The Sabbath is Sunday

Myth #2

Sabbath

4th Commandment

"Remember the Sabbath day by keeping it holy. Six days you shall labor and do all your work, but the seventh day is a Sabbath to the LORD your God.

(It's one of the BIG TEN.)



For six days work is to be done, but the seventh day is a day of Sabbath rest, holy to the LORD. Whoever does any work on the Sabbath day is to be put to death.

The Israelites are to observe the Sabbath, celebrating it for the generations to come as a בְּרִית עוֹלָם perpetual covenant.

Exodus 31.15-16

(Perpetual means forever. Not "until the church age.")



And foreigners who bind themselves to the LORD to minister to him, to love the name of the LORD, and to be his servants, all who keep the Sabbath without desecrating it and who hold fast to my covenant—these I will bring to my holy mountain and give them joy in my house of prayer.

Their burnt offerings and sacrifices will be accepted on my altar; for my house will be called a house of prayer for all nations.

Isaiah 56.6-7

(The Sabbath is not just for Jews.)

(Even at the end of the Age.)

From one New Moon to another and from one Sabbath to another, all mankind will come and bow down before me," says the LORD.

Isaiah 66.23

I am the LORD your God; follow my decrees and be careful to keep my laws.

Keep my Sabbaths holy, that they may be a sign between us. Then you will know that I am the LORD your God."

Ezekiel 20.19-20

One person considers one day more sacred than another; another considers every day alike. Each of them should be fully convinced in their own mind.

Romans 14.5

(Whole context of the chapter is food.

Sabbath is never mentioned.

The Didache of Paul's time argued for certain fast days over others.)

On the first day of the week we came together to break bread. Paul spoke to the people and, because he intended to leave the next day, kept on talking until midnight. Acts 20.7

- Using one instance of the disciples getting together to break bread on the first day to prove a total shift of the Sabbath would be a hasty generalization.
- The simplest explanation is Havdalah, a ceremony which ends Sabbath and marks the beginning of the first day of the week. In Gentile culture, our Sunday starts at midnight Saturday night. But in Bible culture, the first day begins after sunset, in the evening. After Havdalah and a meal, Paul preached late and left for his trip on what we would call Sunday morning.
- Acts 20.7 occurs some days after the Feast of Unleavened Bread, which is described in Leviticus
 23. This time is called the Counting of the Omer, seven weeks plus one day, for a total of fifty days, leading up to the feast of Shavuot (Weeks, for the seven weeks) or Pentecost (for the fifty days). So this breaking of bread may have been extra special that evening, as part of the counting.

On the first day of every week, each one of you should set aside a sum of money in keeping with your income, saving it up, so that when I come no collections will have to be made. 1 Corinthians 16.2

- Setting money aside on the first day of the week for an offering is a good idea, but not proof
 of changing the Sabbath to Sunday.
- In Jewish Halacha (walk, custom), money is not handled on Sabbath.

A Roman Emperor Changed the 7th Day to Sunday—to Worship the Sun!



"On the venerable day of the Sun let the magistrates and people residing in cities rest, and let all workshops be closed."

Constantine, 321 AD, may have thought that he was the sun god. Is he qualified to change God's Word? Catholics think so.

And Protestants keep his changes.

Click here to see a documentary on what was important to Constantine before and after winning the Roman Empire.

Bible vs. Man



The Bible never changes the Sabbath day.

Only man does that.

7th Day or Sunday?

Peter and the other apostles replied: "We must obey God rather than human beings!"

Acts 5.29

(What do you say?)

