

# GOD'S HOLY SABBATH DAY, part 9 quotes

1) Anciently the day of worship became a sign or a mark between the followers of God and the followers of other gods, and this fact continues to this day.

“Moreover 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....And hallow my sabbaths; and they shall be **a sign between me and you**, that ye may know that I [am] the LORD your God.” Ezekiel 20:12, 20.

2) Another major reason people use against keeping God's seventh-day Sabbath day holy is:

**The claim that since the Apostle Paul once broke bread “upon the first day of the week” (Acts 20:7), then the believers were actually gathered together to celebrate communion and to worship God, thereby proving that God's holy Sabbath day had been transferred from Saturday to Sunday in this New Covenant.**

At one period the Apostolic church at Jerusalem broke bread every day!

“And they continued stedfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers. And fear came upon every soul: and many wonders and signs were done by the apostles. And all that believed were together, and had all things common; And sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to all men, as every man had need. **And they, continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart...**” Acts 2:42-46.

If a single instance of breaking bread at Troas upon Sunday thereby made it God's Sabbath in this New Covenant period, then would not the breaking bread on other days also be sufficient to make these God's Sabbath days as well? This shows that there really is no Scriptural proof that just because Paul broke bread upon Sunday that it was because they were celebrating communion and therefore it was now God's holy day.

Why grasp at a single instance in which Paul had an evening meeting on Sunday in which they ate some food, and then try to vainly prove that this means that the Sabbath has been changed, while at the same time they overlook the clear facts that this same apostle Paul preached every seventh day Sabbath, not only to the Jews, but also to the Gentiles? (See Acts 13:14, 42, 44, 16:13, 17:2, 18:4.)

3) Where did support for this teaching and belief come from — that because Paul broke bread upon Sunday that they were holding communion and therefore Sunday instead of Saturday was the day to worship God in this New Covenant?

### **Catholic Church Today**

“Sunday was the first day of the week according to the Jewish method of reckoning, but for Christians it began to take the place of the Jewish Sabbath in Apostolic times as the day set apart for the public and solemn worship of God. The practice of meeting together on the first day of the week for the celebration of the Eucharistic Sacrifice is indicated in Acts, xx 7; I Cor., xvi, 2; in Apoc., i, 10, it is called the Lord’s day. In the Didache (xiv) the injunction is given: ' On the Lord’s Day come together and break bread. And give thanks (offer the Eucharist), after confessing your sins that your sacrifice may be pure '.” The Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume XIV, Section titled - Sunday, published by Robert Appleton Company, New York, 1912, Nihil Obstat. July 1, 1912. Remy Lafort, S.T.D., Censor. *Imprimatur.* +John Cardinal Farley, Archbishop of New York, at <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/14335a.htm>, accessed 3-5-16.

“By a tradition handed down from the apostles which took its origin from the very day of Christ's Resurrection, the Church celebrates the Paschal mystery every seventh day, which day is appropriately called the Lord's Day or Sunday.” Universal Catholic Catechism: Part Two: The Celebration of the Christian Mystery, Chapter III - When Is The Liturgy Celebrated?, Section titled The Lord’s Day, #1166, at <http://www.christusrex.org/www1/CDHN/paschal3.html>, accessed 3-5-16.

“The gentile converts held their religious meetings on Sunday (Acts, xx, 7; 1 Cor., xvi, 2) and with the disappearance of the Jewish Christian churches this day was exclusively observed as the Lord's Day.” The Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume XIII, under The Sabbath in the New Testament, at <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/13287b.htm>, accessed 3-5-16.

The teaching and belief that because Paul broke bread upon Sunday they were therefore holding communion and Sunday instead of Saturday was the day to worship God in this New Covenant, is not found written in the Bible at all. This belief is therefore not a doctrine of God taught in the Scriptures, but is instead found to be a teaching and doctrine taught in the Roman Catholic Church.

This then means that for any Protestant or non-Catholic believer to use the argument that since Paul broke bread on a Sunday it was because they were holding communion and therefore Sunday instead of Saturday became the day to worship God in this New Covenant period, they are forced to rely upon the teachings of Catholicism and not the truth of God’s holy Scriptures in order to do so!

4) Another major reason people use against keeping God's seventh-day Sabbath day holy is:

**The Bible mentions that the Holy Spirit descended upon the disciples on the day of Pentecost (see Acts 2:1-2). It is then claimed that this great event occurred on a Sunday, proving that the first day of the week should be observed today instead of the seventh day Sabbath of the Lord.**

Even if the day of Pentecost occurred upon the first day of the week, it would still remain to be proven that this day thereby became the Sabbath.

The Bible distinctly names the day of Pentecost, but the day of the week on which it occurred is passed by in silence. This shows that it was not the design of Heaven to honor the first day of the week, but instead to mark the anti-type or fulfillment of the feast of Pentecost.

The ancient slaying of the Passover lamb on the fourteenth day of the first month met its anti-type or fulfillment in the death of the Lamb of God on that same day some 1500 years later (see Exodus 12; John 19; 1 Corinthians 5:7). The ancient offering of the firstfruits on the sixteenth day of the first month had met its anti-type in the resurrection of our Lord on that same day, the firstfruits of them that slept (see Leviticus 23; 1 Corinthians 15:20-23; Acts 1:1-2). And the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on Pentecost fulfilled the type of the ancient feast of Pentecost. This shows that it was not the day in which these events occurred that was of importance, but instead that these ancient symbolic ceremonies and services were meeting their fulfillment in type.

Because God spoke nothing in this place respecting the day in which these events occurred reveals that no Biblical proof exists for a change in the timing of God's weekly Sabbath! This means that God's holy Sabbath still occurs today, just like it has done since creation, on the very same seventh day or Saturday of each week.

As this is true, then this teaching and belief that the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on Pentecost occurred on a Sunday and therefore Sunday instead of Saturday was now to be the day to worship God in this New Covenant, is not found written in the Bible at all. Therefore this belief is not a doctrine of God taught in the Scriptures, even though many people have been deceptively led to believe that it is indeed taught there.

God clearly warns:

"Add thou not unto His words, lest He reprove thee, and thou be found a liar."  
Proverbs 30:6.

This then means that when any Protestant or Catholic believer uses the argument that the outpouring of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost occurred on a Sunday, and therefore Sunday instead of Saturday was now to be the day to worship God in this New Covenant, they are forced to rely upon the teachings of pure human reasoning and tradition and not the truth of God's holy Scriptures in order to do so!