

NETZARI TIMES  
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History Of The Netzarim

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## The Halaka of Yeshua haMashiyach and the Set-Apart Believers

The history of the Netzarim (Nazarenes) dates to the days of Mashiyach Y'shua's (Christians refer to Him as Jesus) ministry on earth. Y'shua was Himself called a Nasraya. Yochanan (John) 18:5, "They said to him, 'Y'shua the Nasraya. Y'shua said to them, 'I am he'." Andrew Roth's footnote says, "Y'shua is Mashiyach; the 'Netzer' of Yesha'yahu/Isaiah 11..." On page 905 in the appendixes of the AENT Roth goes on to say, "The Netzarim designation clearly implies the 'Tree of Life' which serves as a reminder of the Eternal Kingdom that was offered to Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. The term netzer (sprout or branch) is also the root word for the City of the Branch, Netzeret (Nazareth)... The designation of 'Nasraya' serves as a reminder for all his followers, not that he dwelled in Netzeret but that his 'dwelling' (the Spirit of Mashiyach) is within his people." (see also Matt. 2:23; 26:71; Mark 1:24; 10:47; 14:67; Luke 4:34; Romans 11:16).

In Acts 9:5 we read "And he answered and said, 'Who are you my Master?' And our Master said, 'I am Yeshua the Nasraya, He whom you persecute'." Later in Acts 23:5 Rav Shaul (Paul) was referred to as a "... ringleader of the sect of the Netzarim."

In Acts 11:26 we read, "...From that time on the disciples in Antiochi were first called Kristianay." Roth correctly cites in the footnote that, "The Shlichim/Apostles do not call themselves 'Kristianay' (Christians). The Shlichim are members of the Way (not to be confused with The Way International), referred to as Netzarim. Gentiles in Antioch coined the word 'Kristyane', a Greek term for 'Messianics'." In the appendixes Roth notes, "The Netzarim Faith is considered as a sect of Judaism in the First Century because it was originally sponsored by Jews. The popularity of Mashiyach Y'shua was the impetus for the original faith to be morphed into pseudo-Christian pagan religions... Although the values of the Netzari Faith are clearly preserved in Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek texts, concepts like having Torah written upon the heart (observance of Torah) is almost non-existent within the Gentile based Christian religion which evolved in Antioch, Rome and Alexandria Egypt."

Yeshua was born a Jew. He observed the seventh day Shabbat (Sabbath) and the Moedim (Appointments) Feasts of YHWH. Y'shua wore a tallit (prayer shawl) and tzit-zit on the four corners of His garments. Y'shua lived a kosher lifestyle. Y'shua was Torah observant in all respects.

Y'shua's Shlichim/Talmidim were also completely Torah observant - they walked as Y'shua walked. In most of Christianity it is taught that "Jesus" nailed Torah to the "cross" and that we are now under grace and no longer following the Torah. This theology of course negates what Y'shua said in Matt. 5:17-19. Read it carefully. We have to ask ourselves, if the Torah was done away with, why did Y'shua's Shlichim/Talmidim continue to observe Torah? If the Torah was done away with, the "Ten Commandments" being a part thereof would have been done away with as well. What standard remains to judge sin?

Rav Shaul, whom Christians continuously mis-quote as their justification for ignoring Yahweh's Torah, is a prime example. In Acts 18:18 Rav Shaul shaves his head in accordance with a Nazarite vow. Remember, this was long after Y'shua had been executed/resurrected and Rav Shaul had been converted. What does a Nazarite vow entail?

A Nazarite vow involves three things:

1. abstinence from wine and strong drink,
2. refraining from cutting the hair off the head during the whole period of the continuance of the vow, and...
3. the avoidance of contact with the dead.

When the period of continuance of the vow comes to an end, the Nazarite had to present himself at the door of the sanctuary with:

1. a he lamb of the first year for a burnt-offering
2. a ewe lamb of the first year for a sin-offering
3. a ram for a peace-offering

Thirty years after the death of Y'shua, Rav Shaul makes another Nazarite vow in Acts 21:23-26 at the feast of Shavuot (Pentecost). Rav Shaul said, "I find therefore a Torah coinciding with my conscience which agrees to my doing good, whereas evil is always near me. For I rejoice in the Torah of Elohim, in the inner man." Romans 7:21-22

The Shlichim/Talmidim were observing Yahweh's Feast of Shavuot (Pentecost), Acts 2:1-4..., when they were filled with the Ruach haKodesh (Set Apart Ancient Spirit).

In 1 Cor. 5:7-8 we read "...For our Passover is the Mashiyach, who was slain for us. Therefore *let us celebrate the festival...*" Again, Rav Shaul upholds Torah in Romans 3:31, "*Do we then nullify Torah by faith? May it never be! On the contrary, we establish Torah.*"

And so we are also called to walk as Y'shua walked if we are in Mashiyach. To use the contemporary Christian cliché, "What would Jesus do?"

First Yochanan (1 John) 2:3-7 "And by this we will be sensible that we know him, if we keep his Commandments. For he that says I know him, and does not keep his Commandments, is a liar and the truth is not in him. But he that keeps his Word, in him is the Love of Elohim truly completed: for by this we know that we are in him. He that says, 'I am in him' is bound to walk according to his halakha (walking). My beloved, I write no new Commandment to you, but the old Commandment which you had from the beginning; and the old Commandment is the Word which you have heard." Couple this with Revelation 12:17 "And the dragon was enraged against the woman; and he went to make war upon the remnant of her seed who keep the Commandments of Elohim and have the testimony of Y'shua."

There are numerous examples throughout the Ketuvim Netzarim (Writings of the Nazarenes) to demonstrate that the Shlichim (Apostles) and Set Apart believers continued to observe the Torah long after the execution and resurrection of Y'shua. I limit myself to these few examples as the history of the Netzarim (Nazarenes) is rather lengthy. The point of this introduction is to establish the halakha (walk) of the Netzarim - what set them apart. The short answer is, they are Torah observant followers of Y'shua haMashiyach. They do not change YHWH's Moedim and Torah (Times and Laws - Instructions in Righteousness).

Exodus 31:12-14 "And Yahweh spake unto Moshe, saying, 13 Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, Verily my **Shabbats** you shall keep: for **it is a sign** between me and you throughout your generations; that you may know that I am Yahweh that sanctifies (sets apart) you. 14 You shall keep the Shabbat therefore; for it is kadosh (sanctified) unto you: every one that defiles it shall surely be put to death: for whosoever does any work therein, that soul shall be cut off from among his people." These signs of the law, the Sabbath, and the Passover are specifically designed to defend against idolatry (Deut. 11:6). These two signs are the seal on the hand and the forehead of the Set-Apart believers. With the Ruach haKodesh they form the basis of the sealing in Revelation 7:3 of the last days. The sign of the Set-Apart believers is centered on the first commandment.

It is critical for you to note the difference between this and the world religious system in Daniel 7:25, "He will speak against the Most High and oppress his saints and try to *change the set times and the laws*. The saints will be handed over to him for a time, times and half a time. (NIV 1984)" One of the most fundamental "marks" of the Netzarim is YHWH's seventh day Shabbat as opposed to paganism's "venerable day of the sun, "Sun"-day. There is not one single scripture that changes Yahweh's seventh day Shabbat to "Sun"-day worship. There is only a twisting and manipulating of scripture (man made doctrine) that changed Yahweh's Moedim seventh day Shabbat to the first day of the week.

Andrew Roth adds footnote 141 in Acts 15, "A very clear fulfillment of Isaiah 56:1-9. Gentile converts are observing **Shabbat** and learning Torah as one body along with Jews. Shortly thereafter, Marcion, whom Polycarp referred to as "the firstborn of the devil" built the first all-Gentile church to promote Christo-Paganism. Marcion held his services on Sunday which blended with Zeus (the sun god) culture and projected

a hybrid Je-zeus identity in opposition to the Jewish Mashiyach. The modern theologies of Je-zeus Christos are based more on Hellenism than on original fundamental Hebraic values. Marcion coined the words "Old - New Testament" and did his very best to warn Gentiles away from Torah and "the God of the Old Testament." Marcion created theologies known as replacement, dispensational, supercessionism, etc., which are very popular among Christianity today."

As a prelude to our historical journey let's read what several of the early Christian Church Fathers had to say about the Netzarim.

"We shall now especially consider heretics who... call themselves **Nazarenes**; they are mainly Jews and nothing else. They make use not only of the New Testament, but they also use in a way the Old Testament of the Jews; for they do not forbid the books of the Law, the Prophets, and the Writings... so that they are approved of by the Jews, from whom the Nazarenes do not differ in anything, and they profess all the dogmas pertaining to the prescriptions of the Law and to the customs of the Jews, except they believe in [Messiah]... They preach that there is but one [Elohim], and his son [Yahshua the Messiah]. But they are very learned in the Hebrew language; for they, like the Jews, read the whole Law, then the Prophets... They differ from the Jews because they believe in Messiah, and from the Christians in that they are to this day bound to the Jewish rites, such as circumcision, the Sabbath, and other ceremonies." (Epiphanius; Panarion 29; translated from the Greek). Although it's hard for some to accept, the fact is that those being described here were the direct disciples and followers of Yeshua. Obviously, this is what He taught.

Jerome (Epistle 79, to Augustine) "...Today there still exists among the Jews in all the synagogues of the East a heresy which is called that of the Minæans, and which is still condemned by the Pharisees; [its followers] are ordinarily called '**Nazarenes**'; they believe that Christ, the son of God, was born of the Virgin Mary, and they hold him to be the one who suffered under Pontius Pilate and ascended to heaven, and in whom we also believe. But while they pretend to be both Jews and Christians, they are neither."

For a long time the Netzari were regarded as irreproachable Christians, Epiphanius ("Hæres." xxix.), who did not know much about them, being the first to class them among heretics. Why they are so classed is not clear, for they are reproached on the whole with nothing more than with Judaizing. As **there were many Judaizing Christians at that time**, the Nazarenes can not be clearly distinguished from the other sects. The well-known Bible translator **Symmachus**, for example, is described variously as a **Judaizing Christian** and as an **Ebionite**; while his followers, the Symmachians, are **called also "Nazarenes"** (Ambrosian, "Proem in Ep. ad Gal.," quoted in Hilgenfeld, "Ketzergesch." p. 441).

It is especially difficult to distinguish the Nazarenes from the Ebionites. Jerome obtained the Gospel according to the Hebrews (which, at one time regarded as canonical, was later classed among the Apocrypha) directly from the Nazarenes, yet he ascribed it not only to them but also to the Ebionites ("Comm. in Matt." xii. 13). This gospel was **written in Aramaic, not in Hebrew, but it was read exclusively by those born as Jews**. Jerome quotes also fragments from the Nazarenic exposition of the Prophets (e.g., of Isa. viii. 23 [in the LXX. ix. 1]).

As you read through this history, keep in mind that the Netzarim have been called by many different names throughout history. They have been called, Netzarim, Nazarene, Judaisers, Jews, Christians, heretics to name a few. They have also been given names that identify where they lived, or of a particular leader in their community. The Netzarim learned to adapt over the centuries by changing how they named themselves due to the persecutions. So we include those, whose names might be different but whose halacha most closely resemble the original Netzarim halacha ( way to walk).

From the very outset, haSatan has tried to destroy the original teachings and Talmidim of Y'shua haMashiyach through a counterfeit religion. What you are about to discover is that the tribulation does not pertain to just the final seven years of human history as we know it but, rather, that it has been on-going for nearly two thousand years.

# History of the Netzarim, Part 1

Recalling the earlier reference that Gentiles began calling the Netzarim "Kristianay" (Christians) in Antioch, the practice became widespread in the Gentile world and continues to this day as Netzarim are still referred to as "primitive Christians", "early Christians" and the "early Church". It should be noted at the outset that where the **all-encompassing** word "Christian" is used in the foregoing references it is oftentimes including those that were Netzarim or that followed the Netzarim halacha (way to walk) as much as they were able.

You will see that the persecution of "Christians" was because they observed the seventh day Shabbat, the Moedim Feasts of YHWH, and kept the Mitzvot (Commandments) of YHWH as do the Netzarim to this day. This history also includes those groups haSatan has used throughout the centuries to destroy the Talmidim (disciples) Y'shua. All events listed are critical to our understanding.

Let's start out by examining what the first congregations (Christians refer to as "churches") looked like.

Philo, (**20 BCE - 50 CE**) a first century historian of Alexandria Egypt, reports in his work entitled: 'On the life of Moses' he questions: "What man is there who does not honor that sacred seventh day, granting in consequence, a relief and relaxation from labor, for himself and for all those who are near to him and that not to free men only, but also to slaves and even to beasts of burden... Everything is at liberty and in safety on that day and enjoys as it were, perfect freedom in obedience to a universal proclamation."

The first century historian, Flavius Josephus (**37 CE – 100 CE**), gives us great insight as to what took place on the Sabbath, not only in Jerusalem, but in all of the Roman empire. In his work entitled: "Flavius Josephus against Apion" he states : " The multitude of mankind itself have had a great inclination of a long time, **to follow our religious observances**, for there is not any city of the Grecians nor of the Barbarians, nor any nation whatsoever wither our custom of resting on the seventh day hath not come."

The people of YHWH have a "Mark", a special sign. "...Nevertheless, you must keep My [Shabbats] for this is **a sign between me and you throughout the ages**, that you may know that I YHWH have consecrated you. You shall keep the Shabbat, for it is Kadosh (sanctified) for you..." **Exodus 31:12-14**

## Revelation 7:2-3

"And I saw another messenger...and he had the seal of the living Elohim; and he cried out... 'Hurt not the earth, nor the sea, nor the trees, until we have sealed the servants of our Elohim upon their foreheads'."

"It is well to remind the Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and all other Christians, that **the Bible does not support them anywhere in their observance of Sunday. Sunday is an institution of the Roman Catholic Church, and those who observe the day observe a commandment of the Catholic Church.**" Priest Brady, in an address, reported in the Elizabeth, NJ 'News' on March 18, 1903. (From This Rock - the definitive magazine of Catholic apologetics and evangelization)

## Luke 4:16

Speaking of Yeshua, "... And he entered into the assembly **as he was accustomed on the day of the Shabbat...**"

## Matt 26:17-19

Yeshua observes Pesach (means "Protect", Passover) with his Shlichim (Apostles).

## John 7:10-14

Yeshua goes up to Jerusalem for the Feast of Chag haMatzot (Unleavened Bread). On the last day of Chag haMatzot (the first day and the seventh days are Shabbatot (Sabbaths) - not to be confused with the weekly Shabbat) Yeshua gets up to teach in verses 37 & 38

## Acts 2:1

The Shlichim (Apostles) are gathered together **for the Feast of Shavuot** (Pentecost) when the Ruach haKodesh (Set Apart Ancient Spirit) comes upon them. Note that they were gathered together for the feast, they were not hiding out in fear of the religious leaders as is taught by many misguided Christian teachers.

The Talmidim had already seen the risen Mashiyach seven weeks previous (counting of the Omer to Shavuot) and they have been emboldened since that time.

“These are my feasts...the feasts of YHWH, Kadosh (set apart) convocations”. (Lev. 23:2-4) “...a statute **forever** (vs 14, 21, 31, 41)”.

#### **Acts 18:4**

Rav Shaul (Paul) is in the Keneset (Hebrew; translated Synagogue in Greek) on each Shabbat teaching. Keneset means “great assembly” or congregation.

#### **Acts 20:6**

They sailed after the Feast of Chag haMatzot. This correlates with the Shavuot following in Acts 20:16

#### **Acts 20:16**

Paul bypasses Asia as he is in a hurry to get to Jerusalem for the Feast of Shavuot (Pentecost). This was approximately 25 - 30 years after the death and resurrection of Yeshua haMashiyach and the baptism of the Ruach haKodesh in Acts 2:1. The Ruach writes Torah upon the heart. If these things were done away with, why are the Shlichim still observing them?

#### **Acts 27:9**

Sailing was difficult because it was “After the fast” referring to Yom Kippur (Shabbat - Day of Atonement - it is a day of fasting and prayer). This is preceded by Yom T’ruah (Feast of Trumpets) and followed by Sukkot (Tabernacles). When we refer to “the fast” it is usually indicative of the (3) fall Feasts of YHWH. Make a note. The spring feasts have been fulfilled - Pesach; Chag haMatzot; haBikkurim (First Fruits); and Shavuot.

Yom T’ruah; Yom Kippur; and Sukkot (Tabernacles) **have yet to be fulfilled by Mashiyach**. Here is a remez for those who have understanding. Yom T’ruah coincides with 1 Corinthians 15:52, “at the last trump...”. Revelation 19:7-9 coincides with Yom Kippur, “for the marriage supper of the Lamb has come...”. And yes, Sukkot coincides with Revelation 20:6 as we await our permanent home in Revelation 22.

For more on this see the page, “Matthew 5:17-19” on this web site.

#### **1 Corinthians 5:7-8**

“Let us **celebrate the festival...**” Speaking of Chag haMatzot and how to observe it properly (cleaning out the leaven in our hearts). Rav Shaul directly ties the Feasts to Yeshua in verse 7, “...For our Passover is the Mashiyach, who was slain for us”.

The Gospels and Acts make it equally clear that Mashiyach, his Shlichim and Talmidim kept the seventh day weekly Shabbat that was established before the Torah was given to Moshe (Mark 6:2, Luke 4:16, 31-32; 13:10; Acts 13:14-44; 18:4). Did Rav Shaul really abandon the Shabbat as many Christian denominations teach? That is contrary to what Acts 17:1-3 teaches, “<sup>2</sup> And Paul, **as was his custom**, went in to them, and during three **Shabbatot** he spoke with them from the scriptures.”

What scriptures did Rav Shaul teach from? There was no “New Testament” at that time. The writings of the Netzarim had not even been collected together at this time. In fact, they hadn’t all been written yet. Rav Shaul taught from the Torah and the Prophets that Christianity claims was nailed to the torture stake. Read Acts 24:14; 25:8. “As a result, **Torah is Set Apart; and the Commandment is Set Apart, and righteous, and good.**” Romans 7:12. “**For I rejoice in the Torah of Elohim**, in the inner man.” Romans 7:22. In verse 25, “...Now, therefore, in my conscience, **I am a servant of the Torah of Elohim...**” Paul states in his letter to Timothy, “because from your childhood, you were taught the **Set Apart books** which can make you wise to life by faith in Y’shua Mashiyach. **All Scripture that was written by the Spirit** is profitable for instruction and for decisive refutation, and for correction, and for deep extensive learning in righteousness...” 2 Tim. 3:15-16

What scripture does Rav Shaul keep talking about? They didn’t check Rav Shaul’s teaching against Matthew, Acts, 1 Timothy, Jude, or The Revelation because there was no New Testament. Even the Bereans checked Rav Shaul and Silas against the scriptures to see if they were teaching the truth from Torah and the Prophets in Acts 17:10-11.

### Hebrews 4:9-10

For *there remains a Sabbath for the people of Elohim*. For he who had entered into his rest has also rested from his works as Elohim did from his. *Let us, therefore, strive to enter into that rest; or else we fall short, after the way of those who did not believe*. For *the Word of Elohim* is living and all-efficient and sharper than a two edged sword.”

We can confidently state that the Shlichim and Talmidim not only talked the talk, they walked the walk. Their actions clearly matched up with the words they spoke. Now, these Netzarim went out into the world and preached the Good News. While these Netzarim preached they walked the walk letting their light shine before men. Let's see what resulted from their halacha and what resulted from those who came up with false doctrines and new commandments from the twisted imaginations of men.

## 132 CE - Demarcation - The Creation of the All Gentile Christian “Church”

Second Jewish rebellion under Bar Kokhba; second destruction of Jerusalem by Romans in 134; almost entire Jewish population of Palestine died or fled.

Up until the time of the Bar Kokhba revolt, Netzarim and those Gentiles calling themselves "Kristiany" were of the circumcision - they kept the Mitzvot of YHWH (or what is referred to as the Mosaic Law) and had the testimony of Yeshua. The Beit Dien (governing council or Judges) were Jewish Netzarim.

After the Bar Kokhba revolt the remaining Jewish inhabitants were exiled and forbidden to enter Yerushalayim. Yerushalayim is renamed Aelia Capitolina and a temple to Jupiter Capitolina was erected on the temple mount. Jews and Jewish believers were forbidden to enter the city. Judaea became the Syrian province of "Palestine" or "Land of the Philistines". Marcus becomes the first "Gentile Bishop" of Yerushalayim (Aelia Capitolina) according to Eusebius. This is approximately 100 years after the execution of Yeshua.

Under Marcus' direction "The most considerable part of the congregation renounced the 'Mosaic law', the practice of which they had preserved above a century [after the execution of Yeshua]." Those who renounced the "Mosaic law" were free to live in Yerushalayim and to come and go as they pleased. "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Edward Gibbons"

This solidified the all Gentile Christian Church which stripped away all things Hebrew and changed the *"faith once delivered to the Set-Apart believers"* into the Church of *"the mystery of iniquity"* (Lawlessness - Torahlessness).

### 140 CE

Marcion's canon of authentic scripture consisted of a set of writings he collected together in about 140 AD which seemed to support his cause and, more importantly, he rejected those which did not. There was little consensus in those days as to what constituted scripture. Marcion's canon of authentic scripture excluded anything referring to Torah (Law) or YHWH, who Marcion saw as an inferior g-d. This canon had no books from the Tanakh (old testament and expunged everything which Marcion felt had been added by 'Judaizers' in the Ketuviim Netzarim (new testament).

Marcion's teachings departed from traditional Christianity, up to that point in history, in a number of ways. Most dramatically Marcion rejected the idea that the Tanakh G-d and the Ketuviim Netzarim G-d were the same being. The traditional Church had considered the Tanakh to be sacred and assumed that Christianity was a fulfillment, or continuation, of Judaism. Marcion's rejection of that idea affected many different doctrines and beliefs.

Once Marcion had rewritten the Christian scriptures, he could make his case. "By rewriting scripture, he presented a powerful case." Fox, Pagans and Christians, at 332.

Marcion's theology was a tremendous departure from that of the contemporary Christian churches in which he had grown up in. Key to his theology was the notion that there were actually two "G-ds." One of these "G-ds" was the G-d of the Tanakh. He was a completely different, lesser, entity than the G-d of the Ketuviim Netzarim. According to Marcion, Y'shua was the product of the New G-d. This G-d was not YHWH, but the

"unknown G-d" referred to by Paul in Acts in his speech in Athens. Marcion coined the terms, "Old Testament" and "New Testament" that Christianity uses to this day. We use the correct names of Tanakh (OT) and Ketuviim Netzarim (NT).

Ironically, some of Marcion's anti-Jew, anti-Torah, and anti-Netzari teachings found their way into mainstream Christianity and are still held as basic Christian doctrine today.

### 154 CE

Anicetus introduces the ***Pagan Easter festival*** [Ishtar] into the Roman Church. He is opposed by Polycarp disciple of John. Polycarp heads the church in the east at Smyrna and speaks for all Quartodecimans. Notice that this is a subtle "introduction". It was gradually incorporated into the Roman religion until 325 CE when it was made an official "Holy Day" at the Council of Nicea. Outside the Roman Church, believers still observed Pesach rather than the pagan Ishtar festival.

Justin Martyr writes his First Apology to the Emperor of Rome on behalf of the Church of Rome. Martyr says that Christ was the Great Angel of the OT who gave the Law to Moses. On behalf of the Church at Rome, Martyr wrote (Dial. LXXX) that if they came across people who said they were Christians and that when they died they would go to heaven, not to believe them because they were not Christians. This was the test of a true Christian. It was a shibboleth (any distinguishing practice which is indicative of one's social or regional origin) in the church. People who said that when they died they went to heaven were Gnostic impostors according to Martyr.

### 156 CE

Two years after the introduction and mixing of the pagan festival of Ishtar with the Pesach, Polycarp bishop of Smyrna is executed on a torture stake ***for defending the Pesach (Passover) Feast*** as commanded in the Tanakh.

### 180 CE

Theophilus of Antioch makes the first mention of a trias later incorrectly translated into English as Trinity, and the insipient beginnings of the Binitarian doctrine emerges for the first time in the history of the church.

### 200 CE

Tertullian in 200 AD ***introduces the doctrine of the trinity***. Until then no one had heard of the trinity doctrine. The trinity was not taught by the Apostles nor was it taught by Yeshua haMashiyach. Another subtle introduction by haSatan that would, over time and repeated exposure, become a staple of the false doctrines taught by apostate Christianity. Bear in mind that **all** of Christianity **is not** apostate, but the **vast majority** of Christianity today is. This becomes more evident as we move through this history lesson.

Seventh day Sabbath observance is widespread & appears to have been opposed from Rome. It was kept in Egypt as the Oxyrhynchus Papyrus (c. 200-250 CE) shows.

Egypt (Oxyrhynchus Papyrus) (200-250 A.D.)

"Except ye make the sabbath a real sabbath (sabbatize the Sabbath," Greek), ye shall not see the Father." "The oxyrhynchus Papyri," pt,1, p.3, Logion 2, verso 4-11 (London Offices of the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1898).

Origen also enjoined Sabbath-keeping.

Similarly the Constitution of the Kadosh Apostles (Ante-Nicene Fathers, Vol. 7, p. 413; c. 3rd century) states: "Thou shalt observe the Sabbath, on account of Him who ceased from His work of creation, but ceased not from His work of providence: it is a rest for meditation of the law, not for idleness of the hands."

Vicious persecutions of Coptic Christians in Egypt with thousands martyred.

Tertullian says the British Church (do not confuse with the Church of England) has been long established at this time.

"The ***Gentile Christians*** observed also the Sabbath," Gieseler's "Church History," Vol.1, ch. 2, par. 30, 93. This is an interesting phrase, "Gentile Christians".

## 220 CE

The problems of Modalism emerge in the discussions between the popes in Rome and Alexandria. A distinction is attempted in the Trias of The Father, Messiah and the Ruach haKodesh. Here the influence of the Modalism of Attis is seen in the Christian church from Rome.

The Sabbath in India

India (Buddhist Controversy)

The Kushan Dynasty of North India called a famous council of Buddhist priests at Vaisalia to bring uniformity among the Buddhist monks on the observance of their weekly Sabbath. Some had been so impressed by the writings of the Old Testament that they had begun to keep holy the Sabbath. Lloyd, "The Creed of Half Japan," p. 23.

## 225 CE

Palestine to India (Church of the East)

As early as A.D. 225 there existed large bishoprics or conferences of the Church of the East (Sabbath-keeping) stretching from Palestine to India. Mingana, "Early Spread of Christianity." Vol.10, p. 460. This was actually the strong influence and spread of the Netzarim in the East as Hellenism and gnosticism spread to the West.

## 243 CE

De Pascha Computus, a calendar of feasts produced in 243, gives March 28 as the date of the nativity. Roll p.81f

## 245 CE

The theologian Origen of Alexandria stated that, "only sinners (like Pharaoh and Herod)" celebrated their birthdays. Origen, "Levit., Hom. VIII"; Migne P.G., XII, 495.

## 300 CE

What we are seeing is a perpetuation of paganism which began in the era of Constantine, around 300 AD. It's true that Constantine had a so-called conversion to Christianity but that didn't occur until the day of his death (he was baptized on his deathbed) ... until then, Christians who refused to bow down to Constantine's worship of Ba'al (which translates to **Lord** in English) were labeled Judaisers. **My Note:** Actually, Constantine worshipped the Roman Version of Ba'al, Sol Invictus or Solis Invictus.

## In 303 CE

Christian writer Arnobius ridiculed the idea of celebrating the birthdays of gods, which suggests that Christmas was not yet a feast at this time. "Christmas", The Catholic Encyclopedia, 1913.

The Sabbath in Spain

## 305 CE

From canon 26 of the Council of Elvira (c. 305), the church in Spain had kept the Sabbath. Rome had introduced the practice of fasting on the Sabbath **to make Sabbath-keeping repugnant**. Pope Sylvester (314-335) was the first to order the churches to fast on the Sabbath, and Pope Innocent (402-417) made it a binding law in the churches that obeyed him.

Innocentius did ordain the Sabbath or Saturday to be always fasted on (Peter Heylyn, History of the Sabbath, Part 2, Ch. 2, London, 1636, p. 44).

## 314 CE

Edict of Toleration of Milan, the Emperor Constantine sought to use Christianity for political purposes and initially supported the Roman faction, which came to adopt the doctrines of Athanasius and, later, that of the Cappadocians. The doctrinal position of the church had become blurred by Gnostic factions, influenced by the mystery cults. Constantine supported the Athanasian faction on the mistaken assumption that, because it was dominant in Rome, it was the major sect, but the deposition of Arius in the packed Synod of Alexandria led ultimately to war with his co-Emperor, Licinius, and the troubles of 322-323 CE.

Pope Sylvester (314-335) was the first to order the churches to fast on the Sabbath.

Rome attempts to counteract Sabbath keeping.

### 318 CE

Conference of the Deposyni: In 318 Constantine had ordered the conference between the bishop of Rome and the desposyni, the bishops were allegedly of the family of Y'shua haMashiyach.

The desposyni\* (meaning literally in Greek "Belonging to the Lord" as they were blood relatives of Y'shua) asked Sylvester, who now had Roman patronage, to revoke his confirmation of the authority of the Greek Christian bishops at Jerusalem, in Antioch, in Ephesus, and in Alexandria, and to name desposynos bishops in their stead. In addition, they asked that the practice of sending cash to Jerusalem as the mother church be resumed. This practice is easily recognizable as the tithe of the tithe system, which had been in force in the church until Emperor Hadrian's ban in 135 CE. These blood relatives of Mashiyach demanded the reintroduction of the Law, which included the Sabbath and the Kadosh Day system of Feasts and New Moons of the Bible. Sylvester dismissed their claims and said that from now on, the mother church was in Rome and he insisted they accept the Greek bishops to lead them.

This was the last known dialogue with the ***Torah-keeping church in the East*** led by the disciples who were descended from blood relatives of Mashiyach.

The bishop, or pope, (all bishops of major sees were called pope initially when the term was introduced from the cults) then with Roman contrivance, ordered that they be exterminated and this campaign of extermination was undertaken against Mashiyach's immediate family from 318 onwards.

\* The Desposyni is a term that, according to Sextus Julius Africanus, a writer of the early third century, refers to alleged blood relatives of Jesus who were then alive." **"Jesus" used within quotation.**

According to the Gospel according to the Hebrews, some of these held, even at that relatively late stage, positions of special honor in the Early Christian Church. (Henry George Liddell, Robert Scott, A Greek-English Lexicon).

### 321 CE

The text of Constantine's "Sunday Law", perhaps the first "**Blue Law**":

"On the **venerable day of the Sun** let the magistrates and people residing in cities rest, and let all workshops be closed. In the country however persons engaged in agriculture may freely and lawfully continue their pursuits because it often happens that another day is not suitable for grain-sowing or vine planting; lest by neglecting the proper moment for such operations the bounty of heaven should be lost. (Given the 7th day of March, Crispus and Constantine being consuls each of them the second time." Codex Justinianus, lib. 3, tit. 12, 3; translated in History of the Christian Church, Philip Schaff, D.D., (7-vol.ed.) Vol. III, p.380. New York, 1884.

"The primitive Christians had a great veneration for the **Sabbath**, and did spend the day in devotion and sermons. And it is not to be doubted but they **derived this practice from the Apostles themselves, as appears by several Scriptures to that purpose.**" Dialogues on the Lord's Day. p.189. London: 1701. By Dr. T. H. Morer.(church of England divine)

Dr. A. Chr. Bang says regarding this Law :

"This Sunday law constituted no real favoritism to Christianity..... It is evident from all his statutory provisions that the Emperor during the time 313-323 with full consciousness has sought the realization of his religious aim: **the amalgamation of heathenism and Christianity.**" Kirken og Romerstaten (The Church and the Roman State) p.256. Christiania, 1879

### 325 CE

Council of Nicea convened.

A Pagan Gentile named Constantine conquered Rome and made himself emperor. Constantine, although a Pagan himself, declared his brand of "Christianity" to be the Catholic (universal) religion, thus making

apostate **Christianity** the enforced state religion of the Roman Empire. Constantine, who was an anti-Semite, called the council of Nicea in 325 C.E. to standardize Christianity.

Netzarim were excluded from the meeting. Jewish practices were banned. **The "Day of the Sun" was substituted for the Biblical Sabbath.** For the first time **Gentile Christianity officially labeled the Nazarenes as apostates.** From this time forward **Nazarenes begin to be listed in the catalogs of apostate movements** (the first of these to include the Nazarenes was Epiphanius' "Panarion" around 370 C.E.).

The council introduced standing prayers at Sunday worship and during the "Paschal Season." The Paschal Season so-called was in fact the **forced introduction and harmonization of Easter (Ishtar)** as practiced in the West from Rome by the Attis system and by the Greeks in the East under the Adonis system and in Egypt under the Osiris/Isis system. This festival replaced the Torah based Pesach (Passover).

The Creed reconstructed from Constantinople itself, introduces the concept of Binitarianism essential to the formulation of the Trinity and introduces the aberration that Christ was the "only begotten of the Father" and hence removes the promise of the elect as begotten sons of God. Athanasius says (in Ad Afros) that there were 318 bishops present. Arius was summoned to the Council often, which began possibly on 20 May 325 CE under the Athanasian Hosius of Cordova. Constantine joined the Council on 14 June.

To get agreement Constantine marched in a cohort of Roman troops and arrested a number of bishops and exiled Arius, Theonas of Marmarica and Secundus of Ptolemais to Illyrica. Arius' writings were then burnt and all three were anathematized. The remainder agreed on the symbol of the Creed on 19 June. The Council ended on 25 August with a 'party' hosted by Constantine with presents to the bishops.

Three months after the Council, Eusebius of Nicomedia and Theognius of Nicea, who were forced to sign the Creed under duress, were exiled for retracting and Theodotus of Laodicea, who also signed under duress and retracted, recanted rather than join them.

### 328 CE

The goal of the empire was world domination and the converts to the church in Rome were also imbued with this mentality. They courted an organization that wanted world domination and would tolerate no opposition. The Roman Church system adapted the pagan system of the sun cults, and among the Aryans to Christianity, resulting in no Bible believing person being able to follow both systems.

The Sabbath in Persia

### 335 CE

The Sabbath-keeping churches in Persia underwent forty years of persecution under Shapur II, from 335-375 specifically, because they were Sabbath-keeping.

"They despise our sun-god. Did not Zoroaster, the sainted founder of our divine beliefs, institute Sunday one thousand years ago in honour of the sun and supplant the Sabbath of the Old Testament. Yet these Christians have divine services on Saturday" (O'Leary The Syriac Church and Fathers, pp. 83-84, re-quoted Truth Triumphant p. 170).

This persecution was mirrored in the west by the Council of Laodicea (c. 366). Hefele notes:

Canon 16 - The Gospels along with other New Testament books to be read on the Sabbath (cf. also canons 49 and 51, Bacchiocchi, fn. 15, p. 217).

Canon 29 - **Christians must not Judaize by resting on the Sabbath**, but must work on that day honoring rather the Lord's day by resting, if possible, as Christians. However if any shall be found judaizing, let them be anathema for Christ (Mansi, II, pp. 569-570, see also Hefele Councils, Vol. 2, b. 6)

### 336 CE

The **December 25** date and the institution of **Christmas** was selected by the church in Rome in the early fourth century. At this time, a church calendar was created and other holidays were also placed on **solar dates**: "It is **cosmic symbolism...which inspired the Church leadership in Rome to elect the**

**winter solstice, December 25, as the birthday of Christ**, and the summer solstice as that of John the Baptist, supplemented by the equinoxes as their respective dates of conception. While they were aware that pagans called this day the 'birthday' of Sol Invictus, this did not concern them and it did not play any role in their choice of date for Christmas," according to modern scholar S.E. Hijmans. S.E. Hijmans, *Sol, the sun in the art and religions of Rome*, 2009, pp. 587–588. The Catholic church, however, has had a penchant for being the all encompassing religion. By applying Christian sounding names to pagan feasts and holy days, which are usually based on solstices and equinoxes, the Roman Church drew pagans and Christians together under her "Mystery Babylon" umbrella. Or is it simply coincidence that Constantine worshipped Sol Invictus whose birthday was celebrated on December 25th all the way back to Babylon?

Dies Natalis Solis Invicti means "the birthday of the unconquered Sun." The use of the title Sol Invictus allowed several solar deities to be worshipped collectively, including Elah-Gabal, a Syrian sun god; Sol, the god of Emperor Aurelian; and Mithras, a soldiers' god of Persian origin. "Mithraism", *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, 1913. And so, according to S.E. Hijmans above, we are suppose to believe that the Catholic Church set the birthday of "Jesus" to be on the same exact day as these other deities were worshipped.

Modern scholars have argued that the [Christmas] festival was placed on the **date of the solstice** because this was the day that the Sun reversed its southward retreat and proved itself to be "unconquered." Several early Christian writers connected the rebirth of the sun (the orb in space) to the birth of "Jesus". "Christmas", *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, 1913.

### 339 CE

Severe persecution of [Netzarim] in Persia, until 379; intermittent vicious persecution by Sassanian rulers until the 640 conquest by Islam.

### 345 CE

Persecution in East Syria and Persia drives 400 Nestorians with a bishop to settle in Malabar, India.

### 351 CE

The Unitarian (not to be confused with the present day Unitarian Churches) Goths publish the Bible in the Gothic Language.

### 354 CE

**The earliest known reference to the date of the nativity as December 25** is found in the *Chronography of 354*, an illuminated manuscript **compiled in Rome**. This document was prepared privately for a Roman aristocrat. The reference in question states, "VIII kal. ian. natus Christus in Betleem Iudeæ". It is in a section copied from an earlier manuscript produced in 336. This document also contains the earliest known reference to the feast of **Sol Invictus**.  
[http://www.tertullian.org/fathers/chronography\\_of\\_354\\_06\\_calendar.htm](http://www.tertullian.org/fathers/chronography_of_354_06_calendar.htm) .

### 358 CE

Jewish calendar is changed from the Temple period model by a calculation system and delineated under Rabbi Hillel II ca. 368 CE (from input by Babylonian rabbis of ca 344 CE). The Waldensian and later the Transylvanian Sabbatarians did not follow the Jewish calendar but worked on the astronomical conjunction of the New Moon.

"The primitive Christians did keep the Sabbath of the Jews;...therefore *the Christians, for a long time together, did keep their conventions upon the Sabbath, in which some portions of the law were read*: and this continued till the time of the Laodicean council." "The Whole Works" of Jeremy Taylor, Vol. IX,p. 416 (R. Heber's Edition, Vol XII, p. 416).

### 379 CE

In the East, the feast of Christmas was introduced to Constantinople and to Antioch in about 380. The feast of Christmas disappeared after Gregory of Nazianzus resigned as bishop in 381, although **it was reintroduced** by John Chrysostom in about 400. "Christmas", *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, 1913. **See John Chrysostom (the Golden Mouthed) on our "Bigotry" page.**

### 380 CE

The second century Montanists started a cult of worship of the Holy Spirit as they expected the Holy Spirit to

come and take the place of the sons and announce a more perfect gospel. This view was repressed but led to the Fourth Council of Rome in 380 where Pope Damasus condemned whoever **denied** that the Holy Spirit should be adored like the Father and the Son (ibid., p. 711). Consequently the next year (381) at the Council of Constantinople, the **Holy Spirit** was **added to** the Godhead as **the Trinity** but not perhaps as successfully as the Cappadocians would have liked. This forms the next great distinction between the Netzari and Trinitarianism.

### 381 CE

Council of Constantinople sees the formulation of the doctrine of the trinity and the defining of the Holy Spirit as a third part of the Godhead, furthering the binitarian heresy emanated from the council of Nicaea. The full doctrinal position, however, was not agreed upon until the Council of Chalcedon in 451 CE. This council saw the exit of the thirty-six semi-Arians, Macedonians or Pneumatomachi. The council, after that exit, consisted of only 150 bishops. It was thus unrepresentative of much of Christianity and the Netzarim (who had been excluded since 325CE) at the time.

The **Trinity** was declared at Constantinople **from the theology of the Cappadocians** Basil, Gregory of Nyssa and Gregory of Nazianzus.

The destruction of the faith by the Greeks and Romans had begun to take effect.

### 385 CE

Banishment of some Sabbatarians from Britain to Ireland after the execution of Priscillian.

#### Celtic Sabbath-keeping

Henry Charles Lea, the foremost authority on the Papal Inquisitions, records in the period of the commencement of persecution involving judicial capital punishment for heresy, that at the time of the execution of Priscillian with six of his followers in 385 CE, that "others were banished to a barbarous island beyond Britain." (A History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages, vol.1. New York: Harper & Brothers 1887, p.213.) Most likely this barbarous island would appear to be Ireland. Britain and Ireland were favorite places for banishment and the marketing of slaves in those days. If indeed, many faithful "heretics" were banished to Ireland for centuries, it could not but have had a profound effect on that island, which became a great centre of light under Patrick (5th century), Columba (521-597), and Columbanus (c. 540-615) as the darkness of papal tyranny descended over the continent. Missionaries went forth from Ireland to Switzerland, Bohemia, and Kiev. Ireland was one of the most difficult areas for Rome to subjugate, and this explains why such unending efforts have been made for over 1200 years to completely subjugate this island of Ireland. (Taken from Cherith Chronicle, April-June 1998, pp. 46-47).

**The Celtic Church, which occupied Ireland, Scotland and Britain, had the Syriac** (Byzantine) **scriptures** instead of the Latin vulgate of Rome. **The Celtic Church, with the Waldenses and the Eastern empire, kept the seventh-day Sabbath.** When Queen Margaret fled to Scotland with her father Edward Atheling, a pretender to the English throne, she wrote "to her English cousins expressing astonishment at the religious practices of the Scots. Among the 'peculiarities' of the Scots was that they work on Sunday, but keep Saturday in a sabbatical manner.' To another correspondent she complained, "They are accustomed also to neglect reverence for the Lord's days (Sundays); and thus to continue upon them as upon other days all the labours of earthly work."

"The observance of the Saturday Sabbath by most Scots went hand in hand with their refusal to 'recognize the overlordship of the Pope in matters spiritual'. Despite the best efforts of King Nectan centuries earlier, Scottish Christianity was still of the 'Columban' or 'Celtic', not the 'Roman', variety.

"The most popular narrative history of Scotland--Scotland: A Concise History by P. Hume Brown (Langsyne) -- confirms that at Margaret's accession, 'the people worked on Sundays and observed Saturday as the Sabbath day'. Peter Berresford Ellis in Celtic Inheritance (Constable, 1992) page 45 writes: 'When Rome began to take a particular interest in the Celtic Church towards the end of the sixth century AD there were several differences between them... The Celtic Sabbath was celebrated on a Saturday.' Ellis' comment covers the Celtic Church in Wales, Ireland, Cornwall and Gaul, as well as Scotland. Romanism was, apparently, coming into Scotland but had no strength north of the Forth.

"This gave Queen Margaret her crusade (and her route to canonization): 'Margaret did all she could to make the Scottish clergy do and believe exactly what the Church of Rome commanded.' This involved the enforcement of Sunday-keeping, a policy continued by her son, King David I. Nevertheless, on the eve of the Reformation, there were still many communities in the Scottish Highland loyal to the seventh-day Sabbath, as opposed to 'the Papal Sunday'.

"Two books published in 1963-- to commemorate Columba's landing at Iona in 563-- concerned themselves with the 'Celtic distinctives' and counted among them the observance of the seventh-day Sabbath. Dr. W.D. Simpson published *The Historical St. Columba* in Edinburgh. He confirms that Columba and his companions kept 'the day of the Sabbath' and in case there should be any doubt adds in a footnote 'Saturday, of course'... F.W. Fawcett was commissioned to write his *Columba--Pilgrim for Christ* by the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. His book was published in Londonderry and printed by the Derry Standard in connection with the Irish commemoration of Columba's mission. Fawcett outlines eight Celtic distinctives. Among these that the Celts had a married priesthood and that they observed the seventh day as the Sabbath." --David Marshall, *The Celtic Connection*. England: Stanborough Press, 1994, pp.29, 30.

"The reason why Pope Gregory I had perceived the Celtic Church as such a major threat and why he and his successors expended such efforts in destroying the distinctive 'Irish customs' became massively evident.

"A.O. and M.O. Anderson, in the Introduction to their *Adomnan's Life of Columba* (Thomas Nelson 1961), shed light, not only on Columba's seventh-day Sabbath keeping practice, but on the gradual 'adjustment' of manuscripts by generations of Roman copyists, in an attempt to provide an impression that the Celtic saints held Sunday sacred.

"Adomnan's use of sabbatum for Saturday, the seventh day of the week, is clear indication from 'Columba's mouth' that 'Sabbath was not Sunday.' Sunday, the first day of the week is 'Lord's day.' Adomnan's attitude to Sunday is important, because he wrote at a time when there was controversy over the question whether the ritual of the biblical Sabbath was to be transferred to the Christians' Lord's-day.' (A.O. and M.O. Anderson (eds) *Adomnan's Life of Columba* (Thomas Nelson's Medieval Texts, 1961), pages 25-26.)

"The Old Testament required seventh-day Sabbath observance and, reason Adomnan's editors, since the New Testament nowhere repealed the fourth commandment, the seventh-day was observed by all early Christians. The evidence they adduce suggests that no actual confusion between Sunday and 'the Sabbath' occurred until the early sixth century, and then in the writings of the rather obscure Caesarius of Arles. (ibid., page 26.)

The Roman 'movement' to supersede the Celtic Sabbath with Sunday 'culminated in the production of an (apocryphal) 'Letter of Jesus', or 'Letter of Lord's-day', alleged to have been found on the altar of Peter in Rome; and is said in the annals to have been brought to Ireland by a pilgrim (c. 886). Upon this basis laws were promulgated, imposing heavy penalties for those that violated on Sunday certain regulations derived from Jewish prohibitions for Sabbath... There is in fact no historical evidence that Ninian, or Patrick, or Columba, or any of their contemporaries in Ireland, kept Sunday as a Sabbath.' (ibid., p. 28).

An "early version of *The Rule of Columba* is reproduced in *Columba--Pilgrim for Christ* by [Clergyman] F.W. Fawcett, MA. [Clergyman] Fawcett is a Church of Ireland clergyman. He was commissioned by the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe to produce this book as part of the celebrations in 1963 of the departure of Columba for Iona in AD 563." --Marshall, *The Celtic Connection*, 46.

## **What They Said**

### **Church of England**

**"The seventh day, the commandment says, is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. No kind of arithmetic, no kind of almanac, can make seven equal one, nor the seventh mean the first, nor Saturday mean Sunday. ... The fact is that we are all Sabbath breakers, every one of us."**

**Rev. Geo. Hodges speaking to a C.O.E. congregation**

## History of the Netzarim, Part 2

### 400 CE

Socrates the Historian says:

For although almost all Churches throughout the world celebrate the sacred mysteries [assumed by Catholics to be the Eucharist or Lord's Supper so-called] **on the Sabbath of every week**, yet the Christians of Alexandria and Rome, on account of some ancient tradition, refuse to do this (Socrates, Ecclesiastical History, Bk 5, Ch. 22, p. 289).

#### The Sabbath in Africa

Augustine of Hippo, a devout Sunday keeper, attested that **the Sabbath was observed in the greater part of the Christian world** (Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers (NPNF), First Series, Vol. 1, pp. 353-354) and deplored the fact that in two neighboring Churches in Africa, one observed the seventh day Sabbath, while another fasted on it (Peter Heylyn, op. cit., p. 416).

The ancient Christians were very **careful** in the **observation of Saturday, or the seventh day** ... It is plain that all the **Oriental churches**, and **the greatest part of the world, observed the Sabbath as a festival** ... Athanasius likewise tells us that they held religious assemblies on the Sabbath, not because they were infected with Judaism, but to worship Jesus, the Lord of the Sabbath, Epiphanius says the same (Antiquities of the Christian Church, Vol. II, Bk. Xx, Ch. 3, Sec 1, 66. 1137,1136). Athanasius was a Binitarian heretic hence the "**worship** Jesus" comment. "Jesus" used as quotation.

#### The Sabbath in China

In the last half of the fourth century, the bishop of the Sabbath-keeping Abyssinian Church, Museus, visited China. Ambrose of Milan stated that Museus had traveled almost everywhere in the country of the Seres' (China) (Ambrose, De Moribus, Brachman-orium Opera Omnia, 1132, found in Migne, Patriologia Latina, Vol. 17, pp. 1131-1132). Mingana holds that the Abyssinian Museus traveled to Arabia, Persia, India and China in 370 (see also fn. 27 to Truth Triumphant, p. 308). Again, as Hellenism spread in the West, the "Way" spread in the East through the Netzarim.

The Sabbath Churches were established in Persia and the Tigris-Euphrates basin. They kept the Sabbath and paid tithes to their Churches (Realencyclopæie fur Protestantische und Kirche, art. Nestorianer; see also Yule The Book of Ser Marco Polo, Vol. 2, p. 409).

The St. Thomas Christians of India were never in communion with Rome.

They were **Sabbath-keepers**, as were those who broke off communion with Rome after the Council of Chalcedon, namely the Abyssinian, the Jacobites, the Maronites, and the Armenians and the Kurds, **who kept the food laws and denied confession and purgatory** (Schaff-Herzog The New Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge, art. Nestorians and Nestorianer).

### 402 CE

Pope Innocent (402-417) made fasting on the Sabbath a binding law in the Churches that obeyed him.

"Innocentius did ordaine the Saturday or Sabbath to be always fasted" (Peter Heylyn History of the Sabbath, Part 2, Ch. 2, London, 1636, p. 44).

### 409 CE

The Vandals were iconoclastic and they **despised the icons and idols of the fully emerged system in Rome** and the **syncretic adoption of the earlier pagan rites and statues**. These they destroyed initially in Gaul in 409-411 and on arrival in Spain, in Africa and again in Rome. **They were branded as pagan barbarians** and from this we derive the word vandalism, but in fact they were iconoclasts who despised the idolatry of the syncretics. They would have destroyed Rome because of what they perceived as idolatry, but relented at the request of Leo on 2 June 455.

Dr. Peter Heylyn (History of the Sabbath, London 1636, Part 2, para. 5, pp. 73-74) notes that Milan was Sabbath-keeping from ancient times following the eastern practices.

#### 417 CE

Milan, (*historically Sabbath-keeping*) ceases to be the centre of resolution of dispute when Pope Zosimus makes Patrocles, bishop of Arles, his vicar or delegate in Gaul.

#### 443 CE

The Alemanni Germans (German Swiss) settled in Alsace.

In 453 Attila of the Huns died and Theodoric II (453-466) became king of the Visigoths, until he was murdered by his brother Eric (466-484), who succeeded him. This event was followed by the sack of Rome in 455 by the Vandals. The fact of the matter was that the Vandals were Unitarians. **They destroyed the pagan idols given so-called Christian names considering them an abomination and breach of the second commandment.** The term Vandalism comes from this act. The destruction was in fact the ***biblical exercise of power in destruction of heathen idols.***

#### 474 CE

Suppression of the Eastern Sects

In 474 Zeno became Eastern Roman Emperor (474-491). The Trinitarian schools were more extensively developed in the Eastern empire from this time, with the Neo-Platonist model being established, by Proclus becoming head of the Platonic academy in Athens in 476. The ***Trinitarian system had been formalized with the Council of Chalcedon in 451.*** The Egyptian Coptic Divisions date from this time. In 483 Pope Simplicius was succeeded by Felix III (-492). In 484 his excommunication of Patriarch Acacius of Constantinople led to the first schism of the Western and Eastern Trinitarian churches (484-519).

#### 481 CE

The revolt of Vahan Mamikonian took place from 481-484 and this success secured religious and political freedom for Armenia. This ***freedom*** also appears ***instrumental in helping the Sabbath-keeping church*** become established with the Paulicians in the Taurus Mountains. The Paulicians were still to be found in the east in the nineteenth century. This group was still operational in the twentieth century. Their descendants, numbering a million or more, were exterminated in the area of Armenia after the First World War. ***There were perhaps between a million and two million Sabbatarians exterminated after the outlawing of Bektashi Islam after 1927.*** This process of extermination ***continued up on through the Holocaust in Europe and on to 1953*** and the death of Stalin.

#### 489 CE

In 489 the Eastern Emperor Zeno destroyed the Nestorian Christian school at Edessa and built the church of St. Symeon Stylites around his pillar. In 491 the Armenian Church severed connection with Byzantium and Rome and in 498 the Nestorians settled in Nisibis in Persia. The church that settled from Jerusalem in Armenia was not Trinitarian Diphysite and it was Sabbath-keeping. It also was ***the repository, at Edessa, of the Aramaic texts and the Peshitta version of the Bible,*** until it was suppressed. The Sabbath was spread as far away as China by the ***early church from the east.*** This early church that is referred to is clearly the Netzarim who thrived and spread the Word outside the domination of the Roman Empire in the West.

#### 498 CE

The Nestorians settle in Nisibis in Persia.

#### 499 CE

The synod of Rome issued a decree on papal elections and, in 500, incense was introduced into the Trinitarian church services for the first time in any Christian church.

#### 510 CE

Provence, the south-eastern part of France, went to the Italian Ostrogoths until 563. These facts explain why the Sabbatati were all over southern France, northern Spain, and northern Italy. ***Christianity observed the Sabbath up until the fifth century and at the time of Jerome (ca. 420) the devoutest Christian did ordinary work on Sunday*** (Dr. White bishop of Ely, Treatise of the Sabbath Day, p. 219; cf. Augustine of Hippo NPNF First Series, Vol. 1, pp. 353-354)

#### 523 CE

Massacre of Arab Christians in Najran and Himyar (Arabia) by Jewish Arab king.

### 527 CE

In 527 Justinian I became Byzantine Emperor (to 565) and a series of reverses and fluctuations were to occur for the Goths and Vandals and hence the Unitarian church over the period up until 590. It is the most important turn of European history that the Franks became Trinitarians, as this fact helped to establish the Catholic Church in Europe. Without the Franks they would have been nothing.

### 529 CE

In 529 Justinian closed the 1,000-year old Greek school of philosophy at Athens. This action was allegedly directed at Paganism, but it forced the syncretisation of the Neo-Platonists and effectively forced the professors to go to Persia and Syria where, from the next year onwards under Chosroes I (531-579), Persia reached new heights of learning. This was to move the centre of learning to what was to become the **Islamic world, when it formed in the next century in reaction to the Trinitarian advances of Constantinople.**

### 543 CE

In 543 the writings of Origen were condemned by edict of Justinian. Even though Origen had quasi-Gnostic tendencies, his writings and Hexapla were also important. This act was part of the consolidation of the Anti-Sabbatarian Trinitarian dogmas in the East. The Empress Theodora died in 548.

### 550 CE

The Poles settled in western Galicia, and the Ukrainians settled in eastern Galicia. In the same year also, the Welsh were fully converted to Christianity by David and Sabbath-keeping became entrenched in Wales, where it was not to be fully expelled until the eleventh century. Married clergy continued until the twelfth century there. Columban the Irish missionary in France and Italy (550-615) also dates from this year.

### 563 CE

The Sabbatarian Celtic Missionary Columba, established himself on the Island of Iona and began to convert the Picts.

### 565 CE

Justinian I died and was succeeded by his nephew Justin II (d. 578). The Lombards then drove the Byzantines from northern Italy to the south, but left them in Ravenna. Audoin was succeeded by his son Alboin who, helped by the Avars, destroyed the Gothic kingdom of the Gepidae on the lower Vistula and in 568 founded a Lombard kingdom in northern and central Italy.

### 567 CE

Leovigild king of the Visigoths (to 586) drove the Byzantines from Western Spain and conquered all Spain in 585. The Frankish kingdom was also partitioned in to Austrasia consisting of Lorraine, Belgium and the right bank of the Rhine and Neustria (France) and Burgundy.

### 570 CE

Muhammad the founder of Islam was born. In 572 war between Persia and the Byzantines again broke out and was continued under Chosroes II after his ascension in 590 to 628 and Islam was established by 632. **By 632 the political divisions that will ultimately lead to WWII were established.**

### 589 CE

The Council of Toledo is held. The Spirit is declared to be a progression from the Father and the Son (Filioque: Roman Catholic). Thus, Trinitarians hold the position contrary to scripture that the Son is a Generation of the Father, yet there was no point at which the Son did not exist. The same is held to be true for the Holy Spirit.

The council also prohibits Jews from purchasing Christian slaves and enacted that any Jew circumcising such a slave on the basis of Genesis 17:12f should forfeit him.

Unitarian Visigoths in Spain converted to Catholicism, declared state religion at Toledo.

## 590 CE - Demarcation - The Whore of Revelation

Authari king of the Lombards was succeeded by Agilulf (d. 615) and pope Pelagius II was succeeded by **pope Gregory I** called the Great. *He declared the "Holy Roman Empire"* thus establishing the world wide anti-Messiah apostasy. Netzarim, Jews and Sabatarian Commandment keeping Christians are then persecuted directly by the so-called Roman Catholic or Triune system. **The year 590 CE plus 1,260 years = 1850 CE, the end of the "Inquisitions" (Daniel 7:25)**, see 1850 CE in "Part Four".

### 597 CE

Gregory sent Augustine as missionary to England in 597 who baptized Ethelbert at Kent and commenced the Catholic system in Britain. The Church began to be persecuted and it came to be largely outside of the Roman Empire. Hence, it was outside the reach of the Orthodox church until the eighth century and also from the establishment of the Holy Roman Empire in 962. The persecutions of the faith lasted over a period of time, which encompassed the power and rule of the Holy Roman Empire from 962 to 1871.

During the 1260 years from 590 to 1850 (**Daniel 7:25**) the Roman Catholic Church has built its theology on false premises, based on Greek Philosophy and pagan systems of worship. Their adoption of the pagan calendar threw Trinitarianism into conflict with every tribe and people that had, or read, or studied the Bible and the Law of God. As a result, in order to preserve its authority, it introduced national and international systems of persecution and repression, which were to result in the extermination of millions of peaceful law-abiding citizens over the continent of Europe and in Asia Minor (and later in the Americas). Its incursions into the Middle East in the so-called Crusades, saw it inflame the hatred of Islam to the extent that it has now polarized over half the world. The twentieth century has seen this war advanced against a peaceful law abiding citizenry of Europe, with the deliberate mass extermination and genocide of the Jewish and Sabbath-keeping Christian people of Europe.

Catholicism was not established in Britain, until the conversion of the Angles by Augustine of Canterbury. Ethelbert king of Kent, was converted to Catholicism at Pentecost 597 (according to Butler Lives of the Saints, ed. Walsh, concise edn., p. 158) and many (some 10,000) subjects were baptised at the pagan midwinter Christmas festival of 597. The Christians of Britain were, **up until that time, predominantly if not exclusively all Sabbath-keeping, and kept the kosher food laws and the Kadosh (Sanctified)**. They were not dominated by Rome until the Synod of Whitby in 664 at Hilda's Abbey, where they submitted under duress.

Columba of Iona kept the Sabbath and foretold his death on the Sabbath, Saturday 9 June 597 (Butler Lives of the Saints, Vol. 1, art. St. Columba, p. 762). Butler says in his footnote, that the practice of calling the Lord's day the Sabbath did not commence until a thousand years later (Adamnan Life of Columba, Dublin, 1857, p. 230. This was also commented on by W. T. Skene in his work Adamnan's Life of St. Columba, 1874, p. 96).

### 600 CE

Gregory commenced the program for the peaceful conversion of the Jews. He then introduced picture books to replace the Bible for the illiterate. The Gothic Bible dates from ca. 351. **The Bible was devalued, finally being effectively removed from the general public by Rome until after the dispersal of the Holy Roman Empire in 1850.**

### 603 CE

Lombards converted to Roman Catholicism Trinitarian Christianity penetrated the Russian people at the end of the tenth century, from the Greek Orthodox structure at Constantinople. It may well be that this was entirely a political decision, in view of the fact that the Khazars in the south and through the Ukraine into Europe were all Sabbath-keeping, both Jew and Christian. So also were the Bulgars who came in at the same time as the Huns in the tenth century. So also were the Paulicians relocated in Thrace under Constantine Capronymous in the eighth century and later by John Tsimiskes in the tenth century.

### 610 CE

Muhammad begins preaching in Arabia.

### 741-775 CE

Constantine Capronymous, Emperor of the east, invites the Paulicians to settle in Thrace.

### 745 CE

Council of Liftinae in Belgium in 745 in its third allocution warns against the keeping of the Sabbath and refers to the Council of Laodicea (ca. 366).

### 781 CE

***The Sabbath experience in Asia was predominantly non-Trinitarian*** until the Jesuits began their missionary work. The Nestorians, and the African missionaries followed the early church [Netzarim] into Persia, India and then into China. Sabbath-keeping posed a serious threat to Buddhism and was outlawed by Buddhism. The Sabbath-keeping churches [Netzarim] in Asia were also, as a rule, non-Trinitarian. ***They kept the food laws and also denied confession and purgatory.*** The divisions of these churches followed, in the main, from the Councils of Constantinople and Chalcedon.

The Chinese had long experienced the Netzarim system and, as elsewhere, the Sabbath was a sign of biblical literalism. In 781 it was already well established. In 781 the famous China Monument was inscribed in marble to tell of the growth of The Way in China at that time. The inscription of 763 words was unearthed near the city of Changan in 1625 and allegedly now stands in the Forest of Tablets at Changan. The extract from the tablet states:

“On the seventh day we offer sacrifices, after having purified our hearts, and received absolution for our sins. This religion, so perfect and so excellent, is difficult to name, but it enlightens darkness by its brilliant precepts” (M. l'Abbe Hue Christianity in China, Vol. I, Ch. 2, pp. 48-49).

The Abyssinian Church remained Sabbath-keeping and in Ethiopia the Jesuits tried to get the Abyssinians to accept Roman Catholicism. The Abyssinian legate at the court of Lisbon, denied they kept Sabbath in imitation of the Jews, but rather in obedience to [Mashiyach and His Schlichim] (Geddes Church History of Ethiopia, pp. 87-88). The Jesuits influenced king Zadenghel to propose to submit to the Papacy in 1604, and prohibiting Sabbath worship under severe penalty (Geddes, *ibid.*, p. 311 and also Gibbons Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Ch. 47).

### 791 CE

Allegedly, Ambrose of Milan kept Sabbath in Milan and Sunday in Rome, hence giving rise to the saying when in Rome do as Rome does (Heylyn, *op. cit.*, 1612). Heylyn identifies the Church at Milan from the fourth century, as the centre of Sabbath-keeping in the West (*ibid.*, part 2, para 5, pp. 73-74). It is thus not surprising that the Sabbatati had their school there, as recorded under the Vallenses at the time that Peter Waldo joined them. The Sabbath had been observed in Italy for centuries and the Council of Friaul (c. 791) spoke against its observance by the peasants at canon 13. "We command all Christians to observe the Lord's day [Sunday] to be held not in honour of the past Sabbath, but on account of that holy night of the first of the week called the Lord's day. When speaking of that Sabbath which the Jews observe, the last day of the week and which our peasants observe ... " (Mansi, 13, 851).

### 800 CE

The Huns appear to have moved into the steppes, becoming allies of the Khazars, and remained there until they occupied Pannonia again after 800, with the now officially Jewish, Khazar support. The possibility cannot be dismissed, that the Sabbatarians in Transylvania actually came in as part of the horde of the Huns from Khazaria and Levedia and had been part of the Eastern church established from the beginning by the apostles through the Parthian empire (cf. Grun, *The Timetable of History*, 3rd ed., Touchstone, 1991, p. 30)

### 970 CE

Second relocation of the Sabbatarian Paulicians into Thrace occurs under John Tsimiskes.

## What They Said

### Catholic

**“If Protestants would follow the Bible, they would worship God on the Sabbath Day. In keeping the Sunday they are following a law of the Catholic Church.”**

**Albert Smith, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, replying for the Cardinal, in a letter dated February 10, 1920.**

# History of the Netzarim, Part 3

## 1012 CE

Persecution of "heretics" (anyone that opposes the Roman Church) begins in Germany

## 1064 CE

Sabbath becomes a bitter dispute in the split of 1064 between western and eastern Churches.

## 1095 CE

Christians banned from Jerusalem

## 1096 CE

First Crusade under Pope Urban II

## 1123 CE

First Lateran Council in Rome forbids priests to marry. Celibates take over the Roman Church, which rapidly degenerates morally.

## 1159 CE

The British born Pope Adrian IV (Nicholas Brekespear) on his visit to Beneventum is persuaded by John of Salisbury to hand over Ireland to England under Henry II. The real purpose is to wipe out the Quartodecimans still operating in Ireland from Cashel. Only priests from Armagh are endorsed by Rome. Ireland is subjected to incredible barbarism from this point onwards. The popes for four centuries claimed the overlordship of Ireland based on Adrian's Donation. ***The basis of the handover of what was Hibernia to England was done on the claim of Constantine's establishment of the Roman Catholic Church:***

"At my solicitation he gave and granted Hibernia to Henry II, the illustrious king of England, to hold by hereditary right, as his letter [which is extant] to this day testifies. For all islands of ancient right, according to the Donation of Constantine, are said to belong to the Roman Church, which he founded." <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/01156c.htm>

## 1179 CE

Waldensian Barbes interviewed by English monks prior to the Third Lateran Council and condemned at the Council. The original ***Sabbatarian Waldensian system was condemned as heresy.***

Third Lateran Council. The Waldensians are condemned and the Inquisition becomes established from following councils. The Albigensian Crusades are commenced. Sabbatarians are delivered up to be burnt in large numbers from this time onwards. The ***Trinitarian Protestants***, also known as Christians, were also involved in the persecution of the church from the Reformation.

"The inquisitors...[declare] that the sign of a Vaudois(Waldenses of France), deemed worthy of death, ***was that he followed Christ and sought to obey the commandments of God.***" History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages," H.C.Les, vol.1

## 1180 CE

Waldensians (anti-Trinitarians right up until the Reformation) were condemned with and under the general description Arianism in 1180 in the treatise by Bernard of Fontcaude (Adversus Vallenses et Arianos).

## 1184 CE

A sentence of excommunication by the Council of Verona cleared the remaining followers of Waldo out of Lyons and drove them to Provence, Dauphine, and the valleys of Piedmont, Lombardy, and some even to Germany. So numerous had they become that Innocent III sent his best legates to suppress them in the years 1198, 1201, and 1203.

## 1189 CE

Third Crusade

### 1190 CE

Council of Genoa orders Waldensians to be delivered up in chains to be burnt. Bernard of Fontcaude writes *Liber Contra Vallenses*.

### 1190-2 CE

Sabbatarians persecuted in England and the Publiani or Pauliani were burnt at Oxford.

### 1192 CE

Bishop Otto of Toul ordered all Waldenses to be delivered up in chains to the Episcopal tribunal.

### 1202 CE

Fourth Crusade

### 1206 CE

Genghis Khan rules the Mongols.

### 1208 CE

Albigensian crusade begins, lasting until 1244 and is the subject of the most ruthless suppression. 20,000 Albigensians massacred as heretics at papal order.

### 1210 CE

Emperor Otho ordered the archbishop of Turin to drive the Waldenses out of his diocese, and in 1220 the Statutes of Pignerol forbade the inhabitants to harbour them. Some fled to Picardy, and Philip Augustus drove them on to Flanders. Some came to Mayence and Bingen, where 50 were burnt in 1232. (Adeney, *ibid.*).

### 1212 CE

**Childrens Crusade:** few of the 50,000 French and German children return. ***Most died or became slaves in North Africa.***

### 1221 CE

Fifth Crusade

### 1228 CE

Sixth Crusade

### 1229 CE

The Inquisition in Toulouse, **France forbids laymen to read the Bible.** The Council of Toulouse published canons against the Sabbatati

Cannons against Shabbat-Keepers

Canon 3 - The lords of the different districts shall have the villas, houses and woods diligently searched, and the hiding- places of the heretics (anyone disagreeing with the doctrines of the Roman church) destroyed.

Canon 14 - ***Lay members are not allowed to possess the books of either the Old or the New Testaments*** (Hefele 5, 931,962).

### 1231 CE

Pope Gregory IX designs the Inquisition in an attempt to deal with those labeled "heretics".

We know from the evidence of the Inquisitions what the doctrines of the Church were at the various stages of its distribution.

The Albigensian Crusades

Albigensian Crusades of the thirteenth century consists of groups that were without doubt **Sabbath-keepers**. The desire of the Roman Catholic Church to disguise this fact has led to some extraordinary claims regarding the linguistic derivation of the name Sabbatati. However, we also know that they were Netzarim.

### 1237 CE

Pope Gregory IX sends a bull to the archbishop of Tarragona, which results in fifteen Waldensians, so called heretics by the Roman Church, being burnt, King Ferdinand himself casting wood on the fire. In the course of

time these Spanish Waldensians are exterminated.

#### 1249 CE

Seventh Crusade led by King Louis IX of France.

#### 1270 CE

Eighth Crusade

There is evidence that the Nazarene Sect continued to exist until at least the 13th century. The writings of the **Catholic teacher, Bonacursus**, entitled "**Against the Heretics**," refer to the **Nazarenes, who were also called "Pasagini."** Bonacursus wrote:

"Let those who are not yet acquainted with them, please note how perverse their belief and doctrine are. First, **they teach that we should obey the Law of Moses according to the letter - the Sabbath, and circumcision, and the legal precepts still being in force.** Furthermore, to increase their error, they condemn and **reject all the Church Fathers [heretics like Marcion, Tertullian, etc], and the whole Roman Church.**" The followers of Yahshua were guided by the rule of law. They had in their possession the teachings of the Creator of Eternity, and they saw no good reason to stop following them! They had direct commands of YHWH which were being ignored by some in favor of man-made interpolations of things that were twisted in Yeshua's teachings.

#### 1310 CE

The Bohemian Sabbatarians numbered one fourth of the population of Bohemia who also abounded in Austria, Lombardy, Bohemia, North Germany, Thuringia, Brabdenburg and Moravia.

#### 1315 CE

Sabbatarians in Austria martyred and the Inquisitor of Krens denounces 36 localities, burning 130 martyrs. The bishop of Neumeister was burnt as one of these heretics in Vienna. He is said to have declared, that there were some 80,000 Waldensians in the duchy of Austria.

#### 1348 CE

Flagelants (religious fanatics that beat themselves with whips etc.) blame Jews (for Black Death plague) & burn Jews throughout numerous cities in Europe. ***Sabbatarians are condemned as Jews*** from this time on in Europe ***by all Trinitarian factions.***

#### 1349 CE

Persecution of Jews breaks out in Germany.

#### 1351 CE

1347-1351 CE 75 million Europeans have died from Black Death (Bubonic plague?)

#### 1415 CE

Bohemian reformer Jan Hus is burned at the stake for heresy (disagreeing with the false doctrines of the Roman Catholic Apostasy).

#### 1441-1905 CE

The Orthodox Church in Russia and its adjacent areas ruthlessly persecuted religious dissent and attempted to exterminate all Sabbatarians within their sphere of influence ( *Struggle for Orthodox Supremacy*) book by Daniel H. Shubin.

The period covered begins 1441with arrival of Isidore, the metropolitan of Moscow, to the Moscow Chudov (Miracles) Monastery for incarceration. Russian Monasteries were used by the Orthodox Russian Church for the incarceration of religious dissenters and sectarians, political activists and criminals.

From this time until the edict of religious toleration of Tsar Nicholas II in 1905 CE., when the final inmates were released from the Suzdal Spasso-Evfimiev Monastery, many ***Sabbath keeping Christians saw the last days of their lives in the dungeons of these monastery prisons.*** Many Sabbath-keeping Christian women were also imprisoned in Orthodox convents.

### 1436 CE

Sabbatarianism had been persecuted in Norway, from at least the Church Council in Bergen, 22 August 1435 and the conference in Oslo in 1436. People in different places of the kingdom, had commenced to keep the Sabbath day holy and the archbishop forbade it on the grounds that:

It is strictly forbidden - it is stated - in the Church-Law, for anyone to keep or to adopt holy days, outside of those that the pope, archbishop, or bishops appoint (R. Keyser The History of the Norwegian Church under Catholicism, Vol II, Oslo, 1858, p. 488).

Again we see the day of rest commanded by God superceded by the day of rest commanded by man.

**Also at the Catholic Provincial Council of Bergen 1435, it was said: "We are informed that some people in different districts of the kingdom have adopted and observed Saturday-keeping."**

"We are informed that some people in different districts of the kingdom, have adopted and observed Saturday keeping. It is severely forbidden - in holy church canon - one and all to observe days excepting those which the holy Pope, archbishop, or the bishops command. ***Saturday keeping must under no circumstances be permitted hereafter further than the church canon commands.*** Therefore, we counsel all the friends of God throughout all Norway who want to be obedient towards the holy church to let this evil of Saturday keeping alone; and the rest ***we forbid under penalty of severe church punishment to keep Saturday holy.***" *Catholic Provincial Council at Bergen. 1435 Dip. Norveg., 7, 397.*

The Church Conference at Oslo in 1436 stated:

It is forbidden under the same penalty to keep Saturday holy by refraining from labour (History of the Norwegian Church etc., p. 401).

### 1458 CE

Frederic Reiser, after 25 years among the Waldensians of Bohemia and Austria, was burnt at Strassburg.

There are thus at least four groups over some eight countries, some of which were integrated with Protestants. There were Subordinationists, or Unitarians, in Austria in the thirteenth century and (from above) the Inquisitor of Krems denounced 36 localities in 1315, burning 130 martyrs. The bishop of Neumeister was burnt as one of these heretics in Vienna. He is said to have declared, that there were some 80,000 Waldensians in the duchy of Austria.

### 1475 CE

After an inspection of the Ciudad Real diocese in 1475, the Archbishop of Toledo, Alonso de Carrillo, came to the conclusion that the Conversos were clandestine ***Judaisers*** and that arguments in favour of harsh measures to contain them were justified. Indeed, it would not be long before things took a turn for the worse for the New Christians. The specter of heresy had appeared in the midst of the anti-converso furore and it cast an increasingly long shadow.

The Spanish Inquisition

### 1478 CE

Pope Sixtus IV begins the Spanish Inquisition and it continues until suppressed by decree in 1834 CE.

### 1488 CE

The Vaudois Christians inhabiting the Cottian and Dauphinese Alps are slaughtered. Altogether there perished more than 3,000 Vaudois, including the entire population of Val Loyse, after taking refuge from the advancing army in a cave. The Lord of La Palu had his men set fire to huge piles of wood thereby suffocating the valley inhabitants inside the cave. There were found in it 400 infants, suffocated in their cradles, or in the arms of their dead mothers.

### 1503 CE

Council, Moscow, 1503: "The accused (Sabbath-keepers) were summoned; they openly acknowledged the new (sic) faith, and defended the same. The most prominent of them,...were condemned to death, and **burned**

**publicly in cages**, at Moscow, Dec 17.1503-" H. Sternberfi, Geschichte der Juden.

### 1506 CE

Saint Francis Xavier, born Francisco de Jaso y Azpilicueta (7 April 1506, Javier, Navarre – 3 December, 1552, Shangchuan Island, China) was a pioneering Roman Catholic missionary born in the Kingdom of Navarre (Spain) and **co-founder of the Society of Jesus [Jesuits]**. He was a student of Saint Ignatius Loyola and one of the first seven Jesuits who dedicated themselves to the service of God at Montmartre in 1534. Attwater (1965), p. 141

When the Jesuit St. Francis Xavier arrived in India he immediately requested to the pope to set up the Inquisition there.

"The **Jewish wickedness**" of which Xavier complained was evidently the Sabbath-keeping among those native Christians as we shall see in our next quotation. When one of these Sabbath-keeping Christians was taken by the Inquisition he was accused of having **\*Judaized\***; which means having conformed to the ceremonies of the Mosaic Law; such as not eating pork, hare, fish without scales, etc., of having attended the solemnization of the Sabbath." Account of the Inquisition at Goa, Dellon, p.56. London, 1815

"**Of an hundred persons condemned to be burnt as Jews, there are scarcely four who profess that faith at their death**; the rest exclaiming and protesting to their last gasp that they are Christians, and have been so during their whole lives." Ibid p.64

### 1507 CE

Church begins selling indulgences to pay for St. Peter's Basilica, Rome.

### 1508 CE

According to Liebman, as early as 1508, bishops in Havana and Puerto Rico informed Madrid that the New World was being filled with hebreo cristianos (**Hebrew Christians**), nuevo cristianos (**New Christians**), conversos (**converts**), Moriscos (**Moors**), and other heretics, in spite of several decrees barring their entry. Silvio Zavala wrote: "The Holy Office in Spanish America persecuted the apostates, Moriscos, Jews, Protestants and, in general, heretics.

Seymour Liebman, ed., The Jews and the Inquisition of Mexico: The Great Auto Da. Fe of 1649, as related by New World Jewry, 1493-1825: Requiem for the Forgotten. New York: Ktav Publishing House, 1982. - The Inquisitors and the Jews in the New World

Also see "The Inquisition in the New World"  
<http://www.sefarad.org/publication/lm/037/6.html>

### 1517 CE

Martin Luther begins the alleged "Reformation" in Europe. See notes on Martin Luther in our page on "Bigotry" on this web site.

### 1519 CE

The Edict of the Faith issued at Valencia by Andres de Palacio, Inquisitor to Valencia, and has been published by Roth [not Andrew]. It can be seen from that Edict that there were a general series of facts and superstitions listed which identified three groups of people. The first was the Christians who held to the so-called **Judaizing** tendencies. The second group was the **Jews themselves** and the third group were the Muslims. It is obvious from the Edict that the doctrines had penetrated the Roman Catholic Church itself as the words spoken over the Eucharist were specifically identified as an indicator of the alleged heresy in the Edict. Also **the Cross, or the Sign of the Cross, was not used by the Sabbatati**. [Netzarim do not use any pagan symbols]. From an examination of the Edict it seems that the group denied the Soul and the doctrines of Heaven and Hell. They **observed the Sabbath from sunset Friday to sunset Saturday doing no labour on the Sabbath. They celebrated the feast of Unleavened Bread and Passover with bitter herbs. They fasted on Atonement** [They were completely Netzarim] (Roth, pp. 77ff.; Cecil Roth in his work The Spanish Inquisition, Robert Hale Ltd, London, 1937). On the areas of the soul and doctrines of heaven and hell I am not in total agreement with Roth's conclusions in as much as I believe Roth misunderstood their view of these matters.

**The general views and observance of the Jews were included in the list** as shown in the Edict **so**

**that the systems were run together making it difficult to identify exactly the distinctions between them. They kept the food laws and also buried their dead according to the Jewish custom.** Much of the Edict includes superstitions attributed to the sects (e.g. p. 78). **They denied Mariolatry and this was "grouped" with the Judaic denial of the Messiah.** Denial of Mariolatry does not, of course, constitute denial of Mashiyach.

The **doctrine of Transubstantiation was denied, as was the Catholic form of the doctrine of Omnipresence, which was Platonic Animism** (p. 78). The priests seemed to be involved and were identified from the consecration. The **Christians seemed to dress as Jews adhering to the laws governing fabrics** (p. 79). **They met in house churches [house congregations] and read Bibles out of the vernacular.** The property of the heretics was confiscated and this no doubt helped the zeal of the Inquisitors.

Marranos or New Christians could not be accepted as witnesses in any proceedings. The withholding of the names of witnesses was introduced in the thirteenth century ostensibly to protect the weak against the powerful accused but this became the norm and none could find out the names of their accusers. (Roth correctly points out that even up to 1836 in England accused felons could not have counsel or see copies of the depositions made against them). The times themselves were barbaric and the Inquisition was the worst of the barbarism.

Eastern European Sabbatati

We know precisely what the doctrines of the Hungarian and Transylvanian churches were from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century. The record was preserved by Dr Samuel Kohn, Chief Rabbi of Budapest, Hungary in *DIE SABBATHARIER IN SIEBENBURGEN Ihre Geschichte, Literatur, und Dogmatik*, Budapest, Verlag von Singer & Wolfer, 1894, Leipzig, Verlag von Franz Wagner. The entire structure is listed in the book translated from German: *The Sabbatarians in Transylvania*, by Samuel Kohn, ed. W. Cox, CCG Publishing, USA 1998.

This branch of the Vallenses or Sabbatati restored the original and true [Netzarim - the Way] Christianity (Kohn, p. 8). **They practiced adult baptism [Mikvah]. They kept the Sabbaths and Holy Days, including Passover, Unleavened Bread, Pentecost, Atonement, Tabernacles and the Last Great Day and, most importantly, the New Moons.** Trumpets is not listed separately in the hymnal and appears to have been celebrated with the hymns of the New Moon. **Their doctrines encompassed the physical Millennium of 1,000 years at the beginning of which Christ will return and regather Judah and Israel.**

**They used God's calendar based on the New Moons.**

**They taught two resurrections, one to eternal life at Christ's coming and another to judgment at the end of the Millennium. They taught salvation by grace but that the laws still needed to be kept. They held that God calls people and that the world in general is blinded.**

It can thus be seen that the early Sabbath "Church" was *Netzarim*. The Sabbath was simply a facet of their belief system, which pointed to the worship of the One True God. They were persecuted in East Europe for their [Mitzwot (Commandment) and] Sabbath-keeping. **They were denied the status of a meeting place when even the Jews were accorded that status.** They were denied access to the printing press and thus made their sermons out by hand in chain letter style. The Inquisition was ruthless in its suppression of this system and, in the West, Sabbath-keeping alone was enough to have them executed.

### 1544 CE

The Church Conference at Oslo reissues the warning of 1436.

It is forbidden under the same penalty to keep Saturday holy by refraining from labor (History of the Norwegian Church etc., p. 401).

Some of you, contrary to the warning, keep Saturday. You ought to be severely punished. Whoever shall be found keeping Saturday, must pay a fine of ten marks (History of King Christian the Third, Niels Krag and S Stephanius).

Thus it is evident, that Sabbath-keeping had become entrenched in Norway, over the period of at least one hundred years. Sabbatarianism and at least the understanding of the seventh day Sabbath, was also extant in

Norway from the reformation, according to comments made in notations or translations: for example see Documents and Studies Concerning the History of the Lutheran Catechism in the Nordish Churches, Christiania, 1893; and also Theological Periodicals for the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Norway, Vol. 1, Oslo, p. 184. **Sabbath-keeping spread also into Sweden and was suppressed continuously.**

This zeal for Saturday-keeping continued for a long time: even little things which might strengthen the practice of keeping Saturday were punished (Bishop Anjou, Svenska Kirkans Historis, (after) Motet i Upsala).

The practice extended into Finland and King Gustavus Vasa I of Sweden wrote to the people of Finland. Some time ago we heard that some people in Finland had fallen into a great error and observed the seventh day, called Saturday (State Library at Helsingfors, Reichsregister, Vom. J., 1554, Teil B.B. leaf 1120, pp. 175-180a).

Sabbath-keeping Congregations, however, remained extant in Sweden up until current times.

***We will now endeavour to show that the sanctification of the Sabbath has its foundation and its origin in a law which God at creation itself established for the whole world, and as a consequence thereof is binding on all men in all ages*** (Evangelisten (The Evangelist), Stockholm, May 30 to August 15, 1863: organ of the Swedish Baptist Church).

### 1555 CE

Many Protestants (and Sabbath-keepers) are burned [alive] in England

### 1579 CE

Faustus Socinius united the factions under himself from 1579. He had been invited to Siebenburg (or Siebenburgen) to counteract the anti-Trinitarian stand of Francis David (or Davidis) (1510-1579). David died at Deva Castle where he had been imprisoned for his views on the nature of Christ. The Church at Siebenburg after the death of Francis David was headed by Andreas Eossi and this was the [Congregation] in East Europe of which the members were the descendants of the Waldensians. **They kept the Sabbath, Holy Days and New Moons and they were the true believers of God in Europe**, being what we would call the Thyatiran era

**David had refused to accept** the peculiarly Socinian tenet **that Christ**, though not God, **was to be adored. The Church of God in Europe had never accepted that Christ was the object of worship or adoration. The rejection of worship of Christ was the consistent view of the Church of God over the centuries, including the Waldensians of which the church at Siebenburg was a part.** David was imprisoned for this view and died in prison. Hugh Pope also notes that Budnaeus was degraded for holding the same view as David and was excommunicated in 1584. These two were thus converted to the faith from so-called Orthodoxy.

The Socinians at this time suppressed the old catechism and issued a new one entitled the Catechism of Racow, which although drawn up by Faustus Socinius was not published until 1605, the year after his death. It was first published in Polish and then in Latin in 1609.

The Socinians flourished. They established colleges, held synods, and owned printing presses from which they produced large amounts of literature. This literature was collected by Sandius under the title Bibliotheca Antitrinitarianorum. Faustus' works are collected in the work Bibliotheca Fratrum Polonorum.

The Church of God at Siebenburg, on the other hand, was denied the status of a church and denied a printing press. Eossi wrote his work out by hand and it was copied by assistants.

### See also 1519 CE

Not satisfied that the Unitarians were teaching all the Biblical truths, he set out to study the Bible thoroughly. He enjoined the following doctrines upon his followers:

**1.The Passover, Days of Unleavened Bread, Pentecost, [Trumpets omitted in error?] Day of Atonement, Feast of Tabernacles, the Last Great Day. Note: the Feast of Trumpets was not listed in the Old Sabbath Songbook under its own feast.**

On pages 62-67 of Kohn's book (published 1894) it is said of the hymnal that: The hymnal was written in

Hungarian by [Andreas] Eossi, Enok Alvinczi and Johannes Bokenyi. Thomas Pankotai, & Simon Pechi. ... It consisted of 102 Hymns: 44 for the Sabbath, 5 for the New Moon, 11 for Passover and Unleavened Bread, 6 for the Feast of Weeks, 6 for Tabernacles, 3 for New Year, 1 for Atonement, 26 for everyday purposes.

2.The Ten Commandments.

3.The Health Laws (no eating of blood, pig, strangled animals).

4.The Millennium to last 1000 years, & at the beginning of which Christ will return and regather Judah and Israel.

5.The use of God's sacred calendar.

6.Two different resurrections: one to eternal life at Christ's coming; the other to judgement at the end of 1000 years.

7.Saved by grace, but laws still need to be kept.

8.It is God who calls people into His truth. The world in general is blinded.

9 Christ was the greatest of the prophets, the most holy of all people, the "crucified Lord", "the Supreme Head and King of the real believers, the dearly beloved and holy Son of God."

The Growth of Unitarianism

The term Unitarianism is an English word which stems from the Latin unitarius and it was first used of a legalized religion in 1600 (Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics (ERE), art. Unitarianism, Vol. 12, p. 519). ***It is specifically founded on the conception of the single personality of the Deity in contrast to the orthodox doctrine of His triune nature.***

## **What They Said**

**"It is known that the Greek name endings with sus, seus, and sous [which are phonetic pronunciations for the chief Greek god of Olympus] were attached by the Greeks to names and geographical areas as means to give honour to their supreme deity, Zeus."**

**Dictionary of Christian Lore and Legend Professor J. C. J. Metford**

## History of the Netzarim, Part 4

### 1604 CE

In Ethiopia, 1604 AD, the Jesuits influenced King Zadenghel to propose to submit to the Papacy " **Prohibiting all his subjects, upon severe penalties, to observe, Saturday any longer.**"- Gedde's Church History of Eithiopia p 311 and also in Gibbon's Decline and Fall chapter 47.

### 1608 CE

The Pilgrim Fathers, who were Sabbatarian Unitarians of the Brownist movement, flee from persecution in England to Amsterdam Holland, later to Leyden and stayed there for almost 12 years

### 1620 CE

Mayflower lands at Plymouth Rock, New England. Pilgrim Fathers go ashore. They are persecuted by the later Trinitarian arrivals in America. Within twenty years they have to flee and form a new colony at Rhode Island. ***They are subsequently persecuted ruthlessly in the US under the later Blue Laws.***

### 1618 CE

30 Years War commences with the Defenestration of Prague.

The Defenestrations of Prague were two incidents in the history of Bohemia. The first occurred in 1419 and the second in 1618, although the term "Defenestration of Prague" is more commonly used to refer to the latter incident. Both helped to trigger prolonged conflict within Bohemia and beyond. Defenestration is the act of throwing someone out of a window (from the Latin: de: out of, with a downward motion implied; fenestra: window).

The First Defenestration of Prague involved the killing of seven members of the city council by a crowd of radical Czech Hussites on July 30, 1419.

Jan Želivský, a Hussite priest at the church of the Virgin Mary of the Snows, led his congregation on a procession through the streets of Prague to the Town Hall (Novoměstská radnice) on Charles Square. The town council members had refused to exchange their Hussite prisoners. While they were marching, a stone was thrown at Želivský from the window of the town hall.[1] The mob became enraged at this event and, led by Jan Žižka, stormed the town hall. Once inside the hall, the group threw the judge, the burgomaster, and some thirteen members of the town council out of the window and into the street, where they were killed by the fall or dispatched by the mob

The procession was a result of the **growing discontent at the inequality between the peasants and the contemporary direction of the [Catholic] Church**, the Church's prelates, and the nobility. This discontentment combined with rising feelings of nationalism and increased the influence of radical preachers such as Jan Želivský, influenced by Wycliff, who **saw the current state of the Catholic Church as corrupt**. These preachers urged their congregations to action, including taking up arms, to combat these perceived transgressions.

The First Defenestration was thus the turning point between talk and action leading to the prolonged Hussite Wars. The wars broke out shortly afterward and lasted until 1446.

Catholic Encyclopedia

The Sabbath in England

### 1618 CE

In 1618, ***a violent controversy broke out among English theologians, as to whether the Sabbath of the fourth commandment was in force and, secondly, on what ground the first day of the week was entitled to be observed***, as the Sabbath (Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, art. Sabbatarians, p. 602). ***Mrs Traske, a teacher, was imprisoned in 1618, for fifteen or sixteen years***, at Maiden Lane, a prison for those in disagreement with the Church of England. ***She had refused to teach on the Sabbath*** and would teach for only five days a week.

The Presbyterian Church of Scotland discouraged observance of Christmas. James VI commanded its

celebration in 1618, however attendance at church was scant. Chambers, Robert (1885). Domestic Annals of Scotland. p. 211.

### 1625 CE

The Jacobites were noted as Sabbath-keepers in 1625 in India (Pilgrimmes, Pt. 2, p. 1269).

### 1628 CE

Despite English attempts to stop him Cardinal Richelieu, Louis XIII's chief minister, took the French-Protestant stronghold La Rochelle and destroyed the power of the Huguenots.

Puritans (including those who fled to America) sought to remove the remaining pagan elements of Christmas. During this period, the English Parliament banned the celebration of Christmas entirely, considering it "**a popish festival with no biblical justification**", and a time of wasteful and immoral behavior. "Why did Cromwell abolish Christmas?". Oliver Cromwell. The Cromwell Association. 2001. <http://www.olivercromwell.org/faqs4.htm> .

### 1633 CE

The Catholic church *forces Galileo to say the sun revolves around the Earth* (World History Encyclopedia Millennium Edition p. 235).

### 1638 CE

In 1638 the Catholics insisted that the Socinians be banished.

### 1642 CE

Civil War began between King and Parliament. From this time onwards, the religious divisions saw the emergence of Unitarian theology in people such as Milton, Isaac Newton and others. ***Cromwell became the symbol of those opposed to Catholic domination and persecution. In 1645 it was declared a capital offence to be Sabbatarian or Unitarian.***

Following the Protestant Reformation, groups such as the Puritans strongly condemned the celebration of Christmas, considering it **a Catholic invention** and the "**trappings of popery**" or the "**rags of the Beast**". Durston, Chris, "Lords of Misrule: The Puritan War on Christmas 1642–60", History Today, December 1985, 35 (12) pp. 7– 14.

### 1647 CE

Charles I queried the Parliamentary Commissioners and asserted that **Sunday worship proceeds directly from the authority of the [Catholic] Church.**

For it will not be found in Scripture where Saturday is no longer to be kept, or turned into the Sunday wherefore it must be the Church's authority that changed the one and instituted the other (R. Cox Sabbath Laws, p. 333).

The assumption here is, that to reject the papacy necessarily involves the changes that rest entirely on the Councils of the Church for authority, such as Sunday worship. The logic places Protestantism on a dangerous footing. Milton identified this logic and said:

**"It will surely be far safer to observe the seventh, according to express commandment of God, than on the authority of mere human conjecture to adopt the first"** (Sab. Lit. 2, 46-54).

In Colonial America, the Puritans of New England shared radical Protestant disapproval of Christmas. Celebration was outlawed in Boston from 1659 to 1681. The ban by the Pilgrims was revoked in 1681 by English governor Sir Edmund Andros, however it wasn't until the mid 1800's that **celebrating Christmas became fashionable** in the Boston region. When Christmas Was Banned – The early colonies and Christmas.

## The Sabbath in America

### 1664 CE

Sabbath-keeping incurred an almost enforced migration to America. According to Jas. Bailey, Stephen Mumford, the first Sabbath-keeper in America came from London in 1664 (J. Bailey History of the Seventh Day Baptist General Conference, pp. 237-238). We know this to be untrue as **the Pilgrim Fathers were Sabbath-keepers and thus the founders of the American colonies were Sabbatarian Brownists.** In **1671 the Seventh Day Baptists had broken from the Baptist Church in order to keep Sabbath** (see Bailey History, pp. 9-10). However, the Pilgrim Fathers were from a Sabbath-keeping tradition.

### 1671 CE

Stephen Mumford (or Momford) organises the Seventh-Day Baptists in Rhode Island.

### 1686 CE

In 1686, the year after the Edict of Nantes, Louis XIV sent a letter to his cousin, Victor Amadeus II duke of Savoy, requesting that he persecute the Waldensians, as he was persecuting the Huguenots, as they were taking refuge among the Waldensians. **When the persecution commenced, the Swiss Protestants at Basle intervened, offering the Waldensians exile in Switzerland.** The Swiss envoys managed with great difficulty, to persuade the Waldensians to accept this exile. On 9 April 1686 the duke signed a decree, permitting the exile. However, in spite of this, some who had accepted exile were seized and imprisoned. The Waldensians resisted after this breach of the terms. War commenced and by the end of the year, 9,000 were killed and 12,000 were taken prisoner, many of whom died in the Piedmont dungeons. There were some 200 left in the mountains and they conducted such persistent guerilla warfare, that they finally obtained the release of all the surviving prisoners and their safe conduct to Switzerland. 3000 survivors were released in 1687. They set off across the Alps for Geneva (an average twelve-day journey), and many perished in the snow. This was done despite the Swiss protest and children under twelve were detained, to be educated as Roman Catholics. They were dispersed as far as Brabdenburg, Prussia, Wurtemberg and the Palatinate, to prevent their attempts to return.

### 1716 CE

Chinese Emperor bans teaching of Christianity.

### 1733 CE

In the early eighteenth century, scholars began proposing alternative explanations for how Christmas came to be a part of Christianity. Isaac Newton argued that the date of Christmas was selected to correspond with the winter solstice which the Romans called bruma and celebrated on December 25. Newton, Isaac, Observations on the Prophecies of Daniel, and the Apocalypse of St. John (1733). Ch. XI. (Also refer back to the early 4th Century in this chronology.

A sun connection is possible because Christians [Catholics] consider "Jesus" to be the "**sun** of righteousness" prophesied in Malachi 4:2. Seasonal Festivals of the Greeks and Romans Pliny the Elder, Natural History, 18:59.

### 1738 CE

Sabbath-keepers led by Count Zinzendorf in Moravia. They moved to the USA in 1741.

### 1743 CE

German Protestant Paul Ernst Jablonski argued Christmas was placed on December 25 to correspond with the Roman solar holiday Dies Natalis Solis Invicti and was therefore a "paganization" that debased the true church. "Christmas", Encarta, Roll, Susan K., Toward the Origins of Christmas, (Peeters Publishers, 1995), p.130.

### 1777 CE

Christmas fell out of favor in the United States after the American Revolution, when it was considered an English custom. George Washington attacked Hessian (German) mercenaries on Christmas during the Battle of Trenton in 1777, Christmas being much more popular in Germany than in America at this time. Andrews, Peter (1975). Christmas in Colonial and Early America. USA: World Book Encyclopedia, Inc.. ISBN 7-166-2001-4.

### 1789 CE

The suppression of Sabbatarianism continues in the area of Romania, Czecho-Slovakia and the Balkans and the Edict of Toleration by Joseph II did not apply to the Sabbatarians some of whom lost all their possessions.

### 1811 CE

During the reign of Emperor Alexander I. the sectarians, encouraged by his liberal attitude, gathered new life, and many began openly to announce their principles. They were then called in the Russian official documents "heretics" and "Sabbatarians," who followed certain Jewish dogmas and rites, *e.g.*, the observance of the Sabbath and circumcision. The first official reports about them appeared in 1811, almost simultaneously from the governments of Tula, Voronezh, and Tambov. The Archbishop of Voronezh reported that the sect owed its origin, in 1796, to some Jews who had settled among the Christian inhabitants of those governments, and that its doctrines had taken root in six villages of the districts of Bobrov and Pavlov. In 1818 some of the farmers of the government of Voronezh sent a formal complaint to the emperor Alexander against the oppression by the local civil and ecclesiastical officials of those who confessed the Mosaic faith. Upon the strength of this complaint a strict investigation was ordered concerning bribes which had been accepted by some of the officials. At the same time the secretaries of worship and of the interior were ordered to make a report to the emperor concerning the Judaizing Christians.

From the investigation it became apparent that the Judaizing heresy had spread to the governments of Orel, Tula, and Saratov. About 1,500 members confessed it openly, and many more kept their belief secret. The sect, according to the opinion of the metropolitan, was not a distinctly Old Testament cult, but was characterized by the observance of certain Jewish rites, *e.g.*, the celebration of the Sabbath, circumcision, contracting marriages and dissolving them at will, peculiar burial ceremonies, and manner of assembling for prayer. The sectarians declared that they did not condemn the Christian faith, and, therefore, did not consider themselves apostates; and they insisted that they never had been Christians, but had only adhered to the faith of their fathers, which they would not forsake.

The measures which were taken against the spread of the Judaizing heresy had sad consequences for the Jews. While the leaders of the sect were sent into the army or deported to Siberia, the officials considered it useful to themselves to call the sect in official documents a Jewish sect, and to announce that the sectarians were Jews. They claimed that the name "Sabbatarians" would not convey to the Russian masses a correct idea of the nature of the sect. Its members were intentionally called "Jews" in the statutes so as to expose them to the contempt of the people. Finally a ukase was issued by the synod July 29, 1825 ("Pervoe Polnoe Sobranie Zakonov" xl., No. 30,436 A), ordering the expulsion of all Jews from those districts in which the **Sabbatarians** or **Judaizing Christians** were to be found.

<http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/view.jsp?artid=668&letter=J>

### 1808 CE

***Napoleon abolishes the Inquisition in Italy and Spain.***

### 1850 CE

***1260 years or time, times, and half a time from the Establishment of the Holy Roman Empire under Gregory 1. The Inquisitions are finally controlled. The Revolutions in Europe in 1848 bring an end to the tyranny.*** Becoming drunk on the blood of the Set Apart believers.

**He will speak words against the Most High, and will harass the [kadosh] ones of the Most High. He will think of changing times (seventh day to first day, Passover to Easter) and laws (4th Commandment, 2nd Commandment) and they will be delivered into his power for a time, times, and half a time.**

**Daniel 7:25 JPS Tanakh 1999**

### 1894 CE

The Sultan, Abdul Hamid, first put forth an official governmental policy of genocide against the Armenians of the Ottoman Empire in 1894. Systematic massacres took place in 1894-1896 when Abdul savagely killed 300,000 Armenians throughout the province.

### 1901 CE

The Australian Constitution declares religious freedom. "The Commonwealth shall not make any law for the establishment of any religion."

### 1905 CE

The Khabouris Manuscript is a copy of a second century New Testament, which was **written in approximately 165 AD (internally documented as 100 years after the great persecution of the Christians by Nero, in 65AD)**. Carbon dating has found this copy of the New Testament to be approximately 1,000 years old. **Given its origins, this would make it a copy of the oldest known New Testament manuscript.** It was scribed on lamb parchment and hand bound between olive wood covers adorned with gold clasps, hinges and corner-brackets. The scribe would have been in ancient Nineveh (present-day Mosul, Iraq), according to the Colophon signed by a Bishop of the Church at Nineveh. In the Colophon, the Bishop certified (with his inverted signature and seal) that the Khabouris was a faithful copy of the second century original. Of particular interest, is the fact that **the Khabouris is written entirely in Aramaic, the tongue of Y'Shua**, otherwise popularly known as Jesus, the Nazarete.

<http://www.aramaicpeshitta.com/AramaicNTtools/Khabouris/intro.htm>

Andrew Gabriel Roth and his team spent ten years translating the Peshitta into English - the Aramaic English New Testament. Here are some notes from the appendixes on page 882 in the AENT:

"The Khabouris Codex was first revealed to America in April 1954. Initially presented at the White House to President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, it was escorted via police motorcade and armed guards, along with much pomp and circumstance to the Library of Congress for display. The Chaplain to the United States Senate, Frederick Brown Harris referred to it as the "N.T. (New Testament) Time Bomb." His words were recorded in a newspaper article as follows:

"...Here are the very syllables as they fell from His lips when the matchless Teacher was here among men. It is a record to make the heart leap with excitement. Somehow, it is like hearing the One whose birth broke the ages in two, talking to our modern age without a language barrier between. Here is not a translation of the words, but the words themselves of that One...who declared: 'My words shall not pass away. They are spirit and they are life.' Gazing across the years to be, He warned that those who defy His precepts, which are the laws of life, will be ground to powder. What treasures will be found as the very language of Jesus is studied can only be imagined."

**Andrew Gabriel Roth**, producer of the AENT, is a mature Netzari Jewish scholar who is one of the world's foremost Aramaic Primacists. Roth has never been on the payroll of any religious institution, nor has he demonstrated a propensity to bolster either religious tradition or institutions. As an independent Netzari scholar he works closely with Paul Younan, Raphael Lataster, and many others to scrutinize every verse – indeed every word – within its original context and meaning. **Roth has invested over a decade into the production of this AENT which clearly reveals the Netzari Faith to an English speaking audience.**

You will find a banner on the "Recommended Reading" page for the A.E.N.T. Click on it to go to the web site.

### 1905 CE

Edict of Toleration of Czar Nicholas ends the centuries old Russian Orthodox Persecutions commenced in 1441. The growing dissent is leading towards the Revolution, which is not far off commencing 12 years later in 1917.

### 1909 CE

Turkish government troops kill, in the town of Adana alone, over 20,000 Christian Armenians.

### 1914CE

WWI -wars of the end begin.

### 1915 CE

Next step of Armenian Genocide begins on 24 April 1915 with the mass arrest, and ultimate murder, of religious, political and intellectual leaders in Constantinople and elsewhere in the empire. Then, in every Armenian community, a carefully planned Genocide unfolded: Arrest of clergy and other prominent persons,

disarmament of the population and Armenian soldiers serving in the Ottoman army, segregation and public execution of leaders and able-bodied men, and the deportation to the deserts of the remaining Armenian women, children and elderly. The Genocide started from the border districts and seacoasts, and worked inland to the most remote hamlets. Over 1.5 million Armenian Christians, including over 4,000 bishops and priests, were killed in this step of the Genocide.

#### 1917 CE

Russian Revolution begins. ***The Russian Orthodox is now persecuted as they persecuted dissent before them.***

Balfour Declaration: Britain backs homeland for Jews in Palestine.

#### 1927 CE

The Paulicians were still to be found in the east in the nineteenth century. This group was still operational in the twentieth century. Their descendants and the Christians of Armenia numbering a million or more were exterminated in the area of Armenia after the First World War to 1924. There were perhaps between one million and two million Sabbatarians exterminated or who simply “disappeared” after the outlawing of Bektashi Islam after 1927. This process of extermination continued up on through the Holocaust in Europe and on to 1953 and the death of Stalin.

Outlawing of the Bektashi Order in 1927 when the Turkish State passes legislation prohibiting the Bektashi order of Sufi Islam. Some 5 million people simply disappear at this time and ***well over a million Sabbatarian Christians are among them.***

#### 1932 CE

The Ukrainian Persecutions begin under Stalin and 12 million are killed.

The ***Sabbatarians under the Russians are sent to Siberia.***

#### 1933 CE

Adolf Hitler appointed Chancellor of Germany. ***The first official Nazi concentration camp opens in Dachau.***

#### 1936 CE

Rome-Berlin Axis formed by Hitler and Mussolini.

#### 1938 CE

***Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass).***

The ***Jews*** and other ***covenant keeping Christians often labeled as Jews*** were afraid, that after victory over France, Hitler could quickly turn to conquering the East. They were sure that German victory would mean extermination of Jews and other covenant keeping Christians there.

#### 1941 CE

Pearl Harbor attack, - America declares war on Japan and Germany.

#### 1944-5 CE

Hitler commits suicide, WWII ends.

#### 1947 CE

***The Dead Sea Scrolls are discovered in caves at Qumran, Jordan.***

#### 1953 CE

Joseph Stalin Dies. He, and the system he set up kills ***65 million*** in the Gulags of the Soviets.

#### 1990-2001 CE

Ongoing war of extinction of Karen in Burma ***because of their ancient-claimed links to the lost ten tribes.***

War of extermination of the Kurds continues systematically.

•••

Christianity has used the all encompassing labels of “Christian” and “the Church” to refer to any group that believes in Y’shua, or “Jesus”. Even Catholicism is classified as Christian and even the demons of hell believe in Y’shua. What is contrary to the nature of Christianity, more so in our contemporary world, is that believers in Y’shua observe the seventh day Shabbat rather than the “Venerable day of the sun - ‘Sun’-day”. We observe the seven Moedim (Appointed Times) Feasts of YHWH. We observe the Kosher laws for a healthy and Set Apart lifestyle. Torah (Instructions in Righteousness) was, is, and will be the Netzarim standard for living. The twisted and manipulated doctrines of today’s Christianity stands in stark contrast to the original halacha of Y’shua haMashiyach and His Talmidim. We have seen from this history lesson that this halacha has survived despite the efforts of haSatan to destroy us through religio-political systems.

We have seen how the people of this halacha have been labeled by many different names including, but not limited to, Jews, Judaisers, heretics, Sabatarian's, Christians, etc. Interestingly, the derogatory names come from those who follow pagan holy days and sabbaths such as Christmas and Easter (widely celebrated with the eating of pork rather than lamb as was the custom all the way back to Babylon); those who violate YHWH’s fourth Commandment which was actually established at the creation (it’s in the first book of Torah called B’reshit - In the beginning - Genesis) before it was given to Moshe at Sinai; those who refuse to observe YHWH’s Moedim (remember, three have yet to be fulfilled and are outlined in The Revelation); those who claim to love G-d but hate (their neighbor) anyone that does not agree with their views; those who stole from, tortured and murdered the Talmidim of Y’shua.

If you do not know Torah and the Neviim (Prophets) you cannot possibly know Y’shua haMashiyach (the Messiah). You might know of him just like you know Ronald Reagan was the President of the United States. Y’shua is the Living Torah (Word of YHWH). To say that “the Torah was nailed to the cross and it is no longer in effect” is to say that Y’shua is dead and YHWH’s salvation through the blood atonement of Y’shua is no longer in effect. That is exactly what the vast majority of today’s Christianity is preaching and it is no wonder that Christianity is dying.

•••

Netzarim live in virtually every nation on the earth. We come from all manner of Christian, Jewish, atheist, Eastern and other religious backgrounds to live according to the Faith of Yeshua. We follow an ancient and future calendar based on Torah which is the authoritative Word of YHWH. For Netzarim the Good News begins with, “B’reshit bara Elohim et ha-shamayim v’et ha-aretz” (In the beginning Elohim created the heavens and the earth). The Good News is the entire Bible. The Torah is verified as accurate, trustworthy and prophetic by the confirmed witness of the Brit Chadasha (New Testament). The Brit Chadasha (also as Ketuvim Netzarim) is the extension of the Tanakh (Torah, Neviim, Ketuvim). We regard Yeshua as Lawgiver and Teacher of all Righteousness.

We live in agreement on the basic tenets of the faith. But even Netzari do not see 100% eye to eye 100% of the time. For example, some among us believe that Y’shua’s resurrection technically occurred on the first day of the week while others among us believe Y’shua’s resurrection occurred during the closing of Shabbat as the sun was setting and the new day dawning (during the Shabbat Havdalah as witnessed in Matthew 28:1). What we are all fully in agreement on, is that Yeshua haMashiyach is ben Elohim (son of G-d) who was our Pesach Lamb and is the first born of the resurrection.

## What They Said

### The Baptists

**“The sacred name of the Seventh day is Sabbath. This fact is too clear to require argument [Exodus 20:10 quoted]... on this point the plain teaching of the Word has been admitted in all ages... Not once did the disciples apply the Sabbath law to the first day of the week, -- that folly was left for a later age, nor did they pretend that the first day supplanted the seventh.”**

**Joseph Hudson Taylor, ‘The Sabbatic Question’, p. 14-17, 41.**