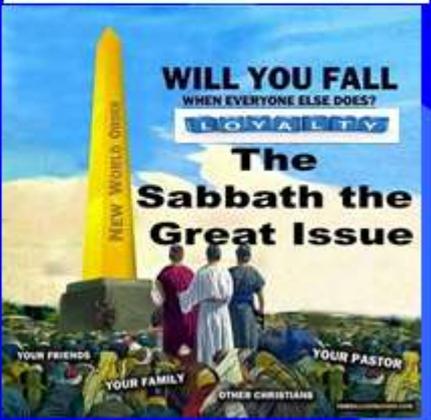


“3AM” MINISTRIES



The Sabbath Question Answered



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THE SABBATH DAY ACCORDING TO THE BIBLE

What is the true Sabbath of according to God's word?

Leviticus 23:3 "Six days shall work be done: **but the seventh day is the Sabbath of rest, an holy convocation**; ye shall do no work therein: it is the Sabbath of the LORD in all your dwellings.

The above scripture tells us that the Sabbath is the 7th day of the week and that **it is the Sabbath of the LORD**. In otherwards, it was God's day of rest. Another question now arises;

On which day did God rest from the creation work?

The above question can be framed as, "**What is God's Sabbath/rest day?**

Genesis 2:1-3 clearly answers. Let us read there.

¹Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them. ²**And on the seventh day God ended his work** which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made.

³And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it: **because that in it he had rested from all his work**

which God created and made.

The skeptic or objecter of Bible truth takes verse 2 out of context and says, "**2And on the seventh day God ended his work.**" He hangs his doubts here claiming that God even worked on the 7th day.

When studying the bible, "every sentence" has to be taken into consideration. Not only a sentence but also "every word" has its importance: "Let every word have its own scriptural meaning, every sentence its proper bearing. When you take certain portions of scripture and leave out others, you end up with a wrong theory.

Verse 2 does not say, "**2And on the seventh day God ended his work**" but it says, 2And on the seventh day God ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made.

Notice that the skeptic leaves out the words "which he had made and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had

made." The verse actually says that God had made his work and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made.

Let me ask you, "**have you ever seen a resting-working person?**" A good answer will be, "oh how can that be? It is impossible to rest while working. The two, "**resting and working**" cannot occur at the same time. I am emphasising this point because today, many people claim to be resting yet doing **all secular work** all the day long.

We see that God ended His six day's labour and what was remaining to be done on the 7th day was to seal the creation work to confirm that He was the creator. He had to sign His creation work by making a Sabbath which we will later on see that it is the sign or seal of God and this is why Genesis 2:2 says that "**2And on the seventh day God ended His work** which he had made. Are we together?

Which other scriptures indicate that God rested on the 7th day?

Exodus 20:10-11 [10But the seventh day is the sabbath of the LORD thy God:...](#)
[11For in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day:](#) wherefore the LORD blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it.”

Are we also commanded to rest on the 7th day or on some other day as the Sabbath of the Lord?

Exodus 16:29-30

²⁹See, for ***that the LORD 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. [30So the people rested on the seventh day.](#)

If the Lord be God, we have already seen that He rested on only one day in a week—not on the first or 2nd or 3rd but on the 7th day. ***This seventh day of the week***

was stamped as God's rest or Sabbath day. Exodus 35:1-2

Take for instance that you were born on a certain day. That day becomes **your birth day**. God rested on the 7th day and that day became His rest day or Sabbath day or the Lord's Day. Therefore as one's birth day cannot be changed but remain fixed, so the 7th day will forever remain the rest of the Lord or the Sabbath day of the Lord.

Let me ask you, “Can you change your birth day from the day on which you were born to a day on which you were not born and it still remains your birthday? No. In like manner, you cannot change God's rest day[Sabbath] to a day on which he did not rest. [Hence the 7th day is still the Lord's Sabbath and it is the same day on which we are commanded to rest from our labours.](#) Are we together?

What proof is given in the bible that the Sabbath is still the 7th day even unto man?

We don't need human theories on this point. The bible answers.

¹And Moses gathered all the congregation of the children of Israel together, and said unto them, ***These are the words which the LORD hath commanded***, that ye should do them.

Wait abit, ***“Who has commanded?”*** It is God not Moses. ***What does He command?*** Let us go to verse 2

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.

Let us also read Exodus 20:8-11. This is actually the 4th commandment among the ten.

⁸***Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.*** ⁹[Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work:](#) ¹⁰[But the seventh day is the sabbath of the LORD thy God:](#) 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: 11For in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day:

wherefore the LORD blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it.

The above scriptures clearly tell us that the 7th day shall be unto us an holy day, a sabbath of rest to the LORD. The 7th day is the only blessed and sanctified day.

Did Jesus Christ also keep the Sabbath during His earthly ministry?

Luke 4:16

¹⁶And he [jesus] 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.

It is Jesus' custom to go to the synagogue/place of worship on the 7th day Sabbath.

Jesus could not have said in John 15:10 that "I have kept my father's commandments" If He was not obeying the 4th commandment about keeping the Sabbath day holy.

After keeping the Sabbath, did Jesus Christ then abolish it or nail it to the cross?

Matthew 5:17

¹⁷Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil.

Some people say that the Sabbath was no longer kept after the death of Jesus Christ. **But what does the bible say?**

Luke 23:55-56

⁵⁵And the women also, which came with him from Galilee, followed after, **and beheld the sepulchre, and how his body was laid.** ⁵⁶And they returned, and prepared spices and ointments; **and rested the sabbath day according to the commandment.**

Do you see that the Sabbath commandment was still kept even after the death of Jesus Christ? Do you see that you have have always been deceived by satan's ministers that the Sabbath was nailed on the cross.

Christ declares, "Verily I say unto you,"--making the assertion as emphatic as possible,--"Till Heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled." Here Christ

teaches, not merely what had been and were then the claims of God's law upon mankind, but what shall be its claims so long as the heavens and the earth remain. {RH, September 27, 1881 par. 8}

Christ's words are both explicit and comprehensive. "Whosoever"--minister or layman, wise or ignorant--"shall break one of these least commandments"--willfully or presumptuously, as did Adam and Eve--is included in the condemnation. Breaking one of the commandments makes man a commandment-breaker. {RH, September 27, 1881 par. 13}

"Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all." **No excuse can avail for him who strictly obeys nine of the precepts of God's law, but ventures to break one because it is for his profit or convenience to do so.** God demands implicit obedience to all his requirements. {RH, September 27, 1881 par. 14}

Christ foresaw that men would not only break the commandments of God themselves, but would in a special sense teach others to break them....

Every Sabbath-breaker is by his example teaching others to transgress. But some are not content with this. They defend the sin of breaking the fourth commandment, and pervert the word of God to justify the transgressor. Such persons shall be of no esteem in the reign of Heaven,--shall have no part there. But the greatest guilt rests upon the professed watchmen, and they will receive the severest punishment. They are in the highest sense enemies of Christ, as they put on, over corrupt hearts, the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in...{RH, September 27, 1881 par. 15}

Will the Sabbath – God’s day of rest forever remain as the 7th day?

Psalms 111:7-8

⁷The works of his hands are verity and judgment; all his commandments are sure. ⁸**They stand fast for ever and ever,** and are done in truth and uprightness.

The Ten Commandments of God of which the Sabbath forms part are as immutable and changeless as His throne. **It will maintain its claims upon all mankind in all ages, unchanged by**

time or place or circumstances. Christ declares, that he came not to destroy the law, but to fulfill,--"to magnify the law and make it honorable," as Isaiah, hundreds of years before, had prophesied would be the Messiah's work. {RH, September 27, 1881 par. 5}

Therefore, the 7th Day Bible Sabbath is sure and it will stand fast forever and ever.

Malachi 3:6 tells us that "6For I am the LORD, I change not; therefore ye sons of Jacob are not consumed.

Hebrews 13:8 ⁸Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever.

Is God’s Sabbath or rest day also a day for us to publically worship Him?

Some have urged that the Sabbath is just a day of rest but not also a day for worship.

Let the Bible answer.

Leviticus 23:3

³Six days shall work be done: but the seventh day is the sabbath of rest, an

holy convocation; ye shall do no work therein: it is the sabbath of the LORD in all your dwellings.

What is a convocation?

The word convocation means a public meeting or assembling.

Isaiah 1:12-13

¹²When ye come to appear before me, who hath required this at your hand, to tread my courts? ¹³**Bring no more vain oblations**; incense is an abomination unto me; the new moons and sabbaths, the calling of assemblies, I cannot away with; it is iniquity, even the solemn meeting.

I am bringing the above verse to show you that on every Sabbath day, the people were to appear before God and the Sabbath was and is to be a holy convocation or holy assembly even a solemn meeting not bringing vain oblations/sacrifices or offerings as Judah did but, by the mercies of God, we are to present our bodies as a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which

is our reasonable service.
[see Romans 12:1]

It is this assembling that Apostle Paul exhorts us not to forsake when he says in **Hebrews 10:25** that **“Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is...”**

Shall we come to worship before God on God's rest day – the 7th day of the week even in the new heavens and new earth?

Isaiah 66:22-23

²²For as **the new heavens and the new earth, which I will make**, shall remain before me, saith the LORD, so shall your seed and your name remain. ²³And it shall come to pass, that from one new moon to another, **and from one sabbath to another, shall all flesh come to worship before me**, saith the LORD.

Who hath said? “saith the Lord”

Will He change? No. ⁶For I am the LORD, I change not. Malachi 3:6

The bible tells us that the true day of worship is the

SEVENTH DAY OF THE WEEK whether on this earth or in the new earth.

If the Sabbath was God's rest day, Why was it given to man?

Ezekiel 20:12

¹²Moreover **also, I gave them my sabbaths, to be a sign between me and them**, that they might know that I am the LORD that sanctify them.

Ezekiel 20:20

²⁰And hallow my sabbaths; and **they shall be a sign between me and you**, that ye may know that I am the LORD your God.

Exodus 31:13-14,16-17

¹³Speak thou also unto the children of Israel, saying, **Verily my sabbaths ye shall keep: for it is a sign between me and you throughout your generations**; that ye may know that I am the LORD that doth sanctify you. ¹⁴Ye shall keep the sabbath therefore; **for it is holy unto you**: every one that defileth it shall surely be put to death: for whosoever doeth any

work therein, that soul shall be cut off from among his people.

The Sabbath is a sign of the relationship existing between God and His people--a sign that they are His obedient subjects, that they keep holy His law. The observance of the Sabbath is the means ordained by God of preserving a knowledge of Himself and of distinguishing between His loyal subjects and the transgressors of His law. {CH 358.4}

“The importance of the Sabbath as the memorial of creation is that it keeps ever present the true reason why worship is due to God”--because He is the Creator, and we are His creatures. **“The Sabbath therefore lies at the very foundation of divine worship**, for it teaches this great truth in the most impressive manner, and no other institution does this. The true ground of divine worship, not of that on the seventh day merely, but of all worship, is found in the distinction between the Creator and His creatures. This great fact can never become obsolete, and

must never be forgotten."--J. N. Andrews, History of the Sabbath, chapter 27.

It was to keep this truth ever before the minds of men, that God instituted the Sabbath in Eden; and so long as the fact that He is our Creator continues to be a reason why we should worship Him, so long the Sabbath will continue as its sign and memorial. Had the Sabbath been universally kept, man's thoughts and affections would have been led to the Creator as the object of reverence and worship, and there would never have been an idolater, an atheist, or an infidel. **The keeping of the Sabbath is a sign of loyalty to the true God, "Him that made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters."** It follows that the message which commands men to worship God and keep His commandments will especially call upon them to keep the fourth commandment. {GC 437.2}

This is part of the first angel's message in Revelation 14:6-7 which

calls us to worship Him[God] that made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters. By keeping the Sabbath day holy, we show to the world that we recognize God as the One who created the world in six days, and rested on the seventh.

...In keeping the Sabbath that God declares should be kept holy as a sign between Himself and His people, we show to the world that we are His peculiar, chosen people--a people whom He has denominated {1MR 40.2}

Many religions are striving to prove to others that they are the true church of God. God has been teaching us that we are not to dwell upon the differences which weaken the church. He prescribes a remedy for strife. By keeping His Sabbath holy we are to show that we are His people. **His Word declares the Sabbath to be a sign by which to distinguish the commandment-keeping people.** I just wonder how people are so much deceived to call themselves God's denominated people

when they are still Sabbath breakers.

Infact, in breaking the 7th Day Sabbath that God declares should be kept holy as a sign between Himself and His people, we show to the world that we are not God's Children, not God's chosen people—but a people whom satan has denominated.

What else do we gain by keeping the 7th Day Sabbath?

Isaiah 56:2-5

²Blessed is the man that doeth this, and the son of man that layeth hold on it; **that keepeth the sabbath from polluting it,** and keepeth his hand from doing any evil. ³Neither let the son of the stranger, that hath joined himself to the LORD, speak, saying, The LORD hath utterly separated me from his people: neither let the eunuch say, Behold, I am a dry tree.

⁴For thus saith the LORD unto the eunuchs that keep my sabbaths, and choose the things that please me, and take hold of my covenant; **⁵Even unto them**

will I give in mine house and within my walls a place and a name better than of sons and of daughters: I will give them an everlasting name, that shall not be cut off.

Isaiah 58:13-14

13If 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: 14Then 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.

Was the 7th day Sabbath a sign for only ancient isreal?

Romans 9:6-8

6Not as though the word of God hath taken none effect. For they are not all Israel, which are of Israel:

The above verse tells us that Isrealites are not all who are from ancient Isreal. **God has His modern spiritual israelites to whom He has chiefly entrusted his sacred Law. The Sabbath is still a sign for God's people.**

Exodus 31:16-17

13Speak thou also unto the children of Israel, saying, **Verily my sabbaths ye shall keep: for it is a sign between me and you throughout your generations;** that ye may know that I am the LORD that doth sanctify you.

Let us skip to verse 16

16Wherefore **the children of Israel shall keep the sabbath,** to observe the sabbath **throughout their generations,** for a perpetual covenant. 17It is a sign between me and the children of Israel for ever: for in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day he rested, and was refreshed.

But says the skeptic, "I gave them my sabbaths , my sabbaths(plural) ye shall

keep, and not Sabbath in the singular: Then we must observe all the Sabbath days of the old dispensation.

True, it says Sabbaths; but mark, it says It (the Sabbath, singular number) is a sign between me and the children of Israel forever," Here is singular number. In **Ezekiel 20:20, the bible says** "20And hallow my sabbaths; and they shall be a sign between me and you, that ye may know that I am the LORD your God. The sabbaths shall be a sign not signs. Every week has only one 7th day Day. a month with 4weeks will have four 7th days which are all Sabbath days. Are we together. It is very consistent to say all the 7th Day sabbaths throughout all generations that they are a sign[singular] not signs between God and His people.

The children of Israel were to observe the Sabbath throughout their generations "for a perpetual covenant." The Sabbath has lost none of its meaning. It is still the sign between God and his people, and it will be so forever. By the observance

of the Sabbath, the children of Israel were to be distinguished from all other nations **and today, by observing the true Sabbath Christians** bear to the world a faithful witness of their knowledge of the true and living God as distinguished from all false gods, for the Lord of the Sabbath is the Creator of the heavens and the earth, the One exalted above all other gods.

What is the Sabbath Day According to our today's reckoning, or what is the 7th Day of the week on which we have to rest?

Some have said it is Friday. Others have said it Saturday. And others claim that is Sunday.

The Bible does name the days of the week as we do today. The bible records the days of the week as

1st day [And the evening and the morning were the first day. **Genesis 1:5**]

2nd day [And the evening and the morning were the second day. **Genesis 1:8**]

3rd day [And the evening and the morning were the third day. **Genesis 1:13**]

4th day [And the evening and the morning were the fourth day. **Genesis 1:19**]

5th day [And the evening and the morning were the fifth day. **Genesis 1:23**]

6th day [And the evening and the morning were the sixth day. **Genesis 1:31**]

7th day [...He rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. **Genesis 2:2**]

Names of the Days of the Week

IN the Museum of Berlin, remarks a writer in a Newark contemporary, in the hall devoted to Northern Antiquities they have the representations of the idols from whom the names of the days of our week are derived.

-From the idol of the **sun** comes Sunday. This idol is represented with his face like the sun, holding a burning wheel, with both hands on his breast, signifying his course around the world.

-The idol of the **Moon**, from which cometh Monday, is

habited in a short coat like a man, but holding a moon in his hands.

-**Tuisco**, from which comes Tuesday, was one of the most ancient and peculiar gods of the Germans, and is represented in his garments of skin according to their peculiar manner of clothing. The third day of the week was dedicated to his worship.

-**Woden**, from whence Wednesday comes, was a valiant prince among the Saxons. His image was prayed to for victory.

-**Thor**, from whence Thursday, is seated on a bed with twelve stars overhead holding a scepter in his right hand. **Friga**, from whence we have Friday, is represented with a drawn sword in his right hand and a bow in his left. He was the giver of peace and plenty.

-**Seater**, from whence is Saturday, has the appearance of perfect wretchedness; he is thin visaged, long haired, with a long beard. He carries a pail of water in his right

hand, wherein are fruits and flowers. - Rural New Yorker. {September 18, 1856 UrSe, ARSH 159.15}

What day of the week, then, as the days are now named, is the 7th day of the week or the Sabbath of the fourth commandment?

Before we answer the above question, Let me first ask you,

Do you think it is the same God who actually demands us to worship him on Friday, Saturday and Sunday? Is it possible for all these 3days[Friday, Saturday and Sunday] to be a rest day of the the same God?

The true God who created the heavens and earth, the seas and all that in them is demands us to worship Him on only one day - the 7th Day which He blessed and sanctified.

We read in Genesis 2:3 that "3...God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it: because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and made. Therefore, Friday, Saturday and Sunday cannot all be the 7th day of

the week. They cannot all be the Sabbath or the day of rest and worship. One of these days[Friday, Saturday and Sunday] must be the day of worshipping the creator and others not. Are we together?

What does the Bible say about Friday, Saturday and Sunday?

The fact is that the bible is not silent concerning which day is the day of worshipping the true God. Before I open for you what it says concerning **Friday, Saturday and Sunday**, just remember that "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, **and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness**; that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." 2 Timothy 3:16, 17.

In this text, we are assured that every word of the sacred Scriptures was given by the inspiration of God; **that every doctrine which men should believe is therein revealed; that every fault is therein reproved; that every error is corrected by its words of truth**; and that perfect instruction in all righteousness is therein given.

If you are willing to obey the teachings of His word, He has promised you the Holy Spirit to guide you into all truth that you may not be deceived.

The same sacred word says "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." 1 Thessalonians 5:21. That is, bring every part of your faith and practice to the test of God's sure word; ask God that your mind may be delivered from prejudice, and your understanding enlightened in the word of truth. Then, what you find revealed in that word, hold fast; it is of priceless value; but relinquish at once every precept or doctrine not therein recorded, lest you make the doctrines of men of equal weight with the commandments of God. "What is the chaff to the wheat? saith the Lord."

If you are willing to submit your opinion to the test of Scripture, I invite you to unite with me in the examination of this great subject,

"Friday, Saturday and Sunday, which is the Sabbath day – a day of rest and worship of the true creator?"

Let me use a scenario which is well known to you. I am going to use the death, burial and resurrection of Jesus Christ because the Bible brings all these days [**Friday, Saturday and Sunday**] into play.

Let us go to Luke 23:50,52-53

⁵⁰And, behold, there was a man named Joseph, a counsellor; and he was a good man, and a just:⁵²This man went unto Pilate, and begged the body of Jesus.

Joseph went boldly to Pilate, and begged from him the body of Jesus for burial. Pilate granted his request. He then gave an official order that the body of Jesus should be given to Joseph. ***Gently and reverently they removed with their own hands the body of Jesus from the instrument of torture***, their sympathetic tears falling fast as they looked upon His bruised and lacerated form, which they carefully bathed and cleansed from the stain of blood. Joseph owned a new tomb, hewn from stone, which he was reserving for himself; it was near Calvary,

and he now prepared this sepulcher for Jesus.

Let us go back and read. The bible once again says in verse 52 that ⁵²This man [Joseph of Arimathea] went unto Pilate, and begged the body of Jesus.

⁵³And he took it down, and wrapped it in linen, and laid it in a sepulchre that was hewn in stone, wherein never man before was laid.

Let me ask you, "On which day did was Jesus Christ crucified and buried?"

Even a little boy knows that that day was Friday and that is why almost all christedom celebrates what they call Good Friday – A day on which our Saviour died.

What does the Bible call the day when Jesus Christ was crucified?

Today we call it Friday but remember that I told you that the Bible does not have the word Friday. Listen to what the Bible says in versae 54 of Luke 23

Luke 23:54

⁵⁴And **that day was the preparation**, and the sabbath drew on.

The bible says that "**that day**" was preparation day. **Which day is being talked about as "that day"?**

Without doubt, it is the day when Jesus Christ died because in verse the Bible has been talking of Joseph taking down **the** bruised and lacerated form of the **body of Jesus from the instrument of torture** and wrapping it in linen, and laying it in a sepulchre or tomb that was hewn in stone, wherein never man before was laid or buried and having said all this, then Bible says that that day was a preparation day.

We should therefore notice that Jesus Christ died on the preparation Day according to the Bible. Are we together?

According to the Bible, what day follows the Preparation Day?

We can phrase the above question as, "**which day follows the day on which Jesus Christ died?**"

Let the answer all these questions. We don't need the opinions of you paster or Reverand or Bishop. We need the Bible to explain itself. So, Bible[God's word], tell us.

Luke 23:54

⁵⁴And that day was the preparation, **and the sabbath drew on.**

Mark 15:42-44

⁴²And now when the even was come, **because it was the preparation, that is, the day before the sabbath,**

⁴³Joseph of Arimathaea, an honourable counsellor, which also waited for the kingdom of God, came, **and went in boldly unto Pilate,** and craved the body of Jesus.

⁴⁴**And Pilate marvelled if he were already dead:** and calling unto him the centurion, he asked him whether he had been any while dead.

I want to read verse 42 once again. ⁴²And now when the even was come, **because it was the preparation, that is, the day before the Sabbath.**

Verse 42 tells us that the Preparation day is a day before the Sabbath.

But what is the Sabbath day according to the Bible? – The Sabbath is the 7th day of the week.

Note:

Since Jesus died on the day before the Sabbath [before the 7th day of the week], it implies that the preparation day on which Jesus Christ died is the 6th Day of the week. Are you getting the point?

What I am saying is; ***“Since the preparation day on which Jesus died is the 6th day of the week[a day before the Sabbath-7th day], it also implies that the day on which Jesus Christ died cannot and will never be the Sabbath of the Lord.*** Are you now getting what I am saying?

Let me say it quite differently, “since the preparation day on which Jesus Christ died is the day before the Sabbath, that day cannot be the Sabbath. In other words, A day before

the Sabbath cannot be the Sabbath.

The Bible does not say, “that day was the Sabbath” but rather it tells us that the day which followed the day of Jesus' crucifixion or the preparation day was the 7th day of the week or Sabbath implying that Jesus died on the 6th Day of the week since we now well know that the Sabbath is 7th day of the week.

What I am trying to explain is that the 6th day of the week can never be the Sabbath. The Sabbath remains as the 7th day of the week.

According to today's reckoning, the preparation day for the Sabbath on which Jesus died is Friday.

The original translations of the Bible has no the word “Friday”

Friday is just a name that was adopted from the worship of the pagan god - **Friga**, from whence we have Friday. Friga was always represented with a drawn sword in his right hand and a bow in his left. **The pagans believed that Friga was the giver of peace and plenty. They used to worship**

Friga on the 6th day of the week – a day which they later on called Friday.

To the worshipers of the true God, the 6th day of the week was and is used for Sabbath preparation and that is why the Bible says that it was preparation day – Friday when Jesus died.

What proof do we have that Friday is not the Sabbath but the day of Sabbath preparation

Listen to what Moses said Exodus 16:23,25-26 to the israelites on the sixth day of the week.

²³And he said unto them, This is that which the LORD hath said, *To morrow is the rest of the holy sabbath unto the LORD: 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.

They were to prepare all Sabbath food on the 6th day of the week. And on Sabbath morning, Moses told them to eat what they prepared on the 6th day. Let us read there. verse 25

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

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

Those who don't want to keep the law of God say that preparing for the Sabbath on Friday is an old and very old tradition in the old testament.

They forget that all scripture is inspired. Let me also take you to the testament of the Bible which you say you use and show you that it is the same Holy Spirit that inspired the both testaments.

Luke 23:55-56

⁵⁵And the women also, which came with him from Galilee, followed after, and beheld the sepulchre, **and how his body was laid.**

The women (Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James, and Salome) first saw how the body of Jesus was laid to rest ⁵⁴And that day was the preparation.

Let us continue reading with verse 56.

⁵⁶And they returned, **and prepared spices** and ointments; **and rested the Sabbath day according to the commandment.**

On which day did the women who came to see how jesus was burried rest?

Luke 23:55-56

⁵⁵And the women also, which came with him from Galilee, followed after, and beheld the sepulchre, **and how his body was laid.** ⁵⁶And they returned, **and prepared spices** and ointments; **and rested the Sabbath day according to the commandment.**

The women rested on the Sabbath day[7th day] which was following the preparation day- Friday[6th Day of the week]

By what authority did the women rest on Sabbath – a day after Friday?

Luke 23:56

⁵⁶And they returned, **and prepared spices** and

ointments; **and rested the Sabbath day according to the commandment.**

Wait abit, these women rested according to which commandment?

Without doubt, they rested according to the 4th commandment. There is no any other commandment telling us to rest on the Sabbath except the 4th commandment.

These women had understood the fourth commandment in Exodus 20:8-11 which says;

“Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man - servant, nor thy maid - servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates; for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it.”

The women therefore rested on the Sabbath day[7th day] which was following the preparation day- Friday[6th Day of the week] according to the 4th commandment.

But which day do we know comes after Friday – the preparation day?

It is saturday

Therefore, the 7th Day Sabbath is Saturday. Are you with me?

Since the days of the week are cyclic, what day of the week do you think we go to after the 7th day or after Saturday?

We expect, without doubt, to go back to the first day of the week and not to the 8th day. We can't go to the 8th day because the week has only 7days. Therefore, after the 7th day Sabbath (Saturday), we must go back to the 1st day of the Week.

So, what is the 1st day of the week?

Mark 16:1-4

1And when the sabbath was past, Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James, and Salome, had bought sweet spices, that they might come and anoint him.

Notice the language the Bible is using, The bible says “1And when the sabbath was past,” But which Sabbath had past?

It is the 7th Day Sabbath(Saturday)

What did the women do when the true bible Sabbath(Saturday) was past?

Obviously, they need to start their six days working labour still according to the commandment. Let us find out. Let us read once again:

1And when the sabbath was past, Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James, and Salome, had bought sweet spices, that they might come and anoint him. **2And very early in the morning the first day of the week**, they came unto the sepulchre at the rising of the sun.

Verse 2 tells us the day on which the women came to the tomb to bring the sweet spices which they had prepared on Friday before the Sabbath started.

The bible says that “**very early in the morning the first day of the week**”

Question:

When did the women prepare the sweet spices to anoint the Body of Jesus?

On Friday or on the preparation day.

When did the women bring the sweet spices to anoint Jesus' body?

Luke 24:1-3 1Now upon the first day of the week, very early in the morning, they came unto the sepulchre, bringing the spices which they had prepared, and certain others with them.

The Bible tells us that it was the 1st day of the week

Why didn't the women bring the spices on the 7th day of the week (Saturday) but had to wait until the Sabbath was past?

They did so in obedience to the law of God. The 4th commandment forbids us from working on the 7th Day Sabbath. The women had read in Leviticus 23:3 that "Six days shall work be done: **but the seventh day is the Sabbath of rest**, an holy convocation; ye shall do no work therein: it is the Sabbath of the LORD in all

your dwellings. They were not to do any work.

1And when the sabbath was past, Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James, and Salome, had bought sweet spices, that they might come and anoint him.

What had happened just before they reached the tomb where Jesus was laid?

Luke 24:1-3

1Now upon the first day of the week, very early in the morning, they came unto the sepulchre, bringing the spices which they had prepared, and certain others with them. ²And they found the stone rolled away from the sepulchre. ³And they entered in, **and found not the body of the Lord Jesus.**

They did not find Jesus in the tomb, but where was he on the first day of the week?

Luke 24:5-9

⁵And as they were afraid, and bowed down their faces to the earth, they said unto them, Why seek ye the living among the dead? **6He is not**

here, but is risen: remember how he spake unto you when he was yet in Galilee, ⁷Saying, The Son of man must be delivered into the hands of sinful men, and be crucified, and the third day rise again.

The Bible therefore tells us that Jesus Christ resurrected on the first day of the day of the week.

What is the 1st day of the week on which Jesus resurrected?

The Bible tells us that Jesus Christ resurrected on the 1st Day of the week. **Today, this day on which Jesus resurrected is universally called Sun-day or Sunday.**

Why is the first day of the week called sun-day?

The day of the sun, Sun-day, was a day devoted to the most vile of the heathen worship, for it was celebrated in connection with sunworship.

The sun was always worshipped on the first day of the week and this day was termed — "the venerable day of the sun" or sun-day or Sunday. All worship done on this day is

NOT the worship of the true God but the worship of the sun god. Any who will desire with his heart to worship the true God will worship him on Saturday, the Sabbath – the 7th day of the week not on “the venerable day of the sun” or sun-day or Sunday

Therefore the Bible presents Sunday as the first day of the week.

According to all we have studied, can days of the weeks be corrected outlined with their names?

How did Sunday come to be a day of worship in Christendom?

The spirit of concession to paganism opened the way for a still further disregard of Heaven's authority. Satan, working through unconsecrated leaders of the church, tampered with the fourth commandment also, and essayed to set aside the ancient Sabbath, the day which God had blessed and sanctified (Genesis 2:2, 3), and in its stead to exalt the festival observed by the heathen as "the venerable day of the sun." This change was not at first attempted openly. ...{GC 52.1}

...In the first centuries the true Sabbath had been kept by all Christians. They were jealous for the honor of God, and, believing that His law is immutable, they zealously guarded the sacredness of its precepts. But with great subtlety Satan worked through his agents to bring about his object. ***That the attention of the people might be called to the Sunday, it was made a festival in honor of the resurrection of Christ.*** Religious services were held upon it; yet it was regarded as a day of recreation, the Sabbath being still sacredly observed. {GC 52.1}

...Vast councils were held from time to time, in which the dignitaries of the church were convened from all the world. ***In nearly every council the Sabbath which God had instituted was pressed down a little lower, while the Sunday was correspondingly exalted.*** Thus the pagan festival came finally to be honored as a divine institution, while the Bible Sabbath was pronounced a relic of Judaism, and its observers were declared to be accursed. {GC 53.2}

The great apostate had succeeded in exalting himself "above all that is called God, or that is

worshiped." 2 Thessalonians 2:4. He had dared to change the only precept of the divine law that unmistakably points all mankind to the true and living God.

Royal edicts, general councils, and church ordinances sustained by secular power were the steps by which the pagan festival attained its position of honor in the Christian world. *The first public measure enforcing Sunday observance was the law enacted by Constantine. (A.D. 321)* This edict required townspeople to rest on "the venerable day of the sun," but permitted countrymen to continue their agricultural pursuits. Though virtually a heathen statute, it was enforced by the emperor after his nominal acceptance of Christianity. {GC 574.1}

Who thought to change this commandment?

Bible prophecy about the thought to change the Sabbath

Daniel 7:25 reveals a power that would rule on earth and during its reign it would think to change times and God's laws. **Let us read there;**

²⁵And 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: and they shall be given into his hand until a time and times and the dividing of time. **This power is identified as the little horn on the 4th beast of Daniel 7.**

Daniel saw 4 great beasts coming out of the sea.



¹⁷These great beasts, which are four, are four kings, which shall arise out of the earth.



[4]The first was like a lion,
 [5]second was like to a bear
 [6]...the third was like a leopard,
 [7] ...the fourth beast was dreadful and terrible, and strong exceedingly; and it had great iron teeth:

The 4th beast had ten horns and from among them rose a little horn.

What do the 4 beasts represent?

Daniel 7:16-17¹⁶

I came near unto one of them that stood by, and asked him the truth of all this. So he told me, and made me know the interpretation of the things.

What is the little horn of Daniel 7 that thought to change the Sabbath commandment?

Daniel 7:8

⁸I considered the horns, and, behold, there came up among them another little horn, before whom there were three of the first horns plucked up by the roots: and, behold, in this horn were eyes like the eyes of man, and a mouth speaking great things.

What are the identifying features of the little horn that thought to change the Sabbath?

The following are identifying marks of the little horn.

- 1) The little horn arises from the fourth beast (7:8). The fourth beast represents Rome, so the little horn must be a Roman power.
- 2) The little horn arises among the ten horns. **The ten horns are the divisions of Western Europe**, so the little horn must arise in Western Europe (7:8). Notice that these first two characteristics restrict the geographical location of the little horn to Western Europe.
- 3) The little horn rises after the ten horns (7:24). According to history, the ten

horns were complete in the year 476 A. D., so this must mean that the little horn was to arise to power sometime after 476 A. D.

4) **The little horn was to pluck up three of the first [ten] horns by the roots (7:8).** This means that these three nations would be uprooted from history. Daniel 7:20-21 explains that three of the first horns would fall before the little horn, and Daniel 7:24 tells us that the little horn would subdue three horns. In other words, three of the first ten nations would disappear from history!!

5) **The little horn was to speak great words against the Most High (7:21, 25).** Revelation 13:5 explains what these words would be, namely, blasphemy. **And, what is blasphemy according to the Bible?** It is when a merely human power claims to be God on earth and when it thinks it can exercise the prerogatives and functions of God such as to forgive sin (see, John 10:30-33; Mark 2:7). So the little horn must be a Power on earth that claims to be God and claims to forgive

sins. Are we together? Let us go to the 6th identifying feature.

6) The little horn would think it could change God's times and Laws. (Dan 7:25).

7) The little horn was to be a persecuting power against God's people. This is stated in Daniel 7:21 and repeated in verse 25.

8) Little horn is similar to the first beast of Revelation 13. Therefore the little horn has a number which is 666.

9) The little horn would be different from the ten horns. It would be an amalgamation of church and state (7:24)

10) This power would govern for a time, times and half a time (7:25). This comes out to 42 months or 1260 days (see, Revelation 13:5-6; 12:6, 13-15). In Bible prophecy, literal days are symbolic of years, so this power was to govern for 1260 years.

11) The little horn had eyes like a man. In Bible Prophecy, eyes are symbolic of wisdom, Even today, an

owl is a symbol of wisdom because of its large eyes. In other words, this power was to depend on human wisdom.

Which power fulfills the above characteristics?

The power that fulfills all the above characteristics is none other than the PAPACY.

Let me prove to you that the little horn of Daniel 7 is the Papacy using the above characteristics.

Characteristic 1 The little horn is a Roman power

The Papacy is Roman in all its dimensions. The religion of the Papacy or The Papal church is called the **Roman Catholic church**. The Papacy inherited its power from pagan emperors of Rome.

In fact, the name Supreme Pontiff (Pontifex Maximus) was used by the pagan Roman emperors. The highest religious officer during the life of paganism was the Pontifex Maximus, the pope of paganism, and he was a civil officer. The religious hierarchy, consisting of priests, augurs, vestals and Pontifex Maximus, paved the

way for the papal hierarchy of later days.

The official language of the papacy is Latin, the language of ancient Rome. In official documents, the papacy employs Roman numerals. Do you see that the papacy is indeed a Roman power?

Characteristic 2 The Little horn arose among the 10 horns

The papacy did arise among the ten kingdoms into which the Roman Empire was divided. The Papacy arose from among the ten divisions of western Europe.

- 1)The Saxons[Britain],
- 2)The Franks[France],
- 3)The Alemanni[Germany],
- 4)Burgundians [Switzerland]
- 5)The Visigoths [Spain]
- 6)The Suevi[Portugal],
- 7)The Lombards [Italy]
- 8) **The Heruli**
- 9) **The Ostrogoths**
- 10) **The Vandals**

Characteristic 3

The Papacy did arise to supremacy at a later time after the year 476 A. D. The Papal power could not exercise absolute sovereignty until the ten kingdoms were subjected to its control. **When Odoacer, king of the Heruli, deposed Romulus Augustulus in 476 A. D., the fragmentation of the Roman Empire was**

complete. Yet even though the ten divisions of the Roman Empire were complete by 476 A. D., there were three who were rebellious and refused to submit to the Bishop of Rome (the Vandals, the Heruli and the Ostrogoths).

Characteristic 4: The little horn uprooted three of the ten horns.

Under the papal influence, 3 kingdoms were destroyed. Heruli destroyed in 493A.D, Vandals in 534A.D and finally Ostrogoths in 538A.D

How did the Little Horn uproot the Vandals, the Heruli and the Ostrogoths?

The Pope requested the emperor to do something about the unorthodox Heruli. In response, the emperor sent Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths to do battle with Odoacer, king of the Heruli. Odoacer was slain by Theodoric and the Heruli disappeared from history. Then the Vandals were crushed (in 534 A. D.) by Belisarius, General of emperor Justinian's armies. But there was one remaining horn which needed to be uprooted, and it was the most formidable of all: the Ostrogoths. After the Ostrogoths conquered the

Heruli, they became extremely powerful. They were also Arians, so the Bishop of Rome [the Pope] implored Justinian to uproot the Ostrogoths. Justinian, in turn, implored the Franks to help him in this enterprise:

The armies of Justinian, decimated the armies of the Ostrogoths, they were expelled from Rome and in short order, disappeared from the historical scene in Europe. The third horn had been uprooted once and for all!

Characteristic 5 The little horn was to speak great words against the Most High.

The papacy speaks blasphemy against God by claiming to be equal with God (2Thessalonians 2:3-4) and that the pope can forgive sins. This is why John the Revelator sees upon the papacy's head the name of blasphemy (Revelation 13:1)

Listen to the blasphemous words from the catholic writer.

When he ascended into heaven, Jesus Christ left his priests after him to hold on earth his place of

mediator between God and men, particularly on the altar.—"Dignity and Duties of the Priest; or Selva," St. Alphonsus Liguori (R. C.), pp. 26-34. New York: Benziger Brothers, 1889. {1919, SBBS 390.3}

Note

Claiming to be one/equal with God is Blasphemy (John 10:30-33) and assuming the prerogative of forgiving sins is also blasphemy (Mark 2:5-7)

The following words, in a recognized Roman Catholic encyclopedia, illustrate the blasphemous claims of the Papacy:

"The Pope is of so great dignity and so exalted that he is not a mere man, **but as it were God, and the vicar of God.** The Pope is of such lofty and supreme dignity that, properly speaking, he has not been established in any rank of dignity, but rather has been placed upon the very summit of all ranks of dignities. The Pope is called most holy because he is rightfully presumed to be such...The Pope alone is deservedly called by the name "most holy" because he alone is the vicar of Christ, who is the fountain

and source and fullness of all holiness.

Notice the following blasphemous words Roman Catholic scholar states:

"The Pope is the Vicar of Christ, or the visible head of the church on earth. The claims of the Pope are the same as the claims of Christ. Christ wanted all souls saved. So does the Pope. Christ can forgive all sin. So can the Pope. The Pope is the only man who claims the vicarage of Christ. His claim is not seriously opposed, and this establishes his authority.

"All names which in the Scriptures are applied to Christ, by virtue of which it is established that he is over the church, all the same names are applied to the Pope. (Robert Bellarmine, Disputationes de Controversiis, Tom. 2, Controversia Prima, Book 2 (De Conciliorum Auctoritate [On the Authority of Councils]), chap. 17 (1628 ed., Vol. 1, p. 266), Pope Gregory IX adds his testimony:

John XXIII at his inauguration address said: "Into this fold of Jesus Christ no one can enter if not under the guidance of the Sovereign Pontiff; and men

can securely reach salvation only when they are united with him, since the Roman Pontiff is the Vicar of Christ and represents His person on this earth." (Quoted in Lorraine Boettner, Roman Catholicism, p. 408)

Pope Leo XIII stated in an Encyclical Letter dated June 20, 1894:

"We hold upon this earth the place of God Almighty." (The Great Encyclical Letters of Leo XIII, p. 304)

Pope Nicholas I, who ruled from 858 to 867 A. D. pronounced the following awesome words:

"It is evident that the popes can neither be bound nor unbound by any earthly power, nor even by that of the apostle [Peter], if he should return upon the earth; since Constantine the Great has recognized that the pontiffs held the place of God upon earth, divinity not being able to be judged by any living man. We are, then, infallible, and whatever may be our acts, we are not accountable for them but to ourselves. (Cormenin, History of the Popes, p. 243, as cited in R. W. Thompson, The Papacy and the Civil Power, p. 248).

The Papacy claims to possess the power to forgive sins. According to

the Bible, only God can forgive sins (see Mark 2:7). Not only does the Papacy claim that the Pope can forgive sins, but it also claims that its priesthood can forgive them.

Notice also the blasphemous words of the Baltimore Catechism:

“The priest does not have to ask God to forgive your sins. The priest himself has the power to do so in Christ’s name. Your sins are forgiven by the priest the same as if you knelt before Jesus Christ and told them to Christ Himself.” Quoted in Lorraine Boettner, Roman Catholicism, p. 197

St. Alphonsus de Liguori wrote a book titled, Dignity and Duties of the Priest or Selva. Liguori lived in the mid 1700’s.

“With regard to the mystic body of Christ, that is, all the faithful, **the priest has the power of the keys, or the power of delivering sinners from hell, of making them worthy of paradise, and of changing them from the slaves of Satan into the children of God. And God Himself is obliged to abide by the judgment of his priests, and either not to pardon or to pardon, according as**

they refuse or give absolution provided the penitent is capable of it. “Such is, says St. Maximus of Turin, “this judiciary power ascribed to Peter that its decision carries with it the decision of God. **The sentence of the priest precedes, and God subscribes to it...**” St. Alphonsus de Liguori, Dignity and Duties of the Priest or Selva, pp. 27-28.

“Were the Redeemer to descend into a church, and sit in a confessional to administer the sacrament of penance, and a priest to sit in another confessional, Jesus would say over each penitent, “**Ego te absolvo**” the priest would likewise say over each of his penitents, “Ego te absolvo” and the penitents of each would be equally absolved.” St. Alphonsus de Liguori, Dignity and Duties of the Priest or Selva, p. 28.

The Council of Trent described the power of priest with the following words:

“The priest is the man of God, the minister of God. . . He that despiseth the priest despiseth God; he that hears him hears God. The priest remits sins as God and that which he calls his body at the altar is adored as God by

himself and by the congregation. . . . It is clear that their function is such that none greater can be conceived. **Wherefore they are justly called not only angels, but also God,** holding as they do among us the power and authority of the immortal God” Nampon, Catholic Doctrine as Defined by the Council of Trent, pp. 543,544.

Aren’t the above, the claims of the popes of the Roman Catholic Church?

Characteristic 6. The little horn thinks to change times and laws of God. (Dan 7:25)

The papacy has attempted to change the law of God. **The second commandment, forbidding image worship, has been dropped from the law,** and the fourth commandment has been so changed as to authorize the observance of the first instead of the seventh day as the Sabbath. But papists urge, as a reason for omitting the second commandment, that it is unnecessary, being included in the first, and that they are giving the law exactly as God designed it to be understood.

This cannot be the change foretold by the prophet. An intentional, deliberate change is presented: "He shall think to change the times and the law." **The change in the fourth commandment exactly fulfills the prophecy.** For this the only authority claimed is that of the church. Here the papal power openly sets itself above God. {GC88 446.2}

The Roman Catholic Encyclopedia, volume VI, p. 48 states the following words

"The Pope is of so great authority and power that he can modify, explain, or interpret even divine laws...The Pope can modify divine law, since his power is not of man but of God, and he **acts as viceregent of God** upon earth with most ample **power of binding and loosing his sheep.** Whatever the Lord God himself, and the Redeemer, is said to do, that his vicar does, provided that he does nothing contrary to the faith. (Lucius Ferraris, Prompta Bibliotheca Canonica, Juridica, Moralis, Theologica

nec non Ascetica, Polemica, Rubricistica, Historica, article, Papa.)

Notice the following words from the Catholic Encyclopedia, vol. XII, art. APope, p. 265:

"Peter and his successors have power to impose laws both preceptive and prohibitive, power likewise to grant dispensation from these laws, and, when, needful, to annul them. It is theirs to judge offenses against the laws, to impose and to remit penalties. This judicial authority will even include the power to forgive sin. For sin is a breach of the laws of the supernatural kingdom, and falls under the cognizance of its constituted judges."

What Law did the papacy think to change?

The Roman Catholic Church which later on formed the papacy in 538 A.D when it united with the kings of the earth violates the second commandment of God which condemns image worship. It teaches the inhabitants of the earth to break the second commandment of

God by worshiping graven images of Mary and other "so called saints"



THE LAW OF GOD

1
Thou shalt have no other gods before me. Exodus 20:3

2
Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the LORD thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; And showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments. Exodus 20:4-6

3
Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain; for the LORD will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. Exodus 20:7

4
Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work: But the seventh day is the Sabbath of the LORD thy God: 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. For in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the LORD blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it. Exodus 20:8-11

5
Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee. 20:12

6
Thou shalt not kill. 20:13

7
Thou shalt not commit adultery. 20:14

8
Thou shalt not steal. 20:15

9
Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour. 20:16

10
Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is thy neighbour's. 20:17



THE LAW OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

1
I am the Lord thy God. Thou shalt have no strange gods before me.

2
Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain.

3
Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day.

???

4
Honour thy father and thy mother:

5
Thou shalt not kill.

6
Thou shalt not commit adultery.

7
Thou shalt not steal.

8
Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

9
Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's neighbour's wife.

10
Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's goods

All these catechisms delete the second commandment. The absence of this commandment in the catechisms is understandable. It forbids the worship of idols and the Roman Catholic churches are filled with idols.

By deleting the second commandment, the Roman Catholic Church ends up with only nine, but the Bible makes it clear that there are ten!! So the catechisms divide the tenth commandment in two [9. Do not covet your neighbor's wife, 10. Do not covet your neighbor's goods] and thus end up with ten again.

The recent Catechism of the Catholic Church has tried to soften this change by saying that the first and second commandments are really one and the tenth is really two. However, the undeniable fact remains that the catechisms rarely, if ever, discuss the second commandment.

But the Roman Catholic catechisms go even further. Invariably, they encourage the faithful to attend mass

and rest on Sunday in fulfillment of the third commandment!! First of all, it is the fourth commandment which commands us to rest. But this same commandment also commands us to worship on the 7th day, Sabbath, and not on Sunday, the first day of the week!

How can the Roman Catholic Church blatantly command the observance of Sunday, the first day of the week, when, in their own Bibles, the commandment clearly commands us to worship on Sabbath, the 7th day of the week?

The answer is simple. The Roman Catholic Church claims to have the authority to change the day from Sabbath to Sunday. In this way, the Roman Catholic Church is guilty of attempting to change the Law of God.

Is there proof that the Papacy changed the Bible Sabbath from Saturday- the 7th day of the week to Sunday- the 1st day of the week?

Qn. Which is the Sabbath day?

Ans: Saturday is the Sabbath day.

Qn: Why do we observe Sunday instead of Saturday?

Ans: We observe Sunday instead of Saturday because the Catholic Church transferred the solemnity from Saturday to Sunday.

Quoted from Convert's Catechism of Catholic Doctrine By Rev. Peter Gelermann. It is to be noted that this book received the apostolic blessing of Pope Pius X on January 25, 1910. After telling us that it changed the Sabbath from Saturday Pope John Paul II on in a Landon Newspaper dated July 5, 1998 had this to say:

The Sunday times - Landon
 Pope Launches Crusade To Save Sunday.
 Pope John Paul II July 5, 1998



It is true that the Lord's day(Dominica) was changed from Saturday to Sunday. The error was done by the Catholic Church during the meeting that sat in Laodicea in 321 A.D. It is true that the Catholic Church adopted the worship of the sun god (Tammuz) and for that matter, paganism suppressed the truth. We cannot go back to Saturday because it has been many centuries while worshipping like that.

*We appoogise to our christians for that mistake. Even if we diverted from the Lord's truth[Saturday], the good thing is that, **Sunday was the day when Christ resurrected.** Although we do not have any scripture warranting us to worship on Sunday – the first day of the week, let us remain on what we found in place. The Catholic Church cannot stand on the truth and announce to worship on Saturday, but Christians are free to look for the truth.*

WHY the papacy is is called man of sin

It is clear in Daniel 7 that the little horn is guilty primarily of transgression of the law. In II Thessalonians 2, the Apostle Paul informs us that this power is called "the man of sin" and sin is defined by 1 John 3:4 as the transgression of God's Law. The man of sin is actually the man of breaking the commandments of God. See how he does it.

-Proclaims himself God - 2Thessalonians 2:3-4 [breaks 1st commandment]. Daniel 11:38 tells us that the papacy- king of the North

honours a god whom his fathers knew.

-Encourages the worship of images of Mary and other saints.[Breaks 2nd commandment].

-Blasphemes the name of God [breaks 3rd commandment],

-Transfers the solemnity of Saturday to Sunday [breaks 4th commandment]

-The little horn slays the saints [breaks 6th commandment],

-Revelation 17 adds that this power is formed by unlawful fornication between the apostate Roman Catholic church and the kings of the earth [breaks 7th commandment].

-Divided land for gain. Daniel 11:39 [Breaks 8th and 10th commandment]

-Justifies the wicked and called gives false witness against the saints of God. He calleth the saints of God heretics. [breaks 9th commandment]

We will now quote a great number of Roman Catholic publications which explain why Sunday is kept instead of the Sabbath. Please pay careful attention to the number of times these publications claim that the Church has made the change, transfer or substitution of Sunday in place of the Sabbath.

Question: Have you any other way of proving that the church has power to institute festivals of precept?

Answer: Had she not such power, she could not have done that in which all modern religionists agree with her, she could not have substituted the observance of Sunday the first day of the week, for the observance of Saturday the seventh day, a change for which there is no Scriptural authority. Stephen Keenan, *A Doctrinal Catechism*, approved by the Most Reverend John Hughes, D. D., Archbishop of New York (New York: Edward Dunigan & Brother, 1851), p. 174.

Question: By whom was it [the Sabbath] changed?

Answer: By the governors of the church, the apostles, who also kept it; for St. John was in the Spirit on the Lord's day (which was Sunday). Apoc. 1:10.

Question: How prove you that the church hath power to command feasts and holy days?

Answer: By the very act of changing the Sabbath into Sunday, which Protestants allow of; and therefore they fondly contradict themselves by keeping Sunday strictly, and breaking most other feasts commanded by the same church.

Question: How prove you that?

Answer: Because by keeping Sunday, they acknowledge the church's power to ordain feasts, and to command them under sin; and by not keeping the rest [of the feasts] by her commanded, they again deny, in fact, the same power. *Reverend Henry Tuberville, D. D. (New York: Edward Dunigan and*

Brothers, An Abridgment of the Christian Doctrine, approved in 1833), p. 58

Question: Is the observance of Sunday as the day of rest a matter clearly laid down in Scripture?

Answer: It is certainly not; and yet all Protestants consider the observance of this particular day as essentially necessary to salvation [in this, Keenan is clearly overstating his case. Most Protestants believe no such thing]. To say we observe the Sunday because Christ rose from the dead on that day, is to say we act without warrant of Scripture; and we might as well say that we should rest on Thursday, because Christ ascended to heaven on that day, and rested in reality from the work of redemption." *Stephen Keenan, The Controversial Catechism, (London: Burns & Oates, 1896), p. 160.*

Q. What day was the Sabbath? A. The seventh day, our Saturday.

Q. Do you keep the Sabbath? A. No: we keep the Lord's Day.

Q. Which is that? A. The first day: Sunday. Q. Who changed it? A. The Catholic Church. James Bellord, A New Catechism of Christian Doctrine, pp. 86, 87.

Q. Has the [Roman Catholic] Church a power to make any alterations in the commandments of God?

-A. . . . Instead of the seventh day, and other festivals appointed by the old law, the Church has prescribed the Sundays and holidays to be set apart for God=s worship: and these we are now obliged to keep in consequence of God=s commandment, instead of the ancient Sabbath. Richard Challoner, The Catholic Christian Instructed, p. 211.

Characteristic 7. The little horn reigns for "time and times and the dividing of time." (Dan 7:25)

Did the papacy possess dominion during this length of time? The answer is, Yes.

The edict of the emperor Justinian, made the bishop of Rome the head of all the churches. But this edict could not go into effect until the Arian Ostrogoths, the last of the three horns that were plucked up to make room for the papacy, were driven from Rome; and this was not accomplished, till A.D.538.

Power was given unto him(the papacy) to continue forty and two months.(Revelation 13:5)" And, says the prophet, "I saw one of his heads as it were wounded to death." And again: "He that leadeth into captivity shall go into captivity: he that killeth with the sword must be killed with the sword."

The forty and two months are the same as the "time and times and the dividing of time," three years and a half, or 1260 days, of Daniel 7:25

.... This period.., began with the supremacy of the

papacy, A.D. 538, and terminated in 1798.

[For 538 + 1260 = 1798]. At that time, pope- Pius VI was made captive by the French

army, the papal power received its deadly wound, and the prediction was fulfilled, "He that leadeth into captivity shall go into captivity. Rev 13:10" Pope Pious VI died in exile at

Valence in France, Aug. 29, 1799. {see GC 439.2}

The infliction of the deadly wound points to the downfall of the Papacy in 1798. After this, says the prophet, "His deadly wound was healed: and all the world wondered after the beast." Paul states plainly that the man of sin will continue until the Second Advent. . . . In both the Old and the New World, the Papacy will receive homage in the honor paid to the Sunday institution, that rests solely upon the authority of the Roman Church. . . . {FLB 329.4}

Characteristic 8. The little horn made war with the saints of the most high. (Daniel 7:25)

Her spirit(of the papacy) is no less cruel and despotic now than when she crushed out human liberty and slew the saints of the Most High. {GC 571.1}

No other power could be so truly declared to have shed the blood of the saints of God” as that Roman Catholic church which has so cruelly persecuted the followers of Christ during the dark ages.

Roman Catholic authors frequently employ two passages to defend the view that it has a right to use the sword to preserve the integrity of the faith: **Matthew 10:34-37** and **Matthew 16:16-18**. In the first passage Jesus says He has not Acome to bring peace but a sword.

Many Catholic authors employ this to justify their church’s use of the sword to punish dissenters. But a careful reading of this text shows that the sword is not used by believers against unbelievers but rather by unbelievers against believers. The keys in the second passage are interpreted as the right to exercise spiritual power and temporal power. In other words, the church not only has the right to rule in spiritual matters but also in civil affairs. According to Roman Catholic theology,

this gives the church the right to employ the civil power to punish those who dissent from its theology and practice.

Notice the words of Pope Nicholas:

“I glorify you for having maintained your authority **by putting to death those wandering sheep who refuse to enter the fold**; and. . . congratulate you upon having opened the kingdom of heaven to the people submitted to your rule. A king need not fear to command massacres, when these will retain his subjects in obedience, or cause them to submit to the faith of Christ; and God will reward him in this world, and in eternal life, for these murders (Quoted in, R.W. Thompson, *The Papacy and the Civil Power*, p. 244).

In 1231 A.D, Gregory IX in his bull, ***Excommunicamus***, condemned all heretics and proclaimed specific laws on how to deal with them. Among the provisions were the following:

1. Delivery of heretics to the civil power.
2. Excommunication of all heretics as well as their defenders, followers, friends, and even those who failed to turn them in.
3. Life imprisonment for all impenitent heretics.
4. Heretics were denied the right to appeal their sentence.
5. Those suspected of heresy had no right to be defended by counsel.
6. Children of heretics were disqualified from holding a church office until the second generation.
7. Heretics who had died without being punished were to be exhumed and their bodies burned.
8. The homes of convicted heretics were to be demolished. (See, G. Barraclough, *The Medieval Papacy*, London, 1968, edited by Thames and Hudson, p. 128; and R. I Moore, *AThe Origins of Medieval Heresy*, in *History*, vol. 55 (1970), pp. 21-36).

During the pontificate of Innocent IV (1241-1253), the mechanism of the Inquisition was further developed. In the papal bull Ad Extirpanda (1252), the following provisions were given the force of law:

1. Torture must be applied to heretics so as to secure confessions.
2. Those found guilty must be burned at the stake.
3. A police force must be established to serve the needs of the Inquisition.
4. A proclamation of a crusade against all heretics in Italy.
5. Those participating in this crusade were to be extended the same privileges and indulgences those who went on crusades to the Holy Land.
6. The heirs of heretics were to have their goods confiscated as well.

Notice the words of Pope Martin V (1417-31), written in 1429 to the King of Poland commanding him

to exterminate the Hussites:

“Know that the interests of the Holy See, and those of your crown, make it a duty to exterminate the Hussites. Remember that these impious persons dare proclaim principles of equality; they maintain that all Christians are brethren, and that God has not given to privileged men the right of ruling the nations; they hold that Christ came on earth to abolish slavery, they call the people to liberty, that is to the annihilation of kings and priests. While there is still time, then, turn your forces against Bohemia; burn, massacre, make deserts everywhere, for nothing could be more agreeable to God, or more useful to the cause of kings, than the extermination of the Hussites. (Quoted in, Dave Hunt, A Woman Rides the Beast, p. 247). These words were written by Martin V in 1429.

The story of John Huss is very well known.

In 1415 he was burned at the stake even though King Sigismund had guaranteed

him safe conduct to defend himself at the Council of Constance (1418). The remarkable fact is that Sigismund was encouraged to break his word by the Roman Catholic religious leaders. **For a vivid description of the martyrdom of John Huss, read, The Great Controversy**, pp. 109-110 and Foxe’s Book of Martyrs, pp. 19-30.

A year later, Jerome was also burned at the stake.

For the fascinating story of how Jerome recanted his faith and then recanted his recantation, see, The Great Controversy, pp. 112-115 and Foxe’s Book of Martyrs, pp. 31-38. In both of these cases, the trial was held in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Constance. After the trial, Huss and Jerome were delivered to the secular power to be exterminated.

Also in the fifteenth century, **Pope Innocent VIII proclaimed a Bull against the Waldenses (1487)**. The original text of this Bull is found in the library of the University of Cambridge and

an English translation can be found in John Dowling's History of Romanism (1871 edition), book 6, chapter 5, section 62. Ellen White, in The Great Controversy, p. 77 quotes a portion of this bull in the following words:

"When Rome at one time determined to exterminate the hated sect, a bull was issued by the pope [INNOCENT VIII., A. D. 1487.] condemning them as heretics, and delivering them to slaughter. They were not accused as idlers, or dishonest, or disorderly; but it was declared that they had an appearance of piety and sanctity that seduced "the sheep of the true fold." Therefore the pope ordered ***that the malicious and abominable sect of malignants," if they refuse to abjure, "be crushed like venomous snakes."***...{GC88 76.4}

This bull called upon all members of the church to join the crusade against the heretics. As an incentive to engage in this cruel work, it "absolved from all ecclesiastical pains and penalties, general and

particular; it released all who joined the crusade from any oaths they might have taken; it legitimized their title to any property which they might have illegally acquired, and promised remission of all their sins to such as should kill any heretic. It annulled all contracts made in favor of the Vaudois, ordered their domestics to abandon them, forbade all persons to give them any aid whatever, and empowered all persons to take possession of their property." This document clearly reveals the masterspirit behind the scenes. It is the roar of the dragon, and not the voice of Christ, that is heard therein. {GC88 77.1}

Notice the words of Dr. Marianus de Luca, a Jesuit, formerly a professor of Canon Law at the Gregorian University in Rome:

"The Catholic Church has the right and duty to kill heretics because it is by fire and sword that heresy can be extirpated. Mass excommunication is derided by heretics. If they are imprisoned or exiled they corrupt others. ***The only***

recourse is to put them to death. Repentance cannot be allowed to save civil criminals; for the highest good of the church is the duty of the faith, and this cannot be preserved unless heretics are put to death (Quoted in Lorraine Boettner, Roman Catholicism, p. 426).

Do you know why Revelation 17:6, the harlot woman-Roman Catholic church is seen to be ***drunken with the blood of the saints, and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus?*** This causes a wondering with great admiration.

Characteristic 9. **The little horn was diverse from other horns.**

For the 1260 years, the papacy held both religious and political powers which no other kingdom held. This makes it diverse from the other kingdoms.

Characteristic10 **The little horn had eyes like the eyes and a mouth.**

The papacy has a man as the head with a title of the pope.

This man is identified with a number. "Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast: for it is the number of a man; and his number is Six hundred threescore and six. Revelation 13:18"

The Bible says; it a number of his name. **The papacy is the only system that fulfils this scripture. The letters of his name/title (VICARIUS FILII DEI) inscribed the pope's mitre make up the numerical sum of 666.** This title of the pope (VICARIUS FILII DEI) is a Latin phrase which means vicar/substitute of the son of God.(substitute of Jesus)

The catholic church opposes the scripture which says that "For there is one God, and **one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus**; 1 Timothy 2:5" and in blasphemy it presents the pope (whom apostle Paul calls the man of sin-2 Thessalonians 2:3-4) **as the vicar or substitute of Jesus Christ.**

Let us count the number

V... 5,	
I... 1,	
C... 100,	
A... 0,	
R... 0,	
I... 1,	
U... 5,	
S ... 0 = 112	
F... 0,	
I... 1,	
L... 50, I... 1, I... 1	
= 53	
D... 500, E... 0,	
I... 1=501	
112 + 53 + 501=	
666	

Note: 666 is the number of the beast not the mark of the beast. Read the third angel's message book for details.

Finally, the papacy fulfills all the descriptions of the little horn.

THE EXCUSES PEOPLE GIVE FOR KEEPING SUNDAY- THE 1ST DAY OF THE WEEK INSTEAD OF SATURDAY SABBATH- THE 7TH DAY OF THE WEEK?

There are several Excuses urged for the observance of the first day of the week, which we will here notice.

The First Excuse

"Redemption is greater than creation," [they say and] "therefore we ought to keep the day of Christ's resurrection, instead of the ancient Sabbath of the Lord. ESRs 5.2"

Where has God said this? Sunday - keepers are compelled to admit that He never did say it. What right, then, has any man to make such an assertion, and then to base the change of the Sabbath upon it?

Would you like to commemorate the burial and resurrection of the Saviour? You need not keep the first day of the week. The Lord ordained a very different and far more appropriate memorial. "Know ye not that so many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into his death? Therefore we are buried with Him by

baptism into death; that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life. For if we have been planted together in the likeness of his death, we shall be also in the likeness of his resurrection." Romans 6:3 - 5. "Buried with him in baptism, wherein also ye are risen with him through the faith of the operation of God, who hath raised him from the dead." Colossians 2:12.

Would you like to commemorate the death of our Lord? You need not to keep the day of His crucifixion. The Bible tells you how to do it. "For I have received of the Lord that which also I delivered unto you, That the Lord Jesus the same night in which he was betrayed took bread; and when He had given thanks, He brake it, and said, Take, eat; this is my body, which is broken for you; this do in remembrance of me. After the same manner also he took the cup, when he had supped, saying, This cup is the new testament in my blood: **This do ye, as oft as ye drink it, in remembrance of me.** For as often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, **ye do show the Lord's death till he come.**" 1 Corinthians 11:23 - 26. ESRS 7.2

The Second Excuse.

That the disciples met on the day of our Lord's resurrection to commemorate that event, and the Saviour sanctioned this meeting by uniting with them. John 20:19. ESRS 9.1

If every word of this were truth, it would not prove that the Sabbath of the Lord has been changed. But to show the utter absurdity of this inference, listen to a few facts.

The disciples did not then believe that their Lord had been raised from the dead, but were assembled for the purpose of eating a common meal, and to seclude themselves from the Jews. The words of Mark and of John make this clear: "He appeared in another form unto two of them, as they walked, and went into the country. And they went and told it unto the residue; neither believed they them. Afterward He appeared unto the eleven as they sat at meat, and upbraided them with their unbelief and hardness of heart, because they believed not them which had seen Him after He was risen." Mark 16:12 - 14. John says: "**Then the same day at evening, being the first day of the week, when the doors were shut** where the disciples were assembled

for fear of the Jews, came Jesus and stood in the midst, and saith unto them, Peace be unto you." John 20:19. ESRS 9.2

It is a fact, therefore, that the disciples were not commemorating the resurrection of the Saviour; the Bible says that they were in a fear of the Jews and thus it is equally evident that they had not the slightest idea of a change of the Sabbath. At the burial of the Saviour, the women who had followed Him to the tomb returned and prepared spices and ointments to embalm Him; the Sabbath drew on; they rested the Sabbath day according to the commandment; and when the Sabbath was past, they came to the sepulcher upon the first day of the week to embalm their Lord. Luke 23:55, 56; 24:1. They kept the Sabbath, according to the commandment, and resumed their labor on the first day of the week.

The Third Excuse.

Some say that; "After eight days, Jesus met with His disciples again. John 20:26." they conclude that, "This must have been the first day of the week, which is thereby proved to be the Christian Sabbath. ESRS 10.1"

Were it certain that this occurred on the first day of the week, it would not furnish a single particle of proof that that day had become the Sabbath of the Lord. **But who can be certain that “after eight days” means just a week?** It would be nearer a literal construction of the language to conclude that this was upon the ninth day. As an illustration, read Matthew 17:1: “And after six days, Jesus taketh Peter, James, and John,” etc. Now turn to Luke 9:28: “And it came to pass about an eight days after these sayings, He took Peter, and John, and James,” etc

Then, “after six days” is about eight days in this instance. But if “after eight days” means just a week, how does this prove that Sunday has taken the place of the Lord’s Sabbath? Rather, how does it prove that Sunday has become the Christian Sabbath, when there is not a particle of evidence that either Christ or his apostles ever rested on that day? There is no such term as Christian Sabbath found in the Bible. The only weekly Sabbath named in the Bible is called the Sabbath of the Lord. ESRS 10.2

The Fourth Excuse

The Holy Spirit descended upon the disciples on the day of Pentecost, which was the first day of the week. Therefore, the first day of the week should be observed instead of the Sabbath of the Lord. Acts 2:1, 2. ESRS 11.2

Admitting that the day of Pentecost occurred upon the first day of the week, it remains to be proved that that day thereby became the Sabbath. But that it was the feast of Pentecost, and not the first day of the week, that God designed to honor, the following facts demonstrate:- ESRS 11.3

1. While the day of Pentecost is distinctly named, the day of the week on which it occurred is passed in silence. ESRS 11.4

2. The disciples had been engaged in earnest prayer for the space of ten days; for the day of Pentecost was fifty days from the resurrection of Christ, and forty of those days He spent with His disciples. Acts 1. Forty days from His resurrection would expire on Thursday, the day of His ascension.

A period of ten days after His ascension on Thursday would include two first - days, the last of which would

be the day of Pentecost. If the design of God had been to honor the first day of the week, why did not the Holy Ghost descend on the first of those first - days? Why must the day of Pentecost come before the Holy Ghost could descend? This answer is obvious: **It was not the design of Heaven to honor the first day of the week, but to mark the antitype of the feast of Pentecost.** Hence the first day of the week is passed in silence. ESRS 11.5

The slaying of the paschal lamb on the fourteenth day of the first month had met its antitype in the death of the Lamb of God on that day. Exodus 12; John 19; 1 Corinthians 5:7. The offering of the first - fruits on the sixteenth day of the first month had met its antitype in the resurrection of our Lord on that day, the first - fruits of them that slept. Leviticus 23; 1 Corinthians 15:20 - 23.

It remained that the day of Pentecost, fifty days later, should also meet its antitype. Leviticus 23:15 - 21. The fulfillment of that type is what the pen of inspiration has recorded in Acts 2:1, 2. God has spoken nothing in this place respecting a change of his Sabbath. Yet grave men, calling themselves Doctors of Divinity, consider this text

one of their strongest testimonies for their so-called Christian Sabbath. They might be profited by this advice of the wise man: "Add thou not unto his words, lest He reprove thee, and thou be found a liar." Proverbs 30:6. ESRS 12.1

The Fifth Excuse

Paul once broke bread upon the first day of the week at Troas. Hence this day was observed as the Christian Sabbath. Acts 20:7.

Breaking bread on the first day of the week did not make it a Sabbath.

We answer that at one period the apostolic church at Jerusalem broke bread every day. Acts 2:42 - 46. If a single instance of breaking bread at Troas upon the first day of the week was quite sufficient to constitute it the Sabbath, would not the continued practice of the apostolic church at Jerusalem in breaking bread every day be amply sufficient to make every day a Sabbath?

But on what day of the week did this act of Paul's occur? For, if it is of sufficient importance to make the day of its occurrence the future Sabbath of the church, the day is worth determining. The act of breaking bread

was after midnight; for Paul preached to the disciples until midnight, then healed Eutychus, and after this attended to breaking bread. Acts 20:7 - 11. If, as time is reckoned at the present day, the first day of the week terminated at midnight, then Paul's act of breaking bread was performed upon the second day of the week, or Monday, which should henceforth be regarded as the Christian Sabbath, if breaking bread on a day makes it a Sabbath. ESRS 13.1

But, if the Bible method of commencing the day, viz., from sunset, was followed, it would appear that the disciples came together at the close of the Sabbath for an evening meeting, as the apostle was to depart in the morning. If it was not an evening meeting, why did they have many lights there? Paul preached unto them until midnight, and then broke bread with the disciples early in the morning of the first day of the week. Did this act constitute that day the Sabbath?

If so, then why did Paul, as soon as it was light, start on his long journey to Jerusalem? If Paul believed that Sunday was the Christian Sabbath, why did he thus openly violate it? If he did not believe it had

become the Sabbath, why should you? And why do you grasp, as evidence that the Sabbath has been changed, a single instance in which an evening meeting was held on Sunday, while you overlook the fact that it was the custom of this same apostle to preach every Sabbath, not only to the Jews, but also to the Gentiles? Acts 13:14, 42, 44; 16:13; 17:2; 18:4. ESRS 13.2

Paul broke bread on the first day of the week, and then immediately started on his long journey to Jerusalem. So that this, the strongest argument for the first day of the week, furnishes direct proof that Sunday is not the Sabbath. ESRS 14.1

Sixth Excuse

Paul commanded the church at Corinth to take up a public collection on the first day of the week; therefore it follows that this must have been a day of public worship, and consequently is the Christian Sabbath. 1 Corinthians 16:2. ESRS 14.2

We answer, It is a remarkable fact that Paul enjoins exactly the reverse of a public collection. He does not say, Place your alms in the public treasury on the first day of the week; but he says, "Upon the first day of

the week let every one of you lay by him in store." ESRs 14.3

J. W. Morton, in his "Vindication of the True Sabbath," pp.51,52, says:- ESRs 14.4

"The apostle simply orders that each one of the Corinthian brethren should lay up at home some portion of his weekly gains on the first day of the week. The whole question turns upon the meaning of the expression, 'by him; and I marvel greatly how you can imagine that it means 'in the collection - box of the congregation.' Greenfield, in his Lexicon, translates the Greek term, 'by one's self, i.e., at home.' Two Latin versions, the Vulgate and that of Castellio, render it, 'apud se,' with one's self, at home. Three French translations, those of Martin, Osterwald, and De Sacy, 'chez soi,' at his own house, at home. The German of Luther, 'bei sich selbst,' by himself, at home. The Dutch, 'by hemselfen,' same as the German. The Italian of Diodati, 'appresso di se,' in his own presence, at home. The Spanish of Felipe Scio, 'en su casa,' in his own house. The Portuguese of Ferreira, 'para isso,' with himself. The Swedish, 'noer sig self,' near himself. I know not how much this list of authorities might be swelled;

for I have not examined one translation that differs from those quoted above." ESRs 14.5

The text, therefore, does not prove that the Corinthian church was assembled for public worship on that day; but, on the contrary, it does prove that each must be at his own home where he could examine his worldly affairs, and lay by himself in store as God had prospered him. If each one should thus, from week to week, collect his earnings, when the apostle should come their bounty would be ready, and each would be able to present to him what he had gathered. So that, if the first - day Sabbath has no better foundation than the inference drawn from this text, it truly rests upon sliding sand. ESRs 15.1

The Seventh Excuse

They also say that "John was in the Spirit on the Lord's day, which was the first day of the week. Revelation 1:10."

This is the kind of reasoning which the advocates of Sunday are invariably obliged to adopt. But we ask, What right have they to assume the very point which they ought to prove? This text, it is true, furnishes direct proof that there is a day in the gospel

dispensation which the Lord claims as His; but is there one text in the Bible which testifies that the first day of the week is the Lord's day?

There is not one. Has God ever claimed Sunday as His? Never. Has God ever claimed someday as His, and reserved it to himself? He has. **Which day is it? "But The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God... Exodus 20:10."** *"And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it; because that in it He had rested from all His work which God created and made." Genesis 2:3. "To - morrow is the rest of the holy Sabbath unto the Lord." Exodus 16:23.*

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: 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 (Isaiah 58:13) "Therefore the Son of man is Lord also of

the Sabbath." Mark 2:28.
ESRS 15.3

Then the seventh day is the day which God reserved to Himself when He gave to man the other six; and this day He calls His holy day. This is the day which the New Testament declares the Son of man to be Lord of. ESRS 16.1

Is there one testimony in the Scriptures that the Lord of the Sabbath has put away His holy day and chosen another? Not one. **Then that day which the Bible designates as the Lord's day is none other than the Sabbath of the fourth commandment.**

...Christians of past generations observed the Sunday, supposing that in so doing they were keeping the Bible Sabbath, and there are now true Christians in every church, not excepting the Roman Catholic communion, who honestly believe that Sunday is the Sabbath of divine appointment. God accepts their sincerity of purpose and their integrity before him.

But when Sunday observance shall be enforced by law, and the world shall be enlightened concerning the obligation of

the true Sabbath, then whoever shall transgress the command of God, to obey a precept which has no higher authority than that of Rome, will thereby honor popery above God. He is paying homage to Rome, and to the power which enforces the institution ordained by Rome. He is worshiping the beast and his image.

As men then reject the institution which God has declared to be the sign of his authority, and honor in its stead that which Rome has chosen as the token of her supremacy, they will thereby accept the sign of allegiance to Rome—"the mark of the beast." And it is not until the issue is thus plainly set before the people, and they are brought to choose between the commandments of God and the commandments of men, that those who continue in transgression will receive "the mark of the beast." {GC88 449.1}

Satan's chief agent in bringing about the rejection of the fourth commandment, and the institution of the first day of the week as a day of rest, has been the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholic Church does not deny the part she has acted in this change, but makes a boast of her power as shown

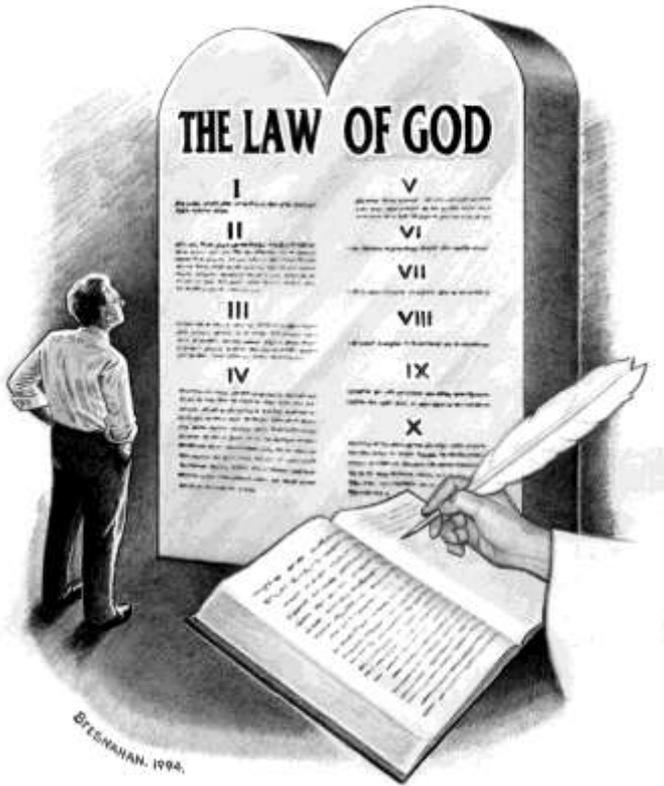
in the change which she has brought about in the world. Papists acknowledge that the Bible gives no sanction to this change, **and that Protestants have no Scriptural authority for Sunday worship.**

The Catholic Church changed the day of rest from the seventh to the first day, and without the shadow of divine sanction it has been accepted by almost all the Protestant churches, and Rome, pointing to the adherents of her doctrines, claims the supremacy. **In changing the fourth precept of God's law, the papal power has thought itself able to exalt itself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped.** This was the very work that the prophecy foretold would be done by this power. In trampling upon the fourth commandment, the first commandment is broken. {ST, November 19, 1894 par. 1}

Final Remarks

⁷Howbeit in vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men.
⁸For laying aside the commandment of God, ye hold the tradition of men, as the washing of pots and cups: and many other such like things ye do. **Mark 7:7-8**

For laying aside God's 4th commandment Sabbath[Saturday] ye hold on the tradition of the Roman Catholic church as the keeping of the venerable day of the sun[Sunday]. You make the word of God none effect through your tradition.



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