

# Occult Origins of Christmas – Part Three

## PRESENTS

The *Bibliotheca Sacra* states, “The interchange of presents between friends is a like characteristic of Christmas and the Saturnalia, and must have been adopted by Christians from the pagans, as the admonition of Tertullian plainly shows” (Vol. 12, pp. 153-155).

[Matthew 2:1-11](#): “Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judaea in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem, saying, Where is He that is born *King of the Jews*?...And when they were come into the house, they saw the young Child with Mary His mother, and **fell down, and worshipped Him**: *and when they had opened their treasures*, they presented unto Him *gifts*; gold, and frankincense, and myrrh.”



A long-standing, ancient custom of the East was to present gifts when coming before a king. These men understood they were in the presence of the “King of the Jews.” The Bible carries many examples of people sending gifts to kings or presenting them upon arrival into their presence. This custom is common today when ambassadors or others come into the presence of a world leader.

I Kings 10:10 – And she (Queen of Sheba) gave the king (Solomon) an hundred and twenty talents of gold, and of spices very great store, and precious stones: there came no more such abundance of spices as these which the Queen of Sheba gave to King Solomon.

## **YULE**

Yule or Yuletide ("Yule time") is a pagan religious festival observed by the historical Germanic peoples, later being absorbed into and equated with the Christian festival of Christmas. Yule (Winter Solstice)

Known as Yule or Winter Solstice, the end of December is a traditional Pagan holy day and witches' sabbath. Explore the following links to find out more about this magical time of year. \*\*I did not put the links here.\*\* From a witch website.

It is the Winter Solstice, a Pagan holy day observed around the world and since time imemorial from the Native American tribes, to the Norsemen, to the ancient Romans, and today by modern Pagans, witches and wiccans.

One of the eight sabbats of witchcraft, this season, known as Yule, the great annual festival of Saturn, the Saturnalia, of Pagan Rome, Dies Natalis Solis Invicti of the Mithras cult, the Winter Solstice is a sacred time in the Pagan calendar.

Traditionally, a yule log was burned in the fireplace on Christmas Eve and during the night as the log's embers died, there appeared in the room, as if by magic, a Christmas tree surrounded by gifts. The yule log represented the sun-god Nimrod and the Christmas tree represented himself resurrected as his own son Tammuz."

*–After Armageddon -Chapter 4  
Where do we get our ideas?  
by John A. Sarkett*

## **HOLLY**

The *Encyclopedia Britannica*, under "Celastrales," exposes the origin of the holly wreath: "European pagans brought holly sprays into their homes, offering them to the fairy people of the forests as refuge from the harsh winter weather. During the Saturnalia, the Roman winter festival, branches of holly were exchanged as tokens of friendship. The earliest Roman Christians apparently used holly as a decoration at the Christmas season."

There are dozens of different types of holly. Virtually all of them come in *male and female varieties*—such as "Blue Prince and Blue Princess" or "Blue Boy and Blue Girl" or "China Boy and China Girl." Female holly plants cannot have berries unless a nearby male plant

pollinates them. It is easy to see why the holly wreath found its way into pagan rituals as a token of friendship and fertility!

## **MISTLETOE**

Christmas is incomplete to many unless it involves “kissing under the mistletoe.” This pagan custom was natural on a night that involved much revelry done in the spirit of drunken orgies. Just like today, this “kissing” usually occurred at the beginning of any modern Saturnalia/Christmas celebration. Mistletoe was considered to have special powers of healing for those who “reveled” under it.



Like mistletoe, holly berries were also thought to be sacred to the sun god. The original “sun log” came to be called the yule log. “Yule” simply means “wheel,” which has long been a pagan representation of the sun. No wonder people today commonly speak of the “sacred yule-tide season.”

## **WREATH**

The wreath is yet another fertility symbol; circular to represent women’s organs (the “circle of life”). The candle in the center is the phallic representation of the man. This same symbol is used at the Vatican in St. Peter’s Square. At the center is a 4,000 year old Egyptian obelisk with a circle around it (representing the male phallus and female fertility). The obelisk was moved from Egypt, to the Circus of Nero in Rome, where it witnessed countless Christian martyrdoms and executions. The lines emanating from the present location at the Vatican (its third move) make it a sundial. If the obelisk’s shadow lies within one of the eight sets of lines, it will indicate a sacrifice night. --Illumnatiwatcher.com

## **STEEPLES on CHURCHES**

The phallus played a role in the cult of [Osiris](#) in [ancient Egyptian religion](#). When Osiris' body was cut in 14 pieces, [Set](#) scattered them all over Egypt and his wife [Isis](#) retrieved all of them except one, his male genitalia, which was swallowed by a fish; see the [Legend of Osiris and Isis](#). Supposedly, Isis made a wooden replacement. Wikipedia

Who knows how Nimrod actually died because this is the 3<sup>rd</sup> account of it that I have seen. But one part seems to hold true and that is that Isis/Semiramis did collect his scattered cut up body parts.

### **What Is the Origin of Church Steeples??**

Steeple, the pointed roofs of churches, have been included in church buildings since the conversion of Constantine and his proclamation making Christianity the official religion of his state. The origins of steeples, however, have been traced back to several different traditions.



"There are still in existence today remarkable specimens of original phallic symbols...steeples on the churches...and obelisks...all show the influence of our phallus-worshipping ancestors," including ancient Israelite and Canaanite tribes. These tribes had rituals including the baking of long loaves of bread for blessing, which were, in turn, placed under poles representing the **fertility** and power of the gods. Eventually, the tall poles became focal points for community worship and were included in the earliest churches as Christianity swept through the region.



The obelisk symbolized the sun god [Ra](#), and during the brief religious reformation of [Akhenaten](#) was said to be a petrified ray of the [Aten](#), the sundisk. It was also thought that the god existed within the structure.

It is hypothesized by [New York University Egyptologist](#) Patricia Blackwell Gary and [Astronomy](#) senior editor Richard Talcott that the shapes of the [ancient Egyptian pyramid](#) and obelisk were derived from natural phenomena associated with the sun (the sun-god [Ra](#) being the Egyptians' greatest deity).<sup>[6]</sup> The [pyramid](#) and obelisk might have been inspired by previously overlooked astronomical phenomena connected with [sunrise](#) and [sunset](#): the [zodiacal light](#) and [sun pillars](#) respectively.

The Ancient Romans were strongly influenced by the obelisk form, to the extent that there are now more than twice as many obelisks standing in Rome as remain in Egypt. All fell after the Roman period except for the Vatican obelisk and were re-erected in different locations.

The phallus played a role in the cult of Osiris in the ancient Egyptian religion. It is widely understood that the obelisk is a phallic symbol honoring and celebrating regeneration of the sun god Ra (Egypt's greatest deity). The obelisk was the first point sun rays hit as it ascended, which the pagans believed symbolized re-birth between earth and heaven.

The mother of the modern church, the Roman Catholic Church, adopted an Egyptian pagan obelisk and placed a cross on its peak. This imagery should send chills down the spines of churchgoers everywhere, as this is where most of today's churches stem from through the Protestant Reformation.



At the Vatican

It is interesting to note that the KJV Bible translates the Hebrew term Asherah, as groves. Strongs Concordance defines it as: asherah, ash-ay-raw; or asheyrah, ash-ay-raw; Strongs 842, from Hebrew 833 (ashar); 1) to be straight, right, especially used of a strait way, hence also of what is upright, erect. The asherah is found in the scriptures 40 times, always referring to idol worship.

*The Companion Bible, Appendix 42*, defines asherah as the following: "It was an upright pillar connected with Baal-worship, and is associated with the goddess Ashtoreth, being the representation of the productive principal of life, and Baal being the representative of the generative principle. The image, which represents the Phoenician Ashtoreth of Paphos, as the sole object of worship in her temple, was an upright block of stone, anointed with oil, and covered with an embroidered cloth.

In 2Kings 10:25-26 the Amplified Version says: "As soon as he had finished offering the burnt offering, Jehu said to the guards and to the officers, Go in and slay them; let none escape. And they smote them with the sword; and the guards or runners [before the king] and the officers threw their bodies out and went into the inner dwelling of the house of Baal. They brought out the pillars or obelisks of the house of Baal and burned them."

In Deuteronomy 16:22 we find this warning: **"Neither shall you set thee up a pillar; which Yahweh your Elohim hates." Yahweh is adamant that His people be separate and not partake of the pagan practices of the heathens, including erecting towers and pillars pointing to the sun in sexual rites of fertility.**

Godselectpeople.ning.com


The ancient Greek historian, Diodorus, reports that Queen Semiramis erected a 130-foot obelisk in Babylon and it was associated with sun worship and represented the phallus of the sun god Baal or Nimrod. Some Masonic researchers say that the word 'obelisk' literally means 'Baal's shaft' or 'Baal's organ of reproduction'. It is for this reason that the obelisk also represents the Illuminati bloodlines.

--David Icke



The Al-Masalla [obelisk](#), the largest surviving monument from Heliopolis. Constructed by Pharaoh [Senusret I](#) (1971 BCE—1926 BCE) of the [Twelfth Dynasty](#). Wikipedia

<b>CHART SHOWING satan TRYING TO COPY GOD</b>	
Nimrod / Semiramis / Tammuz	God the Father/ Son / Holy Spirit
<b>Supernatural pregnancy</b>	<b>Overshadowed by Holy Spirit &amp; born of virgin (Luke 1:35)</b>
Semiramis claimed she gave birth to the “ <b>promised seed</b> ” the Savior ** In Egyptian mythology, Set is portrayed as the usurper who killed and mutilated his own brother Osiris. Osiris' wife Isis reassembled Osiris' corpse and resurrected him long enough to conceive his son and heir Horus.	Jesus was the seed God spoke of in Genesis 3:15, He is the <b>Promised Seed</b> , and the only true Savior.
Nimrod was the evergreen tree that shot up overnight from a <b>stump</b> symbolizing deity/a spirit being now  Also symbolizing dead Nimrod being <b>resurrected</b> unto new life as his son	Jesus is the shoot coming out of the <b>stump</b> of Jesse. Out of the stump of David's family will grow a shoot--yes, a new Branch bearing fruit from the old root. Isaiah 11:1 (NIV) Jesus is the <b>Resurrection</b> . John 11:25-26

Tammuz.	
<b>sun god</b>	<b>Son of God</b> (Matt.3:17) Jesus created the sun. (John 1:3)
The Pontifex Maximus held a shepherd's crosier, representing the fact that Nimrod had been the " <b>shepherd king</b> " who herded the people into cities after the flood. He also wears the fish hat on his head as did nimrod in ancient drawings.	Jesus is the <b>Good Shepherd</b> (John 10:11) He is <b>KING OF KINGS AND LORD OF LORDS.</b> (Rev.19:16)
Tammuz' sign is a <b>cross</b> - The shape of the latter had its origin in ancient Chaldea (Babylon), and was used as the symbol of the god Tammuz (being in the shape of the mystic Tau, the initial of his name).	<p>Jesus was hung on a <b>cross</b> and Christians are to pick up our cross daily to be like Jesus.</p> <p><b>**Some try to say Jesus was crucified on an upright stake or pole. However, there is plenty of evidence through archeology that crosses or T's were used at that time. Here is evidence in the OT of God telling of His coming.**</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">TAW WAW ALEPH</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(cross) (nail) (ox= strong leader)</p> <p>Hebrew word – oht / English word – sign</p> <p>Exodus 12:13 And the blood shall be to you for a sign upon the houses where you are: and when I see the blood, I will pass over you, and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you, when I smite the land of Egypt. <b>** The Jewish Institute**</b></p>
<b>Unconquered sun god</b> - There was at the time a pagan sun cult—	<b>VICTORIOUS SON of GOD</b>



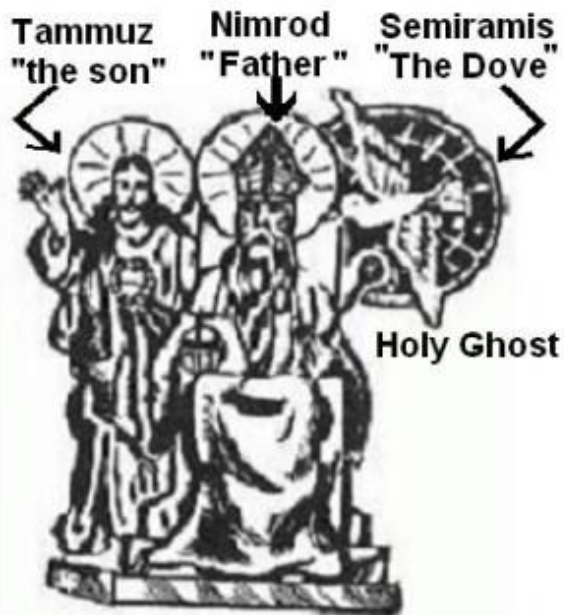
<p>Mithraism—popular in the Roman Empire. Devotees of Mithra, a Persian deity, celebrated the birthday of their sun god with a festival called Solus Invicti (Latin: the unconquered sun) at the winter solstice. The cult of the sun god, proclaimed as the principal divine patron of the Roman Empire by Emperor Aurelian in 274, became a threat to Christianity. <b>**Catholic Exchange**</b></p>	<p>I Cor.15:57 But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.</p> <p>Col.2:15 And having spoiled principalities and powers, He made a show of them openly, triumphing over them in it. <b>**When Jesus went to the cross.**</b></p>
<p>Nimrod supposedly killed a bull and wore the horns as a crown. Sometimes Tammuz is pictured with <b>three horns</b>. In Assyria the three-horned cap was one of the "sacred emblems," in token that the power connected with it was of celestial origin,—the three horns evidently pointing at the power of the trinity.</p>	<p>And I beheld, and, lo, in the midst of the throne and of the four beasts, and in the midst of the elders, stood a Lamb as it had been slain, having <b>seven horns</b> and seven eyes, which are the seven Spirits of God sent forth into all of the earth. This is Jesus and 7 stands for perfection/completion – lacking nothing – All Powerful &amp; All Knowing.</p>
<p><b>Unholy trinity</b>  Semiramis: <b>**</b> According to the legend as related by Diodorus, Semiramis was of noble parents, the daughter of the fish-goddess <a href="#">Derketo</a> of <a href="#">Ascalon</a> in <a href="#">Syria</a> and a mortal. Derketo abandoned her at birth and drowned herself. <a href="#">Doves</a> fed the child until Simmas, the royal shepherd, found and raised her.<b>**</b>  There are pictures of her with a golden dove on her head.</p>	<p><b>Holy Trinity</b>  <b>**Holy Spirit is often symbolized by a dove. Matt.3:16**</b>  One place we see God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit all together is in Matt.3:16-17</p>

The trinity consisted of the god Serapis (=Osiris+Apis), the goddess Isis (=Hathor, the cow-moon goddess), and the child-god Horus. In one way or another almost every other god was identified with one or other of these three aspects of the one god, even the sun god Mithras of the Persians. And they were each other; they were three, but they were also one. The origin beginning with Baal, Ishtar, Tammuz of the ancient Babylonian Religion. Their symbol is IHS.

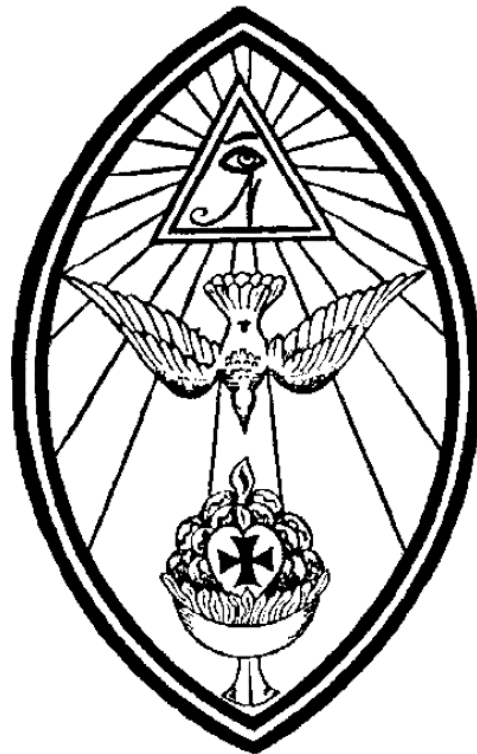
It recalls the H in the IHS logo emblazoned on much Christian paraphernalia. IHS dates from the earliest years of Christianity, being an abbreviation of "Jesus" in classical Greek

characters. The Greek pronunciation is "Iesous," with the E sound being represented by the character eta, which looks like an H. When the symbol passed to Christian Romans, for whom an H was an H, the unaccountable character eventually became accepted as Jesus's middle initial.

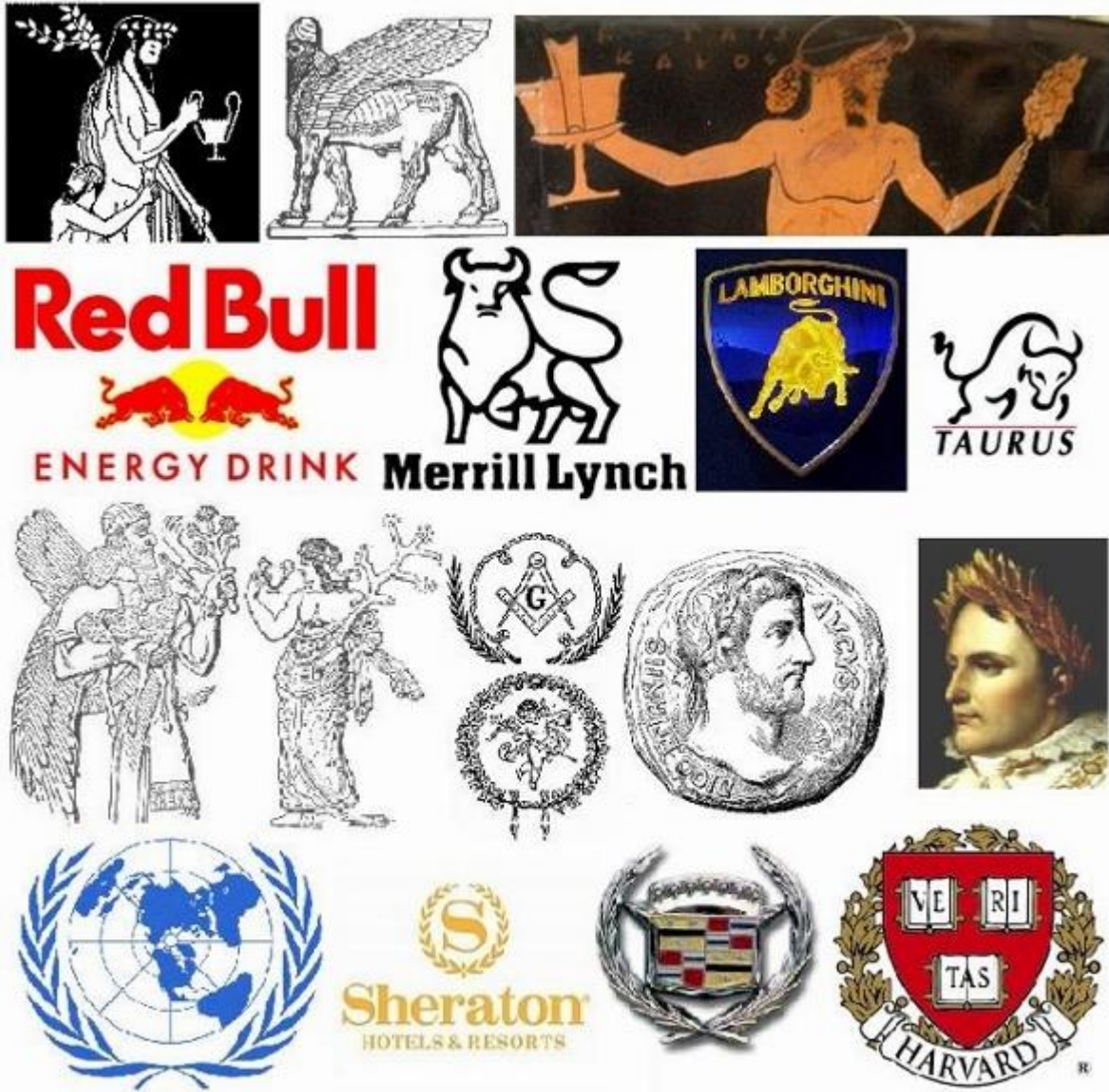
Something on Semiramis: A Protestant minister named Alexander Hislop wrote a book entitled *The Two Babylons* in 1853 in which he postulated that **Semiramis was an actual person from Mesopotamia and was the one responsible for the belief of multiple gods and goddesses. The significance of Semiramis is that she is the root of all of the worship behind gods and goddesses. All of the gods and goddesses ultimately refer back to this goddess, Semiramis, and her counterpart god, Nimrod.**



Semiramis was initially included in the pagan Babylonian trinity as the holy spirit (the dove)

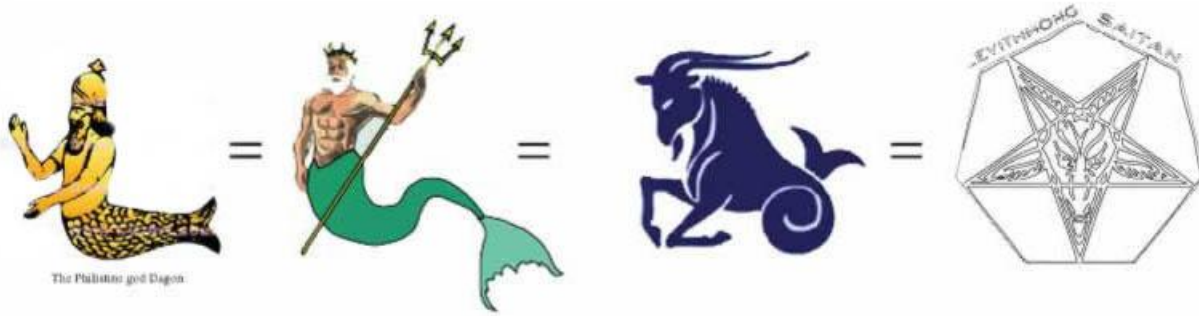


**SIGNS OF NIMROD:**

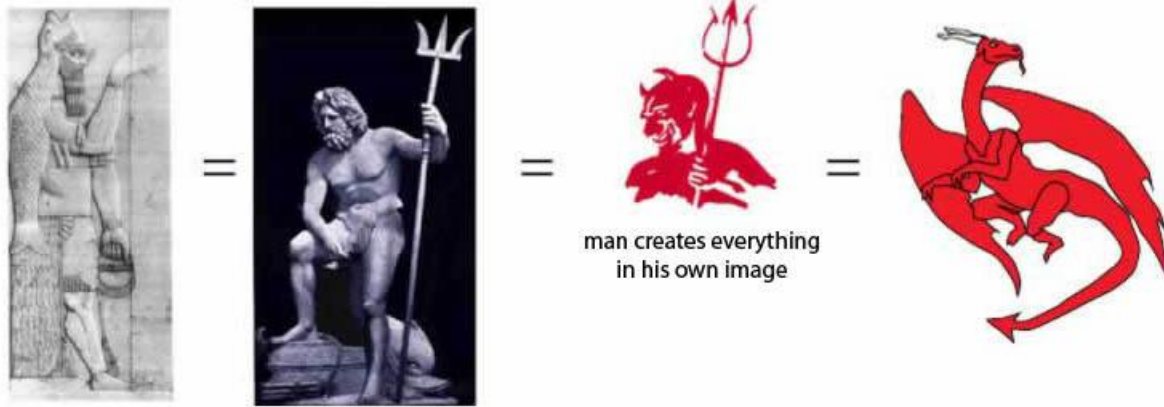


Nimrod and his wreath - greenery symbolizing: the springing forth unto new life / Nimrod and the bull

# DAGON



Dagon (fish god)= Neptune= Posiedon (who carries the Trident) = Satan = Leviathan = Taneen = dragon = seraph



Something very  
**FISHY**  
in  
western  
religion

# BABY JESUS ?

Notice the pagan symbols for sun-worship (halo, nimbus) and the sun rays - notice the "T" for Tammuz who was born in Babylon on December 25th.

Notice the holly - for the "Holly god" Saturn - whose birthday was also Dec 25



"T" the symbol of tammuz - god of Babylon - born on December 25

Halo - Nimbus sun worship



The First sun-god of Babylon was "Nimrod" - born on December 25th

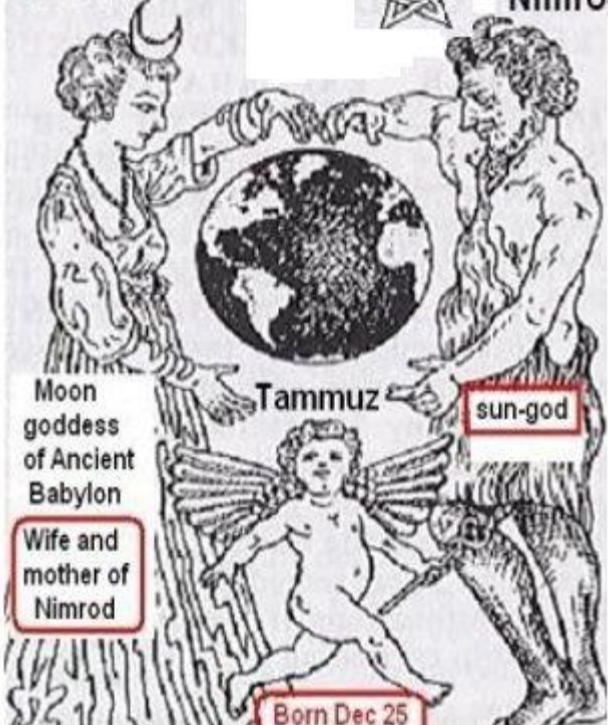
Nimrod sun god



see the sun's rays

Semiramis

Nimrod





Back entrance of the Kodak Theatre where the Oscars are handed out.



Sun God (Nimrod) symbols are everywhere still today.



Rising sun logo.



**Signs and Symbols for Semiramis:**



**Isis with Horus**

**Are also  
Known as**



**Semiramis and  
Tammuz**

Notice the "Halo" Nimbus or Sun-Disk

Babylon - Semiramis and Nimrod/Tammuz

A halo or sun-disk about the head - denotes sun-god worship.

Mother and Child Worship





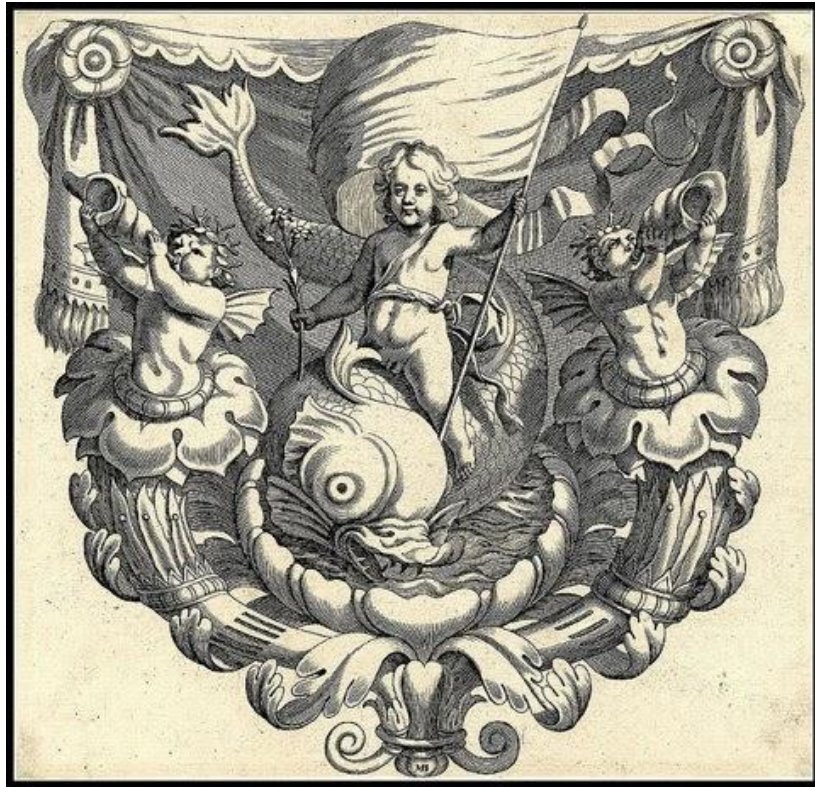
**Signs and Symbols of Tammuz:**



**Tammuz Wearing Crosses**







The tradition of fasting for Lent is supposedly a tradition that comes from the Babylonian god Tammuz. He died at the age of 40, and every day of Lent is considered one year of Tammuz' life and the time is spent in fasting to mourn for Tammuz.

*The Pagan Book of Days* -- Tammuz, aka Cupid, was known for shooting arrows at the heart, which was considered the seed for all emotions in the body at one time. The tradition of giving flowers and candy comes from the occult practice during this celebration when worshippers would bring spring flowers, candies, etc. to the temple for the spring goddess (Semiramis) who had been hibernating and is now beginning to awake.

What does God think about baal? Hosea 2:17 – For I will take away the names of Baalim (baal plural) out of her mouth, and they shall no more be remembered by their name.

Micah 5:13-14 – Thy graven images also will I cut off, and thy standing images out of the midst of thee; and thou shalt no more worship the work of thine hands. And I will pluck up thy groves out of the midst of thee: so will I destroy thy cities.

**Deuteronomy 29:12-20** – He will pour curses out on those who say it's ok in their own imaginations.

Amos 5:25-26(25) "Did you offer Me sacrifices and offerings In the wilderness forty years, O house of Israel? (26) You also carried Sikkuth your king And Chiun, your idols, The star of your gods, Which you made for yourselves.

This verse is basically saying that they carried the tabernacle ('Sikkuth'), the idol, of their Babylonian god, Saturn ('Chiun' <H3594>), which is "the star of your gods," throughout the wilderness after leaving Egypt.

Acts 7:43(43) You also took up the tabernacle of Moloch, And the star of your god Remphan, Images which you made to worship; And I will carry you away beyond Babylon.'

Remphan" <G4481> means Saturn .. the same god as "Chiun" in Amos 5:26 above. They continued to worship these pagan deities they carried out from Egypt. Moloch is another name for Osiris, and later called Baal. The planet Saturn represents Moloch. You can see that as it is also called "Saturn" by the Romans, and it is said to be representing Lucifer himself.

Deu16:21 "You shall not plant for yourself an Asherah of any kind of tree beside the altar of the YHVH your Elohim, which you shall make for yourself."

In fact, most credible secular historical writings tell us that Christmas, more than 200 years after Jesus' death, was considered sinful: "As late as A.D. 245 [the early Catholic theologian] Origen . . . repudiates as sinful the very idea of keeping the birthday of Christ" (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 11th edition, 1910, Vol. 6, p. 293, "Christmas").

How does spending a bunch of money on lights and ornaments and presents for those that already have plenty honor God? How does a tree honor God? Does Jesus get mentioned at all at company Christmas parties? How is the world being witnessed to about Jesus when Santa is on everything and he is even in most churches. \*\*Remember long before the St. Nicholas of the Catholic church came about, the Asians called Nimrod, Santa. \*\*

I Thess.5:22 Abstain from all appearance of evil.

James 4:4b ...know you not that the friendship of the world is enmity with God? Whosoever therefore will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God. (the world loves Santa and Christmas)

Some other references: [Philologos.org](http://Philologos.org), [Biblearchaeology.org](http://Biblearchaeology.org) and Church of the Great God in Charlotte, NC