



# Genesis, Decalogue and Prophets: The Sabbath in the Old Testament

Clinton Baldwin, Ph.D.

*Dikaioma* Ministries International (DMI) & The  
Baldwin's Biblical Manuscript Research Institute

# Objectives of the Seminar

1. To present the Sabbath as fulfilled in Jesus
2. To demonstrate that the issue concerning one day versus another (i.e., Saturday vs. Sunday) is:
  - i) Insignificant
  - ii) An unnecessary distraction and
  - iii) A denial of the potency of the life, death and resurrection of Jesus.

# Objectives of the Seminar

3. To show that insistence on the Sabbath being a specific day is to belittle God's law and to unintentionally become an outright Sabbath-breaker
4. To accentuate Jesus, i.e., the gospel and not a day as being the decisive issue in salvation.

# Outline

- Sabbath in Genesis 2
- Sabbath in Exodus 20/34 and Deut 5
- The Sabbath in the Prophets

# Outline

- ❖ Regarding Sabbath keeping, the wrong questions are being asked and answered to, hence, misguided conclusions are being reached.

# Questions:

Wrong Question: "Is the Sabbath Saturday or Sunday?"  
"One day versus another day?"

Correct Question: "Is the Sabbath a day or is it a  
Person- Jesus Christ  
Himself?"



❖ Reasons why Seventh-day  
Sabbatarians keep the Sabbath

# Traditional Reasons for Sabbath-keeping

1. The Sabbath is required because it is a creation ordinance
2. The Sabbath is obligatory because it is a part of the Ten Commandments
3. The Ten Commandments remain God's perfect, moral, eternal, all encompassing law for all times and places, therefore the Sabbath remains obligatory.



# Traditional Reasons for Sabbath-keeping

4. Jesus and the Apostles kept the Sabbath, therefore it remains obligatory
5. The Sabbath is God's final end-time seal
6. The Sabbath will be kept in the new earth

# NOTE

The above rationale is all based on the Proof Text or “context-blind” approach to scripture - as practiced by SDA pioneers and the majority of Sabbatarians today.



# **HERMENEUTICS:** The Exegetical Approach



**What The Bible Meant, Must First be  
Understood Before What it Means can be  
Properly Ascertained**

# Exegetical Approach

- The primary textual, historical, linguistic, philosophical and theological contexts must **first** be determined **before modern applications** are made
- That is, **first interpret the Bible in its ancient context(s)**



✓ What it Meant Before What it Means



# The Sabbath in Genesis 1 & 2

## Gen 2:1-3

Thus, the heavens and the earth were completed, and all their hosts. By the seventh day, God completed his work which he had done, and he ceased [*sabat*] on the seventh day. Then God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it because in it, he rested from all His work which God had created and made.



# The Sabbatarian's Position

- ❖ God inaugurated the Sabbath at the end of creation week before sin and therefore it remains an ordinance for humanity for all times and places.
- ❖ Marriage and the Sabbath are creation ordinances which are still binding today.

# Points Regarding-Gen 2:1-3

1. There is no command in Genesis to keep the Sabbath
2. The day was an open-ended day, i.e., not bound by evening and morning
3. God ceased (*Sabat* not *Nuah*)

# Genesis 1 & 2: A Covenant Document

## ❖ Elements of a Covenant:

1. A mighty act of God that brought *order out of chaos*
2. Ensuing laws based on the *mighty acts of God*

# Genesis 1 & 2: A Covenant Document

- ❖ Hosea 6:7: But like Adam they have transgressed the covenant; there they have dealt treacherously against Me...

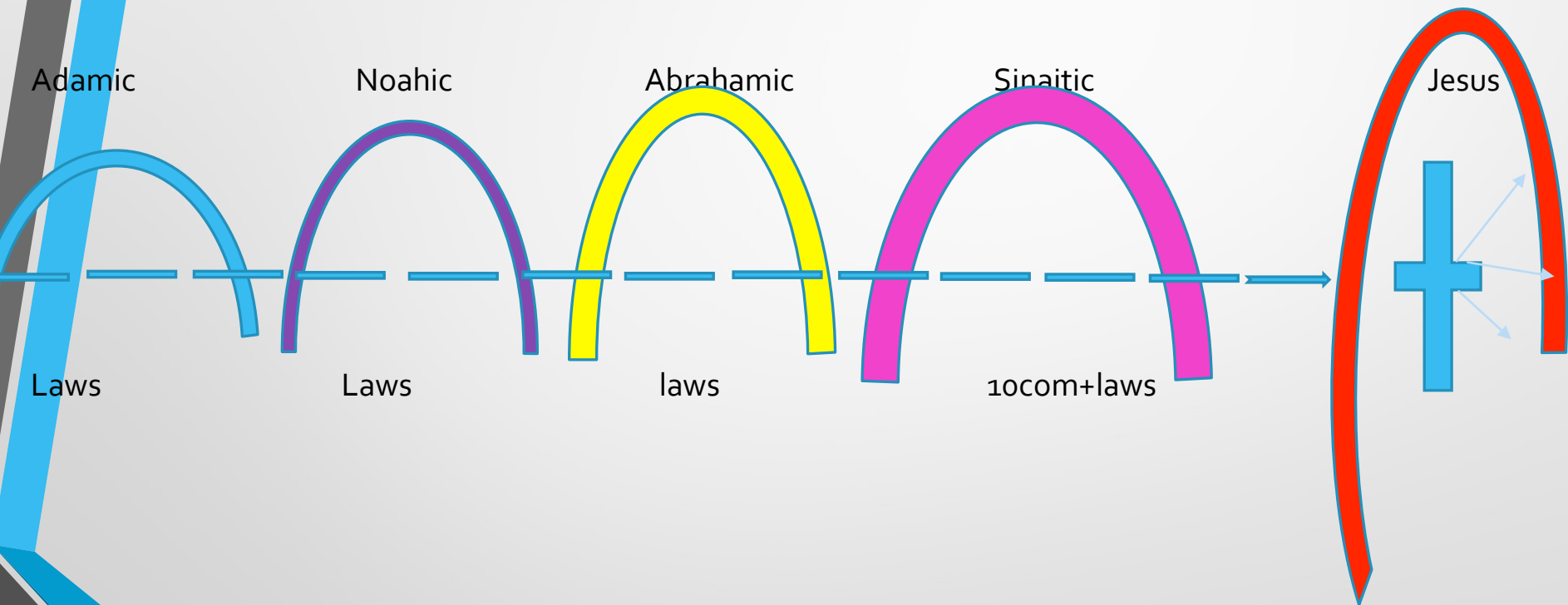
# The Creation story: A Covenant Document

**Jer 33:20, 25: Thus says the Lord, If you can break My covenant for the day and My covenant for the night so that day and night will not be at their appointed time. ... Thus says the Lord, if My covenant for day and night stand not, and the fixed patterns of heaven and earth I have not established then ....**

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- **Genesis 1:1: In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. And the earth was without form and void**
- Form and void- *tohu wabohu* = chaotic
- Creation = Act of separating = order

# LAWS GIVEN WITHIN CONTEXT OF COVENANTS





Mighty Covenantal  
Act




Laws



# Laws of Genesis 1 & 2

- Eat only fruits (Gen 1:29)
- Marriage not optional & child-bearing required (Gen 1:28)
- Subdue the animal kingdom (Gen 1: 28)
- Do not eat of the tree of Knowledge and of Good and Evil (Gen 2:17)



We are **not** under the Genesis  
covenantal arrangement

# Later Scriptural Negation of Genesis 1& 2

## ❖ Contrary to Genesis one:

1. Noah and the Israelites commanded to eat meat  
(Gen 9:3; Lev 11)
2. Jesus ate meat (John 21:9-13)

# Later Scriptural Negation of Genesis 1& 2

3. Jesus made marriage optional (Matt 19.12)

4. Paul made marriage optional (1Cor 7:26,27,40)

# Later Scriptural Negation of Genesis

- Subduing of animals not a general requirement today
- Clothing now worn
- Jesus - God's final voice, not God's revelation in Genesis (Heb 1:1-3)

# GENESIS: NOT THE BASIS FOR OBEDIENCE TODAY

- Therefore, even if the Sabbath was commanded in Genesis (and it was not) that would not make it obligatory on us today.
- The constitutional basis for obedience today is God's revelation in Jesus, not God's revelation in Genesis (Heb 1:1-3; John 5: 39-49)

# Genesis is a Part of the Old Covenant

- ❖ Genesis written same time as rest of Pentateuch (10<sup>th</sup>- 8<sup>th</sup> Cen. BC)
- ❖ Author's intent was to substantiate the Sabbath at the time of writing, not at the time of Adam and Eve; hence no command to keep the Sabbath in Genesis
- ❖ Author's intent was to affirm the presence of God with his creation, not so much to press a literal chronological seven

# Literary Seven: Above Literal Seven

- The detailed and repeated play on 'seven'
- Sun, moon and stars that demarcated days, created on the fourth day
- The structure of three days of forming and three days of filling
- No other reference in the other creation stories to seven days creation
- The omissions of the Genesis creation story
- The theological issue at stake
- Creation elements common with the ANE creation narratives

**Two different creation stories**





# The Patriarchs and the Sabbath

# Laws Observed in the Patriarchal Period

The 1<sup>st</sup> commandment ( Gen 11:1-19; Rom 1:20,-26)

The 2<sup>nd</sup> commandment (Gen 31:19; 35:2-4)

The 3<sup>rd</sup> commandment (Gen 27: 1-41;// Hb 12:16)

The 5<sup>th</sup> commandment ( Gen 9:20-27)

The 6<sup>th</sup> commandment (Gen 4:8-15 )

# Laws Observed in the Patriarchal Period

- The 7<sup>th</sup> commandment (Gen 34:1-7; 39:7-9)
- The 8<sup>th</sup> commandment (31:29-37 )
- The 9<sup>th</sup> commandment (Gen 26:6-11; 27:1-45)
- The 10<sup>th</sup> commandment (Gen 13:10,11)

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- **THE SABBATH COMMAND IS CONSPICIOUS BY ITS ABSENCE**

# NOTE

- All the other laws are laws revealed by natural revelation. Peoples in all cultures practice these laws naturally, except the Sabbath commandment.
- There is nothing in the human psyche that makes us naturally feel guilty because we do not work then rest on a particular 24 hour period.

# The Case of Abraham: Gen 25:6

➤ “Abraham obeyed Me and Kept My charge, My commandments, My statutes and My laws”

# Did Abraham Keep all God's Laws?

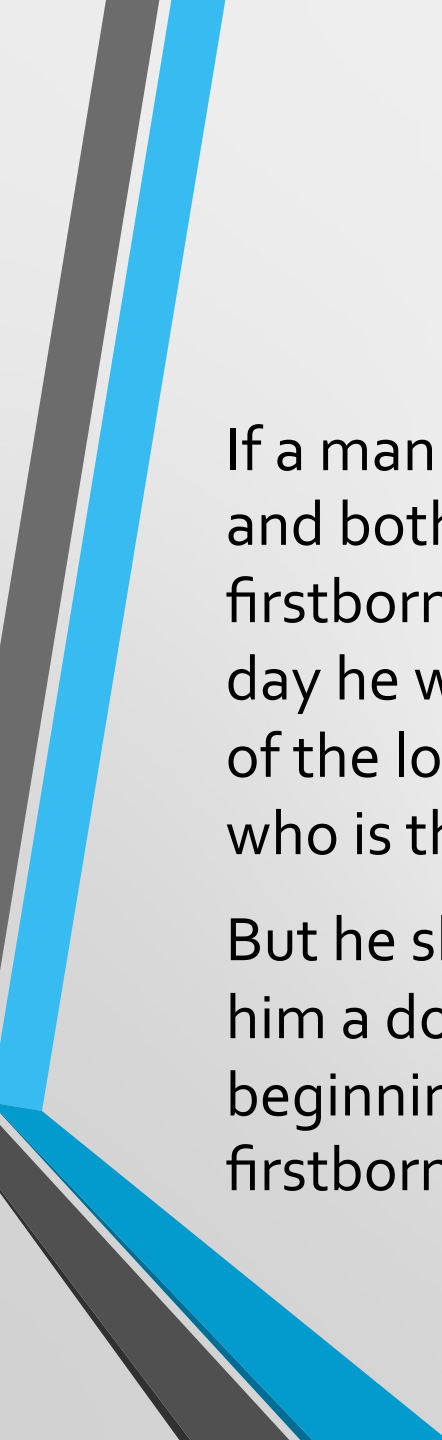
**Answer: NO!!!**

- Abraham kept those commandments that were obligatory under his covenant.
- He lived contrary to Lev 18:9 - was married to his sister (Gen 20:12).
- He lived contrary to Deut 21:15-17 - He gave the birthright to Isaac and not to Ishmael ( Gen 15; 18; 21 )

▪

- The nakedness of your sister, *either* your father's daughter or your mother's daughter, whether born at home or born outside, their nakedness you shall not uncover (Lev 18:9; See also 11; 20:17).
- Cursed be he who lies with his sister, the daughter of his father or of his mother. And all the people shall say, Amen (Deut 27:22).





If a man has two wives the one loved and the other unloved, and both loved and unloved has borne him sons, If the firstborn belongs to the unloved wife, then it shall be in the day he wills what he has to his sons, he cannot make the son of the loved the firstborn before the son of the unloved, who is the first born.

But he shall acknowledge the son of the unloved, by giving him a double portion of all that he has, for he is the beginning of his strength; to him belongs the right of the firstborn (Deut 21:15-17)

## Sabbath was not a part of Abraham's Covenantal Arrangement

- ❖ Deut 5:3, 4: The Lord our God made a covenant with us at Horeb. The Lord did not make this covenant with our fathers, but with us, with all those of us alive here today.

# Sabbath Law not Found Outside of Israel

- The Code of Hammurabi
- The Egyptian Law Codes
- The Sumerian Codes
- The Assyrian Law Code
- The Babylonian Law codes

# Other Sabbaths in Genesis

▶ Gen 1:14: Let them be for signs and for seasons and for days and years."

▶ **Seasons:** *Moed* (מוֹעֵד) = All the Special holy times of the OT

The Sabbath

New moon

Passover

Pentecost

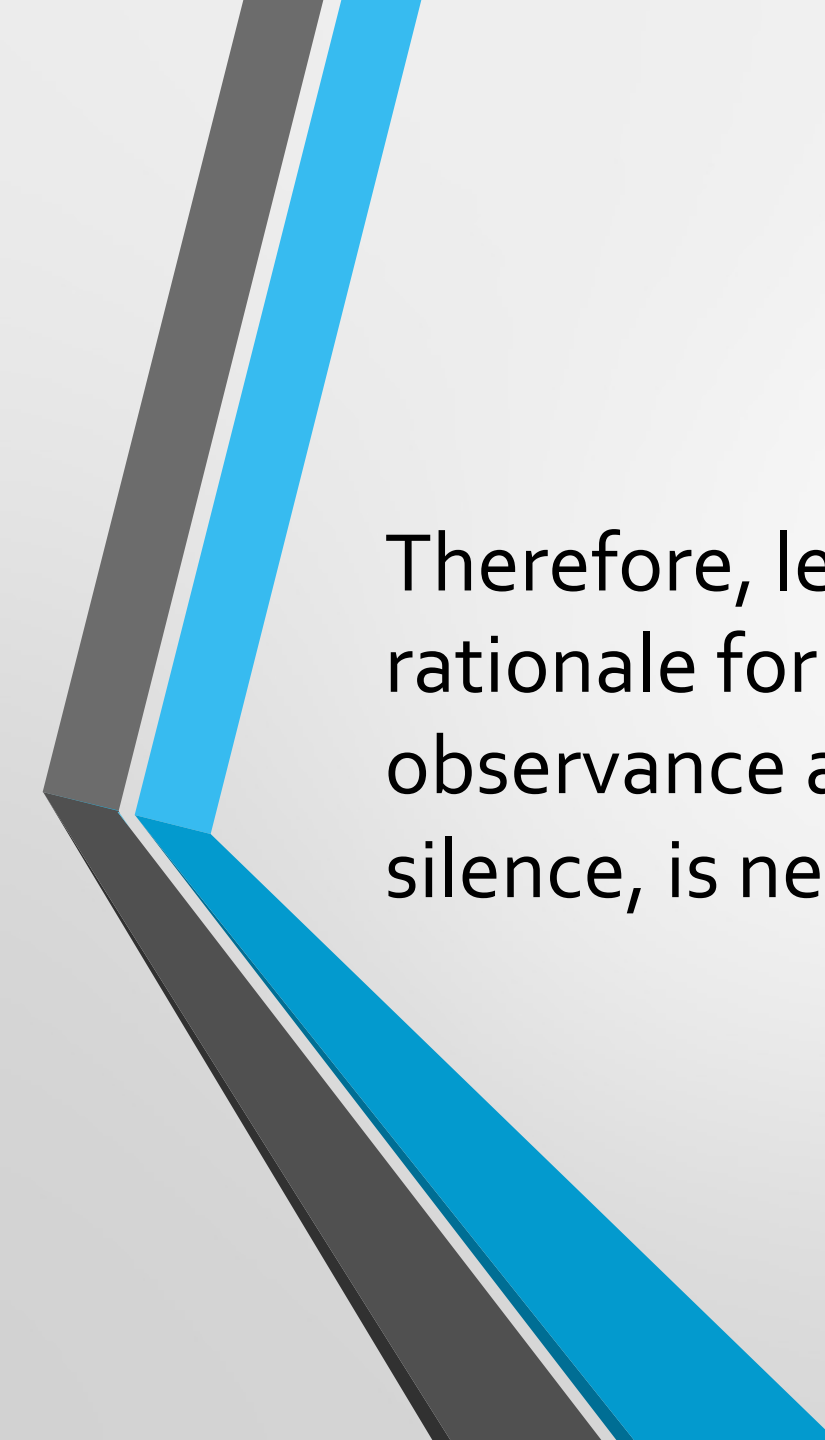
Tabernacles

Day of Atonement

# Seasons: *Moed*

Then the Lord spoke again to Moses, saying, “Speak to the sons of Israel and say to them, the Lord’s appointed seasons/times (*moed*) which you shall proclaim as holy convocations – My appointed times (MOED) are these:

- Sabbath (v3)
- Passover (v5,8)
- Pentecost (v21);
- Trumpets (v24, 25)
- Atonement (v27-32)
- Feast of booths (vs.34-36).



Therefore, let's rest the Genesis rationale for mandatory Sabbath observance as an argument from silence, is never a valid one.



# THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

# Outline: The Commandments

- What is the context of the Ten Commandments?
- Is the Ten Commandments God's perfect, eternal, moral law for all times and places?
- Is the Sabbath a moral law or is it a symbolic command?
- Is the Sabbath obligatory because it is stipulated in the Ten Commandments?



# Context of the Decalogue: Sinaitic Covenant


- **Context**: The covenant God made with Israel at Sinai
- Exo 20:1, I am the Lord your God who brought you out of the land of Egypt and out of the house of bondage [therefore] you shall have no other gods before/besides me...

# Sinaitic Covenant: Context of Ten Commandments

So he declared to you his covenant which He commanded you to perform, that is, the Ten Commandments; and he wrote them on two tablets of stone (Deut 4:13).

# Sinaitic Covenant: Context of the Ten Commandments

- When I went up to the mountain to receive the tablets of stone, the **tablets of the covenant** which the Lord had made with you, then I remained on the mountain forty days and forty nights (Deut 9:9; See also Exo 40:20; Deut 5:3; 29:1, 9; 9:9, 11,15; 1Kings 8:9,21; Exo 31:18; 32:15; 34:28).

- 
- **Therefore what applies to the Sinaitic covenant also applies to the Ten Commandments**
  - **It has been abolished**

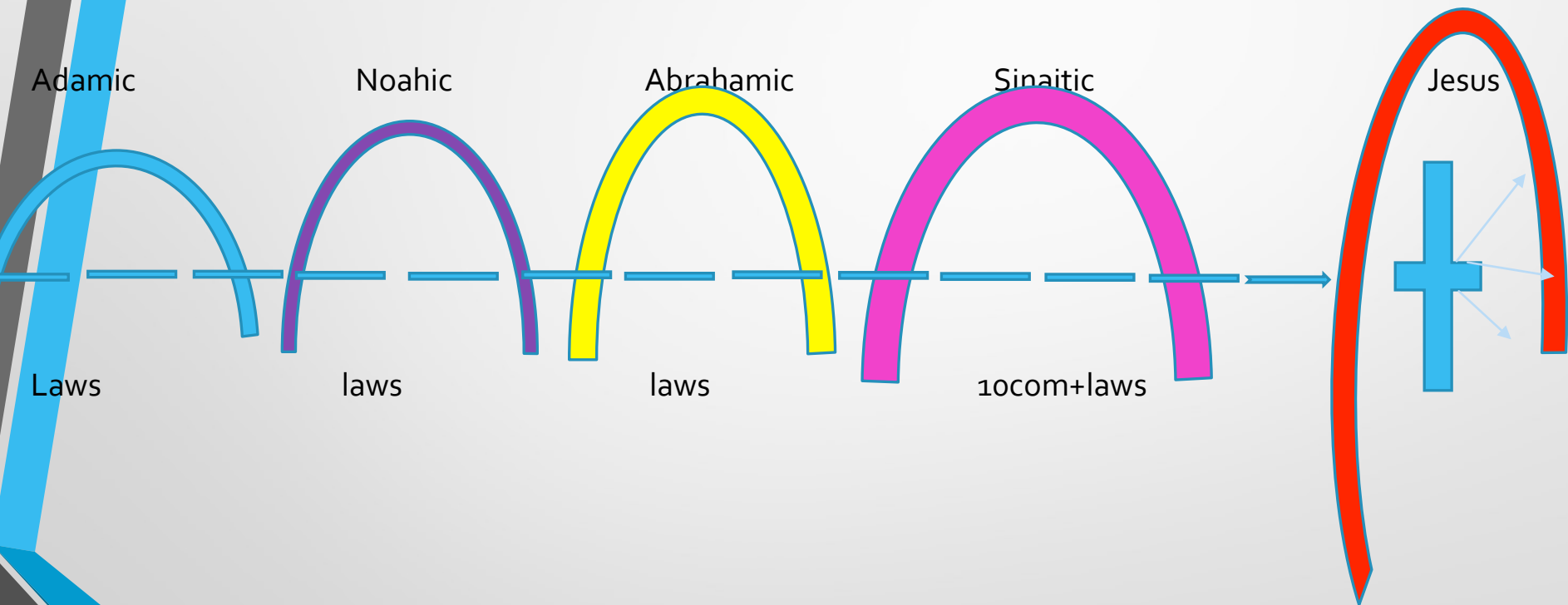
# The Old Covenant Abolished: 2Cor 3:6-9


Who also made us adequate as servants of a new covenant, not of the letter but of the Spirit; for the letter kills but the Spirit gives life. But if the ministry of death, in letters engraved on stones, came with glory, so that the sons of Israel could not look intently at the face of Moses, because of the glory of his face, fading as it was, how will the ministry of the Spirit fail to be even more with glory.

For if the ministry of condemnation has glory, how much more does the ministry of righteousness abound in glory.

See also, Heb 8; Eph 2:14,15; Gal 4: 21-31

# LAWS GIVEN WITHIN CONTEXT OF COVENANTS





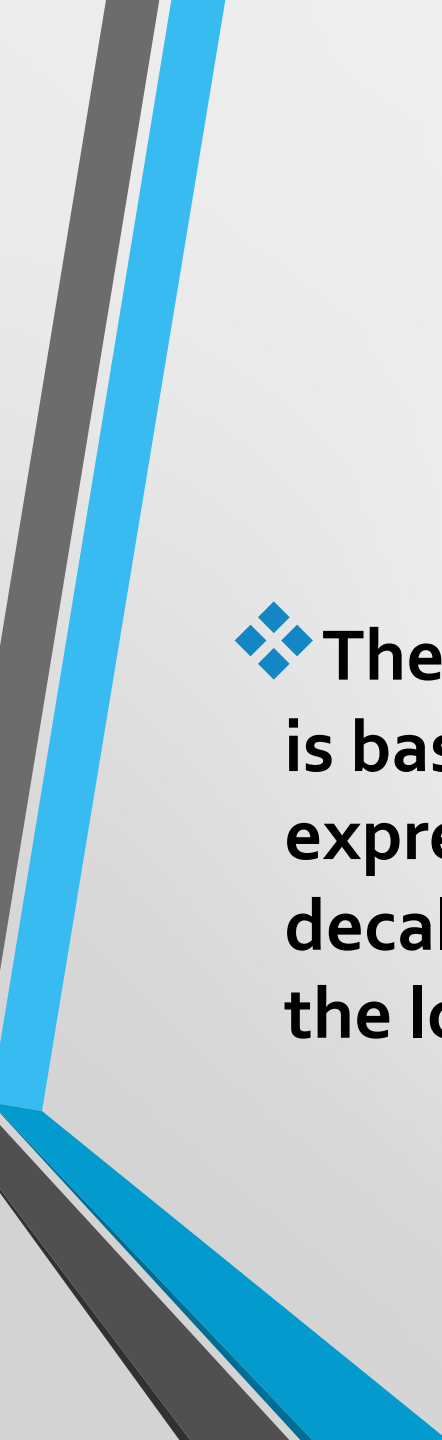
Are the Ten Commandments eternal, all encompassing and completely moral?

# Is the Decalogue Eternal?

Ans: NO!

- ❖ The 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 7<sup>th</sup> commandments could not have existed in eternity before the earth was created, neither will they be relevant in the new earth.



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- ❖ **The principle of love upon which the covenant is based, is eternal. However, the specific expressions of love in each stipulation of the decalogue, is not eternal, but was limited to the local context back then.**



IS THE DECALOGUE A  
PERFECT CODE?

# Ten Commandments: Not a Perfect Code

- Exo 20:8-11: The Sabbath command allowed the Israelites to keep slaves (*ebed*, means slave)
- Exo 20: 13: “Thou shall not kill”--- your fellow Israelites (allowance to kill others).

# Ten Commandments: Not a Perfect Code

The 1<sup>st</sup> commandment:

➤ Exo 20:3: “You shall have no other gods beside me” acknowledged the physical existence of the 1000’s of other Ancient Near Eastern gods, like Marduk, Baal, Astarte, Enlil, Orisis, etc.

# Ten Commandments: Not a Perfect Code

## ❖ You should not commit adultery (Exo 20:14)

Exegetically, the command that forbids adultery applied only to Israelite males committing adultery against another man's property. Whereas, contextually, the woman was the property of the man, and the man was free to marry more than one wife, or even have concubines along with his wife, adultery was never an act committed against a woman, but against the property of another man.

A man could not commit adultery against a woman. He did such only against another man, that is, by violating the man's property. How can we designate a law that denies such a basic right to women as completely perfect or moral for that matter (whatever we define morality to be)?

# Ten Commandments: Not a Perfect Code

- A code that for the most part tells you what you must not do, but does not tell you what you ought to do, is certainly not the best expression of God's will. We do not do good by not doing bad.
- One can be in-line with the letter of the Ten Commandments and still not be loving.



❖ ARE THE TEN COMMANDMENTS ALL-  
ENCOMPASSING?

# Ten Commandments: Not All- Encompassing


- There are no stipulations regarding:
  - Anger
  - Malice
  - Benevolence
  - Humility,
  - Long-suffering
  - Loving of one's enemies
  - Forgiveness (Matt 5-7; Phil 2:1-8; Rom 12: 1-21).



# Ten Commandments: Not All Encompassing

□ There are no laws to avoid:

- Deceit
- Hypocrisy
- Envy or slander
- There are no regulations to be:
  - Merciful
  - A peacemaker
  - Patient
  - Kind, not jealous, not to brag, or not to be arrogant,  
(1Cor 13:1-13; 1Pt 2:1-5) -- and the list continues.



# Three Different Versions of the Ten Commandments

# Versions of the Ten Commandments

- Version 1: Exo 20:1-17
- Version 2: Deut 5: 1-28
- Version 3: Exo 34:10-28

# Content of Version Three: Exo 34: 10- 28

- 1) Make no covenant with the inhabitants of the land (v12, 15)
- 2) You shall not worship any other god or make any molten gods (vss 14, 17)
- 3) Observe the feast of unleavened bread, (v18)
- 4) The first offspring of every womb belongs to me (verse 19)

# Content of Version: Exo 34: 6-28

- 5) You shall work for six days, but on the seventh-day you shall rest (verse 21)
- 6) Observe the feast of weeks (verse 22)
- 7) No blood should be offered with my sacrifice (verse 25)
- 8) You shall not boil a young in its mother's milk (verse 26b).

# Versions of the Ten Commandments

- ❖ Exo 20: = 620 letters
- ❖ Deut 5: = 709 letters (14% more than Exo 20)
- ❖ Letters shared = 550 = 88% of Exo & 78% of Deut
- ❖ Letter unique to Exo 20 =  $(620 - 550) = 70$  i.e., 11% of its text
- ❖ Letters unique to Deut 5 =  $(709 - 550) = 159$  i.e., 22% of its text

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Is it all Moral?

# Not All Moral Commands

- ✦ The sixth commandment forbade only the killing of the fellow Israelite. It is not moral to permit one to kill disobedient children (Lev 20:9; Exo 21:15) or sorceresses (Exo 22:18) or adulterers (Lev 20: 10-12 ) or blasphemers (Lev 24:16). Certainly, the decalogue is not a completely moral code.



# Not All Moral Commands

- The law against adultery (6<sup>th</sup> commandment) did not prohibit polygamy
- The 2<sup>nd</sup> commandment stipulated the punishment of the innocent based on the violation of another guilty person (Exo 20:6)



# Ten Commandments: Was It Always to be Kept?

# Not Always to be Kept

- ❖ God sent the entire nation of Israel to war one Sabbath (Jos 6:3,4,15)
- ❖ In 2 Kings 5:17,18, Elijah gave Naaman the permission to violate the second command which forbade the worship of idols (Exo 20:5)

# Not Always to be Kept

- ❑ Exo 20:4: The iniquities of the fathers would be visited on the children up to the third and fourth generations
- ❑ Ezekiel 18: The above command no longer applies.
- ❑ For other violations, see, Chapter 4 of my book, *The Person of Jesus: God's Obligatory Sabbath*.

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➤ The Ten Commandments do not constitute God's eternal, moral, all encompassing law. Rather, it was a very weak temporary law originally intended for a group of recently released slaves.

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- The decalogue was the hub of the Sinaitic covenant, a covenant which has been abolished and is no longer binding.
- Modern Christians (including SDA's) do not keep it, and rightly so.
- Jesus is God's final and definitive law for humanity in all times and places.



# The Sabbath in the Decalogue

# Outline

- One of the Sabbaths
- A ceremonial command
- Inseparably linked to the Sanctuary
- Seal of the Sinaitic covenant



# The 7<sup>th</sup> Day: One of the Sabbaths

## Exo 20:8-11

- You [Israelite] remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days you shall labor and do all your work, but the seventh day is **a Sabbath** to the Lord your God. In it you shall not do any work, you or your son or your daughter, your male or your female slave, or the cattle of your sojourner who stays with you (Exo 20:8-10).

# The 7<sup>th</sup> Day one of the Sabbaths

- Exo 31:15: For six days work may be done, but on the seventh-day there is a Sabbath of complete rest, holy to the Lord
- Exo 35:2: For six days work may be done, but the seventh-day you shall have a holy day, a Sabbath of complete rest to the Lord; whoever does any work on it shall be put to death.
- Lev 23:3: For six days work may be done, but the seventh-day there is a Sabbath of complete rest, a holy convocation. You shall not do any work; it is a Sabbath to the Lord in all your dwellings. See also, Exo 16:23, 25; Deut 5:14.

# The 7<sup>th</sup> Day, one of the *Moeds* (Appointed Feasts) of the Lord

Lev 23:1: The Lord spoke to Moses saying... the Lord's appointed times which you shall proclaim as holy convocation - My appointed times are these:

- Sabbath (v3)
- Passover (v5,8)
- Pentecost (v21);
- Trumpets (v24, 25)
- Atonement (v27-32)
- Feast of booths (vs.34-36).

# The 7<sup>th</sup> Day, one of the *Moeds* (Appointed Feasts) of the Lord

- (V.6) Then on the fifteenth day of the same month there is the Feast of Unleavened Bread to the Lord; for seven days you shall eat unleavened bread.
- (V.7) On the first day you shall have a holy convocation, you shall not do any laborious work. v8. But for seven days you shall present an offering by fire to the Lord. On the seventh-day is a holy convocation; you shall not do any laborious work.
- (V.15) You shall count for yourselves from the day after the Sabbath, from the day when you brought in the sheaf of the waste offering; there shall be seven complete Sabbaths
- (V.16) You shall count fifty days to the day after the seventh Sabbath; then you shall present a new grain offering to the Lord.

# Kinds of Sabbaths

WEEKLY (days)	MONTHLY (seasons)	YEARLY (Years)
7 <sup>th</sup> day Sabbath	New Moon Sabbath (28 days)	Day of Atonement
		Sabbatical year
		Jubilee year
		Tabernacles
		Pentecost
		Unleavened Bread

- Ezk 45:17: It shall be the princes part to provide the burnt offerings, the grain offerings and the drink offerings, at the feasts on the ***new moons and on the Sabbaths at all the appointed feasts*** of the house of Israel.
- Hosea 2:11: I will put an end to all her gaiety, her feasts, her new ***moons, her Sabbaths and all her festal assemblies.***

# S. Bacchiocchi: Inseparable Link of Sabbaths

- The temporary weekly release from the hardship of life and social inequalities assumed a heightened and more permanent nature at the time of the Sabbatical year (every seventh year-Lev 25:8) and in the Jubilee year (every “seven Sabbaths of years- Lev 25:8). Both of these annual institutions were closely linked to the weekly Sabbath. This is indicated not only by their dependency upon the cycle of seven (reflective of the weekly ending in a Sabbath), but also by the fact that they were to be kept as “a Sabbath to the Lord.... a Sabbath of solemn rest for the land, a Sabbath to the Lord”, Lev 25:2,4).
- Samuele Bacchiocchi, *Divine Rest for Human Restlessness: A Theological Study of the Good News of the Sabbath for Today* (Berrien Springs: Samuele Bacchiocchi, 1980), 141.

# Roy Gane: Inseparable Link of Sabbaths

- The number seven, which is associated with the weekly Sabbath and conveys the idea of wholeness is prominent in the Israelite system of new moons and festivals. At new moons and on each festival day, seven or fourteen ( $2 \times 7$ ) lambs are offered as burnt offerings. The ritual year culminates in the seventh month. Since Unleavened Bread and Booths last for seven days each, the total number of each kind of animal offered during these festivals is a multiple of seven. During the seven-day Feasts of Booths, a total of seventy ( $=7 \times 10$ ) bulls are offered as burnt offerings, including seven on the seventh-day (7/21). These instances of the number seven suggest that the cyclical holy times of special worship (cf Lev 23: 2-4, 7-8, 21, 24, 27, etc) are in a sense extensions of the weekly Sabbath



# All The Sabbaths Were of Equal Value

- All pointed to creation (Exo 20:8-11; Gen 1:14)
- All pointed to the cross (Col 2:15, 16)
- All represented redemption (Deut 5:15; Lev 23:43)

# All the Sabbaths were of Equal Value

- All represented liberation (Lev 23.43)
- All were days for offering sacrifices (Lev 23:37; Num 28:9.10)
- All built on the system of seven

# Sabbath a Symbolic or “Ceremonial” Command (Exo 31:13-14)

- The Sabbath command was a *sign* (Exo 31:13; Ezk 20:12)
- A sign naturally demands a ceremony for its expression
- The Sabbath is “ceremonial” in terms of commemorating a reality
- It points backwards to creation and forwards to the cross (Exo 20:8-11; Col 2:14-16).

# Sabbath a Symbolic or “Ceremonial Command (Exo 31:13-14)

13. But as for you, speak to the sons of Israel, saying, ‘You shall surely observe My Sabbaths; for this is a sign between Me and you throughout your generations, that you may know that I am the Lord who sanctifies you.

14 Therefore you are to observe the Sabbath, for it is holy to you. Everyone who profanes it shall surely be put to death; for whoever does any work on it, that person shall be cut off from among his people.

## Sabbath a Symbolic or “Ceremonial Command (Exo 31:15-18)

- 15. For six days work may be done, but on the seventh-day there is a Sabbath of complete rest, holy to the Lord; whoever does any work on the Sabbath day shall surely be put to death.
- 16. So the sons of Israel shall observe the Sabbath, to celebrate the Sabbath throughout **their generations as a perpetual covenant.**'

# THE SABBATH NOT A MORAL COMMANDMENT

- The Sabbath was the chief sacrificial day of the week. Twice as many sacrifices were offered on Sabbath as on week days (Num 28:1-10)

# THE SABBATH: NOT A MORAL COMMANDMENT

The Sabbath is also inseparably linked to the sanctuary and its services (Exo 25-31:18; Lev 19:30 & 26:2) See, *Jesus: God's Obligatory Sabbath*, Chapter 4.

# THE SABBATH NOT A MORAL COMMANDMENT

- **The Sabbath is the only command which can only be kept if another person violates it on your behalf.**



▪

❖ Sabbatarians really do not place the Sabbath on the same moral status as they do the other nine commandments

▪

- People who do not keep the Sabbath as a practice, can accept Jesus and certainly have the seal of God (Eph 1:13,14). However, people who kill, steal, commit adultery and worship idols as a practice cannot be said to have accepted Jesus and certainly do not have the seal of God.

▪


- 2. People who violate the Sabbath commandment, as a practice, but have accepted Jesus are 100% justified. However, people who violate the commandments regarding killing, stealing, committing adultery and worshipping idols, etc., cannot claim to have accepted Jesus and are not justified.

▪

- 3. People who DO NOT keep the Sabbath as a practice but who have accepted Jesus are called Christians but people who kill, steal, commit adultery and worship idols as a practice, are not called Christians.

▪


- 4. People who DO NOT keep the Sabbath, but accept Jesus can become members of the SDA church without baptism as opposed to people who kill, steal, commit adultery and worship idols as a practice, cannot become members of the SDA Church - **full stop.**



Sabbath not commanded  
on the Nations

# Sabbath a Covenant Sign or Seal

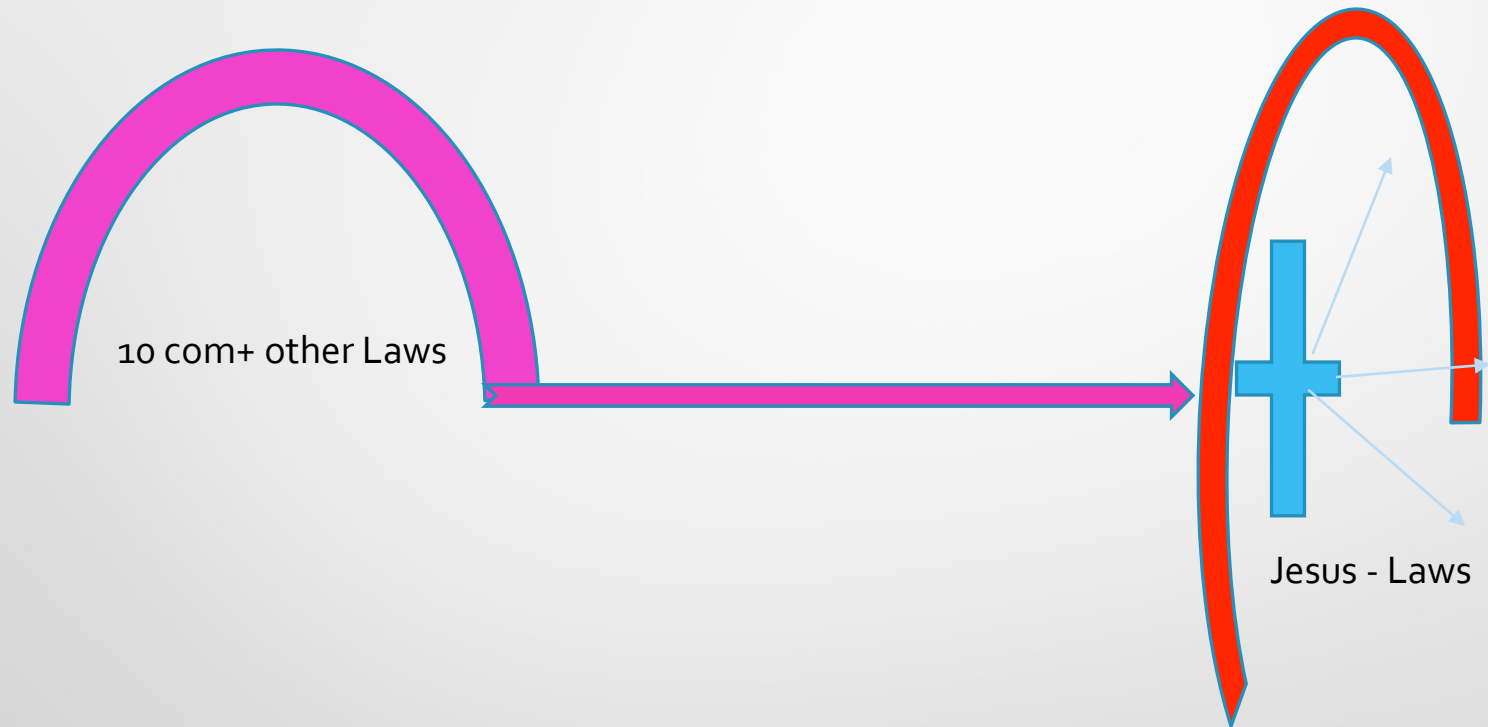
- But as for you, speak to the sons of Israel, saying, 'You shall surely observe My Sabbaths; for this is a sign between Me and you throughout your generations, that you may know that I am the Lord who sanctifies you.'
- Israel's wedding band



# Ten Commandments Reformulated in Jesus



# Jesus Replaces the Ten Commandments

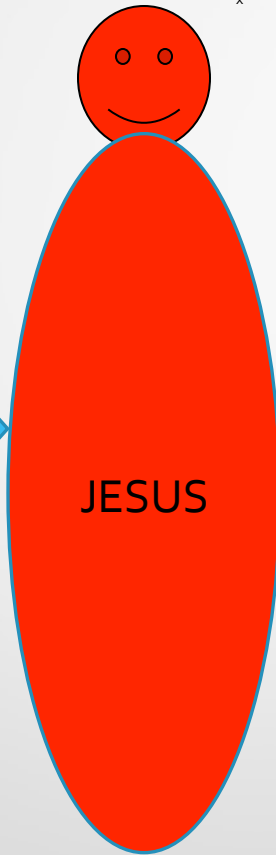


## JESUS REPLACES THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

- **Jesus is the New Torah (Rom 10:4; Matt 5)**
- **We interpret The Law as it radiates from Jesus; not as it radiates from the Ten Commandments**

10 Comm.

No other gods  
(20:3)  
Kill (Exo20:13)  
Honor father and  
mother (Exo 20:  
12)  
Adultery (Exo  
20:14; Deut  
21:15)  
Sabbath (Exo  
20:8-11)



Only one God & Jesus is God (Jn 1:1-3)

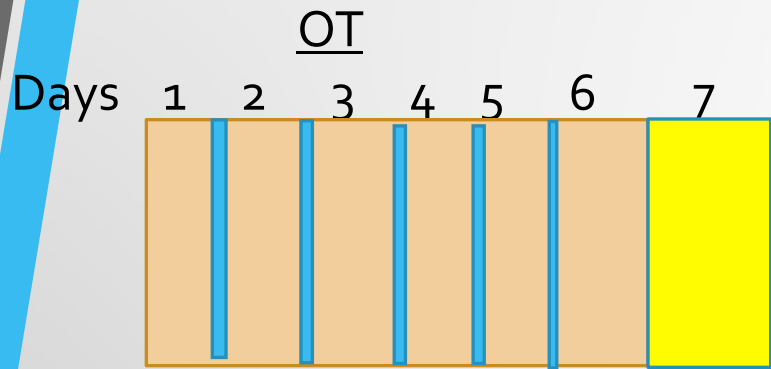
Anger/Hate (Matt 5:21; 1John 3:15)

Honor parents in the Lord (Jesus)  
(Eph 6:1-4)

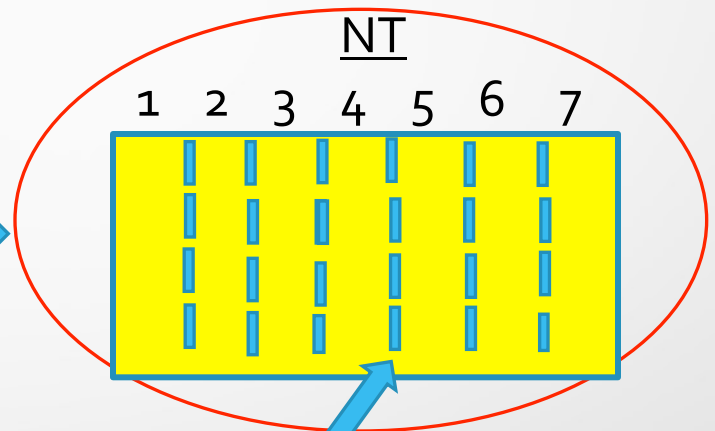
Adultery = Lust (Matt 5:27-28)

Sabbath = rest in Jesus (Matt 11:28; Heb 4:3)

# Holiness of Time

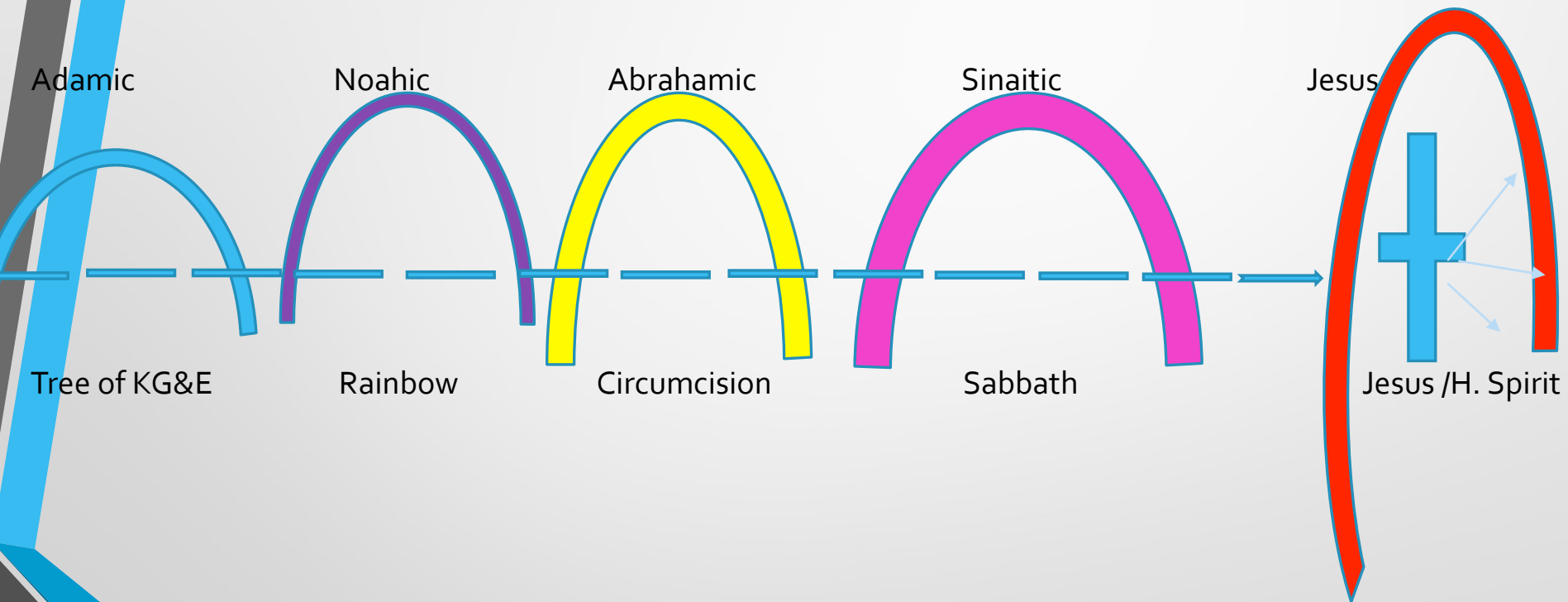


one out of seven days holy (14%)



seven days out of seven holy  
(in Jesus-100%)

# Jesus New Covenant Sign or Seal



▪

- TO MAKE A SPECIFIC DAY OBLIGATORY IS TO DENY THE FACT THAT THE PERSON WHO IS IN CHRIST, IS MEETING THE FULL REQUIREMENT OF THE SABBATH, SIMPLY BY BEING IN CHRIST.
- ENFORCEMENT OF A DAY (SATURDAY OR SUNDAY) IS A DENIAL OF THE GOSPEL.

▪

❖ Because Jesus is the fulfilment of the Sabbath, the person who accepts Jesus is indeed a Sabbath-keeper at a deeper level. *Thus, all sincere Christians are Sabbath-keepers (but not all Sabbath-keepers are Christians).*



THE END