

No “Sunday 1st Day of the Week” in the Scriptures

Kenneth W. Lent September 2013 Faith of the Covenant Fellowship

The doctrine which teaches that God changed the day of rest from the original Sabbath to our “first day of the week – Sunday” is not to be found anywhere in the Scriptures. For those who have studied the Israelite solar true Sabbath being rooted in Genesis chapter one and presented by Moses in the Books of The Law, this essay will help reinforce and add to your hard achieved homework of that Kingdom understanding. For those to whom this topic is new, it may provide a consideration to examine based on the New Testament Koine Greek texts that are rarely (if ever) brought to the attention of the Bible student as related to the term “Sunday, the first day of the week”.

Koine Greek (Common Greek) was the 1st century style of Greek used by the apostles in writing the New Testament and in copies for the next several centuries A.D. It looks like upper case “block” letters, as opposed to the cursive style of Greek we normally see in later manuscripts and in most Greek/English interlinear Bibles today. It is also the type of Greek used in the first Septuagint and its early copies. Here is an example below:



Part of Romans chapter two from the Codex Alexandrinus, 5th C., British Museum

Since it is fairly well agreed that the “one-in-seven-day-rest” in the Old Testament (Covenant) Scriptures refers to the Israel Sabbath Day, we will concentrate on the New

Testament Koine Greek writings from which it is claimed that the New Testament has changed the Genesis/Exodus Law Sabbath to the Roman first day of the week, Sunday (although we are going to see that Sunday was not the 1st day of the Roman week in the time of Christ or the apostles anyhow)

When all is said and done the 'Sunday day of rest' theory is based on two primary claims. First, that the Sabbath was to be a perpetual sign of God's people, therefore since Christians are God's people and hold to Sunday, then Sunday must be the correct Sabbath. Second, since the New Testament (supposedly) mentions assemblies on the "the first day of the week", we are told that this is our Sunday so again Sunday must now be the Sabbath day of rest.

First basic claim

First, it is written that God gave the Sabbath to Saxon Israel as a sign between Israel and Himself, so it is reasoned, since we Saxon Christians are the true Israelites and since our generations have held Sunday as our day of rest *for well over 1500 years, Sunday must be the Sabbath simply by default.* Exodus 31:13 is quoted in support of this view.

(v.12, Yahweh says) *“Speak thou also unto the children of Israel, saying, Verily my Sabbaths ye shall keep: for it is a sign between me and you throughout your generations, that ye may know that I am Yahweh (“LORD”- KJV) that doth sanctify you.”* (Ex.31:13)

From this verse it is hastily assumed that national Saxon Israel would always keep the Sabbath and never found to be in violation of it. But this interpretation is in error, and to render the verse in this manner is misreading the intent of what God was saying.

The Scriptures inform us that God Almighty was in effect telling Israel, not that this sign couldn't be broken, but rather that *if* they kept the true Sabbath sign then they would understand that it is Yahweh the “Everliving Self Existent” who is the One who sanctifies them. The “*That*” in the commandment explains the purpose of it. But not only did Israel and Judah (all the children of Israel) pollute the Sabbath but they rebelled against God by forgetting His national laws altogether. (Ezek. 20:12, 13, 38). For this Yahweh declared that He Himself would be the one who would give them over to not only forget the Sabbath but their forgetting the solemn feasts as well. We do reap what we sow. Most Christians today cannot remember that it is Yahweh who sanctifies them because they are not keeping the Sabbath as commanded in the Fourth Commandment.

“And He hath violently taken away His tabernacle , as if it were a garden; He hath destroyed His palaces of the assembly: Yahweh hath caused the solemn feasts and the sabbaths to be forgotten in Zion, and hath despised in the indignation of His anger the king and the prince.” (Lamentations 2:6) The “Sabbath sign” and its blessings were negated. God Himself, in national judgment, saw to it since Israel spurned His laws.

The point to be brought out is that it was prophesied that it would be our own religious leaders who would conspire to hide the Sabbaths from the nation by not paying attention to them. And God's position for their lusting to do this? – (paraphrased) “Go ahead have at it and see where it gets you”. This we have seen with the denominations' adherence to the Roman Catholic pagan “Sunday day of rest”. It is one nail of many in our national coffin and still a major snare to our recovery.

“Son of man, say unto her (Israel) – there is a conspiracy of her prophets in the midst thereof, --- her priests have violated my law, and have profaned my holy things,--- and have hid their eyes from my Sabbaths, and I am profaned among them.” (Ezek. 22:24-26) F. Fenton Bible has it, *“(the) preachers – have veiled their eyes from My Sabbaths”*.

Yet there is no prophecy in the Old Testament Scriptures that says another “approved” monthly/week day of rest would ever be divinely commanded in the latter days. On the contrary, in the end time at the perfection of the New Jerusalem, the original Sabbath spoken of by the prophets will have been restored as promised in the book of Isaiah:

“For as the new heavens and the new earth, which I will make (see Rev.21:1,2) shall remain before me saith Yahweh, so shall your seed and your name remain, and it shall come to pass that from one new month to another, and from one Sabbath to another, shall all (faithful) flesh come and worship before me, saith Yahweh.” (Isaiah 66:22,23) [Isaiah's months were Israel months and the Sabbath was the Israel Sabbath]

Therefore, to say that Sunday must be the new substitute Day of Rest “which continues God's sign” simply because churches have been keeping Sunday for a long time, is an incorrect recap of Sabbath history from a Scriptural account.

The sign (Sabbath) would be given to Israel, they would lose it due to their disobedience plus due to chicanery on the part of entrenched “priesthood religion”, then see it restored in God's New Jerusalem of Isaiah 66 & Rev.21. The original Feast Days (minus the altar sacrifices) which themselves align with the true Sabbath will also be restored to the whole nation in the coming fullness of the Kingdom. Zechariah 14 tells

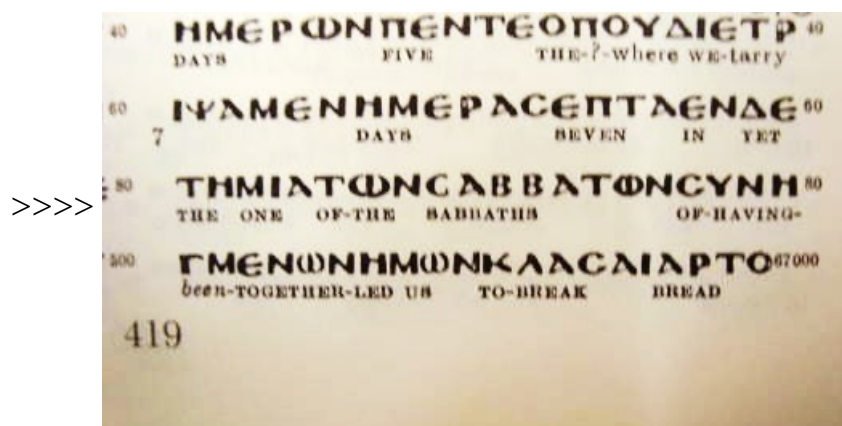
of the importance of the Feast of Tabernacles in the next age. ([related study page on Zech. 14](#)) Scripture tells us that the New Testament believers kept the Feasts.

In the mean time, while all of this unfolds as promised, the elect believers in Christ are urged to keep the Sabbaths in this age of “the remnant” and not relinquish the day. Hebrews 4:9 in English translations says “*There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God.*” But the Greek word chosen for “rest” in this verse is not simply “rest” (katapausis -Grk) but “Sabbatismos” which means “Sabbath-ism” or “Sabbath keeping”. “*There remaineth Sabbath keeping to the people of God.*” How many will be maintaining this faithfulness we don't know, but Paul says “*Even so then at this present time also there is a remnant (7000 -v.4) according to the election of grace.*”(Rom11:3-7)

Second basic claim

The second primary claim in support of a Sunday rest-day centers around the teaching that the New Testament calls the day of rest “the first day of the week” which is then regarded as our present Sunday, since the first day of our week today is indeed Sunday. Scripture and historical records show us that not only is this phrase not to be found in the earliest Greek texts but it was deceptively promoted by the entrenched “church” hierarchy of priests in Europe of antiquity upon a common folk who had no scholastic way of defending themselves against men who had a monopoly on the Scriptures. Did the Christians in the days of the apostles meet on the “first day of the week, Sunday” as we are told?

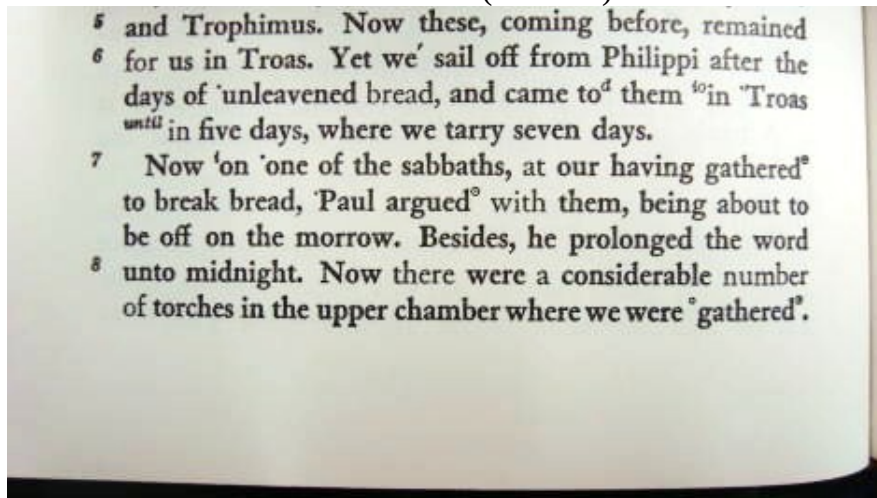
The King James Version reads at Acts 20:7 “And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them --” However, the original writings of the Koine Greek (as used by the apostles) clearly reveals that the disciples met on “one of the Sabbaths”. Note sub-linear English below:



Acts 20:7 – Concordant Greek Text, pg.419, Concordant Pub. Concern, 1926, (1973 ed.)

The corroborating English study text for the above makes it even more clear.

Acts 20:5-8 (note: v.7)



Concordant Literal New Testament, pg. 336, Concordant Pub. Concern, 1926 (1966 ed.)

There are eight verses in the New Testament where we find the incorrect term “first day of the week” in our English Bibles and all of these verses literally instead use **CABBAT** “Sabbath” the Koine Greek word (pronounced sabat) in one declension or another as used in the earliest manuscripts on record. This “CABBAT” is what is called a Hebraism, in that is there was no native Greek word for Sabbath so the Greek authors used a direct Hebrew word (in this case the Hebrew “Shabbath”) to make a word for their language. None of these eight NT verses used the Greek word for “week”, being the word “hebdomados” which the truth seeker may see is used for “week” in the Greek Septuagint in several places including Leviticus 23:15, Deuteronomy 16:9, Daniel 9 multiple times. Although the apostles had the Septuagint right at their fingertips they used CABBAT in their Greek NT writings and not *hebdomados* because the Christians in the years after Christ's ascension were obeying the 4th Commandment and assembling on the Israel Sabbath. They were not gathering on the Sun-day within any Greek or Roman week observance.

To explain this in a simple manner let's see what we have with the phrase “first day of the week” that has been force fed to the sheep for centuries by the denominational churches. Take a look at the photo of the Koine Greek text on page 4, Acts 20:7, noting the center of line three. Reading above the sub-linear “one of the Sabbaths” we see the Greek letters that look very much like our English. It is the original phrase here “MIA TON SABBATON, as we would pronounce it in English. MIA is “one” TON is “of the” and SABBAT-ON is “Sabbaths” (yes, plural). This phrase is likewise used in most of the other verses purported to be “the first day of the week”. Even if someone were to guess that the root word Sabbat should be “week” here, the sentence would make no sense because it would read in Greek “the first day of the weeks”, a confusing statement.

Furthermore, the Greek word MIA means “one”, not “first”. The Greek word for first is PROTOS (with case ending letters applied). This Greek root word is used many dozens of times in the New Testament verses to correctly mean “first”, but curiously “Protos” was not used in the eight verses which church translators insist is “the first day of the week”. On the flip side, the word MIA is used over 70 times in the NT and in every instance it means “one” --- except (good grief) when the church translators attach it to “Sabbaton” in those very few verses, then they want it to mean “first”. Strong's Concordance is an example where MIA is listed at #3391 as “one - or first”, but shows that only when attached to “Sabbaton” is the new unauthorized meaning of “first” forced into the Greek word MIA which means “one”. In fact, Strong's states that MIA #3391 is just the feminine for HICE #1520 which itself *does not* mean “first” but “one” as all of it's verse entries show. James Strong, a seminary trained theologian, was locked into the “first day of the week” charade unaware and inserted his entry for MIA with a predisposed biased for Sunday without even giving it a second thought. Nevertheless, Strong's understandable error is minuscule compared to the violence and misery perpetrated upon our race by the Roman Mithra Sun-day cult down through the many centuries. How could all of this have happened? Well, we shall uncover the ancient history and reason for this gigantic intentional fraud before this article is over.

“Day” isn't in “*the first day of the week*”

Not only is PROTOS (first) not found in the so called phrase “first day of the week”, but the word “day” isn't in there either! Astounding, but true.

The Greek word for day is “Hemera” cited at Strong's # 2250. But there is no ancient Greek NT manuscript in existence that has “Hemera” (day) in the phrase “*the first day of the week*” in any of the verses in question. That is, it is always *mia ton sabbaton*, or *mia n sabbaton*, but never *mia hemera ton sabbaton*. Below is I Cor. 16:2 in Koine Greek where English Bibles tell of the saints collecting their offerings “*on the first day of the week*”. Note again that it is actually “one of Sabbaths”(Grk.> cabbaton)

There is no *hemera* (day) here >



What have the establishment denominational translators done with this dilemma? Easy. They simply tell the congregations that “the word day *needs* to be assumed there because it is talking about Sun-day, so we're going to insert it for your reading benefit.” The false theology presented is dishonest. In most English translation Bibles it can be seen that the word “*day*” in “the first day of the week” will be either in brackets or in italics which means that it is not in the original Greek text. It has been added.

Also the Sun-day Mithra cult translators are hard put to explain why the apostles did use the correct Greek words “protos” (first) and “hemera” (day) when they spoke of “*the first day of unleavened*” as we see in Mark 14:12, but they were careful to not use these words when reckoning the assembly by “the Sabbath” or “one of the Sabbaths” (mia ton sabbaton). That's because the Sabbath is a “day” in its own definition and needs no further explanation. Neither Christ nor the apostles gave any type of new command that the Sabbath assembly authorized by Yahweh's law has been changed or done away with. The Sabbath IS the 'day' of rest and the penmanship of the apostles clearly strengthens this truth in God's Word.

As previously pointed out, the apostles never used the Greek word for “week” (hebdomados) anywhere in their New Testament writings because they didn't give a hoot about any Greek or Roman “week” at all. Their obedience was to Yahweh's Sabbath and they never did break it. Sun-day is the worship day of Mithraists where the “Lord” is honored. ([Lard – Roman house gods – see study](#)) The Romans adopted the Persian Sun god into the Empire, and developed their own brand of “Westernized” worship for it. According to the “sacred” writings in the Persian Zendavesta, “*the 12th name of the Sun god is AHURA, The Lord.*” (*World Bible from 8 scriptures*, Colonial Press, 1944, pg.184). In Hinduism “The Lord” is called Krishna. Do “born again Zionist Christians” *Love the Lord* as they so often tell us? Then they should be enthralled with the song hallowing him (Lord/Mithra/Lard/Baal/Krishna) written by George Harrison “**My Sweet Lord**”, where Christians are mesmerized into adulterating (mixing) their faith with the Sun cult as “hare Krishna” is chanted in a blend with “halleluYah”.

But we need not tune in to George Harrison, because the multitude of Sun-day assemblies sing to “The Lord” 52 times a year as Saxons have been enticed to honor “the first day” of the Roman astrological week, Sun-day (Lard's day) for centuries. Along with the pagan high holy days of Christmas and Easter, plus others, our children have been raised on a moralistic diet of “get to church on Sunday” without ever knowing why, and never questioning tradition as they age into parenthood. Most never break away from this non Scriptural practice and it has been a spiritual ball and chain on the legs of many a fine Christian who are sincerely intent to “labor in Father's vineyard” for the love of the brethren. May God open the heart door of His flock to hear the truth.

Shocker -- Sunday was not the first day of the Roman week in the days of Christ nor in the following days of the apostles when the NT was written

It's amazing what we have all been led to believe if we never check on what we are being told. As the standard fable goes -- Christ was resurrected on “the first day of the week” which is the Roman week, that “first day” was Sunday therefore the apostles changed from the OT Sabbath to Sunday for the weekly day of rest and assembly.

That, however, is what Roman Catholicism and their daughter offspring churches of Protestantism have told us. It is not the truth. As I was investigating this matter from library records, theological lexicons, and historical references, I could hardly believe what was surfacing from credible original sources of that era. The pattern which was unfolding was that present denominational church references books have all pinned their “Sunday rest doctrine” on the presumption that Rome, at the time of Christ, had only a seven day week which began on Sunday. However the Roman record itself, as seen from non-biased original source Roman historical and religious records plus artifacts altogether solidly refute this idea.

Rome's official week at the time of Christ, was an eight day week with no mention of a “Sunday”. Shown below, Rome had an “8 day market week” called the “nundinal week”. The week days were marked only as ABCDEFGH which we see looking at the upper left column as the year begins in January. Below is the Fasti Antiates pre-Julian Roman calendar still preserved, dating from about 60 B.C. found at the site of Nero's villa in Antium. Roman numerals at the bottom show the number of days in each month's column. This “8 day Roman week” was still in use over 300 years after Christ.

The Roman calendar days read in columns from top to bottom, months left to right.



Here we have a picture of the Julian Fasti (calendar) in use in the reigns of Augustus 14 A.D. (mentioned in Luke 2:1), and Tiberius in 37 A.D. This calendar was carved in stone, still survives today, and shows clearly that the ABCDEFGH Roman 8 day week arrangement was still in use at the time of Christ. At this date no Roman “First Day Sun-day” is yet depicted in their calendar. The “commercial market” was held on the eighth day nationwide. The Romans counted the days inclusively, so in that respect the market was every “ninth day”, hence the market calendar became called *nundinae* in calculation.



<http://www.webexhibits.org/calendars/year-text-Fasti.html>

The switch to the Roman 7 day week calendar was gradual and slowly began sometime during the 1st century A.D. Both the 8 and 7 day Roman weeks existed side by side for quite a long time and it wasn't until nearly 150 years after Christ that the 7 day calendar began dominating in popularity. The planetary calendar was infrequently seen as early as 27 B.C., but pagan religious Sun zealots in the 1st century A.D. were promoting their 7 day planetary week and their influence had by then gained momentum

“The week and the names of its days were introduced at a comparatively late period into the Roman Empire. The ancient Romans had a week of 8 days Dio Cassius, who wrote in the 2nd century A.D., speaks of the hebdomadal (7s) division of time being universal in his day in the Roman Empire, and a recent introduction. He represents it as borrowed from the Egyptians, and as based on astrology.” (Westminster Bible Dictionary, 1944 ed. Pg 632)

Saturday – the (real) first day of the week

In the year 321 A.D. Constantine, Emperor of Rome, decreed a Sunday weekly holiday on “*the venerable day of the Sun*”. (New Catholic Encyclopedia, pg.11) Constantine then proceeded to help himself to the wealth of the pagans, especially their gold in their temples, and set up his own “state-church” mandatory religious regulations.

But recently today we hear of a new twist on Constantine being promoted by Sunday hallowers speculating that maybe Constantine wasn't such a bad guy after all. The spin continues that Constantine didn't really establish Sunday as a *new* day of rest but only made it official because the “Lord's Day” Sunday (so claimed) is the day on which the Christians had been assembling since the day of Christ's resurrection. The accurate fact is that, yes – some Christians were assembling on Sunday prior to Constantine's “Sunday edict”. But, no – this practice did not stem from the time of Christ nor from the assemblies directly pastored by the apostles. The first specific notation of Christians gathering on Sunday (in *naming* that day) is by that of Justin Martyr, over 100 years after Christ: Justin Martyr, 150 AD: “But **Sunday** is the day on which we hold our common assembly, **because it is the first day of the week** and Jesus our saviour on the same day rose from the dead.” First apology of Justin, Ch 68 (emphasis added)

Not being able to find any proof of a “Sunday rest-day” directly from the Scriptures, Sunday promoters attempt to use quotes from whom they insist are “early church fathers”. But the apostles warned that even in their times subversives of the Gospel had already appeared. (Gal.2:4; 3:1; II Pet.2:1; Jude 4) Notes of “The Lord's Day” from various 1st century “bishops”, and so called “epistles of saints” are replete with Eucharist doctrines, purgatory, Gnostic theory, and spiritism. They are nothing but early precursors to foundational Catholicism of which the “Lord's Sunday” is pivotal.

With the rise of the powerful Mithra Sun Cult in Rome during the 1st century Christians became badly compromised about many tenets of the faith that was once delivered to the saints as taught by the apostles. The day of assembly was one such area of worship that fell prey to the Sun cult's heavy influence. Tertullian, a Latin church father of 200 A.D.,(often quoted by Sunday-Rest proponents) himself admitted that early “Christians” of his persuasion prayed eastward to the sunrise just as did pagans, and that pagans held Sunday as their rest-day just as he did. Tertullian:To the Pagans (A.D. 197)

But more importantly, there is a (big) fly in the ointment of the Catholic and Protestant claim that Justin Martyr and Constantine were just carrying on the “Apostolic Christian tradition” by assembling on “the first day-Sunday”. Namely, Sunday wasn't the first day of the Roman week in the days of Christ or the apostles. **Saturday was.**

History soundly records that the astrological week of the 7 planetary days began to impact upon Rome *slowly* in the 1st century A.D. When it first arrived from other cultures (much by Egyptian) *dies Saturni* (named “Saturday” later on) was the **first day** of the week and *dies Solis* (named “Sunday” later on) was the **second day** of the week. It wasn't until the expansion of the Mithra Sun Cult in Rome that Sunday began to be transposed to the first week day on the planetary calendar after 100 A.D., and it was only a popular move that was still fluid among worshipers. Constantine finally made it official in 321 A.D. and forced the so-called Christians to worship on only the declared “first day of the week”, his Sun-day. This is also ended the Roman 8 day market week.

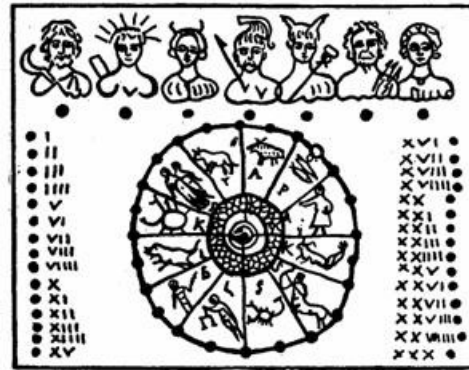
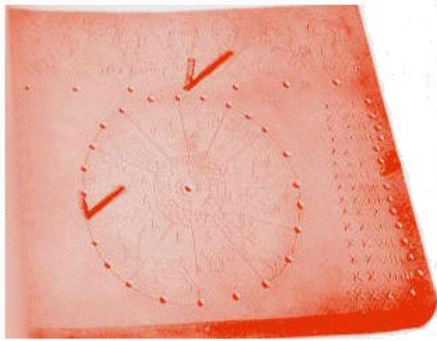
That Saturday (and not Sunday) was Rome's first “first day of the week” in the era of the apostles can easily be shown from any number of historic experts' documentation in the field of calendar studies, who aren't bought and paid for by the Vatican or Protestant priesthoods, and who have no religious conversion ax to grind. They have merely dug up artifacts and recorded what they have found so that interested people could observe the historical record.

The 7 planetary day superstitious calendar grew in popularity with the people as they dedicated the days to their gods. Not only were the planetary bodies assigned to a day, but also to the hours of the day. The way this worked was, whatever planet (representing a god) was assigned to the first hour of a day that became the name of the day too. Saturn ruled the first hour of the first day, so the first day was also named after that planet – Saturn's day. We call it Saturday. Below are the order of the planets on the 1st century Roman planetary calendar and their corresponding Roman day names:

1. Saturn's Day (*dies Saturni*)
2. Sun's Day (*dies Solis*)
3. Moon's Day (*dies Lūnae*)
4. Mar's Day (*dies Martis*)
5. Mercury's Day (*dies Mercurii*)
6. Jupiter's Day (*dies Jovis*)
7. Venus' Day (*dies Veneris*)

“According to this source, the formulation of the planetary week goes back to Ptolemaic Egypt [pp.566-568]. Its first historical description is by the Roman historian Cassius Dio (Consul in 229). There, the hours of each day are associated with a planet in descending order, beginning with Saturn. Each day is ruled by its first hour, so the week begins with Saturday. Since there are 24 hours in the day, each day runs through all the planets three times (3x7), with a remainder of three (3x7+3 =24). Thus the first hour of the day following Saturday is ruled by the Sun, and becomes Sunday.”* (The Oxford Companion to the Year, An exploration of calendar customs and time-reckoning, by Bonnie Blackburn & Leofranc Holford-Strevens [Oxford University Press, 1999, 2003] * or, Dio Cassius = same, by various historians accounts

Below is a picture of a planetary stick calendar along with a drawing of it both found at the Baths of Titus which was constructed A.D. 79 – 81.



Inscriptiones Italiae, Attilio Degrassi, 1963 XIII, pp 308-309

The 12 months of the year are aligned with the 12 zodiac signs. Right and left side Roman numerals tell the days of the month. We can see the seven planetary gods of the pagan Romans at the top showing the arrangement of the days of the week. Day one (first day of the week) is Saturn the god of agriculture with harvest sickle, and the next day is that of the Sun, then the Moon third, then Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, and Venus. “*Saturn: the ancient Italic god of seedtime and harvest*” (Britannica World Language Dictionary, 1957, pg.1164) “*Saturn: Its glyph (sign) is a stylized representation of the god's sickle.*”-Astrology Notes Education <http://astrologynotes.org/wiki/Saturn> Thus, Saturn's Day Saturday, was continuing as the “first day of the week” for Rome in 80 A.D. some 47 years after Christ was resurrected from the grave, and continued for many years after as well.

Below is a picture of the Gallo-Roman goddess Tutela on display at the British Museum. She is seen as supporting the days of the Roman planetary week. The red arrow points to Saturn as presented by the museum record. Next we see the Sun (Sun-day) with golden rays being day #2, then the Moon (Mon-day) with crescent at day #3, etc. The records of artifacts consistently show that in the 1st century A.D. at the time of the NT writings of the apostles the Roman week began with Saturn's day (Saturday). Compare to the stick calendar above.



Here's another historical reference dealing with Roman and British ancient history at Roman-Britain.org. The site has nothing to do with promoting any Sabbath over another or making religious converts to some proposed doctrine. It merely presents some interesting historical observations and articles, one of which I noticed had the planetary Roman calendar listed in its original week days' order. The Roman “first day of the week”, Saturday, is evident from the column comparison of week day names:

The Astrological Week – Roman-Britain.org

Roman Day	Translation	Modern Equivalent	Modern Derivation
<i>dies Saturni</i>	'the day of Saturn'	Saturday	Directly from Latin.
<i>dies Solis</i>	'Sun day'	Sunday	Likewise.
<i>dies Lunae</i>	'Moon day'	Monday	Ditto.
<i>dies Martis</i>	'the day of Mars'	Tuesday	OE <i>Tiwesdaeg</i> 'The day of Tiw', from Norse <i>Tysdagr</i> .
<i>dies Mercuris</i>	'the day of Mercury'	Wednesday	OE <i>Wodnesdaeg</i> 'the day of Woden', from Norse <i>Odinsdagr</i> . ¹
<i>dies Iovis</i>	'the day of Jupiter'	Thursday	OE <i>Thursdaeg</i> 'the day of Thor', from Norse <i>Thorsdagr</i> . ²
<i>dies Veneris</i>	'the day of Venus'	Friday	OE <i>Frigesdaeg</i> 'the day of Freya', from Norse <i>Freyjasdagr</i> . ³

<http://www.roman-britain.org/roman-calendar.htm>

The massive ramifications of this information may have already been realized by the reader. Not only does the revelation that the term “*first day of the week*” was never used by the apostles mean that they were still observing Yahweh's Sabbaths (Sabbaton). But the clear calendar record of Rome's own statements of fact that Saturday was its first day of the week pulls down the entire deck of cards known as “Judaeo-Christianity”. Good bye to the Jews insistence that Saturday is the 7th day of the week Sabbath making them “God's Chosenites”, along with all their Rabbinical Holy Days based on that farce. Saturday was the “first day” (not 7th) in the 1st century “Tradition of the Elder's” era. Good bye to the Papal claim that Jesus was resurrected on “Sunday, the first day of the week”, because Sunday was the 2nd day of the week. Good bye to Easter, Lord's Sunday Communion, “Holy Week”, all the Catholic holidays, weekly Mass, and the Gregorian Calendar. In other words, Yahweh's truth concerning His true appointed times according to His inspired Word in Hebrew and Greek means that the jig is up for the whole house of “Judaeo-Christian” institutional religious sects. But then again – don't count on them just rolling over and relinquishing their psycho-religious hold over the masses. To admit the truth of the matter is a heavy price to pay for the world system.

Jesus our King willing – some Scripture verse questions will be discussed in a “follow-up” article.