

LESSON 10 *February 28–March 6

Complete in Christ



Sabbath Afternoon

Read for This Week's Study: Colossians 2; [Heb. 7:11](#); [Isa. 61:3](#); [1 Cor. 3:6](#); [Deut. 31:24–26](#); [Rom. 2:28, 29](#); [Rom. 7:7](#).

Memory Text: “So let no one judge you in food or in drink, or regarding a festival or a new moon or sabbaths, which are a shadow of things to come, but the substance is of Christ” ([Colossians 2:16, 17](#), NKJV).

Have you ever been asked why you keep the Sabbath? Perhaps even this week's memory text was used as “evidence” against it. Yet, the text was written not about the fourth commandment, but in response to errors taught by some false teachers in the church. What were these errors?

First, the false teaching is described as “philosophy,” “the tradition of men,” “the basic principles of the world,” and “not according to Christ” ([Col. 2:8](#), NKJV).

It also involved circumcision and the keeping of Jewish festivals ([Col. 2:11, 16](#)), along with Jewish purity rituals and regulations connected with food ([Col. 2:16, 21](#)). It involved the worship of or with angels or an attempt to emulate angelic worship ([Col. 2:18](#)).

And, finally, it was based on “the commandments and doctrines of men” and possibly involved ascetic practices ([Col. 2:22, 23](#)).

These false teachers were clearly religious and sincere, but they also got the gospel wrong. This week we'll see why. And we will see why the memory verse has nothing to do with our keeping the seventh-day Sabbath.

** Study this week's lesson to prepare for Sabbath, March 7.*

The Wisdom and Knowledge of God

Job asked, “Where can wisdom be found? And where is the place of understanding?” ([Job 28:12, NKJV](#)). Paul answers: in Christ, “in whom are hidden all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge” ([Col. 2:3, NKJV](#); compare [1 Cor. 1:30](#)). If we have Christ, we have everything, even the “full assurance of understanding” the purpose of life ([Col. 2:2, NKJV](#)). Through Him the mystery of God, which embraces the entire plan of salvation, has been revealed.

Read [Colossians 2:1–7](#). What is Paul’s purpose in writing this epistle?

The Greek word *paraklēthōsin* means “encouraged” or “strengthened” ([Col. 2:2](#)). Paul’s desire is not only to help the believers in Colossae recognize false teachings but also to “unite” (*sumbibasthentes*) them in Christian love. The tense used for both verbs—“encouraged” and “united”—indicates Paul’s confidence that this epistle will achieve its intended purpose.

He did, however, commend them for “your good order, and the steadfastness of your faith in Christ” ([Col. 2:5, NKJV](#)).

The Greek term *taxis*, translated “order,” is used in the New Testament in reference to the priestly orders of Aaron ([Luke 1:8, Heb. 7:11](#)) and Melchizedek ([Heb. 5:6, 10, NKJV](#); [Heb. 6:20, NKJV](#); [Heb. 7:11, 17, NKJV](#)), but Paul applies it to order in the church ([1 Cor. 14:40](#)), including here. Sometimes there is a tendency to consider church order and organization as merely an ecclesiastical institution with no theological significance.

But by prescribing proper decorum in worship (see, for example, 1 Corinthians 11), and specifying how elders and deacons should be selected (1 Timothy 3, Titus 1), Paul was very careful to preserve order in the church. Through these measures, God’s wisdom and the teachings of the Bible are preserved and promulgated.

As a result of the correct teaching that the Colossians had received from Paul’s associates, they had “steadfastness” of faith. It cannot be shaken because it rests on a solid biblical foundation that, if adhered to, would help protect them from the errors being promoted by the false teachers.

What has been your experience with the need for “order” in your own spiritual life?

Rooted and Growing in Christ

The theme of Colossians is one of the clearest maxims for living the Christian life: “As you therefore have received Christ Jesus the Lord, so walk in Him” ([Col. 2:6, NKJV](#)). We receive salvation by receiving a Person, not just a body of teachings. But receiving Jesus also includes accepting all His teachings, as given through the apostles and prophets of the Bible (see [Eph. 2:20](#)).

More than anything else, accepting Christ means a death to self, a complete surrender of self to the living Christ.

The Living Word (Jesus) cannot be separated from the Written Word (the Bible). They are two sides of the same coin. In fact, only through Scripture can we know Jesus. We “walk” or live our lives “in Him,” meaning that we allow His Word and His Spirit to guide us in all our decisions and practices.

In [Colossians 2:7](#), Paul employs a common biblical metaphor that likens Christians to plants. We become rooted in Christ by accepting Him as our Savior and ordering our life according to His Word. That is how we become “established in the faith.”

How do the following passages illuminate the plant metaphor as a symbol of believers? (See [Isa. 61:3](#), [Matt. 3:10](#), [Luke 8:11–15](#), [1 Cor. 3:6](#).)

Paul clearly delineates the two alternatives open to believers. One is to remain a “planting of the Lord” ([Isa. 61:3](#)) and continue being complete in Christ by holding on to Him and His teachings. The other could be likened to an artificial plant that may look real but is actually lifeless. By adopting human philosophies and traditions, we are taken “captive” ([Col. 2:8, ESV](#)). Although Christ has set us free, it is possible to be enslaved again with a yoke of bondage ([Gal. 5:1](#); compare [Acts 15:10](#)).

In short, accepting unbiblical teachings means rejecting Christ, because those who buy into false teachings have, unfortunately, adopted a different gospel and have accepted human authorities over the authority of Scripture (see [Gal. 1:6–9](#)). This was a danger in the early church and remains so today.

What has been your own experience with what it means to die to self in order to receive Christ? Why must that be a continual process?

Nailed to the Cross

Read [Colossians 2:11–15](#). What issues does Paul seem to be combating here?

How often have we seen these texts, especially [Colossians 2:14](#), misused as an argument against the law and keeping the Sabbath?

To help understand these texts, two main interpretations have been proposed by Seventh-day Adventists: First, the “handwriting” nailed to the cross is the list of charges leveled “against us,” similar to the writing Pilate hung on Jesus’ cross ([Matt. 27:37](#); [John 19:19, 20](#)). Or, second, the ceremonial law written by Moses (see [Deut. 31:24–26](#)) was nailed to the cross.

When we look at the verse in its larger context, we can see that it is clearly talking about the ceremonial law.

Paul also refers to “circumcision made without hands” ([Col. 2:11](#)), that is, “of the heart” ([Rom. 2:28, 29](#); compare [Deut. 30:16](#)), in apparent contrast to fleshly circumcision, which was one of the most important stipulations of the ceremonial law ([Lev. 12:3](#); compare [Exod. 12:48](#)).

Paul then connects this inward change with “putting off the body of the sins of the flesh” and with baptism by immersion. With this baptism, we identify ourselves with Christ’s death and resurrection ([Col. 2:11, 12](#)).

This conversion experience is then likened to having been “dead in trespasses” and “made . . . alive” with Christ, who “forgave us all our trespasses” ([Col. 2:13, NRSV](#)).

The word “ordinances” ([Col. 2:14](#)) refers to legal decrees, whether secular ([Luke 2:1, Acts 17:7](#)) or ecclesiastical ([Acts 16:4](#)). This Greek word’s only other occurrence in Paul’s writings refers to the ceremonial law, which formed a wall of separation between Jews and Gentiles ([Eph. 2:14, 15](#)).

Because Paul has already referred to the forgiveness of sins and the inner change symbolized by baptism, it is unlikely he would return to that topic again with a different metaphor not used anywhere else in Scripture. Rather, Paul seems to be emphasizing a similar point as made in Ephesians: that the Gentile believers in Colossae need not worry about keeping the ceremonial law, including circumcision, nor about the purity laws that went with such a commitment (compare [Acts 10:28, 34, 35](#)).

Clearly, Paul was not suggesting that the Ten Commandments were nailed to the cross, not when elsewhere he defines sin as violation of the Ten Commandments ([Rom. 7:7](#)).

Shadow or Substance?

Read [Colossians 2:16–19](#). What Jewish-Christian practices are highlighted here by Paul?

To this day, scholars do not agree on exactly what the issues were that Paul was addressing here. What we can be sure of is that Paul's epistle itself provides quite a bit of information on what seems to have been a Jewish-Christian divisive influence on this predominantly Gentile church ([Col. 2:13](#)). That is, the Jewish believers were pushing things that were not necessary for the members to follow.

Clearly, [Colossians 2:16](#) lists a number of regular Jewish practices that were apparently continued among some Jewish converts to Christianity. But even the elements in [Colossians 2:18](#) fit the same context. Jesus criticized pretensions to humility among the religious leaders (for example, [Matt. 6:1](#), [5](#), [7](#), [16](#)). From the scrolls of Qumran, we learn that angels featured prominently in some Jewish conceptions of worship. So, the problems that Paul was confronting in Colossae were most likely similar to those he confronted elsewhere.

Since [Colossians 2:16](#) is so often misunderstood, it is important to consider it in greater detail. Notice these points:

Paul's use of "therefore" (ESV) signals that this is a conclusion drawn from what he has already said. Previously, the need for literal circumcision was dismissed because it is the inward change of the heart that matters ([Col. 2:11–15](#)).

"Food and drink" refer to the meal and drink offerings that the Israelites brought to the temple.

The specification of "a festival or a new moon or sabbaths" ([Col. 2:16, NKJV](#)) apparently alludes to [Hosea 2:11](#), where the same sequence of ceremonial days are referred to, which includes ceremonial sabbaths (see, for example, [Lev. 23:11](#), [24](#), [32](#)).

Crucial to our understanding of this verse is Paul's own interpretation: that these "are a shadow of things to come, but the substance is of Christ" ([Col. 2:17, NKJV](#)). These ceremonial days, like the sacrifices, pointed to the work of Christ (see [1 Cor. 5:7](#), [1 Cor. 15:23](#)). The seventh-day Sabbath, in contrast, was instituted in Eden, before sin, and long before the ceremonial sacrifices of the sanctuary were adopted; therefore, it was not a shadow to be done away with after the Cross.

Although the seventh-day Sabbath is not at issue here, how might you apply Paul's counsel about not passing judgment on others?

Commandments of Men

Read [Colossians 2:20–23](#). How do you understand Paul’s admonitions in light of the other elements discussed in this chapter?

As in his epistle to the Galatians, Paul characterizes the concern over keeping Jewish ceremonies as “the basic principles of the world” ([Col. 2:8, 20](#), NKJV; compare [Gal. 4:3, 9](#)). In other words, like the earthly temple, these things belong to the earth, but our citizenship is in heaven. We need not be encumbered with the ceremonial law because it merely foreshadowed the reality that we now enjoy through Christ. That is, even though originally given by God, these ordinances, having served their function, are no longer needed.

Because all these regulations were done away with at the Cross, as indicated by the divine hand rending the temple veil ([Matt. 27:51](#); compare [Dan. 9:27](#)), Christians (including Jewish-Christians) are not subject to these regulations. By submitting to them, we would actually be identifying ourselves with this world, which is passing away, in contrast to the new world promised us in Christ.

After all, we look forward to “new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness” ([2 Pet. 3:13](#)) and not merely a renovation of this old one.

Besides the fact that Pharisees and scribes had added additional human requirements on top of the Mosaic regulations (see [Mark 7:1–13](#)), the perpetuation of Old Testament ceremonies, which had been fulfilled by Christ, could no longer be considered divinely required, but only as humanly imposed duties. Indeed, it seems that they were becoming a burden to faith, as opposed to something that would enhance it. It’s so easy to start to look at doing all these things as not only making oneself superior to those who don’t, which is bad enough, but also perhaps even subtly as somehow being meritorious for salvation, a trap into which we don’t want to step.

Throughout Christian history, Bible experts have succumbed to the temptation to make religious pronouncements, usurping the role of the Holy Spirit in guiding believers as to what the text means. Christ Himself is the fountain from which springs the truth of the Scriptures as taught by Paul and the other Bible writers.

How can we make sure we understand that our only foundation for salvation is from what Jesus has done for us, outside of us, in place of us—regardless of whatever He does in us?

Further Thought: “As in the days of the apostles men tried by tradition and philosophy to destroy faith in the Scriptures, so today, by the pleasing sentiments of higher criticism, evolution, spiritualism, theosophy, and pantheism, the enemy of righteousness is seeking to lead souls into forbidden paths. To many the Bible is as a lamp without oil, because they have turned their minds into channels of speculative belief that bring misunderstanding and confusion. The work of higher criticism, in dissecting, conjecturing, reconstructing, is destroying faith in the Bible as a divine revelation. It is robbing God’s word of power to control, uplift, and inspire human lives. By spiritualism, multitudes are taught to believe that desire is the highest law, that license is liberty, and that man is accountable only to himself.

“The follower of Christ will meet with the ‘enticing words’ against which the apostle warned the Colossian believers. He will meet with spiritualistic interpretations of the Scriptures, but he is not to accept them. His voice is to be heard in clear affirmation of the eternal truths of the Scriptures. Keeping his eyes fixed on Christ, he is to move steadily forward in the path marked out, discarding all ideas that are not in harmony with His teaching. The truth of God is to be the subject for his contemplation and meditation. He is to regard the Bible as the voice of God speaking directly to him. Thus he will find the wisdom which is divine.”—Ellen G. White, *The Acts of the Apostles*, pp. 474, 475.

Discussion Questions:

1. What does it mean that in Christ “dwells all the fullness of the Godhead bodily,” and that He “is the head of all principality and power” ([Col. 2:9, 10](#), NKJV)? See also [John 1:1](#), [Hebrews 1:3](#), and [1 Peter 3:22](#).
2. We’ve all probably heard [Colossians 2:14–16](#) used as an argument against the seventh-day Sabbath. What other problems, besides what the lesson this week brought out, come with the use of these texts to argue that we no longer need to keep the fourth commandment?
3. How do you deal with those who insist that we must keep the ceremonial laws as well? Though, perhaps, one could find some spiritual or theological blessings in keeping them, what problems arise from insisting that they must be kept?
4. Ellen G. White wrote above that we should regard the Bible “as the voice of God speaking directly” to us. Why must we, then, guard ourselves diligently against anyone or anything that would weaken our faith in the authority and inspiration of all Scripture, even the parts that, in places, might make us uncomfortable?

Risking Prison or Death

After six months of going to church on Sabbaths, Rene was summoned by his boss. “The other accountant doesn’t work as well as you,” he said. “Can I ask you a favor? Can you work for at least one hour on Saturday?”

Rene remembered he had prayed for two years, “God, if You give me a chance to go to church on Saturday, I will keep the Sabbath holy until I die.”

He shook his head. “I cannot,” he said.

“You have to,” his boss said. “Only one hour. What time is your church?”

“Eight to 12.”

“Then in the afternoon. You can come at one o’clock.”

“But it’s Saturday.”

“It’s OK.”

“It’s not OK with me.”

Rene’s boss looked at him long and hard.

“It’s up to you,” he said, and left.

Six weeks later, the boss gave an ultimatum with a thinly veiled threat. “What’s your final decision?” he asked. “You have to work this coming Saturday. If you don’t, I don’t know what I will do.”

Rene knew he was working in a country hostile to Christianity. People didn’t have the right to exercise their religion. He had heard about people being imprisoned and facing death for their faith.

Back at home, he cried, “Lord, it seems like I have a lot of problems. Do You want me to die here?”

Three days later, Rene went to church on Sabbath. He lived in an apartment located in the same building as his office.

As he left the building, a coworker asked, “Are you not coming in today?”

“I will not come,” Rene replied.

Rene had a company cell phone, and he switched it off. He didn’t want to be tracked when he went to church.

That afternoon, his boss made a surprise visit to the office. He repeatedly called Rene but couldn’t reach him on the phone.

Later, the coworker told Rene, “The boss was like the devil. His eyes were very red, like he wanted to eat you. He might want to send you to prison. Please don’t get us in trouble, too.”



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