

The Torchbearer Series™

Pure Christian Torchbearer Doctrine Core Course B501: Session 3 of 3

Restoring the pure Christian doctrine of the Apostles.

In agreement with the ancient Waldenses, Albigenses, Leonists, Cathari, Puritans, Piphles, Patarines, Lollards, Valdensian Christians, and more.

Supplemental Lecture Notes

Compiled by Peter D. Arvo



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Acknowledgments & Information

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These notes have been assembled from the Holy Bible, original research, classic and contemporary commentaries, linguistic and historical research, studies of the cultures and customs of the relevant time periods, ancient documents, and consulting other sources which once analyzed and compiled form the basis for this lecture series.

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Pure Christian Torchbearer Doctrine: Session 3

Introduction

A few important quotes to keep in mind as we go through this course:

“The largest impediment to discovering truth; is the belief you already have it.” – Anonymous

“These [the Bereans] were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures daily, whether those things were so.” – Acts 17:11 (KJV)

“He is like a man which built an house, and digged deep, and laid the foundation on a rock: and when the flood arose, the stream beat vehemently upon that house, and could not shake it: for it was founded upon a rock.” – Luke 6:48 (KJV)

“If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?” – Psalms 11:3 (KJV)

This course is broken up into seven main sections:

1. The Seven Golden Rules of Bible Interpretation
2. Christian Torchbearer Doctrines – The Basic Beliefs
3. Justification (Soteriology) – Salvation Through Diplomatic Status
4. Sanctification – Holiness for Inheritance, Rewards, and Crowns
5. Glorification – God’s Ultimate Love
6. Two Wines – Understanding the Hidden Biblical Importance
7. The Sabbath – End of the Bride and Bridegroom Mystery

Important Note: No one can know chronology and dates of things long since passed with certainty unless expressly given by divine authority, and thus we caution the reader to assume a ‘c.’ in front of every date provided, which is the abbreviation for the Latin word *circa*, meaning *approximately*. Also, all Bible references used in this session will use a less common method of formatting. The common method is, when two verses adjoin each other, they are separated by a *comma* (example: John 3:16, 17). However, we use a *dash* instead (example: John 3:16-17) since this method makes the adjoining verses one unit when using most Bible software. Keep in mind also that Bible verses were not assigned numbers until 1555 A.D.,⁵ so these are not firm rules.

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Section 1: The Seven Golden Rules of Bible Interpretation

Correct Bible Interpretation Methods: Using ‘The Seven Golden Rules of Bible Interpretation’

- Before we get into this section, it would be useful to review the difference between the holiness of man as compared to the holiness of God, as shown in the following chart called ‘*Man vs God Holiness Chart*’.

<b style="color: red;">Man vs. God Holiness Chart <i>Who do you trust: Man or God?</i>	
<i>"It is better to trust in the LORD than to put confidence in man." – Psalm 118:8</i>	
	
<b style="color: red;">Man has Unholy Attributes Isaiah 6:5, 2 Timothy 3	<b style="color: blue;">God has Holy Attributes Leviticus 19:2, 1 Samuel 2:2, Psalm 92:15, Hebrews 12:14
<b style="color: red;">Man Speaks Lies Proverbs 12:22; 26:24, Jeremiah 6:13, Romans 3:4	<b style="color: blue;">God Speaks Truth Psalm 31:5, Isaiah 65:16, John 1:14; 7:28; 8:26; 17:17, Roman 1:25, Titus 1:2, Hebrews 6:18, 1 John 5:20
<b style="color: red;">Man is Wicked Genesis 6:5; 13:13, Exodus 9:27, Deuteronomy 9:4; 13:11; 25:1	<b style="color: blue;">God is Good Exodus 33:19, Psalm 34:8, 84:11, 119:68, 136:1, Nahum 1:7, Romans 2:4
<b style="color: red;">Man is Flawed Numbers 20:7-12, Matthew 5:28; 15:19-20, 1 Corinthians 6:9-10, 1 John 3:4	<b style="color: blue;">God is Perfect Deuteronomy 32:4, 2 Samuel 22:31, Psalm 12:6; 19:7; 50:2, Matthew 5:48, John 17:23
<b style="color: red;">Man Deceives Himself Jeremiah 17:9, 1 Corinthians 3:18, 2 Timothy 4:3, 1 John 1:8	<b style="color: blue;">God is All Knowing Job 38, Psalm 33:13-15, Matthew 9:4, Hebrews 4:13, 1 John 3:20
<b style="color: red;">Man is Unfaithful Psalm 5:9; 12:1, Luke 16:10-12, James 4:17	<b style="color: blue;">God is Faithful Deuteronomy 7:9, Psalm 36:5; 89:1, 8, 33; 92:2; 119:90, 1 Corinthians 1:9, 1 Thessalonians 5:24, 2 Thessalonians 3:3, 2 Timothy 2:13, Revelation 1:5
All Bible verses use the King James Bible All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God! © 2019 Peter D. Arvo (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0) Last updated: 1/27/2019 TheTorchbearerSeries.com	

After reviewing this chart, *who do you trust: Man or God?*

- **Hermeneutics** is the science of interpretation, especially of the Scriptures. Namely, the methods and principles used for interpretation. In this case, we are using ‘*The Seven Golden Rules of Bible Interpretation*’, which is a modern rendition distilled from the knowledge obtained and discerned from the Torchbearers. These seven rules were first published in 2019, as part of this lecture series.

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There are two primary methods for studying hermeneutics. The actual explanation or interpretation of the biblical text based upon evidence is called *exegesis*, while *eisegesis* is based upon a subjective process of making the text mean anything that one wants it to mean.⁶ *The Seven Golden Rules of Bible Interpretation* follows a strict exegesis process, for which we trust that the ancient Torchbearers would have used the same criteria and methods to understand the Bible correctly.

We will also be excluding the *Genre Principle*, which is often misapplied and offers nothing to better comprehend the biblical text. The idea behind the Genre Principle is to group the different books of the Bible into categories so as to determine what each book of the Bible has to offer, which are entirely subjective. For example, the Book of Psalms is often placed in the genre category of poetry versus the prophecy genre. However, Psalms contains many prophecies of Christ's birth, life, ministry, death, and resurrection that are too numerous to list here.⁷ Therefore, it is a book of poetry as well as prophecy. All the books of the Bible can fall into multiple genres, which have spawned numerous genre lists that many scholars call by different names. The Genre Principle, if it is considered at all, should only be considered as a very basic guide.

1st Rule: Rule of Inspired Text: Only use *inspired text* to study and understand the Bible, anything less is not Scripture (2 Timothy 3:16). In English, God's inspired text can be found in the form of the Authorized King James Bible, which was translated by forty-seven of the world's best and most faithful translators, who obtained and used the pure Hebrew and Greek text. This text was transmitted through an unbroken chain-of-custody from diverse groups throughout Europe, like the Waldenses, known collectively as the Early Christian Torchbearers (see '*The Torchbearer Series: Session 1 & 2*' by Peter D. Arvo for evidence and details). God's supernaturally inspired text can only be spiritually discerned by a believer (1 Corinthians 2:14). God promised to preserve his Word and did (Psalm 12:6-7, 78:1-8, 105:8, 119:89, 119:111, 152, 160, Proverbs 22:20-21, Ecclesiastes 3:14, Matthew 4:4, 5:17-18, 24:35, Luke 16:17, John 10:35, Colossians 1:17, 1 Peter 1:23-25, 1 Kings 8:24, Titus 1:2, Hebrews 10:23). Note: We specifically recommend the Authorized King James Bible (Cambridge-type of 1920+).

2nd Rule: Rule of Literal Interpretation: Take every word or phrase at its primary, usual, dictionary meaning from the historical time period in which it was written, except if the facts of the immediate context indicate a deeper, hidden, or symbolic meaning when studied in light of related passages and fundamental truths. This literal interpretation is not to be confused with legitimate known figures of speech in the Bible such as metaphors, similes, parables, allegories, etc.⁸ An example of a metaphor is Proverbs 13:14: "*The law of the wise is a fountain of life, to depart from the snares of death.*"

3rd Rule: Rule of Context: Words and phrases must be taken within the context of its verse, adjoining verses, and the context of the entire passage radiating outward. The exception to this rule is that many prophetic verses are only unlocked and comprehended by locating its corresponding key located elsewhere within the entire Bible. For example, the fiery brass serpent set upon a pole in Numbers 21:8-9 is explained by John 3:14-15.

4th Rule: Rule of First Mention: Often, the first mention of a word can define what the word means for the rest of the Bible. It is important to remember that this is not always the case, especially for words that have more than one meaning. For example, Genesis 1:3-5 defines the word *light*, which has a primary meaning of *illumination* and several secondary meanings, including the definition *that which is good*. Another example is the first mention of wine in the

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Bible found in Genesis 9:21, since wine has more than one primary meaning, as defined in several old dictionaries, such as *The Royal Dictionary* by Abel Boyer 1702,^{9, 10, 11, 12} we can't use the 'Rule of First Mention' in this case. the 'Rule of First Mention' also often sets forth the first instance of a prophetic pattern to take place. For examples of this, see the 'End of the Bride and Bridegroom Mystery' document and 'End of the Bride and Bridegroom Mystery Chart' by Peter D. Arvo.

5th Rule: Rule of Non-Contradiction: No part of the Bible may be interpreted so as to contradict another part, because it is a tightly integrated information system with each book interconnecting and authenticating another book.¹³ Nor can any part contradict God's perfect holy character. To test your understanding, replace every instance of a word or phrase in the entire Bible with what you believe it means and it should result in perfect comprehension without contradicting anything. If not, then you must re-evaluate your understanding of the word or phrase. This process will also typically yield additional details to the word or phrase. Perceived contradictions and misunderstandings can also occur when a single event is perceived as different multiple events, or similarities between multiple events are perceived to be a single event. For example, one event or two: Luke 21 'Before these' Matthew 24 'Then...'? One event or two: Matthew 20:29-34 'two blind men and two Jerichos' Mark 10:46-52; Luke 18:35-43 'one blind man and one Jericho'?

6th Rule: Rule of Culture: The Bible was originally written within specific cultures, mostly Jewish, at particular periods in the past. The pure Hebrew and Greek text were then translated into English by forty-seven King James Translators and completed in 1611 A.D. The meaning of various words, phrases, stories, customs, and festivals cannot be fully comprehended without prior knowledge of the culture. If a dictionary is used, it necessitates a dictionary dating closer to the King James time period^{14, 15, 16, 17} and using a good source for ancient Jewish traditions and customs.¹⁸ Keep in mind, the best and most authoritative source to fully apprehend words and phrases from the Bible is by using the Bible itself. For example, Firstfruits is mentioned in Exodus 23:19 as part of Jewish custom and a yearly festival, which directly relates to Jesus as the Firstfruits and who was raised during Firstfruits in 1 Corinthians 15:20.

7th Rule: Rule of Single Interpretation: Every verse in the Bible has only one single interpretation, although that verse may have multiple applications. No single interpretation can be held valid without the validation of another person, since no Scripture is of private interpretation (2 Peter 1:20), and as such, it is strongly recommended no Bible translated by a single person should ever be used. This rule however does not imply that a correct Bible interpretation should be determined by a majority vote.

Section 1 Summary

Many may recommend using a resource like *JewishEncyclopedia.com*, originally assembled in 1909, for the purpose of reading about Jewish traditions and customs, but we personally recommend against this. Certain parts are not accurate, and there isn't time or space here to go through specific examples of this. Christ warned about some of the manmade traditions of the Pharisees (see Mark 7:3-9 and the 'Jewish Drift Chart' below) just as the Early Torchbearer Christians warned others when Rome started to merge paganism with the Christian faith and created new non-Christian traditions based upon half-truths. We feel a better resource for Jewish traditions is to use the book, *Dr. William Smith's Dictionary of the Bible in 9 Volumes*.¹⁹ It is always wise to test all things to see if they are true, and to that degree, we will put two of the

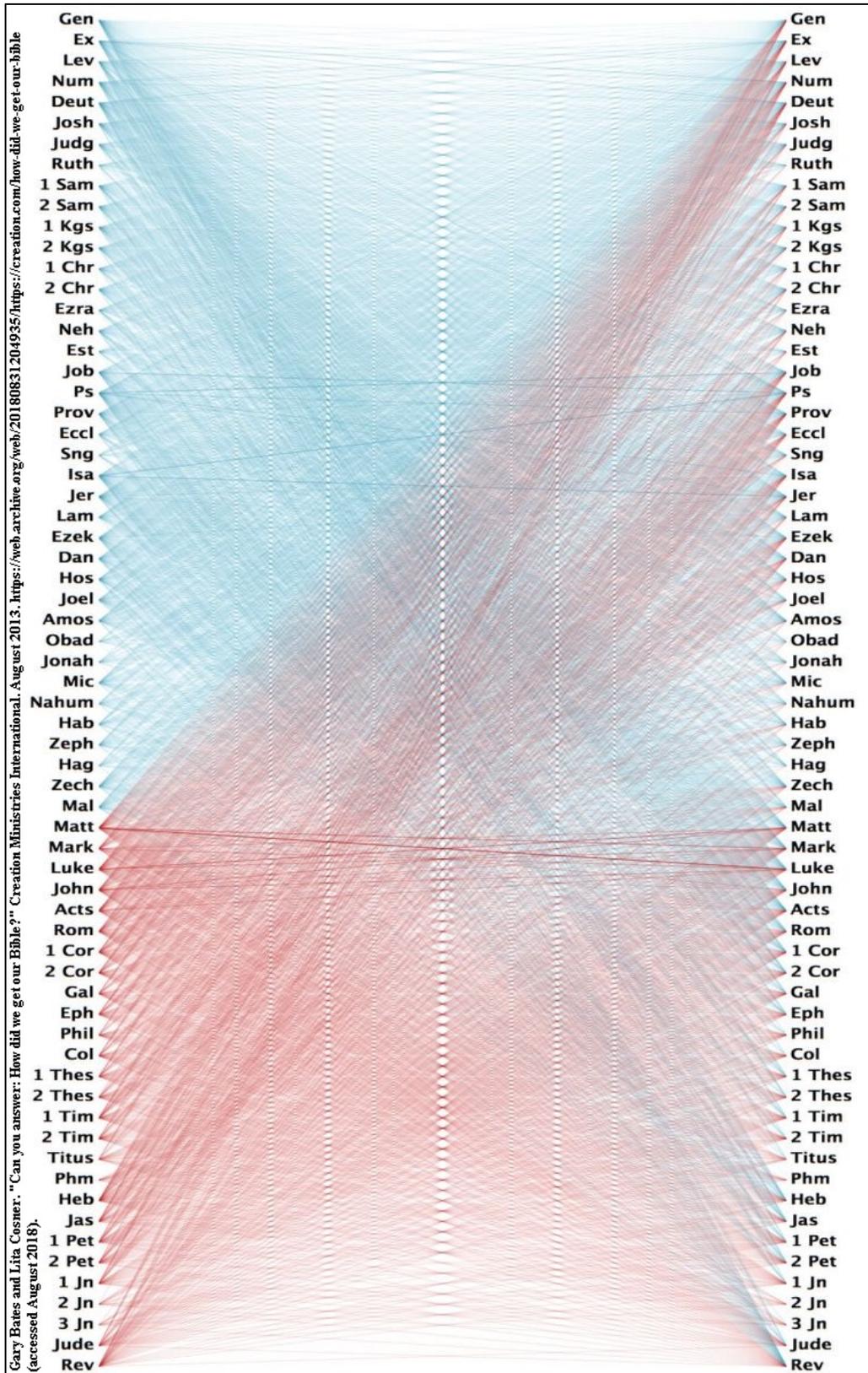
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more controversial doctrines presented here to the test with you by using all *Seven Golden Rules of Bible Interpretation*.

Jewish Drift Chart				
→ More Authoritative Drifting to Less Authoritative →				
Mosaic Judaism	Pharisaical Judaism	Talmudic Judaism	Kabbalistic Judaism	Hasidic Judaism
Started	Started	Started	Started	Started
c. 1350 B.C. →	c. 516 B.C. →	c. 400 - c. 500 A.D. →	12th century A.D. →	18th century A.D. →
Based Upon	Based Upon	Based Upon	Based Upon	Based Upon
The Torah	Pharisee oral traditions, rules, ordinances, and beliefs + the Torah	The Talmud (comprising of the Mishnah and Gemara) + the Torah	The Zohar (written by Moses de León; it was supposedly inspired by the Prophet Elijah not God)	The Zohar (is considered pseudepigraphy and apocrypha)
Details	Details	Details	Details	Details
The original foundation of the Jewish law and beliefs, and based on temple sacrifices prior to 70 A.D.	Over time oral traditions formed what became the Pharisee rules, ordinances, and beliefs. The Sadducees disappeared altogether after the destruction of the 2nd temple in 70 A.D.	After the destruction of the Jewish temple in 70 A.D., animal sacrifices were no longer possible. The Council of Jamnia in 90 A.D. began to re-define Judaism without animal sacrifices, which led to forming the Talmud.	The Jewish Kabbalah is a set of esoteric teachings meant to try and explain the relationship between God and the finite universe. The Kabbalah is forbidden in Mosaic Judaism. The Serpent in the Garden of Eden was tempting Eve with hidden knowledge, and the Serpent obviously lied.	Hasidic Judaism arose as a spiritual movement in Western Ukraine around the time many other cult leaders appeared, including the infamous occultist and con-artist Helena Blavatsky from central Ukraine. Hasidic Judaism would be the Jewish counterpart to Roman Christianity today.
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Also, see the following chart to see a glimpse of how many interconnected cross-referencing instances occur within the Bible.



Gary Bates and Lita Cosner. "Can you answer: How did we get our Bible?" Creation Ministries International. August 2013. <https://web.archive.org/web/20180831204935/https://creation.com/how-did-we-get-our-bible> (accessed August 2018).

Legend: Blue lines - references from the Old Testament | Red lines - references from the New Testament. Over 2,800 instances of cross-referencing within the books of the Bible.²⁰

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Section 2: Christian Torchbearer Doctrines – The Basic Beliefs

The following is a non-exhaustive list of Christian Torchbearer Doctrines backed up by Bible verses. We advise each person to diligently study the Word of God while using, *'The Seven Golden Rules of Bible Interpretation'* to decide for themselves if these things are true. For those who don't know, the word *Torah* listed below is the technical name for the first five books of the Old Testament written by Moses.

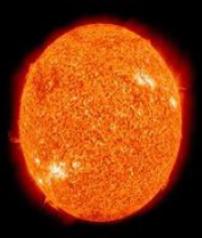
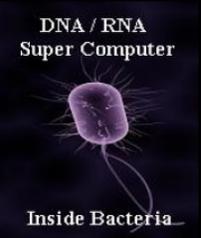
1. **There is only one God** - *Deuteronomy 4:35, 39; 6:4; 32:39, 2 Samuel 7:22, 1 Kings 8:60, 2 Kings 5:15; 19:15, 1 Chronicles 17:20, Nehemiah 9:6, Psalm 18:31; 86:10, Isaiah 37:16, 20; 43:10, 11; 44:6, 8; 45:21; 46:9, Hosea 13:4, Joel 2:27, Zechariah 14:9, Mark 12:29-34, John 17:3, Romans 3:30, 1 Corinthians 8:4-6, Galatians 3:20, Ephesians 4:6, 1 Timothy 1:17; 2:5, James 2:19*
2. **God is a Trinity** - *Isaiah 9:6, Matthew 1:23; 28:18. John 1:1, 14; 5:22-23; 8:58; 10:30; 14:9; 20:28, 1 John 5:7, 1 Timothy 3:16*
3. **God (Jesus) created everything (including angels)** - *Genesis 1:1, Isaiah 44:24, John 1:1-4, 10, 1 Corinthians 8:6, Colossians 1:15-16, Hebrews 1:1-2*
4. **Jesus is God** - *John 1:1, 14; 10:30-33; 20:28, Colossians 2:9, Hebrews 1:8, Psalm 18:31* (see also 'God is a Trinity')
5. **Jesus has two natures: divine and human** - *Luke 2:52, John 1:14, Colossians 2:9, 1 Timothy 2:5*
6. **Jesus was sinless** - *Isaiah 53:9, John 19:4, 2 Corinthians 5:21, Hebrews 4:15, 1 Peter 1:18-19; 2:22, 1 John 3:5*
7. **Jesus is the only way to God the Father** - *Acts 4:12, John 5:23; 14:6; 3:15-16, 1 Timothy 2:5, 1 John 2:23*
8. **Jesus will be the final Judge** - *John 5:22, 27, 30, Acts 10:38-42; 17:30-31, Romans 2:16, 2 Corinthians 5:10, Revelation 19:11*
9. **Jesus' true Church is not made of brick and mortar** - *Matthew 16:18, Romans 12:4-5, 1 Corinthians 12:12-31, Ephesians 4:4, 5:23; 29-30, Colossians 1:18, 24*
10. **The Holy Ghost is God** - *Acts 5:3-4* (see also 'God is a Trinity')
11. **The Holy Ghost is not merely a force. He is alive** - *John 16:13-14; Acts 13:2*
12. **All people have sinned** - *Romans 3:23, 5:12*
13. **Man did not evolve. He was created by God** - *Genesis 1:26; 2:22, Mark 10:6*
14. **Through one man came all nations and races** – *Genesis 7:7, 16; 11:1-32, Deuteronomy 32:8, Acts 17:26, Galatians 3:28, Revelation 7:9-10*
15. **Adam and Eve were real people** - *Genesis 3:20; 5:1; Luke 11:50-51; 1 Timothy 2:13*
16. **Jesus confirms Genesis as real tangible history** - *Mark 10:6; 13:19; Luke 11:50-51; John 5:45-47*
17. **Jesus confirms Moses wrote the Torah and Moses wrote of him** - *John 5:45-47*
18. **Moses confirms six 24-hour days of creation** - *Exodus 20:1, 11, 8-10* The Big Bang Theory is not compatible with Genesis and is an attempt to explain creation without intelligent design (first 'nothing existed' and then 'nothing exploded'). The Big Bang Theory injects billions of years and has the sun existing before the earth, but the Bible says the earth and plants were first and then the Sun was created, so the chronologies (timelines) are not compatible. (see *'Big Bang Theory vs Bible Timeline Chart'* below). In addition, until Adam and Eve sinned, there was no death in the world since death is the punishment for sin. Not having death until the fall of Adam and Eve is incompatible with the two intertwined theories of the Big Bang Theory and Evolution Theory.
19. **Death entered the world because of and after Adam's sin** - *Genesis 3, Romans 5:12-15* Darwin's Theory of Evolution is not compatible with the biblical account of a single-real-

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- first-Man married to a single-real-first-Woman created by God. Evolution Theory is not to be confused with the recognized 'Natural Selection' process.
20. **Sin separates us from God** - *Isaiah 59:2; Romans 3:23*
 21. **Jesus died in our place for all our sins** - *Isaiah 53:5, 2 Corinthians 5:14, 1 Peter 2:24, 1 John 2:2*
 22. **Jesus' physical body rose from the dead** - *Matthew 28:9, Luke 24:38-39, 42-43, John 2:19-21; 20:25, 27, 1 Corinthians 15:14, 20, 35, 39, 42-44, 53-54*
 23. **The least sin results in separation from God (which is why we need Christ)** – *Genesis 2:17; 3:3-6, Psalm 145:20, Proverbs 6:16–19; 14:12, John 8:24; 14:15, Acts 3:19; 17:30, Romans 5:12; 6:23, 1 Thessalonians 5:22, 1 John 5:19*
 24. **Those who reject Jesus will not enter Heaven, but Hell** - *Matthew 25:41, 46, John 3:3-5, Revelation 19:20; 20:11-15; 21:8*
 25. **Willful unrepentant disobeyers of God's laws will not enter the kingdom of Heaven** - *Matthew 7:21-23, Luke 13:25-27, 1 John 3:9; 14:15, Romans 6:1-2, 6, Hebrews 10:26, Jude 1:4*
 26. **The Bible is the inspired and preserved Word of God** - *Psalm 12:6-7; 78:1-8; 105:8; 119:89, 111, 152, 160, Proverbs 22:20-21, Ecclesiastes 3:14, Matthew 4:4; 5:17-18; 24:35, Luke 16:17, John 10:35, Romans 4:20-21, Colossians 1:17, 2 Timothy 3:16, Titus 1:2, Hebrews 10:23, 1 Peter 1:23-25; 2 Peter 1:20-21*
 27. **Satan rules as prince and god of this world until Lord Jesus Christ returns** – *Matthew 4:8-9, Luke 4:5-8, John 12:31; 14:30, 2 Corinthians 4:4, Ephesians 2:2, Colossians 2:10, 15, 2 Thessalonians 2:9, Hebrews 2:14, Revelation 12:9*
 28. **Angelic warfare can affect the outcome of physical events** – *2 Kings 6:16-17; 19:35, Daniel 10:13, 20*
 29. **A rapture event (being caught up into the clouds with Jesus) will occur** - *Matthew 24:30-31, Mark 13:32-37, John 14:3, 1 Thessalonians 4:14-17, Revelation 3:10*
 30. **Jesus will physically return and reign from a temple for a thousand years** - *Ezekiel 41-42, Acts 1:11, Revelation 20:2-8*
 31. **There will be a new Heaven and a new Earth** - *2 Peter 3:13; Revelation 6:14; 21:1*

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Big Bang Theory vs Bible Timeline Chart					
Big Bang	Stars Form	Sun Forms	Molten Earth	First Oceans	Life From Non-Life
					 DNA / RNA Super Computer Inside Bacteria
13.8+ Billion Years Ago	10.5 Billion Years Ago	4.57 Billion Years Ago	4.56 Billion Years Ago	4.4 Billion Years Ago	4 Billion Years Ago
Water Covered Earth	Dry Land & Plants	Sun, Moon, & Stars	Sea & Flying Creatures	Land Animals & Man	God Rested
					
Day 1 & 2 Genesis 1:1-8	Day 3 Genesis 1:9-13	Day 4 Genesis 1:14-19	Day 5 Genesis 1:20-23	Day 6 Genesis 1:24-31	Day 7 Genesis 2:1-3
<p>The Two Timelines Are Not Compatible: <i>The Big Bang Theory has the sun created before the earth, and the Bible timeline has the earth created before the sun.</i> All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God! © 2019 Peter D. Arvo (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0) Last updated: 2/3/2019 TheTorchbearerSeries.com</p>					

'Big Bang Theory vs Bible Timeline Chart' showing the chronology (timeline) of the Big Bang Theory versus the Bible account as described in the Book of Genesis. Notice they are not compatible with each other: The Big Bang Theory has the sun created before the earth, and in the Bible timeline the earth is created before the sun.

Section 2 Summary

There are many more items which could have been added to the above list, but for the sake of simplicity and not including certain doctrines that we have not confirmed, they are not included here. We recommend seeking out and studying Scripture for yourself using *The Seven Golden Rules of Bible Interpretation*.

“Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.” – 2 Timothy 2:15 (KJV)

For anyone who would like tangible evidence for the reality of Moses and the events surrounding Moses, please see the documentaries called 'Patterns of Evidence: The Exodus' and 'Patterns of Evidence: The Moses Controversy'. We do not necessarily endorse all comments or conclusions presented in these documentaries.

Section 3: Justification (Soteriology) – Salvation Through Diplomatic Status

Salvation: The First in a Three-Step Process

- We will refer to the following ‘*Three Stages of Salvation Chart*’ and the following three Christian theological terms for the next three sections:

1. **Justification** – A term used to refer to Jesus paying for your sins so you do not have to suffer eternal punishment and instead can enter Heaven after death. Think of Justification as your spiritual diplomatic passport.

What’s required: Your *faith* and *acceptance* that Lord Jesus Christ paid for your crimes (sins) against God, and *repentance* of your crimes (sins). Repentance means to whole-heartedly ask God for forgiveness.

Result: You become God’s diplomat.

2. **Sanctification** – A term that refers to the process of becoming holy like Lord Jesus Christ, in order to earn and/or keep your *inheritance*, *rewards*, and *crowns*.

What’s required: Become more like Lord Jesus Christ in your thoughts and actions, and diligently represent and promote God’s ways truthfully and accurately as his *diplomat* (representative).

Result: You are God’s diplomat.

3. **Glorification** – A term used to denote the glorious result after death. Your *inheritance*, *rewards*, and *crowns* are provided to you.

What’s required: *Justification* is required, and then the level of your *Sanctification* will determine the level of your *Glorification*.

Result: You retire to Heaven with God after your diplomatic duties.

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3. You gain diplomatic immunity against unintentionally breaking God's laws (Hebrews 10:26, Romans 6:1-2, 1 Thessalonians 4:7).
4. You obtain a spiritual passport to Heaven (discussed later).
5. Any supernatural force that seeks to come against you must now have prior approval from God (see the *Book of Job* in the Bible and also 1 Corinthians 3:16).
6. God's Holy Ghost now resides with you and will give you the power to overcome sin in your life (1 Corinthians 3:16; 6:19, 2 Corinthians 6:16, Ezekiel 36:27, 2 Timothy 1:14, Ephesians 5:18, Romans 8:9, 11, 1 John 2:27).
7. You have the opportunity to keep and increase your heavenly inheritance, rewards, and crowns. (see Sanctification section)

Note: Those who receive the *Mark of the Beast* (Revelation 14:9-11) are choosing Satan's side and will have a bad outcome. This outcome will also occur for the people who choose to reject or disbelieve Jesus for the rest of their lives, since they are choosing separation from God (John 3:16, 18, 36, Mark 16:16) unless they repent (1 John 1:9, Psalm 103:12, 2 Chronicles 7:14).

Grace and Law: The Law moves from being only written text to being written on the hearts of those who are God's people (Jeremiah 31:33 and Hebrews 8:10).

Similarities between Diplomats and God's Followers: Many know in today's modern world that if a person represents their home country in a temporary host country (or kingdom) that person is called a diplomat and is given *diplomatic immunity* in that temporary host country. Diplomatic immunity is provided to diplomats in case they accidentally break the law, which prevents a diplomat from being put on trial, convicted, or jailed for the crime(s) committed. Diplomatic immunity is not an open license to violate laws, nor does it eliminate the existence of the laws themselves. The laws of the temporary host country are still very much in effect, and diplomats are expected to do their best to adhere to them. If a diplomat were to repeatedly and intentionally break the laws of the temporary host country, the diplomat could be kicked out of the country (or kingdom), or have their *diplomatic immunity revoked*. Likewise, through God's grace, God has provided his loyal followers diplomatic immunity to God's laws through Christ while they are on Earth representing him, but this does not destroy or eliminate God's laws, it only removes the punishment of accidental transgression against the laws. The requirements to adhere to God's laws are very much still in effect, including all ten laws that were written in stone twice by God's own hand (Deuteronomy 10:1-4). The regional laws created for certain time periods by the Jewish leaders are the laws that are not permanent. The punishment under God's laws is what was nailed to the cross as spoken of in the Bible (Colossians 2:14),²¹ not the laws themselves. If the laws were done away with, then murder and everything else would be permissible by God. The Bible states that if a person willfully continues to break God's laws and sin, and doesn't honestly and wholeheartedly repent, that the sacrifice on the cross will no longer cover them from punishment, since it is a rejection of the sacrifice made on the cross (Hebrews 10:26).²²

Section 3 Summary

In short, you are now a diplomat for God on Earth with a clean slate and new responsibilities. With your new status, you have diplomatic immunity against accidental transgressions against God's laws, which is not to be abused or it will be revoked.

"For if we sin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins," – Hebrews 10:26 (KJV)

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Section 4: Sanctification – Holiness, Inheritance, Rewards, and Crowns

It is not the goal of this section to discuss every aspect of Sanctification. Instead, the purpose is to provide a greater general understanding.

Sanctification: Step Two

- To *sanctify* means to *make holy, set apart as sacred, or to consecrate*. When we speak of Sanctification, or becoming more holy and following Jesus' ways more closely, we soon discover there are two main Christian groups in the world with different priorities: *Nominal Christians* (Nominal Diplomats) vs. *Dedicated Christians* (Dedicated Diplomats).

A Nominal Christian is defined as: A Christian who does the minimum they think is required to keep their diplomatic immunity status and enter Heaven. Most Nominal Christians are not aware that they will suffer the loss of heavenly inheritance, rewards, and crowns as a result (see the '*Crowns - Rewards - Inheritance Chart*' discussed later). They are basically a Christian in name alone. Nominal Christians fall into two subcategories: those who have weak faith and are thus uncommitted, and those who proclaim that they can do anything they want after being saved. Those in the second subcategory can be led to think they are above God's laws, or that it doesn't matter what they do since they believe it will all just work out in the end, which can put their salvation at risk (Hebrews 10:26).

"That ye be not slothful, but followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises." – Hebrews 6:12 (KJV)

A Dedicated Christian (also known as a Disciple or Metochoi) is defined as: A Christian who is not just interested in obtaining access to Heaven, but instead is committed to true discipleship with God and is dedicated to learning to love God and his ways. They pursue to align themselves with the first and greatest of all of God's Commandments, "*And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength: this is the first commandment.*" – Mark 12:30 (KJV) In this pursuit they find themselves drawn more to follow God's Commandments and his ways out of love and dedication. (see also Deuteronomy 6:5, Deuteronomy 10:12, Deuteronomy 11:1, Deuteronomy 19:9, Matthew 22:37, Mark 12:30, Luke 10:27)

"If ye love me, keep my commandments." – John 14:15 (KJV)

"But without faith it is impossible to please him: for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." – Hebrews 11:6 (KJV)

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Crowns - Rewards - Inheritance Chart						
Received by God's Servants at the Bema Seat (Judgment Seat) of Christ: 2 Corinthians 5:10 & 1 Corinthians 3:11-15						
The Five Crowns						
Discipline  Incorruptible Crown 1 Cor. 9:25-27 Awarded for striving for mastery of oneself.	Endurance  Life Crown Jam. 1:12; Rev. 2:10 Awarded for faithful love of Christ unto death.	Disciple  Glory Crown 1 Pet. 5:2-4 Awarded for being an example and feeding the flock.	Expectant  Righteous Crown 2 Tim. 4:8 Awarded for the righteous who love his appearing.	Evangelize  Rejoicing Crown 1 The. 2:19; Php. 4:1 Awarded for guiding and winning souls to Christ.		
The Seven Rewards						
The Reward Requirements are Listed Within the Seven Letters, to the Seven Churches, in the Book of Revelation.						
 Overcomer Rev. 2:7 Be able to eat of the tree of life.	 Overcomer Rev. 2:11 Not be hurt of the second death.	 Overcomer Rev. 2:17 Have hidden manna, a white stone, a new name.	 Overcomer Rev. 2:26-29 Have power over nations, and given the morning star.	 Overcomer Rev. 3:5 Given white raiment and your name proclaimed.	 Overcomer Rev. 3:12 Become one of the pillars of God's family.	 Overcomer Rev. 3:21 Sit with Christ in his throne.
Your Possible Inheritance						
Inheritance = God the Father has many mansions and is preparing a place for you. (John 14:2-3) Unprofitable Servants = Will suffer loss and be cast into the outer darkness (not hell). (Matthew 8:12; 22:13; 25:30) All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!						
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This 'Crowns - Rewards - Inheritance Chart' represents what you may obtain or lose depending on your belief, faith, and service to God. Unprofitable servants to God will suffer loss (see the chart and read Matthew 22).

Matthew 8:12 (KJV) "But the children of the kingdom shall be cast out into **outer darkness**: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth."

Matthew 22:13 (KJV) "Then said the king to the servants, Bind him hand and foot, and take him away, and cast him into **outer darkness**; there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth."

Matthew 25:30 (KJV) "And cast ye the unprofitable servant into **outer darkness**: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth."

- **Salvation vs. Discipleship:** Salvation is for those who believe and put their faith in Jesus, even for the Nominal Christian. Discipleship is for believers willing to pay the price (suffer). A Christian Disciple (sometimes called a Metochoi) is a person who is a learner, a pupil, an apprentice, or an adherent of the doctrines of Lord Jesus Christ, who attaches himself to his teacher even at great personal cost.

"For we are made **partakers** of Christ, if we hold the beginning of our confidence steadfast unto the end;" – Hebrews 3:14 (KJV)

To the best of our knowledge, *Partakers* is the English word derived from the Biblical Greek / Koine Greek word *Metochoi*, which can mean: one who shares in, a companion or comrade, or a partner in a work, office, or dignity. *Metochoi* (spelled *Manichai* in Old English) is mentioned in

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reference to the Waldensian Torchbearers in, *The history of the Evangelical churches of the valleys of Piemont*, by Sir Samuel Morland, 1658.²³ Partakers, or Metochoi, are those Disciples who are willing to suffer with Christ if required and hold fast to the ways of Jesus until the end.

Note: The terms *Christian Metochoi* and *Christian Torchbearer* can and often are used interchangeably, in that they share the following traits: they both carry and preserve the truth of God's Word and impart the torch of knowledge, information, and truth to others, even if it results in the suffering or death of the Metochoi / Torchbearer.

- **What is Your Calling?** Once you understand Sanctification, you should think hard about what your calling is. What has God called you to do for him? This can often be discovered by looking at your past and see what knowledge you have or experiences you had, and how those things shaped you to best serve God. It could be anything from donating and supporting other fellow workers and servants of God beyond what others can do, applying a skill you have obtained in the service of God, or you may have had unique hardships that could be shared with others to strengthen their faith or encourage them to find their way to God.
- **Dedication:** If God asked you to give up your ways for his, would you? (Ephesians 2:1-3; 4:24) If God asked you to give up riches, would you? (Matthew 19:16-22) Are you willing to suffer over a long time period and give up your life to remain loyal to his ways? (Luke 9:23-24) The Apostles willingly did these things, as did countless Metochoi, who are the Torchbearers of truth.
- **Pursuit of Holiness:** We are to pursue Sanctification (become more holy). Refer back to the 'Three Stages of Salvation Chart'.

"Because it is written, Be ye holy; for I am holy." – 1 Peter 1:16 (KJV)

- Paul in Hebrews 5:11-14 tells people to progress in their biblical understanding.
- Not doing anything for God after you are a believer and saved is a form of apostasy.

"And cast ye the unprofitable servant into outer darkness: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth." – Matthew 25:30. This means that those Christian diplomats, who did nothing to benefit God or promote his ways but were able to, were cast into an area far from God. God is light (1 John 1:5), and it says that they are cast into the outer darkness. Matthew 25:30 is in reference to all of Matthew 25, which discusses the 10 talents of silver. In Revelation 3:11, we read that crowns also seem to be among the potential loses.

- **Ignorance and Willful Ignorance:** Sin committed in ignorance could be paid for by making atonement to God (Numbers 15:28-30), but ignorance cannot be claimed as an excuse any longer once you have the truth (Hebrews 10:26). In other words, ignorance becomes willful ignorance when it is premeditated, often through pride, stubbornness, or in a self-willed way.
- **A Right-Thing in a Wrong-Way:** You can have the right motive, but carry it out in a wrong way. God wants things done *his* way for the right reasons. We should not presume that *we* can do things according to what *we* think is right. If God had allowed the following things to occur without punishment, it would have set a bad precedent for others to follow:
 - **Cain's wrong sacrifice:** led to Abel's death and Cain's banishment: *Genesis 4:3-16*
 - **King Uzziah offered incense in the temple:** struck with leprosy: *2 Chronicles 26:16-21*

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- **Moses strikes rock:** doesn't enter promised land: *Numbers 20:11; Deuteronomy 32:5-52*
- **Uzza touches the Ark to save it:** resulting in his death: *1 Chronicles 13:9-10*
- **A man gathered sticks upon the Sabbath day:** God ordered his death: *Numbers 15:32-36*

Another way of thinking of this is; *"It is not sufficient to do a right-thing in a wrong-way, nor a wrong-thing in a right-way, but only a right-thing in a right-way."* – Anonymous

The Modern Bride and Groom Parable: A Groom asked his Bride if she still had his written request in permanent ink for his special day. After checking, she replied that she did. She told him she didn't understand why his only request was to simply remember his special day and to spend the day with him as his gift, but she readily agreed. Time went by, and the special day arrived and passed without a word from the Bride to her Groom. The next day, the Bride handed her Groom a boxed gift that was wrapped with a bow. The Groom, in shock, asked if she had lost his written request. The Bride replied, *"I still have your request, but you love me so much I decided to celebrate your special day on a day that I thought was better; open your gift!"* The Groom, both surprised and hurt that she would not love him enough to regard his simple request, slowly opened the gift. *"Surprise!"* She exclaimed, *"It's a traditional purse! When I saw it, I just knew that you would really love it, because I love it. Anyway, it's the thought that counts, right?"* The Groom stared at the traditional purse, at a loss for words, with tears in his eyes, and a broken heart.

We ask you, is *Sunday* truly the same as *Saturday the Sabbath*?

"But he answered and said unto them, Why do ye also transgress the commandment of God by your tradition?" – Matthew 15:3 (KJV)

Are man's self-appointed holi-days (Good Friday, Easter, Christ-mas, etc.) the same to God as God's appointed holy-days (Passover, Feast of First Fruits, etc.)?

"He that hath my commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me: and he that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him. Judas saith unto him, not Iscariot, Lord, how is it that thou wilt manifest thyself unto us, and not unto the world? Jesus answered and said unto him, If a man love me, he will keep my words: and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him." – John 14:21-23 (KJV)

- **Becoming Holy:** Can you become more holy?

Prayerfully consider getting in the habit of monitoring what you think, especially what thoughts enter your mind when you listen to certain music, watch certain movies, or play certain games. Examine the following: Person (A) listens to heavy metal music, watches rated R movies, and plays rated R games. Person (B) listens to classical or Christian music, watches PG family movies, and plays PG-rated family games. Which person is more likely to have more positive godly thoughts, which Galatians 5:22-23 defines as the fruit of the Spirit (*"love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance"*)?

The Book of Romans is filled with valuable information on becoming more holy, as does most of the Bible:

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“Knowing this, that our old man is crucified with him, that the body of sin might be destroyed, that henceforth we should not serve sin.” – Romans 6:6 (KJV)

“He [Christ] must increase, but I must decrease.” – John 3:30 (KJV)

“That ye put off concerning the former conversation the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts; And be renewed in the spirit of your mind; And that ye put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness.” – Ephesians 4:22-24 (KJV)

- **God’s ideal versus what God tolerates:** There is a big difference between seeking God’s ideal for us versus what he will tolerate. For example, God tolerated and did not condemn Abraham, Jacob, David, Solomon, and others for taking multiple wives, but this was not God’s ideal. Part of the Sanctification process is seeking to follow God’s ideal for us, not what he will tolerate or accept.

“And he [Solomon] had seven hundred wives, princesses, and three hundred concubines: and his wives turned away his heart.” – 1 Kings 11:3 (KJV)

Section 4 Summary

In this section, we learned the following:

1. What Sanctification means
2. Nominal vs Dedicated Christians
3. What Nominal Christians risk losing in Heaven
4. What the Dedicated Christian can gain in Heaven
5. The ‘Crowns - Rewards - Inheritance Chart’
6. The difference between Salvation vs Discipleship
7. The parallels between Christian Metochoi and Christian Torchbearers
8. What it means to follow your Calling, Dedication, and Pursuit of Holiness
9. The difference between Ignorance and Willful Ignorance
10. How one can do ‘A Right Thing in a Wrong Way’
11. The methods to become more holy
12. What God’s ideal is as compared to what God tolerates

You can start becoming more holy and having stronger faith today. Start with progressively replacing bad habits with good mini habits. A small example of a new good mini habit is by reading just one Bible verse each day, but make sure you don’t miss your scheduled time.

“Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.” – Hebrews 11:1 (KJV). To increase your faith, you need to study the Bible. “So then faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God.” – Romans 10:17 (KJV).

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Section 5: Glorification – God’s Ultimate Love

Glorification: Step Three

Since loving the Lord your God with all your *heart, soul, might, and mind* is the first and greatest Commandment (Deuteronomy 6:5, Matthew 22:37-38) and is the ultimate goal, it is crucial that we understand what the term *love* means before diving into Glorification.

His Unconditional Love vs. Other Types of Love

Please refer to the following ‘*Biblical Love Chart*’ while going through this section.

- **God’s Love and Our Love:** People often will use the term love loosely. They will say they love ice cream, love their favorite movie, love a car, or love a hobby, but is that really love? We will deem this sort of love as *Love Type-Zero*. Romantic love (lustful love) is the next type, called *Love Type-One*, which is based upon physical attraction. The next type, *Love Type-Two*, transcends the prior two types of love, which is the type of love close friends or family have for each other. These three forms of love are still conditional based on different factors. Unconditional love, *Love Type-Three*, is the sort of love a caring parent has for their newborn baby. The baby can neither earn, nor lose, this unconditional type of love. This is also often spoken of as God-like love. When Jesus said in Matthew 22:37-38 that to love God is the 1st and greatest Commandment, what sort of love was he referring to? Was it *type-zero, type-one, type-two, or type-three*? I will let you discover the answer for yourself.

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Biblical Love Chart			
<i>"And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose." – Romans 8:28</i>			
<i>"My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth." – 1 John 3:18</i>			
Love Type-Zero	Love Type-One	Love Type-Two	Love Type-Three
Conditional	Conditional	Conditional	Unconditional
Physical Love	Physical Love	Emotional Love	Spiritual Love
Coveting & Proudful	Coveting & Proudful	Caring & Patient	Truth & Charity
Objects & Things	Romantic & Lustful	Faithful & Thoughtful	Heartfelt & Selfless
Defined:	Defined:	Defined:	Defined:
Love of inanimate objects, things, or events. It can potentially be created by coveting something or self-gratification, and can be attached to pride, boastfulness, and ego. This is not really love, thus it is rated as 'type-zero'.	This form of love is defined by self-gratification, self-indulgence, and physical attraction, and thus shares many attributes with 'type-zero'. Can be outwardly proudful with an emphasis on physical pleasure. This is the lowest form of love, and thus is rated as 'type-one'.	Based on emotional love, not physical love. A enduring form of love. It transcends the prior two types of love, and is typically the highest form of love demonstrated by people for each other, thus rated as 'type-two'.	Unconditional and self-sacrificing. This is the type of love demonstrated by Christ willingly dying on the cross, and thus is the highest form of love, rated as 'type-three'. Type-three does not exclude correction and guidance.
Example:	Example:	Example:	Example:
Loving ice cream, a favorite movie, a parade, a car, a house, favorite hobby, a sporting event, etc. Enjoying these things without coveting, pride, or ego is not wrong.	The range of 'type one' love can be from normal physical romance in marriage to perverted physical actions. The following biblical examples are of the negative sort.	The type of love demonstrated by close friends or family for each other. Can be self-sacrificing, but is still conditional.	Love a caring parent has for their newborn baby. The baby can neither earn, nor lose, this unconditional type of love. A Christian can still demonstrate love to a person torturing them.
Bible verse example:	Bible verse example:	Bible verse example:	Bible verse example:
Genesis 27:4 Deuteronomy 17:16-17	Genesis 38:14-26 Romans 1:24-25	Colossians 3:12-13	John 13:1 John 21:15-17
Note: Some have narrowly defined love in the Bible based completely upon what Greek or Hebrew word was used. For example: <i>agapáō</i> , <i>philéō</i> , or <i>storgē</i> . This is not advisable, since at times these words have interchangeable meanings.			
All Bible verses use the King James Bible			
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Note: Some have narrowly defined love in the Bible based completely upon what Hebrew or Greek word is used within a given manuscript. For example, *agapáō* (stated to be God-like love), *philéō* (stated to be brotherly love), *storgē* (stated to be family-like love), etc. This is not advisable since at times these words are used interchangeably. For example, *ἀγαπάω* (*agapáō*) sometimes refers to brotherly love and *φιλία* (*philéō*) refers to God's love. See example: "*agapáō the brotherhood*" (1 Peter 2:17) (1 John 2:10, 3:10, 14; 4:21). See example: "*The Father himself philéō you*" (John 16:27); "*As many as I philéō, I rebuke...*" (Revelation 3:19); "*philanthrōpía [love] of God our Saviour toward man...*" (Titus 3:4). It is only when the word *δελφία* (*delphia* meaning brotherly) is added to *philéō* can it mean exclusively "*brotherly love*" (Romans 12:10).

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Although not entirely reliable, see *Young's Concordance* for the mixed usages of these two different Greek words.²⁴ For this reason, and many other reasons, it is best to stick with the King James Bible, which was translated by 47 of the world's best translators, and use the '*The Seven Golden Rules of Bible Interpretation*' to better understand and interpret the meaning of the text.

Similarities between marriage and our relationship with God: Many essentially clock in and clock out of a brick-and-mortar church for an hour each week, but if you did the same thing with your spouse how would they feel? We, the true Church, are represented as the spiritual Bride of Lord Jesus Christ and he is the Bridegroom. Knowing this, if you were only going to spend one hour a week with a spouse, and only focus on them for that one hour, what would your spouse think? Do you think they would feel loved? Yet, many people do this with God. We are called to love God above all else, as stated in both the Old Testament and the New Testament, and it is said by Lord Jesus Christ to be the greatest Commandment:

"And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might." – Deuteronomy 6:5 (KJV)

"Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment." – Matthew 22:37-38 (KJV)

We are also told:

"Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever." – 1 John 2:15-17 (KJV)

Now that we have an understanding of God's form of love as the ultimate Commandment, we will examine some of the verses related to glorification listed in the '*Three Stages of Salvation Chart*'.

"Blessed is the man that endureth temptation: for when he is tried, he shall receive the crown of life, which the Lord hath promised to them that love him." – James 1:12 (KJV)

"Fear none of those things which thou shalt suffer: behold, the devil shall cast some of you into prison, that ye may be tried; and ye shall have tribulation ten days: be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." – Revelation 2:10 (KJV)

"Who shall change our vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body, according to the working whereby he is able even to subdue all things unto himself." – Philippians 3:21 (KJV)

"Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is." – 1 John 3:2 (KJV)

"And if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with him, that we may be also glorified together." – Romans 8:17 (KJV)

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“To an **inheritance** incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away, **reserved in heaven for you,**” – 1 Peter 1:4 (KJV)

“And when the chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a **crown of glory** that fadeth not away.” – 1 Peter 5:4 (KJV)

“Henceforth there is laid up for me a **crown of righteousness,** which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day: and not to me only, but **unto all them also that love his appearing.**” – 2 Timothy 4:8 (KJV)

“Behold, I come quickly: **hold that fast** which thou hast, **that no man take thy crown.**” – Revelation 3:11 (KJV)

Section 5 Summary

Glorification is the third and final step in the ‘*Three Stages of Salvation*’. The three-step process leads us to obtain greater faith, trust, and love of our beloved God. Unfortunately, many people stop at the first step of Justification, and as a result will suffer the loss of crowns, rewards, and inheritance. (see the ‘*Crowns - Rewards - Inheritance Chart*’). Another problem that can occur is some people try to complete this three-step process out of order, but it must be completed in sequence. Sanctification does not provide Justification. The following is only for review purposes.

1. **Justification** – A term used to refer to Jesus paying for your sins so you do not have to suffer eternal punishment and instead can enter Heaven after death. Think of Justification as your spiritual diplomatic passport.
What’s required: Your *faith* and *acceptance* that Lord Jesus Christ paid for your crimes (sins) against God, and *repentance* of your crimes (sins). Repentance means to whole-heartedly ask God for forgiveness.

Result: You become God’s diplomat.

2. **Sanctification** – A term that refers to the process of becoming holy like Lord Jesus Christ, in order to earn and/or keep your *inheritance*, *rewards*, and *crowns*.
What’s required: Become more like Lord Jesus Christ in your thoughts and actions, and diligently represent and promote God’s ways truthfully and accurately as his *diplomat* (representative).

Result: You are God’s diplomat.

3. **Glorification** – A term used to denote the glorious result after death. Your *inheritance*, *rewards*, and *crowns* are provided to you.
What’s required: *Justification* is required, and then the level of your *Sanctification* will determine the level of your *Glorification*.

Result: You retire to Heaven with God after your diplomatic duties.

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Section 6: Wine – Understanding the Hidden Biblical Importance

In this section, we will use ‘*The Seven Golden Rules of Bible Interpretation*’ in order to demonstrate the usefulness in using this stringent method to interpret and understand the Bible better in regards to the word *wine*. You don’t have to use all the golden rules in sequential order, but they all must be applied to the text in question if possible. The only rule that should always be considered first is the 1st Rule, the ‘*Rule of Inspired Text*’, because if you don’t have inspired text you don’t have Scripture, and thus you do not have something reliable to work with.

1st Rule: Rule of Inspired Text

2nd Rule: Rule of Literal Interpretation

3rd Rule: Rule of Context

4th Rule: Rule of First Mention

5th Rule: Rule of Non-Contradiction

6th Rule: Rule of Culture

7th Rule: Rule of Single Interpretation

Wine & The Seven Golden Rules of Bible Interpretation

- **1st Rule: Rule of Inspired Text:**

In the previous session, we provided evidence that the King James Bible was translated by forty-seven of the world’s best and most faithful translators, who obtained and used the pure Hebrew and Greek text, thus making the King James Bible the most qualified to fulfill the first of ‘*The Seven Golden Rules of Bible Interpretation*’. So, the Authorized King James Version (Cambridge-type of 1920+) is what we will use here. As a reminder, when we say Cambridge-type, we are merely referring to the specific publishing company that published the text. As we discussed in the previous lecture session, the published Cambridge version from 1920 to present has no known type-set printing errors.

- **2nd Rule: Rule of Literal Interpretation:**

We have no specific verse in question, but rather we want to apprehend the best meaning of the word translated as *wine* and see if we can understand its biblical importance. After checking four of the oldest dictionary definitions for *wine* during the time period in which the pure Hebrew and Greek texts were translated into English, we learn several things:^{25, 26, 27, 28}

1) Wine is sometimes spelled *win*, *vvin*, or *vin* in old forms of English.

2) Wine can mean a *liquid* or condensed *syrup* from *fruit* or *plants* that are either *fermented* or *unfermented*.

In other words, maple syrup would qualify to be called wine. Although the meaning of the term *wine* has largely a different meaning to us today, we find the modern dictionary definition for *wine* includes many of the old uses of the term: “*the juice, fermented or unfermented, of various other fruits or plants, used as a beverage, sauce, etc.*”²⁹ Knowing now that the word wine contains multiple primary meanings, we can rightly exclude the ability to use the 4th Golden Rule, the ‘*Rule of First Mention*’, since the ‘*Rule of First Mention*’ will only work if the word or phrase contains only one meaning.

Although it is not necessary, and we even advocate against trying to decipher the Hebrew and Greek manuscripts that still exist today, it is an interesting side note that the Hebrew and Greek

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words translated as *wine* can also mean more than one thing. For example, the Hebrew word יַיִן (*yayin*) can be *fermented* or *unfermented wine* (with or without alcohol).³⁰

- **3rd Rule: Rule of Context:**

Because the word *wine* has multiple primary meanings and we are not trying to resolve a word within a single verse or phrase, we will combine and resolve the 3rd '*Rule of Context*', the 5th '*Rule of Non-Contradiction*', and the 7th '*Rule of Single Interpretation*' at the same time. This could be completed separately, but in this case there is some overlap in the information we are seeking, and it will be faster to resolve if we handle all three rules simultaneously.

To fulfill the 3rd, 5th, and 7th golden rules, we need to review every instance of the word *wine* in the Bible for two reasons:

- 1) Since we know that wine has more than one primary meaning, we need to divide the Bible verses into *meaning groups*, and then determine if a logical pattern emerges.
- 2) We can obtain a fuller understanding of what wine means and how the term is used.

For your convenience, we have done this for you for all 236 *matches* spanning 216 *verses*, please see the document called, '*The Bible Wine Definition Test*' for the total list. The following is only the highlights from the document and are in the order that the verses appear in the Bible. All verses matching *wine*, *wines*, *winebibber*, and *winebibbers* have been checked. See '*The Bible Wine Test Chart*' below.

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The Bible Wine Test Chart

Wine: *The juice, fermented or unfermented, of various fruits or plants, used as a beverage, sauce, syrup, etc.*

Wine as understood by people around the time the King James Bible was translated by the 47 translators and defined by dictionaries like the *The Royal Dictionary in Two Parts* by Abel Boyer 1702.

All 236 matches spanning 216 verses for the word 'wine(s)' and 'winebibber(s)' in 44 books.

Wine Spoken of as Negative: total = 54	Wine Spoken of as Neutral/Unknown: total = 106	Wine Spoken of as Positive: total = 56
Genesis 9:21, 24; 19:32, 33, 34, 35, Leviticus 10:9, Numbers 6:3, Deuteronomy 32:33, Judges 13:4, 7, 14, 1 Samuel 1:14, 15; 25:37, 1 Chronicles 27:27, Psalms 75:8, Proverbs 4:17; 20:1; 21:17; 23:20, 31; 31:4, 6, Isaiah 5:11, 22; 28:1, 7, Jeremiah 13:12; 23:9; 25:15; 51:7, Daniel 1:5, 8, 16, Hosea 3:1; 4:11; 7:5, Joel 1:5, Amos 2:8, Habakkuk 2:5, Matthew 11:19, Luke 7:34, Ephesians 5:18, 1 Timothy 3:3, 8, Titus 1:7; 2:3, 1 Peter 4:3, Revelation 14:8, 10; 16:19; 17:2; 18:3	Genesis 27:25, Numbers 6:20, Deuteronomy 28:39, 51; 29:6; 32:38, Joshua 9:4, 13, 1 Samuel 10:3; 16:20; 25:18, 2 Samuel 13:28; 16:1, 2, 2 Kings 18:32, 1 Chronicles 12:40, 2 Chronicles 2:15; 11:11, Ezra 7:22, Nehemiah 2:1; 5:11, 15, 18; 13:15, Esther 1:7, 10; 5:6; 7:2, 7, 8, Job 1:13, 18; 32:19, Psalms 4:7; 60:3; 78:65, Proverbs 23:30, Ecclesiastes 2:3; 10:19, Song of Solomon 1:2, 4; 4:10; 5:1; 7:9; 8:2, Isaiah 1:22; 5:12; 16:10; 22:13; 24:7, 9, 11; 27:2; 29:9; 36:17; 49:26; 51:21; 56:12, Jeremiah 35:2, 5, 6, 8, 14; 40:10, 12; 48:33, Lamentations 2:12, Ezekiel 27:18; 44:21, Daniel 5:1, 2, 4, 23; 10:3, Hosea 7:14; 9:2, 4; 14:7, Joel 1:10; 3:3, Amos 2:12; 5:11; 6:6; 9:13, Micah 2:11; 6:15, Zephaniah 1:13, Haggai 1:11; 2:12, Zechariah 9:15, 17; 10:7, Matthew 9:17, Mark 2:22; 15:23, Luke 1:15; 5:37, 38, 39; 7:33; 10:34, John 2:3, Acts 2:13, Romans 14:21, Revelation 6:6; 18:13	Genesis 14:18; 27:28, 37; 49:11, 12, Exodus 29:40, Leviticus 23:13, Numbers 15:5, 7, 10; 18:12; 28:7, 14, Deuteronomy 7:13; 11:14; 12:17; 14:23, 26; 16:13; 18:4; 33:28, Judges 9:13; 19:19, 1 Samuel 1:24, 2 Samuel 6:19, 1 Chronicles 9:29; 16:3, 2 Chronicles 2:10; 31:5; 32:28, Ezra 6:9, Nehemiah 10:37, 39; 13:5, 12, Psalms 104:15, Proverbs 3:10; 9:2, 5, Ecclesiastes 9:7, Isaiah 25:6; 55:1; 62:8; 65:8, Jeremiah 31:12, Hosea 2:8, 9, 22, Joel 2:19, 24; 3:18, Amos 9:14, John 2:9, 10; 4:46, 1 Timothy 5:23
Conflicts with Numbers 28:7 Proverbs 20:1 (KJV) <i>"Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging: and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."</i>		Conflicts with Proverbs 20:1 Numbers 28:7 (KJV) <i>"And the drink offering thereof shall be the fourth part of an hin for the one lamb: in the holy place shalt thou cause the strong wine to be poured unto the Lord for a drink offering."</i>
Conflicts with 1 Timothy 5:23 Proverbs 23:31 (KJV) <i>"Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright."</i>		Conflicts with Proverbs 23:31 1 Timothy 5:23 (KJV) <i>"Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities."</i>
Top 12 Insightful Negative Verses	vs.	Top 12 Insightful Positive Verses
Genesis 9:21; Deuteronomy 32:33, Proverbs 20:1; 23:31; 31:4, Isaiah 5:22; 28:7, Hosea 4:11; 7:5, Amos 2:8, 1 Timothy 3:3, Titus 1:7		Genesis 49:12, Numbers 15:5; 18:12; 28:7, Deuteronomy 14:26, Judges 9:13, Psalms 104:15, Isaiah 65:8, John 2:9, 10; 4:46, 1 Timothy 5:23
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Note: There are many resources to quickly search the King James Bible. You can use the free digital KJV Bible included in the *Torchbearer Download Package*, use the free *KingJamesBibleOnline.com*, or the free downloadable software *e-Sword.net*. If you want to be able to do very complex searches, you can pay \$59.95 for software from

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SwordSearcher.com which also has incredible support and many free add-ins, including the ability to hear each verse read with the correct pronunciation. *SwordSearcher* is also geared towards utilizing and supporting the King James Bible with the best Hebrew (Ben Chayyim) and Greek (Textus Receptus) text available today. Please always keep in mind that the Hebrew and Greek we have today is not the Torchbearer Hebrew and Greek that was provided to the KJV translators, so the English text of the KJV supersedes all the Hebrew and Greek text that is known to exist today.

Highlights of Bible Verses Speaking of Wine Negatively:

At first glance, *'The Bible Wine Test Chart'* appears to show multiple biblical conflicts, of which two out of many examples are shown in the chart. The first is Proverbs 20:1 where wine and strong drink is labeled in the same verse as a mocker and raging, yet in Numbers 28:7 strong wine is poured to the Lord for a drink offering in the holy place. If we are speaking of the same liquid, it appears it would violate the 5th *'Rule of Non-Contradiction'* to believe that a liquid that is raging and a mocker is acceptable as being a holy pure offering to God. The second example is Proverbs 23:31, which says to not even look upon wine. Yet in 1 Timothy 5:23, Paul tells his companion Timothy to not just drink water, but to also drink some wine for his stomach's sake.

Some have been taught that all wine in the Bible refers to the same liquid, and if that is true, we definitely have a contradiction. However, the Hebrew and Greek words meant more than one type of liquid. When the Hebrew and Greek words were translated into the word wine in the King James Bible, the word wine also had more than one meaning in English, as we have shown in old dictionaries earlier, and this knowledge can resolve the conflict. Before trying to resolve this conflict, let us first dive deeper into why one form of wine would be condemned instead of approving all forms of wine. To do this, we will first analyze the *'Top 12 Insightful Negative Verses'* listed within *'The Bible Wine Test Chart'*.

1. Genesis 9:21 (KJV) *"And he drank of the wine, and was drunken; and he was uncovered within his tent."*

Comment: This verse is included because it is the *first mention* of wine in the Bible, which happens to be negative, but as mentioned before, the *'Rule of First Mention'* will not work with a word or phrase which has multiple meanings.

2. Deuteronomy 32:33 (KJV) *"Their wine is the poison of dragons, and the cruel venom of asps."*

Comment: Although this verse is a metaphor, it is speaking of a time of Israel's disobedience against God and comparing Israel's wine to poison and venom. Also, for those who don't know, the word *dragon* has the same meaning as the word *dinosaur*. Sir Richard Owen coined the term *'Dinosauria'* in 1841 meaning *'Terrible Reptile'* or *'Fearfully Great Reptile'*, but prior to that dinosaurs were commonly known as *dragons*.^{31, 32}

3. Proverbs 20:1 (KJV) *"Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging: and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."*

Comment: This verse states that wine is a *"mocker"* but also lists it along with a word condemning *"strong drink."*

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4. Proverbs 23:31 (KJV) *“Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright.”*

Comment: The prior verse, Proverbs 23:30, adds some additional information. *“They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine.”* As does Proverbs 23:32. *“At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.”* To *“tarry”* is to linger or remain in a vicinity of something, so the verse and corresponding nearby verses strongly imply not to remain near wine or even look at it or else it will harm the person. Proverbs 23:30 also speaks of *“mixed wine”* as well.

5. Proverbs 31:4 (KJV) *“It is not for kings, O Lemuel, it is not for kings to drink wine; nor for princes strong drink:”*

Comment: Proverbs 31:5, the very next verse, says, *“Lest they drink, and forget the law, and pervert the judgment of any of the afflicted.”* So, this is not a warning that drinking will harm health, but rather a warning that the consumption of wine will cause wrong decisions and perverted judgments to be made. It seems in every case where wine is spoken of negatively as a result of its use, it somehow relates to poor judgment. This will be discussed later on.

6. Isaiah 5:22 (KJV) *“Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink:”*

Comment: This verse is included in a series of woes, which started two verses earlier in Isaiah 5:20. *“Woe unto them that call evil good, and good evil; that put darkness for light, and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter!”* and continuing in Isaiah 5:21, *“Woe unto them that are wise in their own eyes, and prudent in their own sight!”* This appears to be a strong warning against those who think they are *“strong”*, *“wise”*, or *“prudent in their own sight”* and will switch the intended meaning of words to suit their own needs. In the same series of statements both *“wine”* and *“strong drink”* are mentioned.

7. Isaiah 28:7 (KJV) *“But they also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way; the priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink, they are swallowed up of wine, they are out of the way through strong drink; they err in vision, they stumble in judgment.”*

Comment: In this longer verse it says that some have erred through *“wine”* and through *“strong drink”*. That even *“priest”* and *“prophet”* have erred through *“strong drink”* and *“wine”* and also *“stumble in judgment.”* The concern always seems to come back to *wine, strong drink, mixed wine*, etc. having a negative effect on the decision-making process.

8. Hosea 4:11 (KJV) *“Whoredom and wine and new wine take away the heart.”*

Comment: What is interesting about this verse is that it lumps three things together that take away the heart: *“whoredom”*, *“wine”*, and *“new wine.”* New wine is normally associated with juice from freshly pressed grapes, but in this

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case, people appear to be drawn away from God and God's ways by things their heart desires.

9. Hosea 7:5 (KJV) *"In the day of our king the princes have made him sick with bottles of wine; he stretched out his hand with scorners."*

Comment: Hosea 7:5 seems to connect well with the warning previously stated in Proverbs 31:4. *"It is not for kings, O Lemuel, it is not for kings to drink wine; nor for princes strong drink:"*

10. Amos 2:8 (KJV) *"And they lay themselves down upon clothes laid to pledge by every altar, and they drink the wine of the condemned in the house of their god."*

Comment: Wine is used as part of a metaphor for how completely they are condemned and fallen in the horrible decisions they have made.

11. 1 Timothy 3:3 (KJV) *"Not given to wine, no striker, not greedy of filthy lucre; but patient, not a brawler, not covetous;"*

Comment: All the negative descriptive words include, and are preceded by, the word "not" or "no", which includes the word wine. All other negative words mentioned are never indicated as being acceptable to any degree.

12. Titus 1:7 (KJV) *"For a bishop must be blameless, as the steward of God; not selfwilled, not soon angry, not given to wine, no striker, not given to filthy lucre;"*

Comment: The phrase "not given to" in other verses provide a little more clarity. For example, the first mention is in Genesis 38:14, *"she was not given unto him to wife"*, and a further example in Psalm 78:63, *"maidens were not given to marriage."* It appears that "not given to wine" is similar to saying *not receiving wine, not taking wine, or not accepting wine*. In this context, with these words used, it is an all-or-nothing statement (you cannot be partially married).

We have seen strong warnings against consuming (Proverbs 31:4), being near (Proverbs 23:30), or even looking upon (Proverbs 23:31) something which has the potential to affect a person's decision-making ability (Isaiah 28:7). It sounds similar to the situation in the Garden of Eden, even with such forbidden things having an association with serpents (Deuteronomy 32:33 & Proverbs 23:32). Health concerns are also mentioned in the case of the king who is made *"sick with bottles of wine"* (Hosea 7:5), but this appears to be a secondary concern. The primary concern and focus are on maintaining unimpaired mental function in order to make sound decisions, and 1 Peter 1:13 seems to confirm this, *"gird up the loins of your mind, be sober"*. Perhaps an impaired mind would also open up a person to being more readily influenced by fallen supernatural angelic forces as well (1 Peter 5:8).

The following chart called *'One Sip: Disrupts the Brain's Neurological Pathways'* confirms the primary concern stated in the Bible, which is the neurological impact on the brain affecting a person's ability to think clearly.

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One Sip: Disrupts the Brain's Neurological Pathways

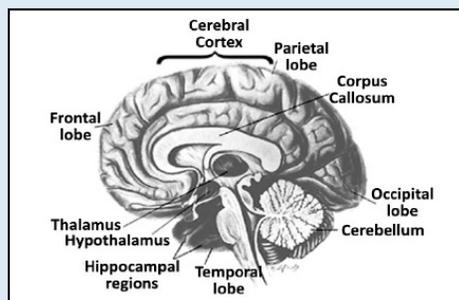
“But they also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way; the priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink, they are swallowed up of wine, they are out of the way through strong drink; they err in vision, they stumble in judgment.” – Isaiah 28:7 (KJV)



One Sip of Alcohol **Alcohol Death**

Q: At what point does alcohol start to affect your mental clarity?

A: “Thirty seconds after your first sip, alcohol races into your brain. It slows down the chemicals and pathways that your brain cells use to send messages. That alters your mood, slows your reflexes, and throws off your balance. You also can’t think straight, which you may not recall later, because you’ll struggle to store things in long-term memory.” – WebMD.com



Brain regions impacted by alcohol per NIH.gov

1. Cerebral Cortex = memory, thought, etc.
2. Parietal Lobe = sensory information, etc.
3. Corpus Callosum = communications within brain.
4. Occipital Lobe = visual processing center.
5. Cerebellum = motor control, etc.
6. Temporal Lobe = comprehension, emotion, etc.
7. Hippocampus Region = short-long-spatial memory.
8. Hypothalamus = nervous/endocrine systems, etc.
9. Thalamus = regulation of consciousness, etc.
10. Frontal Lobe = planning, motivation, etc.

Wine: *The juice, fermented or unfermented, of various fruits or plants, used as a beverage, sauce, syrup, etc.*

As defined by dictionaries around the time the King James Bible was translated by the 47 translators.

Nathan Bailey’s New Universal English Dictionary 1760 | A New English Dictionary by Benjamin Marin 1748 | A General English Dictionary by John Kersey 1708 | The Royal Dictionary in Two Parts by Abel Boyer 1702

1 Peter 1:13 (KJV) “Wherefore **gird up the loins of your mind, be sober**, and hope to the end for the grace that is to be brought unto you at the revelation of Jesus Christ”

Brain Image Source: <https://web.archive.org/web/20190215221354/https://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/aa63/aa63.htm>

One Sip Quote Source: <https://web.archive.org/web/20190215221751/https://www.webmd.com/mental-health/addiction/ss/slideshow-alcohol-body-effects>

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The next chart confirms the secondary concern stated in the Bible, which is the health impact on the entire body. This chart is not intended to be an exhaustive list, but rather to point out some key highlights of concern.

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🍷 Alcohol's Effects on the Body Chart 🍷

Brain: Interferes with communication pathways, which can affect the way the brain works. This causes disruptions in mood and behavior, making it harder to think clearly and move with coordination.

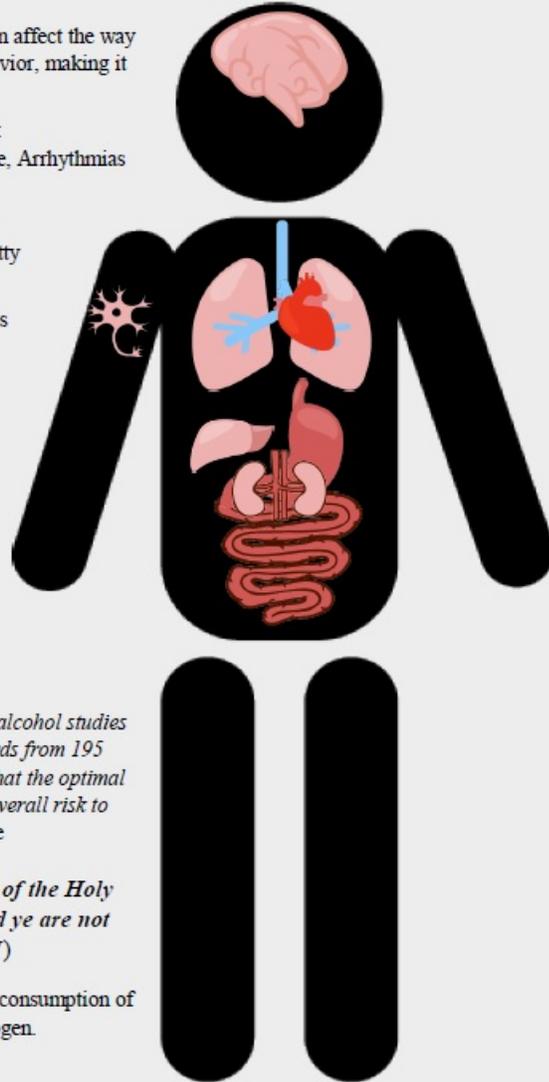
Heart: Can damage the heart, causing problems including:
Cardiomyopathy – Stretching and drooping of heart muscle, Arrhythmias
– Irregular heartbeat, Stroke, High blood pressure.

Liver: Can damage the liver, and can lead to a variety of problems and liver inflammations including: Steatosis – fatty liver, alcoholic hepatitis, Fibrosis, Cirrhosis.

Pancreas: Causes the pancreas to produce toxic substances that can eventually lead to pancreatitis, a dangerous inflammation and swelling of the blood vessels in the pancreas that prevents proper digestion.

Cancers: Head and neck cancer, esophageal cancer, liver cancer, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, etc.*

Immune System: Can weaken your immune system, making your body more susceptible to diseases like pneumonia and tuberculosis, as compared to people who do not drink, even up to 24-hours after drinking.



"A recent study that included data from more than 1000 alcohol studies and data sources, as well as death and disability records from 195 countries and territories from 1990 to 2016, concluded that the optimal number of drinks to consume per day to minimize the overall risk to health is zero." – National Cancer Institute

"What? know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own?" – 1 Corinthians 6:19 (KJV)

*The US Department of Health and Human Services lists consumption of alcoholic beverages as a known human carcinogen.

Source 1: <https://web.archive.org/web/20190218174825/https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/alcohol-health/alcohols-effects-body>

Source 2: <https://web.archive.org/web/20190218175245/https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/alcohol/alcohol-fact-sheet>

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- **4th Rule: Rule of First Mention:**
As mentioned earlier, wine has more than one primary meaning, so this rule cannot be applied.
- **5th Rule: Rule of Non-Contradiction:**
The 5th Rule was handled at the same time with the 3rd Rule.
- **6th Rule: Rule of Culture:**

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We will go over a chart which should help clarify things from a biblical cultural wine preservation perspective. One of the largest objections to there being wine without alcohol in the biblical times, is based upon the myth that people long ago could not preserve the extracted liquid from fruits or plants for six months to a year without the aid of alcohol, which is false. This is further demonstrated by the fact that it is in reality more difficult to preserve juice from grapes by creating alcoholic wine than by other methods. See the following 'Biblical Wine Preservation Chart'.

			
EASIER		→	HARDER
Steps	Wine as Syrup (No Alcohol)	Wine Boiled (No Alcohol)	Wine Fermented (Alcohol)
# 1	Sort grapes.	Sort grapes.	Sort grapes.
# 2	Destem and crush.	Destem and crush.	Destem and crush.
# 3	Collect juice filtering out skins.	Collect juice filtering out skins.	Collect 'must' (juice & skins).
# 4	†Boil until a thick syrup remains.	Boil for approximately 15 min.	Add wine yeast.
# 5	Bottle & cork or use beeswax.	*Fumigate bottle with sulfur gas	Add nutrients.
# 6	Store in cool place (root cellar).	Bottle & cork or use beeswax.	Add acid.
# 7		Store in cool place (root cellar).	Seal & ferment for weeks.
# 8			Twice daily allow gas out.
# 9			Check sugar vs. alcohol content.
# 10			Several more weeks.
# 11			Pour contents into a press.
# 12			Collect liquid from press.
# 13			Add oak tannin (optional).
# 14			Let sit for months.
# 15			Filter liquid several times.
# 16			Taste test the wine.
# 17			Additive to stop fermentation.
# 18			Bottle & cork or use beeswax.
# 19			Store in cool place (root cellar).
Storage Time	Keeps for 1+ Years: Add spices to keep longer ☆	Keeps for 1+ Years: Add spices to keep longer ☆	Keeps for Years: Spices not needed ✘
<p>† Boiling process is like how maple syrup is made in the United States and many other countries. * Fumigating a bottle with sulfur gas by burning sulfur was known and used in biblical times. ☆ Spices could be added in biblical times to unfermented syrup or boiled wine, to make it keep longer and for flavor. ✘ At times spices were added to wine that contained alcohol for flavor, but this did not impact how long it could be stored.</p> <p>Note: Syrup based wine is reconstituted into drinkable wine by adding water to it. Additional Information: 'Grape Juice in the Bible: God's Blessing for His People' by Richard Teachout, 2012.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Wine: The juice, fermented or unfermented, of various fruits or plants, used as a beverage, sauce, syrup, etc.</i> As defined by dictionaries around the time the King James Bible was translated by the 47 translators. Nathan Bailey's New Universal English Dictionary 1760 A New English Dictionary by Benjamin Marin 1748 A General English Dictionary by John Kersey 1708 The Royal Dictionary in Two Parts by Abel Boyer 1702</p>			
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According to Calwineries, Inc., a large winery in California, “*Natural yeasts are present on [not in] the skins of grapes,*” but “*natural yeast is not extremely effective at high sugar levels and can die before the desired alcohol level is reached.*” and “*An additional potential problem to using natural yeasts is that there are often adverse bacteria on grape skins. In some circumstances, this can be disastrous to the winemaking process.*” They also state that, “*Natural yeasts can be neutralized by adding sulfur dioxide to the juice before fermentation.*”³³ Sulfur, biblically known as brimstone, was readily available in biblical times, especially around the area of the Dead Sea where God destroyed several cities with it and is still found in large quantities today.³⁴ When sulfur burns it creates sulfur dioxide gas.³⁵

It has also been wrongly believed by some that alcohol needed to be mixed with water because biblical water was unsafe to drink, yet we find numerous Bible verses that describe water being consumed immediately after retrieving it from a well. (Examples include: Genesis 21:19, 24:43, 45; Proverbs 5:15.) Wells worked just as effectively in ancient times to obtain clean drinking water as they work today, as long as they are constructed correctly. Just like in modern times, it would be much quicker and simpler to boil water for a short time in order to kill any bad bacteria in it to render it safe for drinking, compared to going through the complex and time-consuming winemaking process. The ‘*wine mixed with water purification theory*’ also doesn’t hold up when considering it is extremely unlikely that the Jews could have cultivated massive fields of grapes while wandering in the desert for forty years after their Exodus from Egypt. We don’t have to speculate on this though, since the Bible expressly states they did not drink wine for forty years (Deuteronomy 29:5-6).

- Continuing to the next point, there is no ordinance in the Torah (The Five Books of Moses) that wine with alcohol is to be used in ceremonies. According to Louis Ginzberg, Professor of Talmud, at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, “*The sages of Israel never introduced the drinking of wine as a religious custom. They merely gave a religious sanctification to the use of wine which before their times had been drunk in a purely secular way after the fashion of other Oriental peoples. It is a general tendency of rabbinic Judaism to give religious sanction to purely secular actions. By adding a prayer to the drinking of the wine, and by reducing the amount used to a single cup, the wine drinking ceased to be merely indulgence of the appetite, and its use became a religious rite. This is the origin of the use of wine in every case where it has become part of Jewish ceremonial.*”³⁶ Professor Louis also quotes Raba stating, “*the juice of the grape is considered wine.*”³⁷ and “*One may press out the juice of grapes and immediately recite the Kiddush over it.*”³⁸ Professor Louis states, “*The custom of using unfermented wine of raisins was widely spread in North Africa in the fourteenth century with the sanction of R. Isaac b. Sheshet Barfat and R. Simeon b. Zemah Duran. In our own time it is prevalent in Lithuania.*”³⁹
- A word of caution must be briefly stated after these quotes have been mentioned. Even if someone of historic notoriety condones a particular action, or they commit a particular action, this does not mean that it is God’s ideal action. For example, King Solomon had many wives and God did not directly condemn his actions, which should not be taken to mean that Solomon’s actions represented God’s ideal, nor do the actions of many people, ministers, or rabbis. If we aspire to follow God’s ideal for us, then we must take into account God’s ultimate holy character, and make that our guide.
- During the wedding in Cana of Galilee, would Jesus have turned water into wine that contained alcohol, approximately 54-60 gallons worth,⁴⁰ on top of the wine that had already been consumed

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by those present which we would also presume included children? Would Jesus have caused children to stumble (Matthew 18:6 & Mark 9:42)? Would Jesus have caused family, friends, and neighbors to stumble with wine? *“Woe unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also, that thou mayest look on their nakedness!”* – Habakkuk 2:15 (KJV) (see also Romans 14:21) The *‘Diluted Wine Theory’*, which is intoxicating wine mixed with water, does not hold up to scrutiny. It does not seem reasonable, that producing and consuming that volume of even weak intoxicating wine would not have impacted someone who attended the wedding. Especially since we have already established that one sip starts to affect the brain and body, and that *any quantity* is unsafe for the body per *WebMD*,⁴¹ the *National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*, which is a division of the *National Institute of Health*,^{42, 43} and the *National Cancer Institute*.⁴⁴

- It seems the Jews may have picked up the bad habit of drinking fermented wine (containing alcohol and yeast) during their Babylonian exile (captivity) around 469-539 B.C., which then became part of the oral traditions later collected and written in what is called the Mishnah. We also know that Daniel served in the royal court to the Babylonian King Nebuchadnezzar during the Babylonian exile, and would not drink the King’s wine. *“But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king’s meat, nor with the wine which he drank: therefore he requested of the prince of the eunuchs that he might not defile himself.”* – Daniel 1:8 (KJV).
- The term *‘strong wine’* in the Bible does not mean that it always does or does not contain alcohol. It seems in most cases if it is spoken of in a positive way, then it does not contain alcohol, and if it is spoken of in a negative way, then it contains alcohol. By viewing wine in the Bible in this way, there are no conflicts or contradictions that arise and it also does not impugn God’s holy character as the *‘One Wine Theory’* does. Pomegranate juice was also used in biblical times, and if you ever drank pure pomegranate juice (wine), you would consider it a strong-tasting drink, which could be what is spoken of in the Bible when it speaks of *‘strong wine’* or *‘strong drink’* in a positive way. In Hebrews 5:12 and 5:14, *“strong meat”* is mentioned, and yet there is no implication that the meat needs to be intoxicating to be considered strong. Adding spices to any drink or food can make it taste strong, but the word *‘strong’* can imply a deeper meaning, just as *“strong meat”* does.

Note: There is only one instance in which *‘strong wine’* is spoken of in the Bible and it could be understood in a positive sense (Numbers 28:7), since it is offered to the Lord for a drink offering. It could also be viewed as containing alcohol and still not break the model we present, since the leavened wine could represent the sin that Christ took on for us during Passover. Leavened bread is only used once for a holy feast in the Bible (Leviticus 7:13), and might be related to the wine containing leaven. The leavened bread is used as a wave offering to the Lord during Pentecost, which could represent the creation and difficult expansion of the Church. Leavened bread can represent expansion and/or corruption, and the Church has experienced both. In the nineteen verses where *‘strong drink’* is mentioned in the Bible, it is only spoken of once in a somewhat positive sense (Deuteronomy 14:26). In this case, it is referring to something that a person may want, which again could mean spiced non-alcoholic grape wine, pomegranate wine, another form of wine, or we might be missing something in understanding this verse.

- At times warm water was mixed with the wine (unfermented syrup wine), which could foreshadow the sinless blood and water that poured forth from Christ on the cross when the

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centurion plunged a spear into his side piercing his heart.⁴⁵ The wine and water can also represent the shed blood for the remission of sin and the water baptism into a new life.

- Leaven (yeast) is not to be anywhere within a Jewish home for Passover and is not to be consumed during Passover. Doing so carried a strong punishment for violating this ordinance during that time period, so they would not be consuming a liquid that contains alcohol and leaven/yeast (Exodus 12:19-20).

Note: For our purposes we will often use the terms *leaven* and *yeast* interchangeably. Please see the Dictionary.com references for a definition of leaven⁴⁶ and yeast.⁴⁷

- The yeast fermenting process, which creates alcohol, puffs up by leaven and spreads/expands. It is often spoken of in the Bible as representing people who are sinful, prideful, arrogant, carrying false doctrine, full of malice and wickedness (1 Corinthians 5:8), or unrepentant. As a side note, in a few cases the use of leavened items must be deciphered to be correctly understood (Leviticus 23:17, Amos 4:5, Matthew 13:33, Luke 13:21), and salt in the Bible is often used symbolically as the opposite of leaven/yeast. A warning against consuming leaven (sin in a symbolic sense) is that those who do will be “*cut off from the congregation of Israel*” (Exodus 12:15, 19). In contrast, unleavened bread can represent the anointed “*unleavened wafers anointed with oil*” (Leviticus 2:4), holiness “*unleavened bread shall it be eaten in the holy place*” (Leviticus 6:16), having thanksgiving “*thanksgiving unleavened cakes*” (Leviticus 7:12), the number seven “*seven days ye must eat unleavened bread*” (Leviticus 23:6), a Nazarite just as Jesus was from Nazareth “*one unleavened cake out of the basket, and one unleavened wafer, and shall put them upon the hands of the Nazarite*” (Numbers 6:19), the Passover of the 14th – 15th of Nisan “*eat it with unleavened bread*” (Numbers 9:11), the Feast of Unleavened Bread “*Now the feast of unleavened bread drew nigh, which is called the Passover*” (Luke 22:1), and going from an old sinful (fermented leaven) life to a new believing repentant (unleavened) sinless life that follows Christ, “*Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump, as ye are unleavened. For even Christ our passover is sacrificed for us: Therefore let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.*” (1 Corinthians 5:7-8).

There are at least fifteen Bible verses about being sober. The following are three examples:

Titus 1:8 (KJV) “*But a lover of hospitality, a lover of good men, sober, just, holy, temperate;*”

Titus 2:12 (KJV) “*Teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world;*”

1 Peter 1:13 (KJV) “*Wherefore gird up the loins of your mind, be sober, and hope to the end for the grace that is to be brought unto you at the revelation of Jesus Christ;*”

We have already shown that one sip of alcohol has a neurological impact on the brain’s ability to think clearly, which is also consistent with how the word *sober* is used in the Bible as well as how it is defined in old dictionaries: *abstinent, modest, to be of sound mind, temperate,*⁴⁸ *moderate, discreet in behavior, serious, grave, modest, temperance,*⁴⁹ *wise, prudent, frugal, thrifty, good, wholesome, seriousness, command of himself, modest, orderly, obedient, keeping good company, sane, in good state of body, found of memory, well in his*

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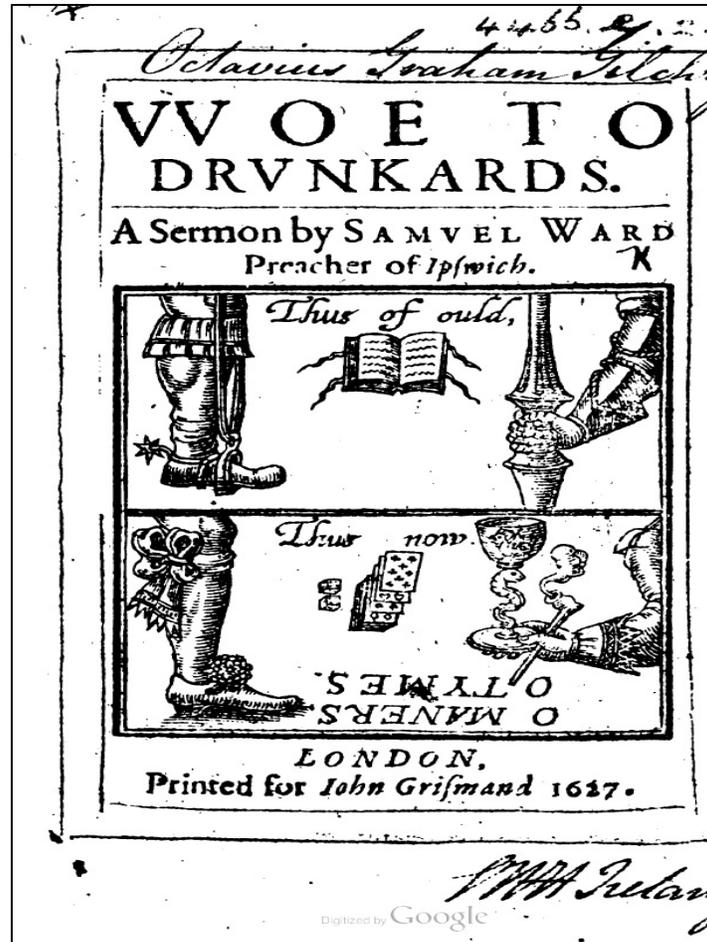
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wits, in his right mind, knowing, composed, undisturbed, true, sincere, earnest, staid, chaste, moderate,⁵⁰ piety represented as a lady with sober countenance, still, calm.⁵¹

- We have at least one documented case of a King James Translator, George Abbot, speaking at length of the Wycliffists, Dulcinists, Leonists, Waldenses, Albingenses, and others,⁵² and is listed in *The Churchman Volume 62* as being a Puritan⁵³ having ties back to the 1st Generation Torchbearers who followed Christ and the Apostles. It seems probable that just as George Abbot had ties back to the 1st Generation Torchbearers that his fellow translator, Samuel Ward, would as well.⁵⁴ Samuel Ward wrote a book on wine and drinking called, *Woe to Drunkards: A Sermon*⁵⁵ which was originally published in 1622, and a later book, *A Warning Piece to all drunkards and health-drinkers*⁵⁶ published in 1682, which contains a collection of works by Samuel Ward and many others, including the King of England. In *Woe to Drunkards: A Sermon* he many times associates wine that contains alcohol with the poison of the Serpent, the Dragon (again dinosaur in our modern terms), and Satan,⁵⁷ as well as being a gateway to breaking all Ten Commandments.⁵⁸ Even on the cover of the book, *Woe to Drunkards: A Sermon*, he uses imagery to show how society previously relied more on biblical truth, chivalry, and honor, as compared to his time which was quickly descending into debauchery and sin⁵⁹ (see a scan of the book cover below). It's clear in the book *A Warning Piece to all drunkards and health-drinkers* that many others during the 1600s were against drinking, even for supposed health reasons. The book cover and preface declare: *"His Majesties Proclamation against Vicious, Debauched, Profane Persons, and Drinkers of his Health"* ... *"And as to Health-drinking, it is an Engine invented by the Devil, to carry on the Sin of Drunkenness with the greater ease and Infallibility"*.
⁶⁰

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At least one past King of England not only spoke out against the *health drinkers*,⁶¹ who claimed to drink alcohol in his honor, but he even passed laws against it.⁶² In a long proclamation by King Charles, R. of England it reads, “His Majesties Proclamation Against Vicious, Debauch’d, and Prophane Persons, and against drinking his Health,” who said that they are “a discredit to the Nation.”⁶³

- **Modern Understanding:** Most that had a lineage tied to the Torchbearers were in favor of banning all alcohol in the United States. For example, “*The Puritan, Winthrop, when he founded Boston, in America, prohibited “healths” as a criminal offence.*”⁶⁴ The term ‘healths’ is in reference to ‘toasting to one’s health’ and then drinking any form of alcohol, but this practice had a dark origin which had nothing to do with health. The original intent in the first known case to drink to a person’s health was that of betrayal, to *secretly destroy* the one being toasted, and then *seal it with a kiss*. After generations passed, this understanding was largely forgotten.⁶⁵

While the Roman Catholic and German Lutheran communities were in favor of alcohol, alcohol was still banned in the entire United States from 1920 to 1933, during the Prohibition time period. The following two newspapers of the time depict many churches’ stance against drinking, calling it “*A Moral Issue*”.

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PROHIBITION—A MORAL ISSUE

The liquor traffic has always been the insatiable foe of the Home, the Church and the State. Its record is one of degradation and death. Always it has spawned those septic sins against society which poison life. Rotten politics, commercialized gambling and organized prostitution are its diseased offspring. To license such a moral menace is to sanction it, and sanctioning a sin is the moral equivalent to participating in the outrages it perpetrates.

Prohibition does not altogether abolish the drink habit, but it does make the liquor traffic an OUTLAW.

ADAMS AVE. METHODIST
Adams and Vine
Rev. John H. Steinkraus
7:45 p. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

ASBURY METHODIST
Monsey and Delaware
Rev. William MacAlpine
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

BEEHAN BAPTIST
Carbondale
Rev. Chas. A. Fulton
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

BETHANNA PRESBYTERIAN
Rev. Lemuel Jones
6:30 p. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

BETHANY BAPTIST
Rev. J. J. Sherman
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

BETHEL BAPTIST
Rev. J. H. Kelson
7:30 p. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

BLAKELY BAPTIST
Rev. A. T. O. Marks
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

BLAKELY PRIMITIVE METHODIST
Rev. W. J. Resnigh
6:30 p. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

CALVARY BAPTIST
Taylor
Rev. H. F. Fuller
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

CHRIST PRESBYTERIAN
Rev. Harry Mathias
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

CLARKS GREEN METHODIST
Rev. E. H. Lovry
11:00 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

CLARKS SUMMIT METHODIST
Rev. Lewis D. Palmer
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

COURT ST. METHODIST
Rev. J. H. Dickerson
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

DALTON BAPTIST
Rev. H. T. Punched
11:00 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

DALTON METHODIST
Rev. N. W. Clemens
11:00 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

DUNMORE ITALIAN PRESBYTERIAN
Rev. L. A. Filosa
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

EBENEZER WELSH PRESBYTERIAN
Rev. J. R. Williams
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

ELM PARK METHODIST
Rev. Henry H. Crane, Preaching
Rev. Eugene McKinley Pierce
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

EMBURY METHODIST
Rev. G. N. Underwood
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

FACTORYVILLE BAPTIST
Rev. C. W. Calcinus
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

FACTORYVILLE METHODIST
Rev. Austin Prynn
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

FIRST BAPTIST
Rev. Frank A. Stanton
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

FIRST CHRISTIAN
Rev. Jesse G. Baugh
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

FIRST METHODIST
Dunmore
Rev. C. B. Kinetob
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN
Carbondale
Rev. S. Turner Foster
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN
Chicko Summit
Rev. J. B. Lyon
11:00 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN
Orpheat
Rev. James G. Robinson
11:00 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

FIRST WELSH BAPTIST
Rev. T. T. Richards
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

FLEETVILLE METHODIST
Rev. C. H. MacBain
7:30 p. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

FREE METHODIST
Towery
Rev. P. M. Holcomb
7:30 p. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

GRACE REFORMED EPISCOPAL
Rev. Fred G. Mackenzie
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

GREEN RIDGE BAPTIST
Rev. L. J. Beckwith
7:30 p. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

GREEN RIDGE PRESBYTERIAN
Rev. Charles Tudor Leber
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

HICKORY STREET BAPTIST
157 Hickory Street
Rev. J. A. Crown
7:30 p. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

HICKORY STREET PRESBYTERIAN
Rev. T. F. Hahn
7:30 p. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

IMMANUEL BAPTIST
Jefferson at Mohrery
Rev. Mark F. Sanborn
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

ITALIAN METHODIST
Rev. V. Zaffiro
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

JACKSON ST. BAPTIST
Rev. B. L. C. Beer
7:30 p. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

JERMYN METHODIST
Rev. D. S. MacKellar
7:30 p. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

JESSUP SLAVONIC PRESBYTERIAN
Rev. Frank Seiberger
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

JONES MEMORIAL CONGREGATIONAL
Rev. John Roberts
6:30 p. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL
Navy Ave
Rev. Thomas Henwood
11:00 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

LUZERNE AVENUE BAPTIST
West Pittston
Rev. F. H. Crestez
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

MAPLE LAKE METHODIST
Rev. Thomas Henwood
7:30 p. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

MENNONITE-BRETHREN
Rev. F. E. Beer
11:00 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

MOOSIC METHODIST
Rev. Francis Freeman
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

MOOSIC PRESBYTERIAN
Rev. Stanley C. Lange
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

MOSCOW METHODIST
Rev. Judson N. Bailey
11:00 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

MYRTLE STREET METHODIST
Rev. Claude Callendar
7:30 p. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

NORTH MAIN AVE. BAPTIST
Rev. Myron N. Westcott
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

OLD FORGE PRESBYTERIAN
Rev. Jacob Markarian
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

OLYPHANT WELSH BAPTIST
Rev. I. J. Beckwith, Preaching
Rev. Nathan T. Lewis
6:30 p. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

PECKVILLE BAPTIST
Rev. John Whitney
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

PECKVILLE METHODIST
Rev. George Seige
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

PECKVILLE PRESBYTERIAN
Rev. Henry C. Banks
7:30 p. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

PETERSBURG PRESBYTERIAN
Rev. J. C. Otinger
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

PINE STREET BAPTIST
Pine Street near Jefferson
Rev. J. B. Brandman
11:00 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL
Rev. A. D. Upton
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

PROSPECT AVE. METHODIST
Rev. John H. Steinkraus
7:30 p. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

PROVIDENCE METHODIST
Rev. George B. Callendar
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

PROVIDENCE PRESBYTERIAN
Rev. Gordon G. Kibler
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

PURITAN CONGREGATIONAL
Rev. James S. Henry
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

SCHULTZVILLE METHODIST
Rev. Stanley C. Lange
11:00 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

MILWAUKEE, PA. METHODIST
Rev. T. E. Webster
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

SIMPSON METHODIST
Rev. James E. Bartlett
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL
Dunmore
Rev. J. L. Hatfield
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL
Taylor
Rev. P. W. Meisenheimer
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST
Rev. E. B. Singer
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL
Whiskey Avenue
Rev. Robert F. Kreidler
7:30 p. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

SUBURBAN PRESBYTERIAN
Rev. L. R. Foster
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

TABERNACLE CONGREGATIONAL
Rev. Owen Jones
6:30 p. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

TAYLOR CONGREGATIONAL
Rev. W. J. Hill
6:30 p. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

TAYLOR METHODIST
Rev. H. M. Kelley
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

TAYLOR WELSH BAPTIST
Taylor
Rev. Eliezer Davies
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

THROOP MACYAR PRESBYTERIAN
Rev. Nicholas Varkonyi
11:00 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

THROOP METHODIST
125 Christie St., Throop
Rev. Ivan Lott Snyder
11:00 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

TRIPP AVENUE CHRISTIAN
Rev. Henry C. McCowan
7:30 p. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

WASHBURN STREET PRESBYTERIAN
Rev. John H. Stanton
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

WAVERLY BAPTIST
Rev. O. C. Langford
11:00 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

WAVERLY METHODIST
Rev. C. H. MacBain
11:00 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

WEST MARKET ST. BAPTIST
West Market near Birch
Rev. J. C. Jones
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN
Rev. F. K. Emmons, Preaching
Rev. P. R. Harvey
11:00 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

WEST PARK METHODIST
Rev. T. M. Fluey
10:30 a. m.
"PROHIBITION—A Moral Issue"

The Scranton Republican, Saturday, May 17, 1930.

Some of the Christian denominations include Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Congregational, and Evangelical.

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In a large government investigation called, “*Brewing and Liquor Interests and German and Bolshevik Propaganda: Report and Hearings of the Subcommittee on the Judiciary United States Senate: Submitted Pursuant to S. RES. 307 and 439, Sixty-Fifth Congress: Relating to Charges Made Against the United States Brewer’s Association and Allied Interests: In Three Volumes*,”^{66, 67, 68} totaling 4,128 pages in the year 1919, we read the following partial summary of their findings, which is just prior to Prohibition passing:

“When the [alcohol] traffic, doomed though it is, undertakes and seeks by these secret methods to control party nominations, party machinery, whole political parties, and thereby control the Government of State and Nation, it is time the people know the truth.” “The organized liquor traffic of the country is a vicious interest because it has been unpatriotic, because it has been pro-German in its sympathies and its conduct. Around these great brewery organizations owned by rich men, almost all of them are of German birth and sympathy,” “Whereas it has been publicly and repeatedly charged against the United States; Brewers’ Association and allied brewing companies and interests that there is in the Department of Justice and in the office of a certain United States district attorney evidence showing:

That, the said United States Brewers’ Association, brewing companies, and allied interests have in recent years made contributions to political campaigns on a scale without precedent in the political history of the country and in violation of the laws of the land;

That, in order to control legislation in State and Nation they have exacted pledges from candidates to office, including Congressmen and United States Senators, before election, such pledges being on file;

That, in order to influence public opinion to their ends they have heavily subsidized the public press and stipulated when contracting for advertising space with the newspapers that a certain amount be editorial space, the literary material for the space being provided from the brewers’ central office in New York;

That, in order to suppress expressions of opinion hostile to their trade and political interests, they have set in operation an extensive system of boycotting of American manufacturers, merchants, railroads, and other interests;

That, for the furthering of their political enterprises, they have erected a political organization to carry out their purposes;

That they were allied to powerful suborganizations, among them the German-American Alliance, whose charter was revoked by the unanimous vote of Congress; the National Association of Commerce and Labor; and the Manufacturers and Dealers’ Associations, and that they have their ramifications in other organizations apparently neutral in character;

That they have on file political surveys of States, counties, and districts tabulating the men and forces for and against them, and that they have paid large sums of money to citizens of the United States to advocate their cause and interests, including some in the Government employ;

That they have defrauded the Federal Government by applying to their political corruption funds money which should have gone to the Federal Treasury in taxes;

That they are attempting to build up in the country through the control of such organizations as the United States societies and by the manipulation of the foreign language press, a political influence which can be turned to one or the other party, thus controlling electoral results;”⁶⁹

We have previously shown that the Bible makes a strong association between Satan and intoxicating wine (Deuteronomy 32:33, Proverbs 23:32, Revelation 12:9). We also know that Satan is temporarily, “*the god of this world*” (2 Corinthians 4:4). Also see the document called,

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'Satan Rules the World Until Lord Jesus Christ Returns'. Knowing these two things and that historical records inform us that some of the elites who supported World War I & II on the side of Germany were deeply involved in the occult and were also often anti-God, anti-Christ, and anti-Jewish in their beliefs, could there be a link between Satan's intentions with a mind-altering substance like alcohol and the 1919 pro-German United States Brewer's Association in an attempt to erode and corrupt the morality of Christian-based countries?

For those unfamiliar with how truly holy God is and his desire for us to pursue his holy ways, ask yourself these two multipart questions:

1. There is a universal consensus that at the very least the Bible condemns drunkenness. Since no one can know what their alcohol consumption limit is until they become drunk the first time, would God have set a standard that no one can follow until they have violated it once? No other sins work that way. You don't have to commit some theft or some murder before you realize you committed sin, so why would you have to drink till drunkenness sets in the first time to know you committed a sin?
2. Alcohol is not a food or a vitamin and there is no biblical basis for its consumption. So if you had to error on one side or the other, would you rather error on the side of believing God to be more holy, and him expecting us to follow his more holy example? Or would you rather error on the side of thinking God is less holy and that he consumes cancer-causing alcohol (Isaiah 28:7)? Which stance do you think to be more closely associated with Satan (Deuteronomy 32:33, Proverbs 23:32, Revelation 12:9)?

- **7th Rule: Rule of Single Interpretation:**
Handed during the 3rd Rule.

Section 6 Summary

1. At the time the King James Bible was translated to English, the term *wine* had multiple meanings. (See references ^{70, 71, 72, 73, 74})
2. When reviewing every instance of the term wine(s) and winebibber(s), there is without question a conflict unless more than one type of wine is being spoken of. (See *'The Bible Wine Test Chart'* and corresponding document *'The Bible Wine Definition Test'*.)
3. As we have seen in the chart *'One Sip: Disrupts the Brain's Neurological Pathways'*, any quantity has a neurological impact on the brain, which affects a person's ability to think clearly.
4. We learned that alcohol causes cancer and other harm to the body, and that there is no safe amount per WebMD, ⁷⁵ the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, which is a division of the National Institute of Health, ^{76, 77} and the National Cancer Institute. ⁷⁸ (See also *'Alcohol's Effects on the Body Chart'*.)
5. It is more difficult to preserve juice from grapes by making alcoholic wine, as compared to other methods. (See the *'Biblical Wine Preservation Chart'*.)
6. The *'wine mixed with water purification theory'* does not hold up to scrutiny.
7. There is no ordinance in the Torah (Five Books of Moses) that wine with alcohol is to be used in ceremonies, which is also confirmed by Louis Ginzberg, Professor of Talmud.
8. During the wedding in Cana of Galilee, would Jesus have turned water into wine that contained alcohol and got people drunk? The *'Diluted Wine Theory'* does not hold up to scrutiny. (See Matthew 18:6, Mark 9:42, Habakkuk 2:15, and also Romans 14:21.)

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9. The Jews may have picked up the bad habit of drinking yeast fermented alcohol containing wine during their Babylonian exile, which could be why God’s loyal servant, Daniel, would not drink it. (See Daniel 1:8.)
10. Warm water was sometimes mixed with wine (unfermented syrup wine), which could foreshadow the sinless blood and water that poured forth from Jesus on the cross.⁷⁹
11. Leaven (yeast) is not to be anywhere within a Jewish home for Passover, which is also known as the Feast of Unleavened Bread (Luke 22:1). Leaven (yeast) is also not to be consumed during Passover, which would include yeast in alcoholic wine (Exodus 12:19-20).
12. There are at least fifteen Bible verses about being sober. (See Titus 1:8, 2:12, 1 Peter 1:13, for examples.)
13. At least one King James Translator, George Abbot, stated he knew of many Torchbearer groups and was himself a Puritan. His fellow translator, Samuel Ward, wrote against drinking alcohol.^{80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88}
14. At least one past King of England not only spoke out against the *health drinkers*, but also passed laws against them.^{89, 90}
15. Most that had a lineage tied to the Torchbearers were in favor of banning all alcohol in the United States of America.⁹¹
16. Many churches were against alcohol and considered it a great moral issue during the Prohibition time period, except for Roman Catholic and German Lutheran communities who were in favor of alcohol use.
17. The Sixty-Fifth Congress investigated the Brewer’s Association with criminal charges against them outlined in three large volumes, which included but not limited to, “*secret methods to control party nominations, party machinery, whole political parties, and thereby control the Government of State and Nation*”.^{92, 93, 94}
18. God’s holy character and his ideal for us is more in alignment with healthy non-alcoholic wine, as compared to Satan’s unholy character associated with alcoholic wine. One type of wine **contains a blessing** (Isaiah 65:8) and the other **contains a poison** (Deuteronomy 32:33).

Note: For the same reasons alcohol is condemned in the Bible, *all mind-altering drug use*, whether legal or illegal, are also by implication condemned by the Bible.

For an expanded discussion of this subject, please read the book called, ‘*Grape Juice in the Bible: God’s Blessing for His People*,’ by Richard Teachout, 2012.

“Their **wine** is the poison of **dragons**, and the cruel venom of asps.” – Deuteronomy 32:33 (KJV)

“At the last it [**wine**] biteth like a **serpent**, and stingeth like an adder.” – Proverbs 23:32 (KJV)

“And the great **dragon** [dinosaur] was cast out, that old **serpent**, called the **Devil**, and **Satan**, which deceiveth the whole world: he was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him.” – Revelation 12:9 (KJV)

“**Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil**, as a roaring lion, walketh about, **seeking whom he may devour.**” – 1 Peter 5:8 (KJV)

“**But they also have erred through wine**, and through strong drink are out of the way; **the priest** and the prophet **have erred through strong drink**, they are swallowed up of wine, they

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are out of the way through strong drink; they err in vision, **they stumble in judgment.**” – Isaiah 28:7 (KJV)

“What? know ye not that **your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost** which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own?” – 1 Corinthians 6:19 (KJV)

“**If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy;** for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are.” – 1 Corinthians 3:17 (KJV)

“**And the times of this ignorance God winked at; but now commandeth all men every where to repent:**” – Acts 17:30 (KJV)

“The world is drunk with sin, and has become a denying alcoholic.” – Anonymous

Section 7: The Sabbath – End of the Bride and Bridegroom Mystery

To understand the amazing end of the 'End of the Bride and Bridegroom Mystery' we must first fully understand the 4th Commandment, Saturday the Sabbath, since it is one of the keys to unlocking the mystery.

The 4th Commandment: Saturday the Sabbath

- **The Sabbath:** First we must define the Sabbath as the Bible defines it, and then we will continue to utilize the 'The Seven Golden Rules of Bible Interpretation' in order to understand if the Sabbath is still useful today, then we will apply what we know to the 'End of the Bride and Bridegroom Mystery'. Remember, the only rule that must be considered first is the 1st Rule. All other rules can be applied in any order or combined together, so long as they are all applied (unless some rules are not applicable) before a final conclusion is accepted.

1st Rule: Rule of Inspired Text:

In previous sessions, we have provided reasonable and probable evidence that the KJV was translated by forty-seven of the world's best and most faithful translators, who obtained and used the pure Hebrew and Greek text, thus making the King James Bible the most qualified to fulfill the first of *The Seven Golden Rules of Bible Interpretation*.

2nd Rule: Rule of Literal Interpretation:

The best source for understanding a word in the Bible is to use the Bible itself. We could also attempt to use a dictionary from the King James translators' time period as well, but it should only be used to supplement our understanding of the biblical text. In this case, for the sake of being more thorough, we will search through four dictionaries closer to the King James time period.^{95, 96, 97, 98} The best definition we obtain is from, *Nathan Bailey's New Universal English Dictionary of Words and of Arts and Sciences*, where on page 523 it defines Sabbath as: “A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians, for public worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labor, to be employed in piety.” As expected, this is a deeply cultural word used by the Jews from ancient times.

Since in this case we have no specific verse in question, but rather a word and meaning to a word we are trying to apprehend, we will be temporarily combining the 2nd and 4th Rule together. The first instance of the word Sabbath is mentioned in Exodus 16:23.

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“And he said unto them, This is that which the LORD hath said, To morrow is the rest of the holy sabbath unto the LORD: bake that which ye will bake to day, and seethe that ye will seethe; and that which remaineth over lay up for you to be kept until the morning.” – Exodus 16:23 (KJV)

We learn several things from this verse. The first thing is it says, *“This is that which the LORD hath said,”* meaning God has previously mentioned this before, and that it is the *“rest of the holy sabbath unto the LORD”*. So, using the 4th Rule it appears, at least at this point, that the word *Sabbath* means “rest”, that it is “holy”, and “unto the LORD”. Therefore, the Sabbath means rest to the LORD and it is holy to the LORD, but where is it really first mentioned? A quick search for the word ‘rest’ in a digital version of the King James Bible results in Genesis 2:2. *“And on the seventh day God ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made.”*

- **3rd Rule: Rule of Context:**

Picking back up from where we left off in Genesis 2:2, we see that the Sabbath appears to be directly related to the “seventh day” in which God rested. To obtain a better context in order to fulfill the 3rd Rule, let’s expand to the nearest adjoining verses for both Genesis 2:2 and Exodus 16:23.

Genesis 2:1 (KJV) *“Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them.”*

Genesis 2:2 (KJV) *“And on the seventh day God ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made.”*

Genesis 2:3 (KJV) *“And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it: because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and made.”*

Exodus 16:22 (KJV) *“And it came to pass, that on the sixth day they gathered twice as much bread, two omers for one man: and all the rulers of the congregation came and told Moses.”*

Exodus 16:23 (KJV) *“And he said unto them, This is that which the LORD hath said, To morrow is the rest of the holy sabbath unto the LORD: bake that which ye will bake to day, and seethe that ye will seethe; and that which remaineth over lay up for you to be kept until the morning.”*

Exodus 16:24 (KJV) *“And they laid it up till the morning, as Moses bade: and it did not stink, neither was there any worm therein.”*

From just these six verses, we can see a connection between Genesis and Exodus as it relates to the Sabbath. In Genesis 2:1-3, God “finished” his “work” within the six days of creation, and on the “seventh day” God “ended his work”, “rested from all his work” and “blessed” and “sanctified” it, making it holy. In Exodus 16:22-24, the people God saved worked, and on the “sixth day they gathered twice as much” because God said, “To morrow is the rest of the holy sabbath unto the LORD.”

Our current definition of the Sabbath is: In six days work is performed, and on the seventh-day work ends and rest begins. This seventh-day is also holy and sanctified unto the LORD.

- **4th Rule: Rule of First Mention:**

Having used the 4th Rule during the 2nd Rule, we will move on to the 5th Rule.

- **5th Rule: Rule of Non-Contradiction:**

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To best utilize the *'Rule of Non-Contradiction'*, we will need to review every instance of the word Sabbath in the Bible for two reasons:

1. If we substitute the word *Sabbath* in each verse instance with the current defined meaning, do the verses still make logical and contextual sense?
2. Can we obtain a fuller understanding of what the Sabbath means and how the term is used? For your convenience, we have done this for you for all *172 matches* spanning *147 verses*. Please see the document, *'The Sabbath Definition Test'* for the complete list. The following is only the highlights from the document, and are in the order that the verses appear in the Bible. All verses matching either Sabbath or Sabbaths have been checked.

Even though this is only the highlights from *147 verses*, we still need to quickly cover *45 Bible verses*, so you will obtain an expanded understanding of what the Sabbath means. This is also one of the keys to unlocking the entire Bible.

1) Genesis 2:2 God implements the **seventh-day Sabbath observance**, but it is not officially named the Sabbath yet in our English Bibles. God himself observes the Sabbath and rests from work.

2) Exodus 16:23 The **Sabbath** is discussed and **observed** by Israelites **before it is written** as the 4th Commandment. (See also Exodus 15:25-26 when it states, *"give ear to his [God's] commandments"* and much further back in Genesis 26:5 God says, *"my commandments"*)

Question: How long before Mount Sinai (Exodus 20) did God give the people the *laws, ordinances, and Commandments*?

Answer: They observed the Sabbath before the Mount Sinai stone tablets were given (see Exodus 16:22-24). Noah knew what Levitically clean and unclean animals meant before the Levites existed (Genesis 7:2-3). It appears Cain and Abel knew what they should offer to God as a sacrifice (Genesis 4:3-5) before sacrifices were conducted during Moses' time.

3) Exodus 20:8 The **Sabbath is written into stone** as the 4th Commandment by God's own finger (later a second time God writes it again, as clarified in Deuteronomy 10:1-4).

4) Exodus 20:10 Israelites, servants, **strangers**, and cattle within the gates of Israelite territory **are to observe and keep the Sabbath holy**. (also see Deuteronomy 5:14)

5) Exodus 20:11 God **reaffirms** that he followed the **Sabbath** during the creation week. By implication, the Israelites could only do as God did if these were **seven literal days**, for the Israelites cannot rest for a million years.

6) Exodus 31:13 **Keeping the Sabbaths is a direct sign between God and man** in that he sanctifies the person.

7) Exodus 31:14 God implements the **death penalty for violators of the Sabbath** who do work on that day, and that a violator's soul is cut off from his people.

8) Exodus 31:16 God's people are to **keep the Sabbath holy throughout their generations** for a **perpetual covenant**.

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- 9) **Leviticus 16:31** The Sabbath is to be kept “for ever”.
- 10) **Leviticus 23:3** The Sabbath is the rest of the LORD.
- 11) **Leviticus 23:24** A series of additional days of rest are beginning to be implemented, but is not the same as the seventh-day Sabbath.
- 12) **Leviticus 24:8** Every Sabbath is to be continually observed by the children of Israel by an everlasting covenant. Keep in mind if you are a Gentile (not Jewish) follower of Christ, you are grafted in as a spiritual child of the tree of Israel (Romans 11:13-25).
- 13) **Leviticus 25:2** The land given by God is to keep a repeated Sabbath year of rest. This verse appears to be implicated when Lord Jesus Christ physically returns to reign for a thousand years of peace from his temple in the land of Israel. (see the ‘End of the Bride and Bridegroom Mystery Chart’)
- 14) **Leviticus 25:4** The seventh-year Sabbath is implemented, which is one of many pointers to the ‘End of the Bride and Bridegroom Mystery’ that we will discuss soon.
- 15) **Leviticus 26:34** “Then shall the land enjoy her sabbaths, as long as it lieth desolate, and ye be in your enemies’ land; even then shall the land rest, and enjoy her sabbaths.” Every seventh year the land is to rest and not be farmed. If it is farmed during the Sabbath year, then eventually God’s people will have to pay back the Sabbaths that were missed.
- 16) **Deuteronomy 5:12** God reaffirms to keep the Sabbath holy as he commanded.
- 17) **2 Chronicles 36:21** God’s people eventually needed to repay God for the times that they ignored the Sabbath. Which in this case meant making the land desolate.
- 18) **Nehemiah 13:17** To profane the Sabbath is evil.
- 19) **Nehemiah 13:18** God’s wrath is incurred for profaning the Sabbath.
- 20) **Isaiah 56:2** Blessed is the man for keeping the Sabbath.
- 21) **Isaiah 56:4-6** The benefits for Gentiles who “taketh hold of my covenant” and “observe the Sabbath” and “join themselves to the LORD, to serve him, and to love the name of the LORD, to be his servants, every one that keepeth the sabbath from polluting it, and taketh hold of my covenant;”... “Even unto them will I give in mine house and within my walls a place and a name better than of sons and of daughters: I will give them an everlasting name, that shall not be cut off.”
- 22) **Jeremiah 17:24-27** Even a city, like Jerusalem, will be rewarded for keeping the Sabbath holy, but will be eventually punished and destroyed if they do not.
- 23) **Ezekiel 20:13** God specifically mentions that polluting the Sabbaths can incur his fury, even upon his people.

24) Ezekiel 22:26 God specifically warns of not treating all things the same, “they have put no difference between the holy and profane, neither have they shewed difference between the unclean and the clean, and have hid their eyes from my Sabbaths.” His holiness, holy-days, and holy traditions are not to be considered the same as anything man devises.

25) Ezekiel 46:1 The future temple of God will be shut except for on Sabbaths and new moons. It is open on the seventh-day, which is Saturday, not Sunday.

26) Matthew 12:1 Jesus’ disciples pluck and eat corn while they walk on the Sabbath, which the Pharisees protest against in a later verse, since they considered it work. But what does God think? Was this ‘profaning the Sabbath’? (also see Mark 2:23)

27) Matthew 12:5 Jesus explains that his disciples’ actions were not profaning the Sabbath any more than the Pharisees when the Pharisees do what they also must do for God on the Sabbath. The implication is that, since Jesus is God incarnate, and since the disciples were serving God the Son at the time the action took place, there was no violation of God’s Sabbath law. Much more could be said on this, but we will continue.

28) Matthew 24:20 In none of the cases where Jesus mentions the Sabbath does he ever say the 4th Commandment is done away with. Instead he provides clarification on what can and cannot be done. In this verse he includes, “pray ye that your flight be not in the winter, neither on the sabbath day” which is in reference to people fleeing on a Sabbath. There were laws against traveling more than a mile on the Sabbath, shops would be closed on the Sabbath, and gates shut on the Sabbath. Jesus strongly indicates in this verse that the Sabbath was very much still in full effect.

29) Matthew 28:1 Jesus’ tomb was found empty and without guards, “In the end of the Sabbath...”, which is based upon specific cultural day reckoning.^{99, 100} This is a complex topic, so we will not endeavor to cover it here, especially since the disciples of Jesus may have described important days according to the day reckoning of the people they were communicating to at the time.

30) Mark 1:21 Jesus taught on the Sabbath in the synagogue, as other rabbis would have, for it was lawful to do God’s will on the Sabbath.

31) Mark 3:4 Jesus asks, “Is it lawful to do good on the sabbath days, or to do evil? to save life, or to kill?” It appears that Jesus’ point on the Sabbath was to always represent God well; while simultaneously observing, honoring, and keeping the Sabbath holy and not just as another day.

32) Luke 4:16 From Luke’s account, we read that it was the “custom” for Jesus to read in the synagogue on the Sabbath. For something to be a custom, it must be a repeating pattern, so we can infer that Jesus did this repeatedly.

33) Luke 6:1 This demonstrates that during this time there were two observed Sabbaths that took place consecutively.

34) Luke 13:14 The ruler of the synagogue was trying to dictate what days people can seek healing from God, saying they can only seek healing during the “six days” of work, not on the seventh “Sabbath day”.

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35) **Luke 13:15** In this verse, Jesus calls the Pharisees hypocrites for having double standards for how they keep and apply the Sabbath law. They had a lenient standard for themselves and a stringent standard for everyone else.

36) **Luke 14:1** Jesus eats a meal with one of the chief Pharisees on the Sabbath. It seems clear the Sabbath held great importance for the disciples during Jesus' ministry. If this had not been the case, they would not have gone out of their way to repeatedly mention the Sabbath and the law concerning it.

37) **Luke 23:54** Preparations are observed for the coming Sabbath.

38) **Luke 23:56** They "rested the sabbath day according to the commandment," even though Jesus' body needed to be prepared for burial.

39) **John 5:16** The "Jews persecute Jesus" because he healed people on the Sabbath. Jesus was clarifying how to keep the Sabbath holy and how to truly observe the Sabbath according to the 4th Commandment, which conflicted with how the Pharisees thought it should be observed.

40) **John 5:18** This verse not only shows the importance of the Sabbath, but also that some of the Jews sought to kill Jesus because he said, "that God was his Father, making himself equal with God."

41) **Acts 1:12** "Then returned they unto Jerusalem from the mount called Olivet, which is from Jerusalem a sabbath day's journey." Why a Sabbath's day journey is mentioned is because they (the Apostles) followed the Sabbath, and people were not to journey over what would be equivalent to a mile in modern times during the Sabbath.

42) **Acts 13:14** Paul and people with him attended the synagogue on the Sabbath.

43) **Acts 13:27** Reading the Bible is shown to be one of the major Sabbath activities.

44) **Acts 18:4** Paul went to speak at the synagogue during "every Sabbath". Paul is also speaking to the Gentiles in this verse, and is not preaching on the Sabbath to merely appease the Jews. He had every opportunity to integrate away from the Sabbath and preach on the day after for the Gentiles, but did not do so.

45) **Colossians 2:16** "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:" This is the last verse in the Bible containing the word 'Sabbath', and is probably one of the most common verses taken to mean 'do anything thou wilt', but is that true?

This is often a confusing topic, so we will touch on it here, and separate things into three categories:

1. **Valid Ordinances and Commandments** that still apply today. Our violation of them has already been paid for by Lord Jesus Christ's death on the cross (our diplomatic immunity).

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2. **Limited Valid Ordinances** limited to a ‘*specific time-period*’, ‘*geographic location*’, or ‘*specific group*’.
3. **Invalid Ordinances** created by past, present, or future religious leaders (i.e. Pharisees, Rome, etc.) that *missed-the-mark*.

As we see in the second category, some laws only were to be applied to a ‘*specific time-period*’, a ‘*geographic location*’, or a ‘*specific group*’ (i.e. procedures for rabbis serving in God’s temple), which becomes more clear if you read through the 613 laws^{101, 102} mentioned in the Old Testament. At least some of these laws will continue to be valid in the future when Christ returns to rule for one-thousand years (see Ezekiel 43:18-46:24).

Believers who were not raised Jewish are grafted into the olive tree of God’s Israeli family (Romans 11:17-25). Non-Jewish believers are often initially referred to as Gentiles or Strangers (Exodus 20:10, Acts 11:1). These believers through faith become fellow citizens of Israel and live within the gates of Israel, and are a part of God’s household (Ephesians 2:19). They are expected by God to follow his laws and ordinances in order to keep their inheritance (Deuteronomy 29:9-13). This is not a salvation issue, but rather an issue of keeping inheritance and following God’s ways out of love for him. Loving God is his highest Commandment for his whole family (Matthew 22:37-38), and God says “*If ye love me, keep my commandments.*” (John 14:15).

In Colossians 2:17 it says, “*Which are a shadow of things to come; but the body is of Christ.*” This statement clearly implies something greater is to come, but has not come yet, since the Apostles were still following these things and looking towards the future. Many have interpreted these verses to mean let no one judge you if you do not follow the laws and Commandments, yet in light of the severe persecution of Rome against anyone following anything Jewish, couldn’t it mean let no one condemn you for following and observing what God has said concerning meat, drink, a holy-day, new moon, or Sabbath? God knew that his followers would be persecuted for following and observing his holy-ways and holy-days. The observance of these things is good (Romans 7:12, 1 Timothy 1:8, etc.) and will continue to be upon Jesus’ return, including the observance of the Sabbath (Ezekiel 46:1). These things also concern the ‘*End of the Bride and Bridegroom Mystery*’.

Note 1: Although the End Times Sabbath(s) are not expressly mentioned by name in the book of Revelation, they are mentioned in Ezekiel, in which Ezekiel describes the future Sabbath(s) during End Times after Lord Jesus Christ’s return.

Note 2: All verses were obtained by searching the Cambridge-type KJV that is built into the free e-Sword software.

- **6th Rule: Rule of Culture:**

If we check Volume 8 of *Dr. William Smith’s Dictionary of the Bible in 9 Volumes*, on pages 1064-1074¹⁰³ we find ten pages of detailed information on the Sabbath. We will however only consider this as supplementary information to what we are able to obtain from the Bible itself. Therefore, we will postpone covering this rule, since it will be covered as part of the section called, ‘*End of the Bride and Bridegroom Mystery*’.

Note: The Waldensian Torchbearers also weigh in on the topic of the Sabbath. On September 12, 1532, they state, “*Does the Bible forbid us to work on Sabbath? — Conclusion : Men may not engage on that day in any works but those of charity or of edification.*”¹⁰⁴

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7th Rule: Rule of Single Interpretation:

This rule has already been applied, and how we have applied it has also been checked and validated by others. Our previous understanding of the word *Sabbath* has held up to this rigorous process, and as a result of this process has added some additional details.

The Sabbath defined by the Bible: During six days work is performed (Exodus 16:26, etc.). At the end of the sixth-day work stops, and on the seventh-day physical rest begins (Exodus 16:26, etc.). The day is also holy and sanctified unto the LORD (Exodus 16:23, etc.), and is not to be considered as any other day (Ezekiel 22:26). The seventh day of the week has always been Saturday, not Sunday. Sabbath observance was started by God in Genesis 2:2. The first documented observance by people was in Exodus 16:23. Later God wrote the Sabbath law into stone as a permanent 4th Commandment reminder for the first time in Exodus 20:8. Lord Jesus Christ does not deny the Sabbath, on the contrary, he defines and clarifies its observance and condemns the Pharisees' double standard in regards to Sabbath observance (Luke 13:15, etc.). Jesus, the Apostles, and the disciples followed the Sabbath law both before and after Christ's resurrection (Matthew 24:20, Luke 4:16, Mark 16:1, Acts 1:12, etc.). The Sabbath will be observed when Lord Jesus Christ returns to reign for one thousand years (Ezekiel 46:1, 3). There are *zero* Bible verses that say the Sabbath(s) have been done away with. See the following '*The Sabbath Test Chart*'.

Note: Just to be clear, we are meant to understand God's laws in order to realize how sinful we are, and how much we are in need of a Savior to take our place for the punishment we deserve. We also have God's laws in order to know what righteous targets we are to aim for to become more holy. This is what Christ demonstrated in perfection, and died in place of our imperfection so we could enter Heaven. God's laws are not to be followed purely out of obligation to God, but instead, we are meant to aim to follow God's laws and his ways out of our growing love for him, knowing we may often miss-the-mark.

The Sabbath Test Chart				
All searches were conducted using the free e-Sword software with the King James Bible (Cambridge-type)				
All mentions of Sabbath(s)		Any against keeping Sabbath(s)	Expressly says: 'Keep the Sabbath'	
21 Books	147 Verses & 172 matches	0 Books & 0 Verses & 0 matches	5 Books	15 Verses
Exodus	16:23,25,26,29; 20:8,10,11; 31:13,14,15,16; 35:2,3	<p>The Sabbath defined by the Bible: During six days work is performed (Exodus 16:26, etc.). At the end of the sixth-day work stops, and on the seventh-day physical rest begins (Exodus 16:26, etc.). The day is also holy and sanctified unto the LORD (Exodus 16:23, etc.), and is not to be considered like any other day (Ezekiel 22:26). The seventh day is what we have always called Saturday. Sabbath observance was started by God in Genesis 2:2. The first documented observance by people was in Exodus 16:23. Later God wrote the Sabbath law into stone as a permanent 4th Commandment reminder for the first time in Exodus 20:8. Lord Jesus Christ does not deny the Sabbath; he defines and clarifies its observance – condemning the Pharisees' double standard in regards to Sabbath observance (Luke 13:15, etc.). Jesus, the apostles, and disciples followed the Sabbath law both before and after Christ's resurrection (Matthew 24:20, Luke 4:16, Mark 16:1, Acts 1:12, etc.). The Sabbath will be observed when Lord Jesus Christ returns to reign for one thousand years (Ezekiel 46:1, 3). There are zero Bible verses that say the Sabbath(s) have been done away with.</p>	Exodus	20:8; 31:13, 14, 16
Leviticus	16:31; 19:3,30; 23:3,11,15,16,24,32,38,39; 24:8; 25:2,4,6,8; 26:2,34,35,43		Leviticus	19:3, 30; 23:39; 25:2; 26:2
Numbers	15:32; 28:9,10		Deuteronomy	5:12, 15
Deuteronomy	5:12,14,15; 2			
2 Kings	4:23; 11:5,7,9; 16:18; 1			
1 Chronicles	9:32; 23:31			
2 Chronicles	2:4; 8:13; 23:4,8; 31:3; 36:21			
Nehemiah	9:14; 10:31,33; 13:15,16,17,18,19,21,22			
Psalms	92:1			
Isaiah	1:13; 56:2,4,6; 58:13; 66:23		Isaiah	56:2, 4, 6
Jeremiah	17:21,22,24,27			
Lamentations	1:7; 2:6			
Ezekiel	20:12,13,16,20,21,24; 22:8,26; 23:38; 44:24; 45:17; 46:1,3,4,12			
Hosea	2:11			
Amos	8:5			
Matthew	12:1,2,5,8,10,11,12; 24:20; 28:1			
Mark	1:21; 2:23,24,27,28; 3:2,4; 6:2; 15:42; 16:1			
Luke	4:16,31; 6:1,2,5,6,7,9; 13:10,14,15,16; 14:1,3,5; 23:54,56			
John	5:9,10,16,18; 7:22,23; 9:14,16; 19:31		John	9:16
Acts	1:12; 13:14,27,42,44; 15:21; 16:13; 17:2; 18:4			
Colossians	2:16			
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End of the Bride and Bridegroom Mystery

- End of the Bride and Bridegroom Mystery:** We can now decode the mystery of the Bride and Bridegroom by utilizing the information we have learned about the perpetual importance of the Sabbath in combination with the Jewish wedding customs, plus a few other pieces of Biblical information. For this section, we will use two separate documents: 'End of the Bride and Bridegroom Mystery', and the 'End of the Bride and Bridegroom Mystery Chart', which are both included in the free download called the 'Torchbearer Download Package', or as individual downloads, from [TheTorchbearerSeries.com](#).

† End of the Bride and Bridegroom Mystery Chart † <i>Biblical evidence for the physical return of Lord Jesus Christ and pre-tribulation Rapture of his followers</i> <small>*Also see the corresponding 'End of the Bride and Bridegroom Mystery' document for more details.</small>	
Traditional Ancient Jewish Wedding Customs <i>Old Testament: Evidence</i>	Jesus (Bridegroom) & Jesus' followers (Bride) <i>Old & New Testament: Fulfillment Evidence</i>
1. †Bride Located †Marriage Covenant †Purchase Price Paid	1. †Bride Located †Marriage Covenant †Purchase Price Paid
<i>Genesis 29:20, Genesis 29:27, Genesis 34:12, Genesis 24:52-53, Genesis 24:4-8, Exodus 22:16-17, Deuteronomy 20:7, Deuteronomy 22:29, Hosea 2:19-20</i>	<i>John 14:26, John 16:7, John 16:13, Romans 8:9, Romans 8:15, Acts 1:8, Acts 2:1-5, Acts 20:28, 1 Corinthians 6:19-20, 1 Corinthians 11:25, Ephesians 5:25-27</i>
2. †Departs to Father's House †Prepares Room Addition †Imminent Surprise Return	2. †Departs to Father's House †Prepares Room Addition †Imminent Surprise Return
<i>Genesis 29, Genesis 24</i>	<i>Acts 1:9-12, John 14:2-3, Matthew 24:36, Matthew 24:42-44, Matthew 25:13, Matthew 25:1-46, 1 Corinthians 15:52</i>
3. †Bride Ritually Cleanses Physically & Spiritually	3. †Bride Ritually Cleanses Physically & Spiritually
<i>Isaiah 61:10, Jeremiah 2:32, Isaiah 49:18</i>	<i>Luke 3:16, Matthew 3:13-17, Matthew 28:19-20, Mark 1:4-5, Mark 16:16, Romans 6:3-6, 1 Corinthians 12:13, Galatians 3:27, 1 Peter 3:21, Ephesians 5:25-27, 1 Corinthians 1:2, 1 Corinthians 6:11, Hebrews 10:10, Hebrews 13:12</i>
4. †Groom Told By Father When to Go Surprise & Get Bride †Groom Does Not Know the Day or Hour †Father Determines When Things Are Ready	4. †Groom Told By Father When to Go Surprise & Get Bride (Rapture event) †Groom Does Not Know the Day or Hour †Father Determines When Things Are Ready
<i>Psalms 45:8-15</i>	<i>Matthew 24:36, Matthew 24:42-44, Matthew 25:13, Matthew 25:1-46, 1 Corinthians 15:52, 1 Thessalonians 4:16-17</i>
†A New Name is Given	†A New Name is Given
<i>Genesis 17:1-5, Genesis 17:15-16, Genesis 32:28</i>	<i>John 1:42, Revelation 2:17, Revelation 3:12, John 17:23-26</i>
5. †Seven-Day Feast	5. †Seven-Day (7-year) Feast
<i>Judges 14:12, Judges 14:10, Isaiah 25:6-10</i>	<i>Matthew 9:15, Matthew 22:11-14, John 2:1, (3½ years Daniel 12:7), (42 months Revelation 11:2; 13:5), (1260 days Revelation 11:3; Daniel 12:6).</i>
6. †First-Year of Marriage †Never Spend a Night Apart †No Wars	6. †First-Year (1,000-years) of Marriage †Never Spend a Night Apart †No Wars
<i>Deuteronomy 24:5</i>	<i>Revelation 20:1-15, Romans 8:39, Revelation 3:12, Revelation 7:16, Revelation 20:3</i>
7. †Normal Marriage Life Begins	7. †Normal Marriage Life Begins
<i>Genesis 2:18, 24</i>	<i>Revelation 21:1</i>
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We will alternate between the left side of the chart, which provides the traditional ancient Jewish wedding customs, and the right side of the chart, which provides information on how Jesus as the

Bridegroom and Jesus' followers as the Bride is currently being fulfilled and will come to completion in the future.

First Phase: 1st line on the chart

1. **Bride Located and Marriage Covenant** / The Betrothal / *Ketubah*. Payment of the **purchase price**; Bride is set apart (sanctified); sealed agreement.

Old Testament References: *Genesis 29:20, Genesis 29:27, Genesis 34:12, Genesis 24:52-53, Genesis 24:4-8, Exodus 22:16-17, Deuteronomy 20:7, Deuteronomy 22:29, Hosea 2:19-20.*

1. **Bride Located by Holy Spirit and Marriage Covenant.** Jesus (Bridegroom) pays the **purchase price** on the cross; Bride is set apart (sanctified); sealed agreement.

New Testament fulfillment: *John 14:26, John 16:7, John 16:13, Romans 8:9, Romans 8:15, Acts 1:8, Acts 2:1-5, Acts 20:28, 1 Corinthians 6:19-20, 1 Corinthians 11:25, Ephesians 5:25-27.*

Second Phase: 2nd line on the chart

2. Bridegroom **departs to Father's House** and **prepares room addition**. Bride prepares for his **imminent surprise return**.

Old Testament References: *Genesis 29, Genesis 24.*

2. Jesus **departs to Father's House** and **prepares a room addition** (a place) leaves Holy Spirit (God-Helps/Supports) while he is away. The Bride prepares for his **imminent surprise return**.

New Testament fulfillment: *Acts 1:9-12, John 14:2-3, Matthew 24:36, Matthew 24:42-44, Matthew 25:13, Matthew 25:1-46, 1 Corinthians 15:52.*

Third Phase: 3rd line on the chart

3. Bride ritually **cleanses** herself / *Mikveh*, **physically** and **spiritually**, prior to the wedding.

Old Testament References: *Isaiah 61:10, Jeremiah 2:32, Isaiah 49:18.*

3. Bride (Christ's followers) ritually **cleanse** themselves **physically** (baptism) and **spiritually** (Sanctification - focuses on becoming more holy) prior to the wedding. The Bible has at least 84 verses on becoming holy.

New Testament fulfillment: *Luke 3:16, Matthew 3:13-17, Matthew 28:19-20, Mark 1:4-5, Mark 16:16, Romans 6:3-6, 1 Corinthians 12:13, Galatians 3:27, 1 Peter 3:21, Ephesians 5:25-27, 1 Corinthians 1:2, 1 Corinthians 6:11, Hebrews 10:10, Hebrews 13:12.*

Fourth Phase: 4th line on the chart

4. Surprise gathering, which commences the Wedding / *Huppah*. The Groom is **told by his Father when to go, surprise, and get his Bride**. The **Groom doesn't know what day or hour**, since

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the Father determines when things are ready to his satisfaction (when the room addition and other things are ready).¹⁰⁵

Old Testament References: *Psalms 45:8-15.*

A new name given for the Bride (last name is changed).

Old Testament References: *Genesis 17:1-5, Genesis 17:15-16, Genesis 32:28.*

4. The Groom (Jesus) is **told by his Father when to go, surprise, and get his Bride** (followers). The **Groom (Christ) doesn't know what day or hour**, since **the Father determines when things are ready** to his satisfaction. In 1 Corinthians 15:52 (KJV) it says *"In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed."* Then in 1 Thessalonians 4:16-17 (KJV), *"For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first. Then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall we ever be with the Lord."*

New Testament fulfillment: *Matthew 24:36, Matthew 24:42-44, Matthew 25:13, Matthew 25:1-46, 1 Corinthians 15:52, 1 Thessalonians 4:16-17.*

A new name is given to the Bride, for those who follow God.

New Testament fulfillment: *John 1:42, Revelation 2:17, Revelation 3:12, John 17:23-26.*

Fifth Phase: 5th line on the chart

5. **Seven-day feast (7-days)** for the Marriage Supper, known as the *Sheva Berachot*, literally 'seven blessings'.

Old Testament References: *Judges 14:12, Judges 14:10, Isaiah 25:6-10*

5. **Seven-day feast (7-years)** off of the earth (Rapture), between Bride and Groom while tribulation and the Great Tribulation occurs. The Book of Revelation has at least 54 instances where sevens are mentioned.

New and Old Testament fulfillment: *Matthew 9:15, Matthew 22:11-14, John 2:1, (3½ years Daniel 12:7), (42 months Revelation 11:2; 13:5), (1260 days Revelation 11:3; Daniel 12:6).*

Sixth Phase: 6th line on the chart

6. **First-year of marriage / Shana Rishona.** After the first seven days of *Sheva Brachot*, there is also a concept known as 'Shana Rishona' or 'The first-year'. During the first year of marriage, the couple, if possible, should **never spend a night apart**. They should not invite guests for Shabbat (which is another word for the Sabbath day), and a soldier should not go to war (**no wars**).

Old Testament References: *Deuteronomy 24:5*

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6. **First-year of marriage (1,000 years)** of residing with Jesus (Groom) and Followers (Bride) in the millennial kingdom on Earth. They **never spend a night apart**, during which time there will be **no wars**. This is the **Sabbath rest of the Lord** with his Bride. *“But, beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing, that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day.”* – 2 Peter 3:8 (KJV). Just as Adam died within one-day / one-thousand-years when he ate the forbidden fruit, *“And all the days that Adam lived were nine hundred and thirty years: and he died.”* – Genesis 5:5 (KJV). See also Genesis 2:17, Numbers 14:34, and Ezekiel 4:6.

New Testament fulfillment: *Revelation 20:1-15, Romans 8:39, Revelation 3:12, Revelation 7:16, Revelation 20:3.*

Seventh Phase: 7th line on the chart

7. Additional restrictions are removed and **normal marriage life begins**. In the very first marriage, we are told that Eve was created as a helper to Adam and that the two become one, which is elaborated on in Ephesians 5:22-33. This began a new adventure for the couple.

Old Testament References: *Genesis 2:18, 24*

7. The beginning of the long marriage when Heaven and Earth are remade; **normal marriage life begins**. A new adventure.

New Testament fulfillment: *Revelation 21:1.*

- **6th Rule: Rule of Culture (continued):**

We have already previously completed this rule as well as the others, but it is worth mentioning that since the information contained within the Bible is very much preferable to external information, there is no need to seek external information. The evidence contained within the Bible itself on the 4th Commandment is already conclusive in its perpetual permanence and importance along with all Ten Commandments, as well as importance in understanding the *‘End of the Bride and Bridegroom Mystery’*, but we will provide some additional interesting historical information.

As previously mentioned, the Waldensian Torchbearers also weighed in on the Sabbath. On September 12, 1532, they stated, *“Does the Bible forbid us to work on Sabbath? — Conclusion : Men may not engage on that day in any works but those of charity or of edification.”*¹⁰⁶ What is often not clear is which Sabbath is being spoken of. Generally speaking, Pagan Roman Christians, the Roman Reformers who once were a part of the religion of Rome, and those influenced by Romanism, adhered to the Roman invented *‘Sunday Sabbath’*. Whether or not they realize it, the Sunday Sabbath was created for Sun god Apollo. As opposed to the Torchbearers who never took part in the Roman religious system and maintained *‘Saturday the Sabbath’* of the 4th Commandment, which was observed by God starting in *Genesis* through to End Times and the physical Millennial Reign of Christ. This is confirmed in a video interview with Pastor Esteban Gignous Janavel, who is a Waldensian pastor in northern Italy and a direct descendant of a famous Waldensian, Joshua Janavel. When Pastor Esteban Janavel was asked if the Waldenses followed Saturday the Sabbath prior to their meeting with the reformers in 1532, he responded, *“Yes”*.¹⁰⁷ He said in another interview that after 1532 the Waldenses hid this information, since it was an embarrassment that they had moved away from their original teachings handed down from the times of the Apostles. There are many books that could be used as a potential starting point

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for additional in-depth research into the historical accounts of the followers of Christ observing the 4th Commandment. ¹⁰⁸

Note: The Day of the Lord (also known as **The Lord's Day**) refers to what *Saturday the 7th Day* is foreshadowing, which is the Millennial Reign of Christ. God's wrath against his enemies will usher in Christ's Millennial Reign. The Day of the Lord is never spoken of in the Bible as the first day of the week (Sunday). The beginning of the 7th millennium from the creation of the world, is the beginning of the Day of the Lord (1 day = 1 thousand years). (See "*day of the Lord*" in Isaiah 2:12; 13:6, 9; 34:8, Jeremiah 46:10, Lamentations 2:22, Ezekiel 13:5; 30:3, Joel 1:15; 2:1, 11, 31; 3:14, Amos 5:18,20, Obadiah 15, Zephaniah 1:7-8, 14, 18; 2:2-3, Zechariah 14:1, Malachi 4:5, Acts 2:20; 1 Corinthians 5:5, 2 Corinthians 1:14, 1 Thessalonians 5:2, 2 Peter 3:10 and "*the Lord's day*" in Revelation 1:10).

Section 7 Summary

Even though we did not have the time to show the time-consuming process of researching Jewish culture in the Bible, you can see that the results have fulfilled the 6th Rule of '*The Seven Golden Rules of Bible Interpretation*', which is the '*Rule of Culture*'. This cultural knowledge, in combination with the correct understanding of the Sabbath, has played a key role in the '*End of the Bride and Bridegroom Mystery*' as it relates to past, current, and future events.

Session Summary

- In this third and final core session, we have provided clarification to the following seven important subjects:
 1. The Seven Golden Rules of Bible Interpretation
 2. Christian Torchbearer Doctrines – The Basic Beliefs
 3. Justification (Soteriology) – Salvation Through Diplomatic Status
 4. Sanctification – Holiness for Inheritance, Rewards, and Crowns
 5. Glorification – God's Ultimate Love
 6. Two Wines – Understanding the Hidden Biblical Importance
 7. The Sabbath – End of the Bride and Bridegroom Mystery

Hold fast to the *pure foundations* of our faith, and to the *true history* and *understanding* of our Torchbearer past!

Until next time, we would like to leave you with three charts to ponder: the '*GOD TEACHES US Chart*', '*Worldly Jesus vs Biblical Jesus Chart*', and '*Satan's Counterfeit vs God's Authentic Chart*'.

It is up for you to decide if what you learned was reasonable and probable.

GOD TEACHES US Chart

Twelve Reasons Why Christians Suffer & Have Trials



1. To glorify **G**od.

(Daniel 3:16-18, 24-25)

2. To learn **O**bedience.

(Acts 9:15-16; Philippians 4:11-13)

3. Discipline for known sin.

(Galatians 6:7; Hebrews 12:5-11; James 4:17; Romans 14:23; 1 John 1:9; 1 Corinthians 11:31; 1 Peter 3:14)

4. For standing for **T**ruth and righteousness.

(1 Peter 3:14; Hebrews 11)

5. To **E**quip us to comfort others.

(2 Corinthians 1:3-4)

6. For testimony to the **A**ngels.

(Job 1:8; Ephesians 3:8-11; 1 Peter 1:12; James 1:2-4)

7. To prove the reality of **C**hrist in us.

(2 Corinthians 4:7-11; 1 Corinthians 6:19)

8. For a **H**igher purpose that only God knows.

(Book of Job)

9. To grow patience, **E**xperience, and hope.

(Romans 5:3-5)

10. To build **S**aving faith.

(1 Peter 1:6-7)

11. To keep **U**s from pride.

(2 Corinthians 12:7-10; Galatians 4:15)

12. To prevent us from falling into **S**in.

(1 Peter 4:1-2)

All Bible verses use the King James Bible

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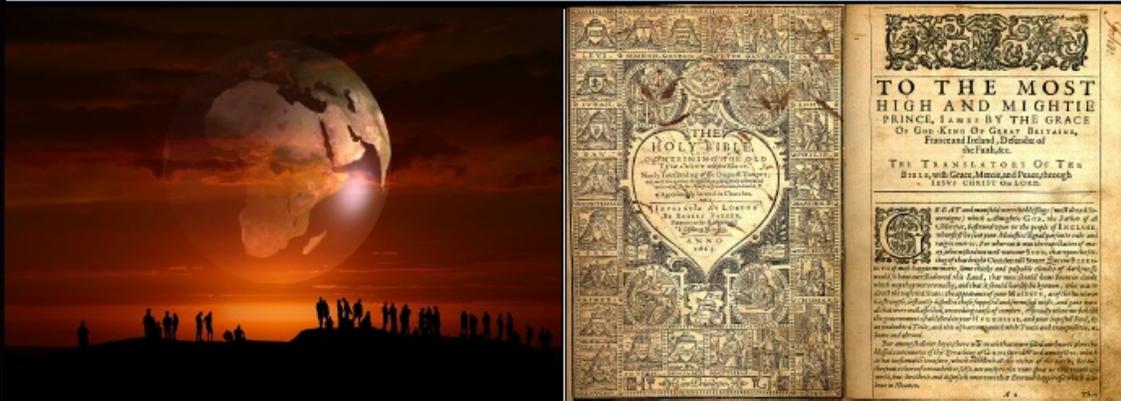
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Worldly Jesus vs Biblical Jesus Chart

"Ye adulterers and adulteresses, know ye not that the friendship of the world is enmity with God? whosoever therefore will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God." – James 4:4 (KJV)



Born as a man who was promoted to God.	Born as God Almighty in the flesh.
Never says anything negative.	Warns of sin, judgment, and hell.
Disregards repentance of sins.	Commands repentance of sins.
Gives you health, wealth, and happy feelings.	Gives you salvation, hope, peace, and joy.
Loved and accepted by the world.	Hated and despised by the world.
Condone sin and never corrects you for your sin.	Hates sin and exposes the truth about sin.
Gives suggestions instead of commandments.	Commands with divine authority.
Hates to offend you and loves political correctness.	Offends the world with the truth.
Promotes unity and tolerance at all costs.	Brings division when necessary.
Preaches only on love and wealth.	Preaches God's righteousness.
Serves your will, not God's will.	Exalts God the Father's will.
Promotes signs, wonders, and mysticism above God's Word.	Warns of false signs and wonders, magnifies God's Word.
Promotes emotion, experience, and opinion above sound Bible doctrine.	Demands that emotion, experience, and opinion conform to sound Bible doctrine.
Encourages you to love and gratify all your fleshly desires.	Commands you to deny yourself and allow Christ to work in you.
Soft on biblical authority.	Firm on biblical authority.
Rules only in the heart.	Rules the universe.

This chart was adapted from an image created by an unknown author.

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Satan's Counterfeit vs God's Authentic Chart <i>For every authentic person, place, or thing of God, there exists Satan's counterfeit!</i>	
	
Satan was a murder and liar from the beginning John 8:44-47	God was/is creator and honest from the beginning Genesis 1:1; Psalm 31:5, Isaiah 65:16, John 1:14; 7:28; 8:26; 17:17, Roman 1:25, Titus 1:2, Hebrews 6:18, 1 John 5:20
Pharaoh's sorcerers turn staffs into snakes after Moses Exodus 7:11-12	Moses turns staff into a snake Exodus 7:10
Approves drinking alcoholic cancerous grape wine See course called 'B502 Pure Christian Torchbearer Doctrine'	Only approves of pure unleavened grape wine See course called 'B502 Pure Christian Torchbearer Doctrine'
4th Commandment replaced by Sunday Sun-god Apollo See course called 'B501 Manuscript History - Session 2'	4th Commandment kept as Saturday the Sabbath See course called 'B501 Manuscript History - Session 2'
Saturnalia & Sol Invictus: re-invented as Christ-mas lies See course called 'B501 Manuscript History - Session 2'	Hanukkah: rededication of God's temple See course called 'B501 Manuscript History - Session 2'
Astarte-Easter Holi-day: with rabbits and eggs See course called 'B501 Manuscript History - Session 2'	First Fruits Holy-day: Christ's Resurrection Day See course called 'B501 Manuscript History - Session 2'
Good Friday Invented: date changes each year See course called 'B501 Manuscript History - Session 2'	Passover on Nisan 14: Christ's death on cross See course called 'B501 Manuscript History - Session 2'
Illegitimate Doubting Bibles: using doubtful manuscripts See course called 'B501 Manuscript History - Session 2'	Legitimate Believing Bibles: using faithful manuscripts See course called 'B501 Manuscript History - Session 2'
Constantine I "Vicarius Christi" Vicar of Christ See document called 'Anti-Christ - Vicarius Christi'	Lord Jesus Christ: God incarnated in the flesh See 'Lewis Trilemma Chart - by Peter Arvo 2018'
False Wheat (Tares) burned at harvest Matthew 13:25-30, 36-43	True Wheat removed from Tares at harvest Matthew 13:25-30, 36-43
Satan's Mark: Mark of the beast 666 Revelation 13:17, 14:11, 16:2, 19:20	God's Mark: on those who weep for the falling away Ezekiel 9:4-6, Revelation 20:4
Allegorical temple Christ's allegorical death & return Satan's half truths attempt to turn the whole Bible into allegory	Physical temple Christ's physical death & return Ezekiel 40-48 Evidence in the whole Bible + Rome & China
All Bible verses use the King James Bible All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God! © 2019 Peter D. Arvo (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0) Last updated: 8/7/2019 TheTorchbearerSeries.com	

End of Course B501: Session 3 of 3

A call to accept and follow Lord Jesus Christ, who is God: A human judge can't be both *merciful & just* at the same time, since if he sentences a person to the punishment he deserves, he is just but is not merciful; and if he is merciful and doesn't sentence a person to what he deserves, then he provides mercy but not just. God is completely holy & righteous, and God must uphold his own laws so someone must be punished for crimes committed against him, but no one can take another person's place for the punishment unless they are completely pure and without sin. So God is the only one that can be both *merciful & just* at the same time, by ensuring justice is done in that he (Jesus) being without sin – having not committed any crime – can suffer our punishment in our place, but we have to agree to allow him to take our place, if we don't we must be judged and punished for our crimes (sins).

I encourage you to diligently seek additional information, if you are not yet ready to accept that God entered into our physical reality as Lord Jesus Christ, in order to die in your place for your crimes (sins) against God. If you are ready to accept his sacrifice on the cross to pay for your crimes (sins), then say the following out loud with your whole heart into it:

Dear Heavenly Father, I realize that I have broken your laws and have always deserved your just punishment. Please forgive me of my crimes against you. I believe and trust that your Son, Lord Jesus Christ, paid for my crimes when he died on the cross, and that I have been forgiven and cleansed of every crime I have ever committed against you. I welcome you into my heart and my life, to mold me into the person you meant for me to become. Please provide for me a new heart and mind that is always focused on your good and righteous ways. For my part, I will seek to know more about you & your ways and to keep your ways, so that I may have stronger faith, trust, and love for you and for your ways that continue to grow with time. In the name of your Son Jesus, the Christ, the Messiah, Amen.

Please visit the website to sign up for the fast-free-secure [e-newsletter](#), where we will be providing additional resources as time and financing permits. You can also join us and others **every Saturday the Sabbath at 7p.m. EST for [live group discussions](#)** on a variety of topics (see the website for details). Until next time, may God always provide for you an open heart, mind, and spirit to him and his ways, which are above our own ways, and above the ways of man. **All credit, praise, honor, and glory belongs to our beloved God!**

**This three-part core lecture series took approximately 3,500 hours of research to put together and is provided for free in order to be readily available to anyone, regardless of their financial capabilities. If you have the means to support our work, we would certainly appreciate any donations, but please do not donate if you do not have the means to do so without causing yourself any hardship.*

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⁹³ *Brewing and Liquor Interests and German Propaganda: Hearings Before a Subcommittee on the Judiciary United States Senate: Sixty-Fifth Congress Second Session, Pursuant to S. RES. 307.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1919.

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⁹⁴ *Brewing and Liquor Interests and German and Bolshewik Propaganda: Report and Hearings of the Subcommittee on the Judiciary United States Senate: Submitted Pursuant to S. RES. 307 and 439, Sixty-Fifth Congress: Relating to Charges Made Against the United States Brewer's Association and Allied Interests: Volume 3.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1919.

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⁹⁵ *The Royal Dictionary In two parts - First French and English*, by Abel Boyer. 1702.

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⁹⁶ *John Kersey's Dictionarium Anglo-Britannicum or A General English Dictionary*, by John Kersey. London: J. Wilde, 1708. <https://books.google.com/books?id=0VoJAAAAQAAJ> or

https://web.archive.org/web/20190120193557/https://books.googleusercontent.com/books/content?req=AKW5QaeoSsAVldSoWq5ZmmW09L0hmHW6tU-TtIT_QQkH5KFcxKq-cfRec9-fEw1Yh3snczMi5sEiYhbxl672BjKPDY5LascNY7ry8QR8AF-zjx9E9IHAwJET2f9DWJG04VgyKIVRZ-8LO44EFEiG6KSEvtaiSdWv-o3CBjilzMYivcgb07WeOO_XKzQJmgkRNRMHcZuNMWeZwpROCg0jjVZBgNeZRrFtk1aF9R1gkZaanwyE7wkhXfgdZzV5gV3jWFBuHCl2pP4vTvfh8KcdwGOA30NIoITw

⁹⁷ *Benjamin Marin's Lingua Britannica Reformata or A New English Dictionary*, by Benjamin Marin. London: J. Hodges, 1748. <https://books.google.com/books?id=aqlbAAAAQAAJ> or

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⁹⁸ *Nathan Bailey's New Universal English Dictionary of Words and of Arts and Sciences*, by Nathan Bailey. London: W. Johnston, 1760. <https://books.google.com/books?id=NgdgAAAAcAAJ> or

<https://web.archive.org/web/20190120203128/https://books.googleusercontent.com/books/content?req=AKW5QacwR6JOyZrLrCfdypLOW2LTBC6ffpJrTq7qf29OxvE-poUdLAWQqeTrKkidbuEMBMLwCELeAfVEW9pumPEpYICLkHeeaLJ->

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[xONI3QTiIQxSpumuMC0DIp1MJpwnKPBHIIHYOAAfoem0IXvfpZmD7A84MoQUfTiEf6V3UT12win3OOQF2jIIGsqxBvmx_nG8xvM6IY0Jyflw9cdkcKBflKJgcpTM442pQMEYGHnOIk17LwKpGm5XgEHhtor7Nf-b948E9jahLYNQ7yEBO8kN5iqewCrZpv5EfZUB1dH4U0mket3WED20](https://www.perseusproject.org/text/pliny-natural-history-1-11-2-79-1)

⁹⁹ Pliny the Elder, *Natural History* 1-11, 2.79.1 - ca. 77 CE. Modern translation from, “*Pliny the Elder, The Natural History, Books 1-11, translated by Henry T. Riley (1816-1878) and John Bostock (1773-1846), first published 1855*”, text from the Perseus Project, licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share-Alike 3.0 U.S. License. <https://topostext.org/work/148#2.79.1> and

<https://web.archive.org/web/20190920141040/https://topostext.org/work/148> (accessed September 2019). Where Pliny describes, “*The actual period of a day has been differently kept by different people: the **Babylonians** count the period between two sunrises, the **Athenians** that between two sunsets, the **Umbrians** from midday to midday, the **common people** everywhere from dawn to dark, the Roman priests and the authorities who fixed the official day, and also the **Egyptians** and **Hipparchus**, the period from midnight to midnight. But it is obvious that the breaks in daylight between sunset and sunrise are smaller near the solstice than at the equinoxes, because the position of the zodiac is more slanting around its middle points but straighter near the solstice.*”

¹⁰⁰ Evidence from within the Bible for Hebrew day reckoning: Genesis 1:5 (KJV) “*And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day.*” ; Leviticus 23:32 (KJV) “*It shall be unto you a sabbath of rest, and ye shall afflict your souls: in the ninth day of the month at even, from even unto even, shall ye celebrate your sabbath.*” ; Nehemiah 13:19 (KJV) “*And it came to pass, that when the gates of Jerusalem began to be dark before the sabbath, I commanded that the gates should be shut, and charged that they should not be opened till after the sabbath: and some of my servants set I at the gates, that there should no burden be brought in on the sabbath day.*”

¹⁰¹ *The 613 Laws of the Old Testament Called the Mitzvo* (Gentile version).

https://web.archive.org/web/20190421152909/http://www.friendsofsabbath.org/Further_Research/Law%20of%20God/THE%20613%20LAWS%20of%20the%20OLD%20TESTAMENT.pdf (accessed April 2019)

¹⁰² *613 Laws of the Old Testament Called the Mitzvo* (Jewish version), as classified by Maimonides in the 12th century. <https://web.archive.org/web/20190421173633/https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/the-613-mitzvot-commandments> (accessed April 2019)

¹⁰³ In *Dr. William Smith's Dictionary of the Bible in 9 Volumes*, by Dr. William Smith, p. 1064-1074. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1868-1896.

<https://archive.org/stream/BibleDictionary.williamSmithEditor.HackettAbbotFullerEtc.American/08.DictionaryBible.AntiqBiogGeogNatHist.v.3.RS..Z.SirWillSmith.1893.#page/n7/mode/2up> (accessed February 2019). Note: We use and recommend Sir William Smith's dictionary, which having been raised by English nonconformist puritan parents may have provided him a more sanctified view of things, but that doesn't mean that his information is perfect, or those who contributed to his work, and thus recommend comparing this information to other trust worthy sources.

¹⁰⁴ In *The Israel of the Alps. A complete history of the Waldenses and their colonies Vol 1*, by Alexis Muston, p.97-98. London: Blackie & Son, 1875.

¹⁰⁵ Kay, Glenn. *Jewish Wedding Customs and the Bride of Messiah: The Nissuin - Marriage Itself*.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20190809201243/http://www.messianicfellowship.50webs.com/wedding.html> (accessed August 2019)

¹⁰⁶ In *The Israel of the Alps. A complete history of the Waldenses and their colonies Vol 1*, by Alexis Muston, p.97-98. London: Blackie & Son, 1875.

¹⁰⁷ *The Waldensians*, an interview with Pastor Esteban Gignous Janavel, translated by Dr. Ronald Fleck. Several videos which are time stamped at the question and answer about the Sabbath:

Time Stamp 11:23: <https://youtu.be/n24ZJHwN838?t=682> or

<https://web.archive.org/web/20190326214610/https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n24ZJHwN838&feature=youtu.be> (accessed October 2019)

Time Stamp 19:28: <https://youtu.be/n24ZJHwN838?t=1168> or

<https://web.archive.org/web/20190326214610/https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n24ZJHwN838&feature=youtu.be> (accessed October 2019)

Time Stamp 30:12: <https://youtu.be/uEN11NYjacE?t=1812> or

<https://web.archive.org/web/20191003140011/https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uEN11NYjacE> (accessed October 2019)

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108 *The Sabbath Of God Through The Centuries*, by Elder J. F. Coltheart. Payson: Leaves-of-Autumn Books, Inc., 1954. (We are not associated with the Seventh Day Adventist church denomination, as the author of this book is. We have not checked all the references contained within the book, and thus do not openly endorse it, but the references we have checked were accurate. We do recommend this free book as a starting point for additional research into the historical widespread observance of 4th Commandment, keeping the 7th day, Saturday the Sabbath holy.)
<https://archive.org/details/TheSabbathOfGodThroughTheCenturiesByElderJ.F.Coltheart1954/page/n1>