

“Sabbath Rest”

Chpt. 2

v. 1 What does this verse say about the process at the end of day six?

A.

Note: John 19:30. How are the ideas the same?

A.

From this point on what is God expecting? Cf. 1:12, 28

P _____, self-p _____, and
_____. I.e., “Be fruitful and multiply; fill the earth; rule.”

Q. Does this mean that nothing has been created since the 6th day?

A.

v. 2a The seventh day is first noted as a day that God did what?

A.

Work = “M^elaka” – The work of a _____.

Q. What does this say about the activity of “work”?

A.

1. It is a _____ activity.
2. It should be done with _____.

v. 2b What does it mean for God to rest?

A.

Q. Read John 5:17. How does this fit with Genesis 2?

A.

1. _____ that which was created. Cf. Heb. 1:3
2. _____ creation toward a specific end.

In Genesis we see a cycle set forth by God – a cycle of _____ and _____, _____ and _____.

v. 3 What two things did God do regarding the 7th day?

1.

Note: When something is blessed from this time forth it refers to the originally intended _____ and _____ of a thing.

2.

Q. If the Day Age Theory is correct, how do they interpret this?

A

1. Much the same way we do, except like the rest of the days, it is an unspecific _____ time of rest. This will be complicated later by a seven literal 24-hour day/week that is to be observed by the Jews.
2. It hasn't happened yet (Modified View) It never uses the language of "evening and morning" as with the other days. For refutation see Exodus 20:8-11.

V. 3b What was God's reason for doing so?

A.

The Sabbath

Note that the text doesn't say "the Sabbath Day." It is simply the _____ day; a day of _____.

It does not establish a _____ nor does it even establish a formal _____ of observation; it simply tells us what God did, when He did it, and how He set the day apart from the other six.

Q. Was this Saturday?

A.

Note: Do not confuse Sabbath (Shabbot) with Sabaoth. The latter means "hosts"/ "angelic hosts." E.g., Isaiah 1:9 (NIV compared to KJV)

Q. Read Gen. 5:3; 7:11. What is important about these verses that connects with this discussion? Cf. 1:14

A. There must have been a time when humankind developed a _____ of days, months, and years based on the cycle of the _____ (as we still do today).

Q. Read Ex. 16:21-30. Was the Sabbath known and practiced up until that time?

A. We have no biblical record of the Sabbath being officially observed until the time of the Exodus from Egypt. The first time the word, "Sabbath" is used is found here.

Q. What changed with Ex. 20:8-11?

A. It became part of the Jewish code of _____.

Note: It is listed at the beginning of the _____ feasts. Cf. Lev. 23:3-4

Q. How would you defend your Sabbath theology against a Seventh Day Adventist by using Exodus 31:16-17 and Ezekiel 20:11-12?

A. The Sabbath was a sign to the _____ people not to the Gentiles.

Q. According to Deut. 5:12-15 and Mk. 2:27, what was the Sabbath made for?

A.

1. (Deut.) Remember that you were _____. There was no rest.

2. (Deut.) Remember that God delivered you from that _____ context.

3. (Mk.) The Sabbath day was/is a _____ of rest in an otherwise constant work week.

Q. Read Col. 2:16-17. What was the spiritual intentions of the Sabbath? Cf. Heb. 4:4-11

A. The Sabbath Day of rest was a visible _____ of a future day of spiritual rest where humankind _____ working either for their salvation because of Christ or for their reward because Christ has fully redeemed them from this world.

Q. Does this mean that we don't have to keep the Sabbath?

A. _____ – No. We are not under the Mosaic Law.

_____ – No. Our full rest is yet to come so we continue to work to build the kingdom just as the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are still at work.

_____ – Yes. Taking a day out of our work week to rest is a beneficial practice that models to our world the Creator who rested.

Q. Are we to worship on Sunday as opposed to the Jewish Sabbath (Friday sundown to Saturday sundown)?

A. As followers of Jesus we can worship Him any day of the week we want. Historically, the primitive Church (Jews) continued to meet in the synagogues but also met everyday to learn, to worship, to celebrate, and encourage each other. But as time went on (an very quickly), the Christian church began to meet on the _____ of the week (Sunday) as a reminder of the _____ and because it now included Gentiles. Cp. Jn. 20:19, 26; Acts 2:42ff, Acts 20:7; 1 Cor. 16:2.

Q. How does Acts 15 help us to understand this, especially verses 19-21?

A. The issue at hand was whether Gentiles must be required to be circumcised to be part of the Church. In other words, do they need to keep the physical symbol of the _____ covenant/Mosaic Law? Answer: _____. And if there was ever a time to put a Sabbath requirement in it would have been now. But there is no Sabbath requirement.

Q. How do Romans 2:28 and Colossians 2:11-12 add to this discussion?

A. Circumcision, like the Sabbath, was not _____ by the first Church council. It was a symbol of something greater that would find its fulfillment in Jesus.