SUNDAY REST AND SUNDAY BLUE LAWS BEGAN WITH EMPEROR CONSTANTINE NOT JESUS CHRIST

An Indictment on Popery & Evangelicals
Can you imagine that a secular news source, in this case CNBC, connects America's Sunday rest and Sunday Blue Laws, which many are still on the books, with the Roman Emperor Constantine's compulsory Sunday Law in the year 321 A.D.? Of course it was under the inspiration and influence of Roman Catholicism, Popery, that Constantine enacted the first Sunday Law, thus "christianizing" a pagan festival. "Royal edicts, general councils, and church ordinances sustained by secular power were the steps by which the pagan festival attained its position of honor in the Christian world. The first public measure enforcing Sunday observance was the law enacted by Constantine in A.D. 321. This edict required townspeople to rest on 'the venerable day of the sun...' Though virtually a heathen statute, it was enforced by the emperor after his nominal acceptance of Christianity."

From the CNBC article headlined, "A law from the 1600s will keep retail shops closed on Sundays at the nation's newest shopping mall:" "A massive entertainment and retail complex is opening in the last county in the country where commercial shopping is still prohibited on Sundays...When the stores do open, it will only be for six days every week.

So-called blue laws are still in place in Bergen County, New Jersey, where Triple Five Group's American Dream is situated. The history of the blue laws dates back nearly 2,000 years, when Roman Emperor Constantine in A.D. 321 wanted to set aside Sunday as a day for rest... The name 'blue laws,' according to historians, comes from the fact that the Puritans tended to write their laws on blue paper...New Jersey's blue laws, prohibiting work on Sundays, have been on the books since the 1600s...Today, there are still various blue laws in place across the country."

Notice that neither the CNBC nor the WND articles mention that Sunday rest, Sunday worship or Sunday shopping bans originated with Christ, his apostles or the early Christians of the first century, but rather they originated with the pagan Roman Emperor Constantine, who of course was influenced not only by paganism but also Roman Catholicism and sought to merge the two. These articles are an indictment on Roman Catholicism, professed Protestants and evangelicals who honor Sunday as the Sabbath.

Consider the following historical account on the first Sunday Law and its blending of paganism with Christianity. "In the early part of the fourth century the emperor Constantine issued a decree making Sunday a public festival throughout the Roman Empire. The day of the sun was reverenced by his pagan subjects and was honored by Christians; it was the emperor's policy to unite the conflicting interests of heathenism and Christianity. He was urged to do this by the bishops of the church, who, inspired by ambition and thirst for power, perceived that if the same day was observed by both Christians and heathen, it would promote the nominal acceptance of Christianity by pagans and thus advance the power and glory of the church."

The History Channel's "Constantine Decrees 'Sun-day' as Day of Rest 7 March 321 confirms the same. "On this day in the year 321, Constantine decreed 'the day of the sun' as a day of rest." "The gradual process towards Christian tradition and ritual was underscored in 321, when, on the 7th of March, Constantine decreed that dies Solis, or 'the day of the sun,' should be observed as a universal day of rest...The decree was far-reaching, stating that numerous activities should be avoided on Sunday...
Constantine chose Sunday to be the day for Christian worship as it already enjoyed special status in the Roman week. Named after the Pagan Sun God Invictus... In corresponding the Christian Sabbath with an already established day of rest, Constantine ensured that his decree would be accepted swiftly and harmoniously."

Constantine, as a Pagan was also a worshipper of nature. In Bible times, the worshipping of nature, whose chief God is the sun, was common, but condemned by God, just as it is condemned by God today. Consider the following scriptures: “And changed the glory of the uncorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds, and fourfooted beasts, and creeping things. Who changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator, who is blessed for ever” Romans 1:23 and 25. “And he put down the idolatrous priests, whom the kings of Judah had ordained to burn incense in the high places in the cities of Judah, and in the places round about Jerusalem; them also that burned incense unto Baal, to the sun, and to the moon, and to the planets, and to all the host of heaven.” 2 Kings 23:5. “And he brought me into the inner court of the LORD’S house, and, behold, at the door of the temple of the LORD, between the porch and the altar, were about five and twenty men, with their backs toward the temple of the LORD, and their faces toward the east; and they worshipped the sun toward the east. Then he said unto me, Hast thou seen [this], O son of man? Is it a light thing to the house of Judah that they commit the abominations which they commit here? for they have filled the land with violence, and have returned to provoke me to anger: and, lo, they put the branch to their nose. Therefore will I also deal in fury: mine eye shall not spare, neither will I have pity: and though they cry in mine ears with a loud voice, yet will I not hear them.” Ezekiel 8:16-18.

The Roman Catholic Church takes credit for Sunday being regarded as the Sabbath of the Lord, by proudly asserting on page 50 of the Convert’s Catechism of Catholic Doctrine, that it has the authority to transfer the solemnity of the seventh day of the week to the first day of the week. Presently, Sunday, a pagan holiday, is still being honored, not only by pagans, but also by so-called Christians. According to Bible prophecy, Sunday will again be enacted, not only in one county of one state, but throughout the United States, which will subsequently spread to the other nations of the world (see Revelation 13:11-17). Already individuals, Roman Catholics, Evangelicals, politicians and others, are calling for the enforcement of Sunday Rest to combat climate change, to restore morality, to positively impact the economy, to address disease and crime, and for the family. See embedded video for confirmation.

There is no sanctity in Sunday, it is not the Sabbath of the Lord, it is a child of paganism and the Papacy. God’s Sabbath is the seventh day of the week, the only day that was blessed and sanctified, instituted at creation and immortalized in the Commandments (see Genesis 2:2 and 3 and Exodus 20:8-11).

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1 White, Ellen. The Great Controversy (1911), page 574
4 White, Ellen. The Great Controversy (1911), page 53
5 https://www.historychannel.com.au/this-day-in-history/constantine-decrees-sun-day-as-day-of-rest/
6 Geiermann, Peter. The Convert’s Catechism of Catholic Doctrine (1951), page 50
Fifty Bible Facts Concerning The Seventh-Day

1. After working the first six days of the week in creating this earth, God rested on the seventh day. (Genesis 2:2, 3).
2. This stamped that day as God’s rest day, or Sabbath day, as Sabbath day means rest day. To illustrate: When a person is born on a certain day, that day thus becomes his birth day. So, when God rested upon the seventh day, that day became His rest, or Sabbath day.
3. Therefore, the seventh day must always be God’s Sabbath day. Can you change your birthday from the day on which you were born, to one on which you were not born? No. Neither can you change God’s rest day to a day on which He did not rest. Hence, the seventh day is still God’s Sabbath day.
4. The Creator blessed the seventh day. (Exodus 20:11).
5. He sanctified the seventh day. (Genesis 2:3).
6. Jesus says it was made for man (Mark 2:27); that is, for the race, as the word “man” is here unlimited; hence, for the Gentiles as well as for the Jews.
7. It is a memorial of creation. (Exodus 20:11; 31:17). Every time we rest upon the seventh day, as God did at creation, we commemorate that grand event.
8. It is not a Jewish institution; for it was made 2,300 years before there was ever a Jew.
9. Evident reference is made to the Sabbath all through the patriarchal age. (Genesis 2:1-3; 8:10, 12; 29:27, 28, etc.).
10. It was a part of God’s law before Sinai. (Exodus 16:4, 27-29).
11. Then, God placed it in the heart of His moral law. (Exodus 20:17). Why did He place it there if it was not like the other nine precepts, which all admit to be immutable? (James 2:10-11).
12. The seventh-day Sabbath was commanded by the voice of the living God. (Deuteronomy 4:12, 13).
13. Then, He wrote the commandment with His own finger. (Exodus 31:18).
14. It was sacredly preserved in the ark, in the holy of holies. (Deuteronomy 10:1-5).
15. God forbade work upon the Sabbath, even in the most hurry ing times. (Exodus 34:21).
16. God destroyed the Israelites in the wilderness because they profaned the Sabbath. (Ezekiel 20:12, 13).
17. It is the sign of the true God, by which we are to know Him from false gods. (Ezekiel 20:20).
18. God promised that Jerusalem should stand forever if the Jews would keep the Sabbath. (Jeremiah 17:24, 25).
19. He sent them into Babylonish captivity for breaking it. (Nehemiah 13:18).
20. He destroyed Jerusalem for its violation. (Jeremiah 17:27).
21. God has pronounced a special blessing on all the Gentiles who will keep it. (Isaiah 56:6, 7).
22. The Lord requires us to call it “honorable.” (Isaiah 58:13). Beware, you who take delight in calling it the “old Jewish Sabbath,” “a yoke of bondage,” etc.
23. After the holy Sabbath has been trodden down “many generations,” it is to be restored in the last days. (Isaiah 58:12, 13).
24. All the holy prophets kept the seventh day.
25. When the Son of God came, He kept the seventh day all His life. (Luke 4:16; John 15:10). Thus, He followed His Father’s example at creation. Shall we not be safe in following the example of both the Father and the Son?
26. The seventh day is the Lord’s day. (See Revelation 1:10; Mark 2:28; Isaiah 58:13; Exodus 20:10).
27. Jesus is the Lord of the Sabbath (Mark 2:28); that is, to love and protect it, as the husband is the lord of the wife, to love and cherish her. (1 Peter 3:6).
28. He vindicated the Sabbath as a merciful institution designed for man’s good. (Mark 2:23-28).
29. Instead of abolishing the Sabbath, He carefully taught how it should be observed. (Matthew 12:1-13).
30. He taught His disciples that they should do nothing upon the Sabbath day but what was “lawful.” (Matthew 12:12).
31. He instructed His apostles that the Sabbath should be prayerfully regarded 40 years after His resurrection. (Matthew 24:20).
32. The pious women who had been with Jesus, carefully kept the seventh day after His death. (Luke 23:56).
33. Thirty years after Christ’s resurrection, the Holy Spirit expressly calls it “the Sabbath day.” (Acts 13:14).
34. Paul, the apostle to the Gentiles, called it “the Sabbath day” in A.D. 45. (Acts 13:27). Did not Paul know? Or shall we believe modern teachers who affirm that it ceased to be the Sabbath at the resurrection of Christ?
37. In the great Christian council, A.D. 52, in the presence of the apostles and thousands of disciples, James calls it the “Sabbath day.” (Acts 15:21).
38. It was customary to hold prayer meetings upon that day. (Acts 16:13).
39. Paul read the Scriptures in public meetings on that day. (Acts 17:2, 3).
40. It was his custom to preach upon that day. (Acts 17:2).
41. The book of Acts alone gives a record of Paul holding eighty-four meetings upon that day. (See Acts 13:14, 44; 16:13; 17:2; 18:1, 11).
42. There was never any dispute between the Christians and the Jews about the Sabbath day. This is proof that the Christians still observed the same day that the Jews did.
43. In all their accusations against Paul, they never charged him with disregarding the Sabbath day. Why did they not, if he did not keep it?
44. But Paul himself expressly declared that he had kept the law. “Neither against the law of the Jews, neither against the temple, nor yet against Caesar, have I offended any thing at all.” (Acts 25:8). How could this be true if he had not kept the Sabbath?
The Sabbath is mentioned in the New Testament fifty-nine times, and always with respect, bearing the same title it had in the Old Testament, "the Sabbath day."

Not a word is said anywhere in the New Testament about the Sabbath being abolished, done away, changed, or anything of the kind. No Christian of the New Testament, either before or after the resurrection, ever did ordinary work upon the seventh day. Find one case of that kind, and we will yield the question. Why should modern Christians do differently from Bible Christians?

As the Sabbath was kept in Eden before the fall, so it will be observed eternally in the new earth after the restitution. (Isaiah 66:22, 23).

The seventh-day Sabbath was an important part of the law of God; as it came from His own mouth and was written by His own finger upon stone at Sinai. See Exodus 20. When Jesus began His work, He expressly declared that He had not come to destroy the law. "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets..." (Matthew 5:17).

Jesus severely condemned the Pharisees as hypocrites for pretending to love God; while at the same time, they made void one of the Ten Commandments by their tradition. The keeping of Sunday is only a tradition of men.

**Twenty Bible Facts Concerning The First Day Of The Week**

1. The very first thing recorded in the Bible is work done on Sunday, the first day of the week. (Genesis 1:1-5). This was done by the Creator Himself. If God made the earth on Sunday, can it be wicked for us to work on Sunday?
2. God commands men to work upon the first day of the week. (Exodus 20:8-11). Is it wrong to obey God?
3. None of the patriarchs or prophets ever kept it.
4. God Himself calls it a "working" day. (Ezekiel 46:1).
5. Jesus was a carpenter (Mark 6:3) and worked at His trade until He was 30 years old. He kept the Sabbath and worked six days in the week, as all admit. Hence, He did many a hard day's work on Sunday.
6. The apostles never rested upon it.
7. No law was ever given to enforce the keeping of it, hence, it is no transgression to work upon it. "...For where no law is, there is no transgression." Romans 4:15; (See also 1 John 3:4).
8. The New Testament doesn't forbid work to be done on it.
9. It is never called the Christian Sabbath.
10. It is never called the Lord's day.
11. The first day of the week is mentioned only eight times in all the New Testament. (Matthew 28:1; Mark 16:2, 9; Luke 24:1; John 20:1, 19; Acts 20:7; 1 Corinthians 16:2).
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