



Just for clarification: In my presentations I am using YHVH (Yahuah) instead of LORD, which is a title and not a name and I am using Yahusha instead of Jesus, which is not a translation but a transliteration and really has no meaning, neither in Hebrew nor in English! YHVH (Yahuah) and Yahusha are the actual original names and the true nature and character of them.



Answering the Critics

**Our
message
today is
about
answering
the
critics!**

**Is it
important
to Answer
the
Critics?**

1 Peter 3:15

“But sanctify YHVH Elohim in your hearts: and be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear.” KJV

Ps 119:42

“So shall I have wherewith to answer him that reproacheth me: for I trust in thy word.” KJV



Colossians 4:6

“Let your speech be always with grace, seasoned with salt, that ye may know how ye ought to answer every man.”

**How only
Can that
Take place?**



**If we personally study Scripture and know what
Scripture says, meaning all Scripture starting in the
front of the book!**

Argument # 1



**The argument is, didn't
all types and shadows
point to the cross, and
were finished at the
cross?
Therefore there are no
types and shadows
after the cross.**



Aren't "The feasts types and shadows" according to Col. 2:16-17?

Here is what it says in Colossians 2:16-17: "Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holyday, or of the new moon, or of the sabbath days: 17. Which are a shadow of things to come."




What does verse 17 say?

- “Which are a shadow of things to come”
- This text says very clearly that Yahuah’s Holy Days and the 7th Day Sabbath point forward to things yet in the future.
- When these days are studied in great detail one will find that they do point to future events.

Paul explains in Colossians 2:17 that Yahuah's weekly Sabbath and the sacred festivals are "a shadow of things to come". Many think he was saying this to demean them and show why they are unnecessary for Christians. The reality is just the opposite. **Paul was acknowledging their abiding significance for us.**

Paul clearly states that the weekly Sabbath and the Holy Days, which the Colossians celebrated by feasting according to biblical instruction, had been given by Elohim **to foreshadow future events — things yet to come.** The grammar of Paul's statement requires this meaning. When Elohim first commanded that these "feasts of YHVH" to be observed (*Leviticus 23:2-4*), each event they foreshadowed **was still in the future.** **Even today, most of the events foreshadowed by these festivals are yet to be fulfilled in Elohim's plan.**

A close-up photograph of a wooden workbench. A large, dark metal hammer with a light-colored wooden handle lies diagonally across the frame. Scattered near the hammer's head are several dark, pointed nails. To the left of the nails is a crown of thorns, a traditional religious symbol. The background is a rough, weathered wooden surface.

**Let's not
forget that
Colossians
was written
many years
after the
crucifixion!**



What ended at the cross was

"The system of sacrifices and offerings"

The System of sacrifices and offerings and the days of worship are two completely different things!

Remember, there were twice as many sacrifices commanded on the weekly Sabbath than on the yearly festivals (*Numbers 28:9-10*), that doesn't do away with the weekly Sabbath, however.



ARGUMENT # 2

An aerial photograph of Jerusalem, Israel. In the foreground, the Dome of the Rock is prominent with its large, golden, reflective dome. The surrounding area is a mix of urban development and open, hilly land with sparse vegetation. In the background, the Temple Mount is visible, featuring various buildings and the tall, white minaret of the Al-Aksa Mosque. The sky is clear and blue.

**The argument is that the feasts
can only be kept in Jerusalem!**

Let's read Exodus 23:15-17

“Thou shalt keep the feast of unleavened bread: (thou shalt eat unleavened bread seven days, as I commanded thee, in the time appointed of the month Abib; for in it thou camest out from Egypt: and none shall appear before me empty:) 16. And the feast of harvest, the First fruits of thy labors, which thou hast sown in the field: and the feast of ingathering, which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labors out of the field.

“Three times in the year all thy males shall appear
before YHVH Elohim.”

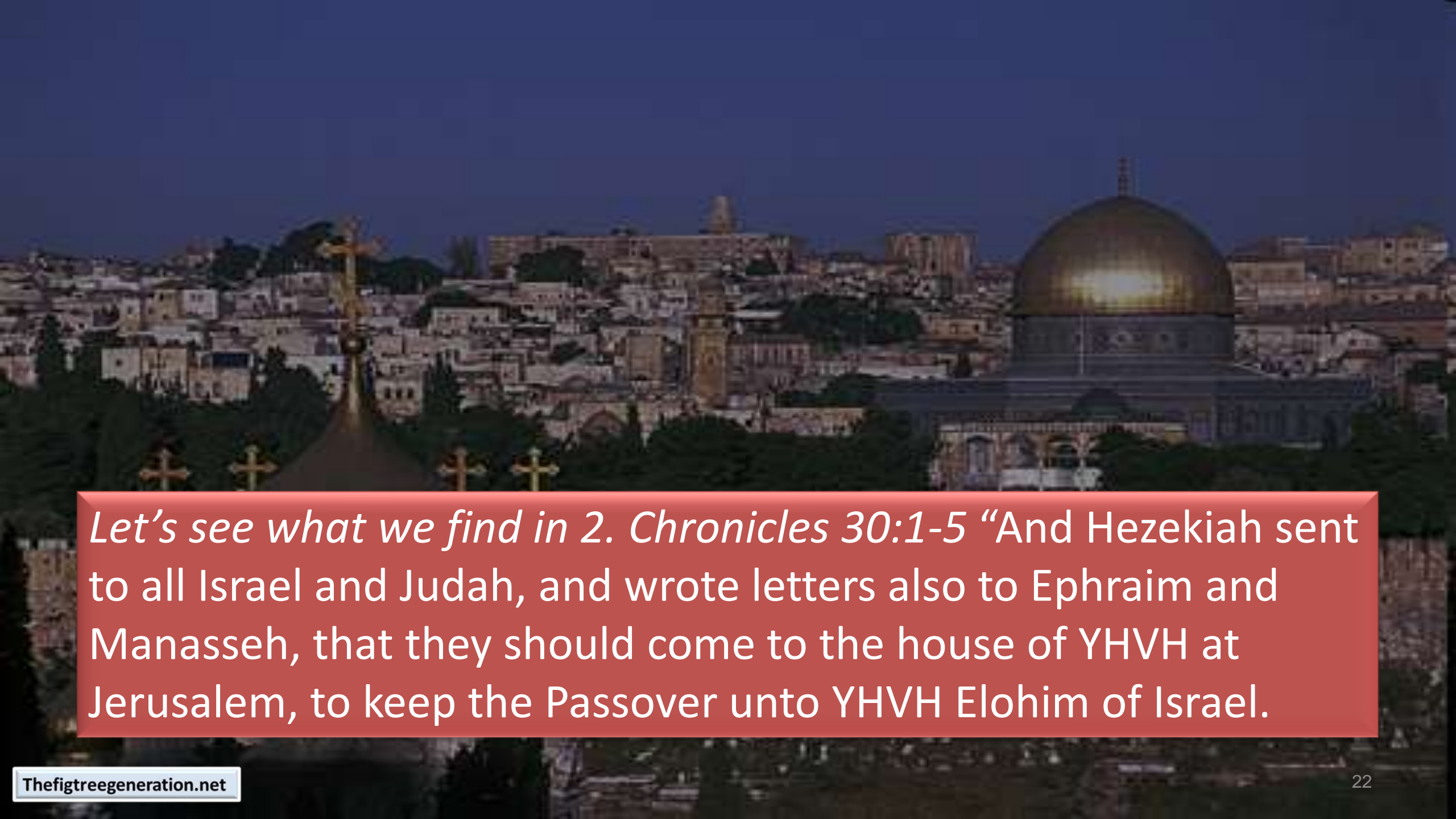
Does it say “Jerusalem”?

**It doesn't mention “Jerusalem” anywhere
in these verses!**


Where did this idea that the feasts can only be kept in Jerusalem come from?

The feasts were first held at Shiloh, four hundred years before there was a city of Jerusalem and afterward these gatherings were kept at Jerusalem! (see Judges 21:19)

**Can we worship the
Father outside
Jerusalem as a
congregation with its
services?**

A night photograph of Jerusalem, featuring the Dome of the Rock with its golden dome brightly lit against a dark sky. The surrounding city is visible in the background, with various buildings and structures. In the foreground, several crosses are visible, suggesting a church or religious site.

Let's see what we find in 2. Chronicles 30:1-5 "And Hezekiah sent to all Israel and Judah, and wrote letters also to Ephraim and Manasseh, that they should come to the house of YHVH at Jerusalem, to keep the Passover unto YHVH Elohim of Israel.

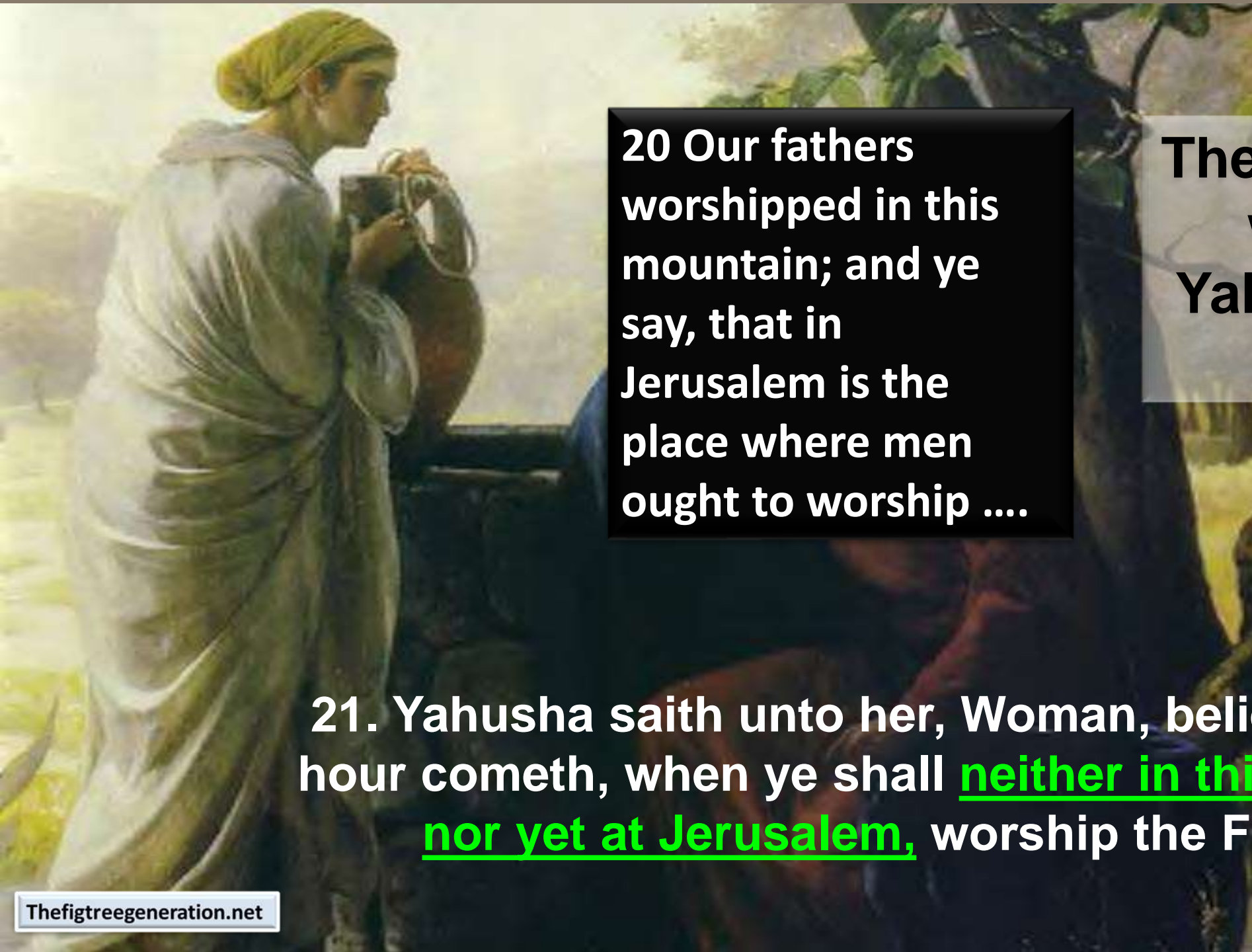
A night photograph of Jerusalem, showing the city's dense architecture and the prominent, illuminated Dome of the Rock in the background. The sky is dark, and the city lights create a warm glow.

2. For the king had taken counsel, and his princes, and all the congregation in Jerusalem, to keep the Passover in the second month. 3 For they could not keep it at that time, because the priests had not sanctified themselves sufficiently, neither had the people gathered themselves together to Jerusalem.

4. And the thing pleased the king and all the congregation. 5. So they established a decree to make proclamation throughout all Israel, from Beer-Sheba even to Dan, that they should come to keep the Passover unto YHVH Elohim of Israel at Jerusalem.”

They did
what?

They established a decree!



20 Our fathers worshipped in this mountain; and ye say, that in Jerusalem is the place where men ought to worship

The woman at the well said to Yahusha in John 4:20-21:

21. Yahusha saith unto her, Woman, believe me, the hour cometh, when ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Father.”

Here we have an example with Paul!

Act 20:6 “And we sailed away from Philippi after the days of unleavened bread, and came unto them to Troas in five days; where we abode seven days.”



Did the
prediction of
Yahusha come
true?

Neither in this
mountain nor yet
at Jerusalem!

Absolutely!



Matthew 18:20

“For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them.”

Wherever that may be!





ARGUMENT # 3

Critics quote Hosea 2:11 where it says that “**the feasts will cease.**” KJV

Let's read verse 11: “Plead with your mother, plead: for she is not my wife, neither am I her husband: let her therefore put away her whoredoms out of her sight, and her adulteries from between her breasts; ...



Let's go to verse 5 to see what happened:
**"For their mother hath played the harlot
....she said, I will go after my lovers, that
give me my bread and my water, my wool
and my flax, mine oil and my drink.**

**Israel had apostatized, left
YHVH and served the no
Elohim!**



What was YHWH's answer to them?

...11. I will also cause all her mirth to cease, her feast days, her new moons, and her Sabbaths, and all her solemn feasts."

Here the critics stop reading. But there's more, when we read on.



What is the problem here?

- The problem with this argument is that everything that is taken away is to be restored when Israel repented.

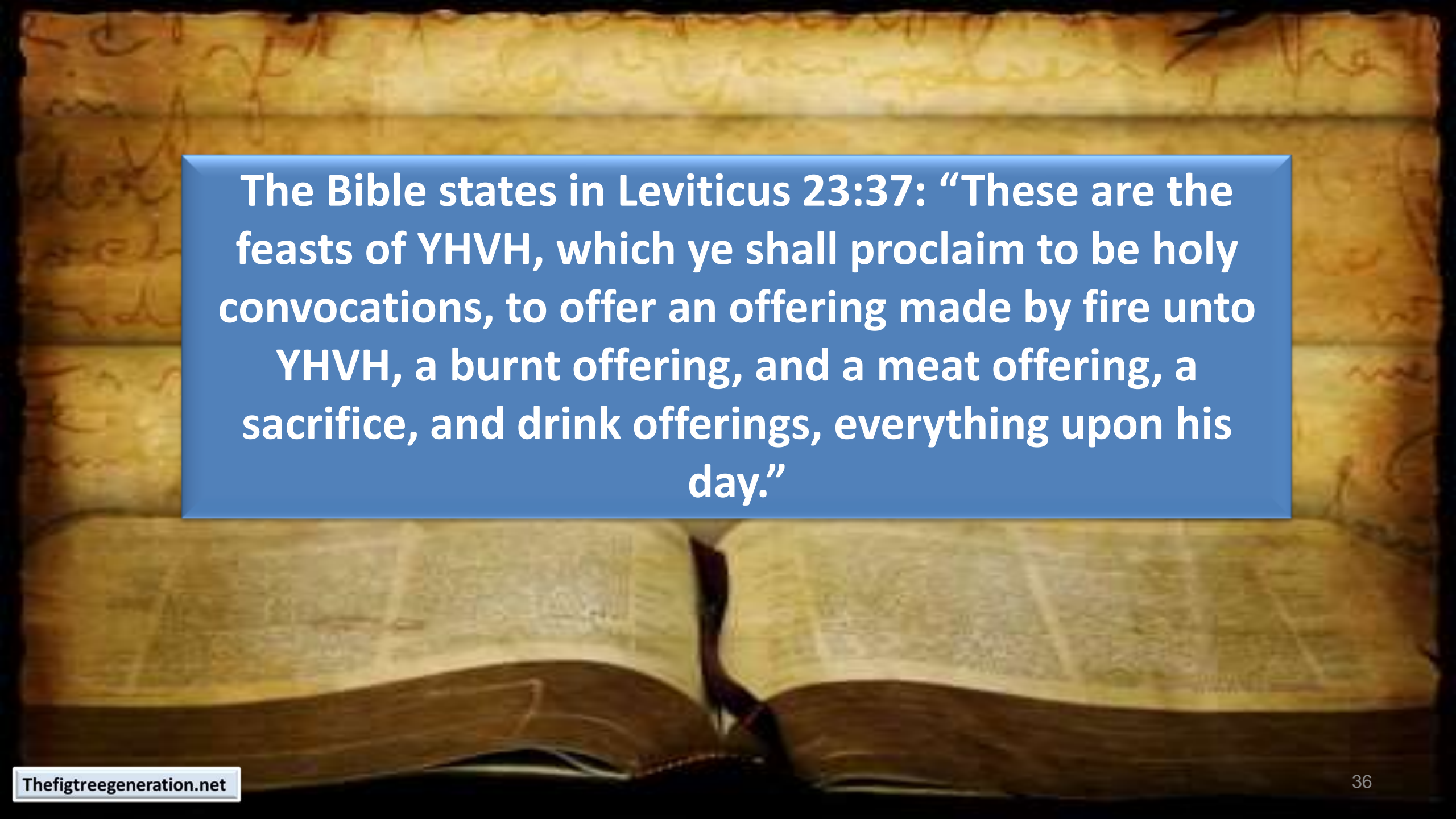
Because Hosea 12:9 states “And I that am YHVH your Elohim from the land of Egypt will yet make thee to dwell in tabernacles, as in the days of the solemn feast.”



ARGUMENT # 4



**The critics claim
that the feasts
are related to
sacrifices, in
other words no
feasts without
sacrifices, no
sacrifices
without feasts.**

The background of the image is an open Bible. The top half shows a close-up of a parchment page with handwritten text in a cursive script. The bottom half shows the printed text of an open Bible, with the pages slightly curved. A semi-transparent blue rectangular box is centered over the image, containing white text.

The Bible states in Leviticus 23:37: “These are the feasts of YHVH, which ye shall proclaim to be holy convocations, to offer an offering made by fire unto YHVH, a burnt offering, and a meat offering, a sacrifice, and drink offerings, everything upon his day.”

All those sacrifices pointed to Yahusha, the Messiah!

At His death these animal sacrifices stopped because they pointed to HIM!

Animal sacrifices have nothing to do with the days of worship!

Paul stated many years after the cross in 1Corinthians 5:7
“let us keep the feast...” but not with the old leaven
and without animal sacrifices.



Absolutely NOT!

Remember according to Numbers 28:9-10 there were also animal sacrifices required on the 7th Day Sabbath, even more of them, but does that mean that the weekly Sabbath was abolished at the cross?



ARGUMENT # 5

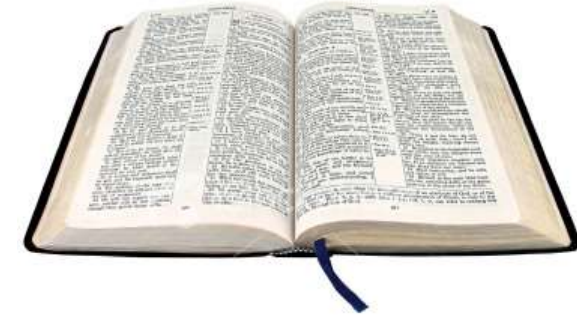


Is that correct?

Some think that it was a coincidence that the tongues of fire fell on the Jewish Pentecost and that the day really had nothing to do with the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

Let's see what the Bible says in Acts 2:1-4

Acts 2:1-4 “And **when the day of Pentecost was fully come**, they were all with one accord in one place.



2. And suddenly there came a sound from heaven as of a rushing mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting.
3. And there appeared unto them cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them.
4. And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost.

**Pentecost is not an event, it's
An appointed time!**

The word “**Pentecost**” is Greek and means 50. 50 days earlier was the Feast of First Fruits, it was the time to thank Yahuah for the Barely (The first of the winter harvest to ripen) and Pentecost was to thank HIM for the Wheat (The last of the winter harvest to ripen).

Pentecost was Yahuah's appointed time according to Leviticus 23:15-21.

Argument # 6





**The critics say
that the N.T.
calls the feasts,
“the feasts of
the Jews.” (*John
5:1 and John 6:4*)
Since we are
not Jews, the
feasts are not
for us today!**

Whose feasts are they, really.

Leviticus 23:2 “Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, *Concerning the feasts of YHVH, which ye shall proclaim to be holy convocations, even these are my feasts.*”

Also see Lev. 23:4, 37, 44; 2 Chron. 2:4; Ezra 3:5

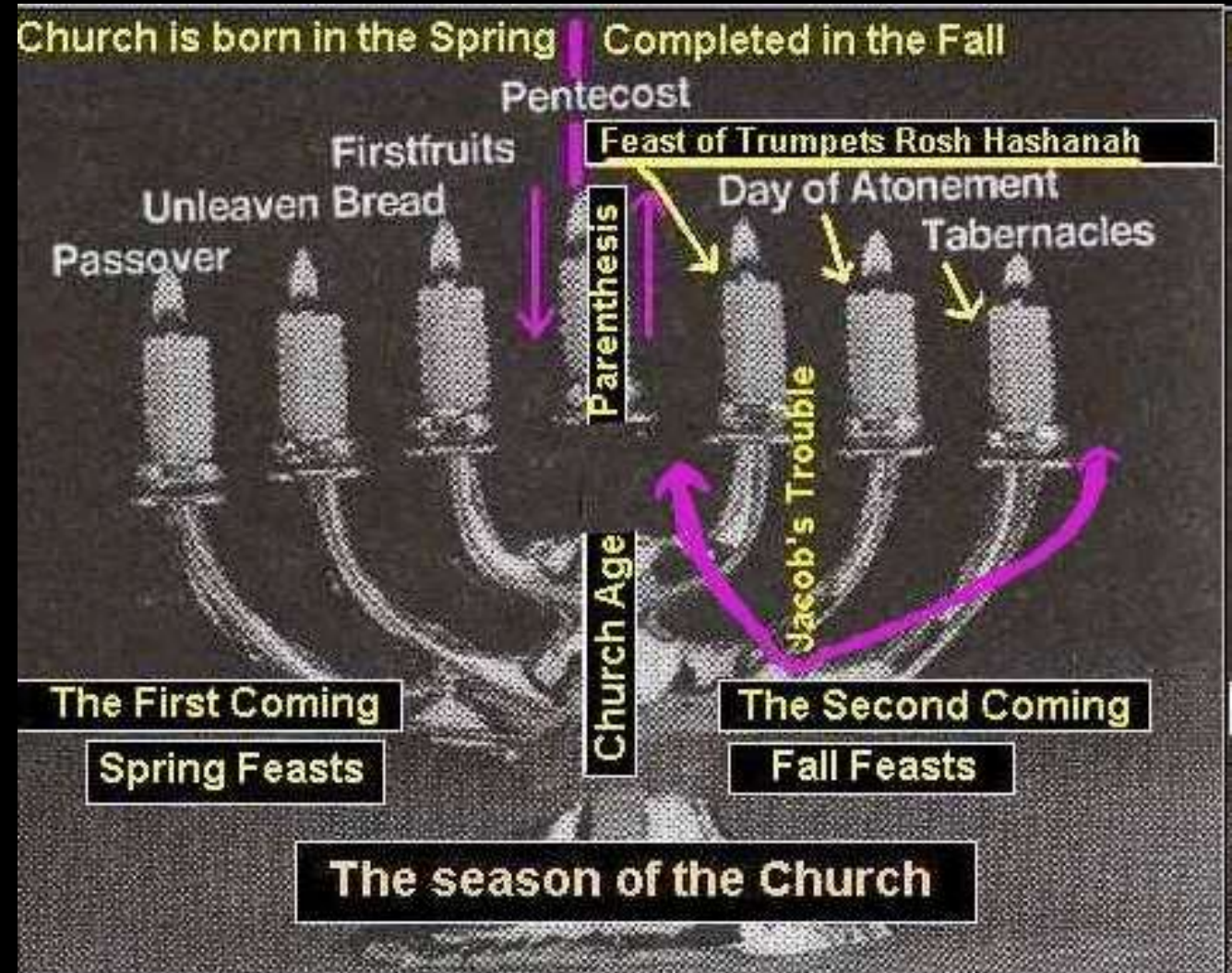
The feasts are YHVH's!

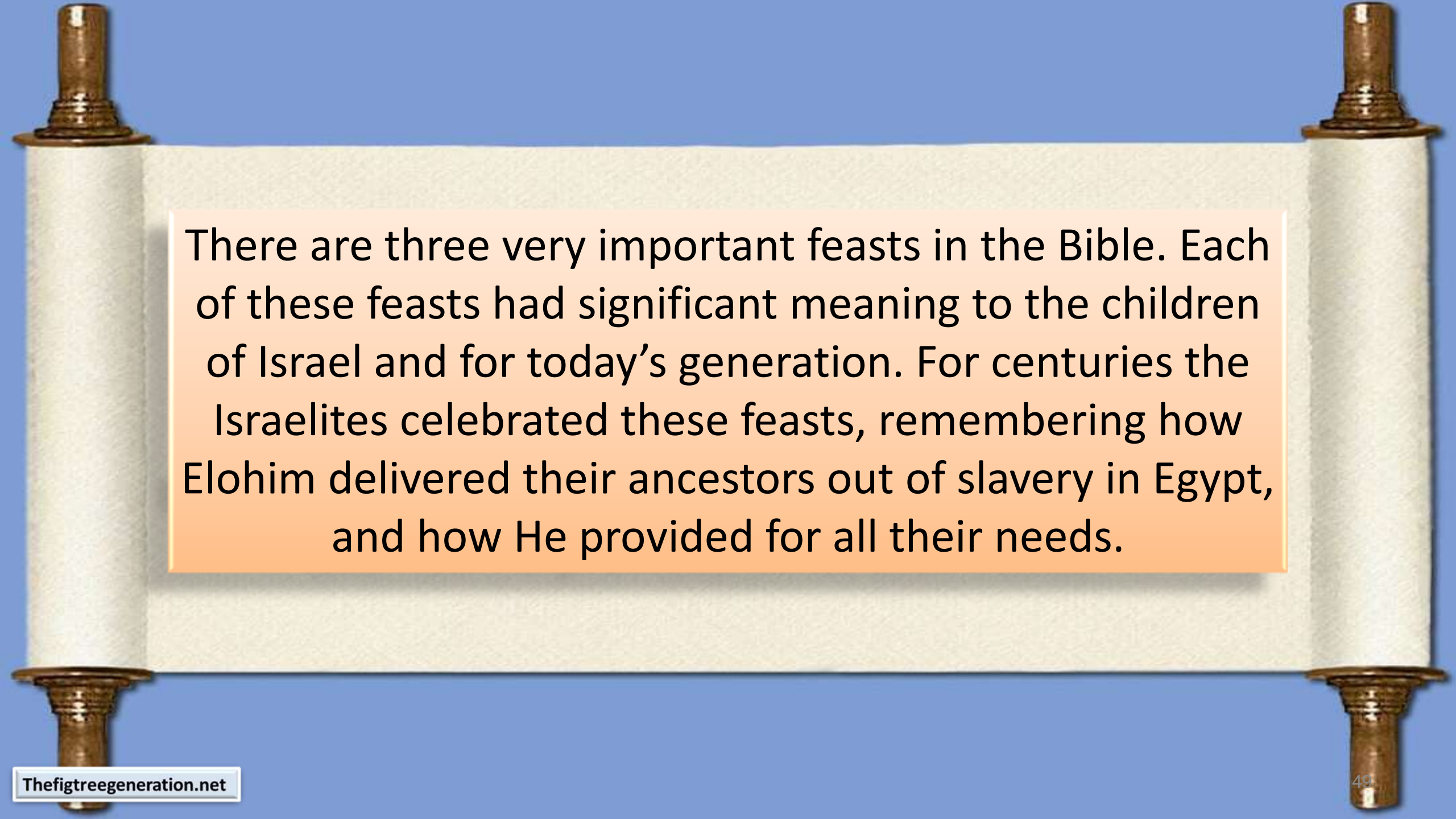
It is important to re-emphasize that the feast days are not Jewish, nor do they belong to any man, they were established by the Creator himself and they are His appointed times!

Argument # 7

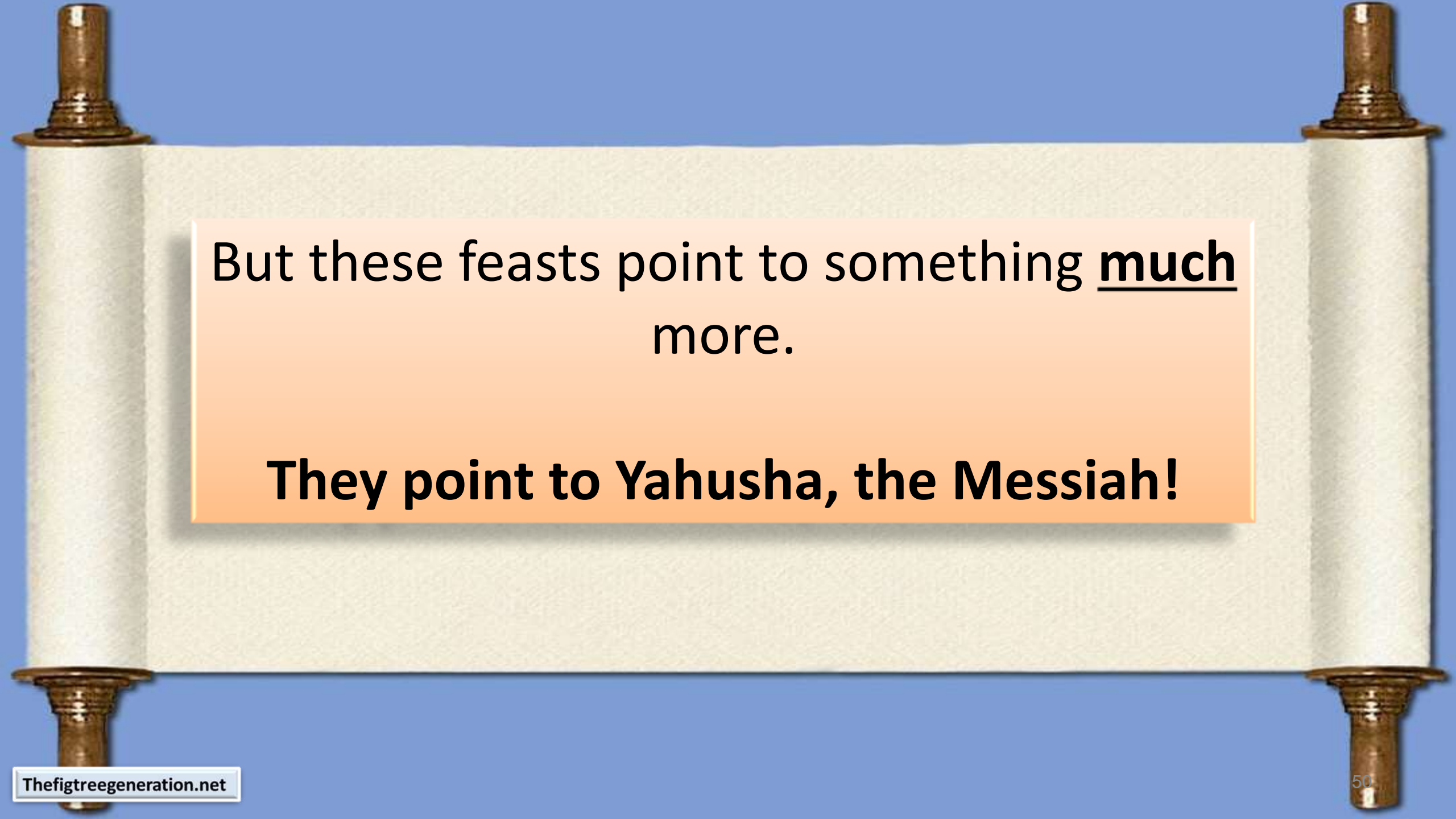


It is being argued
by some that
Feast keepers are
so occupied with
the feasts that
they forget the
gospel
commission.



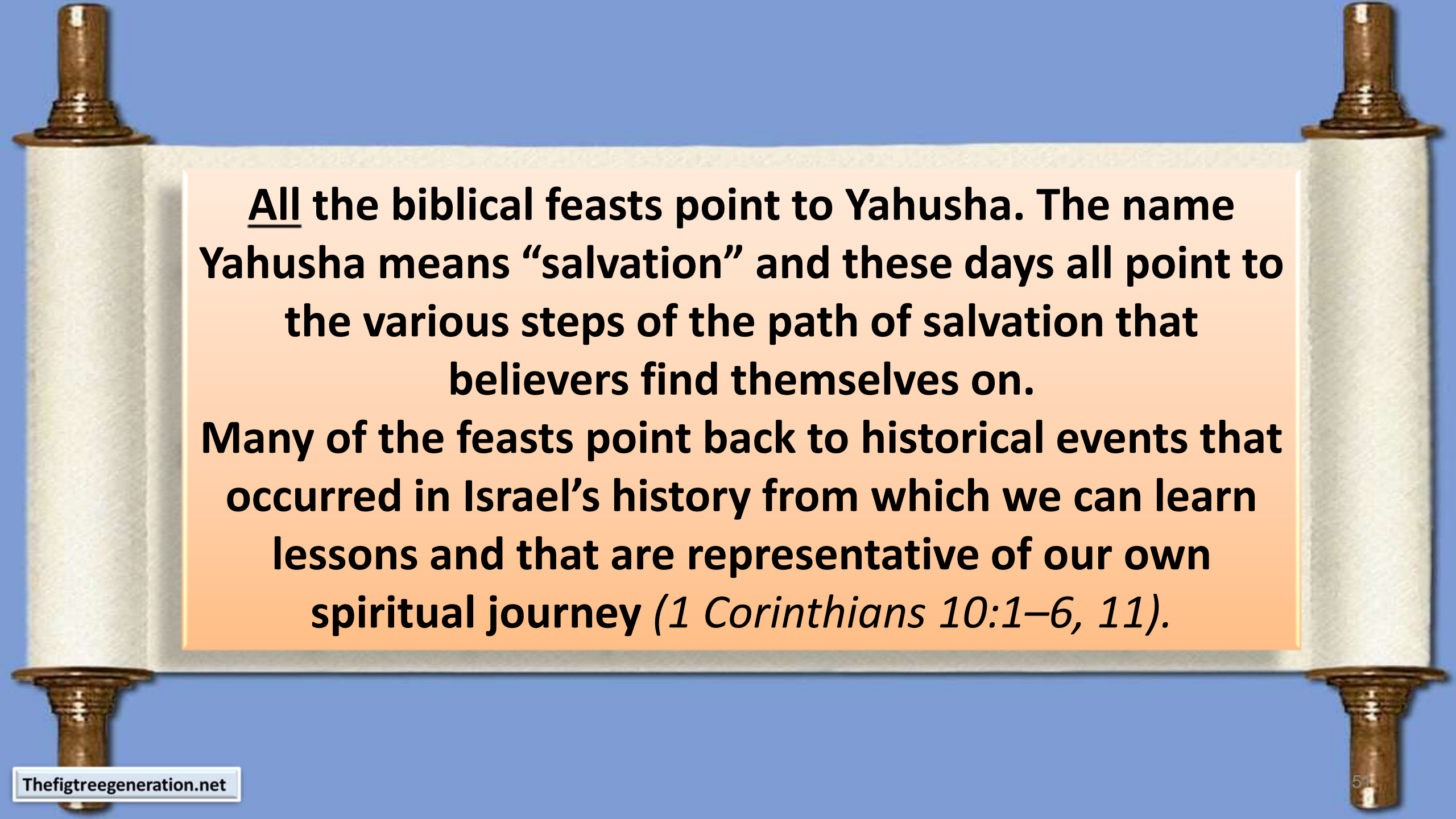
A scroll with a light beige, textured surface is unrolled against a solid blue background. The scroll is held by four ornate, dark brown metal rings at the corners. The text is centered on the scroll within a light orange rectangular area.

There are three very important feasts in the Bible. Each of these feasts had significant meaning to the children of Israel and for today's generation. For centuries the Israelites celebrated these feasts, remembering how Elohim delivered their ancestors out of slavery in Egypt, and how He provided for all their needs.

A scroll with a light beige, textured surface is unrolled against a solid blue background. The scroll is held by four ornate, metallic, cylindrical handles at the corners. The text is centered on the scroll within a light orange rectangular box.

But these feasts point to something much
more.

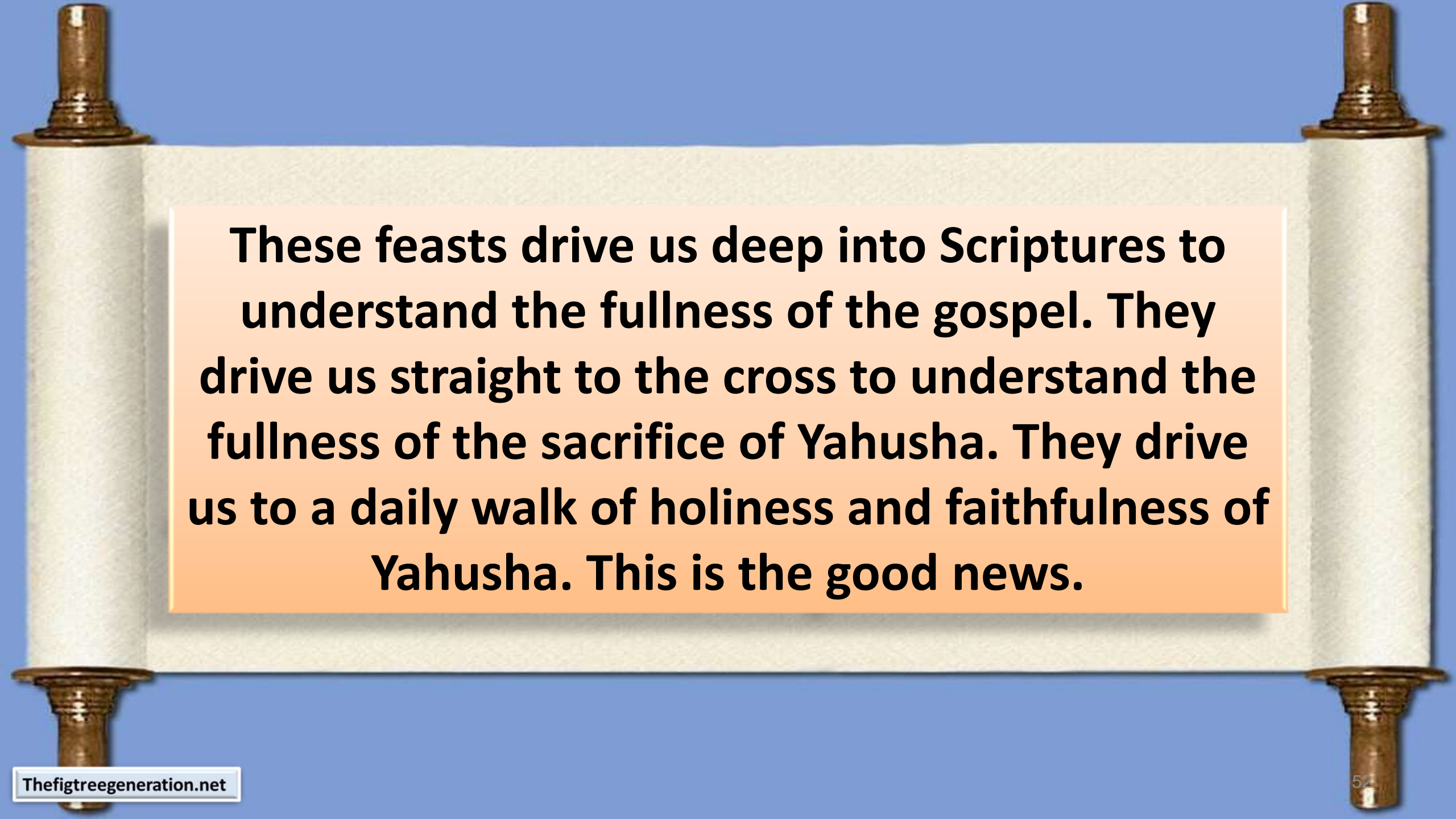
They point to Yahusha, the Messiah!

A scroll with a light beige background is unrolled against a solid blue background. The scroll is held by four brown, cylindrical wooden rollers at the corners. The text on the scroll is in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The text is centered and reads:

All the biblical feasts point to Yahusha. The name Yahusha means “salvation” and these days all point to the various steps of the path of salvation that believers find themselves on.

Many of the feasts point back to historical events that occurred in Israel’s history from which we can learn lessons and that are representative of our own spiritual journey (*1 Corinthians 10:1–6, 11*).

The scroll is unrolled to show a central rectangular area with a light orange background where the text is located. The text is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The first line of the text is underlined. The second line of the text is in italics. The third line of the text is in italics. The fourth line of the text is in italics. The fifth line of the text is in italics. The sixth line of the text is in italics. The seventh line of the text is in italics. The eighth line of the text is in italics. The ninth line of the text is in italics. The tenth line of the text is in italics. The eleventh line of the text is in italics. The twelfth line of the text is in italics. The thirteenth line of the text is in italics. The fourteenth line of the text is in italics. The fifteenth line of the text is in italics. The sixteenth line of the text is in italics. The seventeenth line of the text is in italics. The eighteenth line of the text is in italics. The nineteenth line of the text is in italics. The twentieth line of the text is in italics. The twenty-first line of the text is in italics. The twenty-second line of the text is in italics. The twenty-third line of the text is in italics. The twenty-fourth line of the text is in italics. The twenty-fifth line of the text is in italics. The twenty-sixth line of the text is in italics. The twenty-seventh line of the text is in italics. The twenty-eighth line of the text is in italics. The twenty-ninth line of the text is in italics. The thirtieth line of the text is in italics. The thirty-first line of the text is in italics. The thirty-second line of the text is in italics. The thirty-third line of the text is in italics. The thirty-fourth line of the text is in italics. The thirty-fifth line of the text is in italics. The thirty-sixth line of the text is in italics. The thirty-seventh line of the text is in italics. The thirty-eighth line of the text is in italics. The thirty-ninth line of the text is in italics. The fortieth line of the text is in italics. The forty-first line of the text is in italics. The forty-second line of the text is in italics. The forty-third line of the text is in italics. The forty-fourth line of the text is in italics. The forty-fifth line of the text is in italics. The forty-sixth line of the text is in italics. The forty-seventh line of the text is in italics. The forty-eighth line of the text is in italics. The forty-ninth line of the text is in italics. The fiftieth line of the text is in italics. The fifty-first line of the text is in italics. The fifty-second line of the text is in italics. The fifty-third line of the text is in italics. The fifty-fourth line of the text is in italics. The fifty-fifth line of the text is in italics. The fifty-sixth line of the text is in italics. The fifty-seventh line of the text is in italics. The fifty-eighth line of the text is in italics. The fifty-ninth line of the text is in italics. The sixtieth line of the text is in italics. The sixty-first line of the text is in italics. The sixty-second line of the text is in italics. The sixty-third line of the text is in italics. The sixty-fourth line of the text is in italics. The sixty-fifth line of the text is in italics. The sixty-sixth line of the text is in italics. The sixty-seventh line of the text is in italics. The sixty-eighth line of the text is in italics. The sixty-ninth line of the text is in italics. The seventieth line of the text is in italics. The seventy-first line of the text is in italics. The seventy-second line of the text is in italics. The seventy-third line of the text is in italics. The seventy-fourth line of the text is in italics. The seventy-fifth line of the text is in italics. The seventy-sixth line of the text is in italics. The seventy-seventh line of the text is in italics. The seventy-eighth line of the text is in italics. The seventy-ninth line of the text is in italics. The eightieth line of the text is in italics. The eighty-first line of the text is in italics. The eighty-second line of the text is in italics. The eighty-third line of the text is in italics. The eighty-fourth line of the text is in italics. The eighty-fifth line of the text is in italics. The eighty-sixth line of the text is in italics. The eighty-seventh line of the text is in italics. The eighty-eighth line of the text is in italics. The eighty-ninth line of the text is in italics. The ninetieth line of the text is in italics. The ninety-first line of the text is in italics. The ninety-second line of the text is in italics. The ninety-third line of the text is in italics. The ninety-fourth line of the text is in italics. The ninety-fifth line of the text is in italics. The ninety-sixth line of the text is in italics. The ninety-seventh line of the text is in italics. The ninety-eighth line of the text is in italics. The ninety-ninth line of the text is in italics. The hundredth line of the text is in italics.



These feasts drive us deep into Scriptures to understand the fullness of the gospel. They drive us straight to the cross to understand the fullness of the sacrifice of Yahusha. They drive us to a daily walk of holiness and faithfulness of Yahusha. This is the good news.

Argument # 8



Critics say, that feast days, sacrifices and human priesthood and the sanctuary service are all part of the law that was only a type and shadow and was in fact “against us,” citing Colossians 2 and Ephesians 2. However, Colossians 2:14 specifically says it was the handwriting of ordinances that was against us. “Ordinances” is from the Greek dogma and refers to **man-made rules and decrees**. The same word is used in Caesar’s tax decree (dogma) of Luke 2:1 as an example. **It means a man-made rule.**

Colossians itself in 2:21-22 defines what it means by this **“handwriting of ordinances”**: *“(Touch not; taste not; handle not; Which all are to perish with the using;)* after the commandments and doctrines of men.”

The Jews of the day added a lot of ritual that served to separate themselves from the Gentile. By His death, Yahusha brought Jew and Gentile together and in doing so He obliterated these man-made dogmas meant to keep them apart. Neither Colossians 2 or Ephesians 2 has anything to do with Yahuah's Feasts, **which is what they are called in Leviticus 23:2, not man's Feasts or man-made Feasts.**

Argument # 9



Critics say that according to Galatians 4:9-11, feast days are weak and beggarly elements and shouldn't be observed.



Let's read Galatians 4:9-11 KJV to see what it actually says: "But now, after that ye have known Elohim, or rather are known of Elohim, how turn ye again to the weak and beggarly elements, whereunto ye desire again to be in bondage? 10 **Ye observe days, and months, and times, and years.** 11. **I am afraid of you, lest I have bestowed upon you labor in vain.**"

Let's read it in the context starting with verse 8, which is always left out and ignored.

8 Howbeit then, when ye knew not Elohim, ye did service unto them which by nature are no Elohims.

9 But now, after that ye have known Elohim, or rather are known of Elohim, how turn ye again to the weak and beggarly elements, whereunto ye desire again to be in bondage?

11. I am afraid of you, lest I have bestowed upon you labor in vain.

- What are the weak and beggarly elements?
These are the pagan holidays like Easter, Christmas, Halloween, Valentines Day, etc.
- Who's keeping those weak and beggarly elements of paganism?
- **The critics are keeping those!**

Let's make one thing clear:

- **Neither the 7th Day Sabbath, the New Moons nor YHVH's yearly festivals have ever been or ever will be considered 'weak and beggarly elements' or a 'bondage' by the true believers of Messiah.**

Let's make one thing clear:

The people of YHVH are **commanded** to keep what the Scriptures call the appointed times. They are times when He makes an appointment that He will meet with his people (*Lev 23:1–2, 4*). It is at these festivals or commanded assemblies that YHVH teaches his people about his wonderful plan of salvation or redemption of the world through Yahusha the Messiah.

To call Yahuah's feasts "weak and beggarly elements" is an insult to our Heavenly Father and to Yahusha!

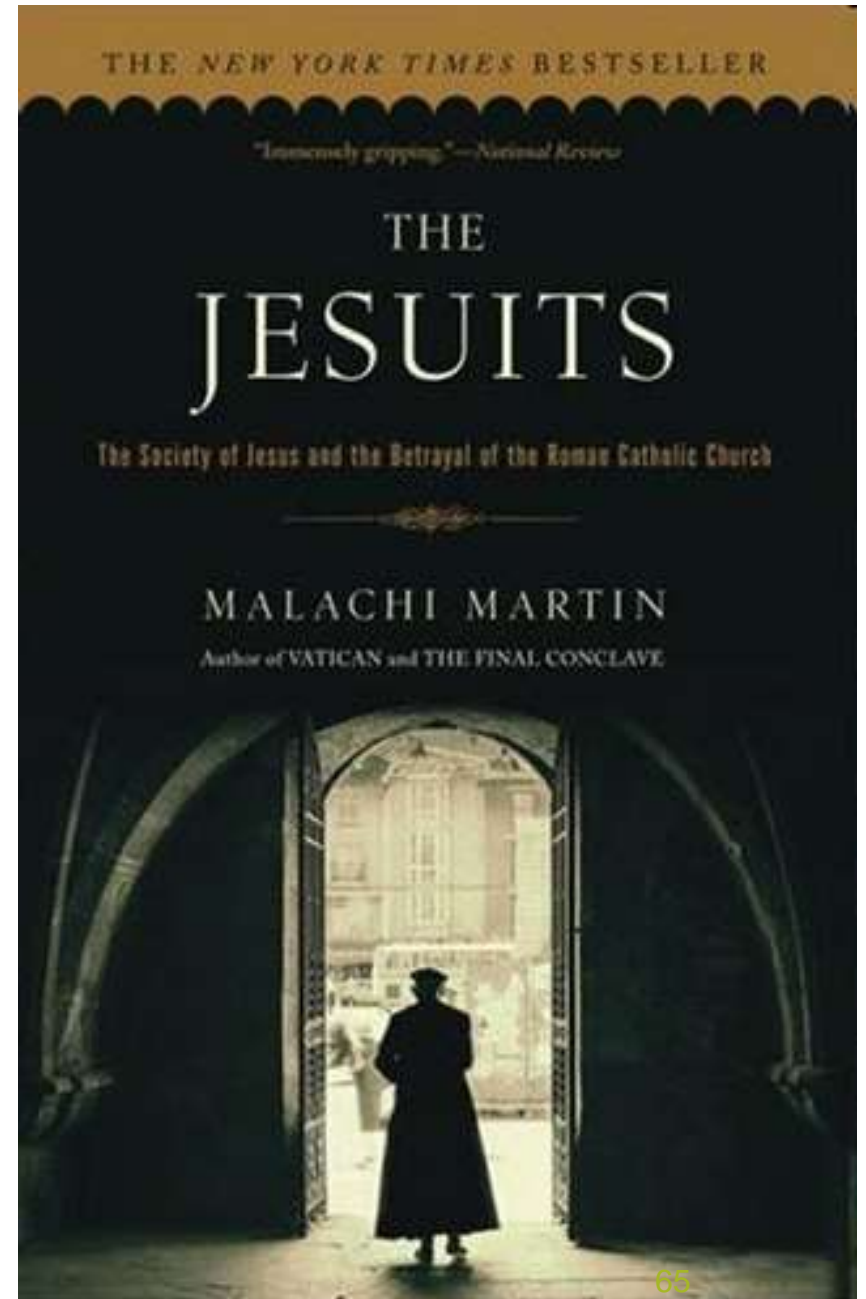
The feasts are in the Bible and the whole Bible is the inspired word of Yahuah (*2 Tim 3:16*). Yahusha commands us to live by every word that comes out of the mouth of Elohim (*Matt 4:4*).

Argument # 10



It is being claimed that the
Jesuits introduced the
feasts to discredit the
Sabbath with
nonbelievers.

**What are
The facts,
However?**



The fact is that "The Catholic Church abolished not only the Sabbath, but all the other Jewish festivals." Letter from T. Enright, C.S.S.R., Bishop of St. Alphonsus Church, St. Louis, Missouri from June 1905



St. Alphonsus' (Rock) Church,
1118 N. Grand Ave.

St. Louis, June 1 1905

Dear Friend, I have offered & 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 Sund. holy. The Church made this law long after the Bible was written. Hence said law is not in the Bible. Christ, our Lord empowered his church to make laws binding in conscience. He said to his apostles & their lawful successors in the priesthood "Whatever you shall bind on earth shall be binding in heaven." Mt. 16. 19. Mt. 18. 17. Luk 16. 19. The Cath. Church abolished, not only the Sabbath, but all the other Jewish festivals.

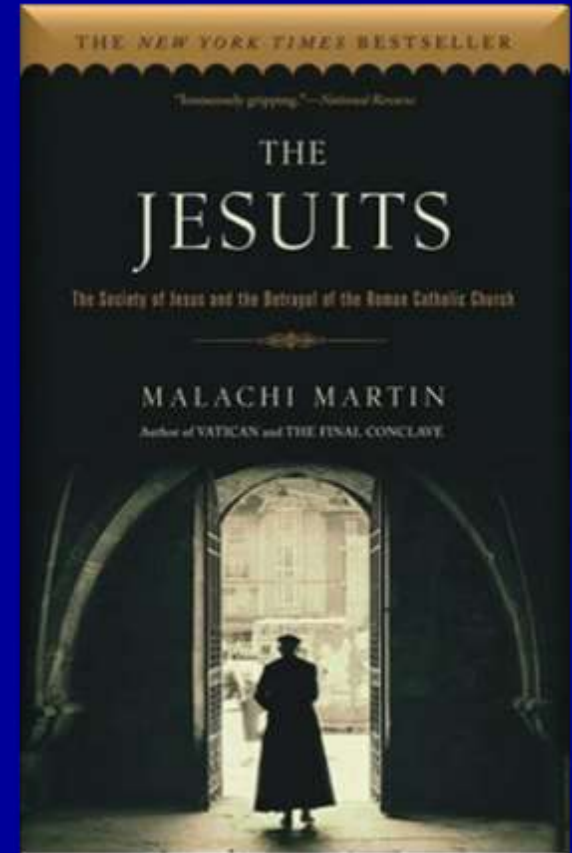
Pray & study. I shall be always glad to help you as long as you honestly seek the truth

Respectfully
T. Enright C.S.S.R.

Just as it was prophesied ...

...in Daniel 7:25 (New American Bible)

“He will speak against the Most High, thinking to change the feast days and the law.”



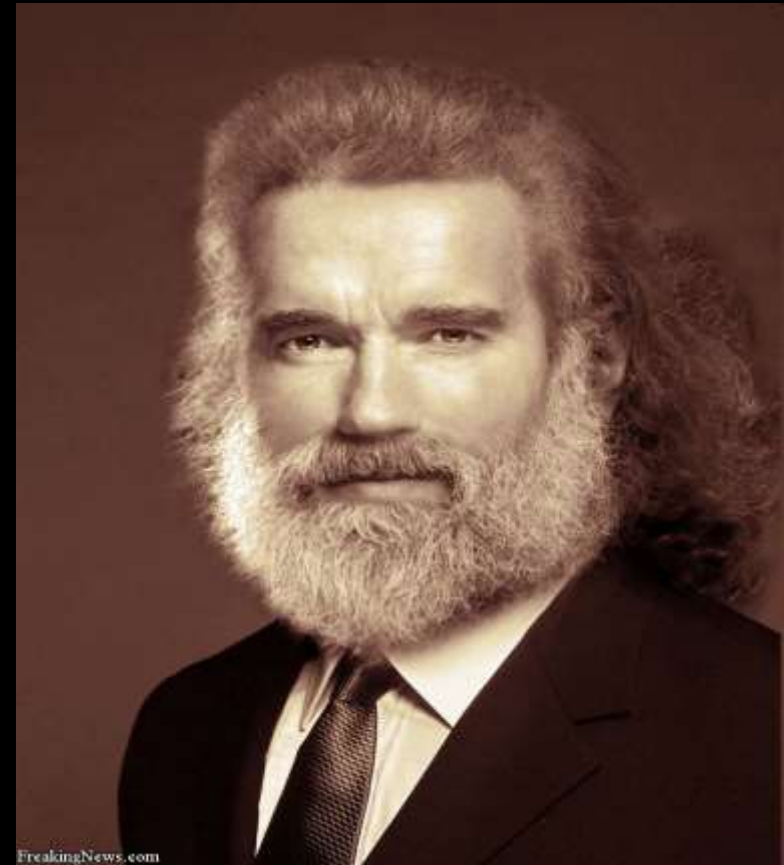
Argument # 11



It is being argued that **only some of the statutes are binding** (like tithing, clean and unclean foods, witchcraft, sexual sins, etc.)
and others are not (like feasts, attire, wearing beards, etc.)

Which statutes are still binding?

- **Leviticus 19:27 “Ye shall not round the corners of your heads, neither shalt thou mar the corners of thy beard.”**



Which statutes are still binding?

- **Leviticus 19:28 „Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead, nor print any marks upon you: I am YHVH.“**



Which statutes are still binding?

- Leviticus 19:30 “Ye shall keep my Sabbaths and reverence my sanctuary: I am YHVH.”



Which statutes are still binding?

- Exodus 23:19 “The first of the First fruits of thy land thou shalt bring into the house of YHVH thy Elohim. Thou shalt not seethe a kid in his mother's milk.”



Which statutes are still binding?

- Deuteronomy 22:5 “The woman shall not wear that which pertaineth unto a man, neither shall a man put on a woman’s garment: for all that do so are abomination unto YHVH thy Elohim. ”



Which statutes are still binding?

Jeremiah 10:1-2

“Hear ye the word
which YHVH
speaketh unto you,
O house of Israel:
2. Thus saith YHVH,
**learn not the way of
the heathen.”**



Argument # 12

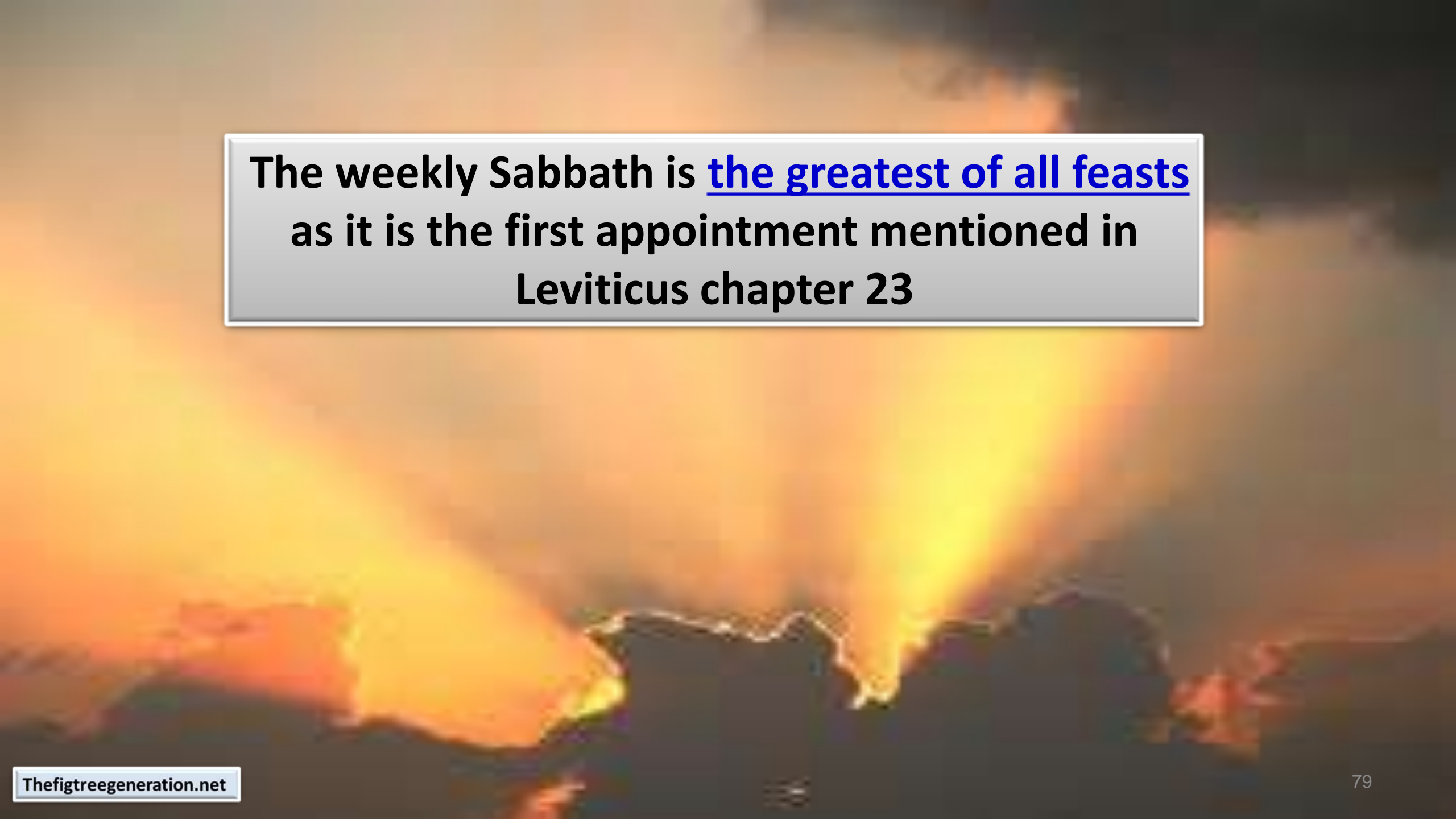


Some think that the feasts don't have to be kept now, even though they do have relevance in principle.

- Those who advocate this theory, know nothing about the feasts and don't want to know. The critics always start out with "I think."
- The word "feast" (moed) means **"appointment."**

The feasts set forth the pattern of heavenly things on earth (*Hebrews 8:1–2, 5; 9:8–9, 23; Exodus 25:8–9, 40; 26:30; Numbers 8:4; Ezekiel 43:1–6, 10–12*).

We as physical beings need physical means and methods to help us understand spiritual mysteries. YHVH gives us the natural to help us to understand the supernatural (spiritual) (*1 Corinthians 2:9–13*).



The weekly Sabbath is the greatest of all feasts
as it is the first appointment mentioned in
Leviticus chapter 23

Leviticus 23:1-3 KJV “And YHVH spoke unto Moses, saying, 2. Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, Concerning the feasts of YHVH, which ye shall proclaim to be holy convocations, even these are my feasts. 3. Six days shall work be done, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of rest, a holy convocation; ye shall do no work therein it is the Sabbath of YHVH in all your dwellings.”




**The weekly Sabbath is the first
Feast of YHVH!**

The Feast Days are part of the covenant in Exodus chapter 23!

- **The covenant that was outlined in Exodus 20 to 23 and ratified in Exodus 24 does not include the animal sacrifices, oblations, the priesthood, the building of an earthly sanctuary or the ritual of the sanctuary services. These were separately given in later chapters.**
- **However, the feast days were part of that covenant and this covenant is still valid today!**

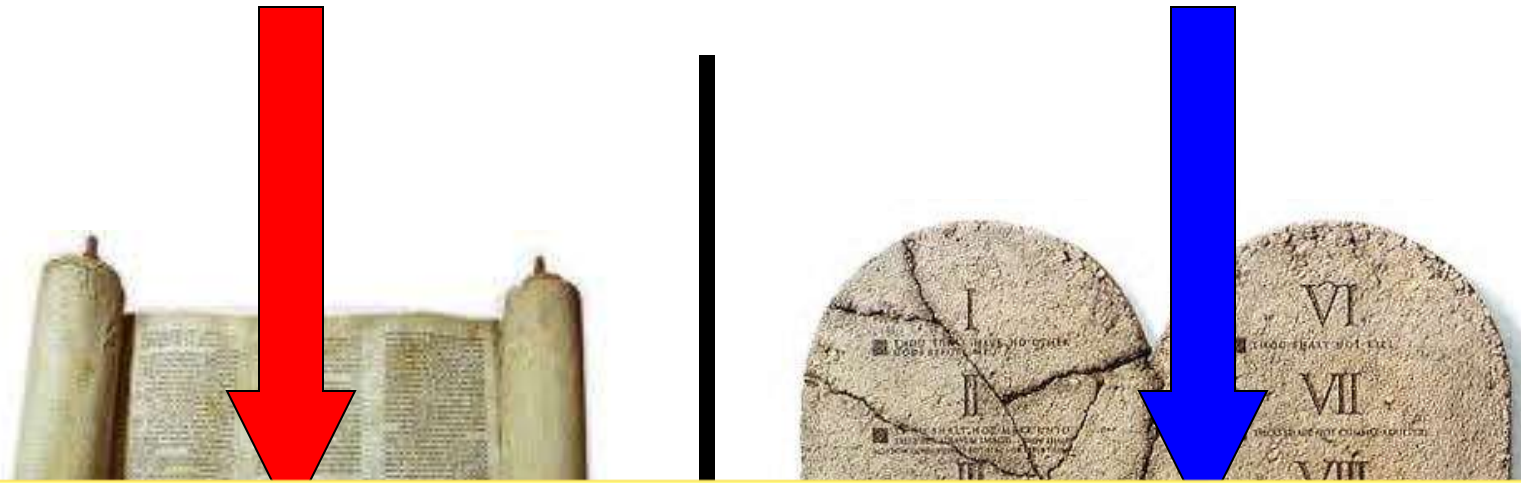
Argument # 13






Critics say that the feast days are part of the ceremonial law, which ended at the cross and we are trying to blend the moral law with the ceremonial law.

The problem is that many Christians divide the law into two parts: Moral and Ceremonial.



This is not biblical to begin with, that is man's idea and invention! The words moral or ceremonial law are not found in Scripture!

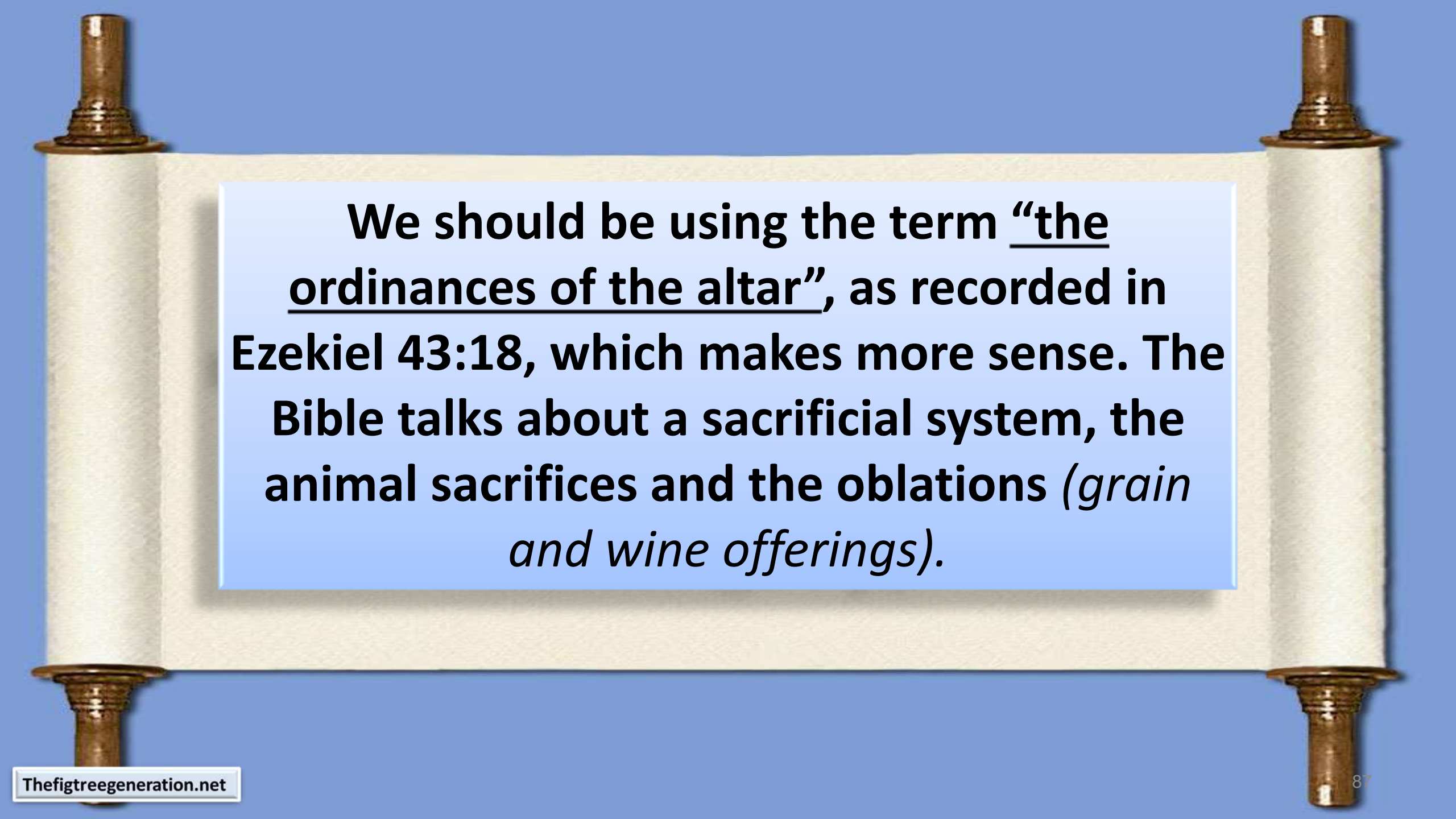


The Bible defines the
Torah (*Law*) as being
divided into:

1. Commandments,
2. Statutes, and
3. Judgments.

**But in no case
Moral or ceremonial!**

Since the word “ceremonial law” is not in Scripture it would be less misleading and less confusing if we purged this word from our vocabulary! **By using this term, we are actually adding to scripture!**

A scroll with a light blue background and a white text box. The scroll is unrolled, showing a white rectangular area in the center where the text is located. The scroll is held by four wooden rollers, two on the left and two on the right.

We should be using the term “the ordinances of the altar”, as recorded in Ezekiel 43:18, which makes more sense. The Bible talks about a sacrificial system, the animal sacrifices and the oblations (*grain and wine offerings*).

Yahuah's three annual feasts are not part of the ordinances of the altar but are statutes, that will last forever and are for all people!

Yahusha Himself promised to keep the Passover as an example in the future Kingdom with His disciples (*Matthew 26:29; Mark 14:25; Luke 22:18, 30*). Everyone, including Yahusha, will be keeping the Feasts when the Kingdom comes to earth. **So why would we not be keeping them right now as rehearsals?**

Argument # 14



- ☑ The critics are always using the words “Ceremonial Sabbaths” in reference to the feasts.
- ☑ The Bible does nowhere use the words “Ceremonial Sabbaths.” These words were contrived by man.
- ☑ They are combining the “Ceremonial Law” with Feast “Sabbaths.”
- ☑ Combining two things that shouldn’t be combined is called “**Spiritual Adultery.**”

Argument # 15



☑ As mentioned before critics call YHVH's festivals falsely "Jewish" feasts and they claim that the annual feasts were of only temporal, local, ceremonial application, fitted to conditions in Palestine, and could not be made of worldwide application!

☑ **However, Paul kept the Passover with the Philippians, which were gentile converts many years after the crucifixion of the Messiah.**

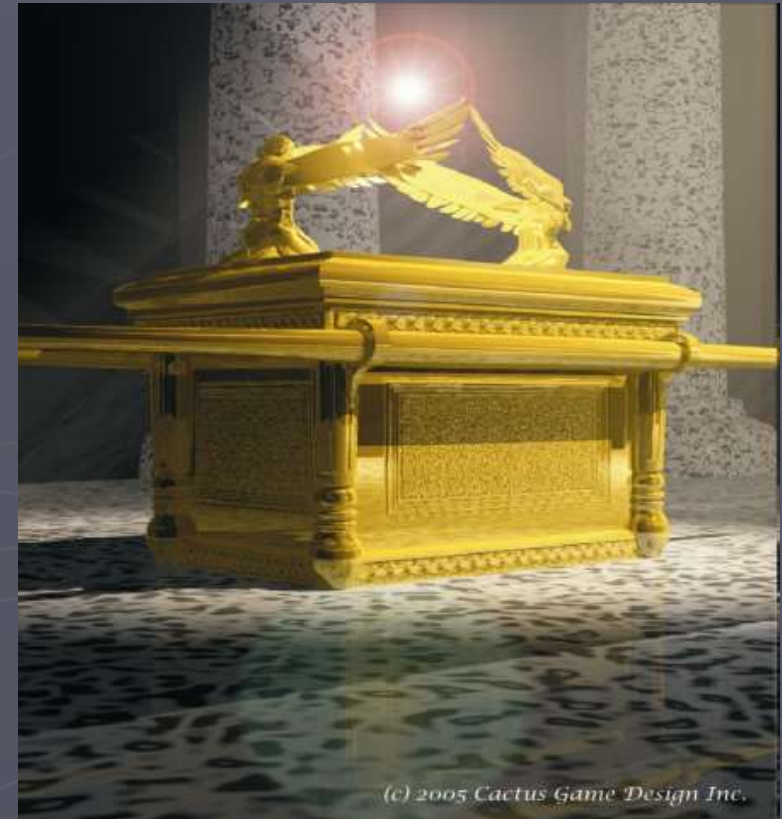
Argument # 16



- **Critics say that the 10 Commandments were written by Elohim on tables of stone and placed in the ark of the covenant. The statutes and Judgments were written by Moses and placed on the side of the ark. The stones represent enduring forever, and the parchment represents being temporal and limited.**

What was placed on the side of the ark?

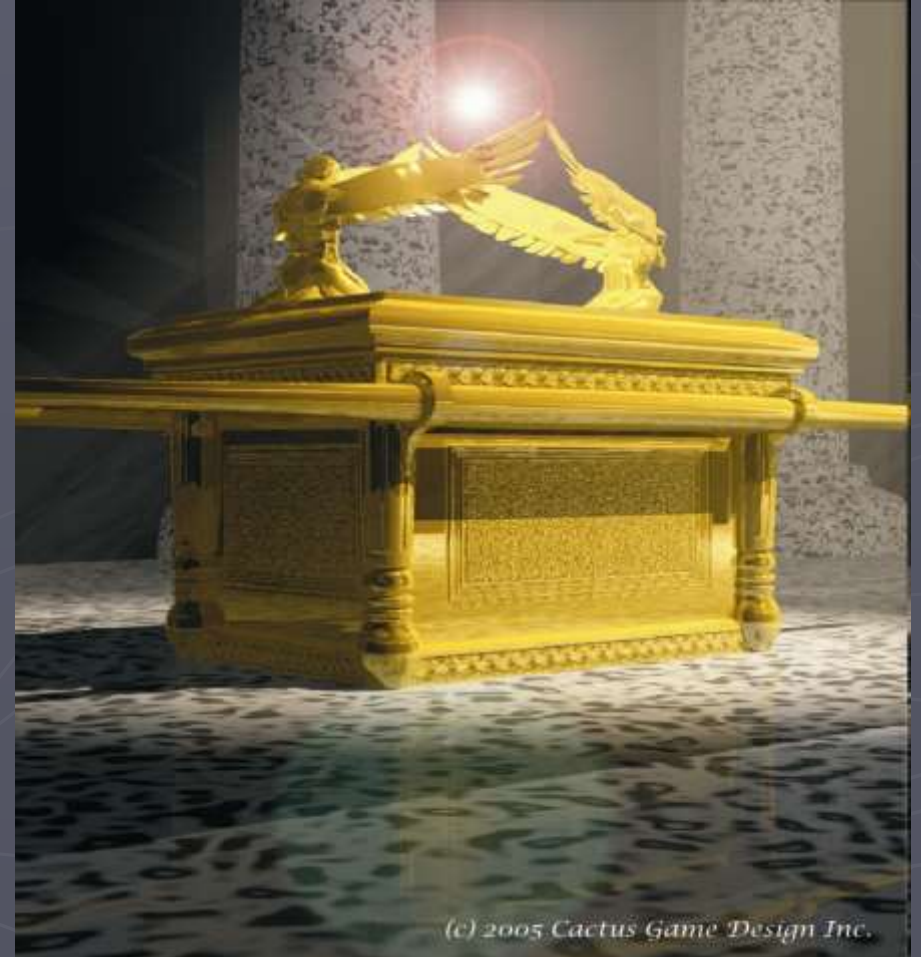
- ▶ The five books of Moses. Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.



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What did the 5 books of Moses that were on the side of the ark, contain?

- 1. The Ten Commandments.**
- 2. The Statutes and Judgments.**
- 3. The Sacrificial System.**
- 4. A Historical Record.**
- 5. The Sanctuary Services.**



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Therefore it is being claimed that the 10

commandments were eternal and have always existed and will always exist. The Statutes and Judgments were given at Sinai and therefore were provisional and temporary.



The fact is that the book of the law was physically written by Moses but dictated by YHVH himself.

Is that important To know?



That means it is not the Law of Moses, but the Law of YHVH that was dictated to Moses for him to write it down.

**The book of the law also
contained the 10
commandments in
Exodus chapter 20.**



ARGUMENT # 17

Many people say that the Law of Moses is a yoke



..and is no longer binding!

Most people today aren't familiar with the term "yoke". A yoke is a device enclosing the heads of two draft animals together, usually oxen, so that an individual can drive them to perform tasks such as plowing or pulling a wagon. Oxen are large, powerful animals and if you've ever seen a team of oxen performing a task of pulling a plow, it truly is amazing that one man can manage these animals in such a manner.

It states in Acts 15:5 “But there arose up certain of the sect of the Pharisees which believed, saying, that it was needful to circumcise them, and to command them to keep the law of Moses.” KJV

Peter rose and said in Acts 15:10: “**Now therefore why tempt ye Elohim, to put a yoke upon the neck of the disciples, which neither our fathers nor we were able to bear?**” KJV

Doesn't it say here clearly that the Law of Moses is a yoke, which neither the fathers nor they could bear?

There are 2 yokes mentioned in the New Testament.

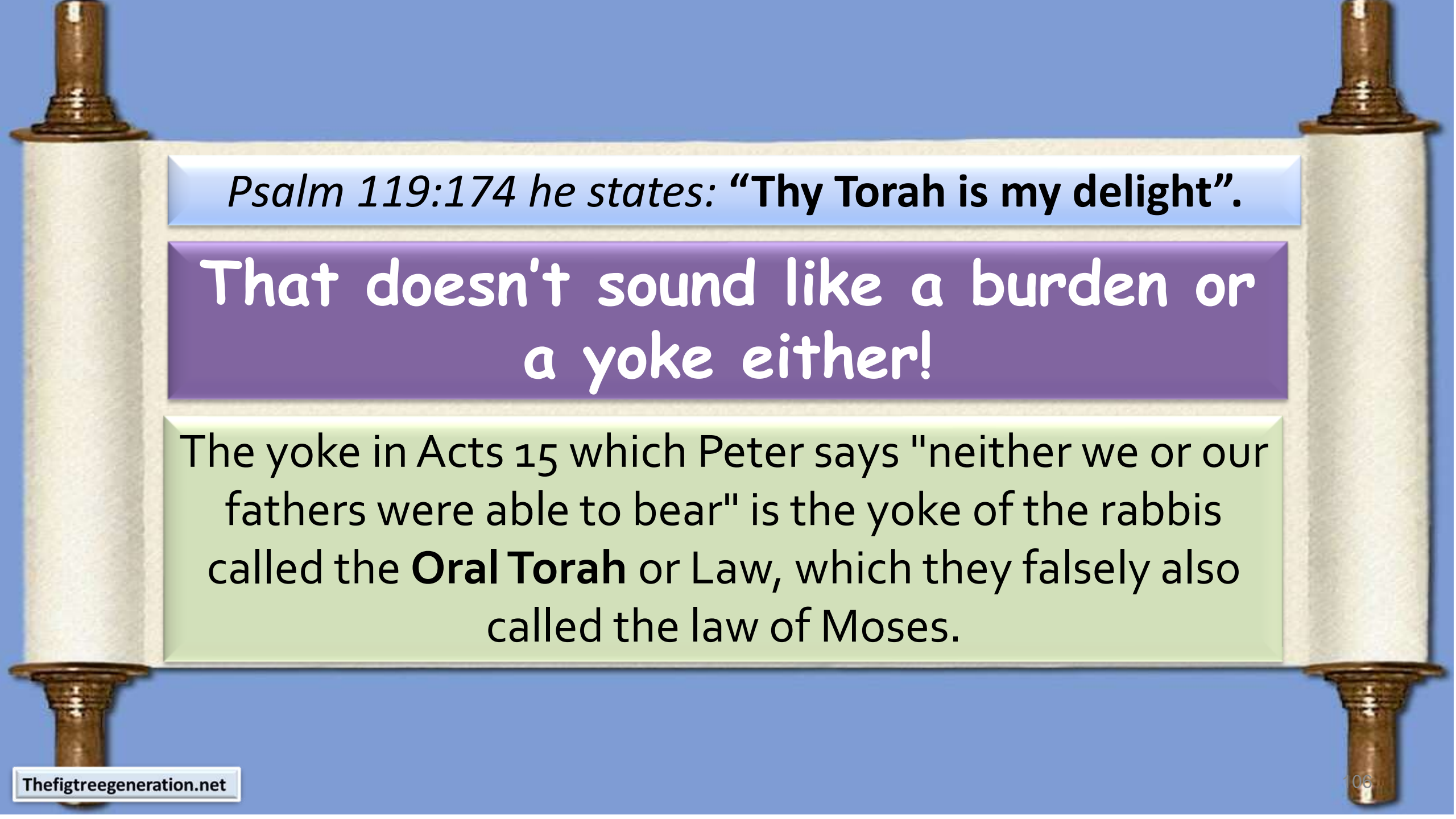


The one in Mt. 11:28 is a yoke we can bear as it is Yahushas yoke and it is the Written Torah (called the law of Moses).

The children of Israel were able to bear this yoke. *(See Deuteronomy 30:11-20 and Psalm 19 and 119)*

In Psalm 119:13 David says: “Thy Torah do I love.” KJV

**That doesn't sound like a burden
or a yoke!**

A scroll with three text boxes on a blue background. The scroll is unrolled, showing three distinct sections of text. The first section is a light blue box with black text. The second section is a purple box with white text. The third section is a light green box with black text. The scroll is held by two wooden rollers on the left and right sides.

Psalm 119:174 he states: “Thy Torah is my delight”.

**That doesn't sound like a burden or
a yoke either!**

The yoke in Acts 15 which Peter says "neither we or our fathers were able to bear" is the yoke of the rabbis called the **Oral Torah** or Law, which they falsely also called the law of Moses.

The Pharisees had added their own teachings and circumvented the Written Torah repeatedly and made life a heavy burden to the people by "yoking" them to the Oral law, **which Yahusha called traditions of men.**

See Mt. 12:1-14;
Mt. 15:1-20, Mt.
23, Luke 13:1-17;
Luke 14:1-6;
John 5 and John
9.

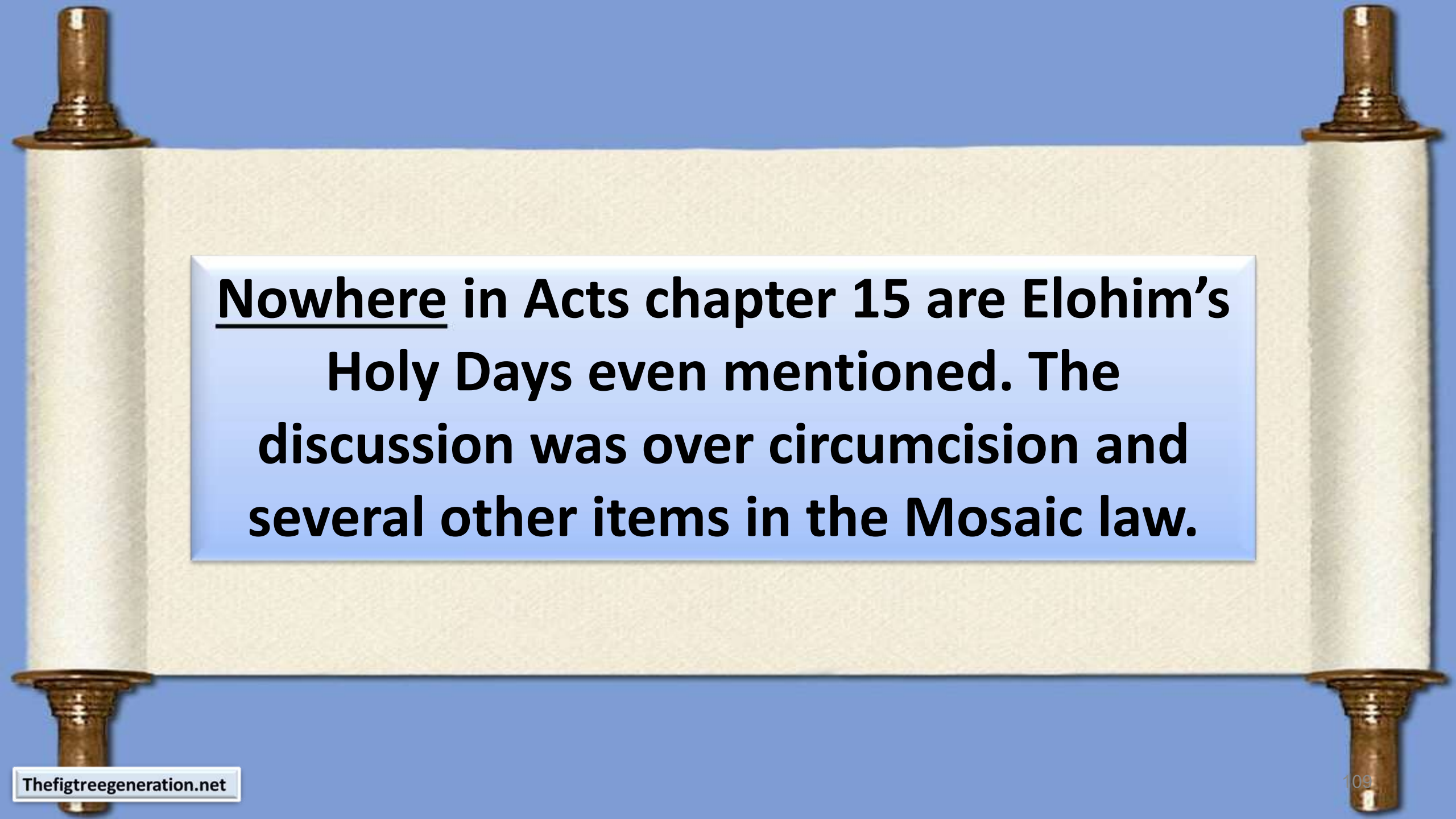


Yahuah's laws are a Delight!

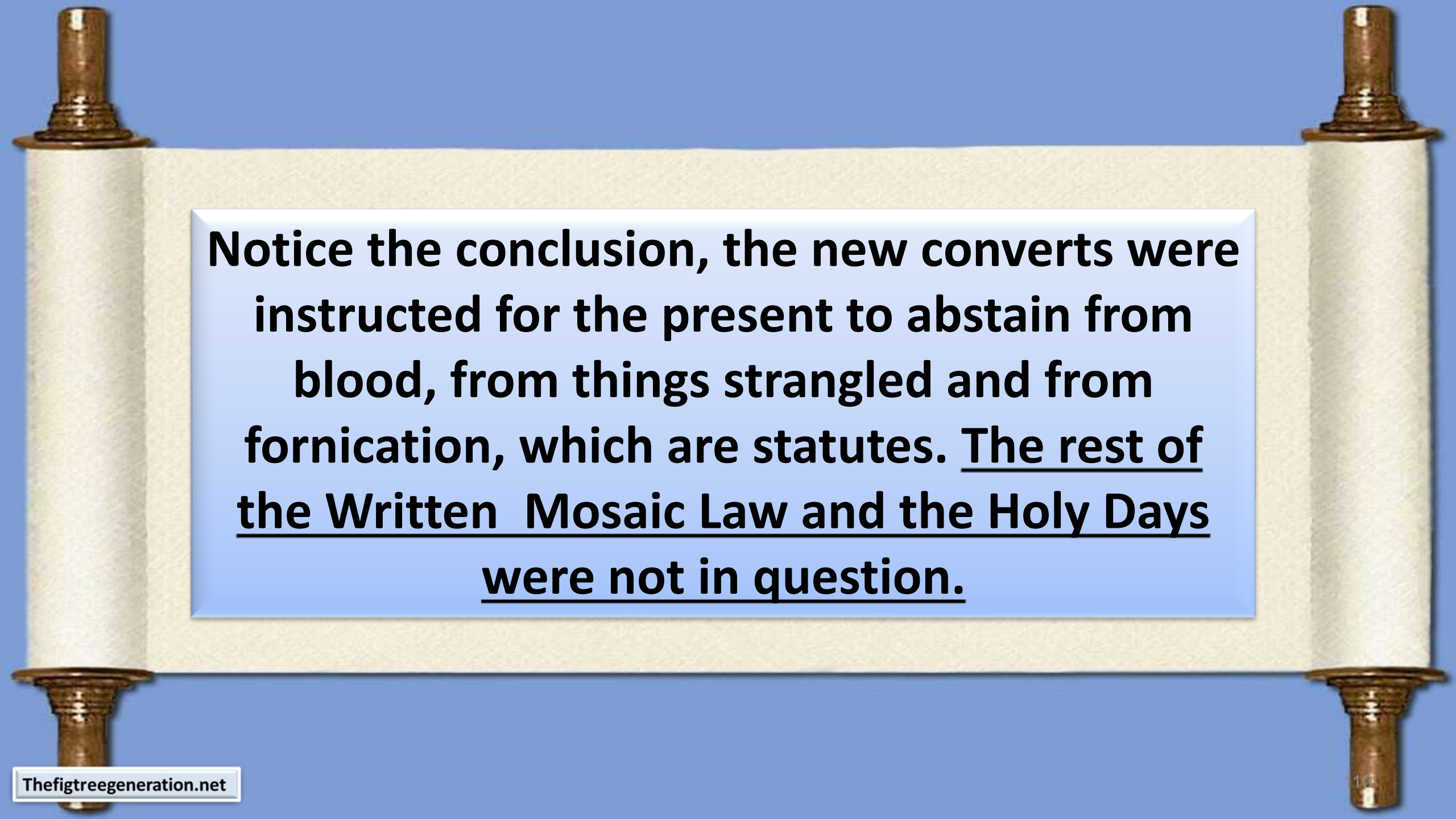
Man's laws are a Heavy burden!

Yahusha broke the Oral Laws many times like the washing of hands, picking grain on the Sabbath, and healing on the Sabbath to free the people from the heavy yoke the Rabbis placed on the people.

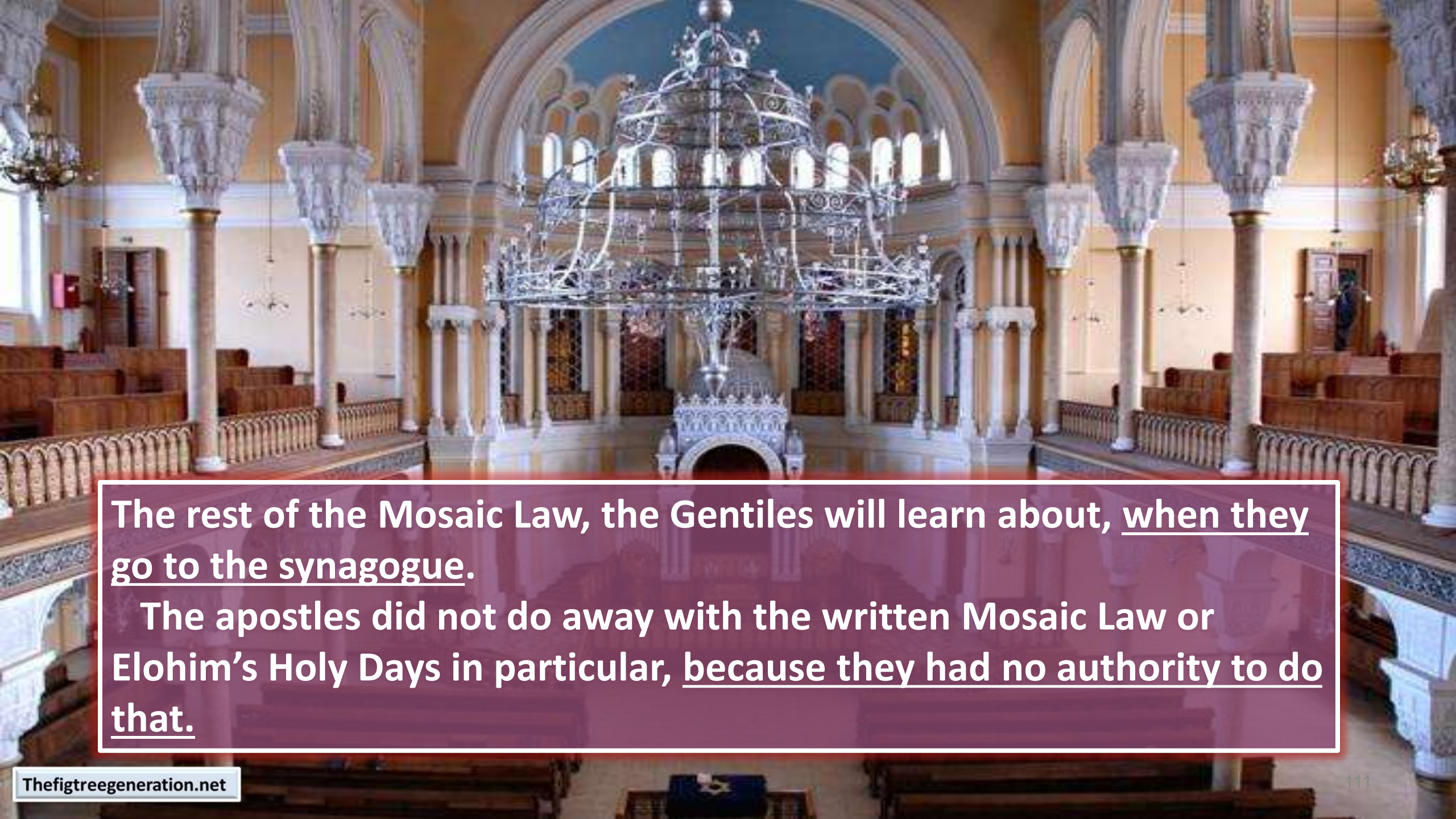
These "transgressions" of the Oral law caused the religious leaders to lose their control and power over the people and steeled their hearts against the gospel and the truth.



Nowhere in Acts chapter 15 are Elohim's Holy Days even mentioned. The discussion was over circumcision and several other items in the Mosaic law.



Notice the conclusion, the new converts were instructed for the present to abstain from blood, from things strangled and from fornication, which are statutes. The rest of the Written Mosaic Law and the Holy Days were not in question.



The rest of the Mosaic Law, the Gentiles will learn about, when they go to the synagogue.

The apostles did not do away with the written Mosaic Law or Elohim's Holy Days in particular, because they had no authority to do that.

Neither does anyone
today have the authority
to do away with any part
of Elohim's Torah.



**SOMETHING TO THINK
ABOUT...**

**Feast days are
commanded and not
abolished!**


Why would our Savior implore us to follow in His footsteps and do what He did, which included keeping the annual Feasts (*John 7:10, 14; 2:23, Mark 14:12*) and then abolish those same Feasts as soon as He died?

His command to keep the Passover in Luke 22:19 is unmistakable.

How can we possibly follow this command if the Passover were done away at His death? **Why do churches today still honor “Pentecost Sunday” if the Feasts are no longer in effect?**

Why would Paul, whose ministry took place years after the death and resurrection of Yahusha, say, “I must by all means keep this Feast [Tabernacles] that comes to Jerusalem?” (Acts 18:21). Paul was obedient to Yahushas [and Yahuah’s] command by keeping the Passover in 1Corinthians 11:24-31, as well as other Feasts (Acts 20:6, 16; 27:9) even 30 years after the Savior’ resurrection).

Paul said he was taught by the resurrected Savior Himself (*Galatians 1:11-17*). That being the case, why was he not told that the Feast days are no longer in effect? He said he declared all the counsel or teachings of Yahuah (Acts 20:27). Then why were the Feasts still part of his teachings if they were abolished by Yahushas death long before?

The background image is a composite. The upper right portion shows a large, spherical object with horizontal stripes in shades of yellow, green, and blue, set against a clear blue sky. The lower portion of the image depicts a landscape with rolling green hills and fields in the foreground, and more distant, hilly terrain under a clear sky.

The fact is, not only were the Feast days **not done away** by Yahusha, but also they will be kept in the new Kingdom. Read the revealing prophecies of future Feast observances in Zechariah 14:16-19; Isaiah 66:23; Ezekiel 44:24; 45:21-25; 46:3.

The people of Yahuah as well as the whole earth will then be observing all these days. The question is, if they will be part of His government under His eternal reign, why would they be abolished for the True Worshiper today?

Conclusion!

**Our minds MUST
be fortified with
the truths of
Yahuah's word.**



**There is
GREAT
DANGER in
trusting men
and their
teachings.**



**Remember, it was the influence of the leadership
that led the Jewish nation to reject their
Redeemer.**

The same is taking place today!



It is the influence of the leadership that is leading people to reject the Torah with the statutes and judgments.

We need to learn from history



- When people are attacking the feast days they are really attacking the LAW of YHWH (the Torah).
- The LAW (*the Torah*) is the issue!

Remember, truth and Holiness Satan hates!

truth

He hates Yahusha and he hates the Torah!

Our condemnation in the judgment will not result from the fact that we have been in error, but from the fact that we have refused learning what is truth.

**Hosea 4:6 states:
“My people are
destroyed for lack of
knowledge.”**



SHALOM

Supreme Provider
Yahusha Ha Mashiach

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