

The Mark of the Beast and the Antichrist

Lesson 18

A. Daniel 7 Beasts (1310)

1. Lion	Babylon	Dan. 7:17
2. Bear	Medo-Persia	Dan. 7:17
3. Leopard	Greece	Dan. 7:17
4. Non-descript beast	fourth kingdom, Rome	Dan. 7:23
5. 10 horns on fourth beast	ten kings	Dan. 7:24

B. Little horn power: Daniel 7:20, 24 (1310)

1. Arises after 10 horns: **Dan. 7:24** (1310)
2. Arises among 10 horns: **Dan. 7:8** (1309)
3. Eliminates three horns: **Dan. 7: 8, 20, 24** (1309)
4. Has a mouth speaking pompous or blasphemous words: **Dan. 7:8, 25** (1309).
5. Rises to power out of the 4th beast (Rome): **Dan. 7: 23**
6. Differ from the rest: **Dan. 7:8, 20, 24** (1309-10)
7. He shall persecute the saints of the most high: **Dan. 7:25** (1311)
8. Think to change law: **Dan. 7:25** (1311)
9. Think to change times: **Dan. 7:25** (1311)
10. The saints are given over to his hand for a time, times, and half a time (3 ½ years): **Dan. 7:25**

C. Beast of Revelation 13 (1813-15)

1. Comes up out of the sea: **vs. 1**
2. Has seven heads and ten crowns: **vs. 1**
3. Given a fatal wound: **vs. 3, 10**
4. Fatal wound healed: **vs. 3**
5. Whole world worships beast: **vs. 4, 7**
6. The number of his name is 666: **vs. 17, 18**

D. Similarities of Rev. 13 and Dan. 7

Daniel 7		Revelation 13	
1.	7:7, 8, 20, 25	Blasphemous Power	13:1, 5, 6
2.	7:25	Persecute God's saints	13:7
3.	7:25	Reign supreme for 42 months	13:5

REVIEW

1. Daniel 7 Beasts

a. Lion = _____

b. Bear = _____

c. Leopard = _____

d. Non-descript beast = _____

e. The 10 horns on fourth beast = ten _____

2. The “little horn” of **Daniel 7** and the beast of **Revelation 13** represent the same power.

T F

3. Some people have the mark of the beast today.

T F

4. The image represents Sunday sacredness.

T F

5. The main issue in the final struggle of this great controversy is _____ to God or man.

THE MARK OF THE BEAST REVELATION 13

Identification characteristics of the Beast

A. Comes out of the sea: Vs. 1 (1813)

The 4 beasts in **Dan. 7** (1309) come out of the sea, too. **Rev. 17:1, 15** (1818) tell us the sea or water are peoples, multitudes, nations, and languages. As the ancient city of Babylon was situated upon the literal waters of the Euphrates (see **Jer. 50:12, 23, 38** (1191) and dwelt figuratively “upon many waters,” or peoples [**Jer. 51:12, 13** (1194); **Isa. 8:7, 8** (1033); **14:6** (1040)], so modern Babylon is represented as sitting upon, or oppressing the peoples of the earth.

B. Has 7 heads and 10 horns: Vs. 1 (1813)

The 7 heads are identified in **Rev. 17:9** (1818) as 7 hills and 7 kings. The dragon power of **Rev. 12:3** (1812) also has 7 heads and 10 horns.

C. Leopard, Bear, Lion: Vs. 2 (1814)

Composite view of the beast of **Dan. 7** (1309). The composite in **Rev. 13:2** (1813) is listed exactly backwards from how the beast of **Dan. 7**(1309) is listed. This would be only natural since John is living in the time of Rome’s rule, looking back in time at the other beast of **Dan. 7** (1309)

D. The dragon gave the beast its seat, power and authority: Vs. 3(1814)

The dragon equals Satan **Rev. 12:9** (1813) in a very literal sense. But Satan works through human agencies and powers. In **Rev. 12:4,5** (1813) the dragon stands in front of the Woman to devour her man child as soon as it is born. The man child with the rod of iron equals Jesus **Psm. 2:9** (860); **Isa. 11:4** (1037); **Rev. 19:15, 16** (1822). The literal fulfillment came when Rome, at Herod’s command, tried to slay Jesus as recorded in **Matt. 2:13-16** (1399). In this case the dragon equals Rome. If we can find a time when Rome gave her seat, power and authority away to another power we will find a fulfillment of this prophecy. Note the following:

When Constantine was the emperor of Rome, he decided he didn’t want to have his capital city in Rome anymore, so he went down to Byzantium to build his capital city there and call it after himself – Constantinople. But when he left Rome, he did not want to leave a political vacuum so he turned it over to someone else. He left it in the hands of another. Not another political leader who might be a future threat to him, but instead he turned over the capital city. He turned over a treasury and an army, he gave up his seat and his power and authority to the Bishop of Rome – the head of the Catholic Church.

In memory of that great event is a painting at the Vatican City that is 75 feet long. In this painting Pope Salvester I is receiving a statue of a warrior from the great general Constantine. This was the time when Constantine gave Rome to the Papal Power, in 331 A.D. The following are some quotations that prove from history that Pagan Rome gave its power to the authority of the Papacy. Notice also that in the first quotation the word SEAT is used: the very word that the Bible uses in **Rev. 13:2** (1814).

1. “To the succession of the Caesars came the succession of the pontiffs in Rome. When Constantine left Rome, he gave his seat to the pontiff” (Labanca, a professor of history in the University of Rome).
2. “The popes fill the place from the vacant Emperors at Rome, inheriting their power, prestige, and titles from paganism... Constantine left all to the bishop of Rome... the papacy is but the ghost of the deceased Roman Empire, sitting crowned on its grave” (*Stanley’s History*, p. 40).
3. “Long ages ago, when Rome through neglect of the Western emperors was left to the mercy of the barbarous hordes, the Romans turned to one figure for aid and protection, and asked him to rule them; ...and thus commenced the temporal sovereignty of the popes. And meekly stepping to the throne of Caesar, the vicar of

Christ took up the scepter to which the emperors and kings of Europe were to bow in reverence through so many ages" (*The American Catholic Quarterly Review*, April 1911).

4. "The removal of the capital of the Empire from Rome to Constantinople in 330, left the Western Church, practically from imperial power, to develop its own form of organization. The Bishop of Rome, in the seat of the Caesars, was now the greatest man in the West, and was soon (when the barbarians overran the empire) forced to become the political as well the spiritual head" (Flick, *The Rise of the Medieval Church*, A.C. Putnam's 1909 ed., p. 168).
5. "The Pope, who calls himself 'King' and 'Pontifex Maximus,' is Caesar's successor" (Adolph Harnack, *What Is Christianity?*, Putnam's 1903 ed., p. 270).

E. He opened his mouth to blaspheme God, His name and dwelling place: Vs. 15, 16 (1814); also see Dan. 7:7, 8, 20, 25 (1309).

The Biblical definition of blasphemy is two fold: If a man claims to be equal with God, it is blasphemy [**John 10:30, 33** (1568)]. Now Jesus was equal to God but the Jews did not believe that Jesus was the Son of God and so they said He is a blasphemer for saying He is equal to God. From this we see that one Bible definition of blasphemy is to claim to be equal to God. Does the Papacy claim they are equal to God? Note the following quotes:

1. "All the names which in the scriptures are applied to Christ, by virtue of which it is established that He is over the church, all of the same names are applied to the Pope" (Belarmine, *On the Authority of the Councils*, Volume 11, p. 266).
2. "The Pope is of so great dignity and so exalted that he is not a mere man, but as it were God and the Vicar of God... He is likewise the divine monarch and supreme emperor and king of kings... so that if it were possible that the angels might err in the faith, they could be judged and excommunicated by the Pope." (*Ferraris Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Dictionary*, an article on the Pope.)
3. "For Thou art the Shepherd, Thou art the Physician, Thou art the Husbandman, finally Thou art another God on earth" (taken from an oration of Christopher Marcellus in the 5th Lutheran council, 4th session, in *J.D. Mansi, Sacrorum conciliorum collection*. Vol. 32, Clo. 761, translated).
4. "We hold upon this earth the place of God Almighty." (Pope Leo XIII, from the National Catholic Counsel)
5. "The Pope is the supreme judge of the law of the land... He is the viceregent of Christ, who is not only a Priest forever, but also King of Kings and Lord of Lords" (*La Civiltà Cattolica*, March 18, 1871, quoted in Leonard Woosley Bacon, *An inside view of the Vatican Council*, American Tract Society ed., p. 229).
6. "The Pope is not only the representative of Jesus Christ, but he is Jesus Christ Himself, hidden under a veil of flesh" (*Catholic National*, July 1895).

The second Biblical definition of blasphemy is found in **Luke 5:21** (1499). There the Jews stated that, if a man claims to forgive sin, it is blasphemy against God. Does the Papacy claim to be able to forgive sins? In the Catholic publication, *The Dignity and Duties of the Priest*, by St. Alphonsus De Liguari (1927) p. 27 says, "The Priest has the power of the keys, or the power of delivering sinners from hell, of making them worthy of paradise, and of changing them from the slaves of Satan into the children of God. And God Himself is obliged to abide by the Judgment of his priest, and wither not to pardon, according as they refuse or give absolution, provided the penitent is capable of it." Page 28 says, "Were the Redeemer to descend into a church, and sit in a confessional to administer the sacrament of penance, and a priest to sit in another confessional, Jesus would say over each penitent, 'Ego to absolve'" (I forgive your sins) "and the penitents of each would be equally absolved.

Rev. 13:6 (1814) also states the beast would blaspheme God's tabernacle. In the sacrifice of the mass, when the priest says the words over the wafer and the wine, they say it is not then a symbol, but that he creates it into the very body and blood of Jesus, therefore claiming the power to create the Creator. Note the following:

1. "Thus the priest may in a certain manner be called the Creator of his Creator... 'the power of the priest,' says St. Bernardine of Sienna, 'is the power of the divine person; for the transubstantiation of the bread requires as much power as the creation of the world'" (*Dignity and Duties of the Priest*, pp. 32,33 by Alphonsus de Liguori).

Could blasphemy be much greater than this?

2. "I never invite an angel down from heaven to hear mass here. This is not the place for angels. The only one in heaven I ever ask to come down here is Jesus Christ, and Him I command to come down. He has to come when I bid Him. I took bread in my fingers this morning and said, 'This is the body and blood of Jesus Christ,' and He had to come down. This is one of the things He must do. He must come down every time I say mass at my bidding. ...I do it in obedience, reverence, homage, and adoration; but I do it, and when I do it, Christ must obey" (*Western Watchman*, June 10, 1915. Report of a sermon by the editor, Father D.S. Phlan).

The Papacy took away the priesthood of his assistants in the heavenly sanctuary and instituted in its place a false mediatorial system divinely designated "the abomination of desolation". Thus they polluted God's sanctuary and cast it to the ground and assumed prerogatives that belong to Christ alone. In the church-court of God's sanctuary was set up a false christ, a false sacrifice, confessional, priesthood, mediatorial system, Sabbath-substitute, and a completely false and counterfeit gospel.

F. Persecute God's saints: Vs. 7 (1814); also see Dan. 7:25 (1311)

We don't need to dwell long on this. I think we all are aware of the history of the church of Rome. Anyone that dared to disagree with her was put to death as a heretic. The "heretics" in Spain were slaughtered, the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the inquisition – ad infinitum. Millions were put to death and blood flowed like rivers in the streets when the Catholic Church was killing those who would not agree with her.

1. The number of the victims of the Inquisition in Spain is given in *The History of The Inquisition in Spain*, by Llorente, former secretary of the inquisition, 1827 ed., p. 583. This authority acknowledges that more than 300,000 suffered persecution in Spain alone, of whom 31,912 died in the flames. Millions more were slain for their faith throughout Europe.
2. See also E. E. H. Lecky, *History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe*, 1910 ed., Vol. 2, p. 32.
3. See also quotation on page 362 from *The Catholic Encyclopedia*.

G. The beast would reign supreme for 42 months: Vs. 5 (1814)

It says that power was given to this beast to rule for 42 months. In other words, the Papacy would rule the world supreme for a certain period of time. In Bible prophecy a day is equal to a year. Remember, this is only in Bible prophecy that a day is equal to a year. We are shown this principle in **Numbers 14:34** (244) and **Ezekiel 4:6** (1213)

The Jewish month had 30 days in it. So, when we multiply 30 X 42 we get 1260 days (or years) in Bible prophecy. Revelation and Daniel both mention this period of time. Revelation mentions that the true church would be in the wilderness for this period of time (see **Rev. 12:6**). Note the 6 references below.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Dan. 7:25 (1311) | Time, times, and half a time |
| 2. | Rev. 11:2 (1811) | 42 months |
| 3. | Rev. 11:3 (1811) | 1260 days (time = one year) |
| 4. | Rev. 12:6 (1813) | 1260 days |
| 5. | Rev. 12:14 (1814) | Time, two times, half a time |
| 6. | Rev. 13:5 (1814) | 42 months |

It is generally considered that this prophecy covers the period of time from 538 A.D. to 1798 A.D. Notice how the beginning and ending of this "42 month" prophecy came about in the next two identifying characteristics of the beast power.

H. The little horn power will uproot 3 horns on its rise to power: Daniel 7:8 (1309)

The ten horns of **Daniel 7:24** (1310) represent ten kings that established themselves in the territory of western Rome. Three of these were plucked up by a blasphemous "little horn" **vs. 8** (1309). The three that were plucked up are generally considered to be:

Heruli:	A.D. 493
Vandals:	A.D. 534
Ostrogoths:	A.D. 538

It was in 538 A.D. that the Papal troops subjected the last of the Ostrogoths in the Italian Peninsula and the Vatican reigned supreme. Add 1260 years onto this date and it brings you to 1798.

I. The beast would be given a fatal wound and be taken captive: Vs. 3,10 (1814)

Was the Papal power ever taken captive and given a fatal wound? The papacy was led into captivity after its 1260 years of supreme rule in 1798. Napoleon sent his leading general, Berthier, to Rome to take the Pope to France as a prisoner where he died. This was the deadly wound for the Papacy.

1. "When in 1797 Pope Plus VI fell grievously ill, Napoleon gave orders that in the event of his death no successor should be elected to his office, and the Papacy should be discontinued. But the Pope recovered. The peace was soon broken: Berthier entered Rome on the 10th of Feb., 1798, and pro-claimed a republic. The aged Pontiff refused to violate his oath by recognizing it, and was hurried from prison to prison in France. Broken with fatigue and sorrows, he died on the seventeenth of August, 1799, in the French fortree of Valence, aged 82 years. No wonder half of Europe thought Napoleon's veto would be obeyed, and that with the Pope, the Papacy **was** dead." Joseph Bickaby, *The modern Papacy*, p. 1.
2. "The Papacy was extinct; not a vestige of its existence remained, and among all the Roman Catholic powers not a finger was stirred in its defense. The eternal city had no longer prince or pontiff; its bishop was a dying captive in foreign lands; and the decree was already announced that no successor would be allowed in his place." George Trevor, cannon of York, quoted in *Rome and Its Papal Rulers*, p. 440.

J. FATAL WOUND HEALED: Vs. 3 (1814)

The most important single date in the healing of the deadly wound and the restoration of the Papacy is Feb. 11, 1929. Cardinal Gasparri, who was the Papal secretary of State and Primeir Mussolini, in the palace of Saint John Lateran, signed the Lateran Pact which restored to the Pope the temporal sovereignty which had been taken away by Napoleon in 1798, and again by Italy in 1870. Once more he became king of a state as well as supreme pontiff of the church. Note the following quotes and the wording that was used in the newspapers that reported the event.

1. "In affixing the autographs to the memorable document, healing the wound which has festered since 1870, extreme cordiality was displayed on both sides." *The Los Angeles Times*, Feb. 12, 1929.
2. Also see *The Catholic Advocate* (Australia), April 18, 1929, p. 16.
3. Also see the front page of the *San Francisco Chronicle* of Feb. 12, 1929.

K. Whole world worships the beast: Vs. 4, 7 (1814)

Is the papal power a world power? Is the whole world wondering after her? The Vatican is an area no larger than a 9 hole golf course, 108.7 acres. It receives diplomatic representatives from more than 42 countries of the World. The Pope today is a powerful leader in international affairs as well as the head of the church. The Vatican coins its own money and its own stamps. The Pope has his own soldiers. They are few in number but they stand guarding the church door.

L. THE NUMBER OF HIS NAME WOULD BE 666: Vs. 17, 18 (1814)

Since we are dealing with a Roman power whose official language is Latin, the number would naturally be computed from the numeral letters of the Latin title of the Popes, and the Latin for vicar or viceregent of the Son of God is VICARIUS FILLI DEI. This title appeared as early as the eighth century in a document known as the *Donation of Constantine*. While it

has since been proved that Constantine was not the author, it was used as valid by at least nine popes, covering a period of seven centuries, to establish the spiritual and temporal sovereignty of the bishops of Rome.

1. "The document employing the title was confirmed by a church council, says Binius, a high Roman Catholic dignitary of Cologne, quoted by Labbe and Cossart. It was incorporated in Roman Catholic canon law by Gratian, and when this last named work was revised and published, with endorsement by Pope Gregory XIII, the title was retained. When Lucius Ferraris wrote his elaborate theological work about 1755, he gave under the article 'Papa' the title Vicarius Filii Dei, and cited the revised canon law as his authority. Again when Ferraris' work was revised and enlarged and published in Rome in 1890, the document and title were still retained." *Daniel and the Revelation*, Uric Smith, p. 622.
2. The following appeared in a Catholic Journal, *Our Sunday Visitor*, Nov. 15, 1914. The question is asked, "Is it true that the words of the Apocalypse (Revelation) in the 13th chapter, 18th verse, refer to the Pope?" Answer: "The words referred to are these, 'Here is wisdom: he that hath understanding let him count the number of the beast, for it is the number of a man, and the number of him is 666.' The title of the pope of Rome is Vicarius Filii Dei. This is inscribed on his mitre. If you take the letters of his title which represent the Latin numerals, printed large and add them together they come to 666."
3. "What are the letters supposed to be in the Popes crown, and what do they signify, if anything? The letters inscribed in the Popes mitre are these: Vicarius Filii Dei, which is Latin for Vicar of the Son of God. Catholics hold that the church which is a visible society must have a visible head. Christ, before his ascension into heaven, appointed St. Peter to act as his representative. Upon the death of Peter the man who succeeded to the office of Peter as Bishop of Rome was recognized as head of the church. Hence to the Bishop of Rome, as the head of the church, was given the title 'Vicar of Christ.'" *Our Sunday Visitor*, April 18, 1915.

Some Catholic authorities now challenge Protestants to produce proof that this Latin title is or was ever on the Pope's mitre. However, it is not at all necessary, in the interpretation of this prophecy, to produce this proof from other Catholic writings. The prophecy is as completely fulfilled by the fact that the popes down through the ages have claimed to be the VICARIUS FILII DEI, or the Viceregent of the Son of God. It may have been on one of the earlier triple crowns and then removed or a new crown made without it because of the attention being called to it by Protestants. In the light of the claims, character, and history of the long succession of Papal rulers, who can question the application made in the identification of "the number of the beast"? What other application even approaches it in reasonableness, in view of the testimony of history? Note the following Chart:

<u>Letter</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Letter</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Letter</u>	<u>Value</u>
V	5	F	0	D	500
I	1	I	1	E	0
C	100	L	50	<u>I</u>	<u>1</u>
A	0	I	1		501
R	0	<u>I</u>	<u>1</u>		
I	53		53.....		+53
U	5				
<u>S</u>	<u>0</u>				
	112.....				<u>+112</u>
					= 666

4. This title, Vicarius Filii Dei equals the number 666 in the Latin, but the amazing thing is that this title equals the same number if figured from the Greek language or the Hebrew, both of which have a completely different system for figuring out the equivalent for their letters. In all three languages, Latin, Greek and Hebrew the pope's title equals the number 666.
5. "Now we challenge the world to find another name in these languages: Greek, Hebrew, and Latin, which shall designate the same number. " Joseph F. Berg in his book, *The Great Apostasy*, pages 156-158.

M. "He will try to change the times and the laws:" Dan. 7:25 (1311)

Speaking of the “little horn” power, has the Papal power ever tampered with the laws of God in any way? YES! In **Exodus 20:3-17** (119), God’s Ten Commandment law is found. In the Catholic and the Protestant’s Bible the Ten Commandments are exactly the same. The Catholic Bible is NOT any different than the Protestant’s as far as the Ten Commandments are listed. However, the children, and faithful followers of the Catholic Church are instructed, NOT from the Bible, but the catechisms of the church, and in the catechism the Ten Commandments ARE CHANGED! It should be noted that in the Catholic catechism the second commandment (which forbids worship of statues and idols) has been omitted. The fourth commandment (which tells a person to abstain from labor on Saturday, the seventh day) has been shortened in the catechism to say, “Remember to keep holy the Sabbath day.” And the tenth commandment (which forbids a person to covet his neighbor’s house, wife, goods, etc.) has been shortened and divided into two different commandments to make up for the loss of number two that was delineated. In the catechism the ninth becomes, “Thou shall not covet thy neighbor’s wife,” and the tenth says, “Thou shall not covet thy neighbors goods.” See *General Catholic Catechism*. Why does the Catholic church claim she can change the law of God? Catholic Doctrine as defined by the *Council of Trent*, P. 157, “Tradition, not scripture, is the rock on which the Church of Christ is built.”

Speaking of the “little horn” power in **Dan. 7:25** (1311), it says, “He shall think to change times and laws...”. The only command from God that deals with holy time is in **Exodus 20:8-11** (119) where God commands that the seventh day (Saturday) be kept holy. Note the following quotes from history, and Catholic and Protestant writers alike;

1. Augustus Neander, celebrated historian: “The festival of Sunday, like all other festivals, was always only a human ordinance, and it was far from the intentions of the apostles to establish a Divine command in this respect, far from them, and from the early apostolic church, to transfer the laws of the Sabbath to Sunday.” *The History of the Christian Religion and Church*. Rose’s translation, p. 186.
2. Quoting the Rev. Peter Geiermann, *The Convert’s Catechism of Catholic Doctrine*, p. 50; QUESTION – Why do we observe Sunday instead of Saturday? ANSWER – We observe Sunday instead of Saturday because the Catholic Church, in the Council of Laodicea (A.D. 336), transferred the solemnity from Saturday to Sunday.”
3. *Catholic Press* (Sydney Australia), Aug. 25, 1900. “Sunday is a Catholic institution, and its claims to observance can be defended only on Catholic principles... From the beginning to the end of scripture there is not a single passage that warrants the transfer of weekly public worship from the last day of the week to the first.”
4. “The Catholic Church for over one thousand years before the existence of a Protestant, by virtue of her divine mission, changed the day from Saturday to Sunday.” *Catholic Mirror*, Sept., 1893.
5. “The Bible says, Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day. The Catholic Church says, No! By my divine power I abolish the Sabbath day and command you to keep holy the first day of the week. And, lo, the entire civilized world bows down in reverent obedience to the command of the holy Catholic Church.” Father T. Enright, C. S. R., *American Sentinel*, (N.Y.) June 1, 1893, p. 173.
6. “Of course the Catholic Church claims that the change was her act ...and the act is a MARK of her ecclesiastical authority in religious things.” H. F. Thomas, Chancellor of Cardinal Gibbons

At this point, with all the historical facts that tell us the change came about by a decree of the Catholic church and not by divine command, some may wonder, and say, “I always thought that Jesus changed the day of worship from Saturday to Sunday in honor of the resurrection?” But neither the Bible, nor history, backs up this popular misconception.

Again, the question is asked, is there any evidence to support this identifying mark in the Papal organization? A close comparison of the law of God as it appears in the Ten Commandments of the Bible with those of the Papal version as it appears in the Catholic Catechism of the Catholic church will show that there is a marked difference.

An analysis of the Commandments according to the Catechism will show that the sacred Commandment which says it is wrong to worship images has been completely eliminated. The fourth commandment of God which refers to the Sabbath has been abbreviated and of necessity becomes commandment number three, inasmuch as there is no longer a commandment number two. With the deletion of the second commandment, there is one commandment missing, but there must be ten, so you will note that the tenth commandment has been divided and the Papal version has two commandments forbidding coveting where God’s Ten Commandments has but one.

THE LAW OF GOD

AS GIVEN BY JEHOVAH

I

Thou shalt have no other gods before Me.

II

Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate Me; and shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love Me, and keep My commandments.

III

Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain.

IV

Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work: but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates: for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it.

V

Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI

Thou shalt not kill.

VII

Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII

Thou shalt not steal.

IX

Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

X

Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbour's

(Exodus 20:3-17)

AS CHANGED BY MAN

I

I am the Lord thy God; thou shalt not have strange gods before me.

II

Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.

III

Remember thou keep holy the Sabbath day.

IV

Honor thy father and thy mother.

V

Thou shalt not kill.

VI

Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VII

Thou shalt not steal.

VIII

Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

IX

Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife.

X

Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods.

(Peter Geiermann, The Convert's Catechism of Catholic Doctrine [1946 ed.], pp.37, 38)