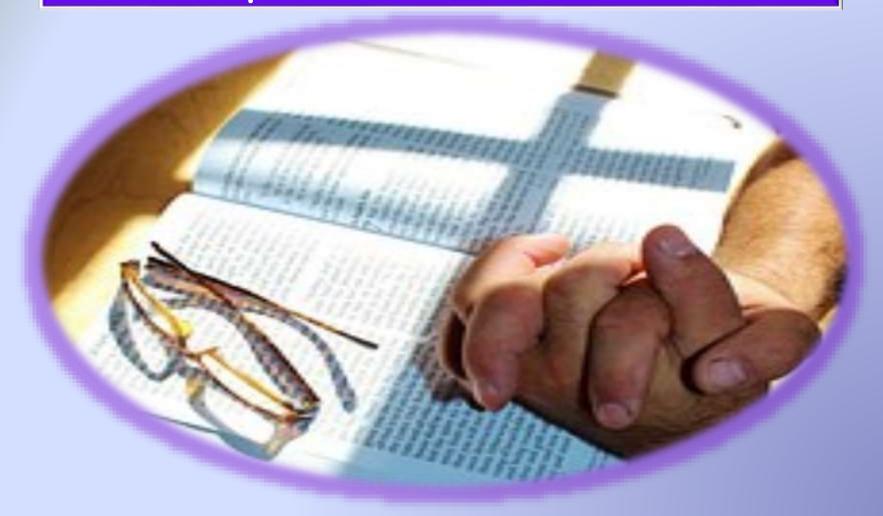


IF ANY OF YOU LACKS WISDOM, LET HIM ASK OF ELOHIM, WHO GIVES TO ALL GENEROUSLY AND WITHOUT REPROACH, AND IT SHALL BE GIVEN TO JAMES 1:5

Let's again ask Elohim for wisdom and understanding and then go to the Scriptures for more answers!



Note: Again, all Scripture will be taken from The Scriptures edition unless otherwise noted.

Note: During this study, you will see the terms "Feast Days" and "Appointed Times" being used. When using these terms we are not always referring to just the 7th Day Sabbath and the 7 Annual Qodesh Sabbaths.

Keep in mind that "Passover," "First-fruits" and the cycles between the 1st and last Sabbaths of "Unleavened Bread" and the "Feast of Tabernacles" are also Yahuah's "Feast Days" and "Appointed Times." They are just not considered to be one of the Annual Qodesh Sabbaths.

PURPOSE OF - PART 3

To answer the following questions:

- Did Yahusha's followers celebrate the "appointed times" after His resurrection?
- Who "changed" the "appointed times"?
- When were the "appointed times" changed?
- Were Yahuah's "appointed times" replaced with other holidays?

PURPOSE OF - PART 3

- If Yahuah's "appointed times" were replaced, what were they replaced with?
- * Are we being consistent with the Scriptures if we keep the 7th Day Sabbath (the premier, flagship feast day) but do not keep the Annual Sabbaths?
- Have you considered the Scripture definition for the word "Lawlessness"?

First we will do a quick review of **Part 2** of our study....

Review of Part 2

In Part 2 of our study we found the following information in the Scriptures:

- Only the Ordinances, Oblations, Offerings and Ceremonial Laws, relating to the Sacrifices and temple services, got "nailed to the tree" with Yahusha,
- None of the feasts were totally "fulfilled" at the cross,
- We are to use Yahusha as our example in all things.
- Yahuah's Sign and Covenant is attached to the appointed times, as well as the 7th Day Sabbaths,
- Yahuah's Sign and Covenant is to remain valid for at least a thousand Generations.

7

Feast-Keeping after Crucifixion

We will continue with our feast study now.

- Do we have Scriptural records of Yahusha's followers keeping the "set-apart, appointed times" after His death and resurrection?
- Do we have Scriptural records of Yahusha's followers teaching their converts that they were to keep Yahuah's "set-apart, appointed times" after Yahusha's ascension?

- Act 12:1 And about that time Herodes the sovereign put forth his hands to do evil to some from the assembly.
- Act 12:2 And he killed Ya'aqob [James] the brother of Yoḥanan [John] with the sword.
- Act 12:3 And seeing that it was pleasing to the Yehudim [Jews], he proceeded further to arrest Kĕpha [Peter] as well and they were the Days of Unleavened Bread.

A mention of the time frame when James died.

Act 20:5 And these, going ahead, waited for us at Troas.

Act 20:6 And we sailed away from Philippi after the <u>Days of Unleavened Bread</u>, and came to them at Troas in five days, where we stayed seven days.

If they were no longer celebrating the feasts there would have been no reason to mention, in these two places, anything about the "Days of Unleavened Bread." Let's look further....

Paul says:

- 1 Cor 5:7 Therefore cleanse out the old leaven, so that you are a new lump, as you are unleavened. For also Messiah our Passover was offered for us.
- 1 Cor 5:8 So then <u>let us observe the festival</u>, not with old leaven, nor with the leaven of evil and wickedness, but <u>with</u> the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.

In 1 Cor 5:7,8 Paul says "...let us observe the festival,..." Here he is encouraging us to celebrate them "with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth."

Some people think he is telling us that we no longer need to celebrate the feasts; however, this is not the case. He is telling us that when we do celebrate them we are to do so in "sincerity and truth."

Let's move on....

- Acts 2:1 And when the **Day of the Festival of Weeks** [Pentecost] had come, they were all with **one mind in one place.**
- Acts 2:2 And suddenly there came a sound from the heaven, as of a rushing mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting.
- Acts 2:3 And there appeared to them divided tongues, as of fire, and settled on each one of them.
- Acts 2:4 And they were all filled with the **Set-apart** Spirit [**Ruach**] and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit [**Ruach**] gave them to speak.

We see another Pentecost later on in Acts 20.

Acts 20:15 And from there we sailed, and the next day came opposite Chios. And the next day we arrived at Samos and remained at Trogullion. And the following day we came to Miletos.

Acts 20:16 For Sha'ul had decided to sail past Ephesos, so that he might lose no time in Asia, for he was hurrying to be at Yerushalayim, if possible, on the Day of the Festival of Weeks.

- Acts 18:20 And when they asked him [Paul] to stay a longer time with them, he declined,
- Acts 18:21 but took leave of them, saying, "I have to keep this coming festival in Yerushalayim by all means, but I shall come back to you, Elohim desiring so." And he sailed from Ephesos.

It is thought that this feast was **Pentecost**; however, no matter which feast it was, Paul had to keep it "by all means." Why would he be keeping any feast if they had been "nailed to the cross"?

- 1 Cor 16:6 And possibly I shall stay with you, or even spend the winter, so that you send me forward, wherever I go.
- 1 Cor 16:7 For I do not wish to see you now on the way, but I expect to stay a while with you, if the Master permits.
- 1 Cor 16:8 And I shall remain in Ephesos until the **Festival of Weeks.**

Here we see Paul was preparing to keep the **"Festival of Weeks"** with his converts in Ephesos.

YOM KIPPUR - AIONEMENT

Acts 27:9 And much time having passed, and the sailing now being dangerous, because the Fast was already over, Sha'ul advised them,

Acts 27 shows us that **Yahusha's** followers were still keeping **Yom Kippur** well after **His** death and resurrection.

But.....were they just doing so because it had been their custom throughout history and they were slow to make the changes; or, were they doing so because they knew that feast-keeping was still in effect, according to the Scriptures?

PROOF ??

- Col 2:16 Let no one therefore judge you in eating or in drinking, or in respect of a festival or a new moon [month] or Sabbaths -
- Col 2:17 which are a shadow of what is to come but the Body of the Messiah.

Some say Col 2:16 "proves" we are not to keep the feasts after the cross because it says no one is to judge us regarding the festivals. If we use Col 2:16 to "prove" we are not to keep the feasts, then we must also use this same verse to "prove" we are to no longer keep the Sabbath.

FEASTS

Let's look again at verse 17:

Col 2:17 which are a **shadow** of what **is to come –** but the Body of the Messiah.

If they (the festivals, "new [months] or **Sabbaths"**) were "a **shadow** of what **is to come**," (in the future of Paul's day – **after the cross**), then wouldn't that mean they had not yet been completely **fulfilled** at the cross?

REMEMBER what Yahusha said!

Matt 5:18 For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled.

QUESTIONS

It is clear, from what we have studied, that the feasts and festivals of **Yahuah** were not **fulfilled** at, **or nailed to**, the cross with **Yahusha** — and they were kept throughout Scripture times; so, the questions would be:

- ? Why are we not keeping them today?
- ? When were the "changes" made?
- ? By whom were the "changes" made?
- ? Did Yahuah authorize the "changes"?
- ? Does it really matter or make a difference if we choose to keep them today or not?

T. ENRIGHT LETTER - 1905

The following letter was written by T. Enright CssR, Bishop of St. Alphonsus Church, St. Louis, Missouri, June, 1905.

"Dear Friend,

I have offered and still offer \$1000 to any one who can prove to me from the Bible alone that I am bound, under grievous sin to keep Sunday holy.

It was the Catholic Church which made the law obliging us to keep Sunday holy. The church made this law long after the Bible was written. Hence said law is not in the Bible.

ENRIGHT LETTER - CONT

Christ, our Lord empowered his church to make laws binding in conscience. He said to his apostles and their lawful successors in the priesthood "Whatsoever you shall bind on earth shall be binding in heaven." Mth. 16:19. Mth. 18:17. Luke 16:19. The Cath. Church abolished not only the Sabbath, but All the other Jewish festivals.

Pray and study. I shall be always glad to help you as long as you honestly seek the truth.

Respectfully, T. Enright CssR

When doing research online for this study, I found the following article that is speaking to Seventh-day Adventists, in particular.

However, keep in mind — this article could just as well be addressed to any Sabbath-keeper who currently keeps the Seventh-day Sabbath, but does not recognize and accept the seven annual set-apart, appointed times (Sabbaths) that Yahuah made as an Everlasting Covenant with His people.

"The SDA church is proud when the Roman Catholic Church points to Adventists as following the true Bible weekly Sabbath, when the Catholic Church criticizes Protestants. The SDA church will be quite surprised when the other shoe drops. One day the RCC will remind Adventists it also changed the Jewish festivals (the true Bible yearly Sabbaths). Those Adventists who have taught the observance of the RCC pagan holidays and spoken against God's yearly Sabbaths will face a dilemma and their hypocrisy will be exposed.

24

"Seventh-day Adventists upholding the weekly Sabbath love to quote from Bishop T. Enright. They do not accurately quote the following letter from T. Enright CssR, Bishop of St. Alphonsus Church, St. Louis, Missouri, June, 1905."

[The letter I read above was quoted at this point]

"What is usually quoted is "The Catholic Church abolished the Sabbath". If this letter is fully quoted, Bishop Enright stated, "The Catholic Church abolished not only the Sabbath, but all the other Jewish festivals." What an amazing statement!

"The church will soon face a realization. The weekly Sabbath and the yearly Sabbaths are inextricably joined together. When the church is confronted with this glaring contradiction to their teaching and practice, there will be three choices.

- "1. They can continue to keep their heads in the sand and ignore the situation. This will become increasingly difficult and embarassing [sic] in the time of trouble as persecution increases.
- "2. They can correct their hypocrisy and contradiction by embracing all of God's Law. This will require them to admit they have been wrong. I am afraid pride will keep many from admitting they were ever wrong.

"3. They can submit to the pressure and recant the truth and decide they were wrong about the Sabbath. Many former Sabbathkeepers have already done this. Those who have not studied truth for themselves will easily become confused when confronted by their hypocrisy, the glaring contradictions and join with the Catholic Church.

"In the coming time of trouble the church as an organization will fall. The true church of those who believe and follow all of God's truth will go on. Time is short and the coming persecution will be very intense. There will probably never be a new organization created.

"Those who follow God will stand as individuals and little companies. They do not depend on others for their understanding of truth. They trust in God and not the failing arm of man.

"Jeremiah 17:5 Thus saith the LORD; Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the LORD."

The above Info is from the following web-link: http://www.iaua.name/Letter.html

HISTORY

The above letter, from T. Enright CssR, makes it crystal clear that it was the Catholic church who "changed" the 7th Day Sabbath and all of the Yearly Sabbaths — not Yahuah.

Most Sabbath keepers generally recognize the fact that the Catholic church "changed" the 7th Day Sabbath; however, few will acknowledge the fact that they "changed" the Yearly Sabbaths as well.

We will now look more closely into these "changes."

325 A.D. COUNCIL NICAEA

The year was 325 A.D. according to the Roman calendar. A council was convened by order of Constantine, the Roman emperor. He had been a leader in the cult known as Sol Invictus (Invincible Sun) and now wanted to unite the Christian sects in the empire under his existing church; the Universal Church of Rome.

Many changes to the religion of Christianity were about to take place at that council, including:

325 A.D. COUNCIL NICAEA

- Formulation for wording concerning the *Trinity* based on Anthanias
- Changing Verses of Bible
- ➤ Eliminating certain verses and books from the Bible
- Declaring Arian's "unitarian" as heresy
- Changing the day of worship from Saturday to Sunday
- Changing the date of Jesus' birthday to December 25th
- Introduction of Easter (pagan worship called "Feast of Ishtar")
- Church of Rome "officially" became the "Universal Church of the Holy Roman Empire" (the word 'Catholic' means 'universal')

The Roman Catholic Church took on a new face.
What follows are excerpts of quotes from the Roman
Catholic Church. It is their explanation behind the many
changes occurring during the Nicaea Council:

"Council of Nicaea, First Ecumenical Council - 325 A.D. (Christian Era)

"The Nicene Council is considered by all as the first Ecumenical Council of the Church (Roman Catholic Church). It was occasioned by the Arian heresy which in effect denied the divinity of Jesus Christ. The major product of this council was the Creed, the "Nicene Creed"; but it also addressed the date of Easter, and the place of the Patriarch of Alexandria.

"I renounce all customs, rites, legalisms, unleavened breads and sacrifices of lambs of the Hebrews, and all the other feasts

of the Hebrews, sacrifices, prayers, aspirations, purifications, sanctifications, and propitiations, and <u>fasts</u> and <u>new moons</u>, and <u>Sabbaths</u>, and superstitions, and hymns and chants, and <u>observances</u> and <u>synagogues</u>.

"Absolutely everything Jewish, every Law, rite and custom and if afterwards I shall wish to deny and return to Jewish superstition, or shall be found eating with Jews, or feasting with them, or secretly conversing and condemning the Christian religion instead of openly confuting them and condemning their vain faith, then let the trembling of Cain and the leprosy of Gehazi cleave to me, as well as the legal punishments to which I acknowledge myself liable.

"And may I be an anathema in the world to come, and may my soul be set down with Satan and the devils." (Stefano Assemani, Acta Sanctorium Martyrum Orientalium at Occidentalium, Vol. 1, Rome 1748, page 105)

From: http://christianitybeliefs.org/the-falling-away/the-biblical-holy-feast-days-were-hidden/

"The [Catholic] church took the pagan buckler of faith against the heathen. She took the pagan Roman Pantheon, [the Roman] temple to all the gods, and made it sacred to all the martyrs: so it stands to this day. She took the pagan Sunday and made it the Christian Sun day . . . The Sun was a foremost god with heathendom. Balder the beautiful, the White God, the old Scandinavians called him. The sun has worshipers at this hour in Persia and other lands . . . There is, in truth, something royal, kingly about the sun, making it a fit emblem of Jesus, the Sun of Justice.

CHANGE IN FEAST-DAYS

"Hence the church would seem to have said, 'Keep that old, pagan name. It shall remain consecrated, sanctified.' And thus the pagan Sunday, dedicated to Balder, became the Christian Sunday, sacred to Jesus. The sun is a fitting emblem of Jesus. The Fathers often compared Jesus to the sun; as they compared Mary to the moon."--William L. Gildea, "Paschale Gaudium," in The Catholic World, 58, March, 1894, p. 809. [Dr. Gildea (1856-19 14) was rector of St. James Catholic Church in London].

37

CHANGE IN FEAST-DAYS

Dan 7:25 And it [the horn that came up on the 4th beast] speaks words against the Most High, and it wears out the set-apart ones of the Most High, and it intends to change appointed times¹ and law², and they are given into its hand for a time and times and half a time.

Footnotes ¹This is another word for festivals. ²Changing the law amounts to **lawlessness**. Read in 2 Thess. 2:3-12 about "the lawless one" and the "lawlessness" which would take over (indeed, it has already taken over!) in the set-apart place, and also about Messiah's judgment upon the lawless "prophets" in Mt. 7:23, and the lawless "believers" in Mt. 13:41!

We will return to the word "Lawlessness" later!!

CHANGE IN FEAST-DAYS

T. Enright CssR (and many other leaders in the Catholic church) made it clear that their church "changed" the 7th Day Sabbath AND the Annual Feast days.

They also "replaced" Yahuah's Feast days and started celebrating days and Feasts of their own choosing — just as Daniel foretold.

- Which "celebrations" "replaced" Yahuah's setapart, appointed times??
- Which "Days" will we choose to keep?

FEAST DAYS LIST

Our Creator's Days

Seventh-day Sabbath

Passover ~ not a Sabbath

Unleavened Bread ~ 2 Sabbaths

Firstfruits ~ not a Sabbath

Pentecost ~ Sabbath

<u>Trumpets</u> ~ Sabbath

Day of Atonement ~ Sabbath

Tabernacles ~ 2 Sabbaths

Total ~ **7 Annual Sabbaths**

Pagan Days

Sunday Worship

Good Friday

Lent Opens (40)

Easter Sunday

Whitsunday (50)

St. Patrick's Day

Halloween

Christmas

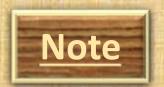
Valentine's Day



As you have seen, the Catholic church has openly bragged for years that they are the ones who "changed" Yahuah's appointed times to their own holidays.

At this point, we are going to review a small section of Part 1 of our study to make sure we understand clearly that NO ONE has the authority to "change" any of Yahuah's Words or Commands.





Yahuah's appointed times (the physical time of the year) is a separate identity from the observation themes that rules how one is to observe an appointed time. They are separate identities, yet they go hand in hand.



Abib 14 is an appointed time, And...

the **theme application** for **Abib 14** is **Pesach** (Passover).

Long before the **Pesach "Feast"** began in Mitsrayim (Egypt), the **appointed time** (Abib 14) was in effect.

Recap

The "appointed times" are the dates upon which Yahuah gave us to have a set-apart gathering.

The "observation theme" is how we go about celebrating the ceremonies, or thematic rituals, that Yahuah has commanded us to observe during His appointed times.

A "set-apart gathering" is a Qodesh (Holy) Convocation.

- Some of the set-apart gatherings are Sabbaths
- Some of the set-apart gatherings are NOT Sabbaths

Even if man attempts to "change," or "abolish," Yahuah's appointed times and observation themes they still exist — no matter what — because they originated in Tzyon.

OUR RESPONSE

We will shift gears now and take a few minutes to consider what the **Scriptures** say about how we should react to "changes" that have been made to **Elohim's Word**.

Are we to

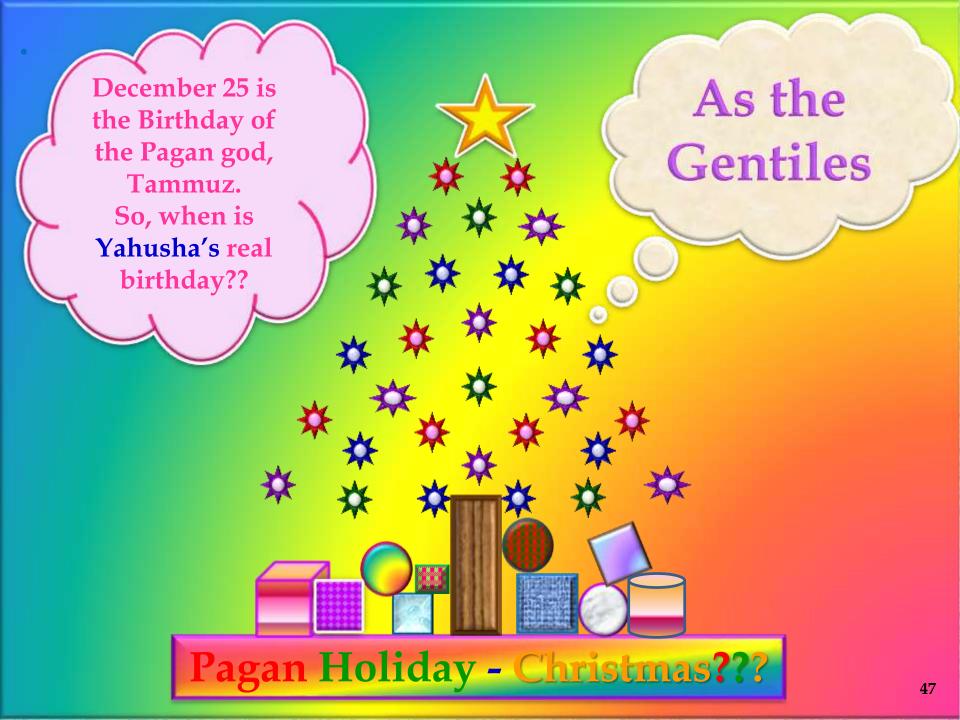
- Accept them so we can fit in with the crowd?
- Accept what we like and reject what we don't like?
- Reject all of the changes even though it means being different and even being ridiculed at times?

Are we to accept change so we can fit in with the crowd?

- Jer 10:1 Hear the word which יהוה speaks to you,
 O house of Yisra'ĕl.
- Jer 10:2 Thus said יהוה, "Do not learn the way of the gentiles, and do not be awed by the signs of the heavens, for the gentiles are awed by them.
- Jer 10:3 "For the prescribed customs of these peoples are worthless, for one cuts a tree from the forest, work for the hands of a craftsman with a cutting tool.

- Jer 10:4 "They adorn it with silver and gold, they fasten it with nails and hammers so that it does not topple.
- Jer 10:5 "They are like a rounded post, and they do not speak. They have to be carried, because they do not walk. Do not be afraid of them, for they do no evil, nor is it in them to do any good."

Does this text sound like it is talking about an activity for preparing to celebrate the.....



- Lev 18:1 And יהוה spoke to Mosheh, saying,
- Lev 18:2 "Speak to the children of Yisra'ĕl, and say to them, 'I am יהוה your Elohim.
- Lev 18:3 'Do not do as they do in the land of Mitsrayim [Egypt], where you dwelt. And do not do as they do in the land of Kena'an, where I am bringing you, and do not walk in their laws.
- Lev 18:4 'Do My right-rulings and guard My laws, to walk in them. I am יהוה your Elohim.

- Deut 18:9 "When you come into the land which your Elohim is giving you, do not learn to do according to the abominations of those gentiles.
- Ezk 11:12 "And you shall know that I am, יהוה for you have not walked in My laws nor executed My right-rulings, but have done according to the rulings of the gentiles which are all around you."

Yahuah has told His people many times in the Scriptures that they are NOT to follow after the ways of the Gentiles, or Heathen. Are we willing to listen and follow His Word, no matter the cost??

Let's come back to the word "lawlessness^{G458}"

Matt 7:22 "Many shall say to Me in that day, ' Master, Master, have we not prophesied in Your Name, and cast out demons in Your Name, and done many mighty works in Your Name?'

Matt 7:23 "And then I shall declare to them, 'I never knew you, depart from Me, you who work lawlessness!G458' "

This is truly a sobering thought to think about.

Do we want to be counted among the **lawless**?

Do we want to hear the words "I never knew you"?

G458 iniquity ανομία anomia an-om-ee'-ah

From G459; illegality, that is, <u>violation of law</u> or (generally) <u>wickedness</u>: - <u>iniquity</u>, X <u>transgress</u> (-ion of) <u>the law</u>, <u>unrighteousness</u>.

G459 lawless ανομος anomos an'-om-os

From G1 (as a negative particle) and G3551; lawless, that is, (negatively) not subject to (the Jewish) law; (by implication a Gentile), or (positively) wicked: - without law, lawless, transgressor, unlawful, wicked.

What does John say about Lawlessness?

- 1 John 2:1 My little children, I write this to you, so that you do not sin. And if anyone sins, we have an Intercessor with the Father, Messiah, a righteous One....
- 1 John 2:3 And by this we know that we know Him, if we guard [keep] His commands.
- 1 John 2:4 The one who says, "I know Him," and does not guard [keep] His commands, is a liar, and the truth is not in him.

- 1 John 2:5 But whoever **guards** [keeps] His Word, truly the love of **Elohim** has been perfected in him. By this we know that we are in Him.
- 1 John 2:6 The one who says he stays in Him ought himself also to walk, even as He walked.
- 1 John 2:7 Beloved, I write no fresh command to you, but an **old command** which you have had from the beginning. The **old command is the Word which you heard** from the beginning. (see 1 John 3:4-11) 53

There are 3 important parts in the verses we read:

- If we know Him, we will OBEY His Commands
- ❖ We are to WALK as Yahusha walked (In His walk He obeyed the Law and Commands)
- ❖ The commands are NOT NEW (they are old).
- 1 John 3:4 Everyone doing **sin** also does lawlessness, and sin is lawlessness.



NO Law = NO Sin = NO need for a Saviour

TORAH OBEDIENCE

- Isa 8:20 To the Torah and to the witness! If they do not speak according to this Word, it is because they have no daybreak¹.

 Footnote: ¹Or light.
- Mal 4:4 "Remember the Torah of Mosheh, My servant, which I commanded him in Horĕb for all Yisra'ĕl laws and right-rulings.
- Rom 3:31 Do we then nullify the Torah through the belief? Let it not be! On the contrary, we establish the Torah.

SABBATH KEEPERS

Yahuah has had His faithful followers throughout all history. Even after laws went into effect that prohibited those who followed "the way" – from worshiping on His Sabbaths (including the Annual Sabbaths), there were those who followed Yahuah and His Torah unto death.

Researcher Daniel Liechty reported that Sabbath-keepers in Transylvania, in the 1500s and later, viewed themselves as converted Gentiles and they kept the biblical Holy Days.

Liechty D. Sabbatarianism in the Sixteenth Century. Andrews University Press, Berrien Springs, MI 1993, pp. 61,62

WALDENSES



The Waldenses were known by many different names through history. Their **Sabbath** and **Feast-keeping** can be traced from the time of the apostles up until the early 16^{th} century.

Their devotion can be seen in one of their hymns:

MALDENSES HYMN

All pageantry not from the Bible Word Most certainly arrives from Italy! Of this truth we bear witness, hearts bestirred As far as Rome itself, the Pope's city.

Just ask the Pope! He shall himself confess His celebrations do not come from God, The Jewish statutes God alone will bless Where Popes unholy refuse to trod.

He may claim that the Bible is divine, But his grand liturgies are not found there. He does not say they are not Rome's design, Invented for the god-man's idol prayer.



WALDENSES HYMN

However held, Passover in God's Word As we can clearly read what God commands Pope Victor changed, the Jewish rites interred, Wrote innovations with unholy hands...

Instead of Sabbath, they Sunday hold,
The Passover into Easter transform;
Whitsuntide they boldly make the celebration
Of the Fiftienth day (Pentecost)....

From: (Bosnia Cathars 1588-1623 Samuel Kohn: Die Sabbatharier in Siebenburgen Ihr Geshichte, Literalur, und. Dogmatik, Budapest, Verlag von Singer & Wolfer, 1894; Lipzig, Verlag von Franz Wager, p 80.)



REVIEW OF PART 1,2 AND 3

To close our Feast-Keeping 101 series we are going to briefly Review each of the three parts.

REVIEW

Let's do a General Review of our study thus far.

We looked at all **Ten** of **Yahuah's "set apart gatherings" — in Leviticus 23 —** which are:

- ✓ 7th day Sabbath
- ✓ Passover
- ✓ 1st Sabbath of UB
- ✓ First-fruits
- ✓ Last Sabbath of UB

- ✓ Pentecost Sabbath
- ✓ Trumpet Sabbath
- ✓ Atonement Sabbath
- ✓ First Sabbath of FOT
- ✓ Last Great Day Sabbath

- Yahuah claimed the Feasts days as being <u>His</u>
 "appointed times," or "set apart gatherings,"
- The Feast days were not given for the Jews only — they were given to <u>last forever</u> and were given to <u>ALL</u> of <u>Yahuah's</u> followers,
- The Feast days were, and still are, a part of the Everlasting Covenant ratified by Mosheh at Sinai,

- Yahuah's appointed times and the observation themes are directly related, but separate identities,
- The "appointed time" is the day or date the "observation theme" is the "thematic Ritual" that is to take place on the appointed date Examples seen in Ex 13:10, Num 9:2,3.
- We briefly looked at Yahuah's method for calculating when His new year begins,
- We briefly looked at the Scriptural method for calculating how to determine when the Feast days are to occur,

Part 1 Review

The very short version of calculating the "set-apart," "appointed times" of Yahuah is this:

- The end of the year, and the beginning of the new year, is determined by the tequfah (vernal equinox),
- The tequfah takes place when the sun completes it's yearly circuit within the Mazzaroth,
 - Ps 19:6 <u>Its rising is from one end of the heavens</u>, <u>And its circuit to the other end</u>; And naught is hidden from its heat.
- Each of Yahuah's months have 30 cycles,
- There are 12 months (no more and no less) within Yahuah's year,
- Leviticus 23 clearly designates on which months, and which days of the month, the Annual Feasts occur.

Part 1 Review

There is not adequate time within this study series to go into more detail concerning **Yahuah's** Calendar and the balancing cycles. However, there is far more detailed information about **Yahuah's** Calendar, and how to properly calculate His "set-apart, appointed times."

Please request the following Power Point Studies:

- Noah, Yahuah's Chosen Captain
- "The Tequfah Unveiled."
- "Yahuah's Elegant Calendar"

- The Ordinances, Oblations, Offerings, and Ceremonial Laws relating to the Sacrifices and temple services were the only things "nailed to the cross," along with Yahusha.
- None of the **feasts** were completely "fulfilled" at the cross – **Passover** was only partially fulfilled.

- The **Feast days** were, and still are, a part of the **Everlasting Covenant**, blood ratified by Mosheh at Sinai.
- Yahuah said that His Sign and Covenant is to remain valid for a "thousand generations."

"He has remembered **His <u>covenant</u> forever**, The **Word He** commanded, for a **thousand generations**." Ps 105:8

- We are safe in using Yahusha as our example.
 - "For I gave you an example, that you should do as I have done to you." John 13:15
- Yahusha is our example in all things and He celebrated "First-fruits" AFTER His death and resurrection.
- Yahusha also celebrated Shavuot (Pentecost), on the appropriate date, by bestowing His promised Ruach on His people during Shavuot — after the cross.

The fact that Yahusha celebrated set apart, appointed times, **AFTER** the cross, —brings up some serious...

Thought Questions

- Why would Yahusha observe a feast(s) after the cross, if they had already been abolished at the cross?
- Q Would this not have been a violation of the abolishing process?
- Q Would His feast observance **after the cross** then place **Yahusha** in conflict with the Torah had **Yahuah** desired to abolish the feasts **at the cross?**

PART 3 SUMMARY

- Yahusha's followers kept the "feasts" after His Death. The Scriptures record them attending Passover/Pesach, Unleavened Bread, Pentecost/Shavuot, Atonement/Yom Kippur.
- Col 2:16,17 does NOT prove the "feasts" were abolished at the cross,
- * The Catholic Church has bragged about their authority to change all of the appointed times. They replaced Yahuah's appointed times with their own substitutes.

PART 3 SUMMARY

- We are not being consistent with the Scriptures if we keep the 7th Day Sabbath but do not keep the Annual Sabbaths,
- We looked at the Scripture definition for the word "Lawlessness"?
- Many of the appointed times were changed at the "Council of Nicaea, First Ecumenical Council - 325 A.D."

PART 3 SUMMARY

- We looked at some of the "changes" and "replacements" that the Catholic church made in Yahuah's appointed times.
- We found that we are NOT to follow the ways of the Gentiles and/or Pagans in our worship and actions.
- We looked at what the Scriptures say about "Lawlessness" when we choose to follow the ways of the Gentiles.

CHALLENGE

We have shared with you some of our findings from the **Scriptures** and from other valid historical sources.

We believe the evidence shared in this study warrants a renewed interest in deeply searching the Scriptures for truth — for each of us to fully review and re-assess our past belief system.

Ps 119:165 Great peace have those loving Your Torah, And for them there is no stumbling-block.

OUR DECISION

Joshua 24:15choose for yourselves this day whom you are going to serve,...<u>But I</u> and my house, we serve.

We choose to stand with Joshua - what is your choice?

May Yahuah guide you in making your choice -

Send questions, comments or study requests to:

Sue: esgpm@aol.com