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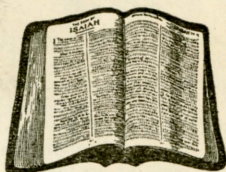
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Are You a Seventh-day Adventist ?

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Are You a Seventh-day Adventist?

Seventh-day Adventism Teaches:

1. *That there were two separate laws given at Sinai.*

(1) The one written on stones, which was deposited in the ark and related only to moral duties.

(2) The other given to Moses privately, and written with a pen in a book, which was deposited in a receptacle by the side of the ark, and related only to ceremonial duties (Deut. 31: 26; "Synopsis of Present Truth," p. 266).

The Bible:

1. Knows only one law (2 Chron. 31: 3; Neh. 8: 2, 3, 8, 14, 18; Ps. 19: 7; Mal. 4: 4).

(1) King David had a copy of the "book of the law" (Deut. 17: 15-19).

(2) The "book of the law" contained all five books of the Pentateuch.

a. 1 Cor. 14: 34 refers to Gen. 3: 16.

b. Josh. 8: 31 quotes Ex. 20: 25.

c. Ezra 6: 18 quotes Num. 3: 6.

d. Matt. 22: 36-40 quotes Lev. 19: 18.

e. 2 Kings 14: 6 quotes Deut. 24: 16.

(3) The "book of the law," deposited in the receptacle by the side of the ark, quotes the Ten Commandments twice (Ex. 20: 1-17; Deut. 5: 6-22).

(4) The law of the Lord contained both so-called moral and ceremonial law (2 Cor. 31: 3; Matt. 22: 36-40; Lev. 19: 1-37).

(5) Moral things are holy in themselves, but ceremonial things are made holy by commandment (Mark 2: 27).

(6) The Sabbath commandment is part of the

ceremonial law, because it is classed with the other Sabbaths (Lev. 23:1-44), and was made holy by commandment (Ex. 20:8).

(7) Greatest commandment not found in the Decalogue (Matt. 22:36-40; Mark 12:29, 31).

Seventh-day Adventism Teaches:

2. *That the ceremonial law "only" was nailed to the cross, and that the Decalogue is still binding.*

The Bible:

(1) The law includes all of the Pentateuch.

(2) The law only given to the Jew (Ex. 20:1-17; Deut. 4:8; 5:1; Mal. 4:4; Rom. 2:14).

(3) The Ten Commandments done away (2 Cor. 3:7-11).

(4) The Ten Commandments called a covenant (Ex. 34:27, 28; Deut. 4:12; 9:9; 1 Kings 8:9, 21; 2 Chron. 5:10; 6:11).

(5) Covenant of the Decalogue abolished (Jer. 31:31-34; Zech. 11:10-14; Heb. 8:6-13; 9:15-17).

(6) Decalogue consists of ordinances because they are laws, statutes and commandments, and as such are done away (Eph. 2:15; Col. 2:14-17).

(7) The whole law done away at the cross (Acts 15:1-11; Rom. 6:14; 7:1-7; Gal. 3:23-25; 4:1-8, 21; Heb. 7:11, 12).

(8) The law was a curse and we are redeemed from the curse (Gal. 3:13).

Seventh-day Adventism Teaches:

3. *That we are to keep the Sabbath Day.*

The Bible:

(1) The Sabbath is part of the Decalogue, and the Ten Commandments are done away (2 Cor. 3:7-11).

(2) The weekly Sabbath associated with meats, drinks and feast-days (Num. 28:3, 4, 9-16; 29:39; 1 Chron. 23:30, 31; 2 Chron. 2:4; 8:13; 31:3; Neh. 10:33; Ezek. 45:17).

a. All blotted out (Hos. 2:11; Col. 2:14-17).

(3) Sabbath only a shadow, and the shadow is supplanted by the substance (Heb. 4:1-11; 10:1; Gal. 4:10, 11).

(4) Apostles never taught Sabbath-keeping, but they DID teach meeting upon the first day of the week (Acts 20: 7; 1 Cor. 16: 1, 2).

NOTE.—If it was intended that we should keep the Sabbath, it is strange that the apostles did not teach the heathen, who knew nothing about Sabbath-keeping, to keep the Sabbath.

(5) All days are of equal importance now (Rom. 14: 5).

Seventh-day Adventism Teaches:

4. *That the Decalogue was not done away in the abolition of the old covenant.*

“If the Ten Commandments constituted the old covenant, then they are gone forever” (“Two Covenants,” p. 5, Elder Smith).

The Bible:

(1) The Ten Commandments are called a covenant (Ex. 34: 27, 28; Deut. 4: 12, 13; 5: 2-7; 9: 9; 1 Kings 8: 9, 21; 2 Chron. 5: 10; 6: 11).

a. A covenant is an agreement between two people to do a certain thing.

People promise to obey (Ex. 19: 3-8).

People prepare to hear God's voice (Ex. 19: 9-25).

God speaks the Ten Commandments to the people (Ex. 20: 1-17).

Moses rehearses to the people the words of the Lord (Ex. 24: 3).

The people agree to obey (Ex. 24: 3).

Moses wrote all the words of the Lord in a book and read it to them (Ex. 24: 4).

The third time the people agree to obey (Ex. 24: 7).

Moses sealed this covenant with blood (Ex. 24: 8).

b. This is the first covenant, because Paul, quoting Ex. 24: 8, calls it the first covenant (Heb. 9: 18-20).

(a) The Decalogue was written on stones called the “tables of the covenant” (Ex. 24: 7).

(b) The Decalogue was written in a book called the “book of the covenant” (Ex. 24: 7).

(c) The ark in which the Decalogue was placed is called the ark of the covenant (Deut. 31: 26).

(2) It was prophesied that the covenant was to

be done away (Jer. 31: 31-34). Israel broke this covenant.

(3) The prophecy fulfilled (Heb. 8: 6-13). Paul quotes Jer. 31: 31-34, and says it is fulfilled in the gospel.

(4) The Decalogue covenant is done away (2 Cor. 3: 3-11; Gal. 4: 21-24).

(5) Christians do not go to Mt. Sinai or the old testament or covenant any more, but to Jesus and the new covenant (Heb. 12: 18-24).

(6) The ark of the covenant is to be forgotten (Jer. 3: 16, 17).

(7) The new covenant is sealed with blood (Heb. 9: 11-22; Col. 2: 14).

Seventh-day Adventism Teaches:

5. That the soul sleeps after death.

The Bible:

(1) God is the Father of spirits (John 3: 6; Acts 17: 29; Jas. 2: 26).

(2) Paul speaks of the spirits of just men made perfect (Heb. 12: 22-24).

(3) The spirit does not die with the body (Eccl. 3: 21; 12: 7; Luke 23: 42, 43; Acts 7: 59; 2 Cor. 4: 16; 5: 1-8).

(4) The departed spirits are conscious (Matt. 17: 3; 22: 32; Luke 16: 19-31; Rev. 6: 9-11).

(5) The body is said to sleep in the grave, but not the spirit (Matt. 27: 52).

Seventh-day Adventism Teaches:

6. That it doesn't make any difference what name you wear.

The Bible:

(1) Adam and his wife wore the same name (Gen. 5: 2).

(2) Adam is a type of Christ (Rom. 5: 14).

NOTE.—Adam being a type or figure of Christ, then his wife would be a type of Christ's wife—the church. Adam and his wife wearing the same name, and both being types, pictured the fact that Christ and His wife should wear the same name.

(3) It was prophesied that when salvation went out from Jerusalem, and the Gentiles should see

righteousness, that a new name should be given by the mouth of the Lord.

(4) This prophecy fulfilled.

a. Salvation went out from Jerusalem (Luke 24: 47; Acts 2: 1-47).

b. The Gentiles saw his righteousness (Acts 10: 1-48; 11: 1).

c. The new name was immediately given when these prophecies were fulfilled (Acts 11: 25, 26).

NOTE.—The name "Christian" is a new name, The name "Disciple" is not new, for Moses had disciples. The name "Brethren" is not a new name, for they were called brethren in the Old Testament. The name "Saint" is not a new name, for they were called saints in times past. But the name "Christian" is absolutely new.

(5) We are to suffer in the name "Christian" (1 Pet. 4: 16).

(6) There is no salvation promised in any other name (Acts 4: 12).

Seventh-day Adventism Teaches:

7. *That the observance of the Lord's Supper at regular intervals is unimportant.*

The Bible:

(1) The early church observed the Lord's Supper weekly (Acts 2: 42; 20: 7).

(2) There is no life in us, if we do not observe this (John 6: 53).

Seventh-day Adventism Teaches:

8. *That we may expect Christ's return any time now.*

NOTE.—The Adventists have set dates for the second advent of Christ in 1843; October, 1844 ("Life Incidents," pp. 72, 166, 167); 1845 ("A Word for the Little Flock," by James White, p. 22); 1847, '50, '52, '54, '55, '63, '66, '67, '68, '77 (dates set by other Adventists).

The Bible:

(1) There is to come a time of blessedness, when man's length of life shall be increased, when man shall enjoy the labor of his hands, when the land

shall bring forth abundantly, when prayer shall be answered before the call is made, and when peace shall reign supreme, and since this has not come yet, Christ can not return (Isa. 65: 20-25).

(2) The heavens must receive Christ until the restitution of all things (Acts 3: 20, 21).

NOTE.—There are still thorns, whereas, before the curse was placed on the earth, there were none.

(3) The Jews are yet to believe before Christ returns (Rom. 11: 1-36).

(4) He is to come when all enemies have been put under His feet, and when the last enemy, which is death, shall be destroyed (1 Cor. 15: 24-26).

NOTE.—There still is death.

(5) Christ says no man, angel, or even He, knows the day or the hour (Mark 13: 32; Acts 1: 7).

WHAT THE LAW COULD NOT DO

1. No man is justified by the law (Gal. 2: 16).

2. Those looking to the law for salvation are called fools by Paul (Gal. 2: 16).

3. No Old Testament law was based on faith, therefore could not save, for "the just shall live by faith" (Gal. 3: 11, 12; Rom. 1: 17; Heb. 11: 6).

4. All under the law were under the curse (Gal. 3: 13).

5. No inheritance through any Old Testament law (Gal. 3: 18).

6. The law was not given to save people, but to bring a Saviour (Gal. 3: 19).

7. If any Old Testament law could have given life, Christ would not have come (Gal. 3: 21).

8. Those under the law had to be redeemed (Gal. 4: 1-5).

9. Those who keep the law are fallen from grace (Gal. 5: 4).

Why Not Be a Christian Only?

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