

Important Notice- I do not believe everything stated in all these studies. Some are much more scholarly and objective than others. Read as you see fit. But you will need to be very discerning in determining what truly reflects a good use of scripture and what is actually sloppy scholarship.

Studies that show Seventh Day Sabbath is no longer required

<https://www.thegospelcoalition.org/blogs/justin-taylor/schreiner-qa-is-the-sabbath-still-required-for-christians/>

I think the link above is the very best resource

<https://www.spurgeongems.org/sermon/chs3169.pdf>

Who doesn't quote Spurgeon?

<https://www.gotquestions.org/Sabbath-keeping.html>

Does God require Sabbath keeping of Christians

<https://www.gotquestions.org/Jesus-Sabbath.html>

How is Jesus our Sabbath Rest

<https://www.gty.org/library/sermons-library/90-380/why-sunday-is-the-lords-day>

John MacArthur's take on it

<https://www.sabbaths.org/sabbath.html>

There is a lot of historical information here, but it is primarily an argument against the requirement of keeping the Sabbath.

<https://www.gotquestions.org/worship-on-Sunday.html>

Why do Christians worship on Sunday

Good Book- From Sabbath to the Lord's Day: A Biblical, Historical and Theological Investigation by DA Carson

Studies that show Seventh Day Sabbath is still required

<https://opc.org/GA/sabbath.html>

(This is actually for a Sunday Sabbath, but it uses much of the same reasoning before it uses the scriptural slight of hand)

<https://atoday.org/a-sabbath-rest-understanding-hebrews-4/>

Sabbath Rest by an Adventist scholar

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ybAEoSvLYnc>

Voddie Bauchum argues for keeping the Sabbath (Sunday) holy. It pains my soul 😊

<https://www.adventist.org/the-sabbath/>

An Adventist presentation of the Sabbath argument

<https://www.hwalibrary.com/cgi-bin/get/hwa.cgi>

This is a library of Herbert W Armstrong's teachings. You may need to search for the word "Sabbath"

Historical resources

<https://www.bible.ca/H-sunday.htm>

Don't let the beginning dissuade you. Look mid page for quotes from historical sources.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sabbath_in_seventh-day_churches

Wikipedia

<https://www.sabbaths.org/sabbath.html>

There is a lot of historical information here, but it is primarily an argument against the requirement of keeping the Sabbath.

Good books- Birth of the Church: From Jesus to Constantine AD30-312

- The two cities- Augustine

Jon's addition: The problem of assumptions

The "seventh day Sabbath keeping" position seems logical and irrefutable at first glance. It seems counter intuitive and anti-spiritual to say that we do not need to obey something that was so foundational in the law of God. The things that are not immediately apparent in the Sabbath keeping position are the assumptions that the position is based on. Once those assumptions begin to be challenged with what scripture actually says and does not say, the position no longer appears to be so overwhelmingly authoritative.

Look carefully at these assumptions of the Sabbatarian position.

1. The 10 commandments are all the same in nature and intent. There is no reason to single any of them out to see if scripture tells us that one commandment is distinctly different in nature and intent than the rest. To do so is an insult to the commandments and to the Maker of the commandments.
2. The 4th commandment is universal (applies to all mankind) due to being associated with the creation story and God's rest. This observation about its connection with creation overrules any evidence from scripture that the Sabbath was treated as specifically binding on the Jewish people.

3. The 4th commandment was taught and kept prior to Exodus.
4. The first century Christians were taught that they were compelled to keep the seventh day Sabbath and they did such a good job of keeping it they never needed rebuked in any of the epistles.
5. Paul's reference to the Sabbath in Col 2:16,17 cannot refer to actually keeping the Sabbath. It must refer to something else.

I call these 5 items "assumptions" because they are not directly stated in scripture. These concepts are derived from reasoning **about** scripture. I will grant that some of the reasoning seems compelling at first glance. Yet when the reasoning counters clearly stated truths in the New and Old Testaments, we must allow the Biblical statements to have more authority than the reasoning. I contend that this is the weakness of the Sabbatarian position. It relies on questionable assumptions that are treated as Biblical conclusions. If the assumptions are true, the arguments stand. If they are not true, the arguments fall.

The New Testament does not state that the 4th commandment should be received like the other 9. Scripture nowhere rules out the possibility that it can be fulfilled by Christ.

Scripture does not directly state that the 4th commandment is universal in nature.

Scripture nowhere tells us that non Jewish people were taught to keep the Sabbath prior to Exodus.

Scripture nowhere tells us that Gentile Christians were taught to keep the Sabbath.

There is nothing in Col 2:16,17 that tells us that it can't mean what it most clearly says.

If you allow those assumptions to stand, you will be a Sabbatarian.

If you allow those assumptions to be challenged by direct scripture, if you use the New Testament to clarify how we should regard the Old Testament, a very different view emerges. The indignation for God's honor being slighted by non Sabbath day keepers is replaced by the wonder of how a picture of the glorious work of Christ was hidden right in the middle of the 10 commandments. Christ not only called us to Himself for our rest, He IS our rest.