

From Beginning to End II

Everything in the Bible is based on the framework of the Sabbath and the Holy Days

Fred R. Coulter—September 3, 2016

Greetings, everyone! Welcome to Sabbath services. Let's continue with an overview of the *Holy Days* beginning and ending.

Many times we get into Scriptures and we get down into the finite part of it. Sometimes it's good to back off and take an overall view and look at things from a little different perspective.

When they sent the rover to Mars, what was one of the things they were interested in? *Ice and water, because if there's water, there's life!* Not necessarily so. **God has to put the life in it!**

I want you to see something very interesting here that really never occurred to me until this week in preparing for this. We have day one, day two, day three, *day four* of creation. We covered part of this on *day four* last week.

Genesis 1:14: "And God said, 'Let there be lights in the firmament of the heavens to divide between the day and the night, and let them be for signs, and for appointed seasons, and for days and years.'"

Let's read something very interesting showing that God is far more in control over everything than we have been giving Him credit for.

Acts 17:26: "And He made of one blood all the nations of men to dwell upon all the face of the earth, having determined beforehand *their* appointed times and the boundaries of their dwelling."

Isn't that interesting? Are there variables in the appointed times? *There can be!* Not for the Sabbath and Holy Days, but in how God deals with nations. Let's look at what happened to Nineveh and Jonah going to the Assyrians. It was appointed for them to go into captivity because of their sins. They repented; so then, God changed it.

He offered that to the children of Israel many times in the prophets. When God would give a warning He would say '*if* you would follow and do, then you can live in the land.' But let's notice something else here.

Genesis 1:16: "And God *had* made two great lights, the greater light to rule the day and the lesser light to rule the night; and *God had made* the stars *also*. And God set them in the firmament of the heavens to give light upon the earth, and to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide between the light and the darkness. And God saw that *it was* good. And the evening and the morning were day four" (vs 16-19).

God set the times. He had, up to this point, the water, but no life. Think about what is necessary for a lot of these animals that come next. For the birds, how do they migrate? for the fish? for the whales? *They're all dependent upon the seasons, the days, the times, the years!*

You ever heard of the swallows of Capistrano? *They know which day, within a three-day period, that they are coming!* That depends upon the *appointed times*.

Just like this year. We are in the 19th year of a 19-year time cycle. It is a leap year, meaning it has 13 months. So therefore, the Feasts are later in the year, not beginning until October. All because of Gen. 1:14. Let's emphasize v 14 for something else. As I pointed out last week, the days came *before* the sacrifices, because that is an argument that a lot of people use. 'These were sacrificial ceremonial days.' *No!* God made them in Gen. 1:14. How is the sacred calendar governed? *By the earth, the sun, the moon and the stars!* Those had to be set *first*.

That means that God established that as a framework for all of human history, from that time to this time. Some people may say, 'That's kind of an exaggeration.' *No, it's not!*

- Do we still have day and night?
- Do we still have light and darkness?
- Do we still have spring, summer, winter, etc?
- *Yes!*

Very important to understand.

God created the days, beginning with day one and set it in motion, and it's still going. When it comes to the Sabbath He made the 7th day *Holy*. ***He made it Holy!*** The other days that were to come later, we don't know how much God revealed before the Flood. Since it was just like it was in the days of Noah, as it is today, even though the Holy Days of God are still binding upon those who believe God today, does the world understand it? *No!*

God made the 7th day Holy *after He completed the physical creation*. What is the commandment concerning the Sabbath? *Remember the Sabbath Day!* Then He says to keep it Holy, don't do any work, for in six days God made the heavens and the earth and rested on the 7th day. There it is, still applicable, whether they kept the Sabbath or not.

Speculation: Do you suppose that when Adam and Eve, before they sinned, were keeping the Sabbath with God? It doesn't tell us directly, but

since God made it, created it, made it Holy, yes, He would use it. Another thing we don't know: How long were they in the Garden of Eden before they sinned? *We're not told!* We don't know the exact day that Adam was created, and Eve, but we do know from history the highest percentage of when Jesus was born was on the Feast of Trumpets in 5_{B.C.}, as we calculate time today.

The first Adam was of the flesh and the second Adam is the Lord from heaven. That's why this was speculation: Could it be that on the first Sabbath they were there was actually a Feast of Trumpets as well? *Could be!*

When they sinned, what was announced? *Their judgment plus their salvation!* In Gen. 3:15 we find the first prophecy of the coming of the Messiah, for the forgiveness of sin. What day in God's calendar did that actually occur on? *The Passover, the 14th day, 4th day of the week, too!*

- 4th day the appointed times are set
- 4th day Jesus was crucified
- 4th day of the week Jesus began His ministry on Day of Atonement, a Wednesday

Very interesting parallels that you can find in the Bible.

Part of the problem that people have in reading the Bible, they like to disconnect certain parts of it and isolate it. Sometimes that's good to make a point, but that doesn't mean that it is removed from the rest of the words of God.

For the Feasts of God, did God intend them to have feasts? *Yes, He did!* Some people like to say the Ten Commandments, that's fine. You're well on your way to understanding, but what about the rest of the Bible? Since God does nothing in vain, then the other things in the Bible have to have some meaning, too.

Let's see what else God has; Exodus 23:10: "And you shall sow your land six years, and shall gather in the fruits of it. But the seventh *year* you shall let it rest and lie still, so that the poor of your people may eat. And what they leave, the animals of the field shall eat. In the same way you shall deal with your vineyard *and* with your olive-grove" (vs 10-11). One of the first things He told them.

Verse 12: "Six days you shall do your work, and **on the seventh day you shall rest**, so that your ox and your donkey may rest, and the son of your handmaid, and the stranger, may be rejuvenated." Very interesting, Sabbath.

Why is this important? *Because the Ten Commandments are intermixed with these other things that come later!* Some people go to Deut. 5,

and they base it on a complete misunderstanding of the translation. They want to come in and minimize the Word of God. What Scripture do you use to refute that? *'Man shall live by every Word of God'!* You can't pick and choose, and take this out and say, 'This is good, I'll do that.'

Deuteronomy 5:22: "The LORD spoke these words to all your assembly in the mountain out of the midst of the fire of the cloud and of the thick darkness with a great voice. And He added no more...." They stop right there and say, 'See, it's only the Ten Commandments.' But that doesn't mean that it ended there. It actually means *God ceased speaking to the people*. To whom did He give the rest of what He spoke? *Moses!* This is a good example of what people do to pick the Bible apart.

Exodus 23:13: "And be watchful in all that I have said to you. And make no mention of the name of other gods... [except to go in and destroy them] ...neither let it be heard out of your mouth. You shall keep a feast unto Me three times in the year" (vs 13-14)— for years, for signs, for seasons, for appointed times (Gen. 1:14).

Verse 15: "You shall keep the Feast of **Unleavened Bread**. You shall eat unleavened bread seven days... [v 16]: Also the **Feast of the Harvest of the Firstfruits**... And the **Feast of Ingathering**, in the end of the year... [17]: Three times in the year all your males shall appear before the Lord GOD."

I bring that out so that you know that interspersed within the lesser commandments of God are the Ten Commandments. A lesser commandment does not mean it shouldn't be kept. It is the 7th day (Lev. 23) that sanctifies all of the Holy Days.

After they had sinned and Moses broke the two tablets of stone that God had written the Ten Commandments on:

Exodus 34:1: "And the LORD said to Moses, 'Cut out two tablets of stone like the first *ones*. And I will write upon the tablets the words that were in the first tablets, which you broke.'"

What does this mean? What does this tell us? *God's Word is not dependent upon it being written down!* It is dependent upon being written down for us. Because a covenant is so important, it's written down.

Verse 17: "You shall make no molten gods for yourselves.... [2nd commandment] ...You shall keep the Feast of Unleavened *Bread*..." (vs 17-18)—added right in with the Ten. That's interesting that that is put there right after other gods in both Exo. 23 and 34.

Why? *Because the first thing people want to do is to change the Holy Days!* How on earth was it

possible to go, if you use the Bible, *from* Sabbath, Passover, Unleavened Bread, all the Feasts of God, *to* Halloween, Christmas, Easter, New Years, the whole batch? That is accepted as Christian when every place in the Bible those things are condemned. That's another whole sermon, how God condemns it. God says, 'I hate your feasts,' (Amos 5); that is the pagan feasts that they kept, *not His!*

Verse 19: "All that opens the womb *is* Mine; all firstlings of male livestock, of oxen or sheep. But the firstling of a donkey you shall redeem with a lamb. And if you do not redeem it, then you shall break its neck..." (vs 19-20). That's pretty important. How good is a donkey with a broken neck to you?

"...All the firstborn of your sons you shall redeem. And none shall appear before Me empty.... [notice what happens after that]: You shall work six days, but on the seventh day you shall rest...." (vs 20-21). Sabbath. Look at that.

- v 17 is the 2nd commandment
- v 21 is the 4th commandment

All mixed in with it; very important.

Verse 22: "And you shall observe the Feast of Weeks, of the firstfruits of wheat harvest, and the Feast of Ingathering at the year's end. Three times in the year shall all your males appear before the Lord GOD, the God of Israel" (vs 22-23). Then we have the instructions after that.

What was the last thing that they did when they left Egypt? *They kept the Passover!* Then they came to Mount Sinai, and so forth, all the wandering. Here they are coming into the 'promised land':

Joshua 5:6: "For the children of Israel walked forty years in the wilderness until all the people, the men of war who came out of Egypt, were destroyed because they did not obey the voice of the LORD. To them the LORD swore that He would not show them the land, which the LORD swore to their fathers that He would give us, a land that flows with milk and honey." Very interesting.

What else happened to Moses? *The closer you are to God, the more demanding is your behavior!* Why couldn't Moses go into the Promised Land? *Because God told him to speak to the rock and it would give water!* Previously God told Moses to *strike* the rock. But the children of Israel were so hostile against Moses, like a screaming mob, 'Give us water! Give us water!' So, Moses got angry and struck the rock. God still sent the water, but He said to Moses, '*Because you didn't believe Me* when I said speak to the rock, but struck it, *you shall not go into the 'promised land'!* I'll bring you up on this high mountain and you can take a look at it.'

How important is it to pay attention to what God says? Think of that! '*Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of God!*'

Because of that, they had a giant circumcision party and they took care of that. That was called the second circumcision. Why? What is the command for the Passover for the children of Israel? *All the males shall be circumcised!* So, they come into the land. They didn't circumcise them wandering in the wilderness. Before they come into the land, they have this circumcision party at Gilgal. Then after that, if you look at the sequence of time, it's probably three days.

Verse 10: "And the children of Israel camped in Gilgal and kept the Passover on the fourteenth day of the month at evening in the plains of Jericho."

Then another command; what were they told when they were given the command in Lev. 23 concerning the harvest? *They were told that 'you shall not eat any bread until you come into the land!'* What was the only bread they had? *Manna!*

Verse 11: "And they ate of the old grain of the land on the next day after the Passover... [because they were in the land and they took the Passover] ...unleavened cakes and roasted *new* grain in the same day. And the manna stopped on the next day after they had eaten the grain of the land. And there was no more manna..." (vs 11-12)—which then was the first day of Unleavened Bread.

All the way through God operates with the Holy Days. Let's come to the New Testament. We can go through Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Isaiah: everywhere there is 'keep the Sabbath.' You can go through Ezra and Nehemiah, the same thing. You can go through the kings, the chronicles, 1st and 2nd Samuel, all of it and Sabbath-keeping is important.

We won't get into how to count for when Jesus was born, but we have it as Appendix E in the *Faithful Version Bible*. I think you'll find it very, very instructive. There was an appointed time, an appointed day. We don't know exactly when it was that Mary received the impregnation from the Father, but we do know when He was born; it was probably a Sabbath. In the year 5_{B.C.} Trumpets is a Sabbath. Jesus was probably circumcised the next Sabbath, because all males were to be circumcised on the 8th day.

Luke 2:40 is about all we have concerning the childhood of Jesus Christ: "And the little Child grew and became strong in spirit, being filled with wisdom; and *the* grace of God was upon Him. Now, His parents went to Jerusalem every year at the Feast of the Passover. And when He was twelve years *old*,

they went up to Jerusalem according to the custom of the Feast” (vs 40-42).

Passover, in this particular sense, also refers to the Feast of Unleavened Bread. So, we find that in the New Testament. The very life of Christ was based upon the Sabbath and Holy Days of God and the ministry that He had.

After the temptation was finished, Luke 4:14: “Then Jesus returned in the power of the Spirit to Galilee; and word about Him went out into the entire country around. And He taught in their synagogues... [How many synagogues have Sunday services? *None!*] ...and was glorified by all” (vs 14-15).

If He goes into the synagogue on the Sabbath and teaches, that shows the use of the Sabbath as Christ used it to teach.

Verse 16: “And He came to Nazareth, where He had been brought up; and according to His custom, He went into the synagogue on the Sabbath Day and stood up to read.”

This Sabbath Day was a special Sabbath Day. You can read the footnote in the *Faithful Version Bible*, which actually is the Sabbath of Sabbaths, which is the Feast of Weeks or Pentecost.

How do you count to Pentecost? *You have 50 days, seven weeks plus one day!* When Jesus began His ministry, it was on Atonement, which was a Jubilee year, a 50th year. He comes to announce Who He is on the mini-Jubilee of Pentecost, which is the *spiritual aspect* of the 50-years. So you find these parallels all the way through.

Then He healed on the Sabbath, and everything. Let’s go forward. Let’s come to the Gospel of John. The Gospel of John is very interesting, the way that it’s laid out. John 1 covers the time from when Jesus was baptized, went into the wilderness, came back, and then that’s when He began His private ministry, with some of His disciples.

Then we come to John 2. We have the wedding in Cana. For all of you who are complete ‘teetotalers,’ Jesus made about 180 gallons of the finest wine out of water. If you’re a good Mormon, you take your ‘Lord’s Supper’ with bread and water. I always think of that as when you’re in prison. *Christ changed the water to wine!* Mormons are not supposed to drink anything, but they’ve got the biggest liquor stores in the world in Utah.

Let’s see what happened here, John 2:13: “Now the Passover of the Jews was near...” That’s an interesting statement. Why would John write it that way? *Because none of the Gentiles were keeping the Passover*, but he was writing for the Gentiles to read also, so they would know about the calculated

calendar and the days that God uses. It doesn’t say, ‘When Easter arrived, Jesus converted all of the eggs to be died, colored, tattooed and they rolled them on the streets of Jerusalem and had a great time.’ *No!* It was the Passover, and the phrase also includes Unleavened Bread. What does He do? *He goes to the temple!*

Verse 14: “And He found in the temple those who were selling oxen and sheep and doves, and the money exchangers sitting *there*; and after making a scourge of cords, He drove them all out of the temple, *with* both the sheep and the oxen; and He poured out the coins of the money exchangers, and overturned the tables” (vs 14-15).

This wasn’t very nice of Jesus, according to some religious people. But what was He doing? *He was getting rid of the sin in the temple on the Feast of Unleavened Bread!* It says, right here:

Verse 23: “Now, when He was in Jerusalem at the Passover, during the Feast, many believed on His name, as they observed the miracles that He was doing.” This is when Jesus cast them all out.

He said to them, v 16: “...‘Do not make My Father’s house a house of merchandise.’ Then the authorities came around. They were a little afraid of Jesus and they said, ‘By what authority do You do this? Why do You do these things?’ Sometimes He answers with a spiritual answer to a physical question:

Verse 19: “Jesus answered and said to them, ‘Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up.’” They couldn’t believe that, because they had been 46 years building it.

After the Feast, Jesus comes back to Galilee. John 4:33: “Then the disciples said to one another, ‘Did anyone bring Him *something* to eat?’ Jesus said to them, ‘My meat is to do the will of Him Who sent Me, and to finish His work’” (vs 33-34).

On what day did Jesus finish the sacrifice? *Passover!* You examine the Bible carefully and you find God finished all the work that He had done by the beginning of the 7th day. Here Jesus said He’s going to finish the work that God gave Him to do. He said, in His last prayer just before He was arrested, ‘I have finished the work You have given Me to do’ (John 17). That was the ministry. When He was on the cross, just before He died, He said, ‘It is finished.’ That was a separate thing, powerful.

Then when you get to Rev. 21 He says, ‘It is done.’ In the Bible you have four great things that Jesus talks about in finishing. Amazing! We can gauge that this is somewhere near Pentecost time.

Verse 35: “Do not say that there are yet four months, and *then* the harvest comes....” This shows

that the grain harvest was pretty well over and what harvest comes four months after Pentecost? *The fall harvest!* So, they were finishing off the harvest.

“...I say to you, look around. Lift up your eyes and see the fields, for they are already white to harvest” (v 35).

John 5:1: “After these things *there* was a Feast of the Jews...” We’re not told which Feast this was. The best we can do—I have a footnote on it in the *Faithful Version Bible*—we can figure that it must have been around Trumpets time. Then Jesus heals the man who had been sick, and so forth.

- John 2—Passover, spring
- John 5—Feast of the Jews, probably a fall Feast, probably Trumpets

John 6:4: “Now, the Passover a Feast of the Jews, was near.” Now we’re into another spring feast. Truly He gave them the great lesson of His coming sacrifice. We read these words every year.

- John 7—fall Feasts

(go to the next track)

John 7:1: “After these things, Jesus was sojourning in Galilee, for He did not desire to travel in Judea because the Jews were seeking to kill Him. Now the Jews’ Feast of Tabernacles was near” (vs 1-2).

So, Jesus told His family to go on up. He went up to it after they left, but He went up incognito and didn’t show Himself until the middle of the Feast. But He kept the Feast.

The whole point in this overview is that *everything in the Bible is on the framework of the Sabbath and the Holy Days*. Everything! It’s like a skeleton. If you want to know what the animal is then you’ve got to put the meat, bones, blood, and everything on it. Sometimes we look at the smaller things so carefully that we overlook the big perspective.

It’s kind of like you come up to a forest and you see all these trees. Then you get on an airplane and you fly over it and you say, ‘Wow, look at that! That goes a long way!’ This is what we’re doing here, showing that it’s structured not on Christmas, Easter, Halloween, Lent or New Years.

If you—I know none of those I’m talking to here—this is for those who have never heard me before. The reason I use the cowbell or tell when it’s speculation, when I give my opinion or we’re not exactly sure what it is, I ring the bell or tell it’s speculation. So you’ll be alert that is not doctrinal dogma.

Verse 10: “But after His brothers had gone up, then Jesus also went up to the Feast... [He was

there to keep the Feast] ...not openly, but as it were in secret.” They were looking for Him.

The Feast of Tabernacles is *a judgment feast*. What did Jesus say here? ‘*Judge righteous judgment!*’

The next day, this is the Last Day. Isn’t it interesting that John 8 is the 8th day, in the morning. We’ll cover a few details here so people can understand this from the right perspective.

John 8:1: “But Jesus went to the Mount of Olives. And at dawn He came again into the temple, and all the people came to Him; and He sat down and taught them. Then the scribes and the Pharisees brought to Him a woman who had been taken in adultery; and after setting her in *the center*” (vs 1-3). They were all gathered around.

They were saying, ‘All right, we’re going to get Him.’ Two things to note: When they say, ‘The Law of Moses says stone him, what do You say?’ Jesus did not tell them, ‘I’ve come to do away with the Law of Moses.’ You need to understand this, because this is not forgiveness.

Let’s read it. They said, ‘We caught her in the very act.’ I wonder how they did that.

Verse 5: ““And in the Law, Moses commanded us that those who commit such *a sin* should be stoned. Therefore, what do You say?’ Now, they said this to tempt Him, so that they might have *cause* to accuse Him. But Jesus stooped down *and* wrote on the ground with *His* finger” (vs 5-6).

Everyone always wants to know, ‘What did He write?’ Some people say it was the sins of all of those there. I’m sure He wrote something that fit the circumstances. What do you suppose that might have been? ‘*Where is the man?*’ You go back to the Law of Moses—they were perverting the Law of Moses. They were going against the Law of Moses, because it says that ‘you shall stone the man and the woman.’ I suspect that’s probably what He was writing, the man (speculation).

Verse 7: “And as they continued to ask Him, He lifted Himself up *and* said to them, ‘Let the sinless one among you cast the first stone at her.’” Throw it right back in their laps. What are they going to do? So then they all started leaving.

Verse 9: “But after hearing *this*, they were convicted *each* by *his own* conscience, and went out one by one, beginning with the older ones until the last. And Jesus was left alone, with the woman standing in *the center*. And when Jesus lifted Himself up and saw no one but the woman, He said to her, ‘Woman, where are your accusers?... [listen carefully to what He is saying here] ...Did anyone condemn you?’ And she said, ‘No one, Lord.’ And

Jesus said to her, ‘Neither do I condemn you.... [no forgiveness; didn’t condemn her because the man wasn’t there] ...Go, and sin no more’” (vs 9-11). What was this? This was a mistrial, so it’s about judgment.

Prophetically, John 8 the Last Great Day, could apply to Israel in the second resurrection that they will have an opportunity for salvation. They died for their sins. They are dead in the grave. They are raised up back to life. Now they’ll have an opportunity for salvation.

John 9:1 continues in the afternoon of that day: “Now *as Jesus was* passing by, He saw a man who was blind from birth.”

This is really not a very intelligent question with the disciples, v 2: “And His disciples asked Him, saying, ‘Rabbi, who sinned, this man or his parents that he was born blind?’” How can you sin in the womb? *You can’t!* God caused him to be blind for this very purpose on this very day to glorify God, but also to liken this to the rest of the world that is completely blinded by Satan the devil. It’s going to take a miracle—return of Christ, then the second resurrection—to open their eyes to see the Truth. This goes against all of the religious leaders. You read the whole chapter. It’s really quite funny.

He didn’t lay hands on him. What did Jesus do? *He made some clay with spit, put it on the man’s eyes and said, ‘Go wash and you will see!’*

➤ Acts 2—the Day of Pentecost! That’s when God gave the Holy Spirit, right at the temple. Fantastic day!
It was not Easter!

In the *King James Version* there’s one place where they translate the Greek ‘pascha’ as Easter. Let’s come to Acts 12 and let’s see this. They can’t figure it out. We’re not going to get into very many details here today, but just to get an overview.

Acts 12:1: “Now, about that time, Herod the king stretched forth *his* hands to persecute some of those of the Church; and he killed James, the brother of John, with the sword. And when he saw that it pleased the Jews, he proceeded to take Peter also. (Now, those were *the* Days of Unleavened Bread.)” (vs 1-3).

- Who wrote this? *Luke!*
- When was it written? *Probably in the 50s_{A.D.}!*
- What calendar were they using? *God’s calendar!*
- How did they look at the days? *The way the Bible shows!*

I’m going through this and giving this so that if you get into a discussion with someone, then

you can show them just these simple things with an overview that the Bible doesn’t sanction any of the holidays of this world. If you really believe the Bible, what should you believe? Then you can also ask them, ‘Can you believe this part of the Bible and not another part of the Bible?’ Then tell them about Moses. One thing and couldn’t go into the ‘promised land.’

Verse 4: “And after arresting him, he put *him* in prison, delivering *him* to four sets of four soldiers to guard him with the intent of bringing him out to the people after the Passover *season*.”

• Why does this have to be Passover season? This also shows the term ‘the Passover,’ can apply to the Passover and Days of Unleavened Bread.

- Why?
- Why does it have to be Passover season?
- When does Passover come? *14th!*
- When does Unleavened Bread begin? *15th!*
- How could he be arrested during Unleavened Bread?

That’s after the 14th!

Then take care of him after the Passover? The *King James*—and they were not honest—translators were very dishonest in a lot of critical translations. They put in there *Easter*.

If you don’t have *The Holy Bible in Its Original Order, A Faithful Version*, you get one and you study Appendix Z. That explains all the difficult Scriptures of the Apostle Paul. I’ll give you just one Scripture. {full Bible at afaithfulversion.org}

In the *Faithful Version* Rom. 10 is correctly translated. We’ll take just a little time to get into some detail. This is why it is important to understand. Get the framework: Passover and the Holy Days, the Ten Commandments and the other commandments. Then you add the other things on to it. If you don’t have the book, *God’s Plan for Mankind Revealed by His Sabbath and Holy Days*, you write for it. It’s a big thick book. We have the audio sermons to go with it.

I’ll read it as the *King James Version* has it; Romans 10:4: “For Christ is the end of the law...” So, they read that and say that Christ ended the law, not understanding it’s a mistranslation and it’s not following what comes along in order. You have to go to Rom. 9.

Remember this in studying the Bible: *If you come across something that is hard to understand, you get the verses before and the verses after.* You put it all together. The translators of the *King James Version* understood there were what were called in the translation ‘ellipsis,’ which is when you have a subject—because paper and vellum was so expensive—that you save space by not repeating,

repeating. Here with paper and pen and ink, printing presses, it doesn't matter.

Romans 9:30: "What then shall we say? That *the* Gentiles... [they had no part with Israel] ... who did not follow after righteousness, have attained righteousness, even *the* righteousness that *is* by faith." This word could be translated also as *justification*. Justification occurs when you have forgiveness of sin. When you have forgiveness of sin, there is nothing against you, so that is accomplished by the righteousness of God. That's called the righteousness that is by faith.

Verse 31: "But Israel, although they followed after a law of righteousness..." Not necessarily the Law of God. What did they have? *Their own traditions!* What was the operation of justification for them? *A law of righteousness by sacrifice and works!* You would bring a sacrifice, that was a **work of law**. All of the traditions were *works of law* that were added on to it.

Verse 31: "But Israel, although they followed after a law of righteousness, did not attain to a law of righteousness. Why? Because *they did not seek it* by faith, but **by works of law** ..." (vs 31-32). I don't want to get in any deeper than this. *Works of law* is plural. That applies to sacrificial laws and to traditional laws added.

I always remember this because Dolores pointed it out to me. I didn't believe it until I saw it later. She saw it when the Jews were there by the Wailing Wall and everything. The Wailing Wall is very interesting because Jesus said about the temple 'no stone will be left.' What are those huge stones setting on top of each other that they come to pray to? How wrong can you get? That's not the temple area. They have to discover it first before they can build it. The knowledge is available.

Verse 32: "Why? Because *they did not seek it* by faith, but by works of law: for they stumbled at the Stone of Stumbling, exactly as it is written: 'Behold, I place in Sion a Stone of Stumbling and a Rock of offense, but everyone who believes in Him shall not be ashamed.'" (vs 32-33).

Romans 10:1: "Brethren, the earnest desire of my heart and my supplication to God for Israel is for salvation. For I testify of them that they have a zeal for God, but not according to knowledge.... [they weren't doing it according to the Truth] ...For them, being ignorant of the righteousness *that* comes from God, and seeking to establish their own righteousness, have not submitted to the righteousness of God" (vs 1-3).

When he writes here 'Christ,' because it's His sacrifice, His death, His resurrection, and

justification by repentance, v 4: "For *Christ is the end of works of law* for righteousness..."

- We are to keep the Sabbath because we love God
- We are to keep the Holy Days because we love God
- We are to repent and accept the sacrifice of Jesus Christ because we love God and we believe God

Not because there is some work to do.

Back to this that Dolores showed me. Here on the Day of Atonement, I couldn't believe this, but I saw it last year, the Jews get together and they have all of these little traditional laws that they follow. One of them is to take a white chicken and wave it over your head and your sins will be forgiven. That is a work of law. I actually saw them waving a chicken over their heads. I thought, oh, oh, got to be careful here.

The question is what does that point to? *No Scripture!* That's one of their traditional laws. That's why, if you don't have the book, *Judaism: A Revelation of Moses or a Religion of Men?*, you better get it. We have a whole section on all of the laws that the Jews have—*works of law!* Christ did not end the law, because there would be no creation in existence if that were so. He ended the works of law, sacrifices at the temple. What happened when He died? *The curtain at the temple was ripped from top to bottom!*

The righteousness by faith lifts the law to a higher spiritual level! Doesn't end it. So this is the correct translation, v 4: "For *Christ is the end of works of law* for righteousness to everyone who believes."

He doesn't end *the* Law. How do you like it when there are no laws enforced just in society? The nation is about ready to elect one of the most corrupt and lawless persons running for office. What do you think about that? She could stand up there and say, 'Well, it really doesn't make any difference everybody. Jesus did away with the law.' So that is an entirely incorrect translation by the *King James*.

We need to get back to the overview. See what happens when you get bogged down in details. How do we know it applies to the laws of Judaism? 'In vain do you worship me, teaching for doctrine the commandments of men' (Mark 7).

When Peter, of all people, and Barnabas went along with him, to not eat with the Gentiles (Gal. 2) that was a law of *Judaism*. 'A Jew is not to even keep company with a Gentile' (Acts 10). That's a *work of law*. ***Christ is the end of works of law!*** Animal sacrifices and the laws of Judaism, both, or the laws of Catholicism. If you get into all the

traditional laws of Catholicism, you're going to get lost in that too.

We looked at this in part 3 of this series, but let's look at it again to bring it out a little more; 1-Corinthians 5:7: "Therefore, purge out the old leaven... [leaven is likened unto sin] ...so that you may become a new lump, *even* as you are unleavened... [they had the leaven out of their houses, *but not the sin out of their lives*] ...For Christ our Passover was sacrificed for us."

The most important thing that the Protestants and Catholics count on, the death and resurrection of Christ, and they don't keep the Passover. Amazing! Absolutely stunning!

Verse 8: "For this reason, let us keep the Feast..."

I'm going through this so that you understand a very important thing. They never did anything according to the Roman holidays—nothing! That really did not start to come in power until after Constantine. Who was Constantine? *The first pope of the Roman Catholic Church!*

1-Corinthians 16:8: "But I will remain in Ephesus until Pentecost."

I want to jump clear ahead to the book of Revelation. The book of Revelation is written on the sequence of the Holy Days of God. What do we have in Rev. 1?

Revelation 1:5: "And from Jesus Christ, the faithful Witness, the Firstborn from the dead... [death and resurrection of Christ] ...and the Ruler of the kings of the earth. To Him Who loved us and washed us from our sins in His own blood"—**Passover!** You can't have any of Christ's blood without the Passover. What did He say? 'When you drink this cup...' it's symbolic of His blood.

Verse 18: "Even the One Who is living; for I was dead..."

- When was He resurrected? *At the end of the Sabbath!*
- When did He ascend to heaven? *The next morning!*

So, we have the offering of the Wave Sheaf Offering, Passover, Unleavened Bread, Wave Sheaf Offering.

What do we have in Rev. 2 & 3? *We have the seven churches!* What are the churches? *The churches represent the spiritual harvest of the seven-weeks of harvest counting to Pentecost!* Interesting how it's laid out: seven weeks, seven churches.

- Rev. 4—a type of the resurrection at Pentecost!

An astounding thing here in chapter four, never as clear as this in the Old Testament.

Sidebar on Apostle John: He was from the priestly families. That's why when you read the account of Jesus' trial and so forth, that John went right into the high priest area, because he knew the high priest. What was the law in the Old Covenant concerning the high priest and the Holy of Holies? *He could only go in on the Day of Atonement, once a year, and only the high priest!* No one else!

So, here we have John and he is given the vision, Revelation 4:1: "After these things I looked, and behold, a door opened in heaven; and the first voice that I heard *was* as if a trumpet were speaking with me, saying, 'Come up here...'"—a type of resurrection. What does it say in Rev. 11 to the two witnesses who have been dead for 3-1/2 days? *Come back to life, 'come up here'—resurrection!* So, this is symbolic of the resurrection.

"...and I will show you *the* things that must take place after these things.' And immediately I was in *the* Spirit; and behold, a throne was set in heaven, and *One* was sitting on the throne. And He Who *was* sitting was in appearance like a jasper stone and a sardius stone; and a rainbow *was* around the throne, like an emerald in its appearance" (vs 1-3).

He saw a vision of God the Father! The only man in the entire Bible to do so! Isaiah saw a vision close to this, but not like this. Moses saw God in His glory passing while he was in the crack of the rock while God passed by. In order for Moses to talk to God and to have all these things written down, God had to appear to Moses as a man so they could talk back and forth and get the things written down.

But here, *John sees the glory of God!* It was a descendant of the priests, not any of us 'schmuck' ministers.

What comes after Pentecost? *Trumpets, which is a war Feast!*

- Rev. 6—war, death, destruction, all pictured by trumpets

You can go back and add other Scriptures from the Old Testament in that.

- Rev. 7—sparing the 144,000
- Rev. 8—*trumpet plagues.*

There's every reason to understand, it's pretty clear, that these begin on the Feast of Trumpets; death, war, destruction.

John was going to write what was going to take place, but he was told, Revelation 10:4: "... 'Seal what the seven thunders spoke, and do not write them.'" There was a minister who said he knew what the seven thunders were. He went back and equated that to the trumpet plagues but not the

seven thunders. These are so bad that God said not to write them.

Verse 5: “Then the angel whom I had seen standing on the sea and on the earth lifted up his hand to heaven, and swore by Him Who lives into the ages of eternity, Who created the heaven and the things in it ...” (vs 5-6)—this goes back to Gen. 1.

This is amazing when you really start getting into the Bible and looking at it with an overview and then get into the details of it.

“...‘*There shall be no more delay*’” (v 6). Very interesting statement! What does that tell us? *There have been some delays!* When everyone is trying to rush the return the Jesus Christ, ***it will be when God is ready!*** Why would there be delays? *Repentance*, that’s why.

I know there are going to be some people upset with me in making this statement, so this is speculation: I know everyone doesn’t care for ‘Hillary-Billary.’ I understand that and I understand that there are some people who don’t like ‘the Donald.’

Hold your place here in Revelation and come back to Jer. 5. We will look where God said He would delay on this condition. Also, do not equate ‘the Donald’ to being a true Christian. He is not! Equate him to one of the judges of Israel and they had a passel of difficulties, but they had one thing in mind: *to save the people of Israel.*

Let’s see where God pronounces a delay. Jeremiah 5:1: “Run to and fro through the streets of Jerusalem, and see now, and know, and seek in her open places, if you can find a man, if there is one who does justice, who seeks the Truth; and I will pardon her.” In other words God is saying, ‘I’ll put off all My punishments against Jerusalem and Judah if you can find *one man.*’

A psychologist who goes on Fox News—Dr. Keith Ablow—was asked to sum up Donald Trump in one phrase. He said, ‘A truth seeker.’ Granted, Trump doesn’t know God like we know God. Granted, he’s not a religious person, but a Protestant. But is he seeking truth? Is he seeking to undo corruption? *Yes!*

The question is, referenced to this verse in Revelation 10:6: “...‘*There shall be no more delay.*’” If he’s elected will we have a delay from all of the difficulties coming upon us? *I don’t know, very possible!*

I can tell you that if Hillary is elected, you better have all your food storage in line, because she will bring the curse of Athalia upon this nation (book of Kings) She was so corrupt she killed all the king’s sons so she could reign. But she missed a

little infant. One of the nurses took the infant son and hid him away for six years.

It’s very interesting what you find in the Bible. That’s why we study and study. There’s no book like it in the world—only the Bible. What book could you have at home that you could read and study, read and study your whole life and still not understand everything in it? ***Only the Bible! It’s inspired by God!*** Jesus said, ‘These words I speak to you, they are Spirit and they are Life.’ The meaning is stacked one upon another, expanded out, have the framework of

- God’s creation
- God’s Holy Days
- God’s Sabbath
- God’s laws

Think about how many people are in the world today. The other day I had to go over toward Monterey; it was really a lovely day and a breeze came in off the ocean. I took a big deep breath, no diesel, no exhaust, nothing like that. I thought, isn’t it amazing, 7-billion people on the earth and we all breathe automatically. We don’t even have to think about it; all the animals and all the things that are here. God gives oxygen and things to all of them.

When I was driving home I saw part of the Pacific Ocean out there and I thought, we are less than lowbrow ants as far as knowledge goes. We don’t know anything! Look at what God has got in the ocean and that covers 2/3 of the whole earth. What are we? Amazing thing that God is doing!

- Rev. 11—Pentecost, the first resurrection
- Rev. 13 tells us how we got the way we were
- Rev. 14 again is the resurrection
- Rev. 15 is when we’re on the Sea of Glass; that has to be Pentecost
- Rev. 16 is after Pentecost—*Trumpets*

What comes right after Pentecost? *Seven last plagues!*

- Rev. 19—the return of Christ and the saints on Trumpets
- Rev. 20—finally justice has come

You can’t understand any of these things in their details *without the knowledge of the Holy Days!* Where were they created? *Gen. 1:14.* If God has done away with them, then He must do away with Gen. 1:14 and destroy everything that we know of.

- Rev. 20—Satan is put in prison, *Atonement*

Satan is left out of prison after the thousand years. What does he do? *War again*, immediately. The rest of Rev. 20 is the second resurrection. Have the

thousand years, the second resurrection. Then all the wicked are cast into the Lake of Fire. The Lake of Fire consumes the whole earth. Like Peter says, ‘All the elements around the earth are going to be all burned up.’ That won’t affect spirit beings. *Then the new heavens and the new earth!*

- I wonder what calendar God is going to use forever?
 - I wonder how we’re going to keep the Holy Days?
 - Will we always remember Christ as our Savior? *Yes!*
- Rev. 22:1 — throne of God and of the Lamb

Think what it’s going to be like to be in New Jerusalem. So fantastic that you’re going to walk on streets of gold for paving. The plan of God is so great. ***That’s why we keep the Holy Days, brethren!*** Everything God does emanates from that, the Sabbath and His Holy Days.

We have the fall Feast days coming up, so let’s keep them in the way we need to!

Scriptural References:

- 1) Genesis 1:14
- 2) Acts 17:26
- 3) Genesis 1:16
- 4) Exodus 23:10-12
- 5) Deuteronomy 5:22
- 6) Exodus 23:13-17
- 7) Exodus 34:1, 17-23
- 8) Joshua 5:6, 10-12
- 9) Luke 2:40-42
- 10) Luke 4:14-16
- 11) John 2:13-15, 23, 16, 19
- 12) John 4:33-35
- 13) John 5:1
- 14) John 6:4
- 15) John 7:1-2, 10
- 16) John 8:1-3, 5-7, 9-11
- 17) John 9:1-2
- 18) Acts 12:1-4
- 19) Romans 10:4
- 20) Romans 9:30-33
- 21) Romans 10:1-4
- 22) 1-Corinthians 5:7-8
- 23) 1-Corinthians 16:8
- 24) Revelation 1:5, 18
- 25) Revelation 4:1-3
- 26) Revelation 10:4-6
- 27) Jeremiah 5:1
- 28) Revelation 10:6

Scriptures referenced, not quoted:

- Genesis 3:15

- Leviticus 23
- Revelation 21
- Revelation 21
- Amos 5
- John 17
- John 1
- Acts 2
- Mark 7
- Galatians 2
- Acts 10
- Revelation 2-3; 11; 6-8; 13-16; 19-20; 22

Also referenced:

Books:

- *God’s Plan for Mankind Revealed by His Sabbath and Holy Days* by Fred R. Coulter
- *Judaism: A Revelation of Moses or a Religion of Men?* by Philip Neal

From *The Holy Bible in Its Original Order:*

- Appendix E: *When Was Jesus Christ Born?*
- Appendix Z: *Understanding Paul’s Difficult Scriptures Concerning The Law and the Commandments of God*

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