

### 8. Why have these powers thus helped Turkey?

Not from love for Turkey, but for fear of the international complications that its downfall might entail.

**NOTES:** In his Mansion House speech, Nov. 9., 1895, Lord Salisbury, responding to a wide-spread demand for the overthrow of the Turkish power, said: "Turkey is in that remarkable condition that it has now stood for half a century, mainly because the great powers of the world have resolved that *for the peace of Christendom it is necessary that the Ottoman Empire should stand*. They came to that conclusion nearly half a century ago. I do not think they have altered it now. *The danger*, if the Ottoman Empire fall, would not merely be the danger that would threaten the territories of which that empire consists; *it would be the danger that the fire there lit should spread to other nations, and should involve all that is most powerful and civilized in Europe in a dangerous and calamitous contest*. That was a danger that was present to the minds of our fathers when they resolved to make the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire a matter of European treaty, *and that is a danger WHICH HAS NOT PASSED AWAY*."

"The Balkan, or Near Eastern, question has been one of the most complicated political problems of the world's history for half a century. . . . For four centuries and a half, or ever since the conquering Turk crossed the Bosphorus and took Constantinople, the grim contest has been on to dislodge him by war and diplomacy." *American Review of Reviews, November, 1912*

Nearly a century ago, Napoleon, while a prisoner on St. Helena, explained that when emperor of France, he would not consent for Alexander, the czar of Russia, to have Constantinople.. "foreseeing that the equilibrium of Europe would be destroyed."

### 9. What is the divine prediction regarding the future and final downfall of the king of the north?

"And he shall plant the tabernacles of his palace between the seas *in the glorious \_\_\_\_\_ mountain: yet he shall come to his \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ shall \_\_\_\_\_ him.*" **Daniel 11:45**

## The Foundation Bible Lessons

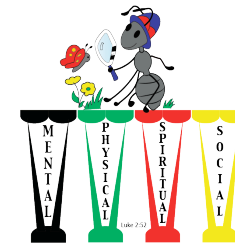
### PART 6: The Sure Word of Prophecy

**Topic: The Eastern Question**

**Lesson: 65**

**Part A**

**Volume: 6**



#### MISSION STATEMENT

Foundation Progressive Sabbath Advent Ministries (FPSAM), Inc. exists to build upon the four **PILLARS** (*Mental, Physical, Spiritual and Social*) that **GUIDED** Jesus' life.

#### VISION

All Foundation Progressive Sabbath Advent Ministries (FPSAM), Inc. members will use the four pillars to establish and build their personal life and that of others.

#### SLOGAN

"Don't Accommodate Eliminate"

#### MOTTO

"Building on FOUR"

#### TEXT

"And Jesus increased in wisdom (Mental) and stature (Physical & Spiritual), and in favor with God (Spiritual) and man (Social)." **Luke 2:52**

#### WEBSITE

[www.fpsam.org](http://www.fpsam.org)

**1. What, briefly stated, is the Eastern question?**

The driving out of Turkey from Europe, and the final extinction of the Turkish Empire, with the world-embracing events that follow. It has been otherwise described as "the driving of the Turk into Asia, and a scramble for his territory."

**2. What scriptures are devoted to the Turkish power?**

**Daniel 11:40-45; Revelation 9; and Revelation 16:12**

**NOTE:** In the eleventh chapter of Daniel Turkey is dealt with under the title of the "king of the north;" in Revelation 9, under the Bounding of the fifth and sixth " trumpets; " and in Revelation 16, under the symbol of the drying up of the water of the chief river of the Turkish Asiatic possessions, "the great river Euphrates." The actual drying up of the river Euphrates was the signal for the overthrow of ancient Babylon.

**3. When did Turkey take Constantinople, and thus the northern division of ancient Greece and Rome?**

In **A.D. 1453**, under Mohammed II. **See Lesson 64**

**NOTE:** After the death of Alexander the Great the Grecian Empire was divided by his four leading generals, Cassander, Lysimachus, Seleucus, and Ptolemy, into four parts,- east, west, north, and south,-the first three of which were shortly afterward absorbed into one kingdom, the kingdom of the north, Egypt remaining the king, or kingdom, of the south. In the breaking up of the Roman Empire the Turks gained possession of the Holy Land in A. D. 1058, and finally of Constantinople, and considerable portions of eastern Europe,-the kingdom of the north, in 1453, to which, with varying fortunes and shrinking geographical boundaries, it as held ever since.

**4. How has Turkey been regarded by European nations?**

"The Turks have ever remained quite insensible to the influences of European civilization, and their government has been a perfect blight and curse to the countries subject to their rule. They have always been looked upon *as intruders* in Europe; and their presence there has led to several of the most sanguinary wars of modern times. Gradually they have been pushed out, from their European possessions, and the time is probably not very far distant when they will be driven back across the Bosphorus."

**Myers's "General History," edition 1902, page 463.**

**5. When did the independence of Turkey cease?**

In 1840, at the close of a two years' war between Turkey and Egypt, when the fate of Turkey was placed in the hands of four great powers of Europe,- England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia. **See Lesson 64**

**6. What is one of the last predictions of the prophecy of Daniel concerning the king of the north?**

"But tidings out of the east and out of the north shall trouble him : therefore he shall go forth with great fury to \_\_\_\_\_, and utterly to make away many." **Daniel 11:44**

**NOTE:** Upon this, Dr. Adam Clarke, writing in 1825, said: "If the Turkish power be understood, as in the preceding verses, it may mean that the Persians on the *east* and the Russians on the *north* will at some time greatly embarrass the Ottoman government." Such indeed was the case, and these conditions brought on the Crimean war of 1853-56: between Russia and Turkey. In this war England and France came to the help of Turkey, and prevented Russia from grasping Constantinople, her coveted prize, and thus gaining access to the Dardanelles and the Mediterranean Sea, and so possessing herself of the gateway of commerce between Europe and Asia. Without an outlet to the sea, Russia cannot be a strong naval power. In his celebrated will, Peter the Great of Russia (1672-1725) admonished his countrymen thus: "Take every possible means of gaining Constantinople and the Indies, for," said he, "he who rules there will be the true sovereign of the world; excite war continually in Turkey and Persia; . . . get control of the sea by degrees; . . . advance to the Indies, which are the great depot of the world. Once there, we can do without the gold of England." The authenticity of this will has been questioned, but it outlines a policy which Russia has quite faithfully pursued.

**7. What since 1840 has saved Turkey from complete overthrow?**

The help and interference of various European powers.

**NOTE:** "It is not too much to say that England has twice saved Turkey from complete subjection since 1853. It is largely-mainly-due to our action that she now exists at all as an independent power. On both these occasions we dragged the powers of Europe along with us in maintaining the Ottoman government."-**Duke of Argyle (1895), in " The Turkish-Armemian Question," page 17.**