The Covenanters-17th Century

The Scottish Covenanters rebelled against acknowledging the King of England as the head of their Church—only Christ was their head. The kings of England attempted to force Episcopalianism and their rule over Scotland.





The Covenanters were hunted as animals, often living in caves, forests and holes of the earth. Their conventicles (meetings) were held in forests and covert places, hiding from those serving the king.

When captured, the Covenanters were not only beheaded on a scaffold, but frequently their hands and heads were put on display at village gates as a warning to others. But this only inspired others to boldly make their own stand for truth, putting Christ above the King.



Eventually, many Covenanters fled to the "new world," settling in America. They now lived in a country where religion was separate from government. They were strong abolitionists and brought Christianity to many slaves.

The foundation for freedom of religion was formed in America, paving the way for eventually the Lord's return and establishing the Truth Movement in Harvest work.



Henry VIII and the 2-Horned Beast

Henry VIII [1491-1547] King of England from 1509-1547

Henry's older brother Arthur, next in line for the next king, died at age of 15 after only 20 weeks of marriage to Catherine of Aragon.

(Possibly Arthur was not the character needed to break away from Papacy?)

1. Catherine of Aragon June 11, 1509 to May 23, 1533 (23 yrs, 11 months, 11 days) Divorced	Issue: —1510 Stillborn girl —1-1-1511 to 2-22-1511 (Henry died after 52 days) —1512 Stillborn boy —1513 Stillborn girl —12-1514 (Henry died after 1 month) —2-18-1516 to 11-17-1558 [Queen Mary I married; no issue]; —1518 Stillborn girl.
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At 17, Henry VIII married Catherine of Aragon, the first of six wives.

God's Hand closed the womb, which forced Henry to demand an annulment, and the 2-Horned Beast was born!! It was time for the English Reformation!

Henry declared himself supreme head of the church of England in 1534.

At the right time and place, the 2-Horned Beast came on the scene.

2. Anne Boleyn January 25, 1533 to May 17, 1536 (2 yrs, 11 months, 21 days) Beheaded on May 19, 1536.	Issue: —Queen Elizabeth I 9-7-1533 to 3-24-1536 [never married; no issue]
3. Jane Seymour (1 year, 4 months, 24 days) Died from complications of childbirth.	Issue: —King Edward VI 10-12-1547 to 7-6-1553 [unmarried; no issue]
4. Anne of Cleves January 6, 1540 to July 9, 1540 (6 months, 3 days) Divorced	No Issue
5. Catherine Howard 28 July 1540 to November 23, 1541 (1 yr, 6 months, 18 days) Beheaded on February 13, 1542	No Issue
6. Catherine Parr July 12, 1543 to January 28, 1547 (3 yrs, 6 months, 16 days)	Henry VIII Died [No Issue]

Disraeli Prime Minister of England -Noses Montefiore-Nathan Mayer de Rothschild

Disraeli was the next door neighbor to Montefiore for 40 years—Disraeli at 95 Park Lane and Montefiore at 99 Park Lane!

Sir Moses Montefiore was an Orthodox Jew and had a synagogue built on to his home and his personal Shohet, ritual slaughterer, to ensure he would always have kosher meat. Montefiore's brother-in-law was Nathan Mayer Rothschild, and they were business partners in banking. Montefiore married Judith Cohen and Rothschild married Hannah Cohen, two sisters. The men both bought land in Palestine to alleviate suffering of Jews, giving them a place to live, and donated large sums of money to promote education, health and industry in Palestine.

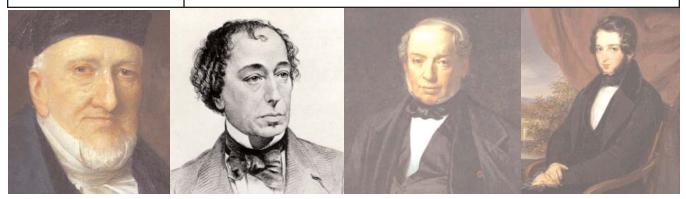
Montefiore made many trips to Palestine (1827, 1838, 1855, 1857, 1866 and 1875—at age of 91) and took Disraeli with him on some of them.

Disraeli was an intimate friend, both financially, socially, and politically of Baron Lionel de Rothschild (son of Nathan Mayer de Rothschild). Lionel provided Disraeli the funds for the immediate purchase of the Suez Canal for England.

God so arranged relationships—neighbors—brothers-in-law—business partners—who were Jewish philanthropists and Zionists.

The Berlin Congress of Nations was from June 13-July 13, 1878. Under Disraeli's influence, Jews were now allowed to buy land anywhere in the Ottoman Empire (including Palestine) and live there. Although Jews had returned earlier, the first Aliya began in 1881.

Sir Moses Montefiore	 —1855 bought 250 acres in Jaffa; —Purchased land outside Jerusalem's old city to construct new Jewish neighborhood "Miskenot Shaananim." —By 1881 some 3,300 acres had been purchased by Jews.
Baron Edmonde de Rothschild	 —1892 acquired 80,000 dunam in Golan for settlement of Jews. —12 settlements including Metulla (1896), Zikhron Ya'akov, Rishon Lezion and Rosh Pina. —Supported 30 new Jewish towns and villages.



Sir Moses Montefiore

Benjamin Disraeli

Baron Nathan Mayer Rothschild

Baron Lionel de Rothschild

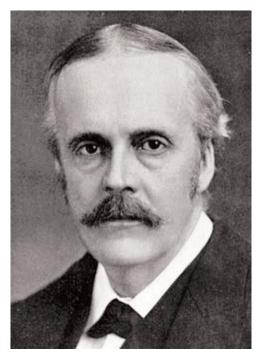
Lord Arthur James Balfour and Chaim Weizmann

Chaim Weizmann, grew up in the Russian Pale, one of the zealous "Lovers of Zion."

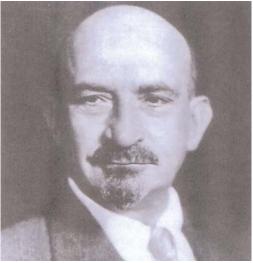
Later, Weizmann moved to England. Balfour, Foreign Secretary, out of curiosity, requested a 15 minute audience with Weizmann. Their meeting lasted over an hour and Balfour became a Christian Zionist. On his deathbed, Balfour allowed only his immediate family and his friend Chaim Weizmann to see him, friends to the end.

God's hand arranged their meeting at just the right time to accomplish Balfour Declaration Nov. 2, 1917. England became protectorate over Palestine. End of Gentile Times was 1914 and Israel was no longer under Gentile rule.

"His Majesty's government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."



Lord Arthur James Balfour



Chaim Weizmann

Foreign Office, November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild.

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

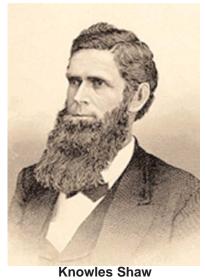
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I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

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Knowles Shaw 1834-1878 Immersed in 1852

A preacher in the Midwest with a Cambellite/Disciples of Christ background. It was not uncommon for Br. Shaw to preach 3-4 sermons a day. Additionally, between sermons he went from house to house to discuss Scriptures with people. A few months before his death, he stated that he had not been out of a protracted meeting for two weeks in succession for thirteen years.



Br. Shaw held a high standard of consecration to believers in Jesus. He emphasized that their life must change when they accepted Christ. He personally baptized his converts. He converted 11,000.

On his last journey, Br. Shaw's train derailed due to bad weather. He helped save many lives from the wreck. When they stood on the hill and looked for him, he was missing. His Christian friend ran down and found Br. Shaw's hand raised out of the water. Where he had saved others, he had drowned. Br. Shaw died in 1878, the year the sleeping saints were raised.

In R.4303 Br. Russell refers to how the Lord raised fervent evangelists with high consecration standards in the years before 1881 to fill the remaining crowns. Although Br. Russell does not mention Knowles Shaw, we can see by his life how this was true of his work.

Bringing in the Sheaves

Sowing in the morning, sowing seeds of kindness, Sowing in the noontide and the dewy eve; Waiting for the harvest, and the time of reaping, We shall come rejoicing, bringing in the sheaves.

Sowing in the sunshine, sowing in the shadows, Fearing neither clouds nor winter's chilling breeze; By and by the harvest, and the labor ended, We shall come rejoicing, bringing in the sheaves.

Going forth with weeping, sowing for the Master, Though the loss sustained our spirit often grieves; When our weeping's over, He will bid us welcome, We shall come rejoicing, bringing in the sheaves.

Refrain

Bringing in the sheaves, bringing in the sheaves, We shall come rejoicing, bringing in the sheaves, Bringing in the sheaves, bringing in the sheaves, We shall come rejoicing, bringing in the sheaves. In 1874, Knowles Shaw wrote "Bringing in the Sheaves."

