

49 22 Jewish Laws of Arrest and Trial Broken by The Sanhedrin

- 1 There was to be no arrest by religious authorities that was effected by a bribe (*Exodus 23:8*).
- 2 Neither Judges nor the Sanhedrin members were allowed to participate in an arrest.
- 3 There were to be no steps made towards criminal proceedings after sunset.
- 4 There were to be no trials at night or before the offering of the morning sacrifice.
- 5 All trials were to be in public; no secret trials.
- 6 Sanhedrin trials were only to be conducted in the Hall of Judgment in the Temple compound.
- 7 In the trial procedure the defence was to lead.
- 8 All may argue in favour of acquittal, but not all may argue in favour of conviction.
- 9 There were to be at least two or three witnesses, and their testimony had to agree in every detail (*Deut. 19:15-19*).
- 10 There was to be no allowance for the accused to testify against himself.
- 11 The High Priest was forbidden to rend his garments (*Lev. 21:10*).
- 12 The charges must not originate with the judge.
- 13 An accusation of blasphemy was only valid if the accused had pronounced the name of God itself, that is 'YHWH'.
- 14 A person could not be condemned on the basis of his own words alone.
- 15 The verdict not to be announced at night, only in the daytime.
- 16 In the case of capital punishment, the trial and the verdict of guilty, could not occur at the same time, but had to be separated by at least 24 hours (*see also 19*).
- 17 Voting for the death penalty had to be done by individual count, starting with the youngest—so that the younger members would not be influenced by the elders.
- 18 A unanimous decision of guilt shows innocence, since it is impossible for all the members present (*23 to 71 men*) to agree without plotting.
- 19 The guilty verdict and sentence could not be pronounced on the same day but had to be separated by three days.
- 20 The judges were to be humane and kind.
- 21 A person condemned to death was neither to be scourged nor beaten prior to being executed.
- 22 No trials were allowed on the evening of the Sabbath or on a feast day.

2 Thessalonians 2:3 AV

³ ... except there come '**a falling away**' first ... is actually '**a departing**'

Tyndale

Bible

1526

2Th 2:3 Let no man deceave you
by eny meanes for the lorde commeth
not excepte ther come a departynge
fyrst and that that synfnll man be
opened the sonne of perdition

Geneva

Bible

1587

*3. Let no man deceiue you by any
meanes: for that day shall not come,
except there come a departing first, and
that that man of sinne be disclosed, euen
the sonne of perdition,*

It's **NOT** '**a falling away** from the **faith**' here. A new word '**apostasy**' was coined around AD 1350 from the Greek '**apostasia**' to mean '**a falling away**' and it replaced '**a departing**'—which is what it previously meant. Sadly, the AV translators chose the new definition—bringing in confusion. **Our 'departure' at the Rapture will be before Antichrist is fully revealed.**