

First, this doctrine has no Biblical support. Let us consider the passages of Scripture which the Seventh-day Adventists use to support this doctrine. They claim that the investigative judgment was predicted in Daniel 7:9, 10, 13, 14. They say that the "Ancient of days" in this passage refers to God, the Father who was to preside in this judgment. They say that the "Son of man" refers to Jesus Christ, and that when it says "one like the Son of man came . . . . to the Ancient of days, . . . . And there was given him dominion, and glory, and a Kingdom", that this was a prediction that Jesus Christ would come from the holy place of the true sanctuary in Heaven to the holy of holies of that sanctuary to perform the work of investigative judgment, and to receive "dominion, and glory, and a Kingdom" after that work of investigative judgment had been accomplished. Such an interpretation, however, completely disregards the context of this passage, for the context clearly shows that the "fourth beast" and the "little horn" of Daniel's vision which represent the revived Roman Empire and its Head are to be judged in this judgment (Dan. 7:11, 23-26), and not believers in Jesus Christ as the Seventh-day Adventists claim. Furthermore, when Jesus Christ, who is spoken of in this passage as "one like the Son of man", comes to the "Ancient of days" who is God, the Father, Daniel says that "dominion, and glory, and a kingdom" are given unto Him, but he does not say that He performs any kind of judgment, and to say that He does perform any kind of judgment at this time is to read something into this passage which is not there. Moreover, the judgment of which Daniel speaks takes place before Jesus Christ comes to the "Ancient of days", and not when He comes. It is obvious, therefore, that this passage of Scripture does not predict the investigative judgment.

The Seventh-day Adventists claim that the time of the beginning of the investigative judgment was predicted in Daniel 8:14. They say that the 2,300