Ellen soon became a beacon of hope for disillusioned Millerites. She united Adventist factions and became the spiritual guide for a new religious group. In , Ellen married James White, an Adventist preacher. Soon they became convinced that Sabbath-keeping was for all Christians. In , Ellen G. White had another vision—this one confirming her new belief that Sabbath-keeping was to be a primary doctrine. The Adventists under Ellen G. Today, most Seventh-day Adventists still consider Ellen White to be a prophetess of God, even though many of her prophecies failed to come true. In fact, Seventh-day Adventists consider Revelation In the next five decades, Ellen G. White wrote nearly 10, pages of prophetic material. Other visions dealt with healthy eating habits, which Mrs. It is no surprise that, after requiring Sabbath-keeping, Adventists began to add other elements of legalism into their creed. White kept having visions, and she began teaching the unorthodox doctrines of soul sleep and annihilationism which contradicts Matthew Seventh-day Adventism also identifies Jesus as Michael the archangel Jude 1: And, of course, the Adventist promotion of Sabbath-keeping as a primary doctrine goes against the teaching of Scripture on the matter see Romans Seventh-Day Adventism is a diverse movement, and not all SDA groups hold to all the doctrines mentioned above. But all Seventh-Day Adventists should seriously consider the following: So, should a Christian attend a Seventh-day Adventist church? Due to the penchant of Adventists to accept extra-biblical revelation and the doctrinal issues mentioned above, we would strongly encourage believers to not get involved in Seventh-day Adventism. Yes, a person can be an advocate of Seventh-day Adventism and still be a believer. At the same time, there are enough potential risks to warn us against joining a Seventh-day Adventist church.

**Chapter 3 : NPR Choice page**

*What do Seventh-day Adventists believe? The major beliefs of the Seventh-day Adventist Church can be summed up with seven words or phrases each beginning with the letter "S": Scripture, Salvation, Sanctuary, Sabbath, Second Coming, State of the Dead, and the Spirit of Prophecy.*

Theological spectrum[ edit ] A theological spectrum exists within Adventism, with several different theological streams existing alongside the mainstream. The conservative "historic" movement holds to certain traditional positions that have been challenged since the s. The Adventist Theological Society describes its beliefs as "balanced and conservative Adventist theology", [25] whereas the Adventist Society for Religious Studies is more progressive by comparison. Jon Paulien has identified four brands of Adventism â€” evangelists and frontier missionaries whose beliefs are traditional yet creatively expressed, scholars concerned with an accurate understanding of the Bible, the typical church member including most of the younger, postmodern generation who is most concerned with what is relevant to ordinary life and not concerned with most doctrines, and those in the Third World who are similarly concerned for a minimal belief set and passionate about their faith. In *Seventh-day Adventists Answer Questions on Doctrine*, four authors outlined the core doctrines that they share with Protestant Christianity. That God is the Sovereign Creator, upholder, and ruler of the universe, and that He is eternal, omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent. That the Scriptures are the inspired revelation of God to men; and that the Bible is the sole rule of faith and practice. That the Holy Spirit is a personal being, sharing the attributes of deity with the Father and the Son. That Christ, the Word of God, became incarnate through the miraculous conception and the virgin birth; and that He lived an absolutely sinless life here on earth. That the vicarious, atoning death of Jesus Christ, once for all, is all-sufficient for the redemption of a lost race. That Jesus Christ arose literally and bodily from the grave. That He ascended literally and bodily into heaven. That He now serves as our advocate in priestly ministry and mediation before the Father. That He will return in a premillennial, personal, imminent second advent. That man was created sinless, but by his subsequent fall entered a state of alienation and depravity. That salvation through Christ is by grace alone, through faith in His blood. That entrance upon the new life in Christ is by regeneration, or the new birth. That man is justified by faith. That man is sanctified by the indwelling Christ through the Holy Spirit. That man will be glorified at the resurrection or translation of the saints, when the Lord returns. That there will be a judgment of all men. That the gospel is to be preached as a witness to all the world. Different Protestant groups hold varying views on the millennium. Distinctive doctrines[ edit ] Seventh-day Adventists have often focused on those doctrines which are distinctive to Adventism. This was particularly true in the early days of the movement, when it was assumed that most people the church witnessed to were already Christian to begin with, and that they already understood the gospel. While the ceremonial and sacrificial laws of the Old Testament were fulfilled by the death of Jesus Christ, the 10 commandments are held to remain in force for Christian believers. The words of Jesus Christ in Matthew 5: I tell you the truth, until heaven and earth disappear, not the smallest letter, not the least stroke of a pen, will by any means disappear from the Law until everything is accomplished. Anyone who breaks one of the least of these commandments and teaches others to do the same will be called least in the kingdom of heaven, but whoever practices and teaches these commands will be called great in the kingdom of heaven. For I tell you that unless your righteousness surpasses that of the Pharisees and the teachers of the law, you will certainly not enter the kingdom of heaven. Sabbath in Seventh-day Adventism Seventh-day Adventists believe that the seventh day of the week, Saturday, is the biblical Sabbath which God set "apart for the lofty purpose of enriching the divine-human relationship". The Sabbath serves as a weekly memorial to Creation and is a symbol of redemption, from both Egypt and sin. By keeping the Sabbath, Adventists are reminded of the way that God can make them holy, like he did the Sabbath, and they show their loyalty to God by keeping the commandment in the Decalogue. The Sabbath is also a time for Adventists to spend with other people and with God. It should be noted, however, that although Seventh-day Adventists do not believe that they are saved by keeping Saturday as the Sabbath, they attach considerably greater significance to Saturday-Sabbath

keeping than other denominations attach to worship on Sunday. Adventists do not see the Sabbath as a works-based doctrine, but rather righteousness comes solely through faith in Christ alone. They believe that the Sabbath is a whole day dedicated for worship and fellowship with believers, laying aside non-religious projects and labor. They teach instead that it was changed by gradual acceptance of Sunday worship gatherings which came into the early church in Rome to distinguish Christians from the Jews and to align Christianity with political authorities. The Great Controversy[ edit ] Seventh-day Adventists believe that prior to the beginning of human history, a challenge occurred in heaven between God and Lucifer Satan over "the character of God, His law, and His sovereignty over the universe" Fundamental Belief no. Lucifer was subsequently cast out of heaven, and, acting through the serpent in the Garden of Eden , led Adam and Eve into sin. White, particularly chapter 29, The Origin of Evil is shows how this dispute originated. Heavenly Sanctuary and Pre-Advent Judgment[ edit ] The Heavenly Sanctuary[ edit ] The Seventh-day Adventist church teaches that there is a sanctuary in heaven which was foreshadowed by the Mosaic tabernacle , according to their interpretation of the Epistle to the Hebrews chapters 8 and 9. After his death, resurrection and ascension, Jesus Christ entered the heavenly sanctuary as the great High Priest, "making available to believers the benefits of His atoning sacrifice" Fundamental Belief no. Adventists hold that Christ ministered his blood in the first section of the sanctuary the holy place until October ; after that time he entered the second section of the sanctuary the Most Holy Place, or Holy of Holies in fulfillment of the Day of Atonement. Yet, the atonement involves more than just sacrifice. It is the winning of men back to a love relationship with God that is not yet completed. Adventists find the investigative judgment portrayed in texts such as Daniel 7: This judgment will also separate true believers from those who falsely claim to be ones. See Glacier View controversy. The Remnant church "announces the arrival of the judgment hour, proclaims salvation through Christ, and heralds the approach of His second advent" Fundamental Belief no. At baptism, Adventists may be asked the following question: In an alternative set of baptismal vows was created, which does not contain a reference to the Adventist church as the remnant. Candidates may now choose whether to take the original vow or the new one. Adventists believe that the unrighteous, or wicked, will be raised after the millennium. The time of trouble will be ended by the glorious appearing of Christ, which will also mark the commencement of the millennium. Adventists reject dispensationalist theology and the pretribulation rapture , believing that the church will remain on earth throughout the end-time crisis. A further difference is that the millennial reign of Christ will take place in heaven, not on earth, and will involve all of the redeemed people of God, not just national Israel [46] See Fundamental Beliefs, no. Seventh-day Adventism interprets the book of Revelation using the historicist method, but also holds that some of the events it predicts are still future see: Hell and the state of the dead[ edit ] See also: They base this belief on biblical texts such as Ecclesiastes 9: These verses, it is argued, indicate that death is only a period or form of slumber. They reject the traditional doctrine of hell as a state of everlasting conscious torment, believing instead that the wicked will be permanently destroyed after the millennium. The theological term for this teaching is Annihilationism. The Adventist views about death and hell reflect an underlying belief in: Adventist education hence strives to be holistic in nature, involving not just the mind but all aspects of a person. Inspiration of Ellen White and Spirit of Prophecy Adventist The church believes the spiritual gift of prophecy was manifested in the ministry of Ellen White, whose writings are sometimes referred to as the "Spirit of Prophecy". They also make clear that the Bible is the standard by which all teaching and experience must be tested. The June document A Statement of Confidence in the Spirit of Prophecy states that White "did the work of a prophet, and more", and that her writings "carry divine authority, both for godly living and for doctrine"; and recommended that "as a church we seek the power of the Holy Spirit to apply to our lives more fully the inspired counsel contained in the writings of Ellen G White. There has been an increasing tendency in the church to view White in more human terms, although still inspired. Whatever the prominence assigned to her writings for doctrinal authority, Adventists are agreed that the Bible takes precedence as the final authority. In fact, when viewed in the light of the real Adventist claim, this accusation will be seen as wide of the mark. They viewed God the Father as God in every way, the Son as divine but begotten and having a beginning, and the Holy Spirit reduced to merely a manifestation of either the Father or the Son. This came to a head in the important Conference with the

preaching of A. Waggoner who brought a focus of the biblical doctrine of the Godhead in part because of the emphasis on Jesus, and how the law and righteousness by faith come together. But when we consider that he sank his nature in our human nature to all eternity—that is a sacrifice. However, in *Desire of Ages* she made the shocking, to some, statement, "In Christ is life, original, unborrowed, underived," which brought about the development on the view of the Godhead. Jones wrote of the Godhead in a Trinitarian way: Jesus Christ is one. The Holy Spirit is one. And these three are one: The Declaration of the Fundamental Principles taught and practiced by the Seventh-day Adventists [2] mentioned Father, Son and Holy Spirit but did not contain an explicit affirmation of the Trinity: That there is one Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of the Eternal Father, the one by whom God created all things, and by whom they do consist That the Godhead, or Trinity, consists of the Eternal Father, a personal, spiritual Being, omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient, infinite in wisdom and love; the Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of the Eternal Father, through whom all things were created and through whom the salvation of the redeemed hosts will be accomplished; the Holy Spirit, the third person of the Godhead, the great regenerating power in the word of redemption. The official Adventist fundamental beliefs, adopted in , include the following as statement number 2, "Trinity": Father, Son and Holy Spirit, a unity of three co-eternal Persons. This has led to some debate among critics about whether the current Adventist view of the Trinity is orthodox, or if Adventist views are tantamount to the heresy of Tritheism. White] taught that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct individuals, which is not true of the medieval doctrine of the Trinity. So, we probably would have been branded as Arian by the orthodox. But, in reality, we have been faithful to their commitment, and I know of nothing that they were objecting to, in objecting to Trinitarianism, that we have not also objected to. While God has been declared to be one God Deut. What the notion of a triune group God seems to suggest is that the three members of the Godhead become joined in their relationship with each other, on the basis of their common purpose, values and interests. However, there remain small factions and individuals within the church who continue to argue that the authentic, historical Adventist position is semi-Arian. According to Adventist theology, Michael was considered the "eternal Word", and not a created being or created angel, and the one by whom all things were created. The Word was then born incarnate as Jesus. They believe that name "Michael" signifies "one who is God" and that as the "Archangel" or "chief or head of the angels" he led the angels and thus the statement in Revelation According to Adventists, such a view does not in any way conflict with the belief in his full deity and eternal preexistence, nor does it in the least disparage his person and work. There was a perception that Adventists were relegating Jesus to something less than divine or less than God but that is not valid since Seventh-day Adventism theology teaches and is expressly Trinitarian. Some held an impersonal view of the Spirit, as emanating from God, or only a "power" or "influence". However the main emphasis at this time was on Adventist distinctives, not on topics such as the Holy Spirit.

**Chapter 4 : Seventh-day Adventist Church - Wikipedia**

*2. Seventh-Day Adventists follow a doctrine called the 28 Fundamental Beliefs. The document that Seventh Day Adventists ascribe to is the 28 Fundamental Beliefs, which discuss the teachings of "Holy Scriptures." They are categorized as doctrines of God, man, salvation, church, Christian life and end day events.*

The Second Coming will happen soon. Practices hour Sabbath observance starting Friday at sunset; adult baptism by immersion; church services emphasizing sermon Texts Christian Bible; writings of Ellen G. William Miller in the United States during the middle part of the 19th century. It considers itself a branch of Protestant Christianity, though differences in doctrine and practice have led some mainstream Christians to dispute that designation. The name of the Seventh-day Adventist denomination indicates its two main distinctive characteristics: Sabbath observance on the seventh day i. Other distinguishing characteristics include adherence to the teachings of Ellen G. White who is regarded as a prophet , and various dietary observances rooted in Jewish law. As of , the Seventh-day Adventist Church had 12 million baptized members and about 25 million total members and adherents worldwide. It now operates in out of countries recognized by the United Nations. History of Seventh-day Adventism The Adventist movement has its roots in the 19th-century "Millerite movement," which centered on the belief that Jesus Christ would return on October 22, William Miller was a farmer who settled in upstate New York after the war of He was originally a Deist, but after much private Bible study, Miller converted to Christianity and became a Baptist. He was convinced that the Bible contained coded information about the end of the world and the Second Coming of Jesus. The prediction of the year was based in large part on Daniel 8: He concluded that the "cleansing of the sanctuary" interpreted as the Second Coming would occur sometime between March 21, and March 21, When these dates passed, Samuel Snow, a follower of Miller, interpreted the "tarrying time" referred to in Habakkuk 2: When this date also passed uneventfully, many followers left the movement in what is now termed "The Great Disappointment. Further Bible study led to the belief that Jesus in that year had entered into the Most Holy Place of the heavenly sanctuary, and began an "investigative judgment" of the world: For about 20 years, the Adventist movement was a rather unorganized group of people who held to this message. Among its greatest supporters were James White, Ellen G. White and Joseph Bates. Later, a formally organized church called the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists was established in Battle Creek, Michigan, on May 21, , with a membership of 3, Primarily through the evangelism and inspiration of Ellen G. White, who was regarded as a prophet, the church quickly grew and established a presence beyond North America during the later part of the s. In , the denominational headquarters were moved from Battle Creek to Washington D. In , a new sect was formed by Victor Houteff, whose beliefs differed from mainline Adventist teachings. The sect was called the Davidian Seventh-day Adventists. This group further subdivided into other groups that included the Students of the Seven Seals, popularly known as the Branch Davidians. This off-shoot of the Seventh-day Adventist movement, which became widely known due to David Koresh and Waco, Texas conflagration, held very little in common with the rest of Adventism. Seventh-day Adventism was established at the same time 19th century and place the U. Adventist doctrine resembles mainstream orthodox trinitarian Protestant theology, with a few exceptions such as the following. Adventism Belief in an imminent, premillennial, universally visible second advent, preceded by a time of trouble when the righteous will be persecuted and a false second coming where Satan impersonates the Messiah. White Teaching that the "Spirit of Prophecy," an identifying mark of the remnant church, was manifested in the ministry of Ellen G. Her "writings are a continuing and authoritative source of truth which provide for the church comfort, guidance, instruction, and correction. State of the Dead Seventh-day Adventists believe that death is a sleep during which the "dead know nothing" Ecclesiastes 9: This view maintains that the person has no conscious form of existence until the resurrection, either at the second coming of Jesus in the case of the righteous or after the millennium of Revelation 20 in the case of the wicked. Because of this view, Seventh-day Adventists do not believe hell currently exists and believe further that the wicked will be destroyed at the end of time. On Creeds Seventh-day Adventists oppose the formulation of creedal statements and prefer to view the fundamental beliefs as descriptors rather than

prescriptors. However, divergence from the published position is frowned upon. Seventh-day Adventist Practices Seventh-day Adventists observe a hour sunset-to-sunset Sabbath commencing Friday evening. Justification for this belief is garnered from the creation account in Genesis in which God rested on the seventh day, an approach later immortalized in the Ten Commandments. Seventh-day Adventists maintain that there is no biblical mandate for the change from the "true Sabbath" to Sunday observance, which is to say that Sunday-keeping is merely a "tradition of men. During the week prayer meetings may be conducted and children often attend Adventist schools. Seventh-day Adventists practice adult baptism by full immersion in a similar manner to the Baptists. Infants are dedicated rather than baptized, as it is argued that baptism requires consent and moral responsibility. Seventh-day Adventists practice communion four times a year, reflecting their Methodist roots. Seventh-day Adventists do not eat pork or other unclean meat as identified in the book of Leviticus and many avoid all meat for health reasons. Missionary outreach of the Seventh-day Adventist Church is aimed at both unbelievers and other Christian churches. Seventh-day Adventist Health Code and Dietary Restrictions Seventh-day Adventists present a health message that recommends vegetarianism and condones abstinence from pork, shellfish, and other foods proscribed as "unclean" in Leviticus. Alcohol and tobacco are also prohibited. Seventh-day Adventists run a large number of hospitals. While the general tone toward abortion is negative, the individual Adventist may take any position on the political spectrum. Abortions are performed in Adventist hospitals. Seventh-day Adventists generally condemn homosexuality. The church does not perform gay marriages or holy unions, and gay men cannot be ordained. Homosexuality of a spouse is given as one of the rare acceptable reasons for divorce. The official statement on sexuality states that sexual acts outside of heterosexual marriage are forbidden. However, individual Adventists may take a much more liberal position. Seventh-day Adventist Organization and Structure Seventh-day Adventists have three levels of ordination: In some Adventist churches only men are eligible for ordination but there are many examples of deaconesses and female elders and pastors. Male pastors are allowed to marry and have families. Organization beyond the local church is as follows: The global church is called the General Conference. The General Conference is made up of divisions. Divisions are comprised of union conferences. Union conferences consist of local conferences. Local conferences include local church districts. These are generally ministered to by one pastor each. Local districts can contain one to many local churches congregations. Adventist Church governance, is a mixture of episcopal and presbyterian elements. Each of these local churches has its own elected governing body and office. Almost everything is decided by either elected committees, through vote of members, or representatives from the local churches. Each organization holds a general session at certain intervals. This is usually when general decisions get voted on. The president of the General Conference, for instance, is elected at the General Conference Session every five years. Churches are governed by a church board formed by members of that church, with the pastor of that congregation. Church property is owned by the conference corporation though, and so this differs from congregational polity. Ministers are ordained by ministers as are lay elders and lay deacons which is presbyterian rather than congregational or episcopal. Seventh-day Adventist Education and Institutions Seventh-day Adventists have had a long interest in education. The Adventist church runs one of the largest education systems in the world. They operate some 5, pre-schools, primary and secondary schools, as well as colleges, universities, seminaries and medical schools in about countries worldwide. This education system involves some 66, teachers and 1,, students. The Adventist educational program is comprehensive encompassing "mental, physical, social, and spiritual health" with "intellectual growth and service to humanity" its goal. The Youth Department of the Seventh-day Adventist church runs an organization for year old boys and girls called Pathfinders. For younger children, Adventurer, Eager Beaver, and Little Lambs clubs are available that feed into the Pathfinder program. The Seventh-day Adventist Church has been active for over years advocating for freedom of religion. They also have been formally active in humanitarian aid for over 50 years ADRA. Gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered individuals who are, or had been, practicing Seventh-day Adventists have formed a social network called SDA Kinship international. The outcome of the ruling allowed the continued use of the term "SDA Kinship". White Writings - Ellen G.

**Chapter 5 : What Seventh-day Adventists Believe - Beliefnet**

*Seventh-day Adventists believe that the seventh day of the week, Saturday, is the biblical Sabbath which God set "apart for the lofty purpose of enriching the divine-human relationship". It is noted that the Sabbath is a recurring message in the Bible, mentioned in the Creation account, at Sinai, in the ministry of Jesus Christ and in the.*

Some suggested revised chronologies and new dates, eventually forming groups such as the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society. Others, notably Hiram Edson and Ellen G. White, suggested that the date was accurate but that a heavenly thus invisible event had taken place. Their teachings became the basis of Seventh-day Adventism, which eventually spawned its own offshoots, including Armstrongism and the Branch Davidians. Generally the view that the Old Testament Sabbath commandment is to be observed unchanged by the church. As used in this index, Sabbatarianism refers to an extreme form of the belief in which membership in the true church, or even salvation, is conditional upon keeping the Sabbath law. As such, Sabbatarianism is at the least a form of legalism and at most a denial of salvation by grace. In most cases, the Jewish Sabbath Saturday must be observed by refraining from work, sports, and travel from sundown Friday evening to sundown Saturday evening. Evangelical from the Greek euangelion, good news or gospel generally means a focus on the essentials of Christianity. The term can be used to describe all Christians or churches that hold to or give heavy emphasis to specific conservative Protestant beliefs. More specifically the term has come to be closely identified with a widespread trans-denominational shift towards more conservative Christian doctrine that developed after World War II. The doctrine and message of the gospel that eternal life is not gained by or conditioned on works but is an undeserved and free gift from God received through faith in Jesus Christ as the Lord and Savior who died for our sins and rose from the dead. Contrasted with salvation by works. One of the unique doctrines of the Seventh-day Adventist Church that make the place of that church within evangelical Christianity questionable. First taught in Adventism by Hiram Edson, F. The doctrine teaches that in the Holy of Holies in the Heavenly Sanctuary Christ is now conducting an investigation into the lives of all who have ever professed belief in Christ. All those whose lives fail to measure up to the standard of the Law are rejected and condemned as not having true faith. It declares that those who have remained loyal to God shall receive the kingdom. Profile on SDA available. Gordon, Encyclopedia of American Religions, Vol. Christ did not appear in They decided the event marked by was not the Second Coming, but the entrance of Christ into the Holy of Holies in the Heavenly Sanctuary. Anyone who had not accepted the Adventist message by the time Jesus entered the Holy of Holies was to be shut out permanently, as were the five foolish virgins. Cut off from the Bridegroom, they could not join the Adventists or have any hope of eternal life. Ellen White not only approved and taught this doctrine, but her first vision experience was largely responsible for its being received by the Adventist group Brinsmead, Robert, D. A Review of Adventism, pp. A highly elevated form of this doctrine, together with the doctrine of the Investigative Judgment, became the hallmarks of Seventh-day Adventism. Ellen White never held official title as the head of the church, but was one of its founders and acknowledged spiritual leader. Having only a third grade education, Ellen White said for years she was unable to read, bolstering the claim that her beautiful prose was inspired by God. However, it has been discovered that she not only read, but plagiarized other Christian authors throughout virtually all her writings. The sad facts of this matter have been thoroughly and indisputably established in several books. Ellen White died in at age eighty-eight. Historically, evangelicals have had difficulty defining and categorizing SDA. Much SDA doctrine is biblically orthodox. Within its ranks are many true Christians, some even in positions of prominence. At various points in its history, most notably in the General Conference, the SDA church has been shaken by the biblical gospel. In the s this became quite intense Se: Unfortunately, it produced a polarization. Irwin, Mark of the Beast, p. It is a work of investigative judgement which is part of the ultimate disposition of all sin It also makes manifest who among the living are abiding in Christ, keeping the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus, and in Him, therefore, are ready for translation into His everlasting kingdom. This judgement vindicates the justice of God in saving those who believe in Jesus. According to Ellen White one must believe this doctrine to be saved. All need a knowledge for themselves of

the position [in the Holy of Holies] and work [investigative judgement] of their great High Priest. Otherwise it will be impossible for them to exercise the faith which is essential at this time or to occupy the position which God designs for them to fill. Every individual has a soul to save or to lose. Each has a case pending at the bar of God. All who have received the light on these subjects are to bear testimony of the great truths which God has committed to them. Baptism is mentioned in close proximity to some of these passages, but the New Testament uses the word baptism in various ways. If a passage makes baptism essential to salvation it can only refer to the baptism of the Spirit, or it would conflict with other Scriptures which plainly teach salvation is apart from any human work. Sabbath observance, not trust in Christ alone for complete forgiveness of sins and eternal life, is to be the dividing line between the saved and the lost in the end time. This is certainly antithetical to the gospel defined by the passages above. The Old Testament Sabbath was never anything more than a shadow of the substance. The whole concept of the investigative judgement is antithetical to the Gospel. Jesus did not wait until to enter the Holy of Holies in heaven Heb. Neither is he still making an atonement in heaven Heb. This is an outrage. Even when speaking of being saved by the righteousness of Christ, Adventist writers refer to imparted righteousness, seldom to the biblical concept of imputed righteousness. Precisely the same heresy is found besides many others in Mormonism. It is not the salvation by grace alone through faith alone offered in the Bible. The error is compounded by the teaching that this latter day event must be believed in to exercise the proper faith necessary to be saved. Some of the SDA health message may actually be helpful, and it does not conflict with the gospel except when, as is often the case, spiritual stigma is attached to non-observance of its asceticism Gal. The soul-sleep doctrine conflicts with the gospel because, closely examined and fully understood, it actually constitutes a denial of the resurrection though it is doubtful any SDA understands it to be so. It leaves the sinner facing no eternal consequences for his sin; angst over annihilation will not survive annihilation. Indeed, many people today think annihilation preferable to even this life. Excellent book by a former SDA pastor, covers virtually every aspect of the Sabbath question.

**Chapter 6 : Seventh-Day Adventism - ReligionFacts**

*Answer: Seventh-day Adventism is a sect of Christianity that believes, among other things, that worship services should be conducted on the "seventh day" (the Sabbath) instead of on Sunday. There seem to be different "degrees" of Seventh-day Adventism.*

William Miller predicted on the basis of Daniel 8: In the summer of 1830, Millerites came to believe that Jesus would return on October 22, 1830, understood to be the biblical Day of Atonement for that year. These Adventists came to the conviction that Daniel 8: The foremost proponent of Sabbath -keeping among early Adventists was Joseph Bates. Bates was introduced to the Sabbath doctrine through a tract written by Millerite preacher Thomas M. This message was gradually accepted and formed the topic of the first edition of the church publication *The Present Truth* now the *Adventist Review*, which appeared in July 1831. They embraced the doctrines of the Sabbath, the heavenly sanctuary interpretation of Daniel 8: Ellen White came to occupy a particularly central role; her many visions and spiritual leadership convinced her fellow Adventists that she possessed the gift of prophecy. The church was formally established in Battle Creek, Michigan, on May 21, 1844, with a membership of 3, Rapid growth continued, with 75, members in 1846. By this time the denomination operated two colleges, a medical school, a dozen academies, 27 hospitals, and 13 publishing houses. White was not one of them. The Adventist Church adopted Trinitarian theology early in the 20th century and began to dialogue with other Protestant groups toward the middle of the century, eventually gaining wide recognition as a Protestant church. Christianity Today recognized the Seventh-day Adventist church as "the fifth-largest Christian communion worldwide" in its January 22, 1968, issue. Seventh-day Adventist theology The official teachings of the Seventh-day Adventist denomination are expressed in its 28 Fundamental Beliefs. This statement of beliefs was originally adopted by the General Conference in 1888, with an additional belief number 11 being added in 1980. Adventist doctrine resembles trinitarian Protestant theology, with premillennial and Arminian emphases. Adventists uphold teachings such as the infallibility of Scripture, the substitutionary atonement, the resurrection of the dead and justification by faith alone, and are therefore often considered evangelical. Sabbath fundamental belief Second Coming and End times fundamental beliefs 25â€” Jesus Christ will return visibly to earth after a "time of trouble", during which the Sabbath will become a worldwide test. The Second Coming will be followed by a millennial reign of the saints in heaven. Adventist eschatology is based on the historicist method of prophetic interpretation. Holistic human nature fundamental beliefs 7, Humans are an indivisible unity of body, mind, and spirit. They do not possess an immortal soul and there is no consciousness after death commonly referred to as "soul sleep". Christian anthropology Conditional immortality fundamental belief The wicked will not suffer eternal torment in hell, but instead will be permanently destroyed. Conditional immortality, Annihilationism Great Controversy fundamental belief 8: Humanity is involved in a "great controversy" between Jesus Christ and Satan. This is an elaboration on the common Christian belief that evil began in heaven when an angelic being Lucifer rebelled against the Law of God. Heavenly sanctuary fundamental belief At his ascension, Jesus Christ commenced an atoning ministry in the heavenly sanctuary. In 1844, he began to cleanse the heavenly sanctuary in fulfillment of the Day of Atonement. Investigative Judgment fundamental belief A judgment of professed Christians began in 1844, in which the books of record are examined for all the universe to see. The investigative judgment will affirm who will receive salvation, and vindicate God in the eyes of the universe as just in his dealings with mankind. Remnant fundamental belief There will be an end-time remnant who keep the commandments of God and have "the testimony of Jesus". Spirit of Prophecy fundamental belief The ministry of Ellen G. White is commonly referred to as the "Spirit of Prophecy" and her writings are considered "a continuing and authoritative source of truth", [29] though ultimately subject to the Bible. Inspiration of Ellen White. Theological spectrum[edit] As with any religious movement, a theological spectrum exists within Adventism comparable to the fundamentalist -moderate- liberal spectrum in the wider Christian church and in other religions. A variety of groups, movements or subcultures within the church present differing views on beliefs and lifestyle. The conservative end of the theological spectrum is represented by historic Adventists, who are characterized by

their opposition to theological trends within the denomination, beginning in the s. The most liberal elements in the church are typically known as progressive Adventists progressive Adventists generally do not identify with liberal Christianity. They tend to disagree with the traditional views concerning the inspiration of Ellen White , the Sabbath , a seven-day Creation , the doctrine of the remnant and the investigative judgment. Theological organizations[ edit ] The Biblical Research Institute is the official theological research center of the church. The church has two professional organizations for Adventist theologians who are affiliated with the denomination. During the s the Adventist Theological Society was formed to provide a forum for more conservative theologians to meet and is held in conjunction with the Evangelical Theological Society. Sabbath in Seventh-day Adventism Part of Friday might be spent in preparation for the Sabbath; for example, preparing meals and tidying homes. Adventists may gather for Friday evening worship to welcome in the Sabbath, a practice often known as Vespers. They will also usually refrain from purely secular forms of recreation, such as competitive sport and watching non-religious programs on television. However, nature walks, family-oriented activities, charitable work and other activities that are compassionate in nature are encouraged. Saturday afternoon activities vary widely depending on the cultural, ethnic and social background. In some churches, members and visitors will participate in a fellowship or " potluck " lunch and AYS Adventist Youth Service. Seventh-day Adventist worship The major weekly worship service occurs on Saturday, typically commencing with Sabbath School which is a structured time of small-group study at church. Adventists make use of an officially produced "Sabbath School Lesson", which deals with a particular biblical text or doctrine every quarter. After a brief break, the community joins together again for a church service that follows a typical evangelical format, with a sermon as a central feature. Corporate singing, Scripture readings, prayers and an offering, including tithing or money collection , are other standard features. The instruments and forms of worship music vary greatly throughout the worldwide church. Worship is known to be generally restrained. Holy Communion[ edit ] Adventist churches usually practice communion four times a year. It commences with a foot washing ceremony, known as the "Ordinance of Humility", based on the Gospel account of John Participants segregate by gender to separate rooms to conduct this ritual, although some congregations allow married couples to perform the ordinance on each other and families are often encouraged to participate together. The church discourages its members from consuming alcoholic beverages , tobacco or illegal drugs compare Christianity and alcohol. In addition, some Adventists avoid coffee , tea , cola , and other beverages containing caffeine. Sanitarium products for sale The pioneers of the Adventist Church had much to do with the common acceptance of breakfast cereals into the Western diet, and the "modern commercial concept of cereal food" originated among Adventists. In both Australia and New Zealand , the church-owned Sanitarium Health and Wellbeing Company is a leading manufacturer of health and vegetarian-related products, most prominently Weet-Bix. Research funded by the U. National Institutes of Health has shown that the average Adventist in California lives 4 to 10 years longer than the average Californian. The research , as cited by the cover story of the November issue of National Geographic , asserts that Adventists live longer because they do not smoke or drink alcohol, have a day of rest every week, and maintain a healthy, low-fat vegetarian diet that is rich in nuts and beans. He cites the Adventist emphasis on health, diet, and Sabbath-keeping as primary factors for Adventist longevity. The first task for the scientists was to find people willing to be infected by pathogens that could make them very sick. They found them in the followers of the Seventh-day Adventist faith. Although willing to serve their country when drafted, the Adventists refused to bear arms. As a result many of them became medics. When contacted in late , the Adventist hierarchy readily agreed to this plan. For Camp Detrick scientists, church members were a model test population, since most of them were in excellent health and they neither drank, smoked, nor used caffeine. From the perspective of the volunteers, the tests gave them a way to fulfill their patriotic duty while remaining true to their beliefs. The Church Manual refers to the origination of the marriage institution in Eden and points to the union between Adam and Eve as the pattern for all future marriages. They hold that God celebrated the first marriage and the institution has as its origin the Creator of the universe and was one of the first gifts of God to man, and it is "one of the two institutions that, after the fall, Adam brought with him beyond the gates of Paradise. Adventists do not perform same-sex marriages , and individuals who are openly homosexual

cannot be ordained, but may hold church office and membership if not "practicing". Current church policy states that openly homosexual and "practicing" persons are to be welcomed into the church services and treated with the love and kindness afforded any human being. The church disagrees with extra-marital cohabitation. For the Spirit to recreate in us the character of our Lord we involve ourselves only in those things which will produce Christlike purity, health, and joy in our lives. This means that our amusement and entertainment should meet the highest standards of Christian taste and beauty. While recognizing cultural differences, our dress is to be simple, modest, and neat, befitting those whose true beauty does not consist of outward adornment but in the imperishable ornament of a gentle and quiet spirit. Some also oppose the displaying of wedding bands, although banning wedding bands is not the position of the General Conference. Nix , "Growing Up Adventist: The Adventist church officially opposes the practice of gambling. Pathfinders is a club for 5th to 10th grade up to 12th in Florida Conference boys and girls. It is similar to and based partly on the Scouting movement. Pathfinders exposes young people to such activities as camping, community service, personal mentorship, and skills-based education, and trains them for leadership in the church. After a person enters 9th grade, he or she is eligible to join Teen Leadership Training within Pathfinders. In the 11th grade, typically after being a member of a club, they can become a Pathfinder or Adventurer staff member and begin the "Master Guide" program similar to Scout Master which develops leaders for both Adventurers and Pathfinders. Each camp varies in the activities they offer but most have archery, swimming, horses, arts and crafts, nature, high ropes challenge course, and many other common camp activities. Structure and polity[ edit ] Main article:

*Seventh-day Adventists compose one-half of 1 percent of the U.S. adult population, and million people in the North America belong to the denomination. But around the world there are million SDAs, making them a larger global presence than the Southern Baptist Convention ( million), the United Methodist Church ( million), or Mormonism ( million).*

However, they differ from other conservative Protestants on a number of other beliefs: Writings of Ellen White: Ellen White is recognized by the Seventh-day Adventist church as having received the gift of prophecy. The written works by Ellen White: These parallels are then evaluated for strength and frequency. Study results indicate that un-attributed borrowing of phraseology was rather common, and even considered to be more acceptable among the nineteenth-century authors of this genre than would be acceptable in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. The minimal borrowing by Ellen G. White in this chapter was within the acceptable standards of that era. They deny the concept of "innate immortality". They believe that a person is not naturally immortal. When a person dies, they remain unconscious until they are resurrected. Eternal life is a gift which God gives only to righteous Christians; the rest will be ultimately annihilated and no longer exist in any form. Thus, they do not believe that a person goes to heaven for an eternal reward or to hell for never-ending torture immediately upon death as do many other conservative Christian denominations. This refers to a process that started in CE and remains active in Heaven today. Jesus is going through the Book of Life -- as mentioned in Revelation 5 -- to determine who is saved and who is lost. Only those who have: In Genesis 3, God visited Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden to determine first hand that they had eaten the fruit from the tree of knowledge of good and evil and thus caused the fall or rise of humanity. Interpretations of the impact of eating the fruit differ. In Genesis 19, God came down from heaven to learn first-hand what was happening in Sodom and Gomorrah. The second coming of Christ is imminent. Believers should be ready at all times to be removed from earth to be with God in heaven. Others will be exterminated by Christ during what will be the largest genocide in history. Righteous Christians who had previously died will be resurrected at that time and taken to heaven. For the following years, only Satan and his fallen angels will be living on earth. A second resurrection will occur at the end of that period. The righteous will then return to a cleansed earth, and establish the New Jerusalem. The unrighteous who died before the Second Coming will be resurrected and be annihilated; they will be consumed by fire from God, along with Satan and his angels. The universe will then be free of sin and sinners. Hell exists as a lake of fire where the unrighteous are "burned up, utterly destroyed, and cease forever to exist". They do not view Hell as a place of eternal torment. The vast majority of humans who have ever lived will be among the unrighteous. They will cease to exist in any form. The practice of Adventism varies greatly from congregation to congregation. Some are more conservative; others more liberal. This is seen in their degree of emphasis on the writings of Ellen White, their customary clothing styles, their order of service, choice of music, etc.

**Chapter 8 : Seventh Day Adventists Believe by General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists**

*Seventh-day Adventism (SDA) follows most of the beliefs of conventional conservative Christianity including creation in six days, original sin, the virgin birth of Jesus Christ and the existence of Satan, just to name a few. But there are many beliefs that set SDA apart from other Protestant.*

Seventh-day Adventists believe in a literal and historical six-day creation. Salvation The Adventist doctrine of salvation is an entirely conventional one of salvation by grace through faith, although it is surrounded with some ideas that are outside the Christian mainstream. This remnant announces the arrival of the judgment hour, proclaims salvation through Christ, and heralds the approach of the second coming. The great controversy The great controversy is the battle between Satan and Christ. Humanity is involved in this battle and should choose Christ. The Heavenly Sanctuary The correct understanding of the ministration in the heavenly sanctuary is the foundation of our faith. That sanctuary a tabernacle or a temple was a man-made version of the sanctuary that God created in Heaven, which is the Temple of God in Heaven; the place where God lives. Adventists believe that Christ, as the high priest of the new covenant, ministers in the heavenly sanctuary. When Christ went from Earth to Heaven he went into the holy place. Christ works in the heavenly sanctuary as both priest and sacrifice. His work in the heavenly sanctuary is a work of investigative judgment which reveals which of the dead are righteous and should be resurrected at the second coming, and which of the living are worthy of Heaven. Those who pretended to be followers of God, but whose lives were not righteous, will be discovered by this investigation. Christ, however, cannot assure salvation for those who only profess to be Christians on the basis of how many good deeds they have performed. The heavenly records, therefore, are more than just a tool for sifting the genuine from the false. They also are the foundation for confirming the genuine believers before the angels. More on the Sabbath Prophecy Prophecy is an important gift from God and is seen as an identifying mark of the remnant church. Adventists believe this gift was manifested in the ministry of Ellen G. Death Seventh-day Adventist beliefs about death are different from those of other Christian churches. Adventists do not believe that people go to Heaven or Hell when they die. They believe that the dead remain unconscious until the return of Christ in judgement. This doctrine was formulated in the middle of the 19th century and enabled the movement to argue against spiritualism, which had become very popular at that time. Adventists sometimes use the term "conditional immortality". This means that all human beings are mortals and die at the end of their life. But human beings who give their life to Christ will find that they are eventually resurrected to a new and immortal life. Sinners and unbelievers will ultimately die for eternity. Millennialism Adventists believe that the Second Coming of Christ will happen soon. On that day the righteous dead will be resurrected and taken with him to heaven, together with the righteous living. The unrighteous will die. For the Lord himself will come down from heaven, with a loud command, with the voice of the archangel and with the trumpet call of God, and the dead in Christ will rise first. After that, we who are still alive and are left will be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air. And so we will be with the Lord forever. After the Millennium, Christ with his saints and the Holy City return to earth, the unrighteous dead are resurrected, and, together with Satan and his helpers, are destroyed by fire, leaving behind a universe without sin or sinners. For the rest of time God and humanity will live together in a paradise. The Sabbath The Sabbath The Seventh-day Adventist Church keeps the Sabbath from sundown on Friday to sundown on Saturday, because God set apart the seventh day of creation week to be a day of rest and a memorial of creation. The importance of doing this was revealed to Ellen G. White in a vision in in which she saw the stone tablets of the 10 Commandments in the heavenly tabernacle. The fourth commandment, concerning the Sabbath, was bathed in light. Early Seventh-day Adventists made things more difficult for themselves by criticising Christians who kept the Sabbath on Sundays as apostates. When it does then Christians will have to make a choice as to which side they are on. The Sabbath is a day for rest, and for Bible study and worship - both in church and in private meditation and prayer. Children are expected to attend Sabbath School. The Sabbath is a special day for worship in the home and in the church, a day of joy to ourselves and our children, a day in which to learn more of God through the Bible and the great

lesson book of nature. It is a time to visit the sick and to work for the salvation of souls. The ordinary affairs of the six working days should be laid aside. No unnecessary work should be performed. Seventh-day Adventist Church Manual Behaviour and ethics Behaviour and ethics of Seventh-day Adventists The Adventist lifestyle is simple, and, by secular standards, rather puritanical. Adventists see it as wholesome and deeply rewarding. Healthy living Personal health is specifically mentioned in Adventist doctrine, which tells them to regard their bodies as temples of the Holy Spirit. Adventists believe that what is good for the body is good for the soul, and vice versa, and they are instructed that it is their Both mental and spiritual vigour are in great degree dependent upon physical strength and activity; whatever promotes physical health, promotes the development of a strong mind and a well-balanced character Ellen G. White, Education One way Adventists keep healthy is by eating a healthy diet, following the food rules laid down in Leviticus A vegetarian diet is recommended but not insisted upon. One little known fact is that Adventists were responsible for the popularisation of breakfast cereal; the Adventist layman John Harvey Kellogg invented cornflakes as a replacement for eggs and bacon. Adventists do not use alcohol, tobacco or recreational drugs. Health has a missionary as well as an individual purpose. Dress is to be simple, modest, and neat, befitting those whose true beauty does not consist of outward adornment but in the imperishable ornament of a gentle and quiet spirit. They are not "the first to adopt the new styles of dress or the last to lay the old aside. Adventists do not wear jewellery, other than a wedding ring. Entertainment Radio and television: Educational programmes, news and current affairs and classical music programmes are valuable. Adventists avoid programmes that are neither "wholesome nor uplifting". Adventists are advised not to go to the theatre, cinema or, presumably to watch videos or DVDs , which, with other entertainments, are seen as partly responsible for the poor moral state of the world. Social dancing is not permitted. Some music is of great value, while other forms of music are dangerous: Great care should be exercised in the choice of music. Any melody partaking of the nature of jazz, rock, or related hybrid forms, or any language expressing foolish or trivial sentiments, will be shunned by persons of true culture. Seventh-day Adventist Church Manual Social events The Church Manual sets out a code of practice for social events, which are usually held in family homes, rather than commercial places of entertainment: Social gatherings for old and young should be made occasions, not for light and trifling amusement, but for happy fellowship and improvement of the powers of mind and soul. Good music, elevating conversation, good recitations, suitable still or motion pictures, games carefully selected for their educational value, and, above all, the making and using of plans for outreach missionary effort can provide programs for social gatherings that will bless and strengthen the lives of all. Seventh-day Adventist Church Manual Sexual behaviour Adventists adopt the highest standards of sexual behaviour. Sex outside marriage is forbidden, and parents are expected to chaperone meetings between young people. Young people, for their part, are expected to take responsibility for avoiding sexual encounters. Adultery, homosexual and lesbian practices, sexual abuse within marriage, incest and sexual abuse of children are banned. Pornography should be avoided. Marriage The monogamous union in marriage of a man and a woman is affirmed as the divinely ordained foundation of the family and social life and the only morally appropriate locus of genital or related intimate sexual expression. An Affirmation of Marriage, official statement, Mixed marriages Seventh-day Adventist ministers will not marry church members to non-members. Divorce and remarriage Adultery, sexual perversion and "abandonment by a non-believing spouse" are valid grounds for divorce, although the Church will first try to mediate and reconcile the couple. The spouse who broke the marriage vow may not remarry while their ex-partner lives. War The Adventist movement was strongly pacifist from the beginning. Seventh-day Adventists obeyed the 6th Commandment thou shalt not kill , and would not take a combatant role in warfare, although Adventists outside the USA for example in Nazi Germany were sometimes forced to compromise their principles and bear arms. This is the only area where Adventists are likely to clash with secular government as they regard it as a "sacred responsibility" to be good citizens. Worship Worship in the Seventh-day Adventist Church Adventist worship is very like other Protestant worship - apart from the fact that the main day for worship is a Saturday not a Sunday. Communion services These normally take place four times a year. Only unfermented grape juice and unleavened bread are used for communion, and any Christian may take communion, not just Church members. Adventist communion services also include "the ordinance of

foot-washing" before the communion. This ritual conveys a message of forgiveness, acceptance, assurance, and solidarity, primarily from Christ to the believer, but also between the believers themselves. Most importantly it symbolises an overall purification - "a cleansing of the heart".

**Chapter 9 : Seventh-day Adventists Believe. . . The Sabbath: htm**

*Seventh-day Adventists Believe is the official statement of Seventh-day Adventist beliefs, including any changes voted at the General Conference Session. Each chapter begins with a short summary statement of the belief as voted by the General Conference in session.*

An Adventist gentleman sent me the following website, trying to defend the SDA religion They teach on their webpage that salvation is by grace through faith in Christ alone, just as the Word of God teaches. With the help of the beloved Dr. I would not call them heresies. Wherein do they err? Unfortunately, heresy always presents itself in deceitful form. False doctrine has always involved some moral guilt also. So in 2nd Corinthians And no marvel; for Satan himself is transformed into an angel of light. Therefore it is no great thing if his ministers also be transformed as the ministers of righteousness; whose end shall be according to their works. And the worst heresies in the world pretend that their doctrine is founded on Scripture and they give Scripture references, though the Scriptures themselves do not always teach what the false doctrines try to teach. I call your attention to some things in this statement of faith of Seventh-Day Adventists which a good Christian should question. In came Ellen G. White to save the day, claiming that instead of returning to the earth, Jesus entered into the Holy of Holies in Heaven to finish His work of atonement. She termed this event the "Investigative Judgment," a doctrine not found anywhere in the Word of God. We will expose this more later. Adventists Teach Salvation by Works! Rice goes on to say on page This is a part of the doctrine of salvation by works which they teach, and that one may keep saved by keeping on working. As with most false religions, SDAs talk out of both sides of their mouth. They say one thing here, and then another over there. White, whom they ALL recognize as a prophet inspired by God, contradicts their claims. Here again are the words of Dr. Every one should be taught to cherish hope and faith; but even when we give ourselves to Christ and know that He accepts us, we are not beyond the reach of temptation Only he who endures the trial will receive the crown of life. Nichol says, speaking officially for Seventh-Day Adventists: In contrast 1st John 5: Abraham believed God, and it was counted unto him for righteousness But to him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness. SDAs teach salvation by works when they require a person to "endure unto the end" to be saved for certain. Nichol, in his book, Answers to Objections, states on page Only those will be saved who, having been redeemed by the grace of Christ, walk in obedience to all the light that God sheds on their way. Jesus never asked anyone to work for salvation, only believe. No where in the Word of God are we ever told that baptism saves. Lutherans and other Bible-corrupters like to manipulate 1st Peter 3: If a person were only to consider the phrase, " If we read the rest of the Verse, then the truth is clearly seen, " In fact, getting baptized will just get you wet! Baptism is not mentioned. You can argue with me all you want, the SDA quote above, requiring baptism for salvation, speaks for itself. So what did Jesus mean? Now there was set a vessel full of vinegar: When Jesus therefore had received the vinegar, he said, It is finished All of the prophecies concerning Christ up until that time. Jesus meticulously paid attention to every detail that had been prophesied concerning Him. Notice that Jesus said, "It is finished," after He received the vinegar. Furthermore, atonement is an Old Testament word. The blood of bulls and goats could never take away sin Hebrews Look up the Greek word for "atonement" and you will see that it means "to cover. Thus, the blood of the Old Testament animal sacrifices only temporarily atoned for the sins of the people. In the time of Moses, God required the people to apply the blood of a slain lamb to the lintel top of the door and door posts of each home, or else the firstborn would surely die. We read in Exodus The blood had to be applied! We read these wonderful Words in 1st Peter 1: The only mention of the Word "atonement" in the New Testament is in Romans 5: It should be the word "reconciliation. What a Wonderful Savior!!! White is from The Great Controversy This is the service which began when the 2, days ended according to Mrs. White this was in the year ! Evidently the nineteenth century was more wonderful than we had imagined! At that time, as foretold by Daniel the prophet, our high priest entered the most holy to perform the last division, of his solemn work to cleanse the sanctuary. But, before this can be accomplished, there must be an examination of the books of record to determine who, through repentance of sin and faith in Christ, are

entitled to the benefits of His atonement. The cleansing of the sanctuary therefore involves a work of investigation—a work of judgment. Those who followed in the light of the prophetic word saw that, instead of coming to earth at the termination of the days in as Prophet William Miller had so dogmatically and widely proclaimed. There is nothing even remotely indicative of an "investigative judgment" as they term it, where Christ completes His work of redemption. Such a doctrine is damnable heresy! SDAs believe that Jesus is still in the process of redeeming them. On the contrary, Hebrews 9: Clearly this is extremely unbiblical. Why was there NO teaching of the "investigative judgment" before ? White as a prophetess? Do you mean to tell me that no other prophets have appeared in nearly 2, years? According to the Bible, in Hebrews 1: White, then surely the Word of God would have foretold of the coming of such a great prophetess, who would reveal new doctrines. To the contrary, the Bible says nothing of the such. Not even a lightning bolt. And another thing, why did all those Baptists descent, suddenly starting a whole different religion? The entire matter is disturbing to say the least. Logic with me here. If what SDAs teach is true, then what about all those Christian people who died between the cross of Christ, and the beginning of the investigative judgment of ? If Christ needed to complete His work of redemption, then why would He wait until ? White--it was set by a Baptist preacher, Miller!!! Why would God give it to a Baptist preacher? The Bible plainly teaches in Mark Can you imagine how idiotic and desperate they felt? Unfortunately, it was to their own destruction, " Seventh-Day Adventism is a False Religion! Here again is Dr. Do they teach salvation by works, or by grace alone? By works, of course, by Sabbath-keeping, by tithing, by law and commandments. But this is not the plan of John 3: It is the heresy Paul condemned so strongly in the Galatians, when he said they had fallen from grace in doctrine, and now taught salvation by the law. He said in Galatians 4: Ye observe days, and months, and times, and years. The following information from www. Cloud is very well explained They profess to teach salvation by grace through faith, but they redefine this in a way that is contrary to New Testament doctrine. Though they often deny this, the Adventist denomination teaches that salvation is by grace plus law, faith plus works.