

Examining Judaism (3)

Jesus' death on the cross effectively ended the Mosaic Dispensation. The law was "nailed to the cross" and "taken out of the way," read Colossians 2.14. Jesus was the perfect sacrifice offered on behalf of man. Not only did His death fulfill the Law of Moses it also made any other sacrifice useless. Why would man offer the blood of animals when the blood of Christ wipes away sins? Such is the argument the Book of Hebrews makes. "For it is not possible that the blood of bulls and goats could take away sins." (Hebrews 10:4)

Yet the Hebrew writer makes the following statement, "He has made the first obsolete and growing old is ready to vanish away" (Hebrews 8.13). While the Law of Moses ended with the death of Christ, the Jews refused to acknowledge the change of dispensations. We know they still went to the temple in Jerusalem to pray, Acts 3.1. They still observe circumcision as a commandment of God, see Acts 15.5, as well as the dietary regulations in the Law of Moses. Paul mentioned the keeping of "Sabbaths" in Colossians 2.16 as a "shadow of things to come but the substance is of Christ." Keeping the Sabbath Day Holy was given in the Ten Commandments but is not a part of the Law of Christ.

Between the Day of Pentecost in Acts 2 and the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 AD the Jews continued to offer animals sacrifices, observe the sacred feast such as Pentecost, the Passover, and Feast of Booths. They could trace their lineage and try to keep the Levitical Priesthood intact. The Priest was still offering the blood of animals during this time.

In 70 AD the Roman Army destroyed Jerusalem and the temple. The recording of the lineage of each tribe was also destroyed. Not only had