



MILK SERIES LESSON NO 15

THE SABBATH

Isa 58:13 (KJV) If thou turn away thy foot from the sabbath, *from* doing thy pleasure on my holy day; and call the sabbath a delight, the holy of the LORD, honourable; and shalt honour him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking *thine own* words:

14 Then shalt thou delight thyself in the LORD; and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob thy father: for the mouth of the LORD hath spoken *it*.

1. What does the word sabbath mean? (**Gen 2:2, Ex 16:30**) KJV with Strongs links

Genesis 2:2 And on the seventh <sh@biy`iy> day <yowm> YAH <`elohiym> ended <kalah> his work <m@la'kah> which he had made <`asah>; and he rested <shabath> on the seventh <sh@biy`iy> day <yowm> from all his work <m@la'kah> which he had made <`asah>.

KJV

Exodus 16:30 So the people <`am> rested <shabath> on the seventh <sh@biy`iy> day <yowm>.

Genesis 2:2 And on the seventh day YAH ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made.

Exodus 16:30 So the people rested on the seventh day.

As you can see in Gen 2:2 and Exo 16:30 the same word is used for rested, that word is shabath. It is the Strongs 7673

7673. shabath

Search for H7673 in KJVSL

שבת shabath shaw-bath'

a primitive root; to repose, i.e. **desist from exertion**; used in many implied relations (causative, figurative or specific):--(cause to, let, make to) cease, celebrate, cause (make) to fail, keep (sabbath), suffer to be lacking, leave, put away (down), (make to) rest, rid, still, take away.

You will find this word shabath referenced in 67 verses:

Ge 2:2-3; 8:22; Ex 5:5; 12:15; 16:30; 23:12; 31:17; 34:21; Le 2:13; 23:32; 25:2; 26:6,34-35; De 32:26; Jos 5:12; 22:25; Ru 4:14; 2Ki 23:5,11; 2Ch 16:5; 36:21; Ne 4:11; 6:3; Job 32:1; Ps 8:2; 46:9; 89:44; 119:119; Pr 18:18; 22:10; Isa 13:11; 14:4; 16:10; 17:3; 21:2; 24:8; 30:11; 33:8; Jer 7:34; 16:9; 31:36; 36:29; 48:33,35; La 5:14-15; Eze 6:6; 7:24; 12:23; 16:41; 23:27,48; 26:13; 30:10,13,18; 33:28; 34:10,25; Da 9:27; 11:18; Ho 1:4; 2:11; 7:4; Am 8:4

If you look at Ge 8:4 or Ex 10:14 You will find the word rested as examples, but this is a different word used here.

Genesis 8:4 And the ark <tebah> rested <nuwach> in the seventh <sh@biy`iy> month <chodesh>, on the seventeenth <`asar> <sheba`> day <yowm> of the month <chodesh>, upon the mountains <har> of Ararat <'Ararat>.

Exodus 10:14 And the locusts <'arbeh> went up <`alah> over all the land <'erets> of Egypt <Mitsrayim>, and rested <nuwach> in all the coasts <g@buwl> of Egypt <Mitsrayim>: very <m@`od> grievous <kabed> were they; before <paniyim> them there were no such <ken> locusts <'arbeh> as they, neither after <'achar> them shall be such.

As you can see the word used in this case is nuwach. Which means to rest or cease but from context to settle down.

5117. nuwach

Search for H5117 in KJVSL

xwn nuwach noo'-akh

a primitive root; to rest, i.e. **settle down**; used in a great variety of applications, literal and figurative, intransitive, transitive and causative (to dwell, stay, let fall, place, let alone, withdraw, give comfort, etc.):--cease, be confederate, lay, let down, (be) quiet, remain, (cause to, be at, give, have, make to) rest, set down. Compare 3241.

You can find this word used 64 times in OT scripture:

Ge 8:4; Ex 10:14; 17:11; 20:11; 23:12; 33:14; Nu 10:36; 11:25-26; De 3:20; 5:14; 12:10; 25:19; Jos 1:13,15; 3:13; 21:44; 22:4; 23:1; 1Sa 25:9; 2Sa 7:1,11; 21:10; 1Ki 5:4; 2Ki 2:15; 1Ch 22:9,18; 23:25; 2Ch 14:6-7; 15:15; 20:30; Ne 9:28; Es 9:22; Job 3:13,17,26; Ps 125:3; Pr 14:33; 21:16; 29:17; Ec 7:9; Isa 7:2,19; 11:2; 14:3,7; 23:12; 25:10; 28:12; 30:32; 57:2; 63:14; La 5:5; Eze 5:13; 16:42; 21:17; 24:13; 37:1; 40:2; 44:30; Da 12:13; Hab 3:16; Zec 6:8

2. When was it first established and for whom was it established? (**Ge 2:2**)

Genesis 2:2 And on the seventh day YAH ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made.

3. What is the Sabbath day? (**Ex 16:23-29**)

Exodus 16:23 And he said unto them, This is that which YAH hath said, To morrow is the rest of the holy sabbath unto YAH : bake that which ye will bake to day, and seethe that ye will seethe; and that which remaineth over lay up for you to be kept until the morning.

24 And they laid it up till the morning, as Moses bade: and it did not stink, neither was there any worm therein.

25 And Moses said, Eat that to day; for to day is a sabbath unto YAH : to day ye shall not find it in the field.

26 Six days ye shall gather it; but on the seventh day, which is the sabbath, in it there shall be none.

27 And it came to pass, that there went out some of the people on the seventh day for to gather, and they found none.

28 And YAH said unto Moses, How long refuse ye to keep my commandments and my laws?

29 See, for that YAH hath given you the sabbath, therefore he giveth you on the sixth day the bread of two days; abide ye every man in his place, let no man go out of his place on the seventh day.

4. What day of the week is the Sabbath? (, Ex 20:10-11, Ex 35:2

Exodus 20:10 But the seventh day is the sabbath of YAH thy YAH : in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates:

11 For in six days YAH made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore YAH blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it.

Exodus 35:2 Six days shall work be done, but on the seventh day there shall be to you an holy day, a sabbath of rest to the LORD: **whosoever doeth work therein shall be put to death.**

How long are we to observe (Keep) the sabbath?) Ex 31:15-17

Exodus 31:15 Six days may work be done; but in the seventh is the sabbath of rest, holy to YAH : whosoever doeth any work in the sabbath day, he shall surely be put to death.

16 Wherefore the children of Israel shall keep the sabbath, to observe the sabbath **throughout their generations, for a perpetual covenant.**

17 It is a sign between me and the children of Israel for ever: for in six days YAH made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day he rested, and was refreshed.

5. What was the penalty for breaking the sabbath? (Ex 35:2-3, Nu 15:32-36)

Exodus 35:2 Six days shall work be done, but on the seventh day there shall be to you an holy day, **a sabbath of rest to the LORD: whosoever doeth work therein shall be put to death.**

3 Ye shall kindle no fire throughout your habitations upon the sabbath day.

Numbers 15:32 And while the children of Israel were in the wilderness, they found a man that gathered sticks upon the Sabbath day.

33 And those who found him gathering sticks brought him to Moses and Aaron, and to all the congregation.

34 And they put him under guard because it was not declared what should be done with him.

35 And Yah said to Moses, The man shall be surely put to death: all the congregation shall stone him with stones outside the camp.

36 And all the congregation brought him outside the camp, and stoned him with stones, and he died; as Yah commanded Moses.

Note 1: Here we can see that the penalty for breaking the Sabbath commandment in the time of Moses was physical death, but what about today? The scripture declares:

(Ezekiel 18:4) "the soul that sins, it shall die."

(Romans 6:23) "For the wages of sin is death;"

(Romans 8:13) "For if you live according to the flesh, you shall die:"

The penalty is still the same, but not through the judgement of a civil court. Unless Yahoshuah returns first, we will all die physically one day because of our sin, which will include breaking the Sabbath commandment, but we may also die now spiritually to some degree.

Other penalties are listed in YAH 's word:

YAH promised to pour his fury out on those who polluted his Sabbaths (Ezekiel 20:21).

YAH promised that he would scatter his people who did not keep his commandments, including the Sabbath day (Ezekiel 20:23-24), **and give them bad statutes and judgements which would not give them life (Ezekiel 20:24-25)**. The denominational system that we see today is equivalent to being scattered and wandering in a spiritual wilderness. This has happened because people went away from YAH 's commandments, including keeping the Sabbath day. Many are now believing, and keeping doctrines which are false, such as Sunday worship, which cannot give them life.

Note 2: Because "sin is the transgression of the law." (1 John 3:4 KJV), then any consequence of sin is possible for breaking the Sabbath commandment. Here are some of them:

(1) Defeat by our enemies (Joshua 7:11-12; Judges 3:7-8; 6:1; 13:1).

(2) Others suffering because of us (Deuteronomy 28:15-18; 28:58-59; 2 Samuel 12:13-19; Hosea 9:16-17).

(3) Our soul will be "spoiled" of plundered (Proverbs 8:36; 22:22-23).

(4) Physical or spiritual blindness (Job 11:20; Isaiah 44:17-18; Lamentations 5:16-17; Zephaniah1:17).

(5) Our heart may be hardened (Hebrews 3:13).

(6) More deception (Jeremiah 5:25-27; Obadiah 1:3; Romans 7:11; Hebrews 3:13).

(7) Lack of understanding (Isaiah 44:17-18; Daniel 9:13; Romans 3:9-11).

(8) Confusion (Daniel 9:7-8).

(9) A lack of blessings (2 Chronicles 7:13-14; Jeremiah 5:25).

(10) Prayers not answered (Psalm 66:18; Proverbs 28:9; Isaiah 59:2).

(11) Sickness (Leviticus 26:21; Deuteronomy 28:15-22, 58-61; Psalm 25:18; 31:10; 38:3-5; 39:11; 89:30-33; 107:10-11, 107:17; Proverbs 11:17; Jeremiah 30:14-15; Daniel 9:11; Micah 6:12-13; Matthew 9:5)

(12) A stumbling-block before us (Ezekiel 3:20; 14:3-4).

(13) Chastisement (Leviticus 26:27-28; Psalm 107:17; Jeremiah 30:14).

(14) Our name blotted out of YAH 's book of life (Exodus 32:33), which will cause us to be cast into the lake of fire (Revelation 20:10; 20:15; 21:8).

(15) Separation from YAH (Joshua 7:11-12; Isaiah 59:2).

WORKERS OF LAWLESSNESS WILL BE LOST

What will happen to people that do not keep sabbath?

MATTHEW 7:21-23 (Yahoshuah)

21 Not every one who says to me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he who does the will of my Father who is in heaven.

22 Many will say to me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in your name? and in your name have cast out demons? and in your name done many wonderful works?

23 And then will I confess to them, I never knew you: depart from me, you who work lawlessness.

MATTHEW 13:40-42 (Yahoshuah)

40 As therefore the tares are gathered and burned in the fire; so shall it be in the end of this age.

41 The Son of man shall send forth his angels, and they shall gather out of his kingdom all things that offend, and those who do lawlessness;

42 And shall cast them into a furnace of fire: there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth.

TITUS 2:13-14

13 Looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great YAH and our Saviour Yahoshuah Christ;

14 Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all lawlessness, and purify to himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works.

HEBREWS 1:8-9

8 But to the Son he says, Your throne, O YAH , is for ever and ever: a sceptre of righteousness is the sceptre of your kingdom.

9 You have loved righteousness, and hated lawlessness; therefore YAH , even your YAH , has anointed you with the oil of gladness above your fellows.

1 JOHN 3:4 (RPT)

4 Every man who commits sin, also commits lawlessness, and sin is lawlessness.

Note: The word translated lawlessness (Matthew 7:23; 13:41; Titus 2:14; Hebrews 1:9; 1 John 3:4) (Gr. ἀνομία, Gtr. anomia) It literally means "not law", "no law", or "lawlessness", and refers to things done which are contrary to the law of YAH . The King James Version of the bible translates every one of these places as "iniquity" except "transgression of the law" (1 John 3:4 KJV). Why did Yahoshuah refuse entrance to the kingdom of YAH to these people who prophesied, cast out demons, and did many wonderful works in his name (Matthew 7:22-23)? Because they broke YAH 's law. Why will the angels cast people into a furnace of fire at the end of the age (Matthew 13:41-42)? Because they broke YAH 's law. Yahoshuah died to redeem us from "all lawlessness" (Titus 2:14), because he hates it (Hebrews 1:9). Isn't this a good reason to keep the Sabbath day? The apostle James said, "For whoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all." (James 2:10), so where does that leave those who do not keep the Sabbath day? They are guilty of breaking every one of the ten commandments, including idolatry, adultery, and murder. Idolaters and adulterers cannot inherit the kingdom of YAH (1

Corinthians 6:9-10; Galatians 5:19-21). No murderer has eternal life abiding in him (1 John 3:15). The fate of lawless people will be to be cast into "a furnace of fire:" (Matthew 10:42; Revelation 21:8). Also we have seen that the penalty for sin is death, and the lake of fire (Gehenna) is called the second death (Revelation 20:14), so why risk getting cast in there? Man is not the judge of who goes into the lake of fire and who doesn't, but these are good scriptural reasons to avoid breaking the Sabbath commandment.

YAHOSHUAH WORDS TO ALL THOSE WHO BREAK YAH 'S COMMANDMENTS

MATTHEW 15:7-9 (Yahoshuah)

7 You hypocrites, well did Isaiah prophesy of you, saying,

8 This people draws near to me with their mouth, and honours me with their lips; but their heart is far from me.

9 But in vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men.

MARK 7:6-9 (Yahoshuah)

6 He answered and said to them, Well has Isaiah prophesied of you hypocrites, as it is written, This people honours me with their lips, but their heart is far from me.

7 However in vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men.

8 For laying aside the commandment of YAH , you hold the tradition of men, as the washing of pots and cups: and many other such like things you do.

9 And he said to them, Full well you reject the commandment of YAH , that you may keep your own tradition.

MARK 7:13 (Yahoshuah)

13 Making the word of YAH of none effect through your tradition, which you have delivered: and many such like things you do.

Note: When people lay aside the Sabbath day, and keep Sunday instead, they do exactly what Yahoshuah said:

(Mark 7:8) "laying aside the commandment of YAH , you hold the tradition of men,"

(Mark 7:9) "you reject the commandment of YAH , that you may keep your own tradition."

This is evil, because it makes the word of YAH of no effect when we substitute man's tradition for YAH 's word (Mark 7:13). Those who observe Sunday, and do not keep the Sabbath day, teach others by their example.

Yahoshuah' words are still applicable to us today:

(Matthew 24:35) "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

(Matthew 19:17) "if you will enter into life, keep the commandments."

(Luke 6:46) "And why do you call me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?"

(Matthew 19:17) "keep the commandments."

(John 14:15-24) "If you love me, keep my commandments. ... He who has my commandments, and keeps them, he it is who loves me: ... If a man loves me, he will keep my words: ... He who does not love me does not keep my sayings:"

(Matthew 19:17) "keep the commandments."

(John 12:48) "He who rejects me, and does not receive my words, has one who judges him: the word that I have spoken, the same shall judge him in the last day."

The apostle Paul also confirmed the importance of Yahoshuah' words:

(1 Timothy 6:3-4) "If any man teaches otherwise, and does not consent to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Yahoshuah Ha Machiach, and to the doctrine which is according to Elohimliness; He is proud, knowing nothing,".

6. What should you do on the sabbath? (Isa 58:13, Mr 3:4)

Isaiah 58:13 If thou turn away thy foot from the sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day; and call the sabbath a delight, the holy of YAH , honourable; and shalt honour him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words:

Mark 3:4 And he saith unto them, Is it lawful to do good on the sabbath days, or to do evil? to save life, or to kill? But they held their peace.

7. Did Yahoshuah(Yahshua) change the sabbath day? (Ge 2:2, Mat 12:8)

Genesis 2:2 And on the seventh day YAH ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made.

Matthew 12:8 For the Son of man is Lord even of the sabbath day.

8. Did Yahoshuah (Yahshua) keep the sabbath? (Luke 4:16)

Luke 4:16 And he came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up: and, as his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the sabbath day, and stood up for to read.

9. Who change the day of worship from Saturday to Sunday?

Article from cgi.org

WHO CHANGED THE SABBATH TO SUNDAY?

There can be no doubt that Christ, His disciples, and the first-century Christians kept Saturday, the seventh-day Sabbath. Yet, today, most of the Christian professing world keeps Sunday, the first day of the week, calling it the Sabbath. Who made this change, and how did it occur?

No serious student of the Scriptures can deny that YAH instituted the Sabbath at creation and designated the seventh day to be kept holy. "And on the seventh day YAH ended His work which He had made; and He rested on the seventh day from all His work

which He had made. And YAH blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it: because that in it He had rested from all His work which YAH created and made" ([Genesis 2:2-3](#)). It was later codified as the Fourth Commandment ([Exodus 20:8-11](#)).

The Word of YAH makes it expressly clear that Sabbath observance is a special *sign* or "mark" between YAH and His people. There is also no uncertainty that Christ, His disciples, and the first-century Christians kept the seventh-day Sabbath as commanded—the day we now call "Saturday" ([Mark 2:28](#); [Luke 4:16](#)).

Is There Any Biblical Support for Sunday Observance?

There is absolutely *no* New Testament text stating that YAH, Yahoshuah, or the apostles changed the Sabbath to Sunday—not a text, not a word, not even a hint or suggestion. *If* there were, those chapters and verses would be loudly heralded by Sabbath opposers. Had Paul or any other apostle taught a change from Sabbath to Sunday, the first day of the week, an absolute firestorm of protest would have arisen from conservative Jewish Christians. The Pharisees and scribes would have insisted that Paul or any other person even suggesting such a thing be stoned to death for the sin of Sabbath-breaking. This would have been a much larger issue than the controversy over circumcision!

The self-righteous Pharisees had already falsely accused Christ of breaking the Sabbath because He violated the added man-made rules and traditions *they* placed upon the Sabbath ([Mark 2:24](#)). The total absence of any such controversy over a change in the day of worship is one of the best evidences showing the apostles and other New Testament Christians did *not* change the day. On the contrary, we have a record of many Sabbaths that Paul and his traveling companions kept long after the resurrection of Yahoshuah Christ. Read of them in your own Bible in [Acts 13:14, 27, 42-44](#); [15:21](#); [16:13](#); [17:2](#); and [18:4](#). [Acts 13:42-44](#) is especially significant in that Paul and Barnabas, when speaking at a Jewish synagogue, were invited to speak again the *next* Sabbath. This would have been Paul's golden opportunity to tell the people to meet with him the next *day* rather than waiting a whole week for the Sabbath. But, "on the next *Sabbath* almost the whole city [Jews and Gentiles alike] gathered to hear the word of YAH."

Yet today, most of the Christian professing world keeps Sunday, the first day of the week, calling *it* the Sabbath. The question arises then, *who* changed the Sabbath to Sunday, and *how* did it occur? The answer may amaze you!

Biblical Testimony

The New Testament plainly shows we are to continue keeping the commandments (Mathew 5:17–18; 19:17; 28:20)—all of ten of them and the law. Where, then, do men get the “authority” to *change* the Fourth Commandment by substituting Sunday for the original Sabbath Christ and the apostles kept?

The Bible prophesied many centuries earlier that the time would come when men would think to *change times and laws* ([Daniel 7:25](#)). Many Bible prophecies are “dual” in nature—that is, they have a type and antitype, an earlier and a later fulfillment. Though speaking specifically of the soon-coming antichrist, we can see the forerunner type documented in history.

The Watering Down of the Sabbath in the First 300 Years

The Christians during the apostolic era, from about 35 to 100 A.D., kept Sabbath on the designated seventh day of the week. For the first 300 years of Christian history, when the Roman emperors regarded themselves as elohims, Christianity became an “illegal religion,” and YAH’s people were scattered abroad ([Acts 8:1](#)). Judaism, however, was regarded at that time as “legal,” as long as they obeyed Roman laws. Thus, during the apostolic era, Christians found it convenient to let the Roman authorities think of them as Jews, which gained them legitimacy with the Roman government. However, when the Jews rebelled against Rome, the Romans put down their rebellion by destroying Jerusalem in A.D. 70 and again in A.D. 135. Obviously, the Roman government’s suppression of the Jews made it increasingly uncomfortable for Christians to be thought of as Jewish. At that time, Sunday was the rest day of the Roman Empire, whose religion was *Mithraism*, a form of sun worship. Since Sabbath observance is visible to others, some Christians in the early second century sought to distance themselves from Judaism by observing a different day, thus “blending in” to the society around them.

During the Empire-wide Christian persecutions under Nero, Maximin, Diocletian, and Galerius, Sabbath-keeping Christians were hunted down, tortured, and, for sport, often used for entertainment in the Colisseum.

Constantine Made Sunday a Civil Rest Day

When Emperor Constantine I—a pagan sun-worshipper—came to power in A.D. 313, he legalized Christianity and made the first Sunday-keeping law. His infamous Sunday

enforcement law of March 7, A.D. 321, reads as follows: "On the venerable Day of the Sun let the magistrates and people residing in cities rest, and let all workshops be closed." (*Codex Justinianus* 3.12.3, trans. Philip Schaff, *History of the Christian Church*, 5th ed. (New York, 1902), 3:380, note 1.)

The Sunday law was officially confirmed by the Roman Papacy. The Council of Laodicea in A.D. 364 decreed, "**Christians shall not Judaize** and be idle on Saturday but shall work on that day; but YAH 's day they shall especially honour, and, as being Christians, shall, if possible, do no work on that day. If, however, they are found Judaizing, they shall be shut out from Christ" (Strand, *op. cit.*, citing Charles J. Hefele, *A History of the Councils of the Church*, 2 [Edinburgh, 1876] 316).

Cardinal Gibbons, in *Faith of Our Fathers*, 92nd ed., p. 89, freely admits, "You may read the Bible from Genesis to Revelation, and you will not find a single line authorizing the sanctification of Sunday. The Scriptures enforce the religious observance of Saturday, **a day which we [the Catholic Church] never sanctify.**"

Again, "The Catholic Church, ... by virtue of her divine mission, changed the day from Saturday to Sunday" (*The Catholic Mirror*, official publication of James Cardinal Gibbons, Sept. 23, 1893).

"Protestants do not realize that by observing Sunday, they accept the authority of the spokesperson of the Church, the Pope" (*Our Sunday Visitor*, February 5, 1950).

"Of course the Catholic Church claims that the change [Saturday Sabbath to Sunday] was her act... And the act is a mark of her ecclesiastical authority in religious things" (H.F. Thomas, Chancellor of Cardinal Gibbons).

"Sunday is our mark of authority... **the church is above the Bible**, and this transference of Sabbath observance is proof of that fact" (Catholic Record of London, Ontario Sept 1, 1923).

What a shocking admission!

A Prophecy Come to Pass!

At this point we need to note an amazing prophecy. [Daniel 7:25](#) foretold, "And he shall speak great words against the most High, and shall wear out the saints of the most

High, and think to change times and laws." Quoting [Daniel 7:25](#), Adam Clarke's *Commentary on the Bible* says:

"He shall speak great words against the Most High] Literally, *Sermones quasi Deus loquetur*; "He shall speak as if he were YAH ." So Jerome quotes from *Symmachus*. To none can this apply so well or so fully as to the popes of Rome. They have assumed *infallibility*, which belongs only to YAH . They profess to forgive sins, which belongs only to YAH . They profess to open and shut heaven, which belongs only to YAH . They profess to be higher than all the kings of the earth, which belongs only to YAH . And they go *beyond* YAH in pretending to loose whole nations from their oath of allegiance to their kings, when such kings do not please them! And they go *against* YAH when they give indulgences for sin. This is the worst of all blasphemies!

And shall wear out the saints] By wars, crusades, massacres, inquisitions, and persecutions of all kinds. What in this way have they not done against all those who have protested against their *innovations*, and refused to submit to their *idolatrous worship*? Witness the exterminating crusades published against the *Waldenses* and *Albigenses*. Witness *John Huss*, and *Jerome of Prague*. Witness the *Smithfield fires* in England! Witness *YAH* and man against this bloody, persecuting, ruthless, and impure Church!

And think to change times and laws] Appointing fasts and feasts; canonizing persons whom he chooses to call saints; granting pardons and indulgences for sins; instituting new modes of worship utterly unknown to the Christian Church; new articles of faith; new rules of practice; and reversing, with pleasure, the laws both of *YAH* and man. – Dodd" (Emphasis his; *Clarke's Commentary on the Bible*, Volume IV, p. 594).

Who Changed the Sabbath to Sunday?

Your Bible says, "But in vain [uselessness] they do worship Me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men" ([Matthew 15:9](#); [Mark 7:7](#)).

Further, "To the law and to the testimony: if they speak not according to *this word* [the Bible], it is because there is no light in them" ([Isaiah 8:20](#)).

"Prove to me from the Bible alone that I am bound to keep Sunday holy. There is no such law in the Bible. It is a law of the Catholic Church alone. The Catholic Church says, by my divine power I abolish the Sabbath day and command you to keep holy the first day of the week. And lo! The entire civilized world bows down in reverent obedience to

the command of the Holy Catholic Church” (Thomas Enright, CSSR, President, Redemptorist College [Roman Catholic], Kansas City, MO, Feb. 18, 1884).

“The Pope has power to change times, to abrogate laws, and to dispense with all things, even the precepts of Christ. The Pope has authority and has often exercised it, to dispense with the command of Christ” (*Decretal, de Tranlatic Episcop*).

It is a matter of Biblical and secular history that YAH never changed His holy Sabbath or transferred its solemnity to Sunday. Who *did*?

Rome, in concert with the Roman Catholic Church, changed Sabbath to Sunday!

What will *you* believe? Whom will *you* follow? The ELOHIM of your Bible—or the traditions of men?

The choice, dear reader, is yours.

Definitions:

Judgement:

מִשְׁפָּט *mishpât, mish-pawt'*

from [H8199](#); properly, a verdict (favorable or unfavorable) pronounced judicially, especially a sentence or formal decree (human or (participant's) divine law, individual or collective), including the act, the place, the suit, the crime, and the penalty; abstractly, justice, including a participant's right or privilege (statutory or customary), or even a style:— adversary, ceremony, charge, × crime, custom, desert, determination, discretion, disposing, due, fashion, form, to be judged, judgment, just(-ice, -ly), (manner of) law(-ful), manner, measure, (due) order, ordinance, right, sentence, usest, × worthy, wrong.

כֹּהֵן *chôq, khome*

from [H2710](#); an enactment; hence, an appointment (of time, space, quantity, labor or usage):—appointed, bound, commandment, convenient, custom, decree(-d), due, law, measure, × necessary, ordinance(-nary), portion, set time, statute, task.

masculine noun

10. What does it mean let no man judge you ofsabbath days? (Col 2:16-17)

Colossians 2:16 Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holyday, or of the new moon, or of the sabbath days:

17 Which are a shadow of things to come; but the body is of Christ.
18 Let no man beguile you of your reward in a voluntary humility and worshipping of angels, intruding into those things which he hath not seen, vainly puffed up by his fleshly mind,
19 And not holding the Head, from which all the body by joints and bands having nourishment ministered, and knit together, increaseth with the increase of YAH .
20 Wherefore if ye be dead with Christ from the rudiments of the world, why, as though living in the world, are ye subject to ordinances,
21 (Touch not; taste not; handle not;
22 Which all are to perish with the using;) after the commandments and doctrines of men?
23 Which things have indeed a shew of wisdom in will worship, and humility, and neglecting of the body; not in any honour to the satisfying of the flesh.
Colossians 3:1 If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of YAH .
2 Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth.
3 For ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in YAH .
4 When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with him in glory.
5 **Mortify therefore your members which are upon the earth; fornication, uncleanness, inordinate affection, evil concupiscence, and covetousness, which is idolatry:**
6 **For which things' sake the wrath of YAH cometh on the children of disobedience:**
7 **In the which ye also walked some time, when ye lived in them.**

The shadow of the thing is the outline of it. How come you can't follow the outline? You are deemed judgable when you break the law, not when you keep it.

Closing:

Hebrews 8:7 For if that first covenant had been faultless, then should no place have been sought for the second.

8 For finding fault with them, he saith, Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah:

9 Not according to the covenant that I made with their fathers in the day when I took them by the hand to lead them out of the land of Egypt; because they continued not in my covenant, and I regarded them not, saith the Lord.

10 For this is the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel after those days, saith the Lord; I will put my laws into their mind, and write them in their hearts: and I will be to them a God, and they shall be to me a people:

11 And they shall not teach every man his neighbour, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord: for all shall know me, from the least to the greatest.

TMH said the new covenant is the laws written in your mind and in your heart. In your mind to know them and in your heart to have the will to do them.

If you are in Christ and you have the faith of Abraham then you are the seed of faithful Abraham. If are the faithful seed of Abraham then have you been made a citizens of the nation of Israel. If you are a citizen of the nation of Israel then you must keep the laws of the nation of Israel.

The law was not done away with, it is suppose to be written in your mind and in your heart. For what is sin?

1 John 3:4 Whosoever committeth sin transgresseth also the law: for sin is the transgression of the law.

As you can see this was not changed. If you don't break the law you are not subject to the law. But if you break it, you are again subject to it. If you keep the law you can not be judged of the law, but if you break the law it the judges and condes you.

Just as TMH put a test on Israel by leaving some of the peoples of the nations in the land to see if Israel would follow them or keep his commandments. He has also put a test in the New Testament called the law of liberty, to see if it is in your heart to keep his commandments or if you will take the liberty to break them. Because it is in your heart to break them, you will interpret the scriptures to give you the right to break them. But you know in your heart that keeping them is pleasing unto him. Why do you think He gave them to us, to be burdensome? REPENT!