

16. In urging the observance of this decree on the churches, what reason did Constantine assign for it?

"Let us have nothing in common with the most hostile rabble of the Jews."- *Id.*, page 52

17. What had Constantine already done, in 321 A.D., to help forward Sunday to a place of prominence?

He issued an edict requiring "the judges and town people, and the occupation of all trades" to rest on "the venerable day of the sun." See *Encyclopedia Britannica*, article "Sunday;" and this work, page 443

18. Who did Eusebius, bishop of Caesarea, and one of Constantine's most ardent supporters, say had transferred the obligations of the Sabbath to Sunday?

"All things whatsoever that it was duty to do on the Sabbath, *these WE have transferred to the Lord's day.*" *Eusebius's "Commentary on the Psalms,"* quoted in Cox's "Sabbath Literature," Vol. I, page 361.

19. What did Sylvester, bishop of Rome, 314 A.D. to 337 A.D., do for the Sunday institution by his "apostolic authority"?

He officially changed the **title of the first day**, calling it the **LORD'S DAY**. See "Historia Ecclesiastica," by M. Ludovicum Lucium, cent. 4, cap. 10, pages 739,740, edition Basilea, 1624

20. What did the Council of Laodicea decree in 364 A.D.?

Canon 29. "Christians shall not Judaize and be idle on Saturday [**Sabbath**], but shall work on that day; but the Lord's day they shall especially honor."- "A History of the Councils of the Church," Charles Joseph Hefele, Vol. II, page 316.

21. How late did Christians keep the Sabbath?

"Down even to the fifth century, the observance of the Jewish Sabbath was continued in the Christian church."- *Lyman Coleman's "Ancient Christianity Exemplified," chap. 26, sec. 2.*



The Foundation Bible Lessons

PART 9:

The Sabbath

Topic: **The Sabbath in History**

Lesson: 101

Part B

Volume: 9



MISSION STATEMENT

Foundation Progressive Sabbath Advent Ministries (FPSAM), Inc. exists to build upon the four **PILLARS** (*Mental, Physical, Spiritual and Social*) that **GUIDED** Jesus' life.

VISION

All Foundation Progressive Sabbath Advent Ministries (FPSAM), Inc. members will use the four pillars to establish and build their personal life and that of others.

SLOGAN

"Don't Accommodate Eliminate"

MOTTO

"Building on FOUR"

TEXT

"And Jesus increased in wisdom (Mental) and stature (Physical & Spiritual), and in favor with God (Spiritual) and man (Social)." **Luke 2:52**

WEBSITE

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9. After Israel's restoration from the Babylonian captivity, what did Nehemiah say was the reason for their punishment?

"Then I contended with the nobles of Judah, and said unto them, What evil thing is this that ye do, and _____ the _____ day? Did not your fathers thus, and did not our _____ bring all this _____ upon us, and upon this city? yet ye bring more wrath upon Israel by _____ the _____." **Nehemiah 13:17-18**

10. How does he speak of God's giving the Sabbath to Israel?

"Thou camest down also upon mount Sinai, and spakest with them from heaven, and gavest them _____ judgments, and _____ laws, _____ statutes and commandments: and madest known unto them Thy holy _____." **Nehemiah 9:13-14**

NOTE: Let it be noted that this text does not say that God *made* the Sabbath then, but simply that He made it *known* to Israel then. They had largely forgotten it while in Egypt. See readings in **Lessons 92. and 93** of this series.

11. How did Christ, while on earth, regard the Sabbath?

"And He came to Nazareth, where He had been brought up: and, as His _____ was, He went into the _____ on the _____ day, and stood up for to read." **Luke 4:16**

12. By what did Christ recognize the Sabbath law?

"And He said unto them, . . . It is _____ to do well on the Sabbath days." **Matthew 12:11-12.**

NOTES: William Prynne says: "It is certain that Christ Himself, His apostles, and the primitive Christians for some good space of time, did constantly observe the seventh-day Sabbath."- **"Dissertation on the Lord's Day Sabbath," page 33.**

Morer, a learned clergyman of the Church of England, says: "The primitive Christians had a great veneration for the Sabbath, and spent the day in devotion and sermons. And it is not to be doubted that they derived this practice from the apostles themselves, as appears by several scriptures to that purpose."- **Morer's "Dialogues on the Lord's Day," page 189**



The historian Neander says: "Opposition to Judaism introduced the particular festival of Sunday very early, indeed, into the place of the Sabbath. . . . The festival of Sunday, like all other festivals, was always only a human ordinance, and it was far from the intentions of the apostles to establish a divine command in this respect, far from them, and from the early apostolic church, to transfer the laws of the Sabbath to Sunday. Perhaps at the end of the second century a false application of this kind had begun to take place; for men appear by that time to have considered laboring on Sunday as a sin." **Neander's "Church History," Rose's translation, page 186.**

Dr. Lyman Abbott says: "The current notion that Christ and His apostles authoritatively substituted the first day of the week for the seventh, is absolutely without. any authority in the New Testament."

Christian Union, June 26, 1890. Archdeacon Farrar says: "The Christian church made no formal, but a gradual and almost unconscious transference of the one day to the other."- **"The Voice From Sinai," page 167.**

13. What was the first effort of the Roman Church in behalf of the recognition of Sunday?

In 196 A. D., Victor, bishop of Rome, attempted to impose on all the churches the Roman custom of having the Passover, or Easter, as it is commonly called, celebrated every year on Sunday. **See Bower's "History of the Popes," Vol. I, pages 18-19.**

NOTE: This, Dr. Bower, in his "History of the Popes," **Vol. I, page 18,** styles **"the first essay of papal usurpation."**

14. What was one of the principal reasons for convoking the Council of Nice?

"The question relating to the observance of Easter, which was agitated in the time of Anicetus and Polycarp, and afterward in that of Victor, was still undecided. It was one of the principal reasons for convoking the Council of Nice, being the most important subject to be considered after the Arian controversy."- **Boyle's "Historical View of the Council of Nice," page 23, edition 1836.**

15. How was the matter finally decided?

"Easter day was fixed on the Sunday immediately following the full moon which was nearest after the vernal equinox."- **Id., page 24**

