

## Seventh-day Adventist *Sabbath School Bible Study Guide* for the Third Quarter of 2025

This is a review of the entire Seventh-day Adventist Adult Teachers *Sabbath School Bible Study Guide* (SSBSG) for the third quarter of 2025 titled “Exodus.” In this SSBSG on the inside of the cover page, ten different bibles are listed as having been used though I’ve only found nine.

References from most of the various “the Bible” are advertised in capitalized italics. I counted the number of times each “the Bible” was advertised. I did not initially count everything twice and, as I go through the SSBSG again I may find more “the Bible” used. I did not count bibles used in quotations. Three of the “the Bible” used are accepted Roman Catholic bibles. The numbers were as follows.

New International Version (NIV) quotations: 136.  
New King James Version (NKJV): 87.  
English Standard Version (ESV): 33.  
New Living Translation (NLT): 5.  
New Revised Standard Version (NRSV): 3.  
New American Standard Bible (NASB): 3.  
King James Version (KJV): 6.  
New American Bible Revised Edition (NABRE): 1.  
International Standard Version (ISV): 1.  
Jirí’s Literal Translation (JLT): 1.

Memory texts were all from the NKJV.

Page numbers referenced will be as in the Standard Edition of the SSBSG unless otherwise noted.

### LESSON 1. **Oppression: The Background *and the Birth of Moses* (6/28/25 – 7/4/25)**

The Hebrew lessons start on page 7 where you learn that *shemot* means “names.” This lesson is pretty much a history lesson that you could have gotten just as well from the real Bible and *Patriarchs and Prophets* and by just knowing English and no Hebrew at all. Why the Hebrew lessons?

“But even when you are assured that the Bible contains the Word of God, and nothing but the Word of God, how do you know that the translation is faithful? The Books of Scripture were originally written in Hebrew and Greek, and you have only the translation. Before you are certain that the translation is faithful you must study the Hebrew and Greek languages, and then compare the translation with the original. How few are capable of this gigantic undertaking!” *The Faith of Our Fathers* by James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, page 80 of the 73<sup>rd</sup> edition.

What some would like you to believe is that you can’t really know what God said in the English Bible because you don’t know Greek or Hebrew. That means that rather than reading and understanding your Bible all by yourself you have to go to them to really know what God said.

Also note the part about comparing the translation with “the original.” NO ONE has “the original” at this time.

All except one of the “the Bible” used in this SSBSG contradict themselves, contradict Seventh-day Adventist doctrine, contradict Protestant doctrine and contradict the Spirit of Prophecy.

“They come to me, those that are copying my writings, and say, ‘Now here is the better revised words, and I think I will put that in.’ Don’t you change one word, not a word. The revised edition we do not need at all. We have got the word that Christ has spoken Himself and given us. And don’t you in my writings change a word for any revised editions. There will be revised editions, plenty of them, just before the close of this earth’s history, and I want all my workers to understand, and I have got quite a number of them. I want them to understand that they are never to take the revised word, and put it in the place of the plain, simple words just as they are.” Ellen G. White Manuscript 188, 1907.

The “revised edition” she was speaking of was the Revised Version (RV). The RV was followed by the flawed “the Bible” that have been mostly used in this SSBSG.

## **LESSON 2. The Burning Bush (7/5/25 – 7/11/25)**

On page 17 in the lesson for Tuesday it says, “A helpful hint is in Exodus 6:3 where God stated: ‘I appeared to Abraham, to Isaac and to Jacob as God Almighty, but by my name LORD I did not make myself fully known to them’ (*Exod. 6:3 NIV*). It does not signify that Adam, Noah, Abraham, and the patriarchs did not know the name ‘Yahweh’ (*see Gen. 2:4, 9; Gen. 4:1, 26; Gen. 7:5; Gen. 15:6-8; etc.*). It means, instead, that they did not know its deeper meaning.”

I encourage you to get out your NIV “the Bible” and “see” all of those recommended passages to see for yourself that “Yahweh” doesn’t appear in any of them. What you’re getting is another Hebrew lesson. While you’re at it, consider this.

“Abram believed the LORD, and he credited it to him as righteousness. He also said to him, “I am the LORD, who brought you out of Ur of the Chaldeans to give you this land to take possession of it.” Genesis 15:6-7 (NIV).

It appears that Abram, who was later renamed Abraham, knew God by the name LORD even though the NIV “the Bible” says he didn’t. Maybe it’s because Abram forgot that name after he was renamed Abraham?

“So Lot went out and spoke to his sons-in-law, who were pledged to marry his daughters. He said, “Hurry and get out of this place, because the LORD is about to destroy the city!” But his sons-in-law thought he was joking.” Genesis 19:14 (NIV).

“Abraham planted a tamarisk tree in Beersheba, and there he called on the name of the LORD, the Eternal God.” Genesis 21:33 (NIV).

Fortunately, Abraham hadn't forgotten that God was called LORD and Lot also knew that. That leaves Isaac and Jacob who may have not known God by the name LORD.

"Isaac built an altar there and called on the name of the LORD. There he pitched his tent, and there his servants dug a well. Meanwhile, Abimelek had come to him from Gerar, with Ahuzzath his personal adviser and Phicol the commander of his forces. Isaac asked them, "Why have you come to me, since you were hostile to me and sent me away?" They answered, "We saw clearly that the LORD was with you; so we said, 'There ought to be a sworn agreement between us'—between us and you. Let us make a treaty with you" Genesis 26:25-28 (NIV).

Apparently Abimelek, Ahuzzath, Phicol and Isaac all knew God by the name LORD.

"When Jacob awoke from his sleep, he thought, "Surely the LORD is in this place, and I was not aware of it." Genesis 28:16 (NIV).

Of course there is that "fully" in Exodus 6:3 in the NIV. Think that through. Was God "fully" known to Moses because God let him know His name was LORD when God had been widely known by that name for hundreds of years?

"And God spake unto Moses, and said unto him, I am the LORD: And I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty, but by my name JEHOVAH was I not known to them." Exodus 6:2-3 (KJV).

You won't find the name JEHOVAH in the real Bible prior to this passage and you won't find the name JEHOVAH in the NIV.

### **LESSON 3. Rough Start (7/12/25 – 7/18/25)**

On page 23 there is a quotation from *The Great Controversy* page 269 in which a verse said to be from the "A.R.V." appears. A.R.V. stands for American Revised Version. There was first the Revised Version but, it being thought that persons in the United States of America might find British English too difficult (LOL), it was revised for use in the U.S.A. In my *The Great Controversy* with the last copyright date being 1950, the A.R.V. abbreviation appears. In my *The Great Controversy* with only a copyright date of 1888, that abbreviation doesn't appear though the enclosing quotation marks are the same. It would be easy for someone reading the 1888 version to read that passage without knowing it was from the A.R.V. If Sister White chose to use that bible I have no issue at all with her. If it was slipped in by someone other than her on purpose, they can bear their sin.

In this lesson the principal contributor, Jiří Moskala, ThD, PhD, has used three different "the Bible" and has given Hebrew lessons. His favorite "the Bible" appears to be the NIV and he was one of the contributors to the NIV and the NKJV *Andrews Study Bible*. On page 41 of the "Adult Teachers" edition it says, "The Lord encourages Moses to firmly declare to His people that His promise will certainly occur. His word will be fulfilled. This fresh assurance is recorded in the crucial passage of Exodus 6:6-8."

“‘Therefore, say to the Israelites: ‘I am the LORD, and I will bring you out from under the yoke of the Egyptians. I will free you from being slaves to them, and I will redeem you with an outstretched arm and with mighty acts of judgment. I will take you as my own people, and I will be your God. Then you will know that I am the LORD your God, who brought you out from under the yoke of the Egyptians. And I will bring you to the land I swore with uplifted hand to give to Abraham, to Isaac and to Jacob. I will give it to you as a possession. I am the LORD.’” Exodus 6:6-8 NIV.

The English grammar lesson here is that all is in future tense, i.e., “I will bring you,” “I will redeem you,” etc. Jiří has assured us that this passage means God’s promise “will certainly occur.” Here is another passage from Jiří’s favorite fake “the Bible.”

“You were anointed as a guardian cherub, for so I ordained you. You were on the holy mount of God; you walked among the fiery stones. You were blameless in your ways from the day you were created till wickedness was found in you. Through your widespread trade you were filled with violence, and you sinned. So I drove you in disgrace from the mount of God, and I expelled you, guardian cherub, from among the fiery stones. Your heart became proud on account of your beauty, and you corrupted your wisdom because of your splendor. So I threw you to the earth; I made a spectacle of you before kings. By your many sins and dishonest trade you have desecrated your sanctuaries. So I made a fire come out from you, and it consumed you, and I reduced you to ashes on the ground in the sight of all who were watching. All the nations who knew you are appalled at you; you have come to a horrible end and will be no more.’” Ezekiel 28:14-19 NIV.

It's an accepted fact by Seventh-day Adventists that this passage is about Lucifer who became Satan. Notice the things that have happened (past tense) to Satan and especially to the part about him having been “reduced to ashes on the ground.” In English this means that Satan is already dead. Part of the explanatory footnote for this passage in the Andrews Study Bible says, “The final and lasting destruction of the fallen cherub is predicted in the Hebrew ‘prophetic perfect’—the past tense used to depict a future event as already having happened because it is so certain to come to pass.” If that is true, then God’s promise in Exodus 6:6-8 couldn’t be counted on to “certainly occur” because it’s not in past tense as in the scholarly invention, the Hebrew prophetic perfect.

There are also Andrews Study Bibles in the Reina-Valera 1995 and Almeida Revista e Atualizada versions. Jiří’s name appears in all the Andrews Study Bibles, they all have the fate of Satan in past tense and they all have a note about the mythical Hebrew prophetic perfect.

“‘I will destroy thee, O covering cherub, from the midst of the stones of fire....I will cast thee to the ground, I will lay thee before kings, that they may behold thee....I will bring thee to ashes upon the earth in the sight of all them that behold thee....Thou shalt be a terror, and never shalt thou be any more.’ Ezekiel 28:6-8, 16-19.” *The Great Controversy* page 672.

The KJV has the final fate of Satan in future tense as it should be.

#### LESSON 4. The Plagues (7/19/25 – 7/25/25)

The following appears on page 53 of the Adult Teachers edition of the SSBSG.

“The word ‘sign’ or ‘signs’ occurs 16 times in the book of Exodus (*Exod. 3:12; Exod. 4:8 [twice], 9, 7, 28, 30; Exod. 7:3; Exod. 8:19, NABRE; Exod. 10:1, 2; Exod. 12:13 NIV; Exod. 13:9, 16; Exod. 31:13, 17*).

OK. Sixteen times. Let’s see how the math works out.

	NIV	NABRE
Exodus 3:12	1	1
Exodus 4:8	1	2
Exodus 4:9	1	1
Exodus 4:17	1	1
Exodus 4:28	1	1
Exodus 4:30	1	1
Exodus 7:3	1	1
Exodus 8:19	0	1
Exodus 10:1	1	1
Exodus 10:2	1	1
Exodus 12:13	1	0
Exodus 13:9	1	1
Exodus 13:16	1	1
Exodus 31:13	1	1
Exodus 31:17	1	1
Total:	14	15

First of all, I can’t see why the number of times that “sign” or “signs” appear in Exodus matters. The important thing to notice is that Jiří is apparently of the opinion that he’s authorized to mix and match bible versions to get the number he wants by exchanging the NABRE numbers for Exodus 4:8 and Exodus 8:19 in the NIV which didn’t have enough of those words to make the total sixteen. Mixing and matching to make “the Bible” is common among the princes of our church. If I’m allowed to do the same by taking multiple “the Bible” versions, I can easily shoot down the 2,300 day prophecy, teach purgatory, teach mortification of the body by penance, teach that fallen angels had children by human women, teach Jesus said it’s OK to eat pork, etc.

My NABRE has a photo of Pope Francis and he’s smiling.

#### LESSON 5. Passover (7/26/25 – 8/1/25)

On page 42 it says, “In the book of Deuteronomy, the Israelites are reminded to tell their story in such a way that they can internalize it as their own journey. Notice the collective tone of this account as well as the stress on the present experience: “My father was a wandering Aramean, and he went down into Egypt with a few people and lived there and became a great nation, powerful

and numerous.” The reference is from Deuteronomy 26 in the NIV. The following can be found in *Patriarchs and Prophets*.

“As the men of Israel, laden with the first fruits of field and orchard and vineyard, gathered at the tabernacle, there was made a public acknowledgment of God’s goodness. When the priest accepted the gift, the offerer, speaking as in the presence of Jehovah, said, ‘A Syrian ready to perish was my father;’ and he described the sojourn in Egypt and the affliction from which God had delivered Israel ‘with an outstretched arm, and with great terribleness, and with signs, and with wonders.’” *Patriarchs and Prophets* page 526.

The NIV is the most used “the Bible” in this SSBSG and the KJV used for this passage in *Patriarchs and Prophets* is hardly used. The NIV is supposedly easier to read. How many Seventh-day Adventists know what an Aramean is? How many of the general population of the U.S.A. know what an Aramean is? How many know what a Syrian is? Does the Aramean in the NIV give you more confidence in the Bible or in the writings of Sister White?

According to the *Oxford English Reference Dictionary* (revised second edition), an Aramean is “a member of a group of ancient Aramaic-speaking people inhabiting Aram (modern Syria) and part of Babylonia in the 11th to 8th centuries BC.” In multiple places God’s people were called Hebrews and, if so, they spoke Hebrew. Does it require any stretch of the imagination to understand that people who spoke Hebrew came from a place where others at one time spoke Aramaic?

Here's another gem from the NIV.

“We all fell to the ground, and I heard a voice saying to me in Aramaic, ‘Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me? It is hard for you to kick against the goads.’” Acts 26:14 (NIV).

“And when we were all fallen to the earth, I heard a voice speaking unto me, and saying in the Hebrew tongue, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? it is hard for thee to kick against the pricks.” Acts 26:14 (KJV).

The passage is about Saul, who became the Apostle Paul, who was met by Jesus whilst on his way to Damascus. Is it believable that Jesus, who spoke Hebrew while on earth, went to heaven after His resurrection and then met Paul, who spoke Hebrew, and spoke to him in Aramaic? If Jesus spoke Aramaic, it is considered helpful by Rome in substantiating her claim that Peter was the first pope.

## **LESSON 6. Through *the* Red Sea (8/2/25 – 8/8/25)**

Except for advertising three different flawed “the Bible” I found nothing wrong with this lesson. What harm can a few flaws do? Here’s something from the three flawed “the Bible” used and advertised in this lesson.

“When He had entered a house away from the crowd, His disciples asked Him concerning the parable. So He said to them, ‘Are you thus without understanding also? Do you not perceive

that whatever enters a man from outside cannot defile him, because it does not enter his heart but his stomach, and is eliminated, thus purifying all foods?" Mark 7:17-19 (NKJV).

"After he had left the crowd and entered the house, his disciples asked him about this parable. 'Are you so dull?' he asked. 'Don't you see that nothing that enters a person from the outside can defile them? For it doesn't go into their heart but into their stomach, and then out of the body.' (In saying this, Jesus declared all foods clean.)" Mark 7:17-19 (NIV).

"And when he had entered the house and left the people, his disciples asked him about the parable. And he said to them, "Then are you also without understanding? Do you not see that whatever goes into a person from outside cannot defile him, since it enters not his heart but his stomach, and is expelled?" (Thus he declared all foods clean.)" Mark 7:17-19 (ESV).

The NKJV says food goes into the stomach and is eliminated and said elimination is purified. Purified means made clean therefore what you eat that comes out the other end is clean per the NKJV. The other two "the Bible" say Jesus declared all foods clean; that would include pork. I believe the NKJV translators wished to send the same message but their wording was unfortunate.

Here it is from the real Bible.

"And when he was entered into the house from the people, his disciples asked him concerning the parable. And he saith unto them, Are ye so without understanding also? Do ye not perceive, that whatsoever thing from without entereth into the man, it cannot defile him; Because it entereth not into his heart, but into the belly, and goeth out into the draught, purging all meats?" Mark 7:17-19 (KJV).

The KJV says food that's eaten goes into the "draught" (latrine or sewer) and that the food is thus purged. Purged means gotten rid of.

"Error is never harmless. It never sanctifies, but always brings confusion and dissension. It is always dangerous." *Testimonies for the Church* volume 5 page 292.

## **LESSON 7. The Bread *and* Water of Life (8/9/25 – 8/15/25)**

On page 95 of the teachers comments section it says, "The noun 'Sabbath' (Hebrew: *shabbat*) several times is highlighted in the book of Exodus and is mentioned for the first time in the Bible in Exodus 16:23, in which it is described as a 'Sabbath rest' (Hebrew: *shabbaton*) and a 'holy Sabbath to the LORD.' This verse is the first explicit command regarding Sabbath observance and contains three imperatives: 'bake,' 'boil,' and 'lay aside' (*ESV*)!"

"he said to them, 'This is what the LORD has commanded: 'Tomorrow is a day of solemn rest, a holy Sabbath to the LORD; bake what you will bake and boil what you will boil, and all that is left over lay aside to be kept till the morning.'" Exodus 16:23 (ESV).

"And he said unto them, This is that which the LORD hath said, To morrow is the rest of the holy sabbath unto the LORD: bake that which ye will bake to day, and seethe that ye will seethe;

and that which remaineth over lay up for you to be kept until the morning.” Exodus 16:23 (KJV).

Jiří has given more Hebrew lessons which you don’t need and has missed a crucial distinction between the “the Bible” he used and the real one. There are a couple of small but important words, “the” and “a,” which are called the definite article and the indefinite article respectively. Say you were shopping for a car. If you said, “let’s buy a car” it would mean you wanted a car but hadn’t decided on which one. If you said “let’s buy the car” it would mean you and the one you were speaking to knew the specific car you wanted to buy. In Exodus 16:23, the ESV says “a day of solemn rest” and “a holy Sabbath to the LORD” and the KJV says “the rest of the holy sabbath unto the LORD.” There is one day of the week in which God rested and thereby sanctified it.

“And on the seventh day God finished his work that he had done, and he rested on the seventh day from all his work that he had done. So God blessed the seventh day and made it holy, because on it God rested from all his work that he had done in creation.” Genesis 2:2-3 (ESV).

The ESV has that part right.

“Also in the fifteenth day of the seventh month, when ye have gathered in the fruit of the land, ye shall keep a feast unto the LORD seven days: on the first day shall be a sabbath, and on the eighth day shall be a sabbath.” Leviticus 23:39 (KJV).

"On the fifteenth day of the seventh month, when you have gathered in the produce of the land, you shall celebrate the feast of the LORD seven days. On the first day shall be a solemn rest, and on the eighth day shall be a solemn rest." Leviticus 23:39 ESV

There were other rest days, or sabbaths, ordained by God for the children of Israel and those were for people to rest on. They weren’t like the unique seventh day sabbath that God Himself rested on. They could appropriately be referred to as “a sabbath” as opposed to “the sabbath.”

“Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work: But the seventh day is the sabbath of the LORD thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates: For in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the LORD blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it.” Exodus 20:8-11 (KJV).

"Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days you shall labor, and do all your work, ] but the seventh day is a Sabbath to the LORD your God. On it you shall not do any work, you, or your son, or your daughter, your male servant, or your female servant, or your livestock, or the sojourner who is within your gates. For in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that is in them, and rested on the seventh day. Therefore the LORD blessed the Sabbath day and made it holy." Exodus 20:8-11 (ESV).

In the passage about the Ten Commandments the KJV says “the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord and the ESV says it’s “a Sabbath to the LORD.” That’s so God’s rest day can be lumped



together with the ceremonial sabbaths which only the Israelites, who later became known as the Jews, were supposed to keep.

You can find the Ten Commandments in another place in the Bible.

“Keep the sabbath day to sanctify it, as the LORD thy God hath commanded thee. Six days thou shalt labour, and do all thy work: But the seventh day is the sabbath of the LORD thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thine ox, nor thine ass, nor any of thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates; that thy manservant and thy maidservant may rest as well as thou. And remember that thou wast a servant in the land of Egypt, and that the LORD thy God brought thee out thence through a mighty hand and by a stretched out arm: therefore the LORD thy God commanded thee to keep the sabbath day.” Deuteronomy 5:12-15 (KJV).

“Observe the Sabbath day, to keep it holy, as the LORD your God commanded you. Six days you shall labor and do all your work, but the seventh day is a Sabbath to the LORD your God. On it you shall not do any work, you or your son or your daughter or your male servant or your female servant, or your ox or your donkey or any of your livestock, or the sojourner who is within your gates, that your male servant and your female servant may rest as well as you. You shall remember that you were a slave in the land of Egypt, and the LORD your God brought you out from there with a mighty hand and an outstretched arm. Therefore the LORD your God commanded you to keep the Sabbath day.” Deuteronomy 5:12-15 (ESV).

Once again the ESV has the seventh day as “a Sabbath to the LORD.” That’s all the damage to the Sabbath commandment I’ve seen in my review of many different bible versions. Since Sunday is the mark of Rome’s authority to change God’s Law, I doubt Rome wants it any other way. I used to think if I had a Catholic bible, the fourth commandment would be missing or wrong; that isn’t true. Their catechisms have done more damage but not their bibles.

## **LESSON 8. Covenant at Sinai (8/16/25 – 8/22/25)**

Your teacher for this lesson learns about the Hebrew negation particle, *l’o* (“not”) on page 108. Yeah, I know. You’re probably OK without knowing that.

On the same page you also learn that, “The Hebrew meaning of the term *dabar*, used to describe the Ten Commandments, does not necessarily mean ‘commandment’ but ‘word’ or ‘promise.’ It depends on the English versions, but see, for example, the use of the noun *dabar* as ‘promise,’ in 1 Kings 8:56; 2 Chronicles 1:9; Nehemiah 5:12, 13; and Psalm 105:42; and the use of *dabar* as a verb, with the same meaning of ‘promising’ in Deuteronomy 1:11, Deuteronomy 6:3, Deuteronomy 9:28, Joshua 9:21, Joshua 22:4, and Joshua 23:5.

After you’ve studied that in detail, be sure to question your Sabbath School teacher carefully about it. LOL.

## LESSON 9. Living *the* Law (8/23/25 – 8/29/25)

On page 73 regarding “slavery laws” Jiří says, “Servitude was limited to six years (*Exod. 21:1-2*); *Jer. 34:8-22*), and in the seventh year, all slaves had to be liberated unless they wanted to stay with their master.” Slaves from the children of Israel had to be released in the seventh year of jubile but slaves from foreign nations never had to be released.

“And if thy brother that dwelleth by thee be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee; thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bondservant: But as an hired servant, and as a sojourner, he shall be with thee, and shall serve thee unto the year of jubile: And then shall he depart from thee, both he and his children with him, and shall return unto his own family, and unto the possession of his fathers shall he return. Both thy bondmen, and thy bondmaids, which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids. Moreover of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and of their families that are with you, which they begat in your land: and they shall be your possession. And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bondmen for ever: but over your brethren the children of Israel, ye shall not rule one over another with rigour.” Leviticus 25:39-41,44-46 (KJV).

## LESSON 10. The Covenant *and the* Blueprint (8/30/25 – 9/5/25)

Jiří mentions one of God’s promises that’s recorded in Ezekiel on page 83 and it’s a beautiful one. He didn’t specify which “the Bible” the promise is to be taken from.

“For I will take you from among the heathen, and gather you out of all countries, and will bring you into your own land. Then will I sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean: from all your filthiness, and from all your idols, will I cleanse you. A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you: and I will take away the stony heart out of your flesh, and I will give you an heart of flesh. And I will put my spirit within you, and cause you to walk in my statutes, and ye shall keep my judgments, and do them. And ye shall dwell in the land that I gave to your fathers; and ye shall be my people, and I will be your God. I will also save you from all your uncleannesses: and I will call for the corn, and will increase it, and lay no famine upon you. And I will multiply the fruit of the tree, and the increase of the field, that ye shall receive no more reproach of famine among the heathen.” Ezekiel 36:24-30 (KJV).

He must have thought that was too hard to read since a little further down the page he gives his own translation which I’ll call Jiří’s Literal Translation (JLT) which says:

“I will put my Spirit in you, and I will do that you will walk in my statutes and keep my laws, and you will do.”

You’re “the Bible” could be much shorter if Jiří did the translating.

## **LESSON 11. Apostasy *and* Intercession (9/6/25 – 9/12/25)**

On page 92 Jiří comments on Moses breaking the ten tables of stone God wrote the Ten Commandments on. He says, “Breaking the tablets containing the Decalogue was an external sign of breaking its content. God rebuked Moses for it, but later He commanded Moses to chisel two tablets to replace ‘the first tablets which you broke’ (*Deut. 10:2, NKJV*).

“‘At that time the LORD said to me, ‘Hew for yourself two tablets of stone like the first, and come up to Me on the mountain and make yourself an ark of wood. And I will write on the tablets the words that were on the first tablets, which you broke; and you shall put them in the ark.’ ‘So I made an ark of acacia wood, hewed two tablets of stone like the first, and went up the mountain, having the two tablets in my hand. And He wrote on the tablets according to the first writing, the Ten Commandments, which the LORD had spoken to you in the mountain from the midst of the fire in the day of the assembly; and the LORD gave them to me. Then I turned and came down from the mountain, and put the tablets in the ark which I had made; and there they are, just as the LORD commanded me.’” Deuteronomy 10:1-5 (NKJV).

Read that carefully. There is no record there or anywhere else in the Bible of God rebuking Moses for breaking the ten tables of stone.

Speaking of this incident, Sister White says:

“In utter discouragement and wrath because of their great sin, he threw down the tables of stone by divine direction purposely to break them in the sight of the people, and thus signify that they had broken the covenant so recently made with God.” *Signs of the Times*, 5/20/1880.

## **LESSON 12. Please Show Me Your Glory (9/13/25 – 9/19/25)**

The following passage is quoted on page 99 from the NIV:

“For it seems to me that God has put us apostles on display at the end of the procession, like those condemned to die in the arena. We have been made a spectacle to the whole universe, to angels as well as to human beings.” 1 Corinthians 4:9 (NIV).

“For I think that God hath set forth us the apostles last, as it were appointed to death: for we are made a spectacle unto the world, and to angels, and to men.” 1 Corinthians 4:9 (KJV).

Notice that the verse in the NIV contains 45 words while that in the KJV contains 33 words. Something has been added. That’s because the NIV is a paraphrase though some would like you to believe otherwise. Then there is the “human beings” instead of “men.” That caters to the LGBTQ+ agenda in removing sexual distinctions. Other “the Bible” do the same thing though some to a lesser extent. The “human beings” statement betrays another serious problem in the NIV.

“When human beings began to increase in number on the earth and daughters were born to them, the sons of God saw that the daughters of humans were beautiful, and they married any

of them they chose. The Nephilim were on the earth in those days—and also afterward—when the sons of God went to the daughters of humans and had children by them. They were the heroes of old, men of renown.” Genesis 6:1-2,4 (NIV).

Get out your NIV concordance and find all the places where the phrase “sons of God” appears. You will find they’re all in Job and in every instance refer to angels.

“And it came to pass, when men began to multiply on the face of the earth, and daughters were born unto them, That the sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair; and they took them wives of all which they chose. There were giants in the earth in those days; and also after that, when the sons of God came in unto the daughters of men, and they bare children to them, the same became mighty men which were of old, men of renown.” Genesis 6:1-2,4 (KJV).

There’s no problem with the real Bible.

“For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God.” Romans 8:14 (KJV).

If you’re unfortunate enough to think the NIV Andrews Study Bible is “the Word of God,” consider the scholarly footnote for the passage in Genesis 6:1-4. Who knows; maybe Jiří wrote it.

“After the two genealogies, representing two different human responses to God’s claim to rulership, the story describes the reasons for the imminent destruction of humanity. **sons of God.** Most likely the righteous and God-fearing descendants of Seth. **daughters of humans.** May point to the corrupt descendants of Cain.”

Why the noncommittal definition of “sons of God” as “most likely the righteous and God-fearing descendants of Seth?”

“The race of Cain, spreading from the place of their first settlement, dispersed over the plains and valleys where the children of Seth had dwelt; and the latter, in order to escape from their contaminating influence, withdrew to the mountains, and there made their home. So long as this separation continued, they maintained the worship of God in its purity. But in the lapse of time they ventured, little by little to mingle with the inhabitants of the valleys. This association was productive of the worst results. ‘The sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair.’ The children of Seth, attracted by the beauty of the daughters of Cain’s descendants, displeased the Lord by intermarrying with them.” *Patriarchs and Prophets* page 81.

On page 158 of the teachers comments section it says, “When the people heard this devastating news,” (God said he wouldn’t go with them because of their idolatry) “they mourned and ‘stripped off their ornaments’ (Exodus 33:6, NIV). Some translations render this verse correctly, showing that the removal of their ornaments was not something done only upon that occasion but was now permanent.” So Jiří wishes for us to believe that, for instance, the real Bible is somewhat defective when it takes a “the Bible” such as The Message, the ESV and Revised Standard Version and I’m sure other fake “the Bible” to “render this verse correctly.”

In last week's lesson, it was said that "God rebuked Moses" for breaking the tables of stone on which were written the Ten Commandments. Deuteronomy was referenced in that lesson. This time a similar claim is made. It says on page 160 of the teachers comments section that Moses "had to take two stone tablets, which he had to personally chisel because he had broken the original tablets (*Exodus 34:1*). This was a slight rebuke to Moses for what he had done without God's permission."

Once again...

"In utter discouragement and wrath because of their great sin, he threw down the tables of stone by divine direction purposely to break them in the sight of the people, and thus signify that they had broken the covenant so recently made with God." *Signs of the Times*, 5/20/1880.

Moses was TOLD BY GOD to purposely break the tablets. There was NO REBUKE to Moses for doing so.

### **LESSON 13. The Tabernacle (9/20/25 – 9/26/25)**

On page 109 it says, "'Behold, I stand at the door and knock. If anyone hears my voice and opens the door, I will come in to him and eat with him, and he with me'" (Rev. 3:20, ESV)." Behold some doctrine that should be of interest to Laodiceans.

"I counsel you to buy from Me gold refined in the fire, that you may be rich; and white garments, that you may be clothed, that the shame of your nakedness may not be revealed; and anoint your eyes with eye salve, that you may see." Revelation 3:18 (NKJV).

"I counsel you to buy from me gold refined in the fire, so you can become rich; and white clothes to wear, so you can cover your shameful nakedness; and salve to put on your eyes, so you can see." Revelation 3:18 (NIV).

"I counsel you to buy from me gold refined by fire, so that you may be rich, and white garments so that you may clothe yourself and the shame of your nakedness may not be seen, and salve to anoint your eyes, so that you may see." Revelation 3:18 (ESV).

What is the clothing that will cover your nakedness?

"And to her it was granted to be arrayed in fine linen, clean and bright, for the fine linen is the righteous acts of the saints." Revelation 19:8 (NKJV).

"Fine linen, bright and clean, was given her to wear." (Fine linen stands for the righteous acts of God's holy people.)" Revelation 19:8 (NIV).

"it was granted her to clothe herself with fine linen, bright and pure"- for the fine linen is the righteous deeds of the saints." Revelation 19:8 (ESV).

The three aforementioned “the Bible” (many others do the same) teach that we’re covered with our good works.

“And to her was granted that she should be arrayed in fine linen, clean and white: for the fine linen is the righteousness of saints.” Revelation 19:8 (KJV).

“To the church it is given ‘that she should be arrayed in fine linen, clean and white,’ ‘not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing.’ Eph. 5:27. The fine linen, says the Scripture, ‘is the righteousness of saints.’ Rev. 19:8. It is the righteousness of Christ, His own unblemished character, that through faith is imparted to all who receive Him as their personal Saviour.” *Christ’s Object Lessons* page 310.

“Here is the patience of the saints: Here are they that keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus.” Revelation 14:12 (KJV).

“And faith in the ability of Christ to save us amply and fully and entirely is the faith of Jesus.” *Selected Messages Book Three* page 172.

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[www.SatanIsDead.com](http://www.SatanIsDead.com)

[www.InfallibleBible.com](http://www.InfallibleBible.com)

[www.DeathConfusion.com](http://www.DeathConfusion.com)

[www.AdventistsToday.com](http://www.AdventistsToday.com)

[www.SabbathSchoolGuide.com](http://www.SabbathSchoolGuide.com)