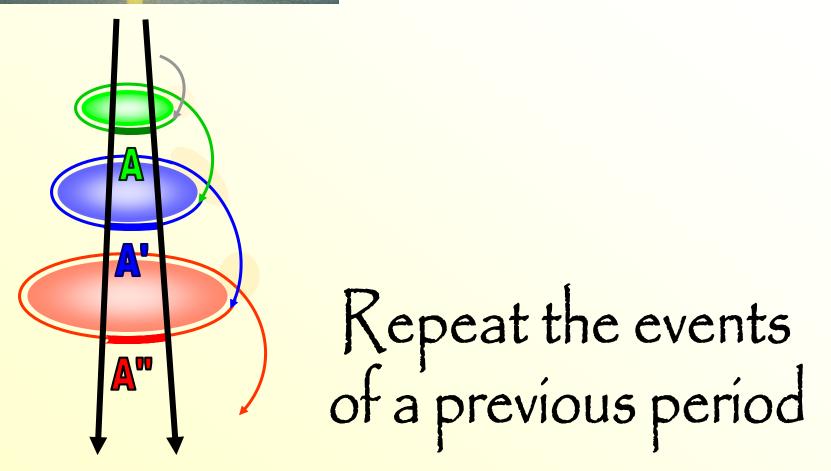


The Periods in Providential History and the Determination of Their Lengths



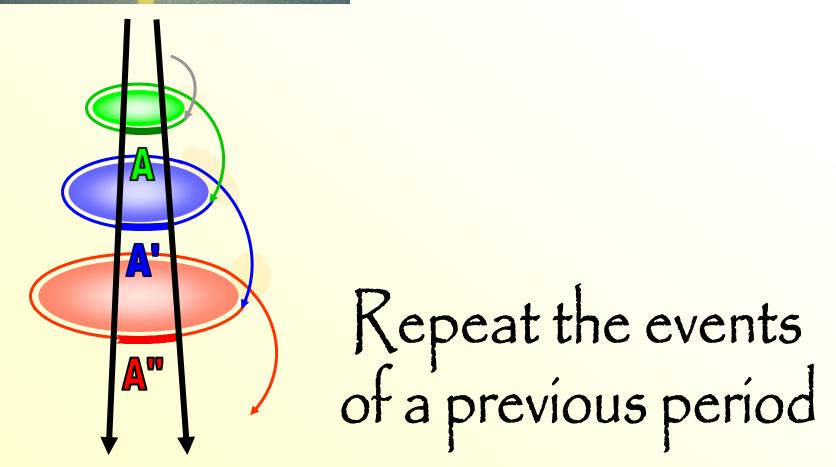
Parallel Providential Periods





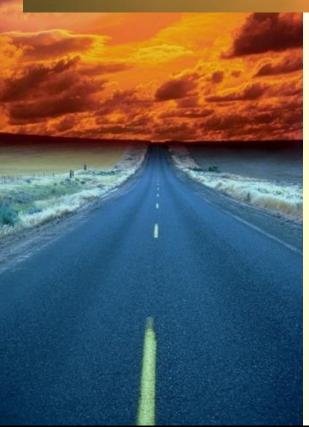
When a period of history <u>repeats the events</u> of a previous period, albeit with <u>differences</u> in scope and degree, the two periods are called parallel providential periods (p. 289).





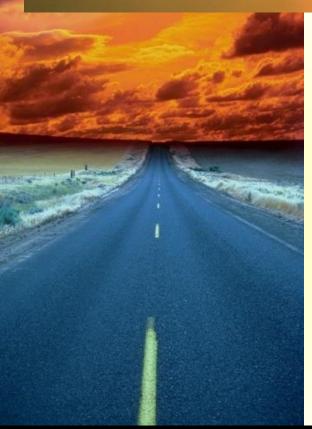
The principal cause behind these parallels lies in God's providence of restoration through indemnity.

Foundation for the Messiah



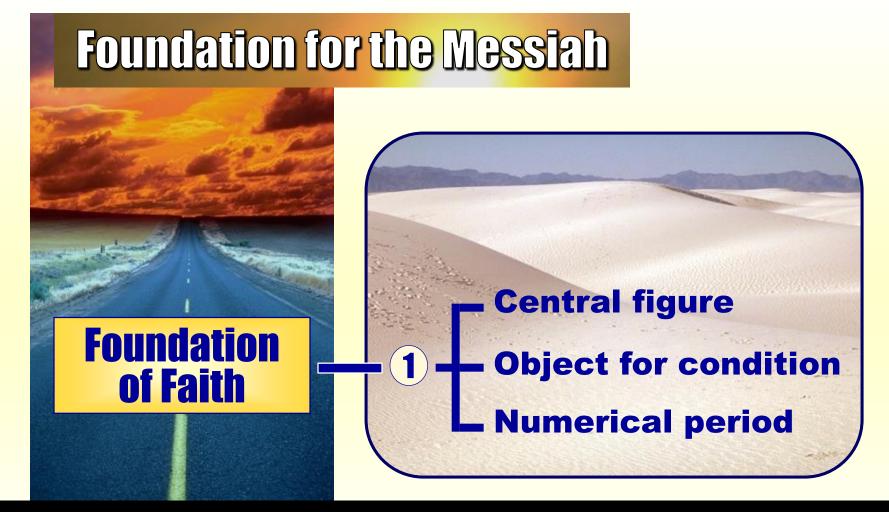
Parallel providential periods recur because of repeated dispensations to restore the <u>foundation for the Messiah</u> (p. 290).

Foundation for the Messiah

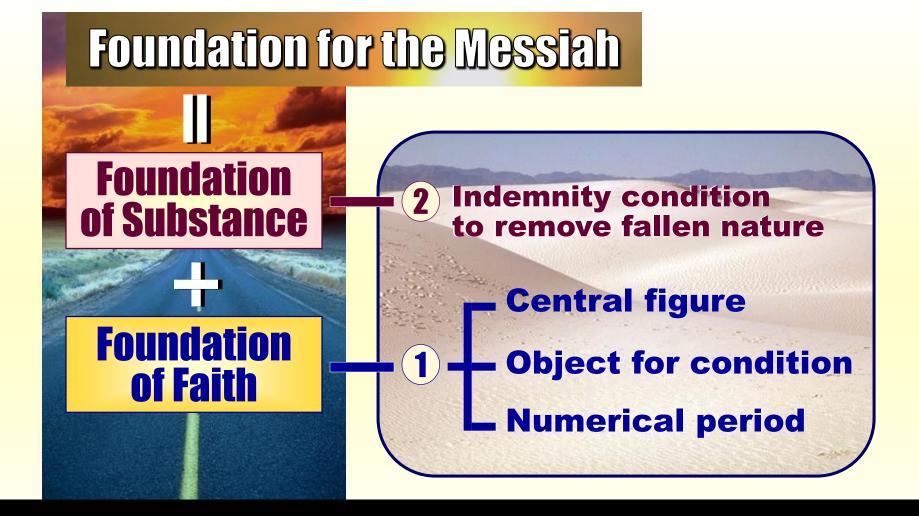




Accordingly, the factors which determine the formation of parallel providential periods are:

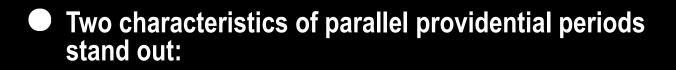


First, the three conditions necessary for the <u>foundation of faith</u> (<u>central figure</u>, <u>object for the condition</u>, and the <u>numerical period</u> of indemnity).

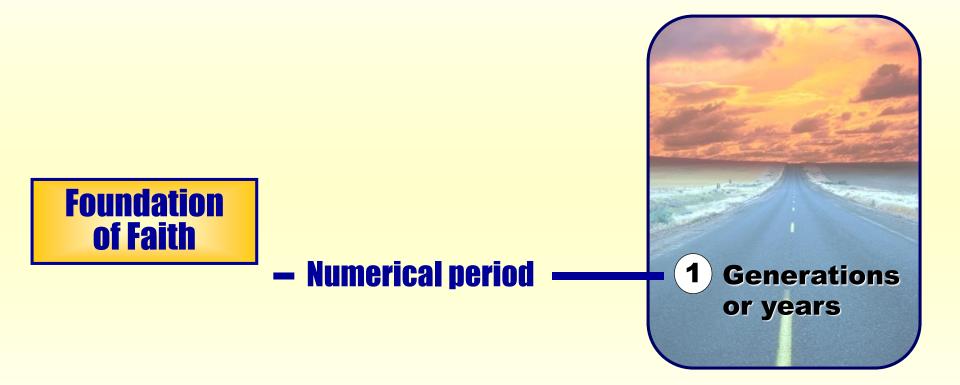


Second, the <u>indemnity condition</u> to remove the fallen nature, which is necessary to restore the <u>foundation of substance</u>.

(2) Two characteristics of parallel providential periods

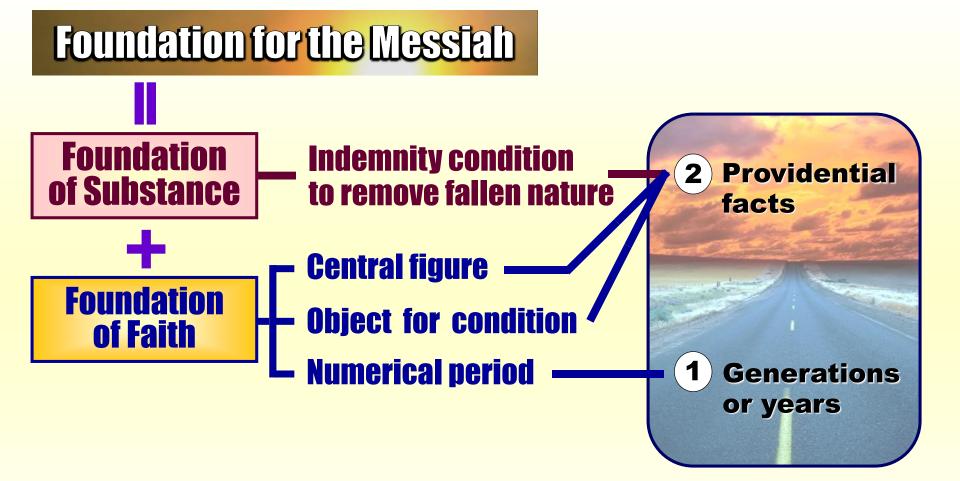


(2) Two characteristics of parallel providential periods



First, the lengths of the parallel providential periods are determined based on a fixed number of <u>generations or years</u> of the <u>indemnity period</u> necessary for restoring the <u>foundation of faith</u>.

(2) Two characteristics of parallel providential periods



Second, the parallels of history are shaped by <u>providential</u> facts: the <u>central figure</u> and the <u>object</u> for the condition offered for the foundation of faith, and the <u>indemnity condition</u> to remove the fallen nature for the <u>foundation of substance</u> (p. 291).



The Number of Generations or Years in the Periods of the Age of the Providence to Lay the Foundation for Restoration

2.1 Why and How the Providence of Restoration Is Prolonged

Why Prolonged?



•••••• Absolute predestination

According to the principle of predestination, since God <u>absolutely</u> predestines His Will, He surely will realize it one day (p. 291-2).

2.1 Why and How the Providence of Restoration Is Prolonged

Why Prolonged?



•••••• Absolute predestination



Conditional predestination

However, whether God's <u>Will is fulfilled</u> through any particular individual is conditional upon the fulfillment of <u>his portion</u> of responsibility, which is in addition to <u>God's portion</u> of responsibility.

2.1 Why and How the Providence of Restoration Is Prolonged

Why Prolonged?



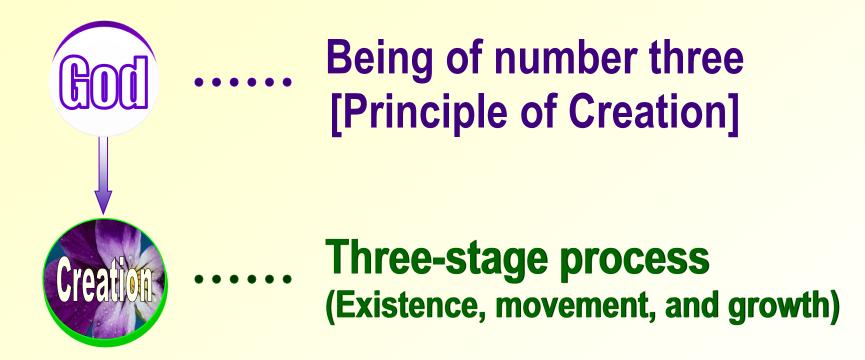
•••••• Absolute predestination



Conditional predestination

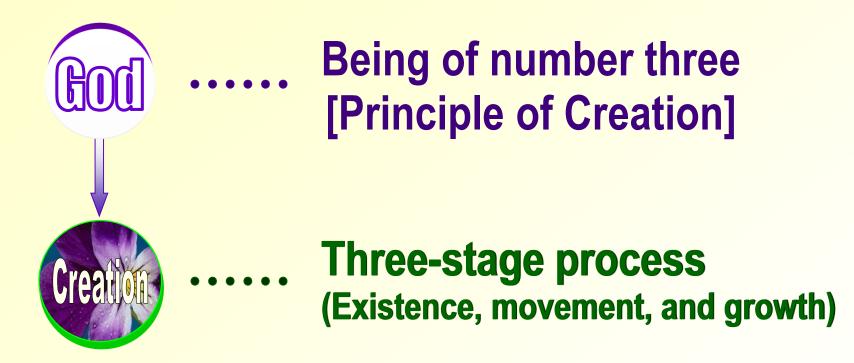
Accordingly, when the Will is not fulfilled because the responsible person fails, God will choose another person in a different era to take his place. God will continue His work until its complete fulfillment, prolonging the providence in the process.

How Prolonged?



According to the Principle of Creation, <u>God</u> is a <u>being of the number three</u>. <u>All things created</u> in His likeness manifest themselves through a <u>three-stage process</u> with respect to their mode of existence, movement and growth (p. 292).

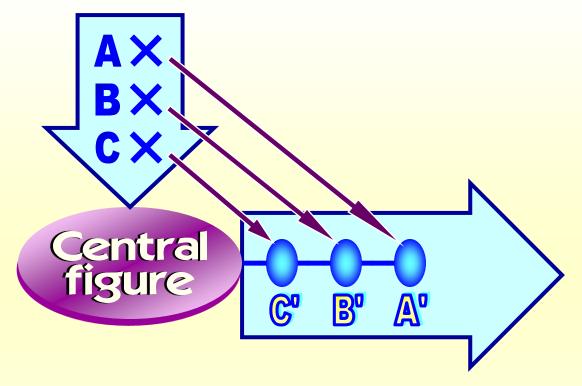
How Prolonged?

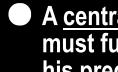


Prolongation to three stages

Therefore, whenever the providence of restoration is prolonged, it may extend to as many as <u>three stages</u>.

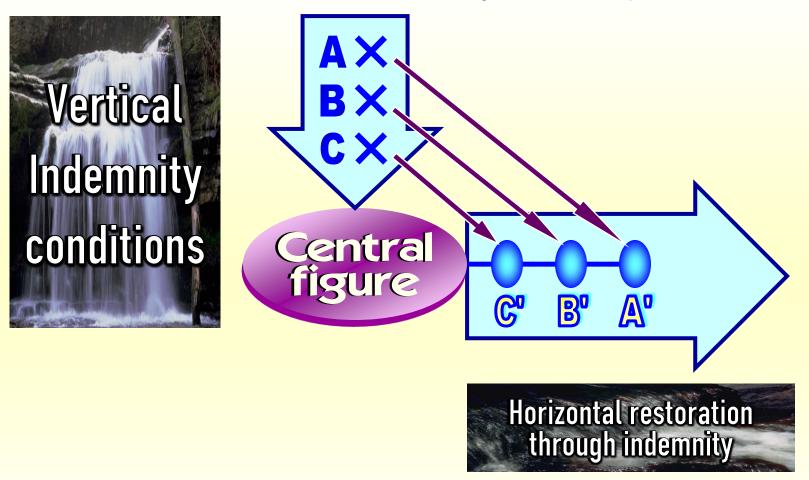
2.2 Vertical Indemnity Conditions and Horizontal Restoration through Indemnity





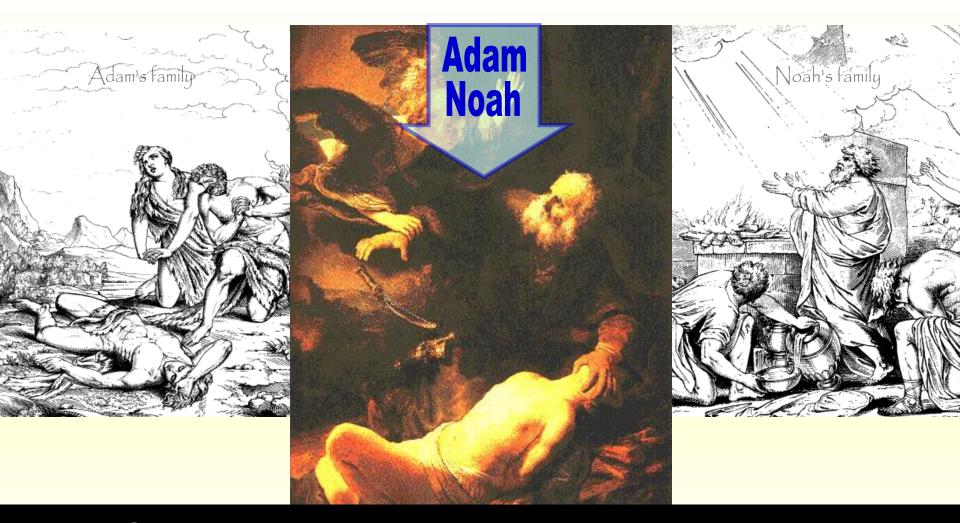
A <u>central figure</u> responsible for the providence of restoration must fulfill, in a short time, all the indemnity conditions which his predecessors tried to fulfill.

2.2 Vertical Indemnity Conditions and Horizontal Restoration through Indemnity



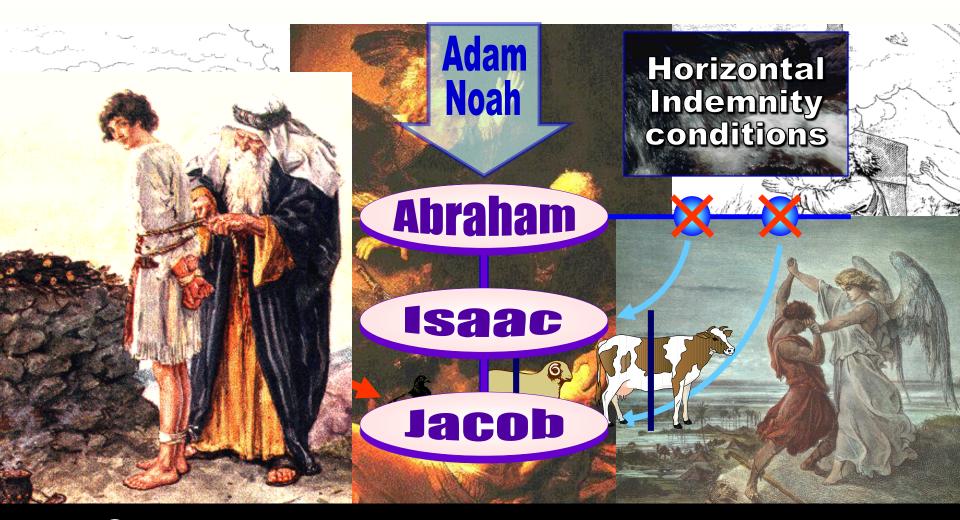
The conditions which accumulate in the course of providential history are called <u>vertical indemnity conditions</u>. The task of the central figure to fulfill all these conditions in a short time is called <u>horizontal restoration through indemnity</u> (p. 293).

2.3 Horizontal Restoration through Indemnity Carried Out Vertically



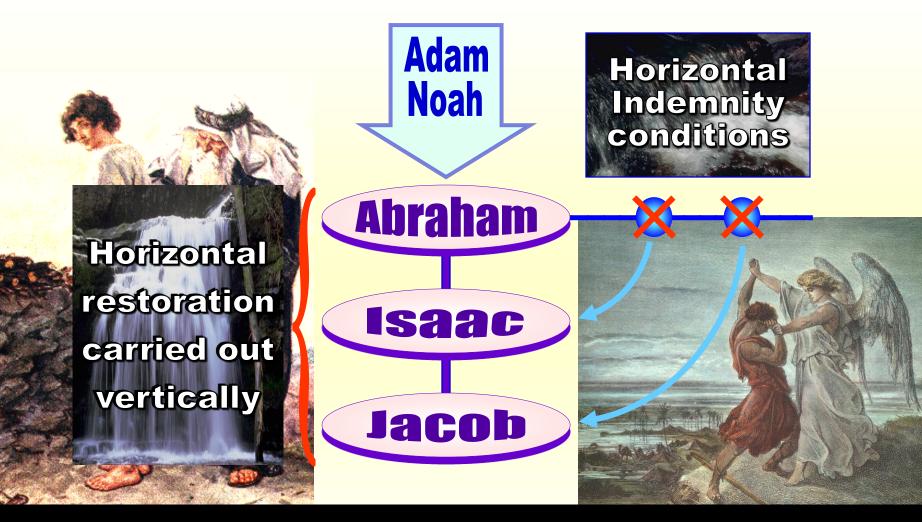
Since the work of restoration in Abraham's family was the third attempt in the providence to restore the family foundation for the Messiah, the Principle required that his family accomplish God's Will without fail (p. 294).

2.3 Horizontal Restoration through Indemnity Carried Out Vertically

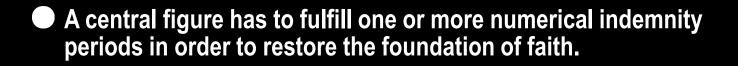


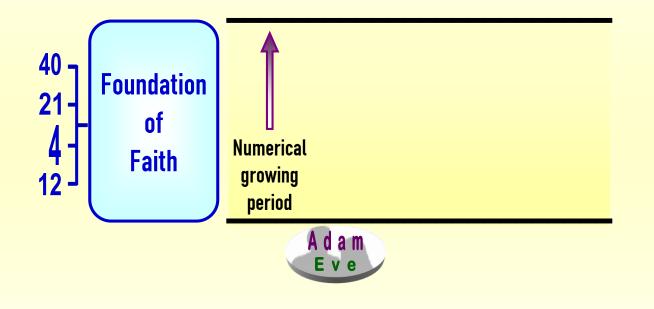
Hence, when <u>Abraham</u> failed to complete the <u>horizontal indemnity</u> <u>conditions</u>, he completed them vertically through the generations of <u>lsaac</u> and <u>Jacob</u>, and God could still credit him with having fulfilled them in his own generation.

2.3 Horizontal Restoration through Indemnity Carried Out Vertically

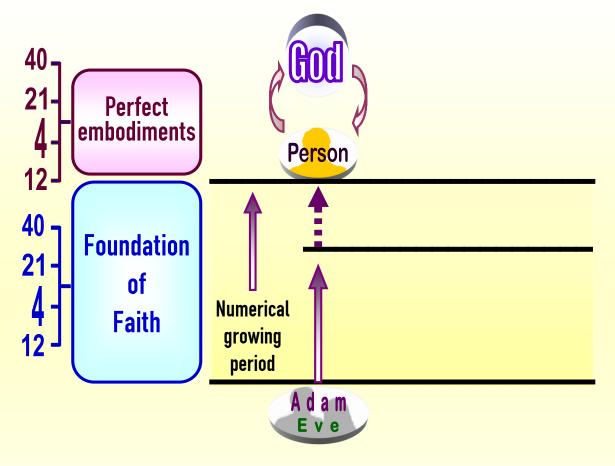


This type of restoration is called <u>horizontal restoration</u> through indemnity carried out vertically.

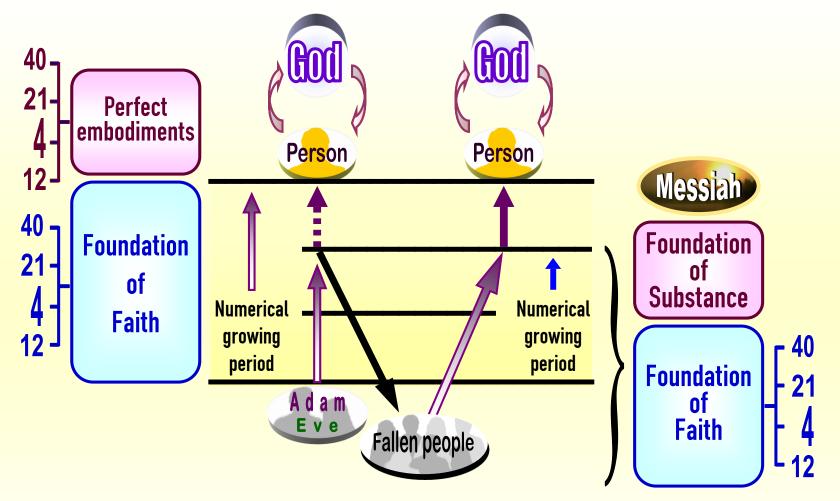




The first human ancestors were to lay the <u>foundation of faith</u> based on significant numbers, including <u>12, 4, 21, and 40</u>, which represent the <u>numerical growing period</u>.

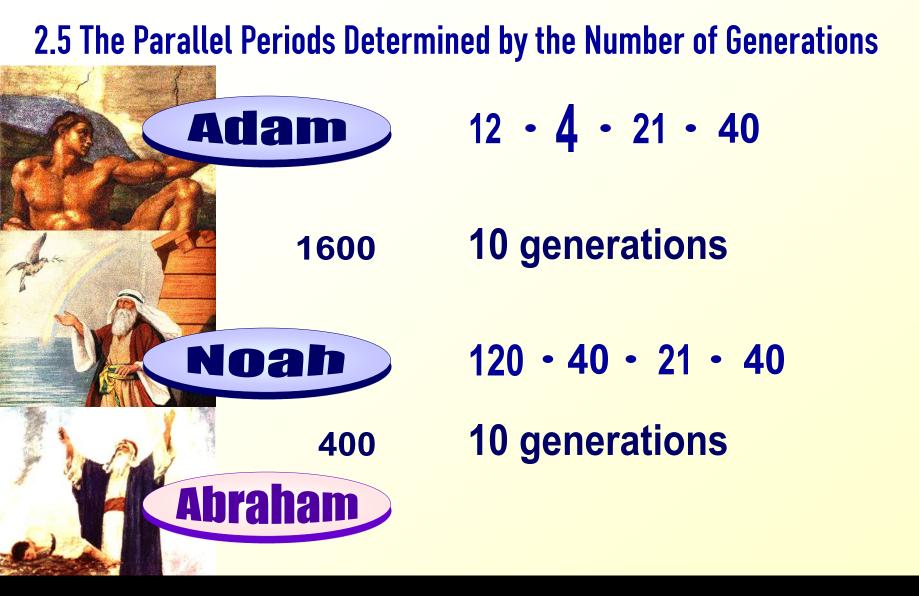


When they then accomplished the purpose of creation, they would have become the <u>perfect embodiments</u> of the quality of these numbers (p. 295, 299).



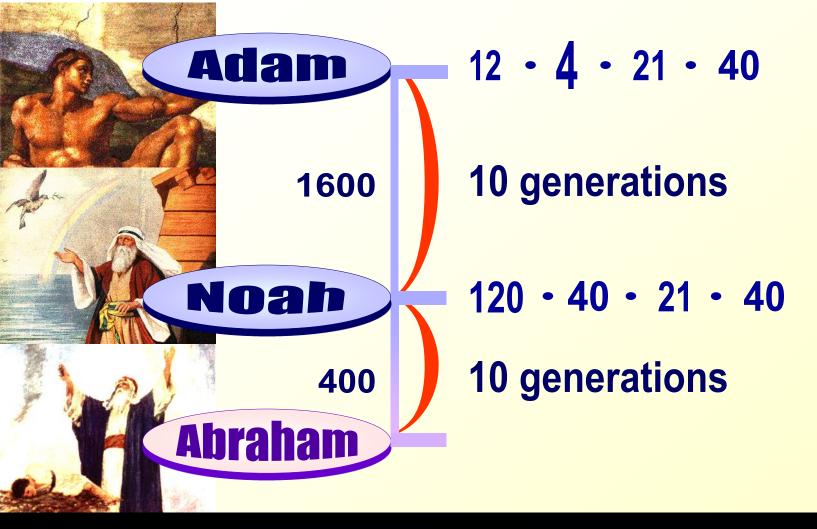
Yet due to their <u>fall</u>, all these numbers were claimed by Satan. Therefore, the central figures in providential history must fulfill <u>numerical periods of indemnity</u> to restore the numbers <u>12, 4, 21, and 40</u>. 2.5 The Parallel Periods Determined by the Number of Generations Adam 12 • 4 • 21 • 40 **10** generations 1600 $120 \cdot 40 \cdot 21 \cdot 40$ Noah

> God chose <u>Noah</u> to shoulder the providence of ten generations and <u>sixteen hundred years</u> after <u>Adam</u>.



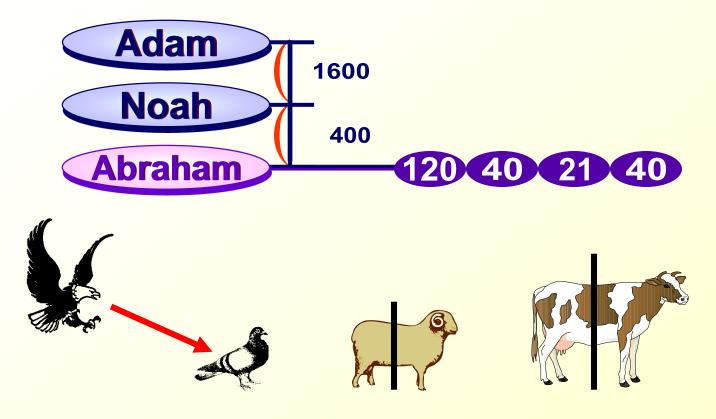
After the failure of the providence in Noah's family, God waited ten generations and <u>four hundred years</u> before calling <u>Abraham</u> to carry the burden of the providence (p. 299-300).

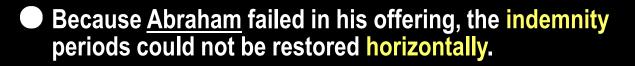
2.5 The Parallel Periods Determined by the Number of Generations



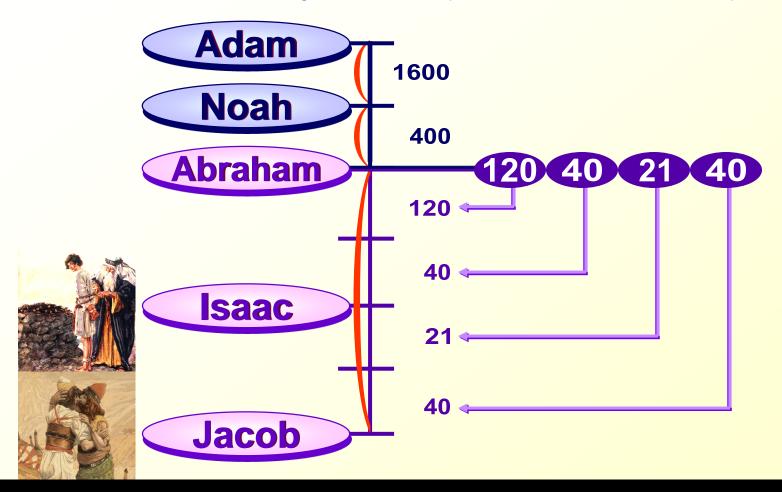
Set according to the <u>number of generations</u>, the period from Noah to Abraham was parallel to the period from Adam to Noah, and was to restore that earlier period through indemnity.

2.6 Providential Periods of Horizontal Restoration through Indemnity Carried Out Vertically

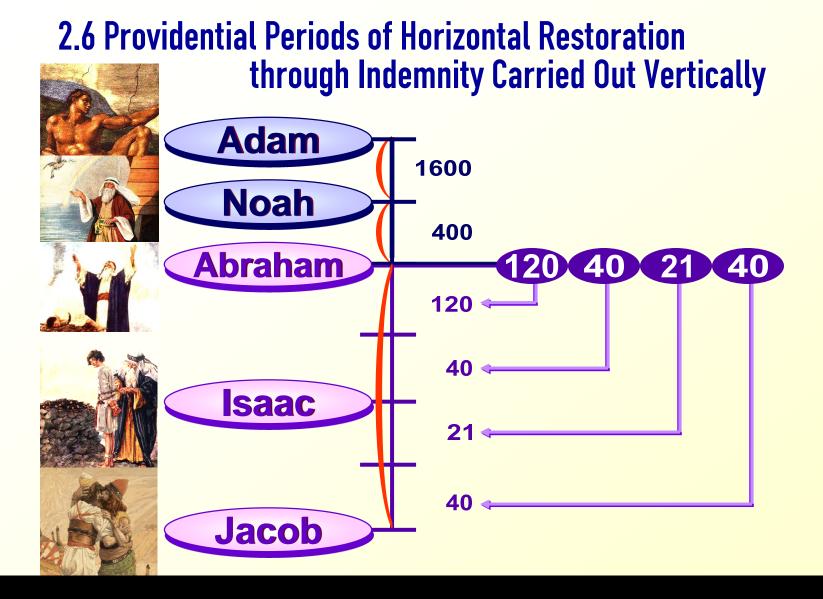




2.6 Providential Periods of Horizontal Restoration through Indemnity Carried Out Vertically



They then had to be restored vertically: by prolonging the fulfillment of His Will through <u>Isaac</u> and <u>Jacob</u>, God worked to fulfill in succession indemnity periods to restore the numbers <u>12, 4, 21, and 40</u> (p. 301).

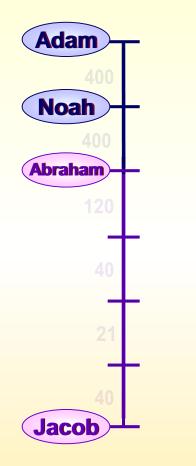


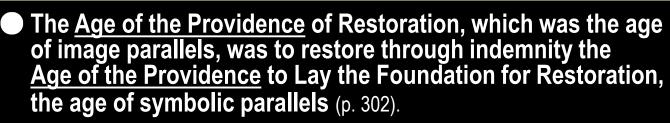
The age from <u>Adam</u> to <u>Jacob</u> is called the Age of the Providence to Lay the Foundation for Restoration.

Section 3

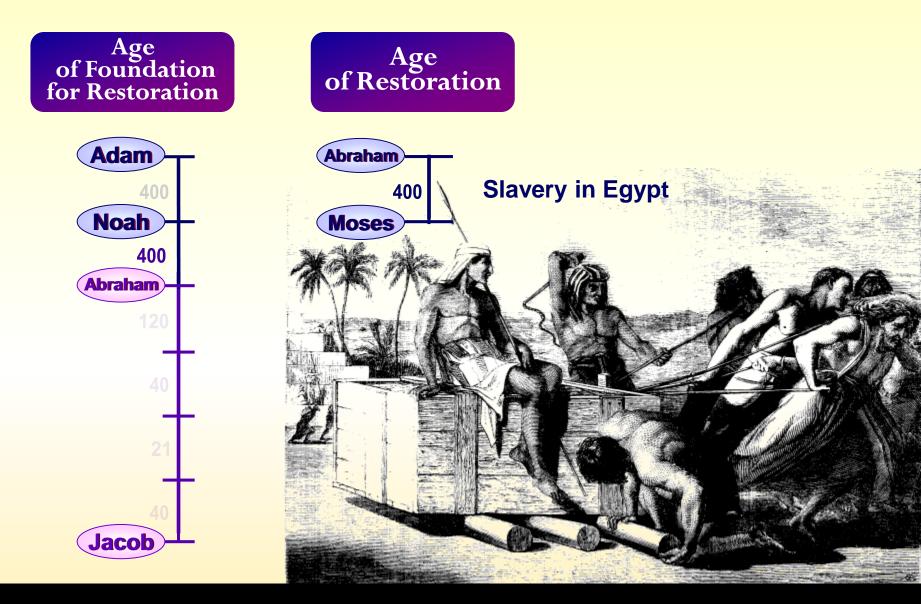
The Periods in the Age of the Providence of Restoration and Their Lengths



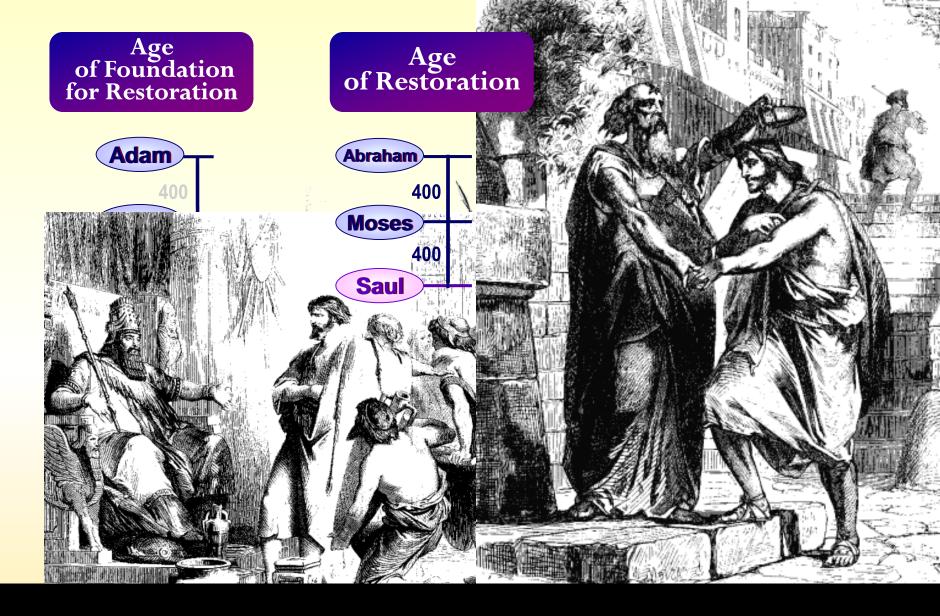




Age of Restoration



The <u>400-year period</u> of <u>slavery in Egypt</u> was the time in which God had the Israelites separate Satan once more in order to recover the foundation of 400 years defiled by Satan due to Abraham's mistake.



The <u>400-year period</u> of the judges was from the time the Israelites entered Canaan until the enthronement of King Saul (p. 303).



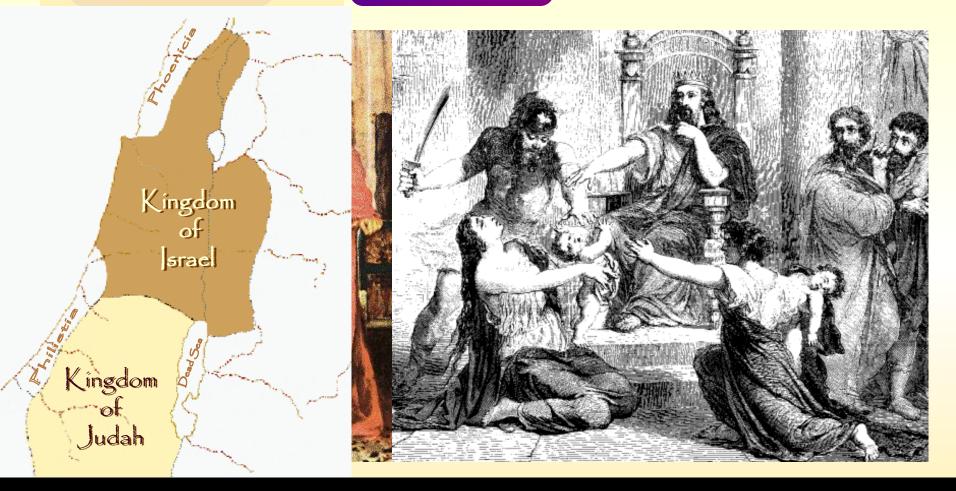
Age of Restoration



The <u>120-year period</u> of the <u>united kingdom</u> was formed as King Saul became faithless, and God's Will to build the Temple was prolonged through the two 40-year reigns of King David and King Solomon (p. 305).



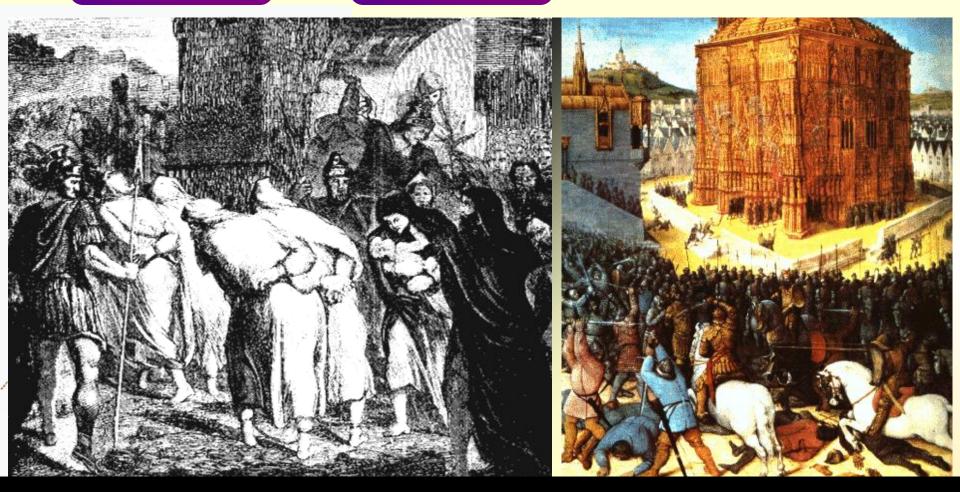




• The <u>400-year period</u> of the <u>divided kingdoms</u> of north and south was the time when the united kingdom was divided into Israel in the north and Judah in the south due to their faithlessness.



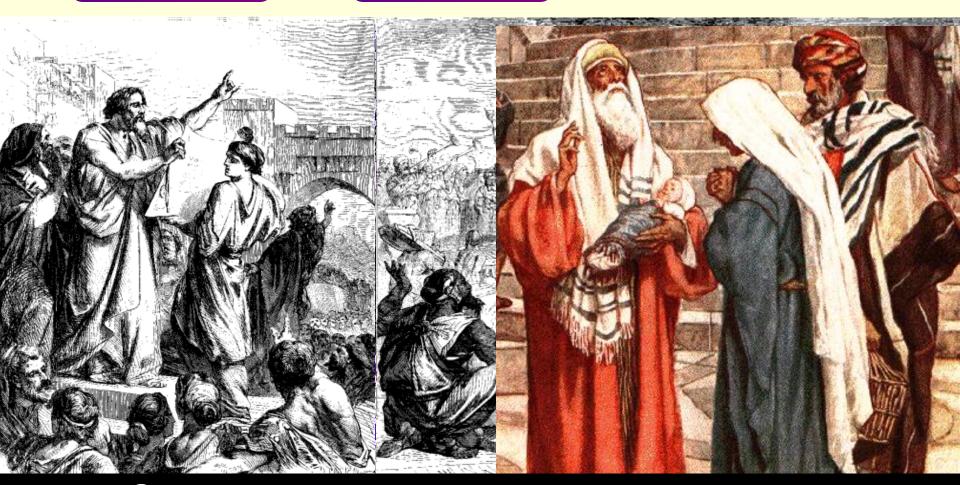




• The <u>210-year period</u> of <u>Israel's exile and return</u> was the time when the Jewish people were taken as captives in Babylon for 70 years and then gradually returned to their homeland for 140 years (p. 306).



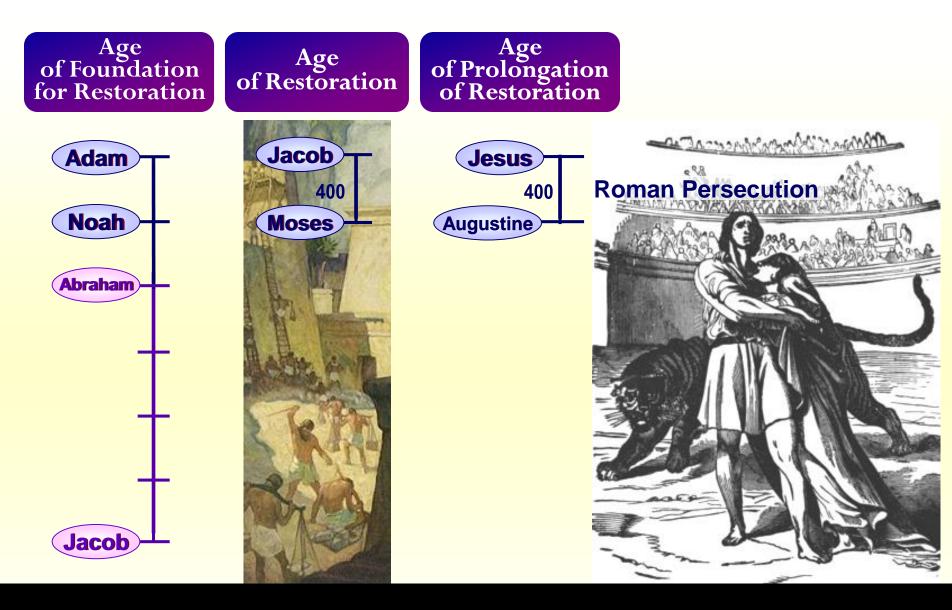




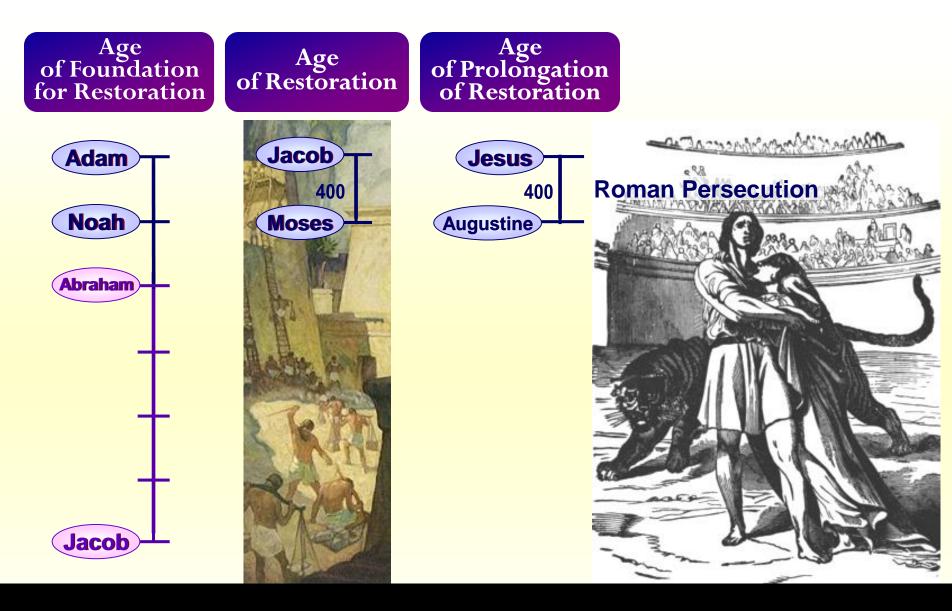
The <u>400-year period</u> of <u>preparation for the advent</u> of the Messiah was from the time the Jewish people returned from exile to their homeland of Israel and, based on <u>Malachi's</u> prophecy, began as a nation to prepare for the Messiah until the birth of <u>Jesus</u>.



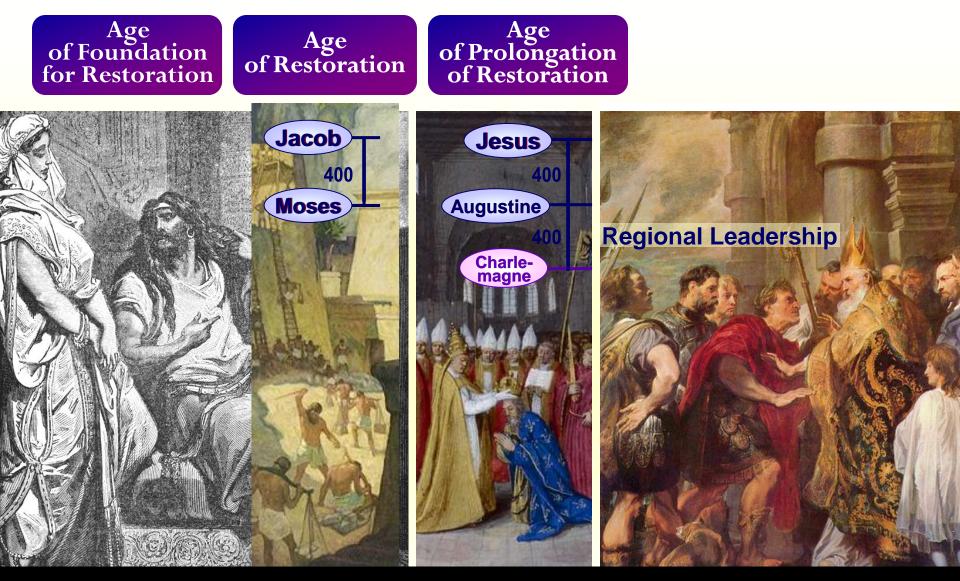
The Periods in the Age of the Prolongation of the Providence of Restoration and Their Lengths



The <u>400-year period</u> of <u>persecution</u> in the Roman Empire, until Christianity was established as the state religion in 392 A.D., was the substantial parallel to the Israelites' <u>400-year</u> period of slavery in Egypt.



Its purpose was to restore that earlier period through parallel indemnity conditions.



The <u>400-year period</u> of <u>regional church leadership</u>, until the enthronement of <u>Charlemagne</u> in 800 A.D., was to restore the <u>400-year</u> period of the judges through parallel indemnity conditions (p. 308).

Age of Foundation for Restoration







The <u>120-year period</u> of the <u>Christian empire</u>, until <u>Henry</u> I was elected king of the German lands in 919 A.D., was to restore the <u>120-year</u> period of the <u>united</u> kingdom through parallel indemnity conditions.

Age of Restoration

Age of Foundation

for Restoration





The <u>400-year period</u> of the <u>divided kingdoms</u> of east and west began with the division of the Christian empire in 919 and ended in 1309, when the papacy moved to Avignon, in what is now southern France.

Age of Foundation for Restoration

Age of Restoration





Its purpose was to restore the <u>400-year</u> period of the divided kingdoms of north and south through parallel indemnity conditions (p. 309).

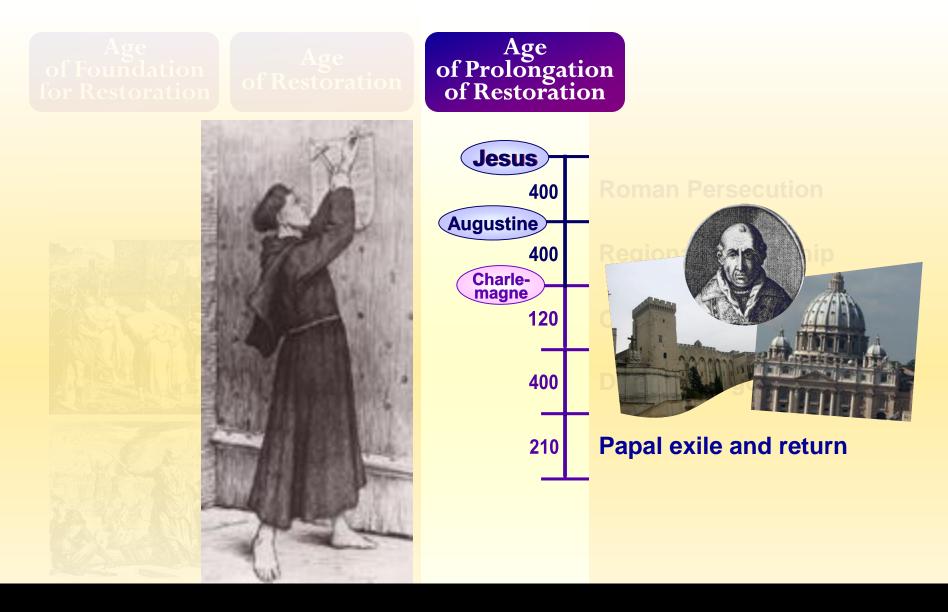
Age of Foundation for Restoration

Age of Restoration

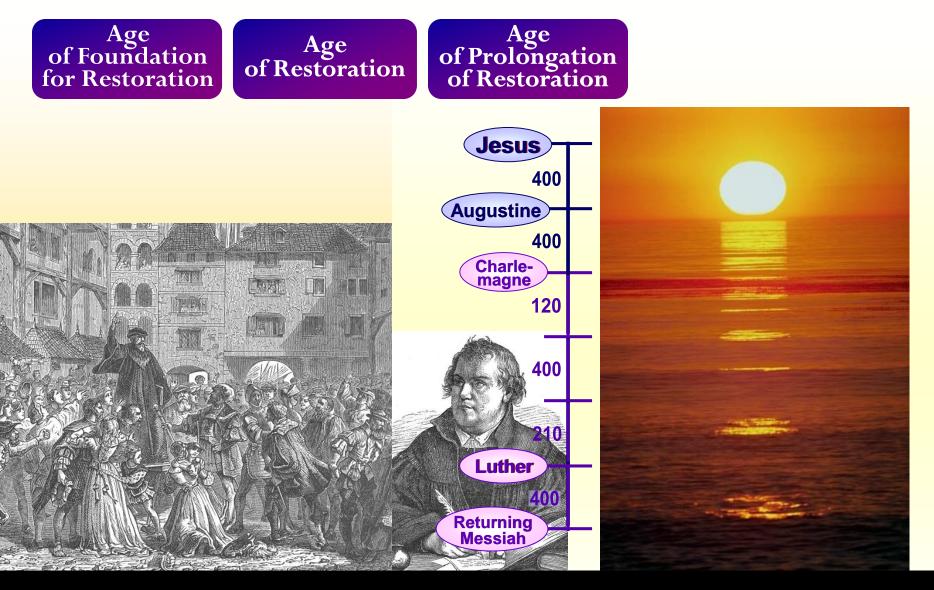




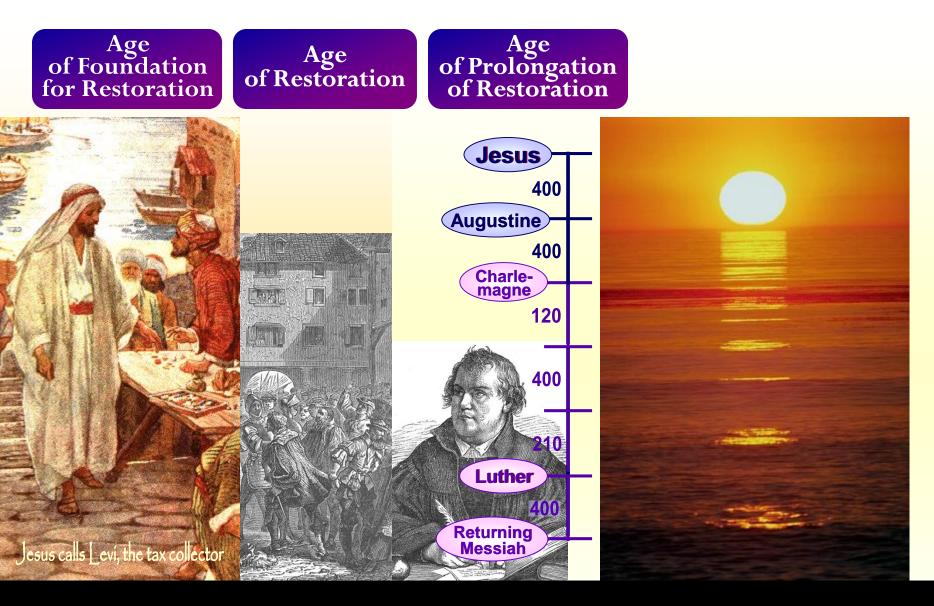
The <u>210-year period</u> of <u>Papal exile and return</u> began in 1309 A.D., when Pope Clement V was forced to move the papacy from Rome to Avignon, and ended with the Protestant Reformation in 1517.



Its purpose was to restore the <u>210-year</u> period of Israel's exile and return through parallel indemnity conditions.



The <u>400-year period</u> of <u>preparation</u> for the second advent of the Messiah began in <u>1517</u> with Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation and has lasted until the eve of the <u>Second Advent of Christ</u> on the earth.



Its purpose has been to restore the <u>400-year</u> period of preparation for the advent of the Messiah through parallel indemnity conditions (p. 310). For more information visit

http://www.unificationstudy.com

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