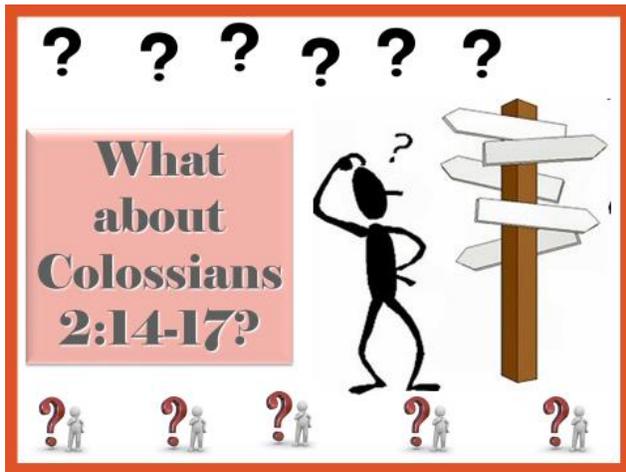


**Just for clarification:** In my presentations I am using YHVH (Yahuwah) instead of LORD, which is a title and not a name and I am using Yahusha instead of Jesus, which is not a translation but a transliteration and really has no meaning, neither in Hebrew nor in English! YHVH (Yahuwah) and Yahusha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

The Bible states: **"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."**

1. *Thessalonians 5:21*



Are the yearly feast days for Christians still binding?  
Does the Creator allow Man to choose their own religious festivals according to their discretion?

Doesn't Colossians 2:14-17 clearly state that YHVH's yearly appointed times (*feast days*) were abolished at the cross?

### **Let's look at Colossians Chapter 2 a little closer!**

This presentation is dedicated to the second chapter of Colossians, verses 14-17. We will also use various bible translations.

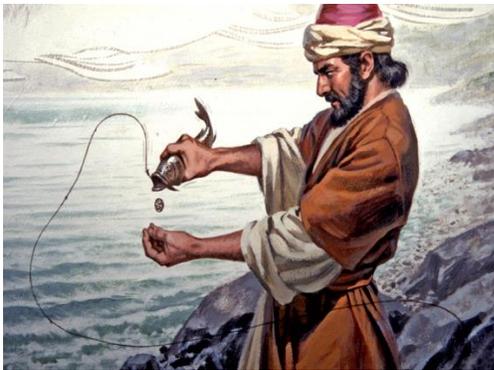
Because honesty requires that we use several translations of this text.

First the question, could Colossians be one of the letters Peter is talking about in 2. Peter 3, 15-17, where it says: **"And account that the longsuffering of our Master is salvation; even as our beloved brother Paul also according to the wisdom given unto him hath written unto you; 16. As also in all his epistles, speaking in them of these things; which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other scriptures, unto their own destruction."**



**Paul was a Scholar!  
Peter was a simple fisherman!  
We can understand Peter's concern.  
Some things that Paul wrote are  
very difficult to understand.  
Paul was a Pharisee, he knew and  
understood the Hebrew Scriptures  
back and forth.**

Before the Council Paul stated in Acts 23:6 **“I am a Pharisee, the son of a Pharisee.”**



**Peter a simple fisherman on the  
other hand, as most of us, who are  
not so familiar with scriptures, was  
no Scholar of the Old Testament  
scriptures. There are many things in  
the bible, that are not very familiar  
to us and sometimes they do not  
make sense.**

For that reason we must read Paul's writings very carefully and not take them out of context, and twist them to our own destruction. How can we make sure that we do not twist Paul's writings?

We must **copy** the Church of Berea (*Acts 17:10-22*) in that we daily search the scriptures in order **to know if the teachings of Paul agree with Scripture.** Is that a good idea?

What scripture did they research? **Was it the New Testament?  
No, because that was not written yet.**

They compared everything with the Old Testament, the Hebrew Scriptures, the Torah, the Prophets and the Psalms. **If the teachings of Paul would have not agreed with those, they would have rejected his messages.**

Should we do the same today? Absolutely. It is even more important today to prove everything. The Bible does not contradict itself, for that reason we must check out Paul's writings and every other preacher, including Ellen

White for SDA's. We must compare them with the Torah. **That is our personal responsibility and our duty.**

Yahusha (*Jesus*) gives the same warning! He states in Matthew 24:4: **"Take heed, that no man deceive you."**

**Someone is out to deceive us: Peter stated clearly in 1 Peter 5:8 who this someone is: "Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour."**

2. Corinthians 11:14 **"Satan himself is transformed into an angel of light."** Therefore it states in *1. Thessalonians 5: 21* **"Prove all things, hold fast that which is good!" This is a command!**

In 1. John 4:1 we are told to try the spirits. **"Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they are of Elohim (Elohim); because many false prophets are gone out into the world."**

Let's remember, the Scripture, starting in Genesis 1:1, is the test of all doctrines, only by it, beginning in Genesis 1, 1 we are able to know what truth is and what is not!



**Now the question: Are you confused about Colossians 2:14-17?**

Are the yearly feast days still binding for today's Christians?

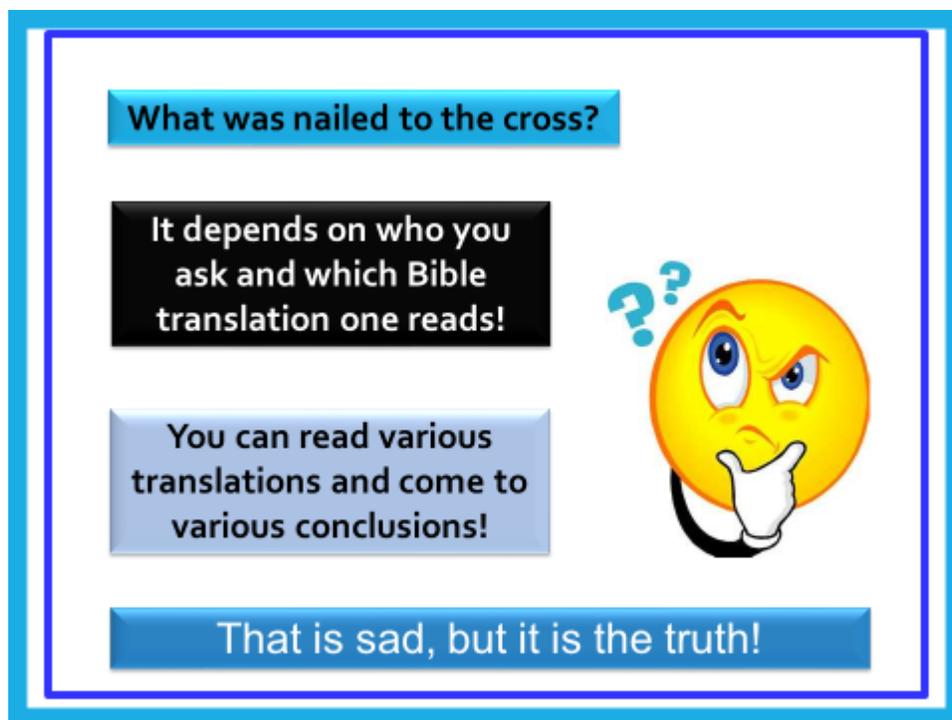
**Doesn't Colossians 2:14-17 make it clear that they ended at the cross?**

**Colossians is one of the letters over which most Christians fall for their own destruction, like Peter said.**



Let us read Colossians 2, starting in verse 13 to 17 in the KJV: 13. **“And you, being dead in your sins, and the uncircumcision of your flesh, hath he quickened together with him, having forgiven you all trespasses; 14. Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross.**

**15. And having spoiled principalities and powers, he made a shew of them openly, triumphing over them in it. 16. 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; but the body is of Christ.”**



What was nailed to the cross?

It depends on who you ask and which Bible translation one reads!

You can read various translations and come to various conclusions!

That is sad, but it is the truth!



**In order to find out the truth, one must go back to the original Hebrew Scriptures, because in reality YHVH wrote only one Bible.**

- Most Christians claim that the sentence in the KJV: **“Handwriting of ordinances“ that was against us, which was contrary to us“** refers to the law of Moses, therefore they came to the conclusion that the whole law or part of it ended at the cross and **are no longer valid for Christians.**
- **That was verse 14 (We will talk about that later)**

Here are some examples of statements from other churches in reference to Colossians 2, 16! Are the 10 Commandments abolished? **Gospelway. Com** – „old Testament laws“

**“Jesus removed the ordinances, so we need not keep the laws regarding foods, holy days, or the *Sabbath* (Col. 2:16). But the Sabbath was one of the Ten Commandments Hence, all the Old Testament laws were removed, including the Ten Commandments and the Sabbath..”**

- *Gospelway.com* – “Old Testament Laws”

The question is “is that correct?”

**Was the 7<sup>th</sup> Day Sabbath abolished? Bible.ca** –

**„Sabbath Keepers refuted.“** *“The Sabbath commandment was stated to be abolished in Col 2:14-16. This means that under the New Covenant law, 9 of the 10 commandments have been carried forward and one is abolished.”*

This Church comes to the same conclusion, but are they correct?

**Now another denomination comes along and they have a different opinion regarding Colossians 2, 16! They state in their Bible Commentary, Volume 7, page 205: “Sabbath days cannot refer to the weekly Sabbath, designated by the fourth commandment, but must indicate the ceremonial rest days.”**

- **Is that correct?**
- **Are they right?**

The correct answer can be found only in the Bible! Remember also, that YHVH is not the author of confusion, someone else is!

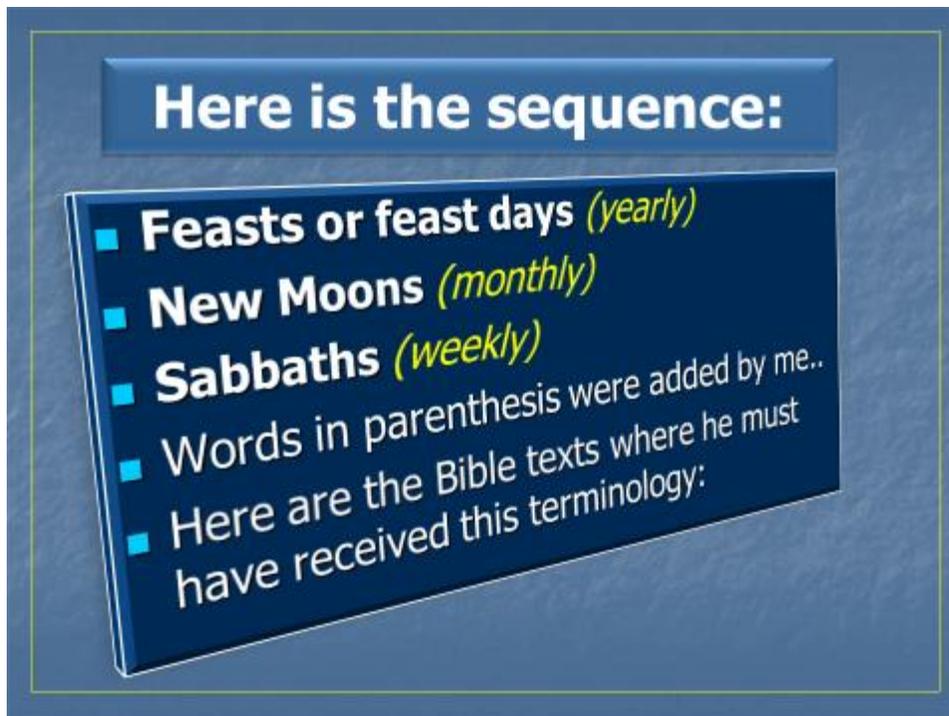
When we read Paul’s letters, we should remember, that he was a student of the Old Testament Scriptures.

Paul was a rabbi, a scribe who knew the Old Testament in and out.

Paul was a Jew of Jews, a Pharisee of the Pharisees.

Paul was a student of the Old Testament Scriptures. The OT was his primary point of reference for religious studies and teaching. The N.T. as not written yet.

My question is: **„Where did Paul get this terminology ‘holyday or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath [days]’ from?”** There are several places in the Bible where we find this terminology. The following passages will explain exactly where he learned this terminology.



**# 1 - 2. Chronicles 2:4:**

"Behold, I build an house to the name of YHVH my Elohim, to dedicate [it] to him, [and] to burn before him sweet incense, and for the continual showbread, and for the burnt offerings morning and evening, on the Sabbaths (weekly), and on the new moons (monthly), and on the solemn feasts (annually) of YHVH our Elohim. This *[is an ordinance]* forever to Israel."

**# 2 - 2. Chronicles 8:13:**

"Even after a certain rate every day, offering according to the commandment of Moses, on the Sabbaths (weekly), and on the new moons (monthly), and on the solemn feasts (annually), three times in the year, [even] in the feast of unleavened bread, and in the feast of weeks, and in the feast of tabernacles."

**# 3 - 2. Chronicles 31:3**

"[He appointed] also the king's portion of his substance for the burnt offerings, [to wit], for the morning and evening burnt offerings, and the burnt offerings for the Sabbaths (weekly), and for the new moons

**(monthly)**, and for the set feasts **(annually)**, as [it is] written in the law of YHVH.”

#### # 4 - Nehemiah 10:33

“For the showbread, and for the continual meat offering, and for the continual burnt offering, of the Sabbaths, (weekly) of the new moons, **(monthly)** for the set feasts, **(yearly)** and for the holy [things], and for the sin offerings to make an atonement for Israel, and [for] all the work of the house of our Elohim (*Elohim*).”

#### # 5 - Ezekiel 45:17

“And it shall be the prince's part [to give] burnt offerings, and meat offerings, and drink offerings, in the feasts **(annually)**, and in the new moons **(monthly)**, and in the Sabbaths **(weekly)**, in all solemnities of the house of Israel: he shall prepare the sin offering, and the meat offering, and the burnt offering, and the peace offerings, to make reconciliation for the house of Israel.”

#### # 6 - Hosea 2:11

“I will also cause all her mirth to cease, her feast days **(annually)**, her new moons **(monthly)**, and her Sabbaths **(weekly)**, and all her solemn feasts.”

## What do all these verses have in common?

They are listing Elohim’s (Elohim’s) Holy days by their yearly, monthly and weekly appointed times!

Weekly  
Monthly and  
yearly or in reverse  
yearly,  
Monthly and  
Weekly.

The Creator Elohim made these weekly, monthly and yearly appointments in order to meet with His people in a unique way and He put a special blessing on these dates!

These are **HIS** appointments. These are NOT Jewish or man-made dates! The Creator invites us, we do not invite HIM.

What must be the logical conclusion when looking at these O.T. verses we just saw? The same principle must be applied to Colossians 2:16, because Colossians 2:16 speaks about the yearly, monthly and weekly, not the yearly, monthly and yearly appointments.



Don't laugh, this is not funny, because this is exactly what some people in their denomination believe and teach their people!

Here is the proof: “. . . When Paul here refers to ‘Sabbaths’, if he meant the ceremonial (annual) Sabbaths, he was needlessly repeating himself.” *Ministry Magazine, May 1997. Dr. Richardson, Andrews University.*

**Let's read Colossians 2:16 again:**

“Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an

- **Holiday** (*yearly*) or
- **New Moon** (*monthly*) or
- **Sabbath days** (*weekly*).”

We see here the same sequence like yearly, monthly and weekly as in all the other previous examples.

Therefore the word Sabbath in Colossians 2:16 refers solely to the weekly Sabbath and not to any yearly Sabbath as some are teaching. Is that correct or not?

In this verse Paul is talking about:

- ***Annual times of worship***
- ***Monthly times of worship***
- ***Weekly times of worship***



**All three types of holy days stand or fall together. We cannot pick and choose!**

People that attempt to do away with the feast days, with the appointed times by their misuse of Colossians 2:16 maybe sincere, but are absolutely ignorant of the true meaning of this passage

*Again, the words “Sabbath days” in Colossians 2:16 refer without question to the 7th day Sabbath!*

The word „**Sabbath days**“ is found in the New Testament (KJV) eight (8) times and every single time it refers to the weekly Sabbath including Colossians 2:16

**Sabbath “Days”**

**Holy days, New Moons, or of the Sabbath “days”**

**By the way, the word “days” was not in the original text.**

**It simply reads: “Holy days, or of the New Moons, or of the Sabbaths.”**

Here are the eight (8) Bible texts:

# 1 - Matthew 12:5 "Or have ye not read in the Torah, how that on the **Sabbath days** (#4521 – *Sabbaton* – in Greek - in Hebrew # 7676 = *day of weekly repose*) the priests in the temple profane the Sabbath, and are blameless?"

# 2 – Matthew 12:10 "And, behold, there was a man which had [his] hand withered. And they asked him, saying, Is it lawful to heal on the **Sabbath days** (# 4521)? That they might accuse him."

# 3 - *Matthew 12:12* "How much then is a man better than a sheep? Wherefore it is lawful to do well on the **Sabbath days** (#4521)."

# 4 - *Mark 3:4* "And he saith unto them, Is it lawful to do good on the **Sabbath days** (#4521), or to do evil? To save life, or to kill? But they held their peace."

# 5 - *Luke 4:31* "And came down to Capernaum, a city of Galilee, and taught them on the **Sabbath days** (#4521)."

# 6 - *Luke 6:2* "And certain of the Pharisees said unto them, Why do ye that which is not lawful to do on the Sabbath days (#4521)?"

# 7 – *Acts 17:2* - "And Paul, as his manner was, went in unto them, and three **Sabbath days** (#4521) reasoned with them out of the scriptures."

Now we go to # 8 **Colossians 2:16**:

# 8 – *Colossians 2:16* "Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of **an holyday (yearly)**, or of **the new moon (monthly)**, or of **the Sabbath (#4521 - weekly)** [days]:"

Now the question remains .....

*Why do people, including Seventh-day Adventists use a different rule in Colossians 2:16 then in all of the foregoing Bible verses?*



**Why not be consistent?**

The only reason seems to be, that they are trying to prove with this text that the yearly feasts of YHVH including the New Moons have been nailed to the cross and are no longer binding.

In order to be consistent with the rest of the New Testament, Colossians 2:16 does refer to the weekly Sabbath, not to the yearly Sabbaths, otherwise we are going contrary to the uniform usage of the word Sabbath in the New Testament.

**Textually and contextually, “Sabbath Days” in Colossians 2:16 refers to the Weekly Seventh-day Sabbath.**

It seems unbelievable, but it is still true! Every single Bible Commentary known to man comes to the same conclusion with one exception, the SDA Bible Commentary, that the Greek word Sabbaton in Colossians 2:16 also refers to the weekly Sabbath.

In the first 52 verses there is no debate, we acknowledge that the reference is to the weekly Sabbath. But why do people insist that Colossians 2:16 cannot refer to the weekly Sabbath? Isn't that strange? Does it make sense? Colossians 2:16-17 abolishes neither the weekly Sabbath nor the New moon nor the yearly divine appointments.

In Fact, Colossians is the strongest proof of the entire bible that the yearly festivals are still valid for Yahuwah's people.

Notice Paul's words again: "So let no one (or any one) judge you in food or in drink, or regarding [*Greek meros, meaning 'part,' or 'regarding any*

*portion of]* a festival or a new moon or Sabbath, but the body of Messiah (*Christ*), which is the Church.” *Colossians 2:16*

Let’s put Paul’s words in plainer English!

“Don’t let any one judge you in food or in drink, or regarding any part of a festival or a new moon or Sabbath, but only the Church (*the body of Christ*).” *Colossians 2:16*

First, “anyone” means anyone, like friends, relatives, church members, priests, preachers, civil rulers, or anyone else that tries to judge us.

Secondly, the word that has been translated as “regarding“ or „in respect“ of an holy day is the Greek word „meros“

That word “meros” comes from an obsolete but more primary form of μείρομαι - meiromai (*to get as a section or allotment*); a division or share (literally or figuratively, in a wide application): - behalf, coast, course, craft, particular (+ -ly), part (+ -ly), piece, portion, respect, side, some sort (-what).

Here is a better version of this verse:

“Allow no one (*no man, whoever he is*) regarding any details of how you (*or dictate to you how to*) keep the feasts, to confuse or to judge you, but only the assembly, the congregation of Yahusha can do that. The question was not, if they should keep the feasts, but how they should keep them.

Remember, if we try to prove with Colossians 2:16 that the yearly feast days and the New Moons were nailed to the cross, than these verses are definitely also nailing the 7th Day Sabbath to the cross, and we know that this is utterly false.

Colossians 2:16 does not nail the 7th Day Sabbath, the yearly appointments nor the New Moons to the Cross! It’s that simple!

The Colossians were from paganism converted people. How did they even know about the feast days, the New Moons, the Sabbaths or the health laws, unless Paul was teaching them these things from Scripture. Why would he suddenly preach the opposite? How would he preach against something, that he himself was keeping?

(*Acts 16:13; 20:1-5, 16; 1. Cor 5:6-8; Acts 24:14 and 28:17*)

Does it make sense? Would Paul, who knew the OT preach against Moses or against the Torah?

If yes, would he have been a false prophet according to Deuteronomy 14, 1-5?

Is it possible to teach that the yearly feast days and the new moons were abolished by the words: „Let no man therefore judge you“ and **at the same moment try to hold fast to the food laws and the weekly Sabbath?**

Does that make sense? Something does not fit! Again, either all is abolished or nothing is. We cannot pick and choose!

By the way, when Paul talks about food or drink, what is he talking about? In no case could he have meant food offerings or drink offerings, because they did not bring such offerings after the crucifixion. Those ceased!

<p><b>LET'S LOOK AT COLOSSIANS 2:14</b></p> <p>“Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross.”</p> 	<p>The entire Christian world seems in agreement that Colossians 2:14 must talk about the law that was nailed to his cross. Some believe the Torah was abolished and some even believe that the 10 commandments, or at least some of them are no longer valid.</p>
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Some try to divide the law into two parts, the moral law and the ceremonial law. However, the words “Moral Law” or “Ceremonial Law” do not appear in the Bible!

How do we get the idea that Colossians 2:14 is nailing the law to the cross? The assumption is being made that Moses wrote the law on paper, in a book, and placed it in the side of the Ark. They call what Moses wrote down the mosaic or ceremonial law that was done away with or nailed to the cross.

In other words: The Moral Law written in Stone – is permanent and everlasting!

On the other hand: The Ceremonial Law written on Paper – is only temporary

- ⊙ Some Sabbath keepers claim, that since the 10 Commandments, which they call the moral law, that were written on stone, cannot be nailed to the cross,
- ⊙ It must be the ceremonial laws, written in a book, that are nailed to the cross.
- ⊙ Thus, saving the Seventh-day Sabbath (which is part of the 10 Commandments) from being done away with.
- ⊙ Is that reasoning correct?

The problem with this theory is:

- ⊙ We ignore the grammar
- ⊙ We ignore the linguistics
- ⊙ We ignore the context
- ⊙ We ignore the Greek
- ⊙ We ignore the Bible
- ⊙ All in the favor of a theological assumption

What are the consequences of this reasoning?

- ⊙ These theological assumptions blind us from the reality of the linguistics and the literal meaning of this text.
- ⊙ We refuse to accept the clear letter of scripture.
- ⊙ Which leads Sunday keepers to say things like “Logic has never been a strong point with Seventh-day Adventists!” - *Bible.ca*

We need sound, logical arguments!

The theological premise for this whole argument rests on the meaning of the phrase “handwriting of ordinances” that was against us.

Can we prove from the Bible that the handwriting of ordinances is in fact the ceremonial law or is it talking about something else?

*Remember, it is talking about something that is “against us”!*

- ⊙ I would like to emphasize that neither the moral law nor the ceremonial law (*the ordinance of the altar*) was ever against us.
- ⊙ So logically the text in Colossians 2:14 can not talk about the moral or the ceremonial law!

- ⊙ It must talk about something else.
- ⊙ Otherwise it does not make sense!

### Cheirographon Tois Dogmasin:

- ⊙ Handwriting of Ordinances in Greek is “Cheirographon Tois Dogmasin”
- ⊙ Cheirographon = Handwriting
- ⊙ Dogmasin (Dogma) = Ordinances (KJV)
- ⊙ Now, we just need to prove that this is referring to the Ceremonial Law.
- ⊙ But how do we find a Greek word in the Old Testament that is written in Hebrew?

No one can biblically prove that „handwriting of ordinances“ is referring to the so-called ceremonial law. The word „Dogmasin“, that the KJV translated as „ordinance“ cannot be found in the Greek Torah.

The Greek Word for Torah (law) is „Nomos“. This word „Nomos“ appears 197 times in the N.T.

Interestingly enough, the word “Nomos” does NOT appear even once in the book of Colossians. That means that the word „Dogmasin“ neither refers to the moral law nor to a ceremonial law.

Paul wouldn't just invent random words for the law. If he's talking about a law found in the Torah, he would use the terms for that law as found in the Torah.

Let's look at the word: Cheirographon = Handwriting

Handwriting = Cheirographon

Lexicon Results for <i>cheirographon</i> (Strong's G5498)	
Greek for G5498	
χειρόγραφον	
Transliteration	Pronunciation
cheirographon	khā-ro'-grā-fon (Key)
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
neuter noun	from a compound of G5495 and G1125
TDNT Reference	Vines
9:435,1309	<a href="#">View Entry</a>
Outline of Biblical Usage	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) a handwriting, what one has written by his own hand</li> <li>2) a note of hand or writing in which one acknowledges that money has either been deposited with him or lent to him by another, to be returned at the appointed time</li> </ol>	

Handwriting = Cheirographon

Authorized Version (KJV) Translation Count – Total: 1
AV – handwriting 1
Thayer's Lexicon (Help)
<p><b>χειρόγραφον, -ου, τό, (χείρ and γράφω), a handwriting; what one has written with his own hand (Polyb. 30, 8, 4; Dion. Hal. 5, 8; al.); spec. a note of hand, or writing in which one acknowledges that money has either been deposited with him or lent to him by another, to be returned at an appointed time (Tob. v. 3; ix. 5; Plut. mor. p. 829 a. de vitand. aere al. 4, 3; Artem. oneir. 3, 40); metaph. applied in Col. ii. 14 [(where R.V. bond)] to the Mosaic law, which shows men to be chargeable with offences for which they must pay the penalty.*</b></p>

Where did this word come from?

- A Receipt Spike
- Originated from the practice of canceling debts by driving a spike through the certificate of debt, after which it could no longer be held against the debtor.

*Cheirographon* means anything written by hand, but can more specifically apply to a legal document, bond, or note of debt.

What Paul is saying is, that by His death, Yahusha has justified us — brought us into alignment with His Law, His Torah, His instructions — and wiped out the note of guilt or debt that we owed as a result of our sins.

There are many bible translations that have translated “Cheirographon Tois Dogmasin” correctly! Here are some examples

“He canceled the record of the charges against us and took it away by nailing it to the cross.” (*New Living Translation*)

“Elohim (Elohim) wiped out the charges that were against us for disobeying the Law of Moses. He took them away and nailed them to the cross.” (Contemporary English Version)

Here it speaks about charges against us!

“having canceled the charge of our legal indebtedness, which stood against us and condemned us; he has taken it away, nailing it to the cross.” (*Today's NIV*)

The charge of our legal indebtedness.

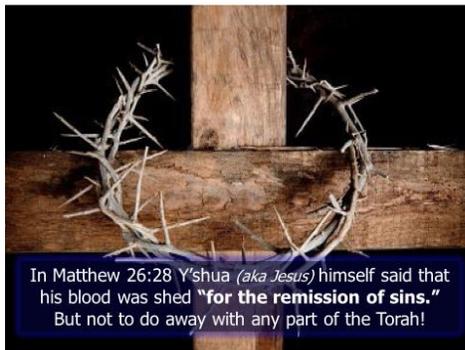
“having canceled out the certificate of debt” (New American Standard);

A footnote on one of the Bibles said **“the record of all the sins we did”**.

How can Paul, in this context, be speaking about the law (Torah) or any part of the Torah as being done away with. We are not forgiven by doing away with the Torah or any part of it. **The abolishing of the Torah doesn't make us sinless.** We need to think about this clearly!

To confirm any interpretation of Scripture, it is always best to see if the rest of the Bible confirms or contrasts with the interpretation. What does the rest of the Bible say Yahusha came to do, and about his relationship to the law? From the lips of John the Baptist in Chapter 1:29, **“Behold the Lamb of Elohim (Elohim) who taketh away the sin of the world.”** (Notice **NOT the Law or Torah**)

Isaiah 53:10 says that He will be **“an offering for sin.”** **Not an offering to do away with the Torah (law)!**



In Matthew 26:28 Y'shua (aka Jesus) himself said that his blood was shed **“for the remission of sins.”** But not to do away with any part of the Torah!

**In Matthew 26:28 Yahusha (aka Jesus) himself said that his blood was shed “for the remission of sins.” But not to do away with any part of the Torah!**

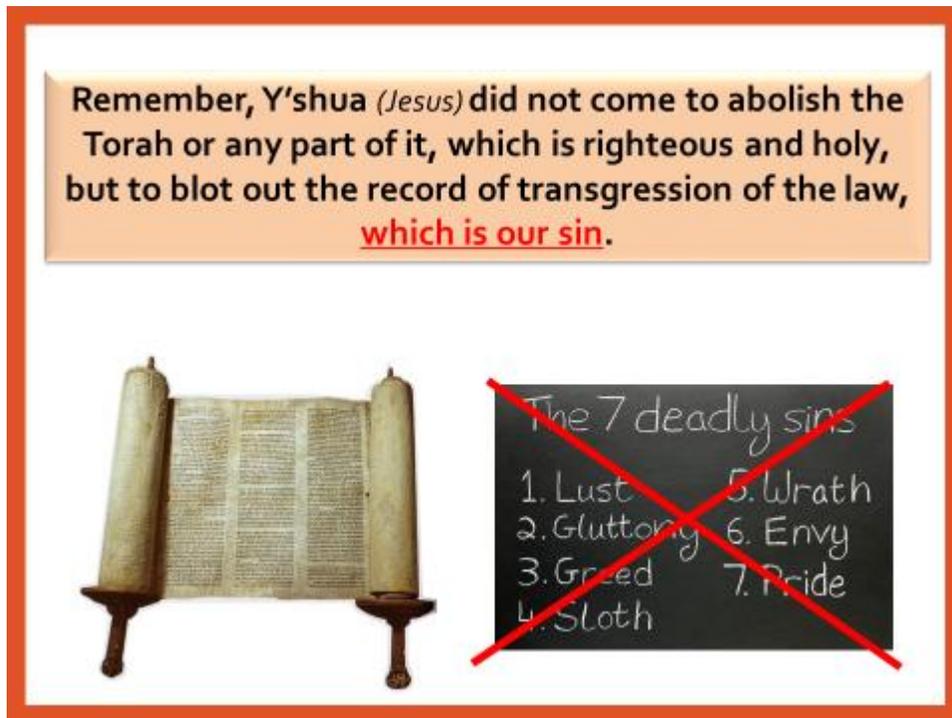
**John 1:7 says that His blood “cleanses us from all sin”,**  
**1 John 3:5 says “he was manifested to take away our sins”, and**  
**Revelation 1:5 says he “washed us from our sins in his own blood.”**

**There is no text, not even a hint that says He came to do away with the law or any part of it, because it would contradict the new covenant that the Torah will be written in our hearts.**

**In fact, He confirms this in Matthew 5:17, saying: “Think not that I have come to destroy the law (Nomos = Torah), but to fulfill.” (to give them their full meaning or to make them come true)**

**John 1:1-3 tells us that He was the Word of Elohim (Elohim) and He was with YHVH from the beginning, and through Him all things were made.**

# Why would He come to destroy what He made?



So what is the issue in Colossians 2:14?

- ⊙ It speaks here about a „certificate of indebtedness“, an “IOU” a “note” where our sins are registered!
- ⊙ The “handwriting of ordinances” is a record of our sins and not the law of Elohim (Elohim), neither the moral nor the ceremonial.
- ⊙ It is our indebtedness due to the transgression of His law, His Torah.
- ⊙ It is a death certificate!

To repeat it again:

The certificate of indebtedness, the list of our committed sins, which required our death were nailed to the cross. **Colossians 2:14 does in no way nail a moral nor a ceremonial law to the cross.**

In order not to be misunderstood

- The so-called ceremonial law, if we want to use that term, the sacrifices and oblations, ended at the cross that is a fact, but Colossians 2:14 cannot be used as a proof text.

WHY NOT? Because Colossians 2:14 speaks about a certificate of indebtedness, an „IOU“ (*I owe you*), a list of our sins and not about a moral or a ceremonial law.

One cannot call the yearly divine appointments a „**death certificate**“ or a „**certificate of indebtedness**“, that ended at the cross. The yearly appointed feasts are a shadow of things to come in the future.“

That is being brought out in verse 17 of Colossians chapter 2!

- ⊙ “**Which are (not were)** a shadow of things to come, but the body is of Christ.“
- ⊙ The word “are” is in the present tense and a promise of a future fulfillment, which is still ahead.

Why is Paul using present tense thirty (30) years after the crucifixion, when the feasts, New Moons, the Sabbath and the Food laws were already fulfilled? Because the Greek text is actually written in the present tense!

If the New Moon is being kept on the New Earth (Isaiah 66:23) how is it possible that Paul teaches the Colossians that this feast has been abolished or that keeping the New Moon is against us? Didn't Paul know anything about Isaiah 66:23?

What about the second half of verse 17 in Colossians 2?

“but the body is of Christ (Messiah).”

Does this sentence make sense?

What does that mean?  
What is Paul trying to say?



What is the body of Messiah?

“**And he (Yahusha) is the head of the body, the church (the assembly, the congregation)**” (Col 1:18)

**“For his [Messiah] body's sake, which is the church (the assembly, the congregation.)” (Col 1:24)**

**The Body of Messiah is His church, His people, His assembly!**

*The last part of verse 17 relates to verse 16, where it states:*

**“Let no man therefore judge you...[in these matters] but the body of Messiah [which is the church, the assembly].”**

In other words, Paul is telling the Colossians that no one should be judging them on these matters but His assembly, His people.



**Paul (in Colossians 2) is not focusing on the law. But rather, he is focusing on Yahuwah's forgiveness and the completeness in Yahusha.**

*Paul did NOT do away with any laws, because he says in Acts 25:8 “Neither against the law of the Jews (#3551 = Greek Nomos – Hebrew Torah), neither against the temple, nor yet against Caesar, have I offended anything at all.”*

We have been forgiven of our sins and trespasses, let no man therefore judge you but the body of Messiah, which is the true church according to the righteous standard, which is the Word of Yahuwah.



..... does that abolish the speed limit law, or your debt for the ticket? Only your DEBT is being abolished!

Only the ticket was paid for and taken care of, but the law is still in force. Try to speed again and you will find out that the law is still in force.

Colossians 2:15 „And having spoiled principalities and powers, he made a shew of them openly, triumphing over them in it.“

Who are those principalities and powers that try to judge Elohim's (Elohim's) people?

These terms refer to earthly rulers (See Luke 12:11 and Titus 3:1) as well as to the powers of darkness, but Yahusha triumphed over all of them, specifically over Satan and his angels.

- In other literature the „powers“ are explained to be the false Jewish leaders to destroy faith in Yahusha, and the „principalities“ were the Roman civil magistrates such as governors, etc.
- Therefore the words of Paul: “Let no man, regardless of his position as a principality or power, judge you in regard to your religious believes.“

I rest my case! **THE END!**



