

### Chapter 1 : Lion of the Covenant by Maurice Grant

*The Lion of the Covenant Richard Cameron was born near Leuchars around and went to university at St Andrews before becoming a teacher. In he was licensed to preach and large crowds came to hear him, but he soon got in trouble for preaching against ministers who had accepted the indulgences.*

Even in the best of times the relationship between Church and State has always been uneasy. While the idea of a Christian state is lauded and is ultimately what we must struggle for, the fact remains that the State has more often than not been the enemy of the church. Even more diabolical, however, is when the ecclesiastical establishment allies with the State and it, too, becomes an enemy to the people of God. Maurice Grant does a fine job in quickly and deftly explaining the context of the Cromwellian period and afterward. It starts small and remains uneventful for quite some time. More importantly, however, are the issues around which Cameron fought. If the civil magistrate proclaims himself head of the church, and thus blurs the distinction between Church and State, is it logically possible to resist him only in the realm of the church but leave him be in the realm of the State. The Stuart monarchs also said no. Cameron represents something of an embarrassment for the modern Reformed establishment. On one hand, he was a Covenanting martyr. Further, he fully identified himself with the best of the Scottish Reformation. Therefore, if you disagree with Cameron you disagree with the essence of what it means to be Presbyterian. I think it is awesome. So what should we do? I am not uncritical of Cameron, though. I agree with his taking arms against thugs who happened to have been deputized by a foreign power. That is Lex, Rex plain and simple. Grant is correct, though, that Cameron had not thought out the issues as thoroughly as his friend Donald Cargill had. The Scottish Reformation championed the idea of armed resistance to a king. But it still saw the king as king. Disowning a king, however, runs very close to the Romanist concept of a pope deposing kings as he saw fit. Cameron could have justified his actions with far more powerful arguments by relying much more closely on Rutherford. Should we, likewise, resist tyrannical rulers? Cameron was fully justified in resistance because by culture, tradition, and prior law he was bound to uphold the Covenants. At the moment, nothing beyond a careful reading and application of Rutherford.

*Still Waters Revival Books Resource Description Part of the famous Scots series, this book (of pages) chronicles the life of the Presbyterian Pastor know as the "Lion of the Covenant."*

**A Startling Discovery** My friend proceeded to explain that he had just read in the Dallas Morning News about the discovery of the lost Ark of the Covenant. It had supposedly been found on Mount Pisgah Mt. Nebo in Jordan by a religious group from Kansas. It all sounded a little far out to me. I suspected that someone had lost touch with reality after having seen the popular movie, Raiders of the Lost Ark. Nonetheless, I rushed down to the hotel lobby to get the latest copy of The Jerusalem Post. Sure enough, there on the first page was the story. The writer evidently shared my skepticism because the headline read: Some end-time sect from Winfield, Kansas, calling itself the Institute for Restoring Ancient History International, had issued a statement claiming to have discovered the Ark in a sealed passageway inside Mt. They offered no evidence, even though they claimed to have taken photographs. They also refused to reveal the exact location of their find. The leader of the group, who had a reputation for being anti-Semitic, said he was going to prove his good will toward the Jews by turning all his evidence over to David Rothschild. When asked why he had selected Rothschild, he replied that he considered Rothschild to be the leader of the Jews an old anti-Semitic attitude! He also explained that he felt Rothschild had the power to help his group in dealing with the Jordanian government and the Vatican.

**A Provocative Discovery** The headlines have since subsided. The Kansas group has returned to its anonymity in the wheat fields. And the movie, Raiders of the Lost Ark, is considered a fictional classic. But the incident and movie motivated a lot of questions, some of which relate to end time events. What was the Ark of the Covenant? Why was it so important to the Jews? What happened to it? Will it be found again? Is it essential for the rebuilding of the Jewish temple? God ordered the Ark to be built to house the tablets of stone on which He had written the ten commandments. The Ark was a box approximately four feet long, two feet wide, and two feet high. It was made of acacia wood and was overlaid with gold inside and out. The lid that covered the box was called the "mercy seat. Two gold cherubim were mounted on the lid, one on each end. The cherubim faced each other, and their wings were spread out toward each other, overshadowing the mercy seat. According to Hebrews 9: One of these was a pot of manna, the miraculous food that God supplied the children of Israel in the wilderness Exodus Once a year, on the Day of Atonement, the High Priest entered that Holy of Holies and sprinkled blood on the mercy seat to atone for his sins and the sins of the nation of Israel Leviticus 16 and Hebrews 9. Because God had promised Moses that He would commune with Israel "from above the mercy seat" Exodus The Symbolism of the Ark Much has been made of the symbolism of the Ark, and rightfully so. Suffice it to say that every aspect of the Ark pointed to Jesus. The gold overlay denoted His deity. The pot of manna spoke of Jesus as the Bread of Life or our life sustainer. The mercy seat was also a symbol that pointed to the Messiah. It was representative of the fact that the work of Jesus on the Cross would cover the Law of God with His mercy. It is an illustration of how the divine throne was transformed from a throne of judgment into a throne of grace by the atoning blood that was sprinkled on it. The Ark was carried into Canaan when the Israelites crossed the Jordan, and it was instrumental in their victory over Jericho Joshua 6. During the year period of the Judges, the Ark was housed in the Holy of Holies at the Tabernacle that was erected at the religious center of Shiloh 1 Samuel 1: During the latter part of the period of the Judges, when apostasy was rampant in Israel, the decision was made to carry the Ark into a battle against the Philistines as a good luck charm 1 Samuel 4: This desecration of the sacred Ark enraged the Lord, and He allowed the Philistines to win the battle and capture the Ark 1 Samuel 4: But the Ark proved to be a hot box for the Philistines. When all sorts of calamities began to afflict them, they decided to return the Ark 1 Samuel 5 and 6. It was first taken to a small village called Bethshemesh which was located on the border between Philistia and Judah. When the people of that town ventured out of curiosity to look inside the Ark, a great number were struck dead 1 Samuel 6: They quickly decided to pass the Ark on to the village of Kiriath-jearim, located just a few miles northwest of Jerusalem 1 Samuel 7: It remained there for almost 70 years in the house of Abinadab. When David arrived in Jerusalem, the first priority of his administration was to provide the Ark a

proper resting place because He was anxious to bring the symbol of the presence of God back into the life of the nation Psalm David placed it in a tent on Mt. Moriah where it remained until his son Solomon built the Temple. The Lost Ark No one knows for sure what happened to the Ark. The last time it is mentioned in Scripture is in 2 Chronicles That passage makes it clear that the Ark was still in existence at the time of the spiritual revival led by the boy king, Josiah. Within 22 years after Josiah died, Judah fell to the Babylonians B. Some scholars believe it was simply destroyed when the Temple was burned. Others believe it was captured as a prize of war, taken to Babylon, and probably melted down for its gold. But the strongest tradition is that it was taken out of the Temple by Jeremiah and hidden. Some are convinced he hid it in the ground on the Temple Mount. Nebo in the modern day nation of Jordan. The latter theory finds support in the apocryphal book of 2 Maccabees. On his arrival, Jeremiah found a cave-dwelling, into which he brought the tabernacle, the ark, and the altar of incense, afterwards blocking up the entrance" 2 Maccabees 2: Another theory regarding the fate of the Ark is that it was translated or raptured, being taken up to Heaven to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Chaldeans. This theory is based upon a reference to the Ark in Revelation This passage is a flash-forward to the end of the Tribulation when Heaven opens and Jesus returns in wrath. The writer states that when Heaven opened "the ark of His covenant appeared in His temple. The Forgotten Ark Regardless of what happened to the Ark, the Scriptures suggest that it will never be found again. This comes as quite a shock to some Christians who have assumed that the Ark must be found before the Tribulation Temple can be built and animal sacrifice reinstated. But Jeremiah says point blank that "the ark of the covenant of the Lord The context of this passage is the Millennial reign of Jesus, so it does not rule out the possibility of a discovery prior to that time. Conceivably, the Ark could be discovered, and Satan could use its discovery to incite the rebuilding of a Temple where an apostate sacrificial system would be reinstated. We know that such a Temple will be built, but I doubt if its construction will be motivated by the discovery of the Ark. The important point to keep in mind here is that the rediscovery of the Ark is not essential to the rebuilding of the Temple. After all, the Temple was rebuilt by Zerubbabel following the Babylonian captivity, and the Ark had already been lost by that time. Nor is the Ark needed for the Millennial Temple. Ezekiel describes the Temple in great detail chapters , and he never mentions the Ark. There is a Holy of Holies Ezekiel Jesus has already entered the heavenly Holy of Holies in our behalf Hebrews 4: He has torn away the veil that separated us from God, and He serves as our High Priest, having offered His own blood as the perfect sacrifice for our sins Hebrews 9: Thus, during the Millennium, there will be no need for a human high priest or an Ark with a mercy seat. He pointed to a simple historical verse that contains a profound truth about Jesus being our mercy seat. The verse is John Speaking of Mary looking into the empty tomb of Jesus, the verse says, "she beheld two angels in white sitting, one at the head, and one at the feet, where the body of Jesus had been lying. Consider again what Mary saw. She witnessed two angels sitting at each end of the slab which had held the broken body of our Lord. That scene points us back to the Ark of the Covenant where two cherubim hovered over its blood splattered mercy seat! There is no more need for the Ark. Jesus has fulfilled all that the Ark stood for. He was deity who took on flesh. He rendered complete obedience to the Law, being made perfect and becoming the source of our salvation Hebrews 5: His blood was shed for our sins, and His victory is attested by the fact and the power of His resurrection. He is our Ark. He is our Law. He is our Manna. He is our Budded Rod. And, thank God, He is our Mercy Seat. Was the Ark also destroyed, or was it hidden away somewhere?

### Chapter 3 : The Search for the Ark of the Covenant | Prophetic Issues | Lamb and Lion Ministries

*The Lion of the Covenant by Maurice Grant. Even in the best of times the relationship between Church and State has always been uneasy. While the idea of a Christian state is lauded and is ultimately what we must struggle for, the fact remains that the State has more often than not been the enemy of the church.*

Deciding to fight to the death, their leader, Richard Cameron, prayed "Lord, spare the green and take the ripe. England had imposed Episcopalian worship on parts of Scotland. Cameron was born in such a region and attended and served in an Episcopal church. After hearing Presbyterian outdoor preachers, he converted to their beliefs. Because of his natural gift of oratory, Covenant leaders felt Cameron was called to preach the gospel. And so he became an outdoor preacher. He embraced the sternest position of the Scottish reformers, holding that anyone who had accepted an indulgence to return to the Episcopal worship should be shunned. Cameron had tutored the children of Sir Walter Scott not the famed novelist. Scott dismissed Cameron, holding his views to be too radical. Nonetheless, he had the gospel at heart. Thousands hung on his sermons, weeping when his eloquent appeals for repentance and submission to Christ touched their hearts. After receiving ordination in the Netherlands for it was refused him in Scotland Cameron returned to Scotland to preach. In his absence, Charles II had offered another indulgence. Cameron attacked it savagely. He prophesied the overthrow of the Stuart line for, among other things, "usurping the royal prerogatives of King Jesus. A reward of 5, marks was placed on his head. A small band of guards accompanied him. Their swords proved insufficient on the day of disaster. The dragoons charged and hacked the Scots to death, despite their fierce resistance. His head and hands were cut off and displayed on an Edinburgh gate. That Cameron should take up the sword was hardly surprising. However, William and Mary ruled by right of her Stuart blood. Edited by Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee. Oxford University Press, - Heroes and Heroines of the Scottish Covenanters. Men of the Covenant:

**Chapter 4 : The Lion and the Covenant**

*Richard Cameron, Lion of the Covenant Dan Graves, MSL A company of English dragoons surprised and surrounded a Scottish preacher and a small band of armed men on this day July 22,*

Construction and description[ edit ] According to the Book of Exodus , God instructed Moses on Mount Sinai during his day stay upon the mountain within the thick cloud and darkness where God was [5] [6] and he was shown the pattern for the tabernacle and furnishings of the Ark to be made of shittim wood to house the Tablets of Stone. Moses instructed Bezalel and Oholiab to construct the Ark. Then it is to be gilded entirely with gold , and a crown or molding of gold is to be put around it. Four rings of gold are to be attached to its four corners, two on each sideâ€”and through these rings staves of shittim-wood overlaid with gold for carrying the Ark are to be inserted; and these are not to be removed. Missing from the account are instructions concerning the thickness of the mercy seat and details about the cherubim other than that the cover be beaten out the ends of the Ark and that they form the space where God will appear. The Ark is finally to be placed under the veil of the covering. Whenever the Israelites camped, the Ark was placed in a separate room in a sacred tent , called the Tabernacle. When the Israelites, led by Joshua toward the Promised Land, arrived at the banks of the Jordan river , the Ark was carried in the lead preceding the people and was the signal for their advance. Philistine captivity of the Ark A few years later the elders of Israel decided to take the Ark out onto the battlefield to assist them against the Philistines , after being defeated at the battle of Eben-Ezer. The Ark was captured by the Philistines and Hophni and Phinehas were killed. The news of its capture was at once taken to Shiloh by a messenger "with his clothes rent, and with earth upon his head. The next morning Dagon was found prostrate, bowed down, before it; and on being restored to his place, he was on the following morning again found prostrate and broken. The people of Ashdod were smitten with tumors; a plague of mice was sent over the land. The Ark was set up in the field of Joshua the Beth-shemite , and the Beth-shemites offered sacrifices and burnt offerings. Kirjath-jearim remained the abode of the Ark for twenty years. Under Saul, the Ark was with the army before he first met the Philistines, but the king was too impatient to consult it before engaging in battle. In 1 Chronicles At the beginning of his reign over the United Monarchy , King David removed the Ark from Kirjath-jearim amid great rejoicing. On the way to Zion , Uzzah , one of the drivers of the cart that carried the Ark, put out his hand to steady the Ark, and was struck dead by God for touching it. The place was subsequently named " Perez-Uzzah ", literally "Outburst Against Uzzah", [34] as a result. David, in fear, carried the Ark aside into the house of Obed-edom the Gittite , instead of carrying it on to Zion, and there it stayed three months. Holy of Holies , was prepared to receive and house the Ark; [52] and when the Temple was dedicated, the Arkâ€”containing the original tablets of the Ten Commandments â€”was placed therein. There is no record of what became of the Ark in the Books of Kings and Chronicles. An ancient Greek version of the biblical third Book of Ezra, 1 Esdras , suggests that Babylonians took away the vessels of the ark of God, but does not mention taking away the Ark: Some rabbis hold that it must have been carried off to Babylon, while others hold that it must have been hidden lest it be carried off into Babylon and never brought back. Rabbi Eliezer and Rabbi Shimon, in the same rabbinic work, state that the Ark was, in fact, taken into Babylon. Rabbi Yehudah, dissenting, says that the Ark was stored away in its own place, meaning, somewhere on the Temple Mount. In the Book of Jeremiah , it is referenced by Jeremiah , who, speaking in the days of Josiah , [62] prophesied a future time, possibly the end of days , when the Ark will no longer be talked about or be made again: When he reached the mountain, Jeremiah found a cave-dwelling; he carried the tent, the ark, and the incense-altar into it, then blocked up the entrance. Some of his companions came to mark out the way, but were unable to find it. When Jeremiah learnt of this he reprimanded them. The Lord will bring these things to light again, and the glory of the Lord will appear with the cloud, as it was seen both in the time of Moses and when Solomon prayed that the shrine might be worthily consecrated. New Testament[ edit ] Carrying the Ark of the Covenant: This is the interpretation given in the third century by Gregory Thaumaturgus , and in the fourth century by Saint Ambrose , Saint Ephraem of Syria and Saint Augustine. For who is your equal in greatness, O dwelling place of God the Word? To whom among all

creatures shall I compare you, O Virgin? You are greater than them all O Ark of the Covenant, clothed with purity instead of gold! You are the Ark in which is found the golden vessel containing the true manna, that is, the flesh in which Divinity resides" Homily of the Papyrus of Turin. Indeed in that is a sign for you, if you are believers. According to Uri Rubin the Ark of the Covenant has a religious basis in Islam, and Islam gives it special significance. Mount Nebo[ edit ] 2 Maccabees 2: Mount Nebo is approximately 47 km 29 miles slightly south of due east from Jerusalem, near the east bank of the Jordan River. Replicas of the Axum tabot are kept in every Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo church, each with its own dedication to a particular saint; the most popular of these include Mary, George and Michael. It narrates how the real Ark of the Covenant was brought to Ethiopia by Menelik I with divine assistance, while a forgery was left in the Temple in Jerusalem. Although the Kebra Nagast is the best-known account of this belief, it predates the document. Abu al-Makarim , writing in the last quarter of the twelfth century, makes one early reference to this belief that they possessed the Ark. He says that the object described by the Lemba has attributes similar to the Ark. It was of similar size, was carried on poles by priests, was not allowed to touch the ground, was revered as a voice of their God, and was used as a weapon of great power, sweeping enemies aside. One Lemba clan, the Buba, which was supposed to have brought the Ark to Africa, have a genetic signature called the Cohen Modal Haplotype. This suggests a male Semitic link to the Levant. Lemba tradition maintains that the Ark spent some time in Sena in Yemen. Later, it was taken across the sea to East Africa and may have been taken inland at the time of the Great Zimbabwe civilization. According to their oral traditions, some time after the arrival of the Lemba with the Ark, it self-destructed. Using a core from the original, the Lemba priests constructed a new one. This replica was discovered in a cave by a Swedish German missionary named Harald von Sicard in the s and eventually found its way to the Museum of Human Science in Harare. John Lateran , surviving the pillages of Rome by Genseric and Alaric I but lost when the basilica burned. There was a bloodstain on it. On inquiry he was told that it was a stain from the blood which the high priest sprinkled thereon on the Day of Atonement. Phillips claims it remained there until the s, when Ralph de Sudeley , the leader of the Templars found the Maccabean treasure at Jebel al-Madhbah , and returned home to his estate at Herdewyke in Warwickshire, England taking the treasure with him.

Chapter 5 : Covenant of the Lion – Just another WordPress site

*Even in the best of times the relationship between Church and State has always been uneasy. While the idea of a Christian state is lauded and is ultimately what we must struggle for, the fact remains that the State has more often than not been the enemy of the church.*

On 16 April he, his brother Michael and his parents were summoned to appear at the local court, charged with "keeping conventicles at the house of John Geddie in Falkland" and "withdrawing from the parish church". After a brief period employed as private chaplain to the wife of Sir William Scott of Harden in , Cameron was dismissed from service for refusing to attend the parish church on the Sabbath. Between and , two Indulgences were granted in the name of Charles II , intended to bring over dissenters, a third of the ministry, back into the fold of the Church of Scotland. He was accused by moderates of fomenting division in the Kirk by declaring his opposition to the Indulgences in his public preaching and formally summoned to appear three times before presbyteries, the moderator urging him to be "circumspect and inoffensive". The year was one of continuing confrontation between the Covenanters and the authorities, culminating in the assassination of Archbishop Sharp , the so-called Rutherglen Declaration and the battles of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge. Robert MacWard, who conducted the ceremony, reportedly said prophetically to the onlookers, "Richard, the publick standard of the Gospel is fallen in Scotland; and, if I know anything of the mind of the Lord, ye are called to undergo your trials before us, and go home and lift the fallen standard, and display it before the world. But, before you put your hand to it, ye shall go to as many of the field ministers as ye can find, and give them your hearty invitation to go with you; and if they will not go, go your lone, and the Lord will go with you. Behold, all ye beholders! Hoping to revive the cause of the demoralised Covenanters after their recent defeats, he resumed his field-preaching after reporting in code to McWard, "I was received with more affection and joy than ever before. After singing a psalm at the cross , the Sanquhar Declaration was read aloud by Michael Cameron, calling for war against Charles II , denounced as a "tyrant", and the exclusion of his openly Roman Catholic brother James from the succession. He delivered what was to be his last sermon at Kype Water, Clydesdale modern Lanarkshire on Sunday 18 July , where he told the assembled congregation, "But we are of the opinion that the church shall yet be more high and glorious, and the church shall have more power than ever she had before; and therefore we declare avowedly in opposition to all tyrannical magistrates over Protestants and over Presbyterians, magistrates that are open enemies to God. We declare we will have none such acknowledged as lawful magistrates over us; we will have none but such as are for the advancement of piety, and the suppression of impiety and wickedness. Let all the world say as they will, we have the Word of God for it. The work begun shall be carried on in spite of all opposition; our Lord shall be exalted on earth; and we do not question much but that he shall yet be exalted in Scotland. I assure you that we in Scotland have need to take heed to ourselves. I am very much afraid that we may even have done with good days in Scotland for all this. But let us stir up ourselves, and take hold of him by faith; for I assure you, if ye be not delivered, and made a free and purified people, we shall be no more a free corporation, nation, or embodied people, than the Jews are this day. Let us study to have it set up amongst us. It is hard to tell, where it shall be first erected; but our Lord is to set up a standard, and oh that it may be carried to Scotland! When it is set up, it shall be carried through the nations; and it shall go to Rome, and the gates of Rome shall be burnt with fire. It is a standard that shall overthrow the throne of Britain, and all the thrones in Europe, that will not kiss the Son lest he be angry, and in his anger they perish from the way. When his father was shown the head and hands of his son, he was asked "Do you know them? It is the Lord. Good is the will of the Lord, who cannot wrong me or mine, but has made goodness and mercy to follow us all our days. The period in which these events took place was later given the name " The Killing Time " because hundreds, if not thousands of Presbyterians were persecuted and martyred for holding Cameronian views. Its author James Hyslop was a self-taught shepherd from the Cumnock-Sanquhar area in the south west of Scotland which was the seedbed of the two Covenanter Risings of and On the arch of the rainbow the chariot is gliding, Through the paths of the thunder the horsemen are riding. Glide swiftly, bright spirits, the prize is before ye A crown never-fading, – a kingdom

of glory!

### Chapter 6 : Richard Cameron, Lion of the Covenant - Church History Timeline

*Praise for the Print Edition Here, then, is a story to inspire God's people to rise up and declare that Jesus Christ alone is King—King of the conscience and king of the nations.*

### Chapter 7 : The Ark of the Covenant | Prophetic Issues | Lamb and Lion Ministries

*A company of English dragoons surprised and surrounded a Scottish preacher and a small band of armed men on this day July 22, Deciding to fight to the death, their leader, Richard Cameron, prayed "Lord, spare the green and take the ripe."*

### Chapter 8 : Richard Cameron: The Lion of the Covenant by John Herkless - Still Waters Revival Books

*The man who rose to galvanize the Scottish resistance came to be known as 'The Lion of the Covenant,' Richard Cameron, and sparked by his leadership and courage, the repudiation of tyranny.*

### Chapter 9 : Richard Cameron, Lion of the Covenant

*The Lion And The Covenant [B. Victor Preston] on [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. After the murder of his brother following a mysterious manuscript purchase, gifted languages student Tom Wilson and his archaeology and history buff girlfriend Kate Torrington are drawn into a race to find the truth about a fabled.*