The time of Second Advent of Jesus Christ has been of interest to His followers throughout the Christian age, and from time to time, some have gone so far as to fix a date for the event. In doing so, they have looked to Bible prophecies for a clue to the time of Christ's return. Perhaps the outstanding period of date-setting was during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. During that time, there was a general advent awakening throughout the world. This was very marked in America where we find prophecy used during the revivals of the 1840's in an effort to determine the exact date. The fact that He did not come at the time appointed has caused the Christian world to look with disdain upon those who tried in recent years, to determine the date of Christ's return.

The purpose of this study has been to investigate the setting of dates, in America, for the second coming of Christ during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, endeavoring to ascertain what prophecies were used in determining the date, and how these prophecies were interpreted.
Split the hundred years of the twentieth century into three equal parts, and it comes out this way: Early: 1900–1933. Middle: 1933–1966. Late: 1966–1999. Any sensible person knows, of course, that doing that would be a terrible idea: rigid, arbitrary, pedantic, and totally at odds with the natural ebb and flow of historical events. Yet, in the case of the 20th century, damned if it doesn't work pretty well. 1966 (again, plus or minus a year) marks a similar—though perhaps more subtle—tipping point at which, in retrospect, you can see the world of the late 20C taking shape. It’s the year when . . . The US, under President Johnson, doubles down on its commitment to Vietnam, raising troop commitments and vowing to stay. Working within this new strand of history writing, labour historians have tried to recognise the political significance of labour migration in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Their works suggest a different way of writing the history of the nation form in the last two centuries, where the extra-nationalist narrative of mobile labour constitutes a different universe. The brave men who built the American Transcontinental Railroad between 1865 and 1869 came from China, Ireland and the defeated South. View. Show abstract. "Late Victorian Holocausts" focuses on three zones of drought and subsequent famine: India, Northern China and North-Eastern Brazil.