

The Apostle Shaul Was A Pharisee

He Persecuted People Who Would Not Follow Traditions Of Christmas, Halloween, And Easter

The personal history of the Apostle Shaul proves that the Pharisees led the roman army, and that the roman army was used in crusades against those who practiced the Laws written by the Prophets. This was foretold almost six hundred years earlier by the Prophet Daniyl.



Daniyl 11:31—

And the army will stand on his part, and they will pollute the sanctuary of strength, and will take away the daily sacrifice, and they will place the Lord of heaven.

The believers were hunted down and killed, as were many of the Prophets whose writings they believed and followed. Yahshua and the twelve Disciples taught and practiced the Laws written by the Prophets. So did thousands of others who followed them.

Shaul, whom they called Paul, was a native of Tarsus, a city of Cilicia, not Israyl and not Rome. We find this information in:

● **Acts 21:39**—

But Shaul said; I am a Yahdai, a man from Tarsus of Cilicia, a citizen of no undistinguished city. I beg you, permit me to speak to the people.

Shaul was a Hebrew of the tribe of Benjamin.

● **Philippians 3:5**—

Circumcised on the eighth day, of the stock of Israyl, of the tribe of Benjamin, a Hebrew of the Hebrews; concerning the Laws, a Pharisee.

There is no mention of his mother, and the information about his father is little, except that he was a Pharisee.

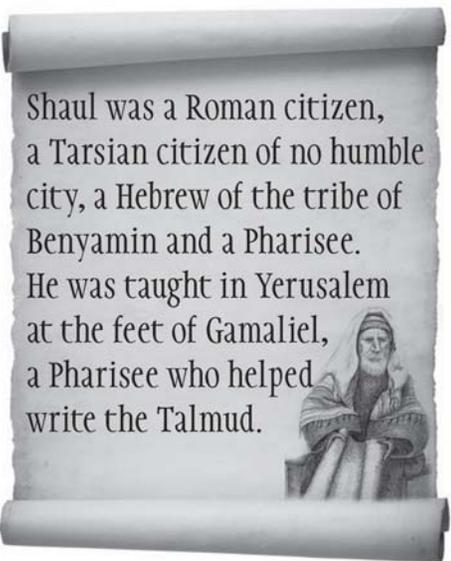
● **Acts 23:6**—

However, when Shaul perceived that one part were Sadducees, and the other were Pharisees, he cried out in the council; Men, brothers! I am a Pharisee, the son of a Pharisee! About the hope and resurrection of the dead I am called in question!

The Scriptures only show that Shaul's father was a Pharisee. Scripture does not show Shaul to be born a Roman, but a Hebrew of the tribe of Benjamin. This means the Apostle, inspired of Yahweh, is showing us that there are three ways a person can obtain Roman citizenship. One could actually be born in Rome; One could buy their citizenship, as the commanding officer of the Roman army did, or one could become a Pharisee in the religion that controlled the Roman army.

● **Acts 22:27-28**—

27 Then the commanding officer came, and said to him; Tell me, are you a Roman?



He said; Yes.

28 And the commanding officer answered; With a great sum I obtained this citizenship. And Shaul said; But I was a citizen by birth.

● **Daniyl 11:31**—

And the army will stand on his part, and they will pollute the sanctuary of strength, and will take away the daily sacrifice, and they will place The Lord of Heaven.

Shaul was what people call a Jew today. He was of the lineage of Abraham. There is much deception about the word **Jew**. We have been led to believe that there are Jews and Gentiles—if you are of Abraham's lineage, you are a Jew; if not, you are a Gentile. That's what they want you to believe. We are also supposed to believe that Gentiles had no Salvation offered to them until this Common Era (C.E.). This is another falsehood, as we will see from the Inspired Scriptures.

Scriptural history shows that a **Saint** is one who keeps all of Yahweh's Laws. A **heathen** is one who does not keep Yahweh's Laws. The Hebrew word for **heathen** has been translated **Gentile**. A Saint can be one of Abraham's lineage or outside of this lineage. A Saint can be one of any nation, color or breed. It doesn't matter, so long as you keep Yahweh's Laws, you are a Saint and a seed of Abraham and have the promise of Eternal Life. This is taught in Yahweh's Laws and by the Savior and the Apostles.

The word **race** is also a deceptive word, because mankind came from two people. That fact has been proven genetically in these Last Days. There is no such thing as a race of people; all people came from Adam and Eve. With these facts in mind, let's look at Shaul again, who was of the lineage of Abraham from the tribe of Benjamin, yet he was also a Roman citizen, although he had never been to Rome at the time of this writing. **Acts Chapters 21 and 22** were written around 60 AD.

● **Acts 21:39**—

But Shaul said; I am a Yahdai, a man from Tarsus of Cilicia, a citizen of no undistinguished city. I beg you, permit me to speak to the people.

Shaul was a Yahdai, born in Tarsus, the capital of Cilicia, trained in Yerusalem under the Pharisees, and he was a citizen of Rome.

● **Acts 22:3**—

I truly separated myself from the

Yahdaim; those who reverence Yahweh. I was a man born in Tarsus of Cilicia, yet brought up in this city at the feet of Gamaliel; and was taught according to the manner of the traditions of the fathers, and was zealous toward God; Elohim, as you all are this day.

Cilicia was a Roman province, renowned as a place of education. We find the following information in *Unger's Bible Dictionary*.

CILICIA (si-lish-a). The southeasterly province of Asia Minor along the Mediterranean Sea, with Tarsus, the birthplace of Paul, its capital. A Roman province, 67 B.C. The Jews of Cilicia had a synagogue at Jerusalem (Acts 6:9).

In the civil wars of Rome it took Caesar's side, and on the occasion of a visit from him had its name changed to Juliopolis. Augustus made it a free city. It was renowned as a place of education under the early Roman emperors. Strabo compares it in this respect to Athens and Alexandria. Tarsus also was a place of much commerce.

Below: Remaining structure from the province of Cilicia.



Shaul was born a Tarsian citizen of no humble city, a Hebrew of the tribe of Benjamin and a Pharisee. He was also a Roman citizen because he was a Pharisee, taught in Yerusalem at the feet of Gamaliel, a Pharisee who helped write the Talmud. *Unger's Bible Dictionary* tells us the following about Gamaliel.

GAMALIEL (ga-mali-el; reward of God). 2. The grandson of the great Hillel, and himself a Pharisee and celebrated doctor of the law. His learning was so eminent and his character so revered that he is one of the seven who, among Jewish doctors only, have been honored with the title of Rabban (Lord). He was called the Beauty of the Law, and it is a saying of the Talmud that since Rabban Gamaliel died the glory of the law has ceased. He was a Pharisee...

Shaul was a Pharisee and Roman soldier who received authority from the chief priests in Yerusalem to crusade.

● **Acts 26:10**—

And that is what I did in Yerusalem. And many of the Saints I shut up in prison having received authority from the chief priests and when they were condemned to death, I cast my vote against them.

● **Acts 9:14**—

And here he has authority from the chief priests to arrest all who call with Your Name.

Go back to **verse 11** and see of whom Chananyah is speaking.

● **Acts 9:11**—

And Yahweh *said* to him: Arise, and go into the street which is called Straight, and inquire in the house of Yahdah for *one* called Shaul of Tarsus. For, behold, he prays.

Shaul, with authority from the chief priests of the Pharisees, arrested all who called on or with the Name Yahweh or Yahshua. Yahshua means *Yahweh will save His People from their sins*. Notice also:

● **Acts 9:1-2**—

1 Then Shaul, still breathing threats and murder against the Disciples of Yahshua, went to the High Priest;

2 And *he* asked him for letters to the synagogues in Damascus, so that if he found any *who belonged* to this way, whether they were men or women, he might bring them bound to Yerusalem.

Shaul was not persecuting the faith of the Pharisees. Shaul was persecuting the Faith of the Holy Prophets of Yahweh. The Pharisees persecuted the Prophets. Notice, Stephen was speaking to the Pharisees.

● **Acts 7:51-53**—

51 You stiffnecked; *stubborn*, and uncircumcised in heart and ears! You do always resist Spirit Holy! *Just* as your fathers did, so you *do also*!

52 Which of the Prophets have not your fathers persecuted? And they have slain those who foretold the coming of the Just One; of Whom you now have become the betrayers and murderers—

53 *You*, who have received the Laws as they were ordained *and* delivered by Malakim, have not kept *them*!

The Roman soldier, Shaul (Paul) was present at the murder of Stephen.

● **Acts 7:58**—

And they drove *him* out of the city, and stoned *him*. Now the witnesses laid down their clothes at the feet of a young man, whose name was Shaul.

Stephen taught in the Name of Yahweh and Yahshua. Stephen was strong in the Laws of Yahweh. Stephen did not honor the traditions of the Pharisees.

The Pharisees murdered Yahchanan and Yahshua because they taught Yahweh's Laws, exposing the sins of the Pharisees, as did Stephen. Read also:

● **Acts 8:1-4**—

1 And Shaul gave his approval to the

murder of Stephen. Now on that day there began a great persecution against the Called Out Ones who were at Yerusalem, and they were all scattered throughout the regions of Yahdah and Samaria—except the apostles.

2 And devout men carried Stephen *to his burial*, and made great lamentation over him.

3 But Shaul ravaged the Called Out Ones, persecuting The House of Yahweh, entering *in*, and dragging away both men and women, and throwing them into prison.

4 Now those who were dispersed, they went everywhere preaching the Word; *the Laws and the Prophets*.

After the Apostle Shaul repented of breaking Yahweh's Laws and started converting to practicing Righteousness, he too was arrested and charged with blasphemy, the same crime all the Holy Prophets were "guilty" of. But before Shaul's conversion, as a Roman soldier, he got permission from the Pharisees to persecute the followers of the Holy Prophets. Yahshua and Yahchanan followed the Holy Prophets.

Notice the crusades.

● **Acts 26:1, 4-9**—

1 Then Agrippa said to Shaul; You are permitted to speak for yourself. Then Shaul stretched forth his hand, and made his defense;

4 My manner of life from my youth up—which was at the first among my own nation, then *at* Yerusalem—all the Yahdaim know.

5 They have known me for a long time and can testify, if they are willing, that according to the strictest sect of our religion, I lived as a Pharisee.

6 And now I stand on trial for the hope of the promise made by Yahweh to our fathers;

7 To which *promise* our twelve tribes, intensely serving Yahweh night and day, hope to attain. For the sake of this hope, King Agrippa, I am accused by the Yahdaim.

8 Why should it be thought an incredible thing among you, that Yahweh should raise the dead?

9 *Once* I too, thought to myself that I ought to do many things against the Name; *Authority*, of Yahshua of Nazareth;

Remember here that the True Name of the Savior was replaced to get the Name Yahweh (Yah) out of the Scriptures, that so many people knew were written by the Holy Prophets. Yahshua means *Yahweh will save His People from their sins*. Yahshua's Name was replaced with the names of two Gods—Hesus and Krishna (Jesus Christ). See page 12 for this information. Back to:

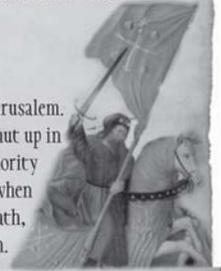
● **Acts 26:10**—

And that is what I did in Yerusalem.

Shaul was a Pharisee and Roman soldier who received authority from the chief priests in Yerusalem to crusade.

● **Acts 26:10**—

And that is what I did in Yerusalem. And many of the Saints I shut up in prison having received authority from the chief priests and when they were condemned to death, I cast my vote against them.



And many of the Saints I shut up in prison having received authority from the chief priests and when they were condemned to death, I cast my vote against them.

The Apostle Shaul, a Roman soldier, received authority from the chief priests of the Pharisees. Remember, the army will stand on his part.

● **Daniyl 11:31**—

And the army will stand on his part, and they will pollute the sanctuary of strength, and will take away the daily *sacrifice*, and they will place the Lord of heaven.

Back to:

● **Acts 26:11**—

And throughout all the synagogues, often punishing them, I compelled *them* to blaspheme; and being exceedingly enraged against them, I even persecuted them to foreign cities.

● **Acts 22:4-5**—

4 And I persecuted this way to the death, binding and delivering both men and women into prison.

5 The High Priest and the whole council of elders can testify *to this*; and I also received letters from them to the brothers in Damascus, where I also went, to bring those who were there in chains to Yerusalem, to be punished.

Shaul was not persecuting Christians. He was persecuting people who kept Yahweh's Laws and called with the Name Yahweh. Shaul was present when Stephen was murdered around 36 A.D. (C.E.)

● **Acts 7:58**—

And they drove *him* out of the city, and stoned *him*. Now the witnesses laid down their clothes at the feet of a young man, whose name was Shaul.

Remember the ones who Shaul (Paul) persecuted were those who used the Names Yahweh and Yahshua.

Christian Pagan Customs Still Practiced Today By The Modern Pharisees

Much of the pagan worship of Gods practiced thousands of years ago are still seen today. Customs forbidden by the Holy Prophets, such as Christmas, Halloween, and Easter, were practiced long before the Savior was born. Yahweh's Holy Prophets warned both the leaders and the people of this evil.



Notice the Prophet Yereyah's warning to them:

● **Yereyah 10:1-3—**

1 Hear the word which Yahweh speaks concerning you, O house of Israyl.

2 This is what Yahweh says: Do not learn the way; religious practices, of the heathen; and do not be deceived by the signs of heaven; though the heathen are deceived by them.

3 For the *religious* customs of the peoples *are vain!* For *one cuts a tree out of the forest*, the work of the hands of the workman, with the ax.

This same custom, called Christmas, is still practiced today. Yahshua Messiah did not live in the days of

Christmas is a worthless custom!

Yereyah, but the Gods Jesus (Hesus) and Christ (Krishna) were being worshiped at that time. The birth date of the sun God, later called the son of God, was December 25th. See the facts.

The New International Dictionary of the Christian Church, Zondervan, page 223, says this about this vain custom:

CHRISTMAS. The English name for the Feast of the Nativity of Christ kept on 25 December by the Western Church. There is no evidence of a Feast of the Nativity before the fourth century, except possibly among the Basilidians. The earliest mention of 25 December is in the Philocalian Calendar, compiled in 354, which cites its observance in Rome in 336. It would not appear to have been

celebrated in Antioch until approximately 375. By 380 it was being observed in Constantinople, and by 430 in Alexandria. It was still unknown in Jerusalem early in the fifth century—it was not until the sixth century that the Nativity was finally detached from 6 January and celebrated on 25 December. By the middle of the fifth century—it was being gradually observed throughout East and West.

There is no authoritative historical evidence as to the day or month of Christ's birth in Jerusalem. 25 December was the date of a Roman pagan festival inaugurated in 274 as the birthday of the unconquered sun which at the winter solstice begins again to show an increase in light. Sometime before 336 the Church in Rome, unable to stamp out this pagan festival, spiritualized it as the Feast of the Nativity of the Sun of Righteousness.

Christian celebrations were at first

suppressed by the Puritans, who objected to their pagan origins. Since the nineteenth century the celebration of Christmas has become increasingly popular.

James Taylor

● *The Encyclopedia Britannica*, Volume II (1943-1973), under Christmas, says:

In the Roman world, the Saturnalia was a time of merrymaking and exchanging of gifts. December 25th was also regarded as the birthdate of the Iranian Mystery god, Mithra, the Sun of Righteousness.

● **Yeremyah 10:4-8—**

4 They decorate it with silver and with gold; they fasten it with nails and with hammers, so that it will not move; topple over.

5 They are upright, like a palm tree, but they cannot speak; they must be carried, because they cannot go by themselves. Do not give them reverence! They cannot do evil, nor is it in them to do Righteousness!

6 There is none like You, O Yahweh! You are great, and Your Name is mighty in power.

7 Who should not reverence You, O Father of nations? Yes, that is Your due! Among all the wise men of the nations, and in all their kingdoms, there is none like You!

8 But they are altogether senseless; as one they are consumed by their foolishness; their stock is a doctrine of vanities; preaching about worthless Gods (Elohim, teraphim) made of wood!

This is the Christian tradition now called Christmas. This is a falsified worship that has been slipped into the worship of the world as if it had something to do with salvation. These are worthless customs. They have nothing to do with Righteousness. Notice another pagan custom that was condemned by the same Prophet around 571 BCE. The worship of the Easter Goddess and the lie about rabbits laying hen eggs are more worthless customs that are still practiced today under the pretense that they have something to do with the Savior. We see this custom being practiced soon after they were delivered from Egypt.

● **Judges 2:11-13—**

11 Then the children of Israyl did evil in the Eyes of Yahweh, and served the Baals. The children of Israyl committed treason against Yahweh, deserting Him

in order to serve Lords (baalim), Gods (elohim), and Goddesses.

12 They forsook Yahweh, the Mighty One of their fathers, Who had brought them out of the land of Egypt; and they followed and worshiped various Gods (Elohim) of the peoples around them. By their worshiping and serving Gods and Goddesses (Elohim). They acted defiantly against Yahweh.

13 Because they forsook Him and worshiped Baal; the Lord, and the Ashtoreth; the Goddess Astarte or Easter.

Reading on page 103 of *The Two Babylons*, by Alexander Hislop, we find:

Then look at Easter. What means the term Easter itself? It bears its Chaldean origin on its very forehead. Easter is nothing else than “Astarte”, one of the titles of Beltis, “The Queen of Heaven” whose name, as “pronounced” by the people of Nineveh, was evidently identical with that now in common use in this country. That ‘name’, as found by Layard on the Assyrian monuments, is “Ishtar”.

Astarte of Phoenicia was the offshoot of Ishtar of Assyria. To the Hebrews, this abomination was known as Ashtoreth—Asthoroth. From *Collier’s Encyclopedia*, Volume 3, page 13, we read:

ASHTAROTH ... the plural of the Hebrew ‘Ashtoreth, the Phoenician-Canaanite goddess Astarte, deity of fertility, reproduction, and war.

We find the following information about Ashtoreth from *The International Standard Bible Encyclopedia*, Volume 1, pages 319-320.

ASHTORETH ash’te-reth [Heb. ‘astoret. pl. ‘astarôt; Gk. Astarte]. A goddess of Canaan and Phoenicia whose name and cult were derived from Babylonia...

The Great Prophet Yeremyah also condemned this custom of Easter that was being practiced, even in Yerusalem.

● **Yeremyah 44:15-19—**

15 Then all the men who knew that their wives had burned incense to hinder Gods (Elohim), together with all the women who stood by, a great multitude in all, and all the people who lived in the land of Egypt and in the country of Pathros, answered Yeremyah, saying;

**Hot cross buns...
Modern name for cakes made to
the queen of heaven!**

16 Concerning the word that you have spoken to us in the Name of Yahweh, we will not listen to you!

17 Instead, we will certainly do what we have vowed to do. We will burn incense to the Queen of Heaven and pour out drink offerings to her, just as we and our fathers, our kings and our princes, used to do in the cities of Yahdah and in the streets of Yerusalem; for then we had plenty of food, were successful, and experienced no trouble.

18 But since we stopped burning incense to the Queen of Heaven and pouring out drink offerings to her, we have lacked everything, and have been consumed by the sword and by famine.

19 The women then said; When we burned incense to the Queen of Heaven and poured out drink offerings to her, it was not without our husbands’ knowledge and consent that we made cakes for her, to worship her, and poured out drink offerings to her.

They made cakes to the Queen of Heaven.

A HISTORY OF HOT CROSS BUNS

Hot Cross Buns were traditionally served during the Lenten Season, especially on Good Friday. Their origins, however, like the Easter holiday, are mixed with pagan traditions. To the ancient Aztecs and Incas, buns were considered the sacred food of the gods, while the Egyptians and Saxons offered them as sacrifices to their goddesses. The cross represented the four quarters of the moon to certain ancient cultures, while others believed it was a sign that held supernatural power to prevent sickness. To the Romans, the cross represented the horns of a sacred ox. The word “bun” is derived from the ancient word “boun,” used to describe this revered animal. The Christian church adopted Hot Cross Buns during their early missionary efforts to pagan cultures. They reinterpreted the “cross” of icing which adorns the bun to signify the cross on which Jesus sacrificed His life.

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● **Yeremyah 44:20-23—**

20 Then Yeremyah spoke to all the people—the men, the women, and all the people who had answered him in this way—saying;

21 The incense that you burned in the cities of Yahdah and in the streets of Yerusalem, you and your fathers, your kings and your princes, and the people of

the land—do you think that Yahweh did not remember it? *Do you think* it did not enter into His mind?

22 No, it was because Yahweh could no longer bear the evil of your doings, because of the abominations which you committed, that your land has become a desolation, an astonishment, a curse, and without an inhabitant, as it is this day.

23 *It was* because you have burned incense, and because you have sinned against Yahweh; and have neither obeyed the Voice of Yahweh, nor walked in His Laws, nor in His Statutes, nor in His Testimonies; therefore this disaster has come upon you, as it is this day.

● **Yeremyah 7:17-18—**

17 Do you not see what they do in the cities of Yahdah and in the streets of Yerusalem?

18 *How* the children gather wood, and the fathers kindle the fire, while the women knead dough to make cakes for the Queen of Heaven, and how they pour out drink offerings to the hinder Gods (Elohim), so they may act defiantly against Me?

Another custom still practiced today is the worship of the dead. Halloween, according to the Catholic church/Christianity, is the worship of dead “saints”. The Prophets condemned and argued against this practice, but the forefathers who rebelled against Yahweh, like Cain, chose to believe Satan instead. So, they taught their followers the customs of Halloween, which is the worship of the dead. Unbelievers taught, and still do teach, that the dead go to heaven where they can hear prayers and intercede on behalf of the one praying. However, the Scriptures tell us something totally different. (**Ecclesiastes 9:5-6; Iyyob 14:10, 12; Psalm 6:5; Isayah 38:18**)

● *The Yearbook of English Festivals*, by Dorothy Gladys Spicer, 1954, pages 153-157, gives us some details about the celebration of Halloween, called All Saints Day and All Souls Day.

ALL SAINTS AND ALL SOULS

November 1 and 2

The early English Church called All Saints, the feast to commemorate all the saints, All Hallows. Hallow Een, All Saints and All Souls (Oc-

tober 31, November 1 and 2, respectively) share a common tradition. The three festivals concern remembrance of departed souls. Hallow Een, as already noted, is celebrated with games and divination rites, since people once believed spirits of the dead walked abroad on this night. All Saints and All Souls, on the other hand, are popularly observed with souling customs and plays. Originally, these demonstrations were intended to honor the faithful departed and to ease the pain of the bereaved.

Souling, or Soul-caking, is the custom descended from pre-Reformation times, of going about on All Saints or All Souls and begging for cakes, in remembrance of the dead. The Soulers, singing verses inherited from a remote past, are rewarded with soul cakes. Originally these were buns, rich with eggs and milk, spices and saffron. Although the cakes varied a good deal from country to country, they were generally oval or round in shape, and rather flat.

Once soulers of certain villages began their rounds with services in the parish church, the cakes householders gave were in exchange for prayers for the dead, a charity for the departed. In other words, soul cakes were intended as a bread dole to the community poor. Bonfires, to light souls out of purgatory, and the ringing of church bells, also characterized old-time observances.

Halloween is keeping memorials to the dead. This practice was taking place long before Yahshua and the Disciples. The Pharisees, before they changed their name to Catholic, taught the same lie that Satan taught—man does not really die, he has an immortal soul, so there is no such thing as a resurrection of the dead; the dead just pass from earth to heaven and become Gods who can answer prayer.

● **Isayah 65:1-4—**

1 I am sought by *those who* did not ask for Me; I am found by *those who* did not seek Me. I said: Here I am, here I am, to a nation *that* was not called with My Name.

2 I have spread out My Hands all the

Halloween is keeping memorials to the dead!

day to a rebellious people, who walk in a way *which is* not right, after their own thoughts; *devices*;

3 A people who act defiantly against Me continually to My Face; who sacrifice in gardens, and burn incense on altars of brick;

4 Who assemble and spend the night keeping memorials for the dead, who eat swine’s flesh, and the broth of abominable things; *unclean foods*, is *in* their vessels.

We just saw in this article that Easter or the Easter Goddess, who was offered hot cross buns, was worshiped by the elders of the twelve tribes that Yahweh brought out of Egypt. They made an open rebellion against Yahweh, as we see in:

● **I Samuyl 8:4-8—**

4 Then all the elders of Israyl gathered together and approached Samuyl when he was at Ramah,

5 Saying to him; You are old, and your sons do not walk in your ways. Appoint us a king to judge us; just like all the *other* nations.

6 But these things displeased Samuyl, *especially* when they said; Give us a king to judge us. Then Samuyl prayed to Yahweh.

7 Yahweh answered Samuyl, and said: Listen to all the words the people speak to you, for they have not rejected you; they have rejected Me, that I should not reign over them.

8 Just as they have done to Me from the day I brought them out of Egypt, to this very day, they are now doing to you—they are forsaking Me in order to serve God(s); *Elohim!*

In Samuyl Chapter 7, we see that Samuyl condemned their worship when they came to him for help. He made them put their Gods away before asking Yahweh to deliver them. This worship—the worship of the Easter goddess—is shown to be sin.

● **I Samuyl 7:3-6—**

3 Then Samuyl spoke to all the house of Israyl, saying; If you are returning to Yahweh with all your hearts, then rid yourselves of the Gods (elohim) and Ashtaroth; *goddesses*, among you. Commit yourselves to Yahweh, preparing your hearts and worship and serve Him only. Then He will deliver you out of the hands of the Philistines.

4 So the children of Israyl put away the Baals; Lords and Gods (Elohim), and the Ashtaroth; the goddesses, Astarte and Easter; and worshiped and served Yahweh only.

5 Then Samuyl said; Gather all Israyl to Mizpah, and I will pray to Yahweh on your behalf.

6 So they gathered together at Mizpah. They drew water and poured it out in front of Yahweh. On that day they fasted, and there they confessed; We have sinned against Yahweh. And Samuyl was judge of Israyl at Mizpah.

Twenty-eight years after they were delivered, they again went into the same worship and we are shown why by the Prophet Yeremyah. The word is money from the Nimrod schools of higher learning.

● **Yeremyah 44:17, 19—**

17 Instead, we will certainly do what we have vowed to do. We will burn incense to the Queen of Heaven and pour out drink offerings to her, just as we and our fathers, our kings and our princes, used to do in the cities of Yahdah and in the streets of Yerusalem; for then we had plenty of food, were successful, and experienced no trouble.

19 *The women then said;* When we burned incense to the Queen of Heaven and poured out drink offerings to her, it was not without our husbands' knowledge and consent that we made cakes for her, to worship her, and poured out drink offerings to her.

Yeremyah, the Prophet of Yahweh, warned them of the Easter or Queen of Heaven worship.

● **Yeremyah 44:20-23—**

20 Then Yeremyah spoke to all the people—the men, the women, and all the people who had answered him in this way—saying;

21 The incense that you burned in the cities of Yahdah and in the streets of Yerusalem, you and your fathers, your kings and your princes, and the people of the land—do you think that Yahweh did not remember it? *Do you think* it did not enter into His Mind?

22 No, it was because Yahweh could no longer bear the evil of your doings, because of the abominations which you committed, that your land has become a desolation, an astonishment, a curse, and without an inhabitant, as it is this day.

23 *It was* because you have burned

incense, and because you have sinned against Yahweh; and have neither obeyed the Voice of Yahweh, nor walked in His Laws, nor in His Statutes, nor in His Testimonies; therefore this disaster has come upon you, as it is this day.

In verse 22, we see the abominations. These were the same leaders shown celebrating Halloween and eating swine's flesh, which are also abominations. This is shown in **Leviticus Chapter 11**.

● **Leviticus 11:7-8, 11—**

7 And the pig, although it has a split hoof completely divided, yet it does not chew the cud; it *is* unclean to you.

8 Their meat you shall not eat, and their carcasses you shall not touch. They *are* unclean to you.

11 *And they will be an* abomination to you. You must not eat their flesh, but you shall regard their carcasses as an abomination.

● **Isayah 65:4—**

Who assemble and spend the night keeping memorials for the dead, who eat swine's flesh, and the broth of abominable things; unclean foods, is *in* their vessels,

Remember the word **abomination** in **Yeremyah 44:22**, **Leviticus 11** and **Isayah 65:4**, which is caused by the same religion we see in:

● **Revelation 17:1-5—**

1 And there came one of the Seven Malakim who had the seven bowls, and talked with me, saying to me: Come, I will show you the sentence of the great whore that sits upon many waters,

2 With whom the kings of the earth have committed fornication; *practiced idolatry: godworship (the worship of elohim)*, and the inhabitants of the earth have been made drunk with the wine of her fornication.

3 So he carried me away in the Spirit into the *midst of* Godworshippers (worshippers of Elohim); and I saw a woman sitting on a scarlet colored beast, full of names of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns.

4 And the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet color, and decked with gold, and precious stones, and pearls, having a golden cup in her hand full of abominations and filthiness of her fornication.

5 And upon her head *was* a name written: Mystery Babylon the great, the mother of the harlots and of the abominations of the earth.

● **Revelation 17:18—**

And the woman whom you saw, is that great city which reigns over the kings of the earth.

● **Revelation 17:9—**

And here is the mind which has wisdom: The seven heads are seven mountains on which the woman sits.

The Savior said that this religion teaches traditions instead of the Laws of Yahweh. The Apostles said this religion persecuted the Prophets. The Savior said they would cast you out of their synagogues/churches, persecute and kill you.

From the beginning until now, this religion has brought forth abominations, fornication, adultery, sodomy and lies. The history of this religion shows they worked with the armies and made war against Yahweh's Saints, all the while calling themselves saints.

Shaul (Paul) was one of the Roman soldiers who made war against those who kept Yahweh's Laws, by the orders or permission of the High Priest of the Pharisees. For full details of these facts, write, call or email us. The Apostle Shaul persecuted Yahshua's followers at the orders of the Pharisees. He persecuted everyone who would not follow the traditions that Yahshua spoke of, and they persecuted Yahshua for the same reason.

● **Mattithyah 15:2-6—**

2 Why do Your Disciples transgress the traditions of the elders? For they do not wash their hands when they eat.

3 But He answered, and said to them: And why do you transgress the Laws of Yahweh by your traditions?

4 For Yahweh commanded, saying: Honor your father and your mother; and: He who curses his father or mother, let him be put to death.

5 But you say; If anyone says to his father or mother; Whatever help you might have received from me is qorban; consecrated to Yahweh—

6 So he does not dishonor father or mother *by withholding it from them*. In this way you have set aside the Laws of Yahweh, for your own traditions!

Notice, traditions that did away with Yahweh's Laws. Now notice Shaul's own words.

These holidays are an abomination to Heavenly Father Yahweh!

Verses 4 and 5 show the practice of teaching people to commit abominations. This all comes from that city that sits on seven hills.

They transgressed the Laws of Yahweh by their traditions!

● Galatians 1:13-14—

13 For you know the evil that I did in times past; that I departed from *and* opposed reverencing Yahweh; how that beyond measure I persecuted The House of Yahweh at Abel and devastated it.

14 And I advanced in the religion of the elders beyond many of those of my own age among the people of my tribe (colleagues, associates), being more exceedingly zealous for the traditions of my fathers.

Again, we see traditions in **verse 14**; traditions that made void the Laws of Yahweh. Notice:

● Mattithyah 15:2—

Why do Your Disciples transgress the traditions of the elders? For they do not wash their hands when they eat.

They were the traditions of the elders. Which elders?

● I Samuyl 8:4-9—

4 Then all the elders of Israyl gathered together and approached Samuyl when he was at Ramah,

5 Saying to him; You are old, and your sons do not walk in your ways. Appoint us a king to judge us; just like all the *other* nations.

6 But these things displeased Samuyl, *especially* when they said; Give us a king to judge us. Then Samuyl prayed to Yahweh.

7 Yahweh answered Samuyl, and said: Listen to all the words the people speak to you, for they have not rejected you; they have rejected Me, that I should not reign over them.

8 Just as they have done to Me from the day I brought them out of Egypt, to this very day, they are now doing to you—they are forsaking Me in order to serve God(s); *Elohim!*

9 So, listen to them. However, solemnly forewarn them and let them know how the king who will reign over them will behave toward them.

Violent men took control of Yerusalem and the temple.

● Mattithyah 11:12, KJV—

And from the days of John the Baptist until now the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence and the violent take it by force.

I Samuyl 8:4 shows us the elders.

● Mattithyah 15:2-3—

2 Why do Your Disciples transgress the traditions of the elders? For they do not

wash their hands when they eat.

3 But He answered, and said to them: And why do you transgress the Laws of Yahweh by your traditions?

These elders were the children of the elders who rebelled against Yahweh in the days of Samuyl and who persecuted Yahweh's Prophets.

● Mattithyah 23:31—

In saying that, you witness against yourselves that you are the children of those who murdered the Prophets.

In **Mattithyah 15:3**, we see they transgress the Laws by their traditions. The transgression of Yahweh's Laws is sin.

● I Yahchanan 3:4—

Whoever commits sin, transgresses also the Laws; for sin is the transgression of the Laws.

The city that sits on seven hills, the leader of the kings of the earth and the Quartet, teaches the world to sin, just as in Yahshua's time when they were called Pharisees, Sadducees and Essenes. They teach traditions, such as Christmas, Easter, and Halloween, instead of Yahweh's Laws. Yahweh says, let them not deceive you.

● I Yahchanan 3:7-8—

7 Little children, let no man deceive you; he who practices Righteousness is Righteous, just as He is Righteous.

8 He who commits sin is of the devil, for the devil has sinned from the beginning. For this purpose the Son of Yahweh was manifested; that He might destroy the works of the devil.

It could not be said any plainer, as to whom they belong. They teach the world. They lead the whole world.

● Revelation 13:8—

And all who dwell upon the earth will worship him—whose names have not been written from the foundation of the world, in The Book of Life of the Lamb Who was slain.

Worship means *to serve* throughout the Holy Scriptures. They serve this religion and the popes with war and traditions of men. Yahweh says to come out from among them.

● Revelation 18:1-5—

1 And after these things I saw another Malak come down from heaven, having great authority; and the earth was enlightened with His Glory.

2 And he cried mightily with a strong voice, saying: Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen, and is become the habitation of demons, and the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird.

3 For all nations have drunk of the wine of the wrath of her fornication, and the kings of the earth have committed fornication with her, and the merchants of the earth have grown rich through the abundance of her delicacies.

4 And I heard another voice from heaven, saying: Come out of her, My people, so that you do not partake in her sins, and so that you do not receive of her plagues,

5 For her sins have reached unto heaven, and Yahweh has remembered her iniquities!

Her sins, spoken of in **verse 5**, are referring to the sins of the city that sits on the seven hills, a very rich religion that teaches and practices sin.

● Revelation 17:3-6—

3 So he carried me away in the Spirit into the *midst of* godworshippers (worshippers of Elohim); and I saw a woman sitting on a scarlet colored beast, full of names of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns.

4 And the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet color, and decked with gold, and precious stones, and pearls, having a golden cup in her hand full of abominations and filthiness of her fornication.

5 And upon her head *was* a name written: Mystery Babylon the great, the mother of the harlots and of the abominations of the earth.

6 And I saw the woman drunk with the blood of the Saints, and with the blood of the martyrs of Yahshua. And when I saw her, I wondered with great astonishment.

What is shown in **Revelation 17:3-6** is exactly what is taught from Rome and was taught by the elders of Israyl who rebelled against Samuyl. It was also taught by the priests of Yerusalem in Isayah's and Yeremyah's day, as well as the priests who destroyed the temple and moved to Rome where it is still taught from the seven hills of Rome today.

Shaul was a Roman soldier. He was also a Hebrew of the Hebrews, from the twelve tribes. He was a Pharisee who persecuted not Christianity, but The House of Yahweh.

Shaul (Paul)

● Acts 21:39-40—

39 But Shaul said; I am a Yahdai, a man from Tarsus of Cilicia, a citizen of no undistinguished city. I beg you, permit me to speak to the people.

40 And when he had given him permission, Shaul stood on the steps and motioned with his hands to the people; and there was a great silence. Then he spoke to them in the Hebrew language, saying;

Shaul was a native of Tarsus, which was a city of Cilicia.

● Acts 22:1-5—

1 Men, brothers and fathers! Listen to my defense which I now make to you!

2 (And when they heard him speaking to them in the Hebrew language, they were all the more quiet.) And he said;

3 I truly separated myself from the Yahdaim; those who reverence Yahweh. I was a man born in Tarsus of Cilicia, yet brought up in this city at the feet of Gamaliel; and was taught according to the manner of the traditions of the fathers, and was zealous toward God; Elohim, as you all are this day.

4 And I persecuted this way to the death, binding and delivering both men and women into prison.

5 The High Priest and the whole council of elders can testify to this; and I also received letters from them to the brothers in Damascus, where I also went, to bring those who were there in chains to Jerusalem, to be punished.

We see in verse 3 that he was a student of Gamaliel, who also was a Pharisee. Shaul was not born in Rome, but he was a Pharisee, which made him a Roman citizen.

● Acts 22:22-29—

22 And they listened to him until he had said this, and then they lifted up their voices, and said; Away with such a man from the earth, for it is not right for him to live!

23 And as they cried out, they tore off their clothes, and threw dust into the air.

24 The commanding officer then ordered him to be brought into the fortress, and that he be examined by scourging; whipping him, in order that he might learn why they cried out against him in this way.

25 And as they were tying him with thongs, Shaul said to the centurion who stood by; Is it lawful for you to scourge a man who is a Roman, and uncondemned?

26 When the centurion heard that, he went and reported to the commanding officer, saying; Be careful what you do, for this man is a Roman.

27 Then the commanding officer came, and said to him; Tell me, are you a Roman? He said; Yes.

28 And the commanding officer answered; With a great sum I obtained

this citizenship. And Shaul said; But I was a citizen by birth.

29 Immediately, those who were about to examine him withdrew from him; and the commanding officer also was afraid, after he learned that he was a Roman, and that he had chained him.

We find the following in Unger's Bible Dictionary.

The character of a Roman citizen superseded all others before the law and in the general opinion of society, and placed him (Paul) amid the aristocracy of any provisional town. (Ramsay, p. 31)

The Galileans, those from Galilee where Yahshua and His twelve Disciples and their families were born and raised, were the least thought of. They were even hated and referred to as being unlearned and ignorant men because they would not attend the schools of higher learning (business schools) designed to create soldiers to rule and instill business skills in the students to create buying and selling.

Such things were not taught in Yahweh's Laws of Righteousness. Therefore, the elders, Pharisees, Sadducees, Essenes, and their scribes came up with the Talmud, which was designed to change Yahweh's Laws in order to suit their businesses and bring in money.

The Apostle Shaul, before he repented and converted to Yahweh's Laws, was taught the Talmud by Gamaliel, the grandson of Hillel, himself being a Pharisee and celebrated doctor of the law—not the Laws of Yahweh, but the Talmud. Gamaliel was honored with the title of rabban and was called the "beauty of the law". A quote from the Talmud says that since Rabban Gamaliel died, the glory of the law had ceased.

Here's a quote from Yahshua Messiah.

● Yahchanan Mark 7:9—

Then He said to them: How well you reject the Laws of Yahweh, so that you may keep your own traditions!

Here's a quote from Yeremyah the Prophet of Yahweh.

● Yeremyah 23:15—

Therefore, this is what Yahweh our Father says concerning these prophets; Behold, they will be fed with wormwood, and they will be made to drink the water of gall; for from the prophets of Yerusalem profaneness has gone out into all the world.

And here's a quote from Isayah the Prophet of Yahweh.

● Isayah 24:1-6—

1 Before Yahweh's very Eyes, the earth is made empty and it is made waste; the face of it is perverted and its inhabitants scattered abroad;

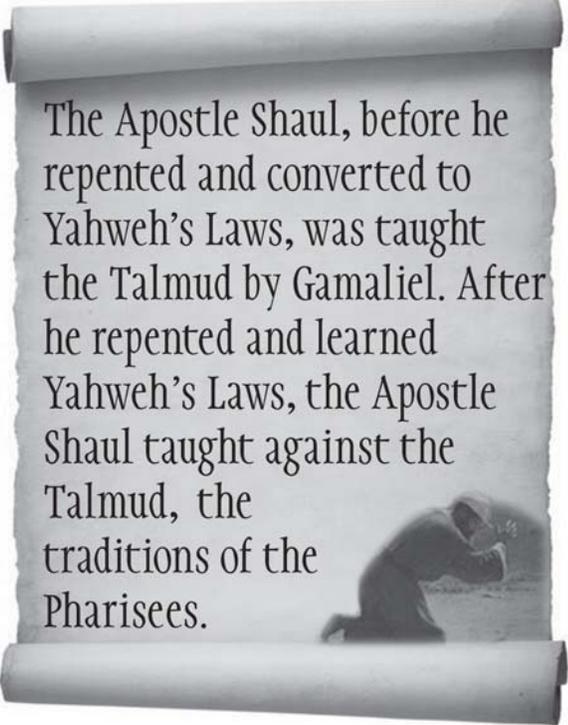
2 And it will be: as with the people, so with the priest; as with the servant, so with his owner; as with the maid, so with her mistress; as with the buyer, so with the seller; as with the lender, so with the borrower; as with him who takes usury, so with him who gives usury to him;

3 The land will be utterly emptied and utterly plundered, for it has come to pass that this Judgment has been pronounced.

4 The earth mourns and fades away, the world mourns and fades away, and the haughty people of the earth languish.

5 The earth also is defiled under the inhabitants of it, because they have transgressed the Laws, changed the Ordinances, and broken the Everlasting Covenant.

6 Because of this, the curse has devoured the earth, and they who dwell therein are desolate; therefore, the inhabitants of the earth are burned, and few men left.



The Apostle Shaul, before he repented and converted to Yahweh's Laws, was taught the Talmud by Gamaliel. After he repented and learned Yahweh's Laws, the Apostle Shaul taught against the Talmud, the traditions of the Pharisees.

Yahshua was speaking to the Pharisees and scribes.

● **Yahchanan 8:1-3**—

1 But Yahshua went to the Mount of Olives;

2 And early in the morning He returned to the sacred precincts of The House of Yahweh, where all the people came to Him and He sat down and taught them.

3 Then the scribes and Pharisees brought a woman to Him who had been taken in adultery. Now when they had set her in the midst,

● **Yahchanan 8:21**—

Then Yahshua again said to them: I go My Way, and you will seek Me, but will die in your sins. Where I go, you cannot come.

● **Yahchanan 8:23**—

Then He said to them: You are from beneath; I am from above. You are of this world; I am not of this world.

Remember that the Pharisees were of this world—its system, its government. They rebelled against Yahweh's Government. Now notice:

● **Yahchanan 15:18**—

If the world hates you, you know that it hated Me before *it hated* you.

Remember, the Pharisees were of this world. Yahshua said the world will love their own and hate those who reverence Yahweh. Now notice:

● **Yahchanan 15:19**—

If you were of the world, the world would have loved its own. But because you are not part of the world, for I have chosen you out of the world, for this reason the world hates you.

Yahshua just showed you that Gamaliel, the one greatly honored with the title of rabban, was of the world and he was loved by the world. He, as the popes today, rejected the Laws of Yahweh and taught traditions that make void Yahweh's Laws. The Apostle Shaul was loved as long as he taught and followed the traditions of the Pharisees. You already read about the traditions they followed in **I Samuyl**, **Isayah** and **Yeremyah**. The same traditions are followed by the world today as they reject the Laws of Yahweh.

The great lie of Christianity is this: they want you to believe that the Apostles taught Christianity, but the Scriptural fact is, they taught against Christianity. The Apostles taught Yahweh's Laws as written by the Holy Prophets of Yahweh, as we have seen already. They were hated for teaching Yahweh's Laws and exposing the sins of the people, as did Yahshua Messiah. It is also prophesied that the Two Wit-

nesses would do the same in the Last Days just before The End comes.

Christianity does not teach that one must practice Yahweh's Laws of Righteousness. They teach the same as the Pharisees, that you must practice traditions such as Christmas, Easter, and Halloween. Christianity is of the world that has always hated Yahweh's Laws. With the above in mind, read the following again:

● **Galatians 1:13**—

For you know the evil that I did in times past; that I departed from *and* opposed reverencing Yahweh; how that beyond measure I persecuted The House of Yahweh *at* Abel and devastated it.

Now notice the *King James Version*.

● **Galatians 1:13, KJV**—

For ye have heard of my conversation in time past in the Jews' religion, how that beyond measure I persecuted the church of God, and wasted it.

Notice the following mistranslations in the previous verse.

Have heard is translated from the Hebrew word **shamo**. A *Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon to the Old Testament* by Julius Furst, page 1411, shows this word means *to get knowledge of or knowledge*. **Conversation** is translated from the Hebrew word **oshah**. This same source, on page 1100 shows this word means *to do evil*.

The word **in** as "in the Jews' religion" is translated from the Hebrew article **ha**. Part First of *The Hebraic Tongue Restored* by Fabre d'Olivet, page 111, shows this word means *that*.

A *Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon to the Old Testament* by Julius Furst gives us the meaning of the following words:

● **Jews** (page 540-541, 549) is from the Hebrew word **yahdaim** and means *to praise (reverence) Yahweh*.

● **religion** (page 361) is from the Hebrew word **hatahalakati** and means *to depart, to go against*.

● **church** (page 1015) is from **odat** and means *household, family; that is, all that belongs to a house in the widest sense of it*. Then we see in the *Hebrew-Aramaic-English Dictionary* by Marcus Jastrow, Vol. 2, page 1042 and *A Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon to the Old Testament* pages 205 and 1214 that this word also means *Abel*.

● **God** (page 94) is from the Canaanite word **elohim**. This word has been switched for the Name Yahweh.

Therefore, this Scripture is correctly translated in *The Book of Yahweh*.

● **Galatians 1:13**—

For you know the evil that I did in times past; that I departed from *and* opposed reverencing Yahweh; how that beyond measure I persecuted The House of Yahweh *at* Abel and devastated it.

The Catholic's own history shows that they took the Names of Yahweh and Yahshua out of the Scriptures and replaced them with the titles of men—Lord and God.

In the *Catechism of the Catholic Church* we find the following:

II. GOD REVEALS HIS NAME

203 God revealed himself to his people Israel by making his name known to them. A name expresses a person's essence and identity and the meaning of this person's life. God has a name; he is not an anonymous force. To disclose one's name is to make oneself known to others; in a way it is to hand oneself over by becoming accessible, capable of being known more intimately and addressed personally.

206 In revealing his mysterious name, YHWH ("I AM HE WHO IS", "I AM WHO AM" or "I AM WHO I AM"), God says who he is and by what name he is to be called.

209 Out of respect for the holiness of God, the people of Israel do not pronounce his name. In the reading of Sacred Scripture, the revealed name (YHWH) is replaced by the divine title "LORD" (in Hebrew *Adonai*, in Greek *Kyrios*). It is under this title that the divinity of Jesus will be acclaimed: "Jesus is LORD."

IV. LORD

446 In the Greek translation of the Old Testament, the ineffable Hebrew name YHWH, by which God revealed himself to Moses,⁵⁹ is rendered as Kyrios, "Lord". From then on, "*Lord*" becomes the more usual name by which to indicate the divinity of Israel's God. The New Testament uses this full sense of the title "Lord" both for the Father and - what is new - for Jesus, who is thereby recognized as God Himself.⁶⁰

Notice again their change.

● **Galatians 1:13, KJV**—

For ye have heard of my conversation in time past in the Jews' religion, how that beyond measure I persecuted the church of God, and wasted it.

Yahweh's Prophesied Works were never known as house of God or church of God. The houses of the Gods were throughout the land of Israyl and were all condemned as adversaries of Yahweh.

The House of Yahweh



Notice the famous 23rd Psalm first in the *King James Version*, then from the Interlinear, which gives the actual Hebrew wording with the English translation.

● **Psalm 23:1, 66, KJV—**

1 THE LORD is my shepherd; I shall not want.
6 Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.

● **Psalm 23:1, 6, Interlinear—**

אֶחָסֵר:	לֹא	רֹעִי	יְהוָה	לְרֹדֵד	מִזְמוֹר	
I-shall-lack	nothing	one-being-shepherd-of-me	Yahweh	of-David	psalm	(23:1)
מְנוּחָה	מַי	עַל-	יַרְבִּיעַנִי	רִשָּׁא	בְּנִיאוֹת	
quiet-ones	waters-of	beside	he-makes-lie-down-me	greenness	in-pastures-of	
יָמַי	כָּל-	יִרְדְּפוּנִי	וְתָסֵד	טוֹב	אֲדָא	
days-of	all-of	they-will-follow-me	and-love	goodness	surely	(6)
יָמִים:	לְאֶרְךָ	יְהוָה	בְּבֵית	וְשִׁבְתִּי	חַיִּי	
days	for-length-of	Yahweh	in-house-of	and-I-will-dwell	lives-of-me	

You can see by this verse how the beastly system deceived the whole world so they would not know what the Work of Yahweh was called and where they were to seek.

● **Deuteronomy 12:5-8, 11-12—**

5 But you are to seek the habitation of your Father; The House of Yahweh—the place which Yahweh your Father shall choose out of all your tribes to establish His Name—and there you must go.

6 There you must bring your burnt offerings and sacrifices, your tithes, and special gifts you have vowed to give, your freewill offerings, and the firstborn of your herds and flocks.

7 There, in front of Yahweh your Father, you and your families shall eat, and you shall rejoice in all that you have put your hand to do, because Yahweh your Father has blessed you.

8 You must not at all do as we are doing here this day—every man doing whatever is right in his own eyes—

11 Then there will be a place Yahweh will choose to establish His Name; and there you will bring all that I command you: your burnt offerings and sacrifices, your tithes and special gifts, and all the choice things you have vowed to Yahweh;

12 And you shall rejoice in front of Yahweh, you and your wife (*wives*), your sons, your daughters, your menservants, your maidservants, and the Levite who lives within your gates, since he has no portion nor inheritance with you.

Notice the Words of the Savior, Yahshua Messiah.

● **Mattithyah 6:33—**

But seek you first the Kingdom of Yahweh and His Righteousness, and all these things will be added to you.

The Apostle Kepha had a stone plaque hanging on the door of his house, where he also held services. The engraving said, Bayit YHWH, which is translated The House of Yahweh. If that stone would have read, “house of God” or “house of the Lord”, the world would have loved him. Instead, they arrested Kepha, took him to Rome and killed him by hanging him upside down on a stake.

They hated Yahweh and His Righteousness before they hated Kepha for showing them their sins. Notice Kepha’s words to them.

● **II Kepha 2:21-22—**

21 For it would have been better for them not to have known the way of Righteousness, than, after they have known it, to turn from the Holy Laws delivered to them.

22 There has befallen them the thing spoken of in the true proverb: A dog returns to his own vomit, and: A sow is washed, only to wallow again in the mire.

The Apostle Kepha was trying to get them to repent and convert to Yahweh’s Laws, not to Christianity. Christianity has never taught Yahweh’s Laws that I can find, except in a way to deceive. Notice what else Kepha said to them.

● **II Kepha 3:1-2—**

1 Beloved, this is now the second letter I have written to you, in both of which I stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance;

2 To remember the words which were previously spoken by the Holy Prophets, and by us, the Apostles: The Laws of Yahweh our Savior.

The Apostle Shaul Exposed The Sins Of The Pharisees, Now Called The Catholics

The Apostle Shaul never taught Christianity any more after he repented of it and was converted to Yahweh's Laws. None of the Disciples taught Christianity. Christianity teaches the world to practice sin. Christianity teaches iniquity. They teach that the Laws of Yahweh are done away with, that Jesus Christ kept the Laws for them so they can continue to sin. If one does not know this, that person knows nothing about Christianity.

Jesus and Christ are pagan Gods that Constantine enforced the worship of. This is shown in the following history.

Catechism of the Catholic Church:

II. GOD REVEALS HIS NAME

203 God revealed himself to his people Israel by making his name known to them. A name expresses a person's essence and identity and the meaning of this person's life. God has a name; he is not an anonymous force. To disclose one's name is to make oneself known to others; in a way it is to hand oneself over by becoming accessible, capable of being known more intimately and addressed personally.

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209 Out of respect for the holiness of God, the people of Israel do not pronounce his name. In the reading of Sacred Scripture, the revealed name (YHWH) is replaced by the divine title "LORD" (in Hebrew *Adonai*, in Greek *Kyrios*). It is under this title that the divinity of Jesus will be acclaimed: "Jesus is LORD."

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446 In the Greek translation of the Old Testament, the ineffable Hebrew name YHWH, by which God revealed himself to Moses, 59 is rendered as *Kyrios*, "Lord". From then on, "Lord" becomes the more usual name by which to indicate the divinity of Israel's God. The New Testament uses this full sense of the title "Lord" both for the Father and - what is new - for Jesus, who is thereby recognized as God Himself. 60

The First Council of Nicaea and the "missing records"

Thus, the first ecclesiastical gathering in history was summoned and is today known as the Council of Nicaea. It was a bizarre

event that provided many details of early clerical thinking and presents a clear picture of the intellectual climate prevailing at the time. It was at this gathering that Christianity was born and the ramifications of decisions made at the time are difficult to calculate. About four years prior to chairing the Council, Constantine had been initiated into the religious order of Sol Invictus, one of the two thriving cults that regarded the Sun as the one and only Supreme God (the other was Mithraism). Because of his Sun worship, he instructed Eusebius to convene the first of three sittings on the summer solstice, 21 June 325 (Catholic Encyclopedia, New Edition, vol. i, p. 792), and it was "held in a hall of Osius's palace" (Ecclesiastical History Bishop Louis Dupin, Paris, 1986, vol. i, p. 598).

From his extensive research into Church councils, Dr Watson concluded that "the clergy at the Council of Nicaea were all under the power of the devil and the convention was composed of the lowest rabble and patronised the vilest abominations" (An Apology for Christianity, op. cit.). It was that infantile body of men who were responsible for the commencement of a new religion and the theological creation of Jesus Christ.

Constantine's intention at Nicaea was to create an entirely new god for his empire who would unite all religious factions under one deity. Presbyters were asked to debate and decide who their new god would be. ...the names of 53 gods were tabled for discussion. "As yet, no God had been selected by the council, and so they balloted in order to determine that matter... For one year and five months the balloting lasted..." (God's Book of Eskra, Prof. S.L. MacGuire's translation, Salisbury, 1922, chapter xlviii, paragraphs 36, 41).

At the end of that time, Constantine returned to the gathering to discover that the presbyters had not agreed on a new deity but had balloted down to a short list of five prospects: Caesar, Krishna, Mithra, Horus and Zeus (Historia Ecclesiastica, Eusebius, c. 325). Constantine was the ruling spirit at Nicaea and he ultimately decided upon a new god for them. To involve British factions, he ruled that the name of the Druid god, Hesus, be joined with the Eastern Saviour-god, Krishna (Krishna is Sanskrit for Christ), and thus Hesus Krishna would be the official name of the new Roman god. A vote was taken and it was with a majority show of hands (161 votes to 157) that both divinities become one God. Following longstanding heathen custom, Constantine used the official gathering and the Roman apotheosis decree to legally deify two dei-

ties as one, and did so by democratic consent. A new god was proclaimed and "officially" ratified by Constantine (Acta Concilii Nicaeni, 1618). That purely political act of deification effectively and legally placed Hesus and Krishna among the Roman gods as one individual composite. That abstraction lent Earthly existence to amalgamated doctrines of the Empire's new religion; and because there was no letter "J" in alphabets until around the sixteenth century, the name subsequently evolved into "Jesus Christ".

Nexus Magazine, Volume 14, Number 4

With this law came the change that we see in all bibles printed before the 1800's. A death sentence was passed by the Pharisees and their Roman army, even in the days of the Apostles, against those who used the Name Yahweh in speech or writing. It was called blasphemy and carried the penalty of death by stoning.

The beautiful songs of praise by King David now made him a blasphemer and worthy of death. The Savior, the first begotten Son of Yahweh, and His Disciples were "guilty" of blasphemy because they all used the Name of Yahweh when they spoke and in their writings.

All of the Prophets, Apostles, the Savior, Yahchanan (John), and all who lived in Galilee were "guilty" of blasphemy according to the Pharisees, who were later called Catholics after destroying the temple with their Roman army, moving to Rome and becoming the "holy" Roman empire, led by the Catholic church.

Constantine changed the Feasts of Yahweh and instituted holidays, such as Christmas, Halloween and Easter, as official rest days to be celebrated, which also carried the death penalty for not observing them.

Those living in Galilee, where Yahshua and the twelve Disciples were born and raised, were persecuted the most because they were all taught by Yahshua, and then the twelve Disciples after Yahshua's death.

The Galileans fled to the land that later became known as America. They are now referred to as the American Indians.

AMERICAN INDIANS—

THE GALILEANS WHO WORSHIPED YAHWEH FLED THEIR HOMELAND TO AVOID PERSECUTION AND DEATH

There are *many* Native American Indian customs that confirm the fact of their Hebrew origins. *Many* of those customs and linguistic evidences were noticed and recorded by the first Europeans who had contact with the various Indian tribes. *A View of the Hebrews*, by Ethan Smith; and *American Antiquities*, by Josiah Priest.

The old customs of the American Indian people included *many* rituals that were the same, or partially modified, from the equivalent Hebrew observances of the Mosaic Law. Each Indian tribe displayed some customs or traditions that are definitely Hebrew in character. Examples include: circumcision in some tribes; ritual purification after touching a dead body; laws of unclean meats [many Indian tribes followed the dietary laws]; cities of refuge [to which a person who accidentally had committed a felony could flee for safety from retribution]; levirate marriages [the obligation of a brother to 'raise up seed' to a deceased brother who left a childless widow]; laws of niddah [separation] for menstruating women; ritual purification in preparation for warfare; manner of marriage, divorce, and punishment for adultery; their lunar-based calendar; animal sacrifices; and many others.

A strong example of the Hebrew origin of some American Indian people includes the observance of annual holy days, which correspond with the appointed feasts of the Bible. For example, many Native American tribes celebrated a spring holy day known generally as the "feast of green corn", which was observed at the time of the full moon in early spring. Corresponding with this, we find that in the Hebrew calendar, the name for the month in which the Passover occurs was originally known as *Abib*, which can be translated as "green ear [of grain]". Like the 'feast of green corn', the Passover was observed at the time of the full moon. Indian legends, including that of the Yuchis, stated they had migrated to the area of Florida and Georgia from the region of the Bahamas.

These same Yuchis later migrated to the Oklahoma territory, where they eventually settled down. Amazingly enough, they show strong evidence that they had contact with the Old World in historic times. They have a custom which is unique among the American Indians. They are racially and linguistically different from



Native American artifact written in ancient block Hebrew found in Newark, Ohio Indian Mounds clearly showing the tetragrammaton: the Name YAHWEH.



Native American art showing the Creator on throne and the tetragrammaton in ancient proto-Hebraic script in the lower right, found in Los Lunas, New Mexico

their neighbors. Every year on the fifteenth day of the sacred month of harvest, in the fall, they make a pilgrimage. For eight days they live in "booths" with roofs open to the sky, covered with branches and leaves and foliage. During this festival, they dance around the sacred fire, and called upon the name of God. The ancient Israelites had the virtually identical custom, in many respects. In the harvest season in the fall, on the 15th day of the sacred month of harvest (the sev-

enth month), they celebrate the “festival of booths” for eight days. During this time they lived in temporary booths, covered with branches, leaves, fronds. This festival goes back to the time of Moses and the Exodus from ancient Egypt (Leviticus 23). Dr. Cyrus Gordon, of Brandeis University in Boston, was privileged to sit in on one of the fall harvest festivals of the Yuchi Indians, and listened to their chants, songs, and sacred ceremonies. An expert in Hebrew, Minoan, and many Middle Eastern languages, he was incredulous. As he listened, he exclaimed to his companion, “My God! They are speaking the Hebrew names of God!”

Some of the best-educated Europeans who first contacted American Indians in eastern North America noticed that, in the language of many tribes, there were numerous words that *sounded* the same, and had the same *meaning* as Hebrew words! Among those reaching this conclusion were notable early immigrants to North America, such as William Penn, Roger Williams, and Jonathan Edwards. Words that have the same sounds and meanings in Hebrew as they do in Indian languages include words for: man, wife, the heavens, prayer, winter, as well as numerous verbs and phrases. Among the words that were nearly identical to the Hebrew were *Yo-he-wah* [corresponding to Yahweh], and *ha-le-lu* or *ha-le-lu-yah*. Similarly, in the mid-1600's, reports of Hebrew-speaking Indians in South America first came to the attention of Europeans. As in North America, not only did the Europeans discover many strong similarities between the *spoken* languages of the Indians and the Hebrew language, they also reported seeing inscriptions written in Hebrew, and a very strong similarity between Indian customs and Israelite practices.

lastdayzmusic.com

DR. YATES (DNA Consultants): Haplogroup X is really a fascinating story because it's the “X Files” of Native American genetics because it burst on the scene in 1998. Scientists didn't want to believe it but they found a new Haplogroup in addition to A, B, C, D among the Indians, of the Great Lakes in particular, and that was Haplogroup X. And so immediately the scientists set about trying to find Haplogroup X in Mongolia and Siberia because, of course, all American Indians, all upstanding American Indians came across the Bering land bridge chasing woolly mammoths, right? So they weren't able to find Haplogroup X in Siberia. They found one case of it. That wasn't enough. Haplogroup X

was a Eurasian type. So then they started talking about, oh well maybe they got here by jumping across the ice in a circumpolar fashion. Okay. Well, it kind of rested there for a while. As it turns out—and finally last year, the mystery of Haplogroup X was revealed in a very important study by a team under Dr. Schullz and he determined without any doubt that the origin of Haplogroup X was the hills of Galilee. It was that clear. That's where. Because where you have the greatest concentration and the greatest diversity, you have—that's the origin.

ROD MELDRUM, (DNA Author and Meta-Researcher): There's no controversy among DNA experts about the Middle Eastern origin of Haplogroup X, the only question really is when did it arrive in the Americas?

DR. YATES: Most projections about ancient human history, pre-history really, are based on a mathematical and statistical model called phylogenics.

MR. MELDRUM: What we find in the journals is that it is commonly thought among DNA experts that there was an out migration of Haplogroup X from the Middle East about 40,000 years ago.

DR. YATES: That's a pure projection. You know, it's a mathematical progression going back to there based on how mitochondrial DNA mutates. Is it true? Who knows?

MR. MELDRUM: But what most people don't realize is that among these same experts in these same journals, there is controversy about the dating.

DR. YATES: So, you know, I think these are projections.

MR. MELDRUM: The controversy is between those who assume a theory that man branched from chimps 5 to 6 million years ago versus those who are using newer, actual findings from DNA pedigree studies. The theoretical dating gives much longer time frames. But the actual data shows a twenty-fold reduction and would place the Middle East out migration of Haplogroup X 2,000 years ago plus or minus.

DR. YATES: Is it true that all Native Americans came from 10 families that stumbled across the Bering Strait chasing woolly mammoths before the last Ice Age? I don't think mine did.

Excerpt from Lost Civilization

The House Of Yahweh At Abel

Abel, whom Cain killed, was the Righteous Priest that Yahweh used to establish His first House. The Work that Abel did—the writings, records, and teachings—were still being used thousands of years later as is shown in:

● **II Samuyl 20:18—**

Then she spoke, saying; from the beginning, the Laws of Yahweh have said: To receive an answer, ask at Abel; and that would settle a matter.

This history took place in the time of King David, around 1022 BCE, just a thousand years before Yahshua Messiah, and they were still seeking counsel at Abel, in the hills of Galilee. Although Yahweh allowed Abel to be killed in order to prove how fast the world's morals would deteriorate without that Righteous shepherd; Abel's Work was saved, and after the flood Noah used that Work to establish the hearts of Righteousness for generations to come.

From that Righteousness in Galilee came forth Abraham and the twelve tribes, from which the Prophesied Lamb of Yahweh, Yahshua Messiah came. He was born, raised and taught at Abel in the hills of Galilee before He began His Ministry.

Yahchanan was also taught at Abel in Galilee before he began his ministry. When the Pharisees came to where he was baptizing, did he preach Christianity to them? No! Yahchanan taught the Laws of Yahweh, repentance and conversion.

Satan wants you to believe that the Pharisees taught Yahweh's Laws, and that starting with the Savior Yahshua and Yahchanan, Christianity was taught, in effect doing away with Yahweh's Laws of Righteousness, and that a new way to salvation was presented by Yahshua, Yahchanan and the twelve Disciples.

All Lies To Deceive

If you will but read what the world calls the "New Testament", you will

The Prophetic Word 10-11/2011

find it's not a new testament at all. It's the second part of *The Book of Yahweh*. The Holy Scriptures is called *The Book of Yahweh* by the Prophets, but of course, the Name Yahweh was removed and replaced with the word **Lord**.

● **Yeremyah 23:26-27—**

26 How long will *this* be in the heart of the prophets who prophesy lies? Yes, *they are* prophets of the deceit of their own minds;

27 Who devise; *plan and scheme*, to cause My people to forget My Name through their dreams, which they tell every man to his neighbor, just as their fathers have forgotten My Name for Baal; *Lord*.

The *King James Version* even put **Baal** instead of the word **Lord** in order to further deceive; but **Baal** also means *Lord*. Therefore, the Name Yahweh was forgotten.

Do you see any of the deceivers wanting or trying to bring back the Name Yahweh and cause the people to remember it? No! That's why the Prophet wrote, in the Last Days I will establish My House. What would the name of that House be? The House of Yahweh. Notice this from the Interlinear, which shows the wording used by the Prophets, the Savior, and the Apostles. Notice first:

● **Isayah 34:16—**

Search out The Book Of Yahweh, and read. Not one of these will be neglected. For it is written: Yahweh is their Shepherd; they shall not want; for His Mouth has commanded it, and His Spirit has gathered them.

● **Isaiah 34:16, Interlinear—**

דָּרְשׁוּ	מֵעַל-	סֵפֶר	יְהוָה	וְקִרְאוּ	אֶתְּ	מִתְּנֵהָ	לֹא	נִעְדְּרָה
she-will-be-missing	not	of-these	one	and-read!	Yahweh	scroll-of	in-upon	look! (16)
אִשָּׁה	רְעוּתָהּ	לֹא	פָקְדוּ	כִּי-	פִּי	הוּא	צִוָּה	
he-gave-order	he	mouth-of-me	for	they-will-lack	not	mate-of-her	each	
וְרוּחוֹ	הוּא	קִבְּצָן:	וְהוּא-	הַפִּיל	לָהֶן	נֹדֶל		
portion	to-them	he-allots	and-he	(17)	he-will-gather-them	he	and-Spirit-of-him	

The so-called "New Testament" is not new; it's a continuation of the first part of *The Book of Yahweh*. Yahweh says it is the same Covenant. He never said it was a New Testament that He gave. Some people have even tried to twist **Hebrews 10:16** and say, "This is a new Covenant I give you." However, every authoritative book says renewed. It's is a renewed Covenant Yahweh gave them and He's giving to you right now from The House of Yahweh in Abilene, Texas, in Abel. It's renewed because it was forgotten, as you saw in:

● **Yeremyah 23:27—**

Who devise; *plan and scheme*, to cause My people to forget My Name through their dreams, which they tell every man to his neighbor, just as their fathers have forgotten My Name for Baal; *Lord*.

The Name of Yahweh was forgotten and Yahweh's Laws were forgotten by the majority of the people. Only those in the hills of Galilee stood firm with Yahweh's Name and His Laws. But in the Last Days, says the Prophets and the Savior, the Two Witnesses, with Yahshua the High Priest, will renew or bring to remembrance Yahweh's Name and Laws. Notice:

● **Hebrews 10:16—**

This is the Covenant that I will renew with them after those days, says Yahweh: I will put My Laws into their hearts, and in their minds I will write them.

Compare:

● **Yeremyah 31:33—**

For this Covenant is the same Covenant that I will renew with the house of Israyl: After those days, says Yahweh: I will put My Laws in their inward parts, and write them in their hearts, and I will be their Father, and they will be My People.

●Psalm 37:30-31—

30 The mouth of the Righteous utters wisdom, and his tongue speaks what is just.

31 The Laws of Yahweh are in his heart, and his feet shall never slip!

Now notice the Name that all the Prophets, Apostles and Savior used for the seven prophesied Works of Yahweh, including the prophesied Work of Yahweh for the Last Days. Following are the first and sixth verses of the famous 23rd Psalm from the *Interlinear*. Hebrew reads right to left.

●Psalm 23:1, 6—

אֶחָסֵר:	לֹא	רֹעִי	יְהוָה	לְדָוִד	מִזְמוֹר
I-shall-lack	nothing	one-being-shepherd-of-me	Yahweh	of-David	psalm (23:1)
מְנוּחֹת	מִי	עַל-	יִרְבִּיעֵנִי	רִשָּׁא	בְּנִיחוֹת
quiet-ones	waters-of	beside	he-makes-lie-down-me	greenness	in-pastures-of
יָמֵי	כָּל-	יִרְדְּפוּנִי	וְתִסַּד	טוֹב	אֶדָּא
days-of	all-of	they-will-follow-me	and-love	goodness	surely (6)
יָמִים:	לְאֶרְךָ	יְהוָה	בְּבֵית-	וְשִׁבְתִּי	חַיִּי
days	for-length-of	Yahweh	in-house-of	and-I-will-dwell	lives-of-me

The Name of Yahweh was used in Galilee where the Disciples, Yahchanan the Immerser, and Yahshua Messiah were born, educated, and trained for the Work of Yahweh.

Yahchanan came in the Name of Yahweh, being sent by The House of Yahweh at Abel. He went to Yerusalem where they arrested and murdered him. Notice what Yahchanan was teaching. He was not teaching that the Laws were done away with as the Catholics and Christians do.

●Mattithyah 3:1-10—

1 In those days came Yahchanan the Immerser, preaching in the wilderness of Yehdah,

2 And saying; Repent! For the Kingdom of Yahweh is at hand!

3 For this is he who was spoken of by the prophet Isayah, saying; The voice of one crying in the wilderness; Prepare the way of Yahweh, make straight a highway for our Father.

4 This Yahchanan; *Yahweh is Merciful*, wore a tallit of rough linen, and he was zealous for the Laws of Yahweh because he was trained to be a teacher, namely, of the Laws of Yahweh.

5 Then *people from* Yerusalem and all Yehdah, and from all the region surrounding Yordan went out to him;

6 And confessing their sins, they were baptized by him in the Yordan River.

7 But when he saw many of the Pharisees and Sadducees coming to his baptism, he said to them; O brood of

vipers, who has warned you to flee from the Judgment to come?

8 Bring forth fruits befitting repentance!

9 And do not think you can say to yourselves: We have Abraham as *our* father! For I say to you that Yahweh is able to raise up children to Abraham from these stones!

10 And the ax is already laid against the root of the trees. Therefore, every tree which does not bear Righteous fruit is cut down, and cast into the fire.

Notice what Yahchanan is teaching. In **verse 2** he was saying to repent. The Savior taught the same.

●Luke 13:3—

I tell you, No! But unless you repent you will all likewise perish!

The Apostles also taught the same thing.

●Acts 3:19—

Repent therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out; that times of refreshing may come from the presence of Yahweh.

Repent and be converted to what?

●I Yahchanan 2:4—

He who says: I know Him, but does not keep His Laws, is a liar, and the Truth is not in him.

●I Yahchanan 3:4—

Whoever commits sin, transgresses also the Laws; for sin is the transgression of the Laws.

●Mattithyah 9:13—

But go and learn what *this* means: I desire mercy and not sacrifice. For I have not come to call the Righteous, but sinners to repentance.

So we must repent of sin, which is the breaking of Yahweh's Laws. Satan's preachers, which there are a world full, teach that Yahweh's Laws are done away with. Satan wishes the Laws of Righteousness were done away with. She is the one who has the preachers deceived, so they will not follow the Scriptures that show the way to Salvation.

●I Yahchanan 3:4, 7-8—

4 Whoever commits sin, transgresses also the Laws; for sin is the transgression of the Laws.

7 Little children, let no man deceive you; he who practices Righteousness is Righteous, just as He is Righteous.

8 He who commits sin is of the devil, for the devil has sinned from the beginning. For this purpose the Son of Yahweh was manifested; that He might destroy the works of the devil.

●Revelation 22:12-14—

12 And behold, I come quickly, and My Reward is with Me, to give every man according as his work will be.

13 I am the First and the Last, the Beginning and the End.

14 Blessed *are* those who keep His Laws, that they may have right to the Tree of Life, and may enter in through the gates into the city.

Back to Yahchanan (John) the Immerser:

●Mattithyah 3:6—

And confessing their sins, they were baptized by him in the Yordan River.

Remember, sin is breaking Yahweh's Laws.

●I Yahchanan 3:4—

Whoever commits sin, transgresses also the Laws; for sin is the transgression of the Laws.

●Mattithyah 3:10—

And the ax is already laid against the root of the trees. Therefore, every tree which does not bear Righteous fruit is cut down, and cast into the fire.

Notice again:

●I Yahchanan 3:7-8—

7 Little children, let no man deceive you; he who practices Righteousness is Righteous, just as He is Righteous.

8 He who commits sin is of the devil, for the devil has sinned from the beginning. For this purpose the Son of Yahweh was manifested; that He might destroy the works of the devil.

Those who will not repent and convert to practicing Yahweh's Laws of Righteousness will be cast into the fire.

●Mattithyah 3:10—

And the ax is already laid against the root of the trees. Therefore, every tree which does not bear Righteous fruit is cut down, and cast into the fire.

Notice the word **Righteous**. Righteousness is not taught by Christianity. Righteousness is keeping Yahweh's Laws.

●Deuteronomy 6:25—

And it will be our Righteousness if we observe to do all of these Laws before Yahweh our Father, as He has commanded us.

●I Yahchanan 3:7-8—

7 Little children, let no man deceive

you; he who practices Righteousness is Righteous, just as He is Righteous.

8 He who commits sin is of the devil, for the devil has sinned from the beginning. For this purpose the Son of Yahweh was manifested; that He might destroy the works of the devil.

Sin is breaking Yahweh's Laws.

● I Yahchanan 3:4—

Whoever commits sin, transgresses also the Laws; for sin is the transgression of the Laws.

● Revelation 20:11-15—

11 And I saw a Great White Throne, and Him Who sat on it, from Whose Face the powers of the earth and the powers of the heavens, the Gods (elohim), were driven away; for the verdict was reached that there is no place for them.

12 And I saw the dead, small and great, standing before Yahweh. And the books were opened; and another book was opened, which is *The Book of Life*. And the dead were judged out of those things which were written in the books, according to their works.

13 And the sea gave up the dead which were in it; and death and sheol; *the grave*, delivered up the dead which were in them. And they were judged, every man, according to his works.

14 And death and sheol were cast into the lake of fire. This is the second death.

15 And whoever was not found written in The Book of Life was cast into the lake of fire.

Now Think!

The false prophets want you to believe that the Pharisees were living by and practicing Yahweh's Laws, and that the Savior and the Disciples taught that you should not keep Yahweh's Laws, and the Pharisees were wrong because they kept Yahweh's Laws. Those are all lies. You can clearly see that Yahchanan was teaching Yahweh's Laws and was telling the Pharisees to repent of breaking Yahweh's Laws.

The Pharisees and Sadducees taught what they claim to be oral laws handed down to them by Mosheh by word of mouth. They taught that you should not try to keep the Laws written by the Prophets, but instead follow whatever they verbally tell you.

The Pharisees, Sadducees and their army of roman soldiers destroyed the temple, moved the artifacts to Rome, and changed Yahweh's Laws as Daniyl prophesied they would do. They passed laws, that carried death penalties, against the Galileans who refused to follow their rebellious way, as shown in:

● Yeremyah 23:14-15, 26-27—

14 I have also seen in the prophets of Yerusalem a horrible thing—they commit adultery and walk in lies; *they turn from Yahweh and follow after the gods (elohim)*! They also strengthen the hands of evildoers, so that no one turns back from his wickedness. All of them are like Sodom to Me, and her inhabitants are like Gomorrah.

15 Therefore, this is what Yahweh our Father says concerning these prophets; Behold, they will be fed with wormwood, and they will be made to drink the water of gall; for from the prophets of Yerusalem profaneness has gone out into all the world.

26 How long will *this* be in the heart of the prophets who prophecy lies? Yes, *they are* prophets of the deceit of their own minds;

27 Who devise; *plan and scheme*, to cause My People to forget My Name through their dreams, which they tell every man to his neighbor, just as their fathers have forgotten My Name for Baal; *Lord*.

The Pharisees at Rome changed their name to Catholic, which means universal. But they still practiced the same religion as is shown in **Yeremyah 23** and **Mattithyah 3:1-12**. Notice next:

● Mattithyah 3:13—

Then Yahshua came from Galilee to the Yarden, to Yahchanan, to be baptized by him.

Notice from where Yahshua came—Galilee. Now notice:

● Mattithyah 4:12—

Now when Yahshua had heard that Yahchanan *the Immerser* had been put into prison, He withdrew into Galilee.

What did Yahshua teach?

● Mattithyah 4:17—

From that time Yahshua began to preach, and to say: Repent, for the Kingdom of Yahweh is at hand!

● Mattithyah 5:17—

Do not *even* think that I have come to destroy the Law or the Prophets; I have not come to destroy *them*, but to establish *them*.

● Revelation 22:12-14—

12 And behold, I come quickly, and My Reward *is* with Me, to give every man according as his work will be.

13 I am the First and the Last, the Beginning and the End.

14 Blessed *are* those who keep His Laws, that they may have right to the Tree of Life, and may enter in through the gates into the city.

In Galilee

● Mattithyah 4:12-17—

12 Now when Yahshua had heard that Yahchanan *the Immerser* had been put into prison, He withdrew into Galilee.

13 Then leaving Nazareth, He went and lived in Capernaum by the sea, in the

territory of Zebulun and Naphtali—

14 To fulfill what was spoken through the Prophet Isayah, saying:

15 The land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali, by the way of the sea, beyond Yarden, in Galilee of the nations.

16 The people who walked in darkness have seen a great Light; they who dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them the Light has shined.

17 From that time Yahshua began to preach, and to say: Repent, for the Kingdom of Yahweh is at hand!

● Acts 1:9-11—

9 And when He had spoken these things, while they watched, He was taken up; and a cloud received Him out of their sight.

10 And while they looked steadfastly toward heaven as He went up, behold, two men stood by them, *clothed* in white apparel;

11 Who also said; You men of Galilee, why stand gazing up into heaven? This same Yahshua, Who is taken up from you into heaven, will come *again* in the same way as you saw him go into heaven.

The children of those people from the hills of Galilee were persecuted by the Pharisees and the roman army. We saw that Shaul was a roman soldier. The Pharisees persecuted the Prophets of Yahweh. Were the Prophets teaching Christianity? No! They condemned Christmas, Easter, and Halloween, which are Christianity.

The Apostles and those of Galilee taught and practiced the Laws written by the Holy Prophets of Yahweh. The violent men took control of the temple with the help of the roman army. They persecuted and killed the Prophets. They killed Yahchanan, not for teaching Christianity, but for reminding them of their sins.

● Acts 7:52—

Which of the prophets have not your fathers persecuted? And they have slain those who foretold the coming of the Just One; of Whom you now have become the betrayers and murderers—

These were the violent men who, with the help of their roman army that was made up of the fighting men of the twelve tribes of Israyl, took the temple by force and persecuted and killed anyone who showed them their sins.

● Matthew 11:12, KJV—

And from the days of John the Baptist until now the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence and the violent take it by force.

● Acts 7:52—

Which of the prophets have not your fathers persecuted? And they have slain those who foretold the coming of the Just One; of Whom you now have become the betrayers and murderers.

Remember, these violent men celebrated Christmas, Easter and Halloween. They persecuted those who would not practice their traditions. The violent men did not teach or practice Yahweh's Laws or call with the Name of Yahweh. In fact, they removed Yahweh's Name from Scripture and replaced it with the titles of dead rabbis whom they called saints. According to the Prophets, Apostles, and the Savior, if they were "saints", they were "saints" of Satan, not Yahweh. Read it:

● **I Yahchanan 2:4—**

He who says: I know Him, but does not keep His Laws, is a liar, and the Truth is not in him.

● **I Yahchanan 3:4, 7-8, 10—**

4 Whoever commits sin, transgresses also the Laws; for sin is the transgression of the Laws.

7 Little children, let no man deceive you; he who practices Righteousness is Righteous, just as He is Righteous.

8 He who commits sin is of the devil, for the devil has sinned from the beginning. For this purpose the Son of Yahweh was manifested; that He might destroy the works of the devil.

10 In this the Children of Yahweh and the children of the devil are manifest. Whoever does not practice Righteousness is not of Yahweh, and he does not love his neighbor!

These same violent men killed Yahchanan for exposing their sins.

● **Yahchanan Mark 6:17-18—**

17 Because Herod himself had sent and arrested Yahchanan, and put him in prison for Herodias' sake, his brother Philip's wife, for he had married her.

18 For Yahchanan had said to Herod; It is not Lawful for you to have your brother's wife.

The Savior also showed them their sins.

● **Yahchanan Mark 7:5-9, 13—**

5 Then the Pharisees and scribes asked Him; Why do Your Disciples not walk according to the traditions of the elders, but eat bread with unwashed hands?

6 He answered, and said to them: Well has Isayah prophesied of you hypocrites—as it is written: This people honors Me with their lips, but their heart is far from Me.

7 But in vain do they worship Me, teaching as doctrine the commandments of men.

8 For laying aside the Laws of Yahweh, you hold the traditions of men!

9 Then He said to them: How well you reject the Laws of Yahweh, so that you may keep your own traditions!

13 Making the Laws of Yahweh of no effect through your traditions you have handed down! And many other similar things you do.

They hated Yahshua as they hated Yahweh.

● **Yahchanan 15:21-22—**

21 But all these things they will do to you because of My Name—for they do not know Him Who sent Me.

22 If I had not come and spoken to them,

they would not have had their sins revealed; but now they have no cloak, covering for, their sins.

Before Shaul's (Paul's) conversion he hunted down and arrested those like Yahshua and Yahchanan, going mostly to the hills of Galilee. Being a Roman soldier, he took orders from the Pharisees' High Priest. Read this for yourself.

● **Acts 22:1-5—**

1 Men, brothers and fathers! Listen to my defense which I now make to you!

2 (And when they heard him speaking to them in the Hebrew language, they were all the more quiet.) And he said;

3 I truly separated myself from the Yahdaim; those who reverence Yahweh. I was a man born in Tarsus of Cilicia, yet brought up in this city at the feet of Gamaliel; and was taught according to the manner of the traditions of the fathers, and was zealous toward God; Elohim, as you all are this day.

4 And I persecuted this way to the death, binding and delivering both men and women into prison.

5 The High Priest and the whole council of elders can testify to this; and I also received letters from them to the brothers in Damascus, where I also went, to bring those who were there in chains to Jerusalem, to be punished.

Shaul was a Pharisee and a Roman citizen though not born in Rome. The fact that his father was a Pharisee made Shaul a Roman citizen. Shaul was also a Roman soldier, though he

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had never been to Rome at that time. He was a Hebrew from the tribe of Benjamin. Again read:

● **Acts 21:39**—

But Shaul said; I am a Yahdai, a man from Tarsus of Cilicia, a citizen of no undistinguished city. I beg you, permit me to speak to the people.

● **Acts 22:3**—

I truly separated myself from the Yahdaim; *those who reverence Yahweh. I was a man born in Tarsus of Cilicia, yet brought up in this city at the feet of Gamaliel; and was taught according to the manner of the traditions of the fathers, and was zealous toward God; Elohim, as you all are this day.*

● **Philippians 3:5**—

Circumcised on the eighth day, of the stock of Israyl, of the tribe of Benjamin, a Hebrew of the Hebrews; concerning the Law, a Pharisee;

● **Acts 23:6**—

However, when Shaul perceived that one part were Sadducees, and the other were Pharisees, he cried out in the council; Men, brothers! I am a Pharisee, the son of a Pharisee! About the hope and resurrection of the dead I am called in question!

● **Acts 22:28**—

And the commanding officer answered; With a great sum I obtained this citizenship. And Shaul said; But I was a citizen by birth.

Again we see, in *Unger's Bible Dictionary*.

The character of a Roman citizen superseded all others before the law and in the general opinion of society, and placed him (Paul) amid the aristocracy of any provisional town. (Ramsay, p. 31)

Before Shaul repented of practicing traditions and started practicing Yahweh's Laws, he persecuted those who taught and kept Yahweh's Laws. The Prophets, Apostles and Savior also taught and kept Yahweh's Laws. Notice.

● **Galatians 1:13-14**—

13 For you have heard of my conversation in times past that I departed from and opposed reverencing Yahweh; how that beyond measure I persecuted The House of Yahweh at Abel and devastated it.

14 And I advanced in the religion of the Yahdaim beyond many of those of my own age among the people of my race, being more exceedingly zealous for the traditions of my fathers.

● **Yahchanan Mark 7:5-9, 13**—

5 Then the Pharisees and scribes asked Him; Why do Your Disciples not walk according to the traditions of the elders, but eat bread with unwashed hands?

6 He answered, and said to them: Well has Isayah prophesied of you hypocrites— as it is written: This people honors Me

with *their* lips, but their heart is far from Me.

7 But in vain do they worship Me, teaching as doctrine the commandments of men.

8 For laying aside the Laws of Yahweh, you hold the traditions of men!

9 Then He said to them: How well you reject the Laws of Yahweh, so that you may keep your own traditions!

13 Making the Laws of Yahweh of no effect through your traditions you have handed down! And many other similar things you do.

After the Pharisees destroyed the temple and moved the artifacts to Rome, they continued their crusades in all the world, as Daniyl's Prophecies show. They also took on another name—Catholic—which means universal. Their historians proclaimed that they are now rulers of the whole earth. Prophecy agrees with this, but not for long.

● **Daniyl 2:40-43**—

40 Then the fourth kingdom will be strong as iron—since iron breaks to pieces and subdues all things, it will break in pieces and crush.

41 And because you saw the feet and toes—part of potters' clay and part of iron—the kingdom will be divided; but there will be some of the strength of iron in it, for you saw the iron mixed with earthen clay.

42 And just as the toes of the feet were part iron and part clay, so the kingdom will be partly strong and partly brittle.

43 And just as you saw iron mixed with earthen clay, they will mingle themselves with the seed of men; but they will not hold together, just as iron does not mix with clay.

● **Revelation 17:1-7, 9**—

1 And there came one of the seven Malakim who had the seven bowls, and talked with me, saying to me: Come, I will show you the sentence of the great whore that sits upon many waters,

2 With whom the kings of the earth have committed fornication; *practiced idolatry: godworship (the worship of elohim)*, and the inhabitants of the earth have been made drunk with the wine of her fornication.

3 So he carried me away in the Spirit into the *midst of* godworshippers (worshippers of Elohim); and I saw a woman sitting on a scarlet colored beast, full of names of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns.

4 And the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet color, and decked with gold, and precious stones, and pearls, having a golden cup in her hand full of abominations and filthiness of her fornication.

5 And upon her head was a name written: Mystery Babylon the great, the mother of the harlots and of the abominations of the earth.

6 And I saw the woman drunk with the blood of the Saints, and with the blood of

the martyrs of Yahshua. And when I saw her, I wondered with great astonishment.

7 And the malak said to me: Why are you astonished? I will tell you the mystery of the woman, and of the beast that carries her, which has the seven heads and ten horns.

9 And here is the mind which has wisdom: The seven heads are seven mountains on which the woman sits.

Rome sits on seven hills. *Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia*, 1948, Volume 12, page 144, tells us about the city of seven hills.

...the "City of Seven Hills." ...the Capitoline, Palatine, Aventine, Quirinal, Viminal, Esquiline, and Caelian hills. ...the seat of the papacy, the head of the great Roman Catholic Church.

● **Revelation 17:18**—

And the woman whom you saw, is that great city which reigns over the kings of the earth.

● **Revelation 18:1-5, 8**—

1 And after these things I saw another Malak come down from heaven, having great authority; and the earth was enlightened with His Glory.

2 And he cried mightily with a strong voice, saying: Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen, and is become the habitation of demons, and the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird.

3 For all nations have drunk of the wine of the wrath of her fornication, and the kings of the earth have committed fornication with her, and the merchants of the earth have grown rich through the abundance of her delicacies.

4 And I heard another voice from heaven, saying: Come out of her, My People, so that you do not partake in her sins, and so that you do not receive of her plagues,

5 For her sins have reached unto heaven, and Yahweh has remembered her iniquities!

8 Therefore, her plagues will come in one day—death, and mourning, and famine; and she will be utterly burned with fire; for strong is Father Yahweh Who judges her.

For those who desire the Righteousness of Yahweh, you really need to start now to come out from among them.

May Yahweh bless your understanding.

Love, true love
in Yahshua's Name,



Yisrayl Hawkins
Pastor and Overseer

HALLOWEEN!

Sacrifices Of The Dead

The celebration of Halloween is an established custom in the United States, the British Commonwealth, and various Scandinavian Countries.

The Yearbook of English Festivals, by Dorothy Gladys Spicer, 1954, pages 153-157, are displayed, showing us the ancient meanings of **Halloween, All Saints Day and All Souls Day**. All of these are part of the ancient sacrifices of the dead.

ALL HALLOWS' EVE

October 31. All Hallows' Eve or All Hallow E'en, with its tradition of witches, ghosts, hobgoblins and sprites, its games and incantations, still is a gay time for pranks and parties in many North Country homes. Fun-loving Americans have borrowed from their British ancestors many Hallow E'en games, such as apple-bobbing, nut roasting and tossing of apple parings.

To ancient Druids, the end of October commemorated the festival of the waning year, when the sun began his downward course and ripened grain was garnered from the fields. *Samhain*, or "Summer's End," as this feast to the dying sun was called, was celebrated with human sacrifice, augury and prayer; for at this season spirits walked and evil had power over souls of men.

Not until the fourth century did the pagan vigil for the god of light give way to All Hallows, the mass for Christian saints; and not until the tenth, did the Druids' death feast become All Souls', the day of prayer for souls that had entered rest. Cakes for the dead were substituted for human sacrifice, fortune-telling for heathen augury, lighted candles for the old Baal fires.

Gradually, the last night of October—first a Druid feast, then a Christian holy day—emerged as a night of gaiety, when young people played games and read fortunes from simple objects, such as apples, cabbages, or nuts.

Though many old All Hallow E'en customs have disappeared survivals of All Souls' (November 2), as will be seen, still exist in many communities. Soulers, not very unlike American Halloween mummers, still make village rounds and beg for "soul cakes," instead of "something for Halloween."

ALL SAINTS' AND ALL SOULS'

November 1 and 2

The early English Church called All Saints', the feast to commemorate *all the saints*, All

Hallows, Hallow E'en, All Saints' and All Souls' (October 31, November 1 and 2, respectively) share a common tradition. The three festivals concern remembrance of departed souls. Hallow E'en, as already noted, is celebrated with games and divination rites, since people once believed spirits of the dead walked abroad on this night. All Saints' and All Souls', on the other hand, are popularly observed with "souling" customs and plays. Originally, these demonstrations were intended to honor the faithful departed and to ease the pain of the bereaved.

"Souling," or "Soul-caking," is the custom descended from pre-Reformation times, of going about on All Saints' or All Souls' and begging for cakes, in remembrance of the dead. The Soulers, singing verses inherited from a remote past, are rewarded with "soul cakes."

Once soulers of certain villages began their rounds with services in the parish church, the cakes householders gave were in exchange for prayers for the dead, a "charity" for the departed. In other words, soul cakes were intended as a bread dole to the community poor. Bonfires, "to light souls out of purgatory," and the ringing of church bells, also characterized old-time observances.

In *The Book of Festival Holidays*, 1964, by Marguerite Ickis, pages 123-125, we are shown the meaning behind the traditions of Halloween.

The custom of holding a festival at harvest time goes back over two thousand years. The last day of the year on the old pagan calendar, October 31, served the triple purpose of bidding goodbye to summer, welcoming winter and remembering the dead. The Irish built tremendous bonfires on hilltops to offer encouragement to the waning sun and to provide a warm welcome for visiting sprites and ghosts that walked about in the night.

More fearful of spooks than spouses, folks began hollowing out turnips and pumpkins and placing lighted candles inside to scare evil spirits from the house. Why was the result called a "jack-o'-lantern"? Tradition says that an Irish Jack, too wicked for heaven and expelled from hell for playing tricks on the devil, was condemned to walk the earth with a lantern forever.

It was the Irish, too, who initiated the "trick or treat" system hundreds of years ago. Groups of Irish farmers would go from house to house soliciting food for the village Halloween festivities in the name of no less a personage than Muck Olla (ancient god of Irish clergy). Prosperity was promised to cheerful

givers and threats made against tightfisted donors. It was the custom for English children to dress up in each other's clothes (boys donning girls' outfits and vice versa) and, wearing masks, to go begging from door to door for "soul cakes."

Surprisingly, Halloween was scarcely observed in the United States until the last half of the nineteenth century. It is thought the large-scale Irish immigration had much to do with the popularizing of the holiday...

The following excerpt is from *The Book of Holidays*, 1958, by J. Walker McSpadden, pages 149-153.

Halloween, in spite of the fact that it takes its name from a Christian festival (All Hallows or All Saints' Day), comes from pagan times and has never taken on a Christian significance.

There were two different festivals in the early world at this time of year, and they are both represented in our own Halloween activities. When you duck for apples, or throw an apple paring over your shoulder to see what initial it makes on the floor, you are doing as the Romans did—honoring Pomona, the Roman goddess of orchards and especially of apple orchards. And when you light a candle inside the jeering pumpkin face, you are in a small way imitating the Celtic Druids of northern Britain (described in the chapter on Saint Patrick's Day), who lit a fire to scare away winter and the evil spirits who were waiting to come rushing in when summer was over.

On that night between October and November, the Druids kindled great fires on the hills as a barrier against the evil to come. (These Halloween fires still burn every year in many places, but especially in Scotland and Wales). By waving burning wisps of plaited straw aloft on pitchforks, people tried to frighten off demons and witches, but just in case this didn't work, they also put on grotesque and terrifying costumes. For if you dressed in a horrible enough fashion and went trooping around with the spirits all night, they would think you were one of them, and do you no harm. This is where the persistent Halloween custom of "dressing up" and wearing masks originated; and among the children who come to the door on Halloween, calling "trick or treat," the most alarming costumes are still considered the best.

Other northern peoples in the Germanic and Scandinavian countries also lived in terror of "the raging rout," as they called the evil spirits whom they believed to be led by the great god Odin.

When one studies the origins of the customs of the Christian religion, one comes to the conclusion that the pagan worship was not banished from the world. The strongest pagan religions were just incorporated into Christianity.

The book, *Strange Stories, Amazing Facts*, 1980, by the Readers' Digest Association, corroborates this conclusion.

Although Christianity has swept the world in a relatively short time, as the histories of great religions go, the early missionaries faced an uphill task. The pagans were reluctant to give up their false gods and ancient practices.

So the missionaries, unable to convert them easily to an entirely new code of worship, did the next best thing. They took the pagan festivals as they were and gradually grafted the observances of the new faith onto these festivals and the rites and customs surrounding them.

Like Christmas and Easter, the festival of Halloween originated in a pagan celebration, even though its name derives from the Christian festival of All Hallows' or All Saints' Eve.

It was introduced in the seventh century to commemorate all those saints and martyrs who had no special day to themselves and was held on May 13. But in the eighth century All Hallows' Day was moved to November 1, to counteract the pagan celebrations held on that date.

October 31, the eve of November 1, was the last night of the year in the ancient Celtic calendar and was celebrated as the end of summer and its fruitfulness. It was a festival that the Celts of northern Europe marked with bonfires, to help the sun through the winter.

Only since the late 18th and early 19th centuries has Halloween developed into a festive time for children, with costumes, lanterns, and games...

In the 17th and 18th centuries, however, it was customary for "guisers"—people in weird masks and costumes—to go from house to house, singing and dancing to keep evil at bay, or to go about as representations of the ghosts and goblins of the night.

Trick or treat

This custom has survived today in many parts of the world, as a children's masquerade. In the United States costumed children go from door to door in a ritual known as trick or treat. They usually carry a sack and threaten to play a trick on householders if they are not given a "treat", in the form of candy or cookies.

The Halloween lantern, made from a hollowed-out pumpkin or turnip with a candle inside it, is a relic from the days when food offerings were made to the spirits of the dead.

Yahweh Tells Us

● **Leviticus 19:31—**

Do not turn to mediums nor familiar spirits. Do not seek after them, to be defiled by them. *I am Yahweh.*

● **Deuteronomy 18:10-11—**

10 Let there not be found among you

one who sacrifices his son or his daughter in the fire, who practices divination or sorcery, interprets omens, engages in witchcraft,

11 Casts spells, or who consults familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer.

The tradition of Halloween is steeped in just the abominations Yahweh told us not to whore after. Consulting these abominations is worship. It is the worship of demons, and not of Yahweh.

● **I Corinthians 10:20-21—**

20 But I say that the things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to demons and not to Yahweh; and I do not want you to have fellowship with demons.

21 You cannot drink the cup of Yahweh and the cup of demons; you cannot partake of Yahweh's Table and of the table of demons.

All of the customs of this pagan celebration called Halloween, which have come down to this sin-sick world as fun and games have originated with baal worship, which Yahweh hates.

● **Deuteronomy 4:1-2—**

1 Hear now, O Israyl, the Statutes and the Judgments which I teach you to observe and do, that you may live, and go in and possess the land which Yahweh, the Heavenly Father of your fathers, is giving you.

2 You shall not add to the Word which I command you, nor shall you take anything from it, so that you may keep the Laws of Yahweh your Father which I command you.

Add Nothing To: Take Nothing From

We realize that many Halloween articles appear in different newspapers around the United States, but in each article, the conclusion is: Somehow, all this pagan worship has now been accepted by the Creator, and since it is now only in fun, there is little or no harm in re-enacting these traditions. But, to coin an old phrase, "a rose by any other name is still a rose."

To know these traditions and customs are the worship of pagan gods, and then to still participate in them, is actually worse than not knowing at all! It is classified as an abominable sin to Yahweh.

The preachers claiming to follow the Scriptures are afraid to condemn these pagan practices. They are afraid to rock the big boat that brings them so much wealth, yet there is no Scripture that condones these practices.

Search the Holy Scriptures from **Genesis** through **Revelation** and you will only find the warning to come out from among them.

● **Revelation 18:4—**

And I heard another voice from heaven, saying: Come out of her, My People, so that you do not partake in her sins, and so that you do not receive of her plagues.

Yahweh commands us to follow His instruction, **not adding to it, nor diminishing from it**, that we may live.

● **Deuteronomy 4:2—**

You shall not add to the Word which I command you, nor shall you take anything from it, so that you may keep the Laws of Yahweh your Father which I command you.

● **Revelation 22:14—**

Blessed *are* those who keep His Laws, that they may have right to the Tree of Life, and may enter in through the gates into the City.

There is no blessing from Yahweh for the practice of this pagan worship. Yahweh does pronounce many curses for these worshipers (**Deuteronomy 28:16-68**).

Preachers today condemn the Laws of Yahweh, while they condone these pagan practices. Whose side are they on? The Apostle Shaul answers this question in:

● **Romans 6:16—**

Do you not know that to whom you yield yourselves as servants to obey, his servants you are whom you obey—whether of sin, which leads to death, or of obedience, which leads to Righteousness?

Yahshua warned us, over and over, about false preachers who would teach against the Laws of Yahweh, while they serve Satan. He said you will know them by their fruits, as we find in **Mattithyah**.

● **Mattithyah 7:16-20—**

16 You will know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles?

17 Likewise, every Righteous tree brings forth Righteous fruit; but a tree of evil brings forth fruit of iniquity.

18 A Righteous tree cannot bring forth fruit of iniquity, nor *can* a tree of evil bring forth fruits of Righteousness.

19 Every tree which does not bring forth Righteous fruit is cut down, and cast into the fire.

20 Therefore, by their fruits you will know them.

Will you follow these false preachers who teach this pagan god worship? Will you accept the ways of baal any more, now that you know this way is condemned by the Word of Yahweh, your guide to Eternal Life?

THANKSGIVING DAY:

Pagan Harvest Festival

From the propaganda of public schools every American thinks he knows how Thanksgiving originated; in 1620 the small band of pilgrims of Plymouth Colony braved the perilous North Atlantic in quest of religious freedom. They landed in November and faced winter with meager supplies of food that dwindled rapidly. Because the summer was blessed with rain and the autumn harvest was plentiful, the pilgrim colony, appropriately grateful, established a day of thanksgiving and invited the local Indians to share their bounty. Supposedly, this is the origin of the holiday known as Thanksgiving and it is so pure and holy that everyone can now observe this Thanksgiving day with a clear conscience, knowing that this is pleasing to Yahweh.

The truth is rather different. The Plymouth Colony was not the first English Colony to land on American shores, nor were they the first to offer thanks. The first Thanksgiving day service in what was to become the United States was the one held on August 9, 1607, by colonists en route to found the short-lived Popham Colony at what is now Phippsburg, Maine.

The first permanent English settlement in America was founded at Jamestown, on the James River in Virginia, also in 1607. As early as December 4, 1619, the settlers set aside a day to give thanks for the survival of their small company. Their day of thanks continued to be observed on December 4 until 1622, when a conflict with Indians almost devastated the colony. [*The American Book of Days*, by Jane M. Hatch, 1978, pages 1053-1054.]

The official historical pilgrim Thanksgiving day was not even a day completely given to thanks and praise, as the pilgrims were accustomed to

doing. This day was primarily a show of military power for the Indians.

Thanksgiving, An American Holiday, An American History, by Diana Karter Applebaum, pages 7-11, tells us the true story of the pilgrims' feast in the fall of 1621.

Landing at Plymouth in December 1620, the Pilgrims faced winter without an adequate food supply, sheltered from the elements only by such dwellings as they could build quickly...

The first autumn, an ample harvest insured that the colony would have food for the winter months. Governor Bradford, with one eye on the divine Providence, proclaimed a day of thanksgiving to God, and with the other eye on the local political situation, extended an invitation to neighboring Indians to share in the harvest feast. In order to guarantee that the feast served to cement a peaceful relationship, the three-day long meal was punctuated by displays of the power of English muskets for the benefit of suitably impressed Indian guests.

This "first Thanksgiving" was a feast called to suit the needs of the hour, which were to celebrate the harvest, thank the Lord for His goodness, and regale and impress the Indians. We have Edward Winslow's testimony that the feast was a success:

Thanksgivings were holy days of solemn prayer in the Puritan lexicon, days akin to sabbaths and feast days on which "Recreations" and "exercising of Armes" would not have been countenanced. Had the governor proclaimed a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God, Edward Winslow, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, would have written about the religious services the settlers held. Thus this feast was more harvest celebration than prayerful day of thanksgiving.

Preparing a feast for 90 Indians and 50 settlers must have taxed the strength of the four Englishwomen and two teenage girls on hand to do the cooking... They worked with the resources at hand, and, although they successfully fed the hungry men, the feast bore little resemblance to the modern Thanksgiving dinner...

...Oysters, clams and fish rounded out the abundant, but far from epicurean, feast that the celebrators would have been more

likely to call a "harvest home" than a "thanksgiving" celebration.

However satisfying it would be to point to a particular day and say, "This was the first Thanksgiving," it definitely would not be the truth. This American holiday gradually grew up in the culture of Puritan New England, an origin more complex than the legend the public schools have nurtured for generations.

The Harvest Home

The *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1980, Volume 5, tells of **harvest home**:

Harvest Home, also called Ingathering, traditional English harvest festival, celebrated from antiquity and surviving to modern times in isolated regions. Participants celebrate the last day of harvest by singing, shouting, and decorating the village with boughs.

● *Observations on the Popular Antiquities of Great Britain*, by John Brand, George Bell and Sons, pages 16-33 gives a complete description of harvest home. A few excerpts are displayed here:

HARVEST HOME

Macrobius tells us that, among the Heathens, the heads of families, when they had got in their harvest, were wont to feast with their servants who had laboured for them in tilling the ground.

The respect shown to servants at this season seems to have sprung from a grateful sense of their services. Everything depends at this juncture on their labour and despatch. Vacina (or Vacuna), among the ancients, was the name of the goddess to whom rustics sacrificed at the conclusion of harvest.

Moresin tells us the popery, in imitation of this, brings home her chaplets of corn, which she suspends on poles; that offerings are made on the altars of her tutelar gods, while thanks are returned for the collected stores, and prayers are made for future ease and rest.

In a Journey into England, by Paul

Hentzner, in the year 1598, ed. 1757, p.79, speaking of Windsor, he says: 'As we were returning to our inn, we met some country people celebrating their Harvest Home; their last load of corn they crown with flowers, having besides an image richly dressed, by which perhaps they would signify Ceres'...

Hutchinson, in his History of Northumberland, ii. ad finem, 17, says, 'I have seen in some places, an image appavelled in great finery, crowned with flowers, a sheaf of corn placed under her arm, and a scycle in her hand, carried out of the village in the morning of the conclusive reaping day, with music and much clamour of the reapers, into the field, where it stands fixed on a pole all day, and when the reaping is done, is brought home in like manner. This they call the Harvest Queen, and it represents the Roman Ceres.'

The Oxford English Dictionary, Oxford, Clarendon Press, London, England, pages 108-109, tells us of **harvest home** and the **harvest queen**.

Harvest home, harvest-home.

1. The fact, occasion, or time of bringing home the last of the harvest; the close of the harvesting.

b. A shout or song of rejoicing on that occasion.

2. The festival or merry-making to celebrate the successful homing of the corn, called in Scotland 'the kirn'. (Now rarely held.)

Harvest queen. A name given a. to Ceres, the goddess of agriculture and crops; b. to a young woman chosen from the reapers (or an image or doll dressed up, cf. *harvest-doll*), to whom was given a post of honour at the harvest-home.

● *Thanksgiving, An American Holiday, An American History*, Applebaum, pages 19-29, tells us the truth about the ancestors of this holiday.

...it was in the towns of the Connecticut River valley and the farming villages of Plymouth Colony that the holiday as we know it evolved. Neither created intentionally nor copied from a paradigmatic "first Thanksgiving," the new celebration was a synthesis of four distinct and ancient traditions, elements of which united in the unique cultural milieu of Puritan New England to give birth to Thanksgiving. The newborn Thanksgiving holiday had a Puritan "mother" from Connecticut, a Pilgrim "father" from Plymouth and, for "grandparents," four traditions from the Old World.

Harvest Home

New Englanders came from Old England, where the Harvest Home—one of the "grandparents" of Thanksgiving—was celebrated. The Harvest Home was a holiday on which the villagers joined together to bring together the last loads of grain from the fields and share a merry feast when the work was done. English villages followed local harvest customs; some dressed a maiden in white to ride atop a loaded cart as "Queen of the Harvest." Others fashioned a figure from the grain itself to be robed in a white gown and set in the center of a circle of rejoicing farmers. There was sufficient taint of idol worship and evidence of licentious behavior in the old English Harvest Home for Puritans to reject the custom summarily. They recoiled from these remnants of the pagan customs that predated Christianity in England, but memories of the harvest feast lingered all the same.

Christmas

Like the Harvest Home, Christmas—another of the old-world "grandparents" of Thanksgiving—was remembered but not celebrated by the Puritans. The practice of designating the day of Jesus' birth, and especially of making merry on that day, were viewed as one of the grave errors of the churches of both Rome and England and as a departure from the purity of the early church.

The spirit of Christmas, however, was sorely missed, and during the 1600s, when Thanksgiving was becoming a popular festival, small pieces of the English Christmas crept into the celebration of the Yankee Thanksgiving. Those quintessential English Christmas dishes, plum pudding and mince pie, became as indispensable a part of the Thanksgiving menu as turkey and pumpkin pie itself.

Civil Proclamations

Thanksgiving Day, our unique American holiday, ought not to be confused with still a third "grandparent," the special days of thanksgiving proclaimed by civil authorities in Europe and throughout the American colonies. When some stroke of extraordinary good fortune befell a nation, the civil authorities often declared a day of thanksgiving and prayer, marked by special services in every church.

Religious Proclamations

Fourth "grandparent" to the American Thanksgiving Day was the tradition of individual Puritan congregations declaring days of thanksgiving and prayer.

Synthesis of the Traditions

The Thanksgiving holiday born in Puritan New England in the 1630's and 1640's

was shaped by four traditions the Harvest Home, Christmas, proclamations of civic thanksgiving and congregational days of thanksgiving and prayer.

Connecticut made Thanksgiving day an annual festival for the ordinary blessings of the year and for the fruits of the earth, a new holiday was born which was based upon ancient practices. *The American Book of Days*, by Jane M. Hatch, page 1053, tells us:

Although Thanksgiving is one of the most popular holidays in the United States, the idea of setting aside a day to express gratitude for good fortune did not originate in this country. In ancient times many peoples held special festivals in the autumn to give thanks for bountiful harvests. The Greeks honored Demeter, their goddess of agriculture, with a nine-day celebration, and in a similar fashion the Romans paid tribute to Ceres (identified with Demeter). After the crops had been gathered, the Anglo-Saxons rejoiced at a "harvest home", which featured a hearty feast. In Scotland the harvest celebration was known as a kirn and included special church services and a substantial dinner.

Thus, since most of the settlers who came to America probably had known some form of thanksgiving day in their homelands, it is not surprising that they transplanted this custom to the New World.

● *Celebrations: The Comprehensive Book of American Holidays*, by Robert J. Myers, pages 271-272, tells us:

The Pilgrims, who in 1621 observed our initial Thanksgiving holiday, were not a people especially enthusiastic about the celebration of festivals. In fact, these austere and religious settlers of America would have been dismayed had they known of the long and popular history of harvest festivals, of which their Thanksgiving was only the latest.

The harvest festival, with its attendant rites, seems to have spread out from a relatively small area of land, from Egypt and Syria and Mesopotamia. The first or the last sheaf of wheat was offered to the "Great Mother," or the "Mother of the Wheat"—for the earth-power was essentially a feminine force. Astarte was the Earth Mother of the ancient Semites; to the Phrygians she was Semele; under the name of Demeter she was worshipped by the Greeks at the famous Eleusinian Mysteries; Ceres, the Roman goddess of corn, presided over the October Cerelia.

Thanksgiving for the plentiful foods did not just come into the mind of Governor Bradford in the year 1621 c.e. as some imagine. On the contrary, the pagan harvest festivals can be traced to the land of Ancient Babylon

and the worship of the original great mother. *Unger's Bible Dictionary*, Moody Press, page 413, tells us that **Astarte** is the Greek name for **Ashtoreth**, the Canaanite goddess of sensual love, maternity, and fertility. Licentious worship was conducted in her honor at her shrines.

Our Wonderful World, by Grolier Incorporated, Volume 17, page 220, tells us of the **harvest festivals**.

The Harvest Festivals

We often think of Thanksgiving as an American holiday, begun by the Pilgrims in Plymouth in 1621. At that time, so the story runs, the survivors among the Mayflower passengers celebrated their first harvest in the New World. Actually a thanksgiving for the annual harvest is one of the oldest holidays known to mankind, though celebrated on different dates. In Chaldea, in ancient Egypt, and in Greece, the harvest festival was celebrated with great rejoicing. From *Holidays Around the World*, by Joseph Gaer, by permission of Little, Brown & Co. Copyright, 1953, by Joseph Gaer. Revised by editor, 1959.

The Romans celebrated their Thanksgiving early in October. The holiday was dedicated to the goddess of the harvest, Ceres, and the holiday was called Cerelia. (That is where the word "cereal" comes from).

From Rome to the New World

The Christians took over the Roman holiday and it became well established in England, where some of the Roman customs and rituals for this day were observed long after the Roman Empire had disappeared.

In England the "harvest home" has been observed continuously for centuries. The custom was to select a harvest queen for this holiday. She was decorated with the grain of their fields and the fruit of their trees. On Thanksgiving Day she was paraded through the streets in a carriage drawn by white horses. This was a remnant of the Roman ceremonies in honor of Ceres. But the English no longer thought of Ceres or cared much about her. They went to church on this day and sang their Thanksgiving songs.

The Pilgrims brought the "harvest in" to Massachusetts. But they gave it a

slightly new meaning, since they were thankful for much more than their harvest.

The merriment of the harvest festivals is older than recorded human history.

Thanksgiving day worship is merely the ancient fertility rites veneered with the respectability of Christianity. However, the fact still remains, that it is ancient fertility worship. The Apostle Shaul tells us of the gods, and the sacrifices to these gods:

● I Corinthians 10:20-21—

20 But I say that the things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to demons and not to Yahweh; and I do not want you to have fellowship with demons.

21 You cannot drink the Cup of Yahweh and the cup of demons; you cannot partake of Yahweh's Table and of the table of demons.

The Apostle Shaul has told us that the things the gentiles sacrifice are sacrificed to the demons, and we are not to have any fellowship with this demon worship.

● Romans 12:2—

And do not be conformed to the pattern of this world; but be transformed by the renewing of your mind, that you may be able to test and prove what is the Righteous, and acceptable, and Perfect Will of Yahweh.

● I Yahchanan 2:15, 17—

15 Do not love the world, nor the things that are in the world. If anyone loves the world, the Love of the Father is not in him.

17 And the world passes away, with the lust that is in it; but he who does the Will of Yahweh abides forever.

● I Yahchanan 5:19—

We know that we belong to Yahweh, and that the whole world is under the control of the evil one.

It is an absolute fact that the world only loves worldly things. This holiday called Thanksgiving was used to help cement relations between the north and the south directly after the Civil War in the United States. *The American Book of Days*, by Hatch, page 26, tells us:

The establishment of a national Thanksgiving Day on a permanent annual basis was largely the result of the work of Sarah Josepha Hale. ...Hale's editorial appeared at a significant moment. The Civil War divided the nation into two armed camps in 1863. Despite the staggering

loss of human life, the battle of Gettysburg was an important victory for the North. The result produced great rejoicing throughout the North, and this general feeling of elation, together with the clamor produced by Hale's editorials, undoubtedly prompted Abraham Lincoln to issue the proclamation on October 3, 1863, setting a last Thursday in November 1863 as a national Thanksgiving Day.

The world still loves this holiday, for it is now the beginning of the Christmas shopping season, which is so dear to merchants everywhere, and the signal for innumerable football games, so dear to fans everywhere. Continuing from *The American Book of Days*:

After three centuries as a holiday in its own right, Thanksgiving was rudely demoted to serve as the official opening day of the Christmas shopping season....and Madison Avenue saw Thanksgiving as a handy way to promote Christmas sales.

In 1921, Gimbel's Department Store in Philadelphia sponsored the first Thanksgiving parade designed to kick off and promote the holiday buying season.

...The charge of commercialization could not be rebutted. Macy's responded to the claim of interference with churchgoing by scheduling the parade for 1:00 P.M. that year, but it was soon back in its morning time slot. The afternoon schedule would conflict with Thanksgiving football games and by the 1920s, that was the more serious conflict for many families.

So, when anyone, or any book, tries to tell you that Thanksgiving day is really in honor of Yahweh, you will know differently.

For complete information on holidays, please call and request our booklets or go online to read and download them for FREE!

True Stories About CHRISTMAS

In our own Holy Scriptures, long before the birth of the Messiah, the Creator speaks of the festival of Christmas being celebrated, as **Yeremyah 10:1-5** indicates.

The Encyclopedia Britannica, Volume II, under **Christmas**, says:

In the Roman world, the Saturnalia was a time of merrymaking and exchanging of gifts. December 25th was also regarded as the birthdate of the Iranian Mystery god, Mithra, the Sun of Righteousness.

In *A Book of Christmas*, by William Sansom, McGraw-Hill, pages 28-39, we find the following information:

...Early Northern people, who had no exact astronomical findings began their Winter festivals earlier...in November... when the signs of the sun's recession... (dying) and the scarcity of animal food made the slaughter of the increase of the herd necessary. Later, the ceremonies moved forward to mid-December and the anticipation of the Saturnalia... that wonderful, heartwarming, emotional festival introduced by the Romans by their occupation of the then-known world.

In Roman Times...a Pre-Christian Message of 'peace and god's will' to all men accompanied the Saturnalia. The Saturnalia was within the solstice and Saturnalia-Kalendae period... starting December 17 and going through January 1st. The first period of feasting was generally for seven days. The god celebrated was Saturn... farmer of a former gold age and eater of his own children.

The giving of presents... particularly candles and dolls called Sigillaria also derives from the insistent origin of human sacrifice at this time of year.

Directly following the Saturnalia was the Kalendae... more mathematically concerned with the date of the new Roman year...and the celebration of the god Janus, god of doors (as a two-way engine) who looks back on the past and forward to the future.

One may think of the Saturnalia as 'Roman in Rome'...but the truth is: The Roman Empire was a world-ruling empire at that time. The customs of Rome were spread to all the known world. It was an empire-wide celebration. All the people in this Empire, save only a few... gathered in their homes to drink wine... to dance and sing... to light their candles and exchange presents...giving their children the little clay dolls that represented their former sacrifices.

Many other customs have become

engrafted into the ancient celebration occurring at this time of year. Mummers and Wild Men roam the British Isles and Europe. The evergreen tree is an ancient custom incorporated. The Vikings gave their Yule... the druids donated their magic mistletoe... the Father Christmas in Briton and the Santa Claus of German origin were all donated and incorporated into the holidays known worldwide as Christmas and New Year.

It was not until the middle of the fourth century c.e. that the birth of the Messiah was officially celebrated at the time of year when the lighting of fires... the praising of the new sun... relaxation and feasting was set on the very same date as that of the birth of the sun god... Mithra.

MITHRAISM: The worship of Mithra shared many similarities with the newer Christian ceremonies. There was baptism, a sacramental meal, and observance of Sunday, and the god himself was born on December 25th.

In **Revelation 1:1**, the Apostle Yahchanan is given the Revelation of what will shortly come to pass at the end of this age. Yahchanan is shown the end of the babylonian mystery religions that this whole deceived world worships in this very day and time.

● **Revelation 17:1-5**—

1 And there came one of the seven Malakim who had the seven bowls, and talked with me, saying to me: Come, I will show you the sentence of the great whore that sits upon many waters.

2 With whom the kings of the earth have committed fornication; practiced idolatry: godworship (the worship of elohim), and the inhabitants of the earth have been made drunk with the wine of her fornication.

3 So he carried me away in the Spirit into the midst of godworshippers (worshippers of elohim); and I saw a woman sitting on a scarlet colored beast, full of names of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns.

4 And the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet color, and decked with gold, and precious stones, and pearls, having a golden cup in her hand full of abominations and filthiness of her fornication.

5 And upon her head was a name written: Mystery Babylon the great, the mother of the harlots, and of the abominations of the earth.

In **Revelation 17:5**, we are shown a religion of mystery, the great whore,

or great god worshiper, as this religion should be called, which brings abominations to all peoples, multitudes, nations and languages.

Collier's Encyclopedia, Volume 16, pages 349-350, tells us of these ancient mystery religions.

The mystery religions furnish an ancient example of a missionary movement. Originally they were magical ceremonies designed to induce bountiful crops. They dramatized the annual decay of vegetation in the autumn as the death of a divine youth over whom a goddess mourned. Later they celebrated with ecstatic joy the return of verdure in the spring as the coming to life again of the departed youth.

...the mystery religions continued to make converts... Though the details of these rites are unknown, because they were secret, it is evident that the drama which the initiates saw enacted was a source of great comfort to them...

Mithraism...seems to have had many affinities with the mystery religions, especially in its graded series of seven stages of initiation. Mithra or Mithras was the name of an ancient deity among the Aryans. His emblem was sol invictus, the invincible sun, and his help was sought especially by those engaged in warfare.

In Egypt, Osiris, the sun god, the son/husband of Isis was born on December 25th. In the Syrian mystery religion, Astarte/Semiramis wept over Adonis/Nimrod. The birthday of Adonis, the sun god of Syria, was December 25th. The festival of Mithras, the sun god of ancient Persia, was celebrated on December 25th. Tree worship and celebrating a birthday on December 25th certainly did not start in the Christian era.

Mithraism was a well known religion in Yahshua's day. The Romans became acquainted with this religion about 200 B.C.E., by the year 200 C.E., it was popular in the Roman armies.

Diocletian, who brought the most severe persecution against The House of Yahweh, worshiped Mithras. His successor, Constantine, who was the historical savior of the Christian religion, also worshiped Mithras.

Collier's Encyclopedia, Volume 9, page 431, says:

As social and economic conditions became worse, the Roman masses turned more and more to the colorful, strongly emotional, and superstitious mystery religions imported from the East. The cults of the great mother, of Isis, and of Mithras were the most popular. They all emphasized spiritual salvation and a future life—in a word they offered comfort.

Constantine was a worshiper of Mithra. He used religious toleration for the Christians as a political ploy to strengthen his own power as the emperor of Rome.

He was still a sun worshiper when the religion that is called Christianity today was initiated.

The Last Two Million Years, by The Readers Digest Association, pages 217-218, says:

By a stroke of tactical genius the Church, while intolerant of pagan beliefs, was able to harness the powerful emotions generated by pagan worship. Often, churches were sited where temples had stood before, and many heathen festivals were added to the Christian calendar. Easter, for instance...

By harnessing the emotions generated by pagan religions, one can truthfully say that the pagan religions are a part of Christianity.

Constantine, was also the leader of the First Council of Nicaea in the year 321 C.E. Sunday worship was established for Christianity at that time.

The last, diverse kingdom that subdued three kingdoms is the religious power of papal Rome. This religious power changed the Feast Days of Yahweh to the pagan festivals that were already popular.

The most popular pagan festival was the birthday of the invincible sun on December 25th. The Mithraic and Roman religions were already celebrating the rebirth of the sun. It was not a hard task to place the mask of Christianity over this pagan birthdate and call it the birthday of Jesus.

Strange Stories Amazing Facts, by The Readers Digest Association, pages 283-284, says:

Christmas and Easter, although the greatest festivals in the Christian calendar, are celebrated with customs that originated in superstition and heathen rites hundreds of years before Christ was born.

Even the dates owe more to pagan practices than to the birth and resurrection of Jesus. It was not until the fourth century that December 25 was fixed arbitrarily as the

anniversary of the Nativity—because the pagan festivals from which so many Christmas customs spring were held around that time.

Although Christianity has swept the world in a relatively short time, as the histories of great religions go, the early missionaries faced an uphill task. The pagans were reluctant to give up their false gods and ancient practices.

So the missionaries, unable to convert them easily to an entirely new code of worship, did the next best thing. They took the pagan festivals as they were and gradually grafted the observances of the new faith onto these festivals and the rites and customs surrounding them.

December 25 was not called Christmas until the ninth century. Until then it had been the Midwinter Feast, a combination of the Norse Yule Festival and the Roman Saturnalia, both of which took place in late December.

How was this deceit perpetrated on mankind? *The Last Two Million Years*, by The Readers Digest Association, pages 217-218, tells us how:

...Meanwhile at the centre, in Rome itself, the popes had an efficient organization, the curia, patterned on that of the Roman Empire. Papal legates abroad reported back to the pope on shifts of policy and political power, and held a powerful diplomatic weapon in their right to refer disputes to Rome. The pope claimed the sole power to grant absolution for sin. Through the bishops and the parish priests, his authority reached into almost every corner of Europe.

The only educated people were the Roman Catholic clergy. The great majority of the population were ignorant, uneducated, and superstitious. When the priests said this was the way of worship, this was the way of worship no matter that it originated in paganism, or that it had nothing to do with the Bible.

Child Sacrifice

● *Mythology of All Religions*, Volume 5, page 52, says:

It may be presumed from the human (infant-child) sacrifices to Malik (Molech) in Canaan and to Melqart (Bel-Baal-Lord) as Cronus at Carthage that the Phoenicians offered the first born in the fire which celebrated the Sol Invictus (the same Invincible Sun Constantine worshipped) and insured themselves against the wrath of the relentless god. The Malik of Tyre was identified with Hercules...

Living infants and children were burned in the fire to the god Molech during this time.

Unger's Bible Dictionary, page 416 says:

Molech (molek; Heb. *Melek, king*), a

detestable Semitic deity honored by the sacrifice of children, in which they were caused to pass through or into the fire...

Moloch (molok), another form in English (Amos 5:26; Acts 7:43) of *Molech* (q. v.).

● *The Concise Encyclopedia of Greek and Roman Mythology*, page 261, under **Saturnus**, we find:

A sacrifice was made to **Saturnus** in his temple with uncovered head according to the Greek observance because Saturnus had come from Greece. After the sacrifice there was a public banquet... People exchanged presents, most frequently clay puppets (dolls) in memory of the fact Hercules (Molech) abolished human (infant-child) sacrifice when he introduced the cult of Saturnus.

This same Babylonian worship of Molech, which came down through the Greeks and Romans, through Constantine and through the great whore of **Revelation 17:1**, is worshiped by the same practices and the same customs, at the same time of year, by the whole deceived Christian world today.

Holidays Around The World, by Joseph Gaer, page 133, says:

Christmas is a very old holiday. It clearly started as a celebration of the passing of the winter solstice, and the start of the sun's return journey from the north to the south.

The ancient Romans observed this time with a festival dedicated to Saturn, the god of agriculture, and it was called Saturnalia. This festival was observed with great merriment and abandon. Gifts were exchanged.

When Emperor Constantine decreed Christianity as the new faith of the Roman Empire, early in the fourth century, the Christians gave the holiday an entirely new name and an entirely new meaning.

They called the holiday the Mass of Christ, or Christ Mass, which was shortened to Christmas. And they declared that Christmas was the birthday of Jesus of Nazareth. Though the exact day and year when Jesus was born are not known, tradition has set the date as December 25, 4 B.C., according to our present-day reckoning.

All of the practices of Christmas have come from paganism. They are merely the modern day practices of the same worship that Yahweh says is an abomination to Him.

Regardless of the fact that these pagan festivals are covered with the mask of Christian respectability—the adoration of the child; the tree worship with the burning of the yule log; ham on Christmas and New Year; exchanging of gifts; and all of the magic

of this season—they are still the ancient worship of Nimrod, the mighty system of the earth which opposed Yahweh.

New Year?

The Saturnalia was celebrated up through the Calends, or first of January, as it is still being celebrated today by the whole deceived world.

The Two Babylons, by Alexander Hislop, 1959, pages 94-96, shows us:

Christmas Day among the ancient Saxons... was observed to celebrate the birth of any lord of the host of Heaven... The Saxons regarded the sun as a female god and the moon a male god. The birth of this 'Lord Moon' was on December 25th. The name of this 'Lord Moon' in the East... Babylonians, Chaldeans and among the Canaanites... was Meni—The Numberer.

According to Hislop, Gad refers to the sun god, and Meni the moon god. The people offered sacrifices to these gods in **Isayah 65:11**.

Holidays Around The World, by Joseph Gaer, 1953, page 137, says:

The date we celebrate as New Year's, like the date of Christmas, is an inheritance from the Romans.

Christmas and New Year go together like hand and glove today, just as they have from ancient ages.

Collier's Encyclopedia, Volume 6, page 404, tells us:

Gifts and Cards. The practice of exchanging presents at Christmas stems from the ancient Roman custom called Strenae. During the Saturnalia Roman citizens used to give "good luck" gifts (strenae) of fruits, pastry, or gold to their friends on New Year's Day.

● *Holidays Around the World*, by Joseph Gaer, pages 138-139, says:

Janus was represented among the Roman gods as having two faces. One face always looked back to the old year, and the other always looked forward to the new...

There was also great rejoicing before the gates of the temple of Janus on New Year's Day when the people gathered to do homage to the god of all beginnings. Gifts were exchanged among friends. Resolutions to be friendly and good to each other were made. And the entire day was given to festivities.

When the Romans under Constantine accepted Christianity as their new faith, they retained the Festival of Janus as their New Year's Day.

Janus, the god that the month of January is named for was the father of the gods, and at the same time the media-

torial divinity. He is identified with Bacchus or Adonis (the sun god) and was invoked in the religion of mystery as Satur, Saturn, mystery.

Saturn is identified with Cronos (or Kronos), the father of the gods. *Gods and Mortals in Classical Mythology*, Michael Grant and John Hazel, pages 124-125, tells us more about Cronos, the father of the gods:

...This aspect of Cronos links him with Saturn, the Roman god with whom he was identified. Some Greeks associated Cronos' name, wrongly, with the word chronos (time), and consequently depicted him as an old man with a scythe—Father Time.

Saturnus and Cronos are one and the same god. *The Concise Encyclopedia of Greek and Roman Mythology*, Sabine G. Ostwalt, page 261, says this about Saturnus:

...an ancient agricultural deity who came to Rome from Etruria. But he was very early identified with the Greek-Cronus and his consort was thought to be Ops (Greek-Rhea)... Saturnus introduced the cultivation of the vine and taught them to use a sickle for reaping corn; hence... his statue held a sickle.

The modern version of Father Time is that of an old man with a sickle (representing the old year) who dies at the year's end and is immediately reborn as an infant in the New Year.

Strange Stories, Amazing Facts, by The Readers Digest Association, 1980, pages 283-284, tells us of some of the customs that were transferred to Christmas and New Year:

Wearing paper hats and using firecrackers are throwbacks to the wilder excesses of ancient Rome. Yule logs and candles belong to the Norse tradition: They were symbols of fire and light, bringing welcome relief in the cold and darkness of the northern midwinter.

In the centuries that followed the Norman Conquest, as Christianity gained a firmer hold, carols and the Nativity play were added. And Father Christmas evolved as a mixture of the red-robed Lord of Misrule and St. Nicholas (Santa Claus), the patron saint of children.



It is a proven fact that the festivities of Christmas and New Year are the same worship to the same gods which Yahweh tells us are an abomination to Him. Yahweh also says to us in:

● **Yeremyah 10:2-5**—

2 This is what Yahweh says: Do not learn the way; religious practices, of the heathen; Gentile nations; and do not be deceived by the signs of heaven; though the heathen are deceived by them; using them to set their feasts.

3 For the religious customs of the peoples are vain; worthless! For one cuts a tree out of the forest, the work of the hands of the workman, with the ax.

4 They decorate it with silver and with gold; they fasten it with nails and with hammers, so that it will not move; topple over.

5 They are upright, like a palm tree, but they cannot speak; they must be carried, because they cannot go by themselves. Do not give them Reverence! They cannot do evil, nor is it in them to do Righteousness!

Yahweh has told us emphatically, "Do not learn the way of the heathen!" The way of the heathen is written in the chapters of man's customs and traditions that have come down from Nimrod/Semiramis/Ninus/mother/son/husband adoration or worship.

Yahweh's Way is written in the Holy Scriptures. His Way is there to read and then to obey.

● **Deuteronomy 4:1-2**—

1 Hear now, O Israyl, the Statutes and the Judgments which I teach you to observe and do, that you may live, and go in and possess the land which Yahweh, the Heavenly Father of your fathers, is giving you.

2 You shall not add to the Word which I command you, nor shall you take anything from it, so that you may keep the Laws of Yahweh your Father which I command you.

We realize that these customs of Christmas and New Year are presented to this world as beautiful things. These holidays are well bounded in the very fabric of life in the world. These are times when families come together, gifts are exchanged, and the tree is set up with all the old decorations. These festivals play on the emotions and senses of mankind. These are exactly the kinds of feelings Satan uses to get this world to give her the worship she desires.

The Apostles and early Believers kept the commanded Holy Days of

Yahweh: the weekly Sabbath, Yahshua's Memorial, the Passover and Feast of Unleavened Bread, the Day of Pentecost, the Feast of Trumpets, the Day of Atonement, the Feast of Tabernacles and the Last Great Day.

The Apostles and early Believers never taught the pagan custom of Christmas. This deception was brought into the congregations after the death of the Apostles.

The world does not hear Yahweh's Words. The reason this world does not hear the Word of Yahweh is because Satan has deceived this whole world, as we are told in **Revelation 12:9**. The people have disobeyed Yahweh not only by learning heathen ways, but also by practicing these heathen ways yearly.

● **Yeremyah 10:3**—

For the religious customs of the peoples are vain; worthless!...

Notice what Yahweh says in **Yeremyah 10:3**. The customs that all the world practices are vain customs. These customs will not bring Salvation.

The vain Christmas custom that Yahweh commands us not to learn is practiced every year. They cut their ev-

ergreen trees, and they deck their trees just as they did in the time of Yeremyah. This world thinks nothing of practicing this vain custom, although it is a custom of worship to pagan gods. The practice of this vain custom also breaks the First Commandment: "I am Yahweh, you shall have no hinder gods."

This custom practiced during this month of the year is not a new doctrine ordained by any of the followers of Yahweh. This custom named Christmas is an old, pagan practice from the worship of Baal.

These pagan practices brought on the death of the first established House of Yahweh. Satan managed to slowly bring pagan practices and false doctrines into The House of Yahweh after all of the Apostles died. The Apostles fought against these practices and doctrines until their deaths.

The House of Yahweh was the Pillar and Ground of the Truth of Yahweh when it was under the direct leadership of the Apostles. When pagan practices and false doctrines entered in, those polluted assemblies were no longer the Pillar and Ground of Yahweh's Truth.

As the Apostles would not yield to pagan customs or false doctrines, we also should not yield to churches today that teach these doctrines. Yahshua gave us this warning in:

● **Yahchanan Mark 7:7**—

But in vain do they worship Me, teaching as doctrine the commandments of men.

These customs and practices are the worship of gods that Yahweh warned against in:

● **Deuteronomy 12:30-31**—

30 Be careful not to be ensnared into following them by asking about their gods (elohim), saying: How did these nations serve their gods (elohim)? I also will do the same.

31 You must not worship Yahweh your Father in their way, for every abomination to Yahweh, which He hates, they have done to their gods (elohim). They even burn their sons and daughters in the fire as sacrifices to their gods (elohim).

Pagan practices will not lead to Eternal Life. Those who follow vain customs are called whoremongers and worshipers of gods by Yahweh.

The only way to Everlasting Life is Yahweh's Way. There is no other way. Praise Yahweh.

An Easter Remembrance

The New International Dictionary Of The Christian Church, by J.D. Douglas, page 322, gives the following information about the Christian celebration called **Easter**:

EASTER. The celebration of Christ's resurrection. Although the Scriptures make no provision for the observance of Easter as the day of resurrection, all the evidence suggests that the celebration of the death and resurrection of Christ began at a very early date in the history of the church, probably as early as the apostolic age. It would seem also that the Christians of the first century consciously sought to create a Christian parallel to the Jewish Passover, since the close relationship between the significance of that event in the O.T. and the crucifixion in the N.T. made a

transformation of that Jewish feast into Easter both logical and easy.

After A.D. 100, Easter, Pentecost, and Epiphany became the final parts of the church year.

Easter does not come from the Scriptures. This pagan custom has another source. As we have read, there was a transformation of the Feast of Passover into Easter. Remember though, this was done by man and not by Yahweh.

The *New International Dictionary Of The Christian Church*, by J.D. Douglas, page 322, tells us how this transformation was accomplished in the religion called Christianity.

CHRISTIAN YEAR, THE. The early Christians who were mainly Jews were used not only

to keeping one day in the week as separate but also to marking the year with certain religious festivals, notably Passover, Tabernacles, and Pentecost. From early times Christians kept a commemoration of Christ's resurrection. This was held at Passover time and was finally fixed on the Sunday following Passover. Pentecost was then celebrated at the appropriate time; the fifty days between the two were days of joy and rejoicing. The choice of 25 December (in the East, 6 January) for the birth of Christ is almost certainly because that day was the great pagan day of honor to the sun, and in Rome in the fourth century it was transformed into a Christian festival.

When Constantine "the great" presided over the Council of Nicea in 325 c.e., his main objective was political: how to merge religion and

politics efficiently. Since there were more politically powerful pagans than there were politically powerful believers, the celebrations that the pagans were accustomed to observing were the celebrations which were accepted. Reading from *Funk and Wagnall's Standard Reference Encyclopedia*, Volume 8, we find the following.

An important historic result of the difference was that the Christian churches in the East, which were closer to the birthplace of the new religion, and in which old traditions were strong, observed Easter according to the date of the Passover festival, while the churches of the West, whose communicants were descendants of Græco-Roman civilization, celebrated Easter on a Sunday.

Settlement of this difference was one of the objects of the Roman emperor Constantine in convoking, in 325 A.D. the Council of Nicæa (see NICÆA, COUNCILS OF).

The justification for using the vernal equinox to set their date for Easter Sunday, which the Protestant churches have accepted completely, comes from the words of Constantine himself, at the Council of Nicea in the year 325 of this Common Era, saying:

And truly, in the first place, it seems to everyone a most unworthy thing that we should follow the customs of the Jews in the celebration of this most holy solemnity, who, polluted wretches! Having stained their hands with a nefarious crime, are justly blinded in their minds. It is fit, therefore, that rejecting the practice of this people, we should perpetuate to all future ages the celebration of this rite, in a more legitimate order, which we have kept from the first day of our "Lord's" passion even to the present times. Let us then have nothing in common with the most hostile rabble of the Jews. (Council of Nicea, pg. 52.)

The Council of Nicea, page 23, then says:

Easter day was fixed on the Sunday immediately following the full moon which was nearest after the Vernal Equinox, because it is certain that our Saviour rose from the dead on the Sunday which next succeeded the Passover of the Jews.

The Pagan Worship Of Easter

Reading from *Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia*, Volume 4, page 140, we find that Easter is the greatest festival

of the Christian church, which commemorates the resurrection of Jesus Christ, which festival was named after the ancient Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring.

EASTER. The greatest festival of the Christian church commemorates the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.

The name Easter comes from the ancient Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring, Eostre or Ostara, in whose honor an annual spring festival was held. Some of our Easter customs have come from this and other pre-Christian spring festivals. Others come from the Passover feast of the Jews, observed in memory of their deliverance from Egypt (see Passover). The word "paschal," meaning "pertaining to Easter," like the French word for Easter, *Pâques*, comes through the Latin from the Hebrew name of the Passover.

● *Unger's Bible Dictionary*, by Merrill F. Unger, page 283, goes on to corroborate this fact.

Easter (Gr. pascha, from Heb. pesah), the Passover, and so translated in every passage excepting "intending after Easter to bring him forth to the people" (Acts 12:4). In the earlier English versions Easter had been frequently used as the translation of pascha. At the last revision Passover was substituted in all passages but this. See Passover.

The word Easter is of Saxon origin, Eastra, the goddess of spring, in whose honor sacrifices were offered about Passover time each year. By the 8th century Anglo-Saxons had adopted the name to designate the celebration of Christ's resurrection.

It is a fully documented historical fact that the day which was chosen by the Christian church to celebrate this resurrection, was a day which had been celebrated by pagans from antiquity. Yes, the only difference between these two celebrations, is the fact that its name was changed to venerate it with Christian respectability.

It is simply no secret that Easter originated with the worship of a pagan goddess. This fact is presented almost every time one researches the word Easter. *Compton's Encyclopedia*, Volume 4, says the following about Easter:

Many Easter customs come from the Old World...colored eggs and rabbits have come from pagan antiquity as symbols of new life...our name 'Easter' comes from 'Eostre', an ancient Anglo-Saxon goddess, originally of the dawn. In pagan times an annual spring festival was held in her honor. Some Easter customs have come from this and other pre-Christian spring festivals.

Reading about this pre-Christian spring festival from *Funk & Wagnall's Standard Reference Encyclopedia*, Volume 8, page 2940, we learn:

Although Easter is a Christian festival, it embodies traditions of an ancient time antedating the rise of Christianity. The origin of its name is lost in the dim past; some scholars believe it probably is derived from Eastre, Anglo-Saxon name of a Teutonic goddess of spring and fertility, to whom was dedicated Eastre monath, corresponding to April. Her festival was celebrated on the day of the vernal equinox, and traditions associated with the festival survive in the familiar Easter bunny, symbol of the fertile rabbit, and in the equally familiar colored Easter eggs originally painted with gay hues to represent the sunlight of spring.

Such festivals, and the myths and legends which explain their origin, abounded in ancient religions. The Greek myth of the return of the earth-goddess Demeter from the underworld to the light of day, symbolizing the resurrection of life in the spring after the long hibernation of winter, had its counterpart, among many others, in the Latin legend of Ceres and Persephone. The Phrygians believed that their all-powerful deity went to sleep at the time of the winter solstice, and they performed ceremonies at the spring equinox to awaken him with music and dancing. The universality of such festivals and myths among ancient peoples has led some scholars to interpret the resurrection of Christ as a mystical and exalted variant of fertility myths.

Reading on page 103 of *The Two Babylons*, by Alexander Hislop, we find that Easter and Ishtar are the same.

Then look at Easter. What means the term Easter itself? It bears its Chaldean origin on its very forehead. Easter is nothing else than "Astarte", one of the titles of Beltis, "The Queen of Heaven" whose name, as "pronounced" by the people of Nineveh, was evidently identical with that now in common use in this country. That 'name', as found by Layard on the Assyrian monuments, is "Ishtar".

Ishtar of Assyria was worshiped in pagan antiquity during her spring festival. *Collier's Encyclopedia*, Volume 15, page 748, gives us the following information.

Ishtar, goddess of love and war, the most important goddess of the Sumero-Akkadian pantheon. Her name in Sumerian is Inanna (lady of heaven). She was sister of the sun god Shamash and daughter of the moon god Sin. Ishtar was equated with the planet Venus. Her symbol was a star inscribed in a circle. As goddess of war, she was often represented sitting upon a lion. As

goddess of physical love, she was patron of the temple prostitutes. She was also considered the merciful mother who intercedes with the gods on behalf of her worshippers.

Astarte of Phoenicia was the offshoot of Ishtar of Assyria. To the Hebrews, this abomination was known as Ashtoreth—Ashtoroth. From *Collier's Encyclopedia*, Volume 3, page 13, we read:

ASHTAROTH the plural of the Hebrew 'Ashtoreth, the Phoenician-Canaanite goddess Astarte, deity of fertility, reproduction, and war.

● *Watson's Biblical and Archaeological Dictionary*, tells us more about this mother goddess, Ashtaroth.

ASHTAROTH, or ASTARTE, a goddess of the Zidonians. ...She was also called the queen of heaven; and sometimes her worship is said to be that of "the host of heaven." She was certainly represented in the same manner as Isis, with cow's horns on her head, to denote the increase and decrease of the moon. Cicero calls her the fourth Venus of the Syrians.

● *The Interpreter's Dictionary*, Volume 3, page 975, tells us of Ishtar's role as the queen of heaven:

Ishtar, the goddess of love and fertility, who was identified with the Venus Star and is actually entitled "Mistress of Heaven" in the Amarna tablets... The title "Queen of Heaven" is applied in an Egyptian inscription from the Nineteenth Dynasty at Beth-shan to "Antit," the Canaanite fertility-goddess Anat, who is termed "Queen of Heaven and Mistress of the Gods." This is the most active goddess in the Ras Shamra Texts, but in Palestine her functions seem to have been taken over largely by Ashtoreth.

We have found that Astarte is the Greek name for the Hebrew Ashtoreth. From *Collier's Encyclopedia*, Volume 3, page 97, we find that Astarte-Ashtaroth is merely the Semitic Ishtar—Easter.

ASTARTE [æsta'rti], the Phoenician goddess of fertility and erotic love. The Greek name, "Astarte" was derived from Semitic, "Ishtar," "Ashtoreth." Among the Canaanites, Astarte, like her peer Anath, performed a major function as goddess of fertility.

The worship of Ishtar-Easter spread throughout the ancient pagan world, where she was venerated in almost every segment of society. The original of this goddess, however, loomed upon the historical scene in Babylon. From *The Two Babylons* by Hislop,

pages 20-22, we find this information about the original of this great mother goddess—Semiramis.

The Babylonians in their popular religion, supremely worshipped a Goddess Mother, and a Son, who was represented in pictures and in images as an infant or child in his mother's arms. From Babylon, this worship of the Mother and the Child spread to the ends of the earth.

The original of that mother, so widely worshipped, there is reason to believe, was Semiramis... the great goddess "Mother."

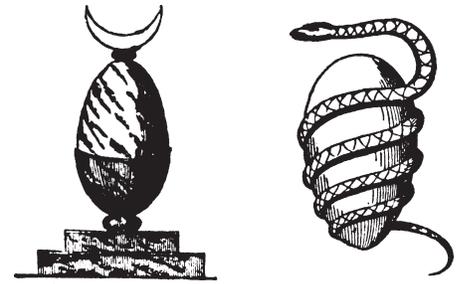
It was from the son, however, that she derived all her glory and her claims to deification. That son, though represented as a child in his mother's arms, was a person of great stature and immense bodily powers... In Scripture he is referred to (Ezek. viii. 14) under the name of Tammuz, but he is commonly known among classical writers under the name of Bacchus, that is, "The Lamented One." This lamented one, exhibited and adored as a little child in his mother's arms, seems, in point of fact, to have been the husband of Semiramis, whose name, Ninus, by which he is commonly known in classical history, literally signified "The Son,"* As Semiramis, the wife, was worshipped as Rhea, whose grand distinguishing character was that of the great goddess "Mother,"* the conjunction with her of her husband, under the name of Ninus, or "The Son," was sufficient to originate the peculiar worship of the "Mother and Son," so extensively diffused among the nations of antiquity; and this, no doubt, is the explanation of the fact which has so much puzzled the inquirers into ancient history, that Ninus is sometimes called the husband, and sometimes the son of Semiramis. § This also accounts for the origin of the very same confusion of relationship between Isis and Osiris, the mother and child of the Egyptians; for as Bunsen shows, Osiris was represented in Egypt as at once the son and husband of his mother; and actually bore, as one of his titles of dignity and honour, the name "Husband of the Mother."||

The Babylonian worship of the Great Mother spread throughout the known world. This mother goddess was known by different names, but the form of her religion has not transformed since antiquity.

The Ishtar Egg

The egg was a sacred symbol to the Babylonians. Legend says an egg of wondrous size fell from heaven into the Euphrates River; from this marvelous egg the goddess Astarte (Easter) was hatched. Each pagan nation had its own representation of this wonder. The Greeks had their

sacred egg of Heliopolis, and the Typhon's Egg.



Sacred Egg of Heliopolis; and Typhon's Egg. From BRYANT'S *Mythology*, vol. III, p. 62.

The Roman Catholic Church now has their own Official Representation of Ishtar, "the Virgin Mother," who stands upon the top of this sacred egg of Heliopolis, with the serpent Typhon at her feet.



The Ishtar Fertility Hare The Easter Bunny

From *The Encyclopedia Britannica*, we find the following information about Easter:

Like the Easter Egg, the Easter Hare came to Christianity from antiquity. The hare is associated with the moon in the legends of ancient Egypt and other peoples... Through the fact that the Egyptian word for hare—um, means also open and period. The hare came to be associated with the idea of periodicity both lunar and human, and with the beginning of new life in both the young man and young woman, and so a symbol of fertility and of the renewal of life.

Easter eggs and rabbits are the symbols of sexual fertility in the ancient, pagan religions. *The Reader's Digest Book of Facts*, page 122, gives the following information.

EASTER AND THE BUNNY—Children's stories in many countries tell how Easter eggs are brought not by a chicken but by hares and rabbits. These long eared hopping mammals have represented fertility in many cultures because they breed so quickly. In traditional Christian art the hare represents lust... Yet as a symbol of life reawakening in the

spring—often portrayed as the innocent and cuddly Easter bunny—the rabbit coexists in many places with the solemn Christian rites of Easter.

Hot Cross Buns

Another custom closely associated with Easter is the baking and eating of hot cross buns. There is, of course, no Scriptural justification for this custom, but there is great pagan justification involved. The cross is the original sign of the god tammuz. The cross is the letter T.

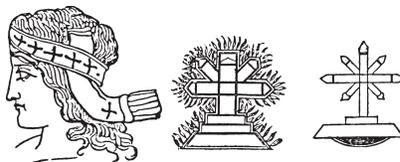
● *The Two Babylons*, by Alexander Hislop on pages 197-200, tells us the following about the sign of the cross.

The magic virtues attributed to the so-called "sign of the cross", the worship bestowed on it, never came from [Yahshua or His Apostles]. The same sign of the "cross" that Rome now worships was used in the Babylonian Mysteries, and was applied by paganism to the same magic purposes (signing oneself, kissing the cross, holding the cross, wearing it as a charm), was honored with the same honors. That which is now called the "Christian Cross" was originally no Christian emblem at all, but was the Mystic Tau of the Chaldeans and Egyptians—the true original form of the letter "T"—the initial of the name of Tammuz...that mystic "Tau" was marked in baptism on the foreheads of those initiated in the Mysteries...The mystic "Tau", as the symbol of the great divinity, was called "the Sign of Life" it was used as an amulet ("good luck charm") over the heart; it was marked on the official garments of the (ancient pagan) priests, as (now) on the official garments of the priests of Rome (today)... The Vestal Virgins of Pagan Rome wore (the cross) suspended from their necklaces, as the Nuns do today... men as well as women wore earrings and they frequently had a small cross suspended to a necklace or to the collar of their dress... (the cross) was also appended to the robes of the "Rot-N-No" (Pagan Priests); and traces of it may be seen in the fancy ornaments of the "Rebo" (Pagan Priests), showing that it was already in use as early as the Fifteenth Century before the Christian Era...



There is hardly a pagan tribe where the cross has not been found. The cross was worshipped by the pagan Celts long before the "incarnation" and death of Christ... The Druids in their groves were accustomed to select the most stately and beautiful tree as an emblem of the deity (god) they

adored, and having cut the side branches, they affixed two of the largest of them to the highest part of the trunk, in such a manner that those branches extended on each side like the arms of a man, and together with the body, presented the appearance of a huge cross, and on the bark, in several places, was also inscribed the letter "Thau". It was worshipped in Mexico for ages before the Roman Catholic missionaries set foot there, large stone crosses being erected, probably to the "god of rain". The cross thus widely worshipped, or regarded as a sacred emblem, was the unequivocal symbol of "Bacchus", the Babylonian Messiah, for he was represented with a head-band covered with crosses.



● *The International Standard Bible Encyclopedia*, Volume 4, page 725, shows that the original of the name Tammuz, which is **dumu**zi, means *invigorator of the child*. Tammuz was the same Sumerian and Babylonian god of fertility, who married Easter-Ishtar at the vernal equinox.

TAMMUZ tam'uz, tä'mooz [Heb. *tammûz*; Akk. *tammuz*; Sum. *dumu*zi—"invigorator of the child (?)"]. A Sumerian and Babylonian god of fertility mentioned once in the O.T. (Eze. 8:14). The prophet in a vision during his Babylonian exile saw an abomination: women in the north gate of the Jerusalem temple waiting for Tammuz.

Hot Cross Buns are in reality Tammuz cakes. These little magic Tammuz cakes were made and used in the worship of Ishtar-Easter: the queen of heaven.

During the time that the Prophet Yermeyah was proclaiming Yahweh's Laws to the people, Yahweh inspired him to rebuke His people for this pagan practice.

● Yermeyah 7:17-18—

17 Do you not see what they do in the cities of Yahdah and in the streets of Yerusalem?

18 How the children gather wood, and the fathers kindle the fire, while the women knead dough to make cakes for the queen of heaven, and how they pour out drink offerings to the hinder gods...

From *The Last Two Million Years* by The Reader's Digest Association, page 215, we learn how the worship of a pagan goddess became the most important Christian festival.

Pagan rites absorbed

By a stroke of tactical genius the Church, while intolerant of pagan beliefs, was able to harness the powerful emotions generated by pagan worship. Often, churches were sited where temples had stood before, and many heathen festivals were added to the Christian calendar. Easter, for instance, a time of sacrifice and rebirth in the Christian year, takes its name from the Norse goddess Eostre, in whose honour rites were held every spring. She in turn was simply a northern version of the Phoenician earth-mother Astarte, goddess of fertility. Easter eggs continue an age-old tradition in which the egg is a symbol of birth; and cakes which were eaten to mark the festivals of Astarte and Eostre were the direct ancestors of our hot-cross buns.

Many Encyclopedias will make the statement that Easter is the worship of a pagan goddess and at the same time will state this celebration is one of the most important Christian celebrations today. In each of these reference works a statement is made, in one form or another, that Easter is the day on which the Christian church commemorates our Savior's resurrection.

The Sunday Resurrection Lie

Christendom teaches that the Messiah rose from His grave on Sunday morning and because of this, they say, they are worshipping on the day of His resurrection. There is, however, no Scriptural proof for this Good Friday–Easter Sunday tradition. Was Yahshua, our true Savior resurrected on Easter Sunday morning? The answer is, NO! For complete information on when the Messiah was resurrected, please request our booklet, *Was The Resurrection On Sunday*. You will learn beyond a shadow of a doubt that the Messiah was not resurrected on Sunday morning.

Do Not Practice It!

There is no Salvation to the worshippers of Baal and Ashtoreth. It is time to come out of pagan worship and start obeying Yahweh. Only Yahweh is able to give Eternal Life.

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overcomes will inherit all things; and I will be
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--Revelation 21:7
Overseer Yisrayl Hawkins

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Kohan Shemuyl H. Hawkins
**The Prophecies For This Generation #14—
The House Of Yahweh In These Last Days Being
Tested, Resembles The House Of Yahweh In The
Days Of Job (Iyyob/Yahshub)**
Overseer Yisrayl Hawkins

