

PART 6

More SDA Lies Concerning Sabbath-Keeping

Ans SDA apologist writes, "Hence the conclusion is inevitable; viz., that of those who follow the Bible as their guide, the Israelites and Seventh-day Adventists have exclusive weight of evidence on their side, whilst the Biblical Protestant has not a word in self-defense for his substitution of Sunday for Saturday."

The website quoted is that of anti-Trinitarian *Church of the Great God*. This was the best 'unbiased' source he could find.

The SDA website, *Amazing Discoveries*, decrees: "The Bible gives no indication that the Sabbath should be changed from Saturday to Sunday. The Roman Catholic Church claims responsibility for the change."

<https://amazingdiscoveries.org/S-deception-Sabbath-Sunday-Catholic-Church>

Truth be told, the Roman Catholic Church makes innumerable claims which are unfounded, unbiblical and anti-Christian. This is but one of them. Claiming something to be so doesn't make it so. Just as the absurd SDA claim of an Investigative Judgment doesn't make it so. Or the claim Ellen White is a prophetess of God.

The SDA church would have all its adherents, including those outside its fellowship, to blindly take their word as divine truth.

So let's do our homework and 'discover' for ourselves how 'amazing' the truth actually is!

Ancient 'Heretics' Condemned by the Roman Catholic Church Worshipped on Sunday, Not Saturday

I have in my library a 1998 reprint of the alleged 1884 edition of 'that remarkable classic' *The Great Controversy*, allegedly written by a minimally educated E.G. White. In it are contained numerous unsubstantiated claims of 7th-day Sabbath-keeping by the Waldensians.

"In lands beyond the jurisdiction of Rome, there existed for many centuries bodies of Christians who remained almost wholly free from papal corruption.....**These Christians believed in the perpetuity of the law of God, and observed the Sabbath of the fourth commandment**.....But of those who resisted the encroachments of the papal power, **the Waldenses stood foremost**. For centuries the churches of Piedmont maintained their independence; but the time came at last when Rome demanded their submission.....The religious beliefs of the Waldenses was founded upon the written word of God, the true system of Christianity.....**Among the leading causes that had led to the separation of the true church from Rome, was the inveterate hatred of the latter toward the Bible Sabbath**.....Through the ages of darkness and apostasy, there were Waldenses who denied the supremacy of Rome, who

rejected image worship as idolatry, and who kept the true Sabbath.” (pp. 56-8).

We know these statements to be bold-faced lies because we have numerous unbiased translations of centuries worth of Inquisition records. These records detail the heresies of the various sects who denounced the Roman Catholic Church. They also recorded the accusations against the Catholic Church which provoked the ‘heretics’ to separate from them.

Despite the wealth of material available on these subjects, the Albigenses and Waldenses never accused the Roman Church of breaking the 7th-day Sabbath. Nor were they accused of being Saturday Sabbath-keepers.

I now quote two examples from original 17th-century published sources which cite centuries old manuscripts which date back to the 12th century. These prove Sunday worship.

The first example comes from *The History of the Evangelical Church of the Valleys of Piedmont* by Samuel Morland, London, 1658, p.40. The quote is from *A Brief Confession of Faith*, 1532, written by a general counsel of the Churches of the Valleys of Piedmont.

“Item #8. We ought to cease on the Lord’s Day from our Works, as men zealous of the honor and glory of God, also out of Charity towards our Servants, and to apply ourselves to the hearing of the Word of God.”

The reader should recognize the term, 'Lord's Day,' from Revelation 1:10. This is the common term used to signify the first day of the week when Christians assemble in worship of the Lord Jesus Christ. Similarly, we use the term, 'Lord's Supper,' to signify remembering the Lord's sacrificial death on our behalf. We are commanded to do so until His return. This commemoration takes place on the Lord's Day.

The second example is taken from *History of the Ancient Christians* by Jean Paul Perrin, Dauphine, 1618, p. 222. He cites a brief exposition of the Ten Commandments by the Waldenses and Albigenses [who differed only as to geography].

"IV. Remember to keep holy the Sabbath Day. They that will keep and observe the Sabbath of Christians, that is to say, sanctify the day of the Lord, must be careful in four things: the first is to cease from all earthly and worldly labors; the second, not to sin; the third, not to be idle in regard of good works; the fourth, to do those things that are for the good and benefit of the soul."

The reader need understand the Roman Catholic Church hated the Albigenses to the point of massacring them in 1209. Yet not a word these heretics were 7th-day Sabbath-keepers, who rebuked the Catholics for breaking the 7th-day Sabbath.

<https://www.christianity.com/church/church-history/timeline/1201-1500/horrible-massacre-at-beziers-in-christs-name-11629815.html>

The Protestant Reformers All Agreed as to Why the Change from Day 7 to Day 1

The SDA church would have us believe the change was due to Roman Catholic mandate. There is not one scintilla of truth to this lie.

The Reformers understood it was the Apostles who signaled the change, according to 1 Cor. 16:2; Acts 20:7 and Rev. 1:10.

Heinrich Bullinger, Swiss Reformer (d. 1575)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heinrich_Bullinger

[Commenting on Revelation 1:10] “Moreover [John] noteth the time also, in which these mysteries began to be revealed to him, in the solemn day of the Lord, namely Sunday. For so have the ancient fathers called one of the Sabbaths, that is to say, the first day of the week, wherein Christ rose again from the dead, Matt. 28 & Mark 16. And this day have the churches chosen to themselves, instead of the [Jewish] Sabbath day, as holy in remembrance of the Lord’ resurrection, wherein they might keep their sacred and solemn assemblies.

“For that this day was solemnized and consecrated for assemblies in the congregation of Corinth appeareth manifestly in the 16th chapter of the first epistle to the Corinthians, where the Apostle commandeth to lay apart their collections in one of their Sabbaths. The same day also the faithful did celebrate their service with St. Paul in the 20th chapter of the Acts.”

[Bullinger then relates how Constantine did not enact a new

law concerning Sunday worship. Rather he renewed what the Apostles had instituted.] “And freely of their own accord have the churches received that day; for we read not that it was anywhere commanded. And the congregations saw how it was altogether necessary that there should be a certain time in which the saints should meet and come together. They chose, therefore, the day of the resurrection.....

“But where this Apostle knew that the faithful on Sunday served God in all assemblies, though he could not be present with them bodily, he was with them in spirit and contemplation. And as he was thus in the spirit and contemplation of matters divine, and in holy prayers, he heard a voice...” (*A Hundred Sermons Upon the Apocalips of Jesu Christe*, 1561).