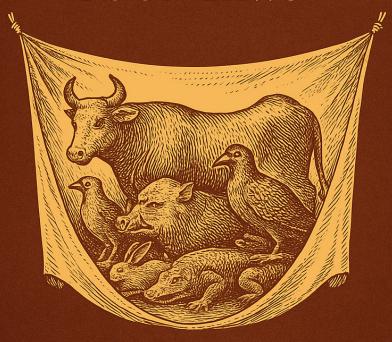
PETER'S VISION

AND THE
CLEAN AND UNCLEAN
FOOD LAWS



SHANE VAUGHN

Unclean or Unlearned? Peter's Vision and the Restoration of Truth By Pastor Shane Vaughn

Copyright © 2025 by Shane Vaughn All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means—electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise—without prior written permission from the publisher, except for brief quotations used in critical reviews or scholarly work.

Published by: First Harvest Press of First Harvest Ministries International P.O. Box 2757 Bay St. Louis, MS 39521

www.HisComingKingdom.com



Printed in the United States of America

Unless otherwise noted, all Scripture quotations are from the King James Version (KJV) of the Bible. Hebrew names such as Yahweh and Yahshua are used intentionally for clarity and restoration of original meaning.

Cover design and internal layout by First Harvest Creative Studio ISBN: [To be assigned]

First Edition: 2025

For more teaching materials and truth-restoring resources, visit:www.HisComingKingdom.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction: Even Peter Got It Wrong

Chapter 1 – Understanding Clean and Unclean Foods

Chapter 2 – Two Kinds of Impurity: Common vs. Unclean

Chapter 3 – Peter's Perplexity and the Gospel to the Gentiles

Chapter 4 – Paul, Timothy, and the Misunderstood Verses on Meat

Chapter 5 – The Role of Clean and Unclean Laws in the End-Time Remnant

Chapter 6 – What Yahshua Really Taught About Food

Chapter 7 – From Eden to the Kingdom: Yahweh's Dietary Design

Chapter 8 – Common Objections Answered

Chapter 9 – Final Call to a Set-Apart People

INTRODUCTION

Have you ever stopped to realize that even after Yahshua ascended, Peter still had man-made tradition deeply embedded in him?

"Not so, Master! For I have never eaten anything unholy or unclean."







YOU NULLIFY THE WORD OF YHWH FOR THE SAKE OF YOUR TRADITION

MATTHEW 15:6

If even Peter had tradition to unlearn,

HOW MUCH MORE SHOULD WE BE WILLING TO EXAMINE WHAT WE'VE INHERITED?

Have you ever stopped to realize that even after Yahshua ascended, Peter still had man-made tradition deeply embedded in him? In Acts 10, Peter receives a vision from Yahweh—a sheet descending from heaven filled with all kinds of animals, including those considered unclean. He hears a voice say, "Rise, Peter. Kill and eat."

But Peter responds:

"Not so, Master! For I have never eaten anything unholy or unclean." (Acts 10:14)

Three times the voice speaks. But Peter doesn't immediately go grab a plate of unclean food. He's confused. He doesn't know what the vision means, until Gentile men show up at his door.

When Peter finally goes to Cornelius, he says something strange: "You yourselves know that it is unlawful for a Jewish man to associate with or visit a foreigner." (Acts 10:28)

But where did Peter get that idea? Nowhere in the Torah does Yahweh forbid Jews from talking to or visiting Gentiles. This idea came from man-made tradition—what the rabbis taught and enforced, especially by the time of Yahshua. These teachings were preserved in the Talmud, which was written down later but reflected first-century beliefs.

For example:

Talmud, Avodah Zarah 36b: "A woman should not be alone with them [Gentiles]... a man should not be alone with them... they are suspected of murder."

Talmud, Yevamot 61a: "Gentiles are not considered as human beings... it is forbidden to be alone with them."

Peter, though a disciple of Messiah, had grown up hearing this, and still carried it. That's why Yahweh had to show him the vision: not to change the food laws, but to correct his view of people.

Peter explains it plainly:

"But Yahweh has shown me that I should not call any man unholy or unclean." (Acts 10:28)

This was never about food; it was about unlearning a tradition that Yahweh never gave.

Yahshua warned about this very thing:

"You nullify the word of Yahweh for the sake of your tradition." (Matthew 15:6)

This vision is one of the clearest examples of that warning. Peter was holding on to a false teaching, and Yahweh corrected him personally.

It matters today because this passage is often twisted to teach the opposite—that the Torah was abolished. But Peter's own conclusion proves otherwise. Yahweh was not saying the food laws were lifted. He was saying: Stop calling Gentiles unclean. I'm doing something bigger than your tradition ever allowed you to see.

This should make us pause. If even Peter had tradition to unlearn, how much more should we be willing to examine what we've inherited? It's not about what we were taught in religion. It's about what Yahweh actually said and still says. He doesn't change. His Torah is still truth. His people are still being restored.

Let the vision do what it was meant to do— Correct the lie and restore the truth.

CHAPTER 1

PETER'S VISION



"Rise, Peter; kill and eat." -ACTS 10:13

A sheet deccends from heaven wit animals both clean and unclean

Chapter 1: UNDERSTANDING CLEAN AND UNCLEAN FOODS

Let's begin with something simple: What is "UNCLEAN FOOD"?

According to the Bible, UNCLEAN FOODS DO NOT EXIST! Were you expecting me to give you a list of all the traditional unclean foods? Of Course you were but the truth is very simple: there are no unclean foods only unclean animals. Any animal that is considered by Yahweh as unclean ARE NOT IN THE CATEGORY OF FOOD so therefore, there is no unclean food. There are however specific unclean animals that Yahweh commanded us not to eat.

You can find the full list in Leviticus 11 and Deuteronomy 14.

These include animals like pigs, shrimp, catfish, and vultures. Yahweh never said these animals were food for His people. They might be food for the rest of the nations of the world but never are they considered food for the Royal Family of the House of Israel, the descendents of Abraham, the sons of the Covenant.

But some Christians say, "That was for the Jews!"

LET'S PAUSE.

Noah lived long before any Jew ever existed.

Yet in *Genesis 7:2*, Noah knew the difference between clean and unclean animals.

HE WAS TOLD TO BRING:

SEVEN PAIRS OF CLEAN ANIMALS

ONLY ONE PAIR OF UNCLEAN ANIMALS

So clearly, Yahweh's food laws existed before Moses and before Israel.

THIS WASN'T A "JEWISH THING" THIS WAS A CREATION PRINCIPLE.

CHAPTER 2

COMMON AND UNCLEAN





A tradition said anything clean that touched something unclean became common.

God never made that law; it was a Pharisee rule

Chapter 2:

TWO KINDS OF IMPURITY - COMMON VS. UNCLEAN

Here's where it gets interesting.

In Peter's vision, he mentions two different types of defilement: Unclean (*Greek: akathartos*) – These are animals Yahweh declared off-limits. They are unclean by nature.

Common (*Greek: koinos*) – These are animals that are TECHNICALLY CLEAN but have been made impure BY HUMAN TRADITION.

What's the difference?

Let's say a clean chicken touches an unclean pig. According to RABBINIC TRADITION, that chicken becomes "COMMON" or defiled—not because Yahweh said so, but because of a man-made law.

Peter had grown up with that tradition. He believed even a clean animal could become defiled if it touched the wrong thing. But Yahweh never said that.

This is why Peter said:

"I have never eaten anything common or unclean." notice he uses two words - Akathartos & Koinos clearing using two categories for these animals - Defiled and Common.

Peter thought the clean animals were defiled because they were in the same sheet as unclean ones. That's why he refused.

But the voice replied:

"What Yahweh has cleansed, do not call common."

Notice carefully—it doesn't say "do not call unclean." It says "<u>do not</u> call common."

Why? Because this was never about unclean food—it was about false teaching concerning clean FOOD BECOMING COMMON.

UNLAWFUL

"You yourselves know that it is *unlawful for a* Jewish man to associate with or visit a foreigner."

ACTS 10:28



NOWHERE IN TORAH

Preserved in the Talmud, reflecting first-century beliefs

MAN-MADE TRADITION

Preserved in the *Talmud,* reflecting first-century beliefs



WHAT IDEA DID PETER HAVE?

Chapter 3: PETER'S PERPLEXITY AND THE GOSPEL TO THE GENTILES

Now let's walk in Peter's shoes. Imagine being raised your entire life believing that Gentiles were spiritually dangerous—unclean, untouchable. You're told that to even enter their home is to defile yourself.

This belief system wasn't from Moses. It was from men. And yet it had wrapped itself so tightly around Peter's thinking that Yahweh had to confront it head-on with a vision.

Peter sees the sheet. Three times. Clean and unclean animals, all mixed together. Three commands to eat. Three refusals.

Why did Yahweh repeat it three times? Because Peter's misunderstanding ran deep.

The vision ends. No explanation is given. And Peter is left perplexed.

"Peter was greatly perplexed in mind as to what the vision he had seen might mean." (Acts 10:17)

If Yahweh was simply changing the food laws, Peter wouldn't have been confused. He'd have shouted, "*Praise Yah! Bacon is back!*" But no, he was deeply troubled.

Why? Because Peter knew something modern Christianity often forgets:

YAHWEH DOES NOT CHANGE.

He had walked with Yahshua for years. Sat with Him through over 2,000 meals. And never once had the Master eaten unclean food. So why would He now be saying something different?

Peter knew this could not be a change in diet—it had to be a change in understanding.

And then came the answer. Three Gentile men. Standing at his door.

Gentiles. "COMMON" men that would supposedly make him "UNCLEAN" according to what his granny, his church and his religion taught him.

Peter remembered the vision. And suddenly, everything clicked. This wasn't about food. It was about people.

"God has shown me that I should not call any man unholy or unclean." (Acts 10:28)

Peter's whole paradigm shifted. The false boundary between Jew and Gentile, clean and common, lawfully sacred and unlawfully separate—Yahweh was tearing it down.

The gospel was about to leave Jerusalem. And Peter had to be the door through which it passed.

But before the gospel could go to the Gentiles—Peter's thinking had to be cleansed first.

Chapter 4:

PAUL, TIMOTHY, AND THE MISUNDERSTOOD VERSES ON MEAT

One of the most misused passages in the debate over food laws comes from the Apostle Paul's writings to Timothy:

"For every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with thanksgiving: For it is sanctified by the word of God and prayer." (1 Timothy 4:4–5)

This verse is often quoted to claim that now, under the New Testament, all animals—clean or unclean—are acceptable for food. But let's slow down and look at the context.

In verse 3, Paul warns that in the last days, some would depart from the faith and embrace:

- DOCTRINES OF DEMONS
- FORBIDDING TO MARRY
- COMMANDING TO ABSTAIN FROM MEATS

PAUL, TIMOTHY, AND THE MISUNDERSTOOD VERSES ON MEAT



1 Timothy 4 is about avoiding deceptive teachings:

"Commanding to abstain from meats led people astray."

Who were these people?

They were the Gnostics—a group that believed the physical world was evil. They rejected pleasures like marriage and food, trying to attain spiritual "purity" through extreme self-denial.

Paul was not warning about Torah-observant believers who eat clean and avoid unclean. He was confronting pagan ascetics who were calling even clean, lawful food "evil."

So Paul responds:

"The food that God created to be received with thanksgiving..." (v. 3)

That's the key. Not all food was created to be eaten. Some animals—like pigs, vultures, shrimp—were never created to be food. They were created to serve other purposes in creation, such as cleaning the earth or sea.

The phrase "every creature of God is good" means every creature that God created for food is good.

NOT EVERY CREATURE IS FOOD.

This is exactly why Paul adds: "For it is sanctified by the Word of God and prayer." (v. 5)

What does "sanctified by the Word of God" mean? It means the creature must be set apart as food by Scripture itself—by the Torah.

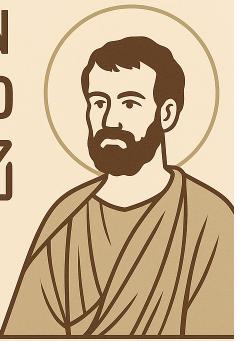
Go to Leviticus II or Deuteronomy 14. There you'll find exactly which animals are "sanctified" or set apart by the Word of God as food.

IF THE WORD DOES NOT SANCTIFY IT, NO AMOUNT OF PRAYER

"YHWH has shown me that I should not call any man unholy or unclean."

-Acts 10:28

THE VISION CORRECTED PETER'S VIEW OF GENTILES



INTRODUCTIONS

THE ROLE OF CLEAN AND UNCLEAN LAWS IN THE END-TIME REMNANT

"For behold, YHWH will come with fire... rendering His anger with fury."

ISAIAH 66:15



THE REMNANT ARE
THOSE WHO KEEP
THE COMMANDMENTS OF GOD





THESE LAWS ARE NOT ABOUT SALVA-TION, BUT SANCTIFICATION.

YHWH'S PEOPLE ARE CALLED TO BE HOLY AS HE IS HOLY

Chapter 5:

THE ROLE OF CLEAN AND UNCLEAN LAWS IN THE END-TIME REMNANT

Many believers ask: Why does this even matter today? Isn't this an Old Covenant issue?

Let's let Scripture answer.

In Isaiah 66:15-17, a prophecy about the return of Yahshua, we read these sobering words:

"For behold, Yahweh will come with fire... and by His sword will He plead with all flesh... They that sanctify themselves... eating swine's flesh, and the abomination, and the mouse, shall be consumed together."

This is not ancient history. This is the future.

When Yahshua returns in glory, He does not come to affirm lawlessness. He comes to judge it. And specifically included in that judgment are those eating things He never declared as food.

This is why Revelation 12:17 describes the end-time remnant as those who:

- 1. Keep the commandments of God
- 2. And have the testimony of Yahshua the Messiah

Commandment-keepers will stand out in a lawless world. They won't be following tradition, denominational doctrine, or modern excuses. They will be following Torah—the same Law that Yahshua kept.

Nowhere in the Word does Yahweh say, "Go ahead and eat what I once called abominable."

Instead, He asks His people to be holy, as He is holy. And holiness includes dietary laws. These laws are not about earning salvation—they're about reflecting the character and order of our Creator.

As we draw closer to the final moments of this age, Yahweh is restoring through the voice of Elijah and the Elijah company of the unified voice of the school of prophets, the understanding that was lost during centuries of apostasy.

The remnant is rising. And they are rediscovering the ancient paths.

Even Peter had to be corrected. Even Paul had to confront false teachings. Even we must examine what we eat—and why.

Let us choose to be among those who honor Yahweh with our hearts, our words, and yes—even our diets.

CHAPTER 6

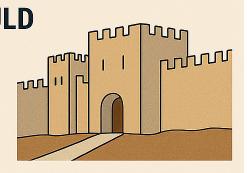
PETER MUST BE CORRECTED NOT ABOUT FOOD BUT ABOUT PEOPLE





WHAT GOD HAS
CLEANSED, YOU
MUST NOT DECLARE
COMMON. ACTS 10:15

THE GOSPEL COULD
NOT HAVE LEFT
JERUSALEM
UNTIL PETER'S
THINKING WAS
CHANGED



Chapter 6:

WHAT YAHSHUA REALLY TAUGHT ABOUT FOOD

Some might ask, "Didn't Yahshua declare all foods clean?"

This assumption comes largely from one misunderstood passage in Mark 7. Let's take a closer look.

"There is nothing from without a man, that entering into him can defile him..." (Mark 7:15)

Many take this to mean, "You can eat whatever you want—it doesn't matter." But once again, we must read the context. In this chapter, Yahshua is not dealing with unclean food—He's confronting the Pharisees' obsession with ritual hand-washing.

They believed that if you are with unwashed hands, your food became defiled—even if it was clean food!

Yahshua challenges this tradition by saying that external dirt doesn't defile the heart. Sin comes from within—not from dirt on the hands.

Let's read what Yahshua actually said:

"For from within, out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications... All these evil things come from within, and defile the man." (Mark 7:21–23)

THIS IS NOT ABOUT FOOD—IT'S ABOUT MORAL DEFILEMENT.

Some modern Bible translations include a parenthetical comment in verse 19, saying,

"Thus He declared all foods clean." But this phrase is not in the original Greek manuscripts—it was added later by translators. Yahshua never said unclean animals were now clean.

In fact, He upheld the Torah repeatedly:

"Think not that I am come to destroy the law... till heaven and earth pass, not one jot or tittle shall pass from the law." (Matthew 5:17–18)

HE ALSO WARNED:

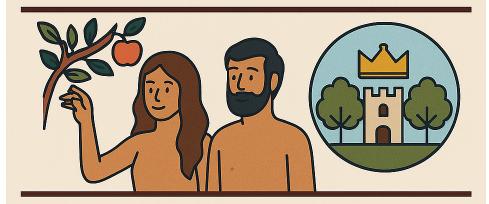
"Whosoever shall break one of the least of these commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called least in the kingdom of heaven." (Matthew 5:19)

Yahshua never broke the food laws. He never taught anyone else to. And He never declared abominable animals to be food. If we want to follow Yahshua—truly follow Him—we must live the way He lived.

And Yahshua lived by every word that proceeded from the mouth of Yahweh.

FROM EDEN TO THE KINGDOM

YAHWEH'S DIETARY DESIGN



PLAN WAS THAT MANKIND
OBTAIN THEIR FOOD
FROM PLANTS AND TREES

(GENESIS 1:29)

EVEN IN THE FUTURE KINGDOM,
WE SEE THAT THE
TREE OF LIFE
BEARS FRUIT

Chapter 7:

FROM EDEN TO THE KINGDOM YAHWEH'S DIETARY DESIGN

To understand Yahweh's dietary instructions, we must go all the way back to the beginning—Eden. In the garden, what did man eat?

"And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed... and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat." (Genesis 1:29)

Originally, humanity was plant-based. No meat. No death. No slaughter. Just life-giving, seed-bearing food from the hand of the Creator.

It wasn't until after the flood that Yahweh permitted the eating of animal flesh—but only with conditions.

"Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you; even as the green herb have I given you all things." (Genesis 9:3)

Some stop reading here and assume this means any animal could now be eaten. But Genesis 9 must be read in the context of Genesis 7, where Noah clearly distinguished between clean and unclean animals.

Noah knew what was food—and what was not. Yahweh didn't need to repeat it.

Now fast forward. In the Kingdom age—when Yahshua returns and restores the earth—what happens?

We read in Isaiah 11:6–9 and again in Isaiah 65:25 that the wolf will dwell with the lamb, the lion will eat straw, and there will be no more death or destruction.

The return to paradise will be a return to peace—and a return to Eden's diet. No more carnivores. No more killing.

The biblical story begins and ends with life and purity—not death and consumption.

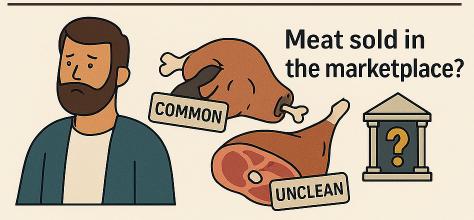
So where does that leave us now?

We are in between Eden and the Kingdom.

And Yahweh has given us a clear standard for this present age—the clean and unclean food laws. They are not Eden. They are not yet the Kingdom. BUT THEY ARE THE GUIDE FOR NOW. They help us live in harmony with Yahweh's design until the day when all things are restored.

CHAPTER 8

COMMON OBJECTIONS ANSWERED



"Eat whatever is sold in the meat market without raising any question on the ground of conscience. For "the earth is Yahweh's, and the fullness thereof."

1 CORINTHIANS 10:25-26



Chapter 8:

COMMON OBJECTIONS ANSWERED

Whenever the subject of clean and unclean foods is brought up, there are a few objections that nearly always arise. Let's walk through them one by one—slowly, clearly, and biblically.

OBJECTION 1:

"God told Peter to eat unclean animals in Acts 10."

As we covered earlier, Peter himself explains this vision had nothing to do with food. His own words:

"God has shown me that I should not call any man common or unclean." (Acts 10:28)

The vision was not about dietary changes—it was a revelation correcting Peter's prejudice against Gentiles.

OBJECTION 2:

"Didn't Paul say we can eat anything?"

Paul never contradicted the Torah. When he speaks of liberty in food (e.g., Romans 14 or 1 Corinthians 8), he's talking about disputes over COMMON FOOD—clean food that may have been offered to idols or touched by Gentiles.

One common area of confusion revolves around Paul's instructions regarding food—especially food that may have been offered to idols. To understand Paul's counsel, we must first understand the context of his time.

In those days, meat was sold fresh in the open marketplace—what we might call a farmer's market today. In cities across the Roman Empire, it was a common practice for clean animals to be sacrificed to pagan deities and then sold in the public market. Even in Jerusalem today, traditional open markets still reflect remnants of this ancient practice.

This presented a dilemma for early believers. Even if the meat was technically clean according to the Torah, many believers were concerned that it had become common—not because it was unclean by nature, but because it had been offered to idols. Their consciences were uneasy about consuming such food.

Paul addressed this issue directly. He reminded the believers that false gods were no gods at all, and that the earth is Yahweh's. He encouraged CHAPTER 9
EATING THINGS
SACRIFICED TO IDOLS

Paul assured that food was not defiled due to a sacrifice, even if some might have doubts

The earth is YHWH's, and t the fullness of it —

1 CORINTHIANS 10,26

them to eat without fear or guilt if they did not know whether the meat had been offered to idols:

"Whatsoever is sold in the shambles, that eat, asking no question for conscience sake: For the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof." (1 Corinthians 10:25–26)

Paul was not giving permission to eat unclean food. Rather, he was offering assurance about COMMON FOOD—clean meat that had been associated with idol worship. His guidance was simple:

if you are unaware of the food's origin, give thanks and eat with a clear heart. Yahweh sees the intention and sincerity.

This teaching was not about erasing Yahweh's food laws—it was about elevating discernment, grace, and the role of conscience in uncertain situations.

Paul was confronting legalistic traditions—not changing the biblical definition of food.

OBJECTION 3:

"But Jesus fulfilled the law, so it no longer applies."

Yahshua said:

"Think not that I am come to destroy the law... I have not come to destroy, but to fulfill." (Matthew 5:17)

"Fulfill" does not mean "abolish." It means TO BRING FULL MEAN-ING AND DEMONSTRATION. Yahshua lived out the law perfectly—He didn't erase it. In fact, He warned us that anyone who taught others to ignore even the least of the commandments would be called least in the kingdom.

OBJECTION 4:

"Didn't God cleanse all animals in 1 Timothy 4?"

Paul is warning against Gnostic asceticism—people forbidding even clean foods. He says all food created to be received is good. Not every animal was created to be food. Only those sanctified by the Word (i.e., clean animals listed in Torah) are meant to be eaten.

OBJECTION 5:

"But I've eaten unclean food for years and I'm fine."

Many sins don't kill us immediately. But the question isn't about survival—it's about obedience. Would you say the same about adultery or theft? "I've done it before and I'm fine."

Yahweh calls us to holiness, not just health. And sometimes obedience involves laying aside things we once enjoyed for something far better: His pleasure.

OBJECTION 6:

"Aren't you being legalistic?"

Legalism is when we try to earn salvation through law-keeping. Obedience is what we offer because we are saved.

Yahweh's laws are not burdensome. They are a delight. They protect, they teach, and they sanctify. Keeping Yahweh's instructions about food is not legalism—it is worship.

CHAPTER 9

A SET-APART PEOPLE



"YOU SHALL BE HOLY TO ME, FOR I, YAHWEH, AM HOLY, AND HAVE SEPARATED YOU FROM THE PEOPLES"

Chapter 9: FINAL CALL TO A SET-APART PEOPLE

The message of clean and unclean food is not about legal debates or denominational arguments. It is a call—a divine summons—to become a people who are truly set apart.

In Hebrew, the word for "HOLY" is kodesh—it means distinct, different, separate. Yahweh is holy. His people are to be holy. And holiness includes what we eat.

"You shall therefore be holy, for I am holy." (Leviticus 11:45)

This command comes at the end of the chapter on clean and unclean animals. IT IS NOT DISCONNECTED. IT IS FOUNDATIONAL.

Choosing to obey Yahweh in the area of diet is not about restriction—it's about alignment. It is an act of surrender. An offering of trust. It says:

"Father, I trust Your wisdom over my cravings."

In a world that consumes anything and everything, the remnant must stand as A VISIBLE CONTRADICTION. We don't eat what the world eats. We don't drink what the world drinks. We don't live like the world lives.

Why?

Because we are not our own.

We were bought with a price.

The food laws are not about salvation—but they are about sanctification.

They set Yahweh's people apart from Babylon. They separate the obedient from the rebellious. They shine as a testimony that even in our eating and drinking, we seek to glorify our Creator.

"Whether therefore you eat, or drink, or whatsoever you do, do all to the glory of God." (1 Corinthians 10:31)

The final call is going out across the earth. It is not a call to casual belief—it is a call to covenant faithfulness.

You have heard the truth. You have seen it in the Scriptures. You have felt the tug of conviction.

Now the choice is yours.

Will you cling to tradition? Or will you cleave to the Word?

Will you justify your appetite? Or will you submit your appetite to the Holy One of Israel?

This is your moment. Choose obedience. Choose truth. Choose to be holy.

BECAUSE YAHWEH IS HOLY.



UNCLEAN OR UNLEARNED?

Peter's Vision and the Restoration of Truth

Is the vision in Acts 10 really about unclean foods, or something deeper YAHWEH wants His people to grasp? Could it be that many have misunderstored this critical passage, missing Yahweh's call to holiness and restoration?

In this powerful and eye-opening booklet, Pastor Shane Vaunghn walks readers through Acts 10, 1 Timothy 4, and other often-misquoted passages to uncover the real meaning behind Peter's vision.

With clarity and conviction,

Unclean or Unlearned? demolishes the myths surrounding clean and unclean foods and restores the truth that Yahweh's dietary laws are still relevant for His covenant people today.

"Rise, Peter; bill and eat. But YAHWEH has shown me that I should not call any man unholy or unclean." (Acts 10:13,28)

By Pastor Shane Vaughn

FIRST HARVEST
MINISTRIES