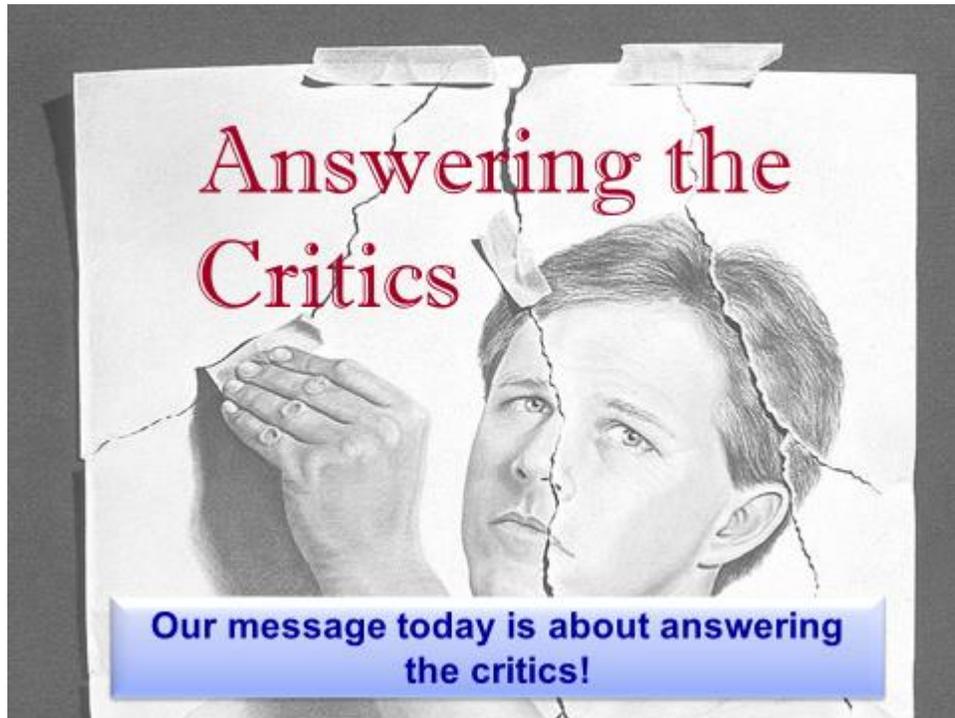


Just for clarification: In my presentations I am using YHVH (Yahuwah) instead of LORD, which is a title and not a name and I am using Yahusha instead of Jesus, which is not a translation but a transliteration and really has no meaning, neither in Hebrew nor in English! YHVH (Yahuwah) and Yahusha are the actual original names and the true nature and character of them.



Is it important to answer the Critics? 1 Peter 3:15 “But sanctify YHVH Elohim in your hearts: and be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear.” KJV

***Ps 119:42* “So shall I have wherewith to answer him that reproacheth me: for I trust in thy word.” KJV**

***Colossians 4:6* “Let your speech be always with grace, seasoned with salt, that ye may know how ye ought to answer every man.”**

How only can that take place?

If we personally study Scripture and know what Scripture says, meaning all Scripture starting in the front of the book!

Argument # 1

The argument is, didn't all types and shadows point to the cross, and were finished at the cross? Therefore there are no types and shadows after the cross.

Aren't "The feasts types and shadows" according to Col. 2:16-17?

Here is what it says in Colossians 2:16-17: "Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holyday, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath days: 17. Which are a shadow of things to come."

What does verse 17 say?

- Which are a shadow of things to come"
- This text says very clearly that Yahuwah's Holy Days and the 7th Day Sabbath point forward to things yet in the future.
- When these days are studied in great detail one will find that they do point to future events.

Paul explains in Colossians 2:17 that Yahuwah's weekly Sabbath and the sacred festivals are "a shadow of things to come". Many think he was saying this to demean them and show why they are unnecessary for Christians. The reality is just the opposite. **Paul was acknowledging their abiding significance for us.**

Paul clearly states that the weekly Sabbath and the Holy Days, which the Colossians celebrated by feasting according to biblical instruction, had been given by Elohim (*Elohim*) **to foreshadow future events — things yet to come**. The grammar of Paul's statement requires this meaning.

When Elohim first commanded that these "feasts of YHVH" to be observed (*Leviticus 23:2-4*), each event they foreshadowed was still in the future. **Even today, most of the events foreshadowed by these festivals are yet to be fulfilled in Elohim's plan.**

Let's not forget that Colossians was written many years after the crucifixion!

What ended at the cross was "the system of sacrifices and offerings!"

The System of sacrifices and offerings and the days of worship are **two completely different** things!

Remember, there were **twice as many sacrifices** commanded on the weekly Sabbath than on the yearly festivals (*Numbers 28:9-10*), that doesn't do away with the weekly Sabbath, however.

Argument # 2



The argument is that the feasts can only be kept in Jerusalem!

Let's read Exodus 23:15-17

“Thou shalt keep the feast of unleavened bread: (thou shalt eat unleavened bread seven days, as I commanded thee, in the time appointed of the month Abib; for in it thou camest out from Egypt: and none shall appear before me empty:) 16. And the feast of harvest, the First fruits of thy labors, which thou hast sown in the field: and the feast of ingathering, which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labors out of the field. 17 Three times in the year all thy males shall **appear before YHVH Elohim** .”

Does it say “Jerusalem”?

It doesn't mention “Jerusalem” anywhere in these verses!

Where did this idea that the feasts can only be kept in Jerusalem come from? **The feasts were first held at Shiloh, four hundred years before there was a city of Jerusalem** and afterward these gatherings were kept at Jerusalem! (see Judges 21:19)

Can we worship the Father outside Jerusalem as a congregation with its services?

Let's see what we find in 2. Chronicles 30:1-5 "And Hezekiah sent to all Israel and Judah, and wrote letters also to Ephraim and Manasseh, that they should come to the house of YHVH at Jerusalem, to keep the Passover unto YHVH Elohim of Israel.

2. For the king had taken counsel, and his princes, and all the congregation in Jerusalem, to keep the Passover in the second month.

3 For they could not keep it at that time, because the priests had not sanctified themselves sufficiently, neither had the people gathered themselves together to Jerusalem.

4. And the thing pleased the king and all the congregation. 5. So they established a decree to make proclamation throughout all Israel, from Beer-Sheba even to Dan that they should come to keep the Passover unto YHVH Elohim of Israel at Jerusalem."

They did what? They established a DECREE~

The woman at the well said to Yahusha (*aka Jesus*) in John 4:20-21:

20 Our fathers worshipped in this mountain; and ye say, that in Jerusalem is the place where men ought to worship 21. Yahusha saith unto her, Woman, believe me, the hour cometh, when ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Father."

Here we have an example with Paul! Act 20:6 "And we sailed away from Philippi after the days of unleavened bread, and came unto them to Troas in five days; where we abode seven days."

Did the prediction of Yahusha come true? Neither in this mountain nor yet at Jerusalem! **Absolutely!**

Matthew 18:20 "For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them."

Wherever that may be!

Argument # 3

Critics quote Hosea 2:11 where it says that “the feasts will cease.” KJV
Let’s read verse 11: “Plead with your mother, plead: for she is not my wife, neither am I her husband: let her therefore put away her whoredoms out of her sight, and her adulteries from between her breasts;”

Let’s go to verse 5 to see what happened: “For their mother hath played the harlotshe said, I will go after my lovers that give me my bread and my water, my wool and my flax, mine oil and my drink.

Israel had apostatized, left YHVH and served the no Elohim! What was YHVH’s answer to them?

11. I will also cause all her mirth to cease, her feast days, her new moons, and her Sabbaths, and all her solemn feasts.”

Here the critics stop reading. But there’s more, when we read on.

What is the problem here? The problem with this argument is that everything that is taken away is to be restored when Israel repented.

Because Hosea 12:9 states “And I that am YHVH your Elohim from the land of Egypt will yet make thee to dwell in tabernacles, as in the days of the solemn feast.”

Argument # 4



The critics claim that the feasts were connected with sacrifices, in other words no feasts without sacrifices, no sacrifices without feasts.

The Bible states in Leviticus 23:37: “These are the feasts of YHVH which ye shall proclaim to be holy convocations, to offer an offering made by fire unto YHVH, a burnt offering, and a meat offering, a sacrifice, and drink offerings, everything upon his day.”

All those sacrifices pointed to Yahusha, the Messiah! At His death these animal sacrifices stopped because they pointed to HIM! Animal sacrifices have nothing to do with the days of worship!

Paul stated many years after the cross in 1. Corinthians 5:7 **“let us keep the feast...”** but not with the old leaven and also without animal sacrifices.

Remember according to Numbers 28:9-10 there were also animal sacrifices required on the 7th Day Sabbath, even more of them, but does that mean that the weekly Sabbath was abolished at the cross? **ABSOLUTELY NOT!**

Argument # 5



Some think that it was a coincidence that the tongues of fire fell on the Jewish Pentecost and that the day really had nothing to do with the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. IS THAT CORRECT? Let's see what the Bible says in Acts 2:1-4

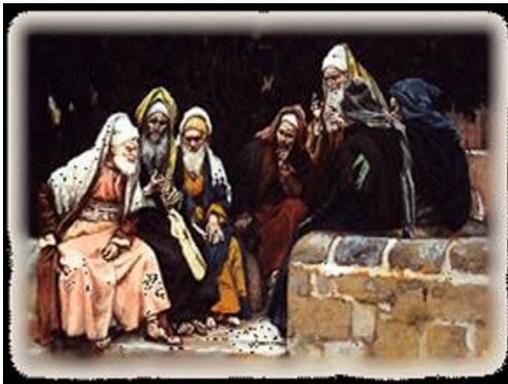
“And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place. 2. And suddenly there came a sound from heaven as of a rushing mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting. 3. And there appeared unto them cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them. 4. And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost.

Pentecost is not an event, it's an appointed time!

The word **“Pentecost”** is Greek and means 50. 50 days earlier was the Feast of First Fruits, it was the time to thank Yahuwah for the Barely (The

first of the winter harvest to ripen) and Pentecost was to thank HIM for the Wheat (The last of the winter harvest to ripen). **Pentecost was Yahuwah's appointed time according to Leviticus 23:15-21.**

Argument # 6



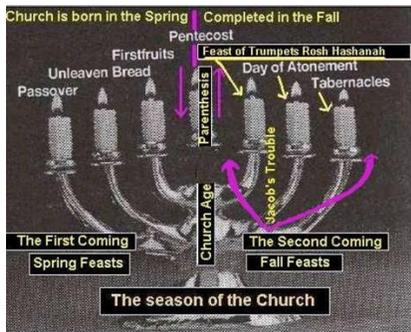
The critics say that the N.T. calls the feasts, “the feasts of the Jews.” (*John 5:1 and John 6:4*) Since we are not Jews, the feasts are not for us today!

Who's feasts are they, really. Leviticus 23:2 “Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, **concerning the feasts of YHVH**, which ye shall proclaim *to be holy convocations*, **even these are my feasts.**”
(Also see Lev. 23:4, 37, 44; 2 Chron. 2:4; Ezra 3:5)

The feasts are YHVH's!

It is important to re-emphasize that the feast days are not Jewish, nor do they belong to any man, they were established by the Creator himself and they are His appointed times!

Argument # 7



It is being argued by some that Feast keepers are so occupied with the feasts that they forget the gospel commission.

There are three very important feasts in the Bible. Each of these feasts had significant meaning to the children of Israel and for today's generation. For centuries the Israelites celebrated these feasts, remembering how Elohim delivered their ancestors out of slavery in Egypt, and how He provided for all of their needs.

But these feasts point to something much more. **They point to Yahusha, the Messiah!**

All the biblical feasts point to Yahusha. The name Yahusha means "salvation" and these days all point to the various steps of the path of salvation that believers find themselves on. Many of the feasts point back to historical events that occurred in Israel's history from which we can learn lessons and that are representative of our own spiritual journey (1 Corinthians 10:1-6, 11).

These feasts drive us deep into Scriptures to understand the fullness of the gospel. They drive us straight to the cross to understand the fullness of the sacrifice of Yahusha (Jesus). They drive us to a daily walk of holiness and faithfulness of Yahusha. This is the good news.

Argument # 8

Critics say, that feast days, sacrifices and human priesthood and the sanctuary service are all part of the law that was only a type and shadow and was in fact "against us," citing Colossians 2 and Ephesians 2. However, Colossians 2:14 specifically says it was the handwriting of ordinances that was against us.

“Ordinances” is from the Greek dogma and refers to **man-made rules and decrees**. The same word is used in Caesar’s tax decree (dogma) of Luke 2:1 as an example. **It means a man-made rule.**

Colossians itself in 2:21-22 defines what it means by this “**handwriting of ordinances**”: “(Touch not; taste not; handle not; Which all are to perish with the using ;) after the commandments and doctrines of men.”

The Jews of the day added a lot of ritual that served to separate themselves from the Gentile. By His death, Yahusha brought Jew and Gentile together and in doing so He obliterated these man-made dogmas meant to keep them apart.

Neither Colossians 2 nor Ephesians 2 has anything to do with Yahuwah’s Feasts, **which is what they are called in Leviticus 23:2, not man’s Feasts or man-made Feasts.**

Argument # 9

Critics say that according to Galatians 4:9-11, **feast days are weak and beggarly elements and shouldn’t be observed.**

Let’s read Galatians 4:9-11 KJV to see what it actually says: “But now, after that ye have known Elohim (Elohim), or rather are known of Elohim (Elohim), how turn ye again to the weak and beggarly elements, whereunto ye desire again to be in bondage? 10 Ye **observe days, and months, and times, and years.** 11. I am afraid of you, lest I have bestowed upon you labor in vain.”

Let’s read it in the context starting with verse 8, which is always left out and ignored.

8 Howbeit then, when ye knew not Elohim (Elohim), ye did service unto them which by nature are no Elohims.

9 But now, after that ye have known Elohim (Elohim), or rather are known of Elohim (Elohim), how turn ye again to the weak and beggarly elements, whereunto ye desire again to be in bondage? 10. Ye observe days, and months, and times, and years. 11. I am afraid of you, lest I have bestowed upon you labor in vain.

- **What are the weak and beggarly elements? These are the pagan holidays like Easter, Christmas, Halloween, Valentines Day, etc.**
- **Who’s keeping those weak and beggarly elements of paganism?**

- **The critics are keeping those!**

Let's make one thing clear:

- Neither the 7th Day Sabbath, the New Moons nor YHVH's yearly festivals have ever been or ever will be considered 'weak and beggarly elements' or a 'bondage' by the true believers of Messiah.

The people of YHVH are **commanded** to keep what the Scriptures call the appointed times. They are times when He makes an appointment that He will meet with his people (*Lev 23:1-2, 4*). It is at these festivals or commanded assemblies that YHVH teaches his people about his wonderful plan of salvation or redemption of the world through Yahusha the Messiah.

To call Yahuwah's feasts "weak and beggarly elements" is an insult to our Heavenly Father and to Yahusha!

The feasts are in the Bible and the whole Bible is the inspired word of Yahuwah (*2 Tim 3:16*). Yahusha commands us to live **by every word** that comes out of the mouth of Elohim (*Matt 4:4*).

Argument # 10

It is being claimed that the Jesuits introduced the feasts to discredit the Sabbath with nonbelievers.

What are the facts, however?

The fact is that **"The Catholic Church abolished not only the Sabbath, but all the other Jewish festivals."** Letter from T. Enright, C.S.S.R., Bishop of St. Alphonsus Church, St. Louis, Missouri from June 1905


 St. Alphonsus' (Rock) Church,
 1118 N. Grand Ave.
 St. Louis, June 1905

Dear Friend, I have offered a stipend of \$1000. to any one who can prove to me from the Bible alone that I am bound, under grooved sin to keep Sunday holy.

It was the Catholic Church which made the law obliging us to keep Sunday holy. The Church made this law long after the Bible was written. Hence said law is not in the Bible.

Christ, our Lord, empowered His Church to make laws binding on conscience. He said to his apostles & their lawful successors in the person of "Whosoever you shall bind on earth shall be binding in heaven" Matt. 16. 19. Matt. 18. 17. Luke 16. 19.

The Cath. Church abolished not only the Sabbath, but all the other Jewish festivals.

Pray & study. I shall be always glad to help you as long as you honestly seek the truth.

Respectfully,
 T. Enright, C.S.S.R.

Just as prophecied in Daniel 7:25 (New American Bible) **"He will speak against the Most High, thinking to change the feast days and the law."**

Argument # 11

It is being argued that **only some of the statutes are binding** (like tithing, clean and unclean foods, witchcraft, sexual sins, etc.) **and others are not** (like feasts, attire, wearing beards, etc.)

Which statutes are still binding?

- Leviticus 19:27 **"Ye shall not round the corners of your heads, neither shalt thou mar the corners of thy beard."**
- Leviticus 19:28 **„Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead, nor print any marks upon you: I am YHVH.“**

- Leviticus 19:30 “Ye shall keep my Sabbaths and reverence my sanctuary: I am YHVH.”
- Exodus 23:19 “The first of the First fruits of thy land thou shalt bring into the house of YHVH thy Elohim. Thou shalt not see the kid in his mother’s milk.”
- Deuteronomy 22:5 “The woman shall not wear that which pertaineth unto a man, neither shall a man put on a woman’s garment: for all that do so are abomination unto YHVH thy Elohim.”
- Jeremiah 10:1-2 “Hear ye the word which YHVH speaketh unto you, O house of Israel: 2. Thus saith YHVH, learn not the way of the heathen.”

Argument # 12

Some think that the feasts don’t have to be kept now, even though they do have relevance in principle.

- Those who advocate this theory, know nothing about the feasts and don’t want to know. The critics always start out with “I think.”
- The word “feast” (moed) means “appointment.”

The feasts set forth the pattern of heavenly things on earth (*Hebrews 8:1–2, 5; 9:8–9, 23; Exodus 25:8–9, 40; 26:30; Numbers 8:4; Ezekiel 43:1–6, 10–12*).

We as physical beings need physical means and methods to help us understand spiritual mysteries. YHVH gives us the natural to help us to understand the supernatural (spiritual) (*1 Corinthians 2:9–13*).

The weekly Sabbath is the greatest of all feasts as it is the first appointment mentioned in Leviticus chapter 23

Leviticus 23:1-3 KJV “And YHVH spoke unto Moses, saying, 2. Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, Concerning the feasts of YHVH, which ye shall proclaim to be holy convocations, even these are my feasts. 3. Six days shall work be done, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of rest, a holy convocation; ye shall do no work therein it is the Sabbath of YHVH in all your dwellings.”

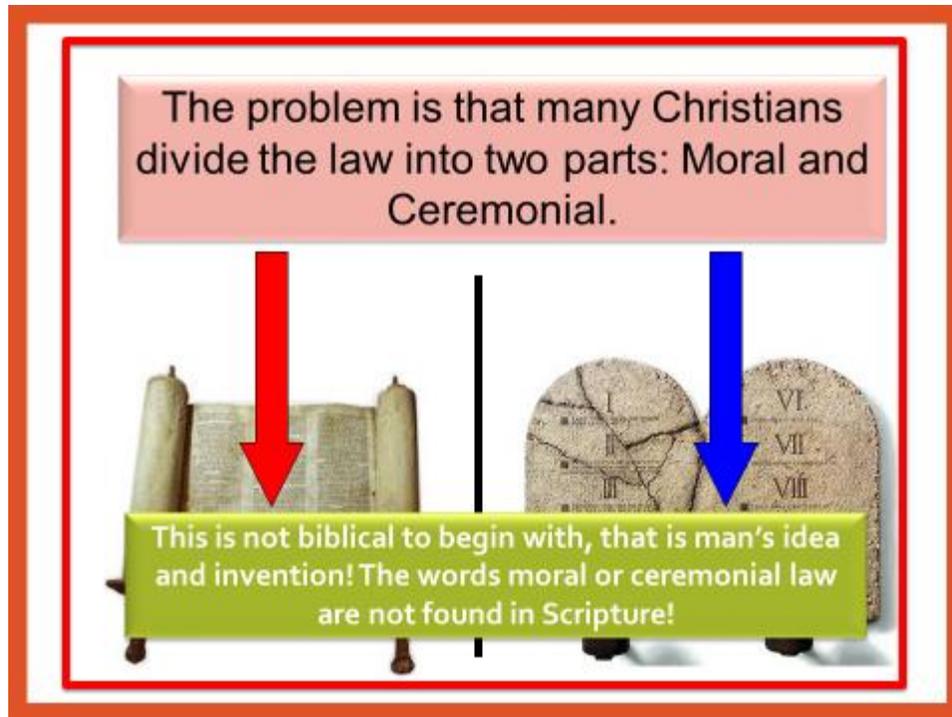
The weekly Sabbath is the first Feast of YHVH!

The Feast Days are part of the covenant in Exodus chapter 23!

- The covenant that was outlined in Exodus 20 to 23 and ratified in Exodus 24 does not include the animal sacrifices, oblations, the priesthood, the building of an earthly sanctuary or the ritual of the sanctuary services. These were separately given in later chapters.
- However, the feast days were part of that covenant and this covenant is still valid today!

Argument # 13

Critics say that the feast days are part of the ceremonial law, which ended at the cross and we are trying to blend the moral law with the ceremonial law.



The Bible defines the Torah (*Law*) as being divided into:

1. Commandments,
2. Statutes, and
3. Judgments.

But in no case Moral or ceremonial!

Since the word “ceremonial law” is not in Scripture it would be less misleading and less confusing if we purged this word from our vocabulary! By using this term, we are actually adding to scripture!

We should be using the term “the ordinances of the altar”, as recorded in Ezekiel 43:18, which makes more sense. The Bible talks about a sacrificial system, the animal sacrifices and the oblations (*grain and wine offerings*).

Yahuwah’s three annual feasts are not part of the ordinances of the altar but are statutes, that will last forever and are for all people!

Yahusha (*Jesus*) Himself promised to keep the Passover as an example in the future Kingdom with His disciples (*Matthew 26:29; Mark 14:25; Luke 22:18, 30*). Everyone, including Yahusha, will be keeping the

Feasts when the Kingdom comes to earth. So why would we not be keeping them right now as rehearsals?

Argument # 14

- ☑ The critics are always using the words “Ceremonial Sabbaths” in reference to the feasts.
- ☑ The Bible does nowhere use the words “Ceremonial Sabbaths.” These words were contrived by man.
- ☑ They are combining the “Ceremonial Law” with Feast “Sabbaths.”
- ☑ Combining two things that shouldn’t be combined is called “Spiritual Adultery.”

Argument # 16

- ▶ Critics say that the 10 Commandments were written by Elohim on tables of stone, and placed in the ark of the covenant. The statutes and Judgments were written by Moses and placed on the side of the ark. The stones represent enduring forever, and the parchment represents being temporal and limited.

What was placed on the side of the ark?

- ▶ The five books of Moses. Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.

What did the 5 books of Moses that were on the side of the ark, contain?

1. The Ten Commandments.
2. The Statutes and Judgments.
3. The Sacrificial System.
4. A Historical Record.
5. The Sanctuary Services.

Therefore it is being claimed that the 10 commandments were eternal and have always existed and will always exist. The Statutes and Judgments were given at Sinai and therefore were provisional and temporary.

The fact is that the book of the law was physically written by Moses, but dictated by YHVH himself. That means it is not the Law of Moses, but the Law of YHVH that was dictated to Moses for him to write it down. Is that important to know?

The book of the law also contained the 10 commandments in Exodus chapter 20.

Argument # 17



Many people say that the Law of Moses is a yoke and is no longer binding! Most people today aren't familiar with the term "yoke". A yoke is a device enclosing the heads of two draft animals together, usually oxen, so that an individual can drive them to perform tasks such as plowing or pulling a wagon.

Oxen are large, powerful animals and if you've ever seen a team of oxen performing a task of pulling a plow, it truly is amazing that one man can manage these animals in such a manner.

It states in Acts 15:5 "But there arose up certain of the sect of the Pharisees which believed, saying, that it was needful to circumcise them, **and to command them to keep the law of Moses.**" KJV

Peter rose up and said in Acts 15:10: "**Now therefore why tempt ye Elohim, to put a yoke upon the neck of the disciples, which neither our fathers nor we were able to bear?**" KJV

Doesn't it say here clearly that the Law of Moses is a yoke, which neither the fathers nor they could bear?

There are actually 2 yokes mentioned in the New Testament. The one in Mt. 11:28 is a yoke we can bear as it is Yahushas yoke and it is the Written Torah (called the law of Moses).

The children of Israel were able to bear this yoke. (See Deuteronomy 30:11-20 and Psalm 19 and 119)

In Psalm 119:13 David says: "Thy Torah (law) do I love." KJV

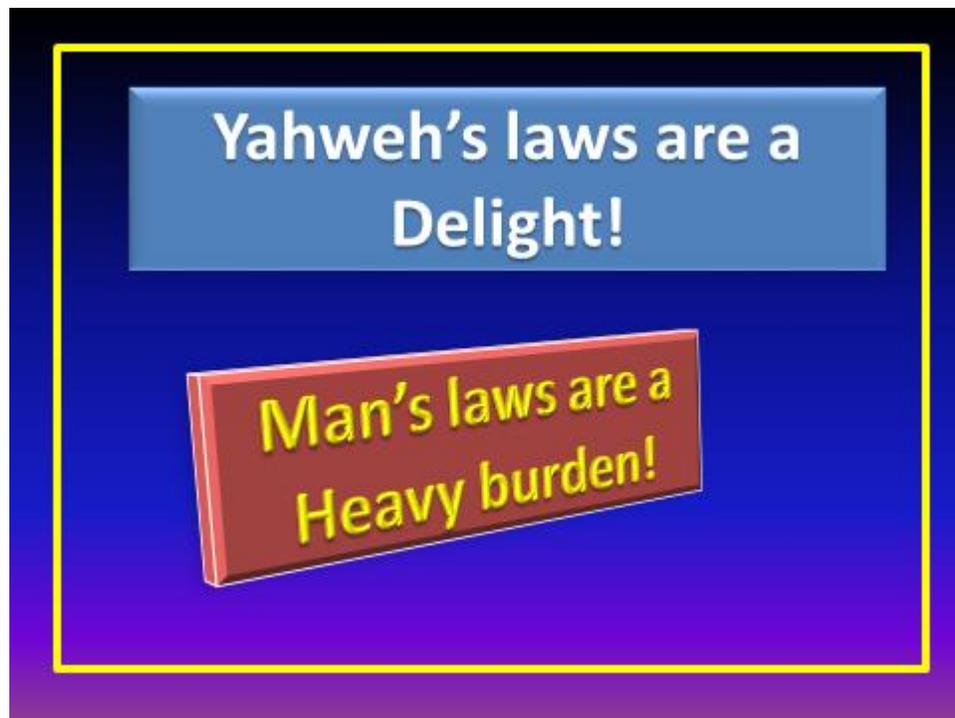
That doesn't sound like a burden or a yoke!

Psalm 119:174 he states: "Thy Torah is my delight". **That doesn't sound like a burden or a yoke either!**

The yoke in Acts 15 which Peter says "neither we or our fathers were able to bear" is the yoke of the rabbis called the **Oral Torah** or Law, which they falsely also called the law of Moses.

The Pharisees had added their own teachings and circumvented the Written Torah over and over again and made life a heavy burden to the people by "yoking" them to the Oral law, **which Yahusha called traditions of men.**

(See Mt. 12:1-14; Mt. 15:1-20, Mt. 23, Luke 13:1-17; Luke 14:1-6; John 5 and John 9.)



Yahusha broke the Oral Laws many times like the washing of hands, picking grain on the Sabbath, and healing on the Sabbath to free the people from the heavy yoke the Rabbis placed on the people.

These "transgressions" of the Oral law caused the religious leaders to lose their control and power over the people and steeled their hearts against the gospel and the truth.

Nowhere in Acts chapter 15 are Elohim's Holy Days even mentioned. The discussion was over circumcision and several other items in the Mosaic law.

Notice the conclusion, the new converts were instructed for the present to abstain from blood, from things strangled and from fornication, which are statutes. **The rest of the Written Mosaic Law and the Holy Days were not in question.**

The rest of the Mosaic Law, the Gentiles will learn about, **when they go to the synagogue.**

The apostles did not do away with the written Mosaic Law or Elohim's Holy Days in particular, **because they had no authority to do that.**

Neither does anyone today have the authority to do away with any part of Elohim's Torah.

Something to think about: **Feast days are commanded and not abolished!**

Why would our Savior implore us to follow in His footsteps and do what He did, which included keeping the annual Feasts (*John 7:10, 14; 2:23, Mark 14:12*) and then abolish those same Feasts as soon as He died?

His command to keep the Passover in Luke 22:19 is unmistakable.

How can we possibly follow this command if the Passover were done away at His death? **Why do churches today still honor "Pentecost Sunday" if the Feasts are no longer in effect?**

Why would Paul, whose ministry took place years after the death and resurrection of Yahusha, say, "I must by all means keep this Feast [Tabernacles] that comes to Jerusalem?" (Acts 18:21). Paul was obedient to Yahusha's [and Yahuwah's] command by keeping the Passover in 1Corinthians 11:24-31, as well as other Feasts (Acts 20:6, 16; 27:9) even 30 years after the Savior's resurrection).

Paul said he was taught by the resurrected Savior Himself (*Galatians 1:11-17*). That being the case, why was he not told that the Feast days are no longer in effect?

He said he declared **all the counsel or teachings of Yahuwah** (*Acts 20:27*). **Then why were the Feasts still part of his teachings if they were abolished by Yahusha's death long before?**

The fact is, not only were the Feast days **not done away** by Yahusha, but also they will be kept in the new Kingdom. Read the revealing prophecies of future Feast observances in Zechariah 14:16-19; Isaiah 66:23; Ezekiel 44:24; 45:21-25; 46:3.

The people of Yahuwah as well as the whole earth will then be observing all these days. The question is, if they will be part of His government under His eternal reign, why would they be abolished for the True Worshiper today?

Conclusion!

Our minds MUST be fortified with the truths of Yahuwah's word. There is GREAT DANGER in trusting men and their teachings.

Remember, it was the influence of the leadership that led the Jewish nation to reject their Redeemer. The same is taking place today!

It is the influence of the leadership that is leading people to reject the Torah with the statutes and judgments. We need to learn from history

- **When people are attacking the feast days they are really attacking the LAW of YHVH (the Torah).**
- **The LAW (*the Torah*) is the issue!**

Remember, Truth and Holiness Satan hates! He hates Yahusha and he hates the Torah!

Our condemnation in the judgment will not result from the fact that we have been in error, but from the fact that we have refused learning what is truth.

Hosea 4:6 states: "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge."



THE END

Supreme Provider
Y'shua Ha Mashiach



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