



Adventist Pioneer Heritage Honor Honor Worksheet

Skill: Level 1

Year of Introduction: 2024

Originating Institutions: General Conference of Seventh-day Adventist and North American Division

PATHFINDER NAME: _____

REQUIREMENTS:

Introduction to Adventist Sites from Maine to California and Australia with Pioneers who are significant to the different sites:

Construct a map and plot the eight sites listed below from Maine to California:

1. Gorham, Maine
 2. Washington Church
 3. Joseph Bates Boyhood Home
 4. William Miller Farm
 5. Hiram Edson Farm
 6. Adventist Heritage Village
 7. Andrews University
 8. Elmshaven
- Bonus: Sunnyside Home, Cooranbong, Australia

Adventist Site #1 Gorham, Maine

- a. What Adventist Pioneer was born in Gorham, Maine?
- b. What year was she born?
- c. An accident happened to this person; briefly describe what happened.

Washington Church Site #2

- a. Where is the location of the "Washington Church"?
- b. How did Rachel Oaks Preston contribute to the founding of the "Washington Church"?

Joseph Bates Boyhood Home

- a. Where is site #3 located?
- b. Identify a picture of Joseph Bates' Boyhood home.
- c. Give three significant things that Joseph Bates is known for?
- d. What doctrine is significant with Joseph Bates?
- e. Who is Prudence in relation to Joseph Bates?

William Miller Farm Site #4

- a. Where is site #4 located?
- b. Identify a picture of William Miller's home.
- c. Give three significant things about William Miller.
- d. What doctrine is significant to the William Miller Farm?
- e. Where was William Miller buried?

Hiram Edson Farm Site #5

- a. Where is site #5 located?
- b. Identify a picture of the Edson barn?
- c. Give one detail that would describe Hiram Edson.
- d. What kind of farmer was Hiram Edson?
- e. Who was Esther Edson?
- f. What doctrine is significant with the Hiram Edson Farm?

Adventist Historic Village Site #6

- a. Where is site #6 located?
- b. Be able to identify a picture of the James & Ellen White home.
- c. List two things that are significant about the Historic Adventist Village.
- d. James White:

- i. List two professional trades James White did for his livelihood.
- ii. At what age and date did James White pass away?
- iii. Where is James White Buried?
- iv. The song, “You Will See Your Lord a Com’in,” was a favorite song of James White. Learn the tune of this song and sing it for someone.

e. Ellen White:

- i. What was Ellen’s Maiden name?
- ii. When and where was Ellen White’s first vision?
- iii. How many children did Ellen and James White have?
- iv. Where is Ellen White buried?

Andrews University Site #7

- a. There is a statue of J.N. Andrews at Andrews University in Berrien Springs, Michigan. What is the significance of the statue?

Elmshaven Site #8

- a. Where is Elmshaven located?
- b. Who lived at Elmshaven?
- c. What was the date of her death at Elmshaven?
- d. Name one significant thing she did while she lived there?

Describe why the Dates and places listed are important to remember:

- 1. Great Disappointment (October 22, 1844)
- 2. Adventist Church incorporated (May 21, 1863)
- 3. How many Fundamental Beliefs does the Seventh-day Adventist Church have? And what year were they adopted?
- 4. Name one thing Ellen G. White did to help the church in Australia.

Church Organization & Structure

1. My Seventh-day Adventist (SDA) membership begins at my local church.
2. My local church and other churches are grouped to form a Conference.
3. Conferences are grouped to form Unions.
4. Unions are grouped to form Divisions.
5. Divisions are grouped to form the General Conference
6. Diagram the 5 levels of the North American Division Seventh-day Adventist church and provide the specific names for them. For example, The Dime Tabernacle Church, The Michigan Conference, The Lake Union, The North American Division (NAD), The General Conference. *Note: Some Divisions are not structured with Conference and/or Union levels.
7. The General Conference of Seventh-day Adventist is divided into *Divisions*.
 - a. List three Divisions.
8. The General Conference has a President.
 - a. Name the current President.
9. There are Vice Presidents and Directors under the President.
 - a. List two of the Directors.

DATE COMPLETED: _____ INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE: _____

Answer Sheet: Introduction to Adventist Pioneer Heritage Honor

Display the created map of the eight sites from Maine to California.

Site #1: Gorham, Maine

- a. Ellen Gould Harmon (White) was born in Gorham, Maine.
- b. She was born on November 26, 1827
- c. The accident involved Ellen being hit on the nose by a stone hurled at her. As a result, she was in a coma for three months.

Site #2: Washington Church

- a. Location: Washington, New Hampshire
- b. Rachel Oakes Preston (1809-1868) was a Seventh-day Baptist who persuaded a group of Adventists to accept the Sabbath in Washington, New Hampshire, and thus to become, in that sense, the first Seventh-day Adventists. Due to Rachel's influence, Frederick Wheeler (1811-1910), an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and promoter of the prophetic teachings of William Miller, preached his first sermon on the seventh-day Sabbath to his "Christian Brethren" congregation on March 16, 1844. Further, due to Rachel's influence, William Farnsworth (1807-1888), after the Great Disappointment of October 22, 1844, stated publicly to the "Christian Brethren" congregation his conviction that Saturday, being the seventh day of the week, was Sabbath. His brother Cyrus (who became the husband of Rachel's daughter Delight) and several others also made their convictions known.

Site #3: Joseph Bates Boyhood Home

- a. Location: It was first in New Bedford, MA. During the War of 1812, it became Fairhaven, Massachusetts.



- b. Identify Joseph Bates Boyhood Home:
- c. Give three significant things that Joseph Bates is known for: As a young man, he loved the ocean and wanted to sail. He became a sea Captain. He was known as Captain Bates. His wife put a Bible in his trunk when he was getting ready to sail. The Bible became his favorite book to read. He was a reformer, he abandoned drinking, he was interested in Temperance, and was baptized in the Christian Church in 1827. In the Spring of 1845, Joseph read an article by T.M. Prebble on the Sabbath. He then traveled to Washington, NH, to learn more about the Sabbath. He arrived on foot at the home of Pastor Wheeler at 10 p.m. They stayed up all night discussing the

Seventh-day Sabbath. The next day, they studied more with the Farnsworths. As Captain Bates was crossing the bridge from New Bedford to Fairhaven following his trip home from this meeting, James Madison Monroe Hall queried, "Captain Bates, what is the news?" The reply was "The news is, the seventh day is the Sabbath, and we ought to keep it." Joseph Bates was one of the founders of the SDA Church. Bates experienced the disappointment of 1844 without losing faith. He wrote about the 7th Day Sabbath and the 3rd Angel's message. He played a prominent part in the "Sabbath Conferences." He was an evangelist, a leader, and an example in healthful living.

- d. What doctrine is significant with Joseph Bates? The Sabbath.
- e. Who is Prudence? His wife, whom he married on February 15, 1818.

Site #4 William Miller Farm

- a. Location: Whitehall, New York



- b. Identify the William Miller Farm
- c. Give three significant things about William Miller?

William Miller (1782-1849) was an American farmer and a Baptist preacher who announced the imminent coming of Christ and founded the movement popularly known as Millerism or the Millerite movement. He was a convincing preacher in the logical way he appealed in earnestness. After the "Great Disappointment," he built a chapel on his property so Advent Believers would have a place to worship.

An American Reformer: William Miller

He was born in 1782 in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. This was when the United States of America was just born. Occurred before George Washington was elected President of the United States.

His mother was a Christian and raised her 16 children, of whom William was the oldest to know the Bible and to worship God.

As an adult, he moved to Poultney, Vermont, where he hung around with a crowd that didn't believe in a loving personal God. He became a Deist. They thought that there was only one creator who was uninterested in people. William left the Christian faith and even made fun of his own relatives who were Christian preachers.

When he was in his 30s, he became a military captain during the War of 1812. At the Battle of Plattsburgh, NY, he almost died when an exploding shell

landed near him. It injured the men with him, but he was unhurt. This experience led him to reconsider his beliefs about a personal God.

After the war, he started going to the little Baptist church near where he grew up. He was even asked to read a sermon there. While doing this, the Holy Spirit spoke to him personally. He felt guilty for leaving God. So, he surrendered his life to God and in Jesus he found a Friend, whom he served the rest of his life.

In his study of the Bible, especially in the book of Daniel, he found prophecies that pointed out Jesus' soon return in glory to redeem those who loved him. He traveled and preached this message to more than a quarter of a million people. A great nationwide spiritual revival took place. On the date of October 22, 1844, when Jesus did not return as many expected that He would, there was a great disappointment.

Further study showed that Miller had the right date, but the wrong event. What really happened on that date was that Jesus had begun the final judgment in preparation for His second coming! We now, as Seventh-day Adventists, look forward to Christ's glorious appearing with great hope and joy!

Miller wrote about this with the words: "I have fixed my mind on another time, and here I mean to stand until God gives me more light, and that is Today! Today! Until He comes!"

- d. What doctrine is significant for the William Miller Farm? The Second Coming of Jesus.
- e. Where was William Miller buried? Buried in the *Miller Cemetery* near his boyhood home.

Site #5 Hiram Edson Farm

- a. Location: Clifton Springs, New York



- b. Identify Edson's barn.
- c. Give one detail that would describe Hiram Edson?

Hiram Edson (1806-1882) was a layman, later ordained, of Port Gibson, New York. He was the pioneer responsible for introducing, among those who became Seventh-day Adventists, a fuller understanding of the sanctuary and its cleansing. Edson was not only a thoughtful Bible student and an earnest evangelistic helper, but also a self-sacrificing contributor, putting his possessions into building the church he loved.

- d. What kind of farmer was Hiram Edson? Sheep Farmer
- e. Who was Esther Edson? Esther was Hiram's second wife. His first wife, Effa passed away when she was 28 years old.
- f. What doctrine is significant for the Hiram Edson Farm? The Heavenly Sanctuary.

Site #6 Historic Adventist Village

- d. Location: Battle Creek, Michigan



- e. Identify the White's home.
- f. List three things that are significant about the Historic Adventist Village? The James and Ellen White family lived there. It is the only place where the whole family lived together. This is where the Adventist Church was organized. There was a publishing house. Kellogg lived there, and the sanitarium was built there for health purposes. The Dime Tabernacle was built by collecting dimes.
- g. James White:
 - i. List three professionals or trades James White did as a livelihood.

Farming, teaching, pastoring, publishing

He was a co-founder of the Seventh-day Adventist Church along with his wife, Ellen, and Joseph Bates. He was the fifth of nine children, and in his early years had such poor eyesight that he could not attend school. At age 19, with his eyes improved, he went to school, studying 18 hours a day, and in 12 weeks had a certificate to teach. He later attended school for another 17 weeks, making his total school time 29 weeks.

After a second year of teaching, James learned of the Millerite message from his mother and committed himself to preaching the Advent doctrine. In the winter of 1843, 1,000 people were won through his preaching. He was ordained as a minister in the Christian Church in 1843. James remembered meeting Ellen Harmon before the 1844 disappointment, but their association did not begin until early 1845. James and Ellen were married by a justice of the peace on August 30, 1846.

For the first six years of their marriage, the Whites did not have a home of their own, living at times with her parents or with friends. In November 1848, Ellen White was shown in vision that James should begin to print a paper, and that it would grow until its light would shine around the world. Beginning in 1849, James published The Present Truth. It became The Review and Herald in 1850. Publishing was done through public printers for three

years, in several locations. The Whites finally had their own home in Rochester, New York, in 1852. With borrowed and inexpensive furniture, they set up housekeeping, sharing the home with several who helped in the printing. In 1855, the publishing work moved into more permanent quarters in Battle Creek, Michigan.

James and Ellen White participated together in many enterprises. In 1848, they attended all six Sabbath Conferences in the Northeast United States, where a line of truth was established through diligent Bible study, in groups from 15 to 50. Ellen White's visions did not take the place of Bible study, but served to confirm their study, and kept the group from wandering into fanciful or fanatical beliefs.

Visions given to Mrs. White often required her husband to take some action.

Thus, a college, a medical institution, publishing work, and the organization—all were begun by James White, in response to visions given to his wife. Together, they gave strong leadership to the church for 35 years. He died at age 60 in 1881, leaving Ellen White to continue her work alone for another 34 years.

(Taken from whiteestate.org)

- ii. James White's song he loved to sing: "You Will See Your Lord a Com'in". Learn the tune and sing it for someone.
- iii. How old was James White when he passed away? Age 60, 1881
- iv. Where is James White Buried? Oak Hill Cemetery, Battle Creek, Michigan

h. Ellen G. White:

- v. Where was Ellen White born? Gorham, Maine, (November 26, 1827)
- vi. What was Ellen's maiden name? Harmon. (Ellen married James White at the age of 18 on August 30, 1846.)
- vii. When was Ellen White's first vision? December 1844
- viii. Where was Ellen White's first vision? It was during a prayer meeting at the home of Mrs. Haines, at 60 Ocean Street in South Portland, Maine.
- ix. How many children did Ellen and James have? 4 boys: Henry Nichols (1847-1863) was their firstborn. He died of pneumonia at the age of 16. James Edson (1849-1928) became a Seventh-day Adventist minister and is most remembered for his pioneering evangelistic and educational work among African Americans in the Southern United States. William Clarence (1854-1937) also became a Seventh-day Adventist minister.

After James's death in 1881, William became his mother's chief editorial assistant and publishing manager. John Herbert (1860) died at the age of 3 months from erysipelas.

- x. Where is Ellen White buried? Oak Hill Cemetery, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Site #7 Andrews University

- a. There is a statue of J.N. Andrews at Andrews University in Berrien Springs, Michigan. What is the significance of the statue?

John Nevin Andrews (1829-1883) was the first official Seventh-day Adventist missionary outside of North America. He and his children, Charles and Mary, sailed on September 15, 1874, to Switzerland. His wife had died on March 18, 1872. As a theologian, Andrews made significant contributions to the development of various doctrines of the Seventh-day Adventist denomination. He wrote extensively on the Seventh-day Sabbath. Andrews University, named after J. N. Andrews, is an institution operated jointly by the General Conference and the Lake Union Conference. It was the first university to be organized by the Seventh-day Adventist church. It is located in Berrien Springs, Michigan. Its predecessor, known as Battle Creek College, was founded in 1874 and grew from a "Select" private school established in 1868 by G.H. Bell.

Site #8 Elmshaven

- a. Where is Elmshaven located? St. Helena, California
- b. Who lived at Elmshaven? Ellen G. White from 1900-1915
- c. What was the date of her death at Elmshaven? July 16, 1915
- d. What did she do while she lived there? She wrote books.

Describe why the Dates listed are important to remember:

- 1. Great Disappointment (October 22, 1844)

The day of the Great Disappointment was when Jesus did not come as those awaiting His Advent had calculated and waited for with much prayer.

- 2. Adventist Church incorporated (May 21, 1863)

The Adventist Church was incorporated on May 21, 1863. This is considered the date of the official organization of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. This move was significant since it gave the church the right to own property and ordain ministers. Many of the founders had to "grow" significantly to "organize" since many had come from backgrounds that felt that organizing was not consistent with scripture.

3. Fundamental Beliefs (1980) There are 27 at the time of this voting, and one more was added later for a total of 28.

4. Name one thing Ellen White did to help the church in Australia.

She donated to help build the first Adventist church.

She helped locate the Avondale school.

She helped establish health institutions.

She encouraged the founding of the health-food factory.

She finished writing her book, "The Desire of Ages."

She ministered to Australians on a personal level and helped increase membership in the Seventh-day Adventist church.

Church Organization:

1. My Seventh-day Adventist (SDA) membership begins at my local church.
2. My local church and other churches are grouped to form a Conference.
 - 1 Michigan Conference
 - 2 Kentucky Tennessee Conference
 - 3 Washington Conference
 - 4 Northern California Conference
3. Conferences are grouped to form Unions.
 - 1 Lake Union
 - 2 Mid America Union
 - 3 Atlantic Union
 - 4 Pacific Union
4. Unions are grouped to form Divisions. (See #7)
5. Divisions are grouped to form the General Conference. (See #8)
6. Diagram the 5 levels of the North American Division Seventh-day Adventist church and provide the specific names for them. For example, The Dime Tabernacle Church, The Michigan Conference, The Lake Union, The North American Division (NAD), The General Conference. *Note: Some Divisions are not structured with Conference and/or Union levels.
7. The General Conference of Seventh-day Adventist is divided into *Divisions*.
 - a. List three Divisions.
 - i. East-Central Africa
 - ii. Euro-Asia
 - iii. Inter-America
 - iv. Inter-European
 - v. North America
 - vi. North Asia-Pacific

- vii. South America
- viii. South Pacific
- ix. Southern Asia
- x. Southern Asia-Pacific
- xi. Trans-European
- xii. West-Central Africa
- xiii. Southern African-India Ocean

8. The General Conference of Seventh-day Adventist headquarters is in 12501 Old Columbia Pike, Silver Spring, Maryland, and oversees the church in directing its various divisions and leadership, as well as doctrinal matters. It was founded in 1863. The current President is Erton C. Kohler. It serves the worldwide church.

9. There are Vice Presidents and Directors under the President.

a. List two of the Directors:

- i. E.G. White Director
- ii. Youth Director
- iii. Sabbath School/Personal Ministries Director
- iv. Public Affairs/Religious Liberty Director
- v. Publishing Ministries Director
- vi. Stewardship Ministries Director
- vii. Planned Giving/Trust Services Director
- viii. Family Ministries Director
- ix. Education Director
- x. Communications Director
- xi. Children's Ministries Director
- xii. Adventist Chaplaincy Ministries Director
- xiii. Women's Ministries Director
- xiv. Ministerial Association Director
- xv. Health Ministries Director
- xvi. Auditing Service Director

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