



Pathfinder Honour: Trainer's Notes

Signalling 1 (Was Communications)



Instructions to Trainers / Instructors of this Honour

Thankyou for being involved with this Honour. These notes have been developed to assist in teaching / instructing this honour. We recognise that there is much more information available and we are grateful that you should share your expertise.

Please remember that Honours are designed to develop our Pathfinders in many ways; their interests, their knowledge and their relationship with their Saviour and Creator. Your enthusiasm and creativity will have a huge impact on those doing the honour.

To complete an Honour, the following (where applicable) must be completed satisfactorily:

- Physical and Practical Requirements.
- Honour Workbook.
- Honour Assessment Sheet. *(On SPD Honour Website but Leader's level access is required)*

Additional Reference Material

Please refer to the body of the text and to the final page for additional information

Acknowledgements

Paster Joe Webb PhD for reviewing and providing valuable feedback on Requirement 4.

http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Adventist_Youth_Honors_Answer_Book/Vocational/Communications

This site was found to be most useful. Please be aware that content on this site, as well as other sites mentioned, is beyond the control of the SPD. Please refer to text for citations.

Signalling 1 Honour: Trainer's Notes

REQUIREMENT 1: List 5 (five) interesting facts on the topic of signalling.

The following notes for this Requirement are by no means complete. We found the topic fascinating and have included it in the honour to 'broaden the mind'. Any further information is both welcome and appreciated.

Requirement 2 calls for a basic knowledge of Morse Code. Apply your creativity to teach Morse Code using the following headings. For example a drum or a gong can be used for the dots and dashes of Morse Code. Have fun!

Drums and Gongs

Drums and gongs have been used as signalling instruments around the world for centuries; for example Africa, Asia, the Americas and the Pacific Islands.

There is no universal drum language or even an alphabet. Signals must be interpreted by the listener and misinterpretations are common. Despite this, it was a rapid means of signalling important news over vast distances. Some African groups brought this to such a high standard as to have it called, 'Talking Drums'.

They have been used to signal everything from a battle charge to "Come to Dinner". Message drums come in two basic forms – Pressure Drums and Split Drums (also called Split Gongs). See [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drum_\(communication\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drum_(communication))

- Pressure drums are drums like the ones we are used to seeing today. These are a barrel shape with a stretched material (usually a skin), on one end. The advantage of this is that the instrument can be tuned. These only have a small range such as in a village square. The Talking Drums of Africa come into this category. For further information on these drums See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talking_drum
- A slit drum – also called a 'slit gong' is a hollow form (usually a bamboo or log) with a slit or series of slits cut into the top. This acts as the vibrating lips and creates the note. The log must then be carved out through the slits - no mean feat even with good steel tools. Imagine using only stone implements. The log is hollowed until the inside cavity is the perfect size to resonate with the lip note. A good tuner is able to tell when this happens. The log will then produce the maximum volume possible. There are slit gongs all over the world. There are huge ones in the islands of the Torres Strait and Vanuatu. They are placed in cradles to amplify the sound and can be heard for kilometres over the ocean. See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slit_drum

Some interesting examples of the use of drums and gongs as a signalling instrument are:

- In Africa a message could be relayed at the speed about 160km per hour (100 miles per hour). Early European expeditions exploring the African jungles were surprised to find that news of their planned route and purpose was always ahead of them, because of drum messages. African talking drums spread to America and the Caribbean during the slave trade period. Drums were then banned in these places because slaves were sending messages in a code unknown to their masters.
- In Melanesia (Western South Pacific islands), a message sent by drum was like signing a paper. So, if a feast was announced by drum (slit gong), it was like receiving an invitation signed by the person or tribe. A reply would be sent by drum. It was impolite to reply any other way, than drum. To send a messenger for instance has been known to bring about a diplomatic incident.

Signalling 1 Honour: Trainer's Notes

Shells

Large shells have been used as one-note trumpets in many areas of the world. The Polynesian people of the South Pacific used them extensively. They were also found in Japan and Korea. The oldest reference is perhaps found in ancient Greece where the word 'conch' - meaning a 'mussel' or 'shell' - originated.

These are not true 'Talking Instruments' like the drums but can still carry many messages such as, "Fish are for sale, now" (in Fiji) or as a fog horn in the Mediterranean Sea.

Horns

Today's horns (brass instruments such as trumpets) are complex instruments capable of conveying complex messages.

However simple horns have been used for a very long time. Some of the most unusual occur in mountain areas, such as mountainous Europe, Tibet and Nepal. Here, horns up to four metres (13 ft) long were used to send signals from high points for long distances. See <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alphorn>

Yodelling

Today we think of this as a musical form but it was once a means of European mountain people sending messages from one high point to another. The singing style made it easier to be loud and the sound travelled better.

Message Sticks

Based on http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Message_stick

A message stick is a form of communication traditionally used by Indigenous Australians. It is usually a solid piece of wood, around 20–30cm (8-12ins) in length, etched with angular lines and dots.

Traditionally, message sticks were passed between different clans and language groups to establish information and transmit messages. They were often used to invite neighbouring groups to corroborees, set-fights and ball games.

Alfred Howitt [*Notes on Australian Message Sticks and Messengers*], Journal of the Anthropological Institute, pp 317-8, London, 1889] wrote of the Wurundjeri people of the Melbourne area:

"The oldest man (Headman) having made such a message stick hands it to the old man nearest to him, who inspects it and, if necessary, adds further marks and gives corresponding instructions. Finally, the stick having passed from one to the other of the old men present is handed to the messenger, who has received his verbal message in connection with it. If any duration of time is connected with the message, or if an enumeration of stages or camps is made, a method is used to explain this."

The obligation of the runner was to remember the message and the notches were there to help remind him what the message was.

They are often commonly called letters by Aboriginal people. They were transmitted by mailmen, who could travel hundreds of kilometres to deliver them.

In the early 1930's Donald Thomson, a young anthropologist, lived with the indigenous people of Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory. This was a consequence of the Caledon Bay Crisis in which lives were lost and there were fears of more bloodshed. Donald investigated the causes of the conflict and got to know and understand the people who lived there. These actions resulted in a good solution. It is understood as one of the turning points in developing better relations between indigenous and non-indigenous Australians.

Signalling 1 Honour: Trainer's Notes

He wrote of how Wonggu, an Aboriginal leader, sent a message stick to his sons, at that time in prison, to indicate a calling of a truce. In etched angles, it showed people sitting down together, with Wonggu at the centre, keeping the peace. [Peterson, Nicholas. *Donald Thomson in Arnhem Land*, Melbourne University Press ISBN 0-522-85063-4, pp 80-81].

Mrs Gunn in *The Little Black Princess of the Never Never*, wrote about life at a station at Mataranka in the Northern Territory in 1902:

"Then he ['Goggle-Eye'] showed me a little bit of stick with notches on it, and said it was a blackfellow's letter-stick, or, as he called it, a "yabber-stick." It was round, not flat like most other letters, and was an invitation to a corroboree; and there were notches on it explaining what sort of corroboree it was, and saying that it was to be held at Duck Creek'.

Smoke Signals

Based on http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smoke_signals

Smoke signals are one of the oldest means of long distance signalling.

In ancient China soldiers stationed along the Great Wall would signal to one another. A message could be sent 750km (450miles) in just a few hours.

In ancient Greece around 150BC, Polybius a Greek historian came up with a Greek alphabet method of signalling. He converted the alphabet to numbers and used sets of fire torches to send messages. This also was enabled messages to be sent in code known only to the receivers. The idea, known as Polybius Square, was used by the Germans in World War I.

The North American Indians used smoke signals. Each tribe had their own system and understanding. The location of the signaller on a hill had significance. Half way up meant all was OK, but at the top meant danger.

Australian aborigines used smoke signals to tell of their presence, especially if entering some other tribes land.

The Vatican uses smoke signals in modern times. When electing a new Pope, black smoke mean a failed ballot; white smoke means a new Pope has been elected.

Wolf Signals

Signalling in the animal world is a fascinating study in itself. Blue Whales are the loudest creature in the world and their sound, which is many times louder than a jet engine, can travel many kilometres under water.

Wolves communicate by a body language and by sound – howling. Wolves howl to call the pack together as they may be spread over large distances or hidden from view by thick forests or hilly terrain. Howling also defines the pack's territory and is stimulated by the pack's desire to protect a fresh kill.

There is also scientific evidence that wolves howl as part of a team bonding exercise – just as we humans do in choirs and community singing. During these performances, wolves will howl at different tones and pitches. This makes it difficult to estimate the exact number of wolves in the pack. See <http://www.wolfcountry.net/information/WolfPack.html>

It is said that some Innuits - those who live above the Arctic Circle in North America and Russia - can interpret wolf howling. In one case, an Inuit knew of the arrival of a friend two days before he arrived by listening to the wolves.

Signalling 1 Honour: Trainer's Notes

REQUIREMENT 2: Send and receive by International Morse Code at the rate of three words per minute, using a Morse Code key, flashlight, whistle, mirror, or buzzer. (Five-letter words, minimum of 20 words.)

Trainers, the following information is included as a point of interest and students are not required to know it. We found it very interesting. It is recommended that you give a short summary.

Based on: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morse_code

What is Morse Code?

Morse Code is a method of transmitting textual information as a series of on-off tones, lights, or clicks that can be directly understood by a skilled listener or observer without special equipment. The International Morse Code encodes the Roman alphabet, the Arabic numerals and a small set of punctuation and procedural signals as standardized sequences of short and long signals called 'dots' and 'dashes' respectively, or 'dits' and 'dahs'. Because many non-English natural languages use more than the 26 Roman letters, extensions to the Morse alphabet exist for those languages.

Each character (letter or numeral) is represented by a unique sequence of dots and dashes. The duration of a dash is three times the duration of a dot. Each dot or dash is followed by a short silence, equal to the dot duration. The dot duration is the basic unit of time measurement in code transmission.

Morse Code speed is measured in words per minute (wpm). Characters have differing lengths because they contain differing numbers of dots and dashes. Consequently words also have different lengths in terms of dot duration, even when they contain the same number of characters. For this reason licensing bodies, such as the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in the US, pick a standard word to measure operator transmission speed. 'PARIS' and 'CODEX' are two such standard words.

One important feature of Morse Code is coding efficiency. The most common letter used in English has the shortest code, a single dot.

The origins of Morse Code

In 1836, the American artist Samuel F. B. Morse, the American physicist Joseph Henry, and Alfred Vail developed an electrical telegraph system. This system sent pulses of electric current along wires which controlled an electromagnet that was located at the receiving end of the telegraph system.

The Morse Code was developed so that operators could translate the indentations marked on the paper tape into text messages. In his earliest code, Morse had planned to only transmit numerals, and use a dictionary to look up each word according to the number which had been sent. However, the code was soon expanded by Alfred Vail to include letters and special characters, so it could be used more generally. Vail determined the frequency of use of letters in the English language by counting the movable type he found in the type-cases of a local newspaper. The shorter marks were called 'dots', and the longer ones 'dashes', and the letters most commonly used were assigned the shorter sequences of dots and dashes.

This code was the forerunner on which modern International Morse code is based. In the 1890s it began to be extensively used for early radio communication before it was possible to transmit voice. In the early part of the twentieth century, most high-speed international communication used Morse Code on telegraph lines, undersea cables and radio circuits.

In the original Morse telegraphs, the receiver's armature made a clicking noise as it moved in and out of position to mark the paper tape. The telegraph operators soon learned that

Signalling 1 Honour: Trainer's Notes

they could translate the clicks directly into dots and dashes, and write these down by hand, thus making it unnecessary to use a paper tape.

When Morse Code was adapted to radio communication, the dots and dashes were sent as short and long pulses. It was later found that people became more proficient at receiving Morse Code when it is taught as a language that is heard, instead of one read from a page.

To reflect the sounds of Morse Code receivers, the operators began to vocalise a dot as "dit", and a dash as "dah". Dots which are not the final element of a character became vocalised as "di". For example, the letter "c" was then vocalised as "dah-di-dah-dit".

There was no aeronautical radio in use during World War I, and in the 1920s there was no radio system used by such important flights as that of Charles Lindbergh from New York to Paris in 1927. Once he and the Spirit of St. Louis were off the ground, Lindbergh was truly alone and incommunicado. On the other hand, in the 1930s when Kingsford Smith made the first flight from California to Australia on the Southern Cross (aeroplane), one of its four crewmen was its radio operator who communicated with ground stations via radio telegraph.

Radio telegraphy using Morse Code was vital during World War II, especially in carrying messages between the warships and the naval bases. Long-range ship-to-ship communications was by radio telegraphy, using encrypted messages, because the voice radio systems on ships then were quite limited in both their range, and their security. Radio telegraphy was also extensively used by warplanes, especially by long-range patrol planes that were sent out by these navies to scout for enemy warships, cargo ships, and troop ships.

In addition, rapidly moving armies in the field could not have fought effectively without radio telegraphy, because they moved more rapidly than telegraph and telephone lines could be erected.

In recent years, technological developments have largely made the use of Morse Code redundant.

Warships still use signal lamps to exchange messages in Morse Code as a way to communicate while maintaining radio silence.

Use for Emergency Situations (SOS) ● ● ● — — — ● ● ●

An important application is signalling for help. This can be sent many ways: keying a radio on and off, flashing a mirror, toggling a flashlight and similar methods.

Interesting Applications of Morse Code

An old shipboard radio operator who had a stroke and lost the ability to speak or write was able to communicate with his physician (a radio amateur) by blinking his eyes in Morse.

Another example occurred in 1966 when prisoner of war Jeremiah Denton was brought on television by his North Vietnamese captors. He Morse-blinked the word 'torture'.

Signalling 1 Honour: Trainer's Notes

International Morse Code

1. A dash is equal to three dots.
2. The space between parts of the same letter is equal to one dot.
3. The space between two letters is equal to three dots.
4. The space between two words is equal to seven dots.

A	• —	U	• • —
B	— • • •	V	• • • —
C	— • — •	W	• — —
D	— • •	X	— • • —
E	•	Y	— • — —
F	• • — •	Z	— — • •
G	— — •		
H	• • • •		
I	• •		
J	• — — —		
K	— • —	1	• — — — —
L	• — • •	2	• • — — —
M	— —	3	• • • — —
N	— •	4	• • • • —
O	— — —	5	• • • • •
P	• — — •	6	— • • • •
Q	— — • —	7	— — • • •
R	• — •	8	— — — • •
S	• • •	9	— — — — •
T	—	0	— — — — —

Source: http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b5/International_Morse_Code.svg

Signalling 1 Honour: Trainer's Notes

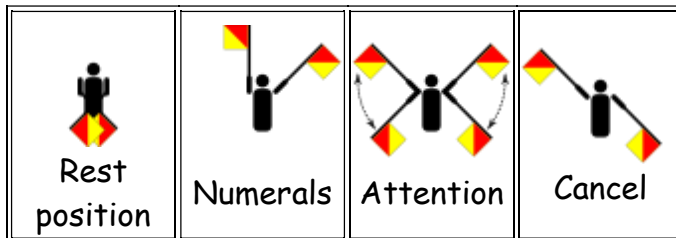
REQUIREMENT 3: Send and receive by semaphore code at the rate of three words per minute, using semaphore flags. (Five-letter words, minimum of 20 words.)


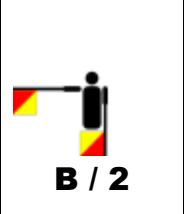
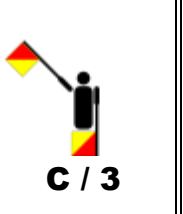
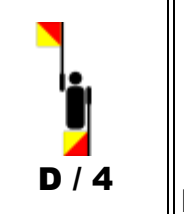

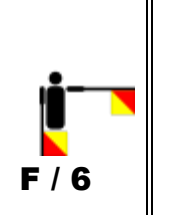


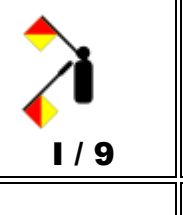
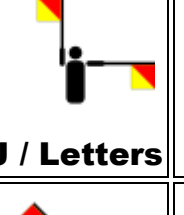
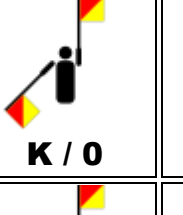
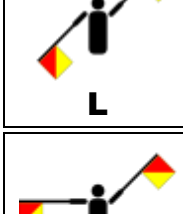
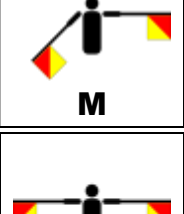
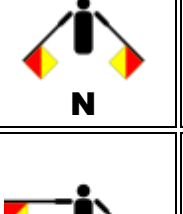
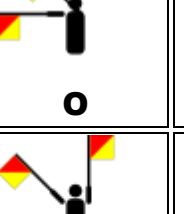
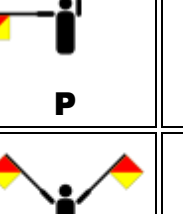

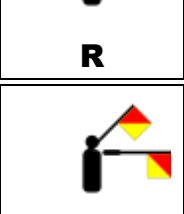
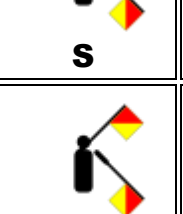
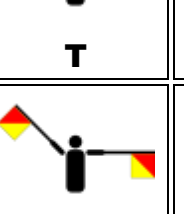
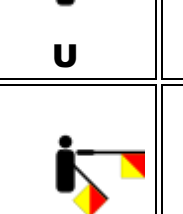
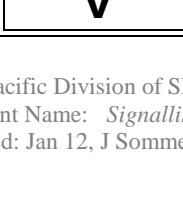
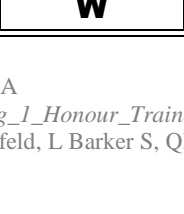
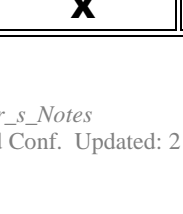
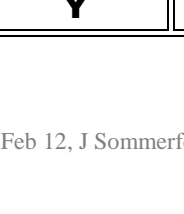

Based on http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Adventist_Youth_Honors_Answer_Book/Vocational/Communications

The modern flag semaphore system uses two short poles with square flags, which a flag person holds in different positions to signal letters of the alphabet and numbers. The flag person holds one pole in each hand, and extends each arm in one of eight possible directions. Except for in the rest position, the flags cannot overlap. The flags are coloured differently based on whether the signals are sent by sea or by land. At sea, the flags are coloured red and yellow – see below. On land, they are red and white.

The following semaphore characters are presented as one would face the signalman (in other words, pretend you can see the signalman's face in the illustrations). The letters almost follow a perfect, regular pattern, but don't be fooled by the first several. J, V, and Y break the pattern. We present them here in alphabetical order.

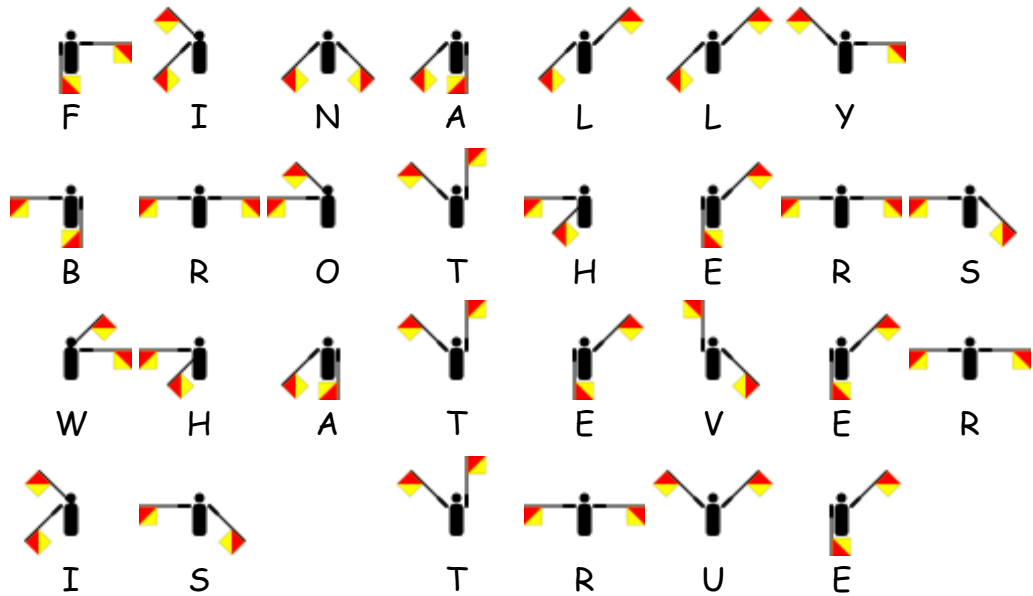
Alphabetic Order



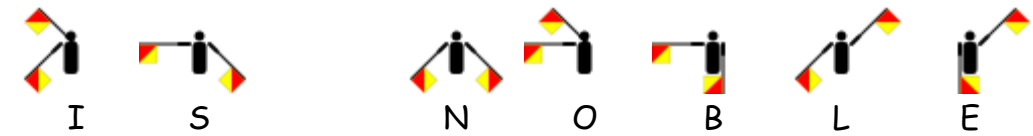
 A / 1	 B / 2	 C / 3	 D / 4	 E / 5 / Error 9x's	 F / 6
 G / 7	 H / 8	 I / 9	 J / Letters	 K / 0	
 L	 M	 N	 O	 P	
 Q	 R	 S	 T	 U	
 V	 W	 X	 Y	 Z	

Signalling 1 Honour: Trainer's Notes

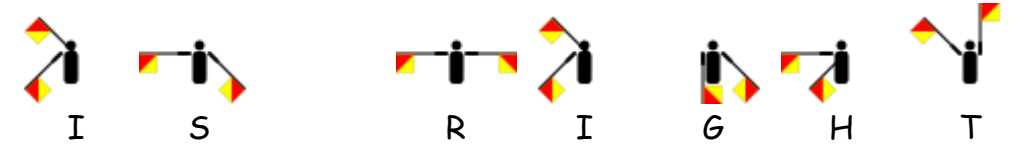
Philippians 4:8 *Finally, brothers, whatever is true, whatever is noble, whatever is right, whatever is pure, whatever is lovely, whatever is admirable—if anything is excellent or praiseworthy—think about such things* (NIV)



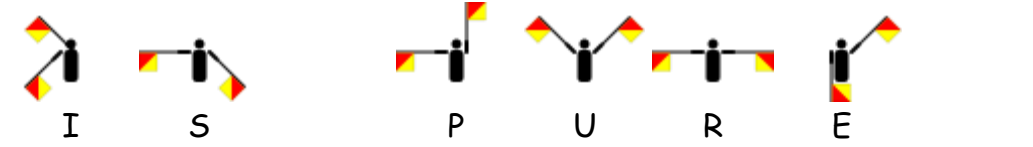
WHATEVER



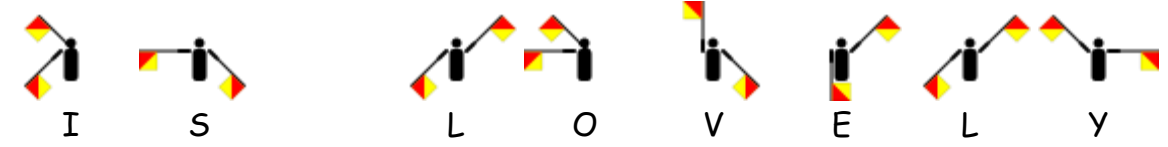
WHATEVER



WHATEVER



WHATEVER



WHATEVER IS



Signalling 1 Honour: Trainer's Notes

Requirement 4: A 'trumpet' is mentioned in the Scriptures as a signalling instrument.

Discuss the following

Trumpets were used in Biblical times to praise God as part of the religious feasts and celebrations. They were also used as a signalling device to:

- Communicate important events such as the crowning of a new king or to announce approaching religious services.
- Warn of danger.
- Call the people to arms in times of imminent attack by approaching enemies.
- Signal manoeuvres during battles.

Although the use of trumpets in worship is a wonderful study, we will be focusing on the use of trumpets as a signalling device. Besides being a fascinating topic, it gives a better understanding of other parts of the Scriptures.

a. Words translated as trumpet

In the Scriptures there are a number of words that are translated as 'trumpet' in English. These words are also translated as 'trump', 'ram's horn', 'cornet' and 'goat's horn'.

b. Types of trumpets used in ancient Israel

The modern trumpet with its tube valves, finger buttons etc is vastly different to the trumpets mentioned in the Scriptures



Picture: http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/9d/Trumpet_1.jpg

Ram's Horn Trumpets

There were a number of variations of trumpets constructed from the horns of a ram or goat. Some such as the *qeren* and the *yobel* could be quite ornate, however the one most commonly used was the *shophar* – also spelt 'shofar' or 'shofarot' in Hebrew.

The *shophar* was made from the horn of a ram or goat. Doctor Samuele Bacchiocchi, in his '*God's Festivals in Scripture and History*' quotes a respected authority on ancient Jewish customs and ceremonies - Abraham P. Bloch.

"The shophar was a mass-produced instrument, relatively cheap, a common household article in the homes of farmers, shepherds, and many urbanites. It was used as a means of communication in everyday life. When an occasion called for mass participation of wind instrumentalists, it was imperative to use the shophar. That was the reason for Joshua's use of shopherot prior to the fall of Jericho (Joshua 6:4). . . . The same was true of Gideon's army, which used three hundred shopherot (Judges 7:12)."

Signalling 1 Honour: Trainer's Notes

While we cannot be certain of what they looked like in Biblical times, the pictures below give a good idea. The pictures are from the Jewish Australia Online Shop's website. The Jewish folk have maintained the tradition of using these instruments in their religious services for thousands of years. The picture on the left is termed the '*Classic Ram's Horn Shofar*'. Sizes vary from about 250mm to 600 mm when measured on the outside of the curve. The one on the right is a *Yemenite Shofar*. Sizes vary from about 650 mm to 850mm when measured along the outer edge.



Source of pictures: Jewish Australia Online Shop:

http://www.jewishaustralia.com/shop/item_list.asp?SubCategoryID=269

Trumpets of silver (Hebrew '*Chasoserah*')

The trumpets of silver were holy instruments. God gave specific instructions for the construction and use of them: signalling assembly, moving camp, going into battle, remembering the goodness of the Lord. It's best to let the Scriptures speak for themselves:

Numbers 10:1-10 New International Version (NIV)

1 The LORD said to Moses:

2 "Make two trumpets of hammered silver, and use them for calling the community together and for having the camps set out.

3 When both are sounded, the whole community is to assemble before you at the entrance to the tent of meeting.

4 If only one is sounded, the leaders—the heads of the clans of Israel—are to assemble before you.

5 When a trumpet blast is sounded, the tribes camping on the east are to set out.

6 At the sounding of a second blast, the camps on the south are to set out. The blast will be the signal for setting out.

7 To gather the assembly, blow the trumpets, but not with the signal for setting out.

8 "The sons of Aaron, the priests, are to blow the trumpets. This is to be a lasting ordinance for you and the generations to come.

9 When you go into battle in your own land against an enemy who is oppressing you, sound a blast on the trumpets. Then you will be remembered by the LORD your God and rescued from your enemies.

10 Also at your times of rejoicing—your appointed festivals and New Moon feasts—you are to sound the trumpets over your burnt offerings and fellowship offerings, and they will be a memorial for you before your God. I am the LORD your God."

Signalling 1 Honour: Trainer's Notes

c. The use of trumpets at Jericho

Going directly to the Scriptures again.

Joshua 6: 1-20 New International Version (NIV)

- 1 Now the gates of Jericho were securely barred because of the Israelites. No one went out and no one came in.
- 2 Then the LORD said to Joshua, "See, I have delivered Jericho into your hands, along with its king and its fighting men.
- 3 March around the city once with all the armed men. Do this for six days.
- 4 Have seven priests carry trumpets of rams' horns in front of the ark. On the seventh day, march around the city seven times, with the priests blowing the trumpets.
- 5 When you hear them sound a long blast on the trumpets, have the whole army give a loud shout; then the wall of the city will collapse and the army will go up, everyone straight in."
- 6 So Joshua son of Nun called the priests and said to them, "Take up the ark of the covenant of the LORD and have seven priests carry trumpets in front of it."
- 7 And he ordered the army, "Advance! March around the city, with an armed guard going ahead of the ark of the LORD."
- 8 When Joshua had spoken to the people, the seven priests carrying the seven trumpets before the LORD went forward, blowing their trumpets, and the ark of the LORD's covenant followed them.
- 9 The armed guard marched ahead of the priests who blew the trumpets, and the rear guard followed the ark. All this time the trumpets were sounding.
- 10 But Joshua had commanded the army, "Do not give a war cry, do not raise your voices, do not say a word until the day I tell you to shout. Then shout!"
- 11 So he had the ark of the LORD carried around the city, circling it once. Then the army returned to camp and spent the night there.
- 12 Joshua got up early the next morning and the priests took up the ark of the LORD.
- 13 The seven priests carrying the seven trumpets went forward, marching before the ark of the LORD and blowing the trumpets. The armed men went ahead of them and the rear guard followed the ark of the LORD, while the trumpets kept sounding.
- 14 So on the second day they marched around the city once and returned to the camp. They did this for six days.
- 15 On the seventh day, they got up at daybreak and marched around the city seven times in the same manner, except that on that day they circled the city seven times.
- 16 The seventh time around, when the priests sounded the trumpet blast, Joshua commanded the army, "Shout! For the LORD has given you the city!
- 17 The city and all that is in it are to be devoted to the LORD. Only Rahab the prostitute and all who are with her in her house shall be spared, because she hid the spies we sent.
- 18 But keep away from the devoted things, so that you will not bring about your own destruction by taking any of them. Otherwise you will make the camp of Israel liable to destruction and bring trouble on it.
- 19 All the silver and gold and the articles of bronze and iron are sacred to the LORD and must go into his treasury."
- 20 When the trumpets sounded, the army shouted, and at the sound of the trumpet, when the men gave a loud shout, the wall collapsed; so everyone charged straight in, and they took the city.

Signalling 1 Honour: Trainer's Notes

d. The use of trumpets by Old Testament prophets to illustrate the consequences of turning away from God.

The ancient times, God made a commitment to protect the Israelites and their descendants from marauding enemies as long as they remained faithful to Him. Here's just one example where the people turned away from God. There's many more in the Scriptures. Note the application of the trumpet to warn of impending danger.

Jeremiah 4: NIV)

- 1 "If you, Israel, will return, then return to me," declares the LORD. "If you put your detestable idols out of my sight and no longer go astray,
- 2 and if in a truthful, just and righteous way you swear, 'As surely as the LORD lives,' then the nations will invoke blessings by him and in him they will boast."

- 5 "Announce in Judah and proclaim in Jerusalem and say: 'Sound the trumpet throughout the land!' Cry aloud and say: 'Gather together! Let us flee to the fortified cities!'
- 6 Raise the signal to go to Zion! Flee for safety without delay! For I am bringing disaster from the north, even terrible destruction."

- 14 Jerusalem, wash the evil from your heart and be saved. How long will you harbor wicked thoughts?
- 15 A voice is announcing from Dan, proclaiming disaster from the hills of Ephraim.
- 16 "Tell this to the nations, proclaim concerning Jerusalem: 'A besieging army is coming from a distant land, raising a war cry against the cities of Judah.
- 17 They surround her like men guarding a field, because she has rebelled against me,'" declares the LORD.
- 18 "Your own conduct and actions have brought this on you. This is your punishment. How bitter it is! How it pierces to the heart!"
- 19 Oh, my anguish, my anguish! I writhe in pain. Oh, the agony of my heart! My heart pounds within me, I cannot keep silent. For I have heard the sound of the trumpet; I have heard the battle cry.
- 20 Disaster follows disaster; the whole land lies in ruins. In an instant my tents are destroyed, my shelter in a moment.
- 21 How long must I see the battle standard and hear the sound of the trumpet?

e The apostle Paul's admonition regarding the false teaching of babbling in 'tongues' which nobody can understand

Soon after Jesus ascended to heaven, the promised Holy Spirit came to His followers. '*All of them were filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak in other tongues as the Spirit enabled them*' (Acts 2:4 NIV). People heard the good news of salvation which was spoken in their own language – a miracle. See Acts chapter 2 for more information. Unfortunately, some time after that, there was a counterfeit. People, supposedly 'in the Spirit' babbled away. No one could understand them. The Apostle Paul has this to say.

1 Corinthians 14 (NIV):

- 6 Now, brothers and sisters, if I come to you and speak in tongues, what good will I be to you, unless I bring you some revelation or knowledge or prophecy or word of instruction?
- 7 Even in the case of lifeless things that make sounds, such as the pipe or harp, how will anyone know what tune is being played unless there is a distinction in the notes?
- 8 Again, if the trumpet does not sound a clear call, who will get ready for battle?
- 9 So it is with you. Unless you speak intelligible words with your tongue, how will anyone know what you are saying? You will just be speaking into the air.
- 10 Undoubtedly there are all sorts of languages in the world, yet none of them is without meaning.

Signalling 1 Honour: Trainer's Notes

f. The use of the trumpet to announce the second coming of Jesus and the raising of the righteous dead.

Now here's something worth waiting for. According to the Scriptures, it won't be long.

1 Thessalonians 4:16(NIV)

For the Lord himself will come down from heaven, with a loud command, with the voice of the archangel and with the trumpet call of God, and the dead in Christ will rise first.

1 Corinthians 15:52 (NIV)

In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed.

Signalling 1 Honour: Trainer's Notes

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

Bacchiocchi Samuele. God's Festivals in Scripture and History- the Fall Festivals Vol 2. Chapter 2 – The Feast of Trumpets in Old Testament Times, Biblical Perspectives August 1996.

Abraham P. Bloch. The Biblical and Historical Background of Jewish Customs and Ceremonies, Ktav Pub Inc, New York, 1980.