

How to read the Old Testament



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How should you explain this O.T. passage?

Numbers 15

"32 Now while the sons of Israel were in the wilderness, they found a man gathering wood on the sabbath day. . . . 35 Then the Lord said to Moses, "The man shall surely be put to death; all the congregation shall stone him with stones outside the camp."

36 So all the congregation brought him outside the camp and stoned him to death with stones, just as the Lord had commanded Moses."

Being a good "Berean" you check it out in the rest of the Scripture.

Joshua 1:8

"be careful to do according to all that is written in it (Book of the Law); for then you will make your way prosperous, and then you will have success."

Exodus 31:15

"whoever does any work on the Sabbath day, **he shall surely be put to death**."



Christians have died to the Law and are released from the Law.

Romans 7:1,4,6

"the law has jurisdiction over a person as long as he lives?"

"you were **made to die to the Law** through the body of Christ,"

"But now we have been released from the Law, having died to that by which we were bound,"



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The relationship of the Old & New Covenants is the biggest issue in understanding the Old Testament.

Three misunderstandings of our freedom from the Law of Moses.

1. Some say this abrogates any need to take **moral standards** seriously.

NOTE: Paul addresses this in Rom.6.

2. Most say liberation applies only to the civil and ceremonial not the moral parts.

NOTE: The Jews viewed the law as a unit and Paul refers to the law written in stone.

3. Others say liberation refers only to **legalism** or the misuse of the law.

NOTE: Christ freed us from the law's just condemnation (Rom.7) not its misuse.

A fourth view

Freedom from the Law applies to the the Law as a covenant (contract) between God and Israel only.

(with promised curses and blessings for life choices)



Christ's substitutionary death has satisfied all the demands of the Law.

Our baptism into Christ's death has separated us from the domain of the Law.

The Law continues to provide a guiding light (to God's holiness) for God's kingdom and His people.

(but not as a covenant of works righteousness)

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How should Christians view the Law of Moses?

Romans 10:4

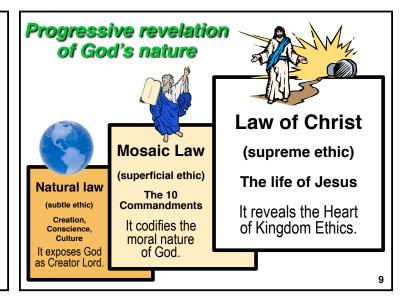
"For Christ is the end of the law of righteousness to everyone who believes."

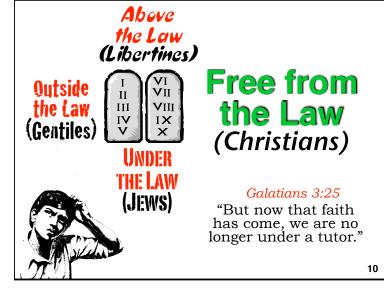
Christians are free from the Law -

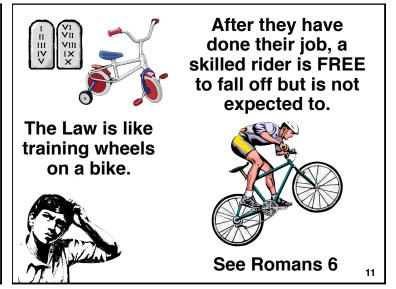
- as a covenant of works righteousness



- but not as a guide for Kingdom ethics







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How does our freedom from the Law relate to keeping the Sabbath?



Sabbath Law started with Moses.

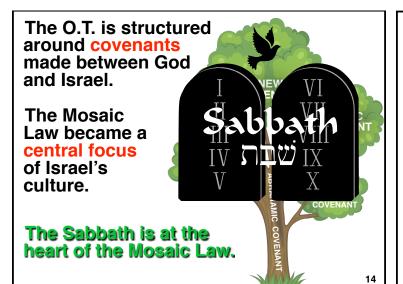


Nehemiah 9

"13 Then You came down on Mount Sinai, and spoke with them from heaven, You gave them just ordinances and true laws, good statutes and commandments.

14 So You made known to them Your holy Sabbath, and laid down for them commandments, statutes and law, through Your servant Moses."

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Sabbath was given to Israel as a sign along with the Law.

Exodus 31:13 (12-18)

"You shall surely observe My sabbaths; for this is a sign between Me and you throughout your generations, that you may know that I am the Lord who sanctifies you."

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Sabbath is the only day in the creation story that was blessed by God.

Genesis 2

"2 By the seventh day God completed His work which He had done, and He rested on the seventh day from all His work which He had done. 3 Then God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it, because in it He rested from all His work which God had created and made."

The creation narrative Many Jewish in Genesis 1-2 commentators view the Sabbath as the primary point of the Sabbath creation story. Creation of man **Creation of animals Creation of luminaries** Separation of land from sea Separation of waters from above & below Separation of light from darkness

Sabbath commemorated REST from "Creation" and "Bondage"

Exodus 20 (the 4th commandment)

"8 Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. 9 Six days you shall labor and do all your work, 10 but the seventh day is a sabbath of the LORD your God; in it you shall not do any work, . . 11 For in six days the Lord made the heavens and the earth."

Deuteronomy 5:15

"You shall **remember that you were a slave in the land of Egypt**, and the Lord your God brought you out of there by a mighty hand and by an outstretched arm; therefore the Lord your God commanded you to observe the sabbath day."



Sabbath was a very serious issue.



Exodus 35:2

"For six days work may be done, but on the seventh day you shall have a holy day, a sabbath of complete rest to the Lord; whoever does any work on it shall be put to death"

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Two views

1. Saturday - Sabbath as holy.

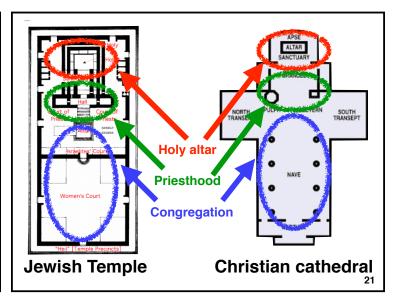
- This is the Jewish position as outlined in the Old Testament.
- It is also the position of a small number of Christian groups.

2. Sunday - Sabbath as Lord's day.

- This is the predominant Christian view and tradition.
- · This reflects the worship pattern of the early church.

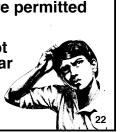
This gives testimony to the **CONTINUITY** of Old and New Covenants?





Assumptions made by the Puritans

- ☐ The Sabbath laws of the Mosaic Cov. were applicable to the Christian.
- ☐ Sunday was the "Christian Sabbath".
- □ Labor and even recreation were not permitted on the Sabbath (Isa.58:13-14).
- □ Certain acts of ministry were permitted on the Sabbath.
- □ Keeping the Sabbath did not bring salvation but it did bear witness to one's identity as a Christian and brought blessing or judgment.



Historical Christian culture

- Architecture
- Altar / sacrifice
- Priestly dress / liturgy
- Law / Ten Commandments
- · Holy days, places, events
- · Sabbath / Sunday

This seems to offer strong support for the continuity of O.C. and N.C.

or does it?



A third view

- 1. Saturday Sabbath as holy.
 - This is the Jewish position as outlined in the Old Testament.
 - It is also the position of a small number of Christian groups.
- 2. Sunday Sabbath as Lord's day.
 - · This is the predominant Christian view and tradition.
 - This reflects the worship pattern of the early church.

The post Pentecost teaching

- 3. Spiritual Sabbath as faith / work.
 - · This is suggested in Hebrews, Romans, and Colossians

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Why did Jesus taunt the Pharisees when he did not have to?

"24 And the Pharisees were saying to Him, "See here, why are they doing what is not lawful on the Sabbath?". . . 27 And He was saying to them, "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. 28 So the Son of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath.""

- No Hebrew prophet would have ever made this bold claim of authority over the Law.
- This is one occasion where Jesus reveals his authority / identity as a divine, messianic figure.
- Is Jesus also hinting at a coming challenge to the Law covenant?



Acts 20:7

"On the first day of the week, when we were gathered together to break bread, Paul began talking to them intending to leave the next day, and he prolonged his message until midnight."

The early church met on the first day of the week (Sunday) out of respect for the finished work of Christ



and perhaps A NEW COVENANT.

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The spiritual-Sabbath

- The sabbath day is tied to the Law of Moses. Ex.20
- As a day it was a sign to Israel only. Ex.31:12-17
- Jesus challenged the Sabbath law tradition, while honoring the spirit of Sabbath.
- The change in days of worship mirrored the change in covenants.
 - ★ The Mosaic Law had ceased as a **covenant.** 2 Cor.3:7-14
 - Paul advocated freedom with respect to **Sabbath days.** Rom.14:5-8, Col.2:16-17, Gal.4:9-10
 - The true Sabbath is a life of faith in God's work for us in Christ. Heb.4:1-16
 - ★ Of the "ten commandments" the 4th is the only one NOT notarized in the epistles.

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Sabbath is a spiritual posture of faith.

Hebrews 4

"1 Therefore, let us fear lest, while a promise remains of entering His rest, any one of you should seem to have come short of it. . . . 3 For we who have believed enter that rest. . . . 8 For if Joshua had given them rest, He would not have spoken of another day after that. 9 There remains therefore a **Sabbath rest** for the people of God. 10 For the one who has entered His rest has himself also rested from his works, as God did from His. 11 Let us therefore be diligent to enter that rest, lest anyone fall through following the same example of disobedience."

The issue is not, do we work on the Sabbath

but rather, do we bring the Sabbath rest to our work?

Be tolerant, flexible, and gracious with respect to Sabbath Day issues.

Romans 14

"5 One man regards one day above another, another regards every day alike. **Let each man be fully convinced in his own mind.** 6 He who observes the day, observes it for the Lord, and he who eats, does so for the Lord, for he gives thanks to God; and he who eats not, for the Lord he does not eat, and gives thanks to God. 7 For not one of us lives for himself, and not one dies for himself;"

Colossians 2:16-17

"Therefore **do not let anyone judge you** by what you eat or drink, or with regard to a religious festival, a New Moon celebration or a Sabbath day." 30

Paul's favored salutation

"Grace to you and **Peace**"

What does it suggest?



