

Lion and Lamb Apologetics'

Amazing Facts about the Sabbath and Other Questions for Seventh-day Adventists!

1. If every man from Adam to Moses kept the Sabbath, why is the Hebrew word for the weekly Sabbath that is found in the Ten Commandments *never* found in the book of Genesis? Why is no one before Moses ever being told to keep the Sabbath. Why are there no examples of anyone keeping the Sabbath?
2. Why were the Patriarchs never instructed about the Sabbath, but were instructed regarding: Offerings: Gen 4:3-4, Altars: Gen 8:20, Priests: Gen 14:18, Tithes: Gen 14:20, Circumcision: Gen 17:10, Marriage: Gen 2:24 & Gen 34:9. Why would God leave out the "all important" Sabbath command?
3. If the fact that God wrote the Ten Commandments on stone proves they are forever, then whatever happened to the two stone tablets that God gave Adam at the beginning of time? Why is Moses the first one to see a stone tablet written by the finger of God?
4. Why is the weekly Sabbath commandment never quoted in the New Testament?
5. Why is the Sabbath the only one of the Ten Commandments that are said to be "throughout your generations", the usual phrase that indicates it was a temporary ceremonial law only for the Jews?
6. Why is there no example of exclusively Christians coming together on the Sabbath day as a church or prayer meeting after the resurrection of Christ?
7. Why is there no command in the New Testament for Christians to keep the Sabbath holy?
8. While Paul taught in the synagogues up to 84 times, why does the Bible never say he kept the sabbath?
9. If Paul's action of preaching to non-believers 84 times in the book of Acts on the Sabbath make him a Sabbath keeper, is a Seventh-day Adventist pastor a Sunday keeper if we invite him for 84 Sundays in a row to teach us about God's word?

Lion and Lamb Apologetics

10. How could Adam, Noah and Abraham keep the Sabbath, when Deuteronomy 5:2-4 says that the Ten Commandment covenant (see was "not made with any of the fathers of Israel who lived before Moses.")
11. If the Sabbath was intended for all people, both Jew and Gentile, then why does Exodus 31:16-17 state that the Sabbath was a sign between God and the "Children of Israel" instead of clarifying that it should be kept by all people of all nations for all time?
12. Why is the Sabbath never mentioned in the Book of Job? The title character of this book is said to be the most righteous and religious man that ever lived (next to Jesus), but with that being the case, how come his story is completely void of any reference to the Sabbath or any other law/restriction given by Moses?
13. If breaking the Sabbath was punishable by death in the Old Testament (Exodus 31:14 & 35:2), why is it not condemned in any way, shape, or form in the New Testament? Various passages in the New Testament list numerous types of sinners who will not inherit the kingdom (see 1 Corinthians 6:9-10, Galatians 5:19-21, 1 Timothy 1:9-10, and Revelation 21:8 & 22:15), but none of those lists ever mention Sabbath-breakers. Why is that?
14. You claim that Noah and Abraham kept the exact same statutes, laws, and commandments that were later given to Moses and the Israelites, which included both the Sabbath laws and the dietary laws. But if that were completely true, then why was Noah given permission in Genesis 9:2-3 to eat all animals with no restrictions whatsoever whereas Leviticus 11 lists a whole hoard of various meats that were forbidden to the Israelites?
15. If we must follow the example of Jesus in all things like keeping the Sabbath, then why do Sabbatarians not follow the example of Jesus in circumcision, animal sacrifices and keeping Passover?
16. If the Sabbath was for Gentiles and Adam, Noah and Abraham, then why is the Sabbath a sign to remind their exodus from Egypt? Exodus 16:23,29; 31:13-18. Were either Abraham or Seventh-day Adventists ever slaves in Egypt?
17. If the Sabbath law is still in force, then why do they not stone their own members when they break the Sabbath as the law said?
18. Ellen G. White, who is considered inspired by Seventh-day Adventists, said that the Pope changed the Sabbath in about AD 321. Why do all Adventists today reject their inspired prophet and say the change of the Sabbath occurred in about AD 140? If

Lion and Lamb Apologetics'

White was wrong about this, was she wrong when she traveled to heaven and saw the 4th commandment glowing brighter than all the rest?

19. If the current position of the Seventh-day Adventist church is that the change from Saturday to Sunday took place in AD 140, doesn't that mean that they have come a long way from White's AD 325 and have only 40 more years to travel to reach the truth of the Apostolic age?
20. If the change from Saturday to Sunday happened, why is there absolutely no discussion of this change of actual day for the first 600 years of church history. Merely calling Sunday the Sabbath doesn't count!
21. If Sabbatarians reject White's inspiration, that Constantine changed the Sabbath day to Sunday, why do they keep bringing Constantine up as proof? If Constantine changed the Sabbath to Sunday, why does he merely legislate that work must stop on Sunday with no actual mention of the day being moved?
22. If the first/old covenant was abolished according to Heb 8:13 and the Ten Commandment law was that first covenant (Ex 34:27-28; 1 Kings 8:9,21; Heb 9:1-4), then why do Sabbatarians want to keep the first/old covenant?
23. Why is the universal record of history (AD 75-500) 100% in unanimous agreement that Christians never kept the Sabbath (7th day) and have always worshipped on Sunday?
24. Why is the universal record of history (AD 75-500) 100% in unanimous agreement that Christians ate the Lord's Supper every Sunday in the tradition of Acts 20:7?
25. Why is the universal record of history (AD 75-500) 100% in unanimous agreement that Christians always called Sunday the Lord's Day because, they said, this was the day Jesus rose from the dead?
26. Why has no Sabbatarian ever produced even one historical quote (AD 75-500) that says Christians kept the Sabbath?
27. If the Sabbath is not a ceremonial law, then why is it lumped into the same identical class of "holy convocations" as the rest of the Jewish feast days? Lev 23:2; Ex 20:9; 31:17
28. If the Ten Commandments remain but the book of law was abolished, then why did God put two copies of the Ten Commandments in the book of the law? Ex 20; Deut 5

Lion and Lamb Apologetics'

29. How can there possibly be an difference between "the law of God" and the "Law of Moses" when God gave the Law of Moses (Ezra 7:6; Neh 8:1) and Moses gave the Law of God (Neh 10:29; 2 Chron 34:14)?
30. If there is a distinction between the moral and ceremonial laws, why are the Jewish feast days called part of the Law of the Lord? (2 Chron 331:3)
31. If there is a distinction between the moral and ceremonial laws, why in a single chapter of Nehemiah 8 are the following phrases all used interchangeably: "book of the law of Moses" v1, "the law" v2, "book of the law" v3, "the law of god" v8, "book of the law of god" v18?
32. Why are the two most important commandments contained within the "ceremonial law of Moses that was Sabbatarians say was nailed to the cross? (Matthew 22:36-40)
33. Why did Jesus say Moses gave the 10 commandment law: "Thou shalt not kill" in Jn 7:19?
34. If the Sabbath cannot change, because God cannot change (Mal 3:6) then what about all the other feast days and laws that changed? Heb 7:12. And why did Jesus give a "a new commandment" in John 13:34?
35. If the Ten Commandments are going to be in heaven, what is the use of "thou shalt not commit adultery", if there is no marriage in heaven? Lk 20:34-35
36. If the Sabbath was given to all men, why were Gentiles called "strangers". Why were Gentiles outside the gates not required to keep the Sabbath? Ex 20:10.
37. How could the Sabbath be a sign between God and Israel, if all nations were expected to keep it? Ex 31:17
38. Why did God send the Jews into Babylonian Captivity for breaking the Sabbath, but never ever criticized any Gentiles for never keeping the Sabbath?
39. Why did God often criticize the Gentiles via the prophets for moral violations, but never for not keeping the Sabbath?
40. If the Gentiles were supposed to keep the Sabbath, why are they called "strangers of the Covenant" in Eph 2:12?
41. If the term, "the law" always means the Ten Commandments, then why is Leviticus called "The Law" in Mt 22:35ff, Numbers called "The Law" in Mt 12:5, Deuteronomy called "The Law" in Mt 22:35f, Psalms called "The Law" in Jn 10:34,45, Rom 3:10-12;

Lion and Lamb Apologetics'

3:13-14,19, the Prophets called "The Law" in 1 Cor 14:21 and the Ten Commandments are called "The Law" that is abolished in Rom 7:4-7?

42. If the term "commandments" always means the Ten Commandments, then why are the laws that are not part of the Ten Commandments but called commandments in Mt 19:16-19 not also included?
43. If the term "commandments" always means the Ten Commandments, then what did Paul call the injunction for prophet's wives to keep silent in the assemblies, a "commandment of the Lord" in 1 Cor 14:37?
44. If the term "keep my commandments" always means the Ten Commandments, then why is this a new commandment? Jn 15:10-12 + Jn 13:34.
45. If only the Ten Commandments are going to endure until heaven and earth pass away, why did Jesus say the law AND THE PROPHETS? Mt 5:17-18
46. When Jesus was asked, "Teacher, which is the great commandment in the Law?" why did Jesus NOT QUOTE from the Ten Commandments, but from the abolished ceremonial law of Moses? Matthew 22:36-40
47. If the Ten Commandments are the highest and most complete expression of God's will, then why did it lack the two most important commandments? Matthew 22:36-40 where is the prohibition against drunkenness, homosexuality and fornication?
48. If the Ten Commandments are the highest and most complete expression of God's will, then why did Jesus give a new commandment to "love one another, even as I have loved you" John 13:34. Where were the Jews told to love their neighbor as Yahweh loved them?
49. If Christians worshipping on Sunday is equal to Sun Worship, then is Adventists worshipping on Saturday equal to Saturn worship?
50. If Sabbatarians will boldly quote "scholars" who are really Bible trashers and skeptics who claim "the origin of Sunday worship is entirely pagan", like Arthur Weigall in his ridiculous little book, *The Paganism in Our Christianity*, will these same Sabbatarians turn a few pages later where these same authors say the origin of the Sabbath is also pagan? "I have, already mentioned that Sunday, too, was a pagan holy-day; and in this chapter I propose to discuss the origin of this custom of keeping one day in the week as a Sabbath, or "day of rest," and' to show that the practice was forcefully opposed by Jesus Christ. The origin of the seven-day week which was used by the Jews and certain other peoples, but not till, later by the

Lion and Lamb Apologetics'

Greeks or Romans, is to be sought in some primitive worship of the moon (*The Paganism in Our Christianity*, Arthur Weigall, 1928, pp 209,210-211)

51. If the Sabbath is a moral law, why did Jesus say that David, the priests, a man with his donkey could all break the Sabbath without sin? Mt 12:1-14; Mk 2:23f, Lk 13:10-17; 14:1-6 Jn 5:8-18; 7:19-24; 9:14-16.
52. If the Sabbath is a moral law, why did God grow tired of the Jews keeping it and told them to stop keeping the Sabbath? Isa 1:13-14 Did God ever grow weary of anyone not committing adultery or murder, and tell them to be immoral and kill?
53. If the Sabbath is a moral law, how could Jesus break it without sinning? Jn 5:18
54. If one of the distinctions between the Ten Commandments was proven by the fact they were written by the finger of God, why did Moses copy them out twice with his own hand? How can there be any distinction between the Ten Commandments in the ark and the book of the law beside the ark, if the book contained two copies of exactly what was in the ark?
55. Why are the terms "ceremonial law" and "moral law" never found in the Bible. Why is the word ceremonial or any of its roots never found in the same verse as the word LAW and why is the word moral or any of its roots never found in the same verse as the word LAW?
56. If there is a distinction between moral and ceremonial laws, why do "God's laws" and "the law of God" contain ceremonial laws. Why do "Moses law" and the "law of Moses" contain moral laws?
57. If there is a distinction between moral and ceremonial laws, why does the "law of God" command animal sacrifices Lk 2:23-24 and the "law of the Lord" contains burnt offerings 2 Chron 31:3; 1 Chron 16:40?
58. If there is a distinction between moral and ceremonial laws, then why is the book of the law filled with moral laws not contained in the Ten Commandments?
59. If there is a distinction between the Law of the Lord and the Law of Moses, why in 2 Chron 35:26 are "the acts of Josiah and his deeds of devotion as written in the law of the Lord"?
60. If there is a distinction between moral and ceremonial laws, then why does the Law of God include new moons, solemn feast days: Ps 81:3-4?

Lion and Lamb Apologetics

61. If there is a distinction between the Law of the Lord and the Law of Moses, why did the law tell Israel to dwell in tents: Neh 8:14?
62. If Jesus came to fulfill the law and the prophets, then didn't Mt 5:17 say that only then would they be abolished before heaven and earth pass away? If the law and the prophets are still in force, doesn't that prove Jesus didn't fulfill the law completely?
63. When you ask me, "if the Ten Commandments are abolished, does that mean we can steal", can I ask you, "when you travel from Canada to the USA, does that mean you can steal? Is it possible that two completely different "codes of law" (law of Moses vs. law of Christ) have the same laws just like Canada and the USA?
64. If the Jewish law against eating pork was abolished by Christ, why do Sabbatarians continue to enforce what they call, "the ceremonial law of Moses": Mk 7:18-19; 1 Tim 4:1-4; Rom 14:2; Acts 10:9-16
65. If the Jewish law of Tithing is forbidden in 2 Cor 9, why do Sabbatarians practice from "ceremonial law of Moses"?
66. If the Jewish Sabbath was abolished in Col 2:14-16, yet Sabbatarians keep the Sabbath, which itself is the only ceremonial law of the Ten Commandments?
67. Why do you practice Tithing which is Prohibited: 2 Cor 9:7 forbid Eating Pork, which is Permitted: Mk 7:18-19 and keep the Sabbath which is Abolished: Col 2:14-16? Aren't all three of these ceremonial laws?
68. When Sabbatarians attempt to prove there is a distinction between the moral vs. ceremonial laws, the law of God vs. the Law of Moses, the Ten Commandments vs. and the book of the law, and they show countless bible passages that destroy any distinction Sabbatarians might dream up, will they at least be honest and admit they need to find some definitive way to create this false distinction that does not exist in the Bible and will try again tomorrow?
69. Why do you refuse to accept that Col 2:16 contains the Old Testament pattern of referring to the Jewish holy days in a yearly, monthly, weekly sequence as in 1 Chronicles 23:31, 2 Chronicles 31:3, 2 Chronicles 8:13, 2 Chronicles 2:4, Nehemiah 10:33, Ezekiel 45:17, Hosea 2:11, Galatians 4:10?
70. If the plural "*sabbaton*" in Col 2:16 cannot refer to weekly Sabbath day, then why does plural "*sabbaton*" refer to the weekly Sabbath day in Matthew 28:1, Luke 4:16, Acts 16:13, Exodus 20:8 (in Septuagint) Leviticus 23:37-38 (in Septuagint)?

Lion and Lamb Apologetics'

71. If in Col 2:16, the lack of the definite article before the word "Sabbath" in the Greek proves it cannot refer to the weekly Sabbath, then why does the weekly Sabbath lack the definite article in Matthew 28:1, John 5:9, 10, 16?
72. If Isa 66:23 proves the Sabbath will be in heaven, will the new moon festival also be there? "from new moon to new moon And from sabbath to sabbath".
73. If Hebrews 4 teaches we are to keep the weekly Sabbath, then why does the text say we are to enter a rest that none of the Jews at the time of Joshua in the promised land ever experienced in v 8?
74. If the Sabbath will endure forever because it is called "eternal" then won't all the Jewish feasts and circumcision also endure because it is also called eternal in Gen 17:10-14 (same Hebrew word used)
75. If the Sabbath will endure forever because it is called "holy" then won't all the Jewish feasts also endure forever because they are also called holy?
76. If the Sabbath will endure forever because God hallowed it, then won't Solomon's temple Ps 65:4; 1 Ki 9:3 and the vessels in the tabernacle Ex 40:9; Num 31:6; 1 Ki 8:4 also endure forever because God hallowed them too?
77. If the Sabbath will endure forever because it was an eternal sign between God and his people, then shouldn't we also still practice circumcision Gen 17:11 and Passover Ex 12:13 because it too is called an eternal sign between God and his people?
78. If it is only through the Sabbath that we can know that it is God who sanctifies us Ex 31:13, then what ever happened to faith in Christ sanctifying us? Any if we should therefore keep the Sabbath, then we must also build the tabernacle, for the Bible says through it we may know it is God who sanctifies us Ezek 37:28?
79. If the fact that the Sabbath is mentioned in the New Testament after Pentecost proves it is still in force, then does the mention of The Day of Pentecost Acts 2:1, The Days of Unleavened Bread: Acts 12:3; 20:6, Days of Purification: Acts 21:26, Animal Sacrifices: Acts 21:26, Circumcision: Acts 16:3, Temple worship: Acts 24:12 prove we must keep these too because they are also mentioned and must therefore also still be in force like the Sabbath?
80. If Seventh-day Adventists want to deny that their official position is that worshipping on Sunday is the Mark of the Beast, do they realize that the "inspired" Ellen G. White, Uriah Smith, the Advent review and Leo Schreven (who conducts "Revelation seminars" today) all call it the mark of the beast?

Lion and Lamb Apologetics'

81. Christians can find 21 reasons why the first day of the week is significant to their faith as Christians in the New Testament. Can Sabbatarians find even one reason in the New Testament why the Sabbath has any meaning distinct to Christians?
82. Did you know that the Jewish Sabbath was significant to the Jews because it was a memorial of this present physical creation and their deliverance from the bondage of Egypt and that the first day of the week is a memorial of our new creation in Christ (2 Cor 5:7) and our deliverance from the bondage of sin. (Gal 4:4-5; Eph 1:7)
83. Did you know that regardless of whether the Sadducee's or Pharisee's method of calculating Pentecost was used the year Christ died, both would calculate Pentecost in Acts 2:1 as the first day of the week. Did you also know that the official position of the Seventh-day Adventist church was that Pentecost in Acts 2:1 fell on a Sunday that year?
84. Do you realize that the phrase, "that no collections be made when I come" in 1 Cor 16:2 proves the Christians were forbidden from saving up their offerings each week at home and demanded they put it into a common treasury every Sunday?
85. Did you know that 1 Cor 16:2 actually says, "EVERY 1st day" because the same Greek phrase is also found in Acts 13:14 "appointed elders in EVERY church". Did you know that you must give every 1st day of the week in to the church's common treasury?
86. If Jesus died on Wednesday and rose on the Sabbath rather than a Friday - Sunday duration because you demand a full 72 hours in the grave, then why did Jesus count the Friday - Sunday duration as three days in Lk 13:32?
87. If Jesus died on Wednesday and rose on the Sabbath rather than a Friday - Sunday duration because you demand a full 72 hours in the grave, why is exactly a 72 hour period called 4 days by Peter in Acts 10:3+9+23+24+30?
88. If the fact that the Ten Commandments were written in stone, that proves they will never be abolished, then where was Adam's stone copy of the Ten Commandments? Why did God not give Adam a stone copy once for all time? Why is it that Moses was first person in history to not only see the Ten Commandments, but the first person to hold the stone tablets upon which the Ten Commandments were written? Why do Seventh-day Adventists argue that the ten commandment law is no longer written in stone, but in the flesh of the human heart in 2 Corinthians 3:3? (Of course 2 Cor 3:3 says the Ten Commandments were abolished and the new Covenant, the law of Christ is written on human hearts)

Lion and Lamb Apologetics'

89. If only the Ten Commandments we can "live", then why does Ezek 20:11 say this of the "ceremonial law", "I gave them My statutes and informed them of My ordinances, by which, if a man observes them, he will live." (Ezek 20:11)?¹

¹ <https://www.bible.ca/7-sabbath-questions.htm>. Retrieved: May 17, 2021.