

THANKSGIVING

When the Lord began to expose the holidays and show me that they are not of Him or about Him, I didn't think anything about Thanksgiving. Looking back, I should have known it has evil roots too. As far as I can tell none of our holidays are good. Thanksgiving seems innocent enough.



I always thought we were giving thanks to God on this day. Although, He is again only mentioned for a few seconds in the prayer of giving thanks. Sometimes people on tv would go around the table and say what they are thankful for, but I never saw that in the celebrations I attended.

The Lord has been pressing me to check into Thanksgiving, so today we are going to find out what it is really all about.

I know what the schools are teaching because Kennedy just went through it. To sum it up briefly they teach that the Pilgrims wanted to come here and start a new life so that they could have religious freedom. The Pilgrims barely survived the long voyage over and many died that first winter. There happened to be a

few Indians that spoke English and the Indians helped to teach the Pilgrims how to survive by farming and fishing. They taught them how to hunt and many things. Then that first Thanksgiving they all had a celebration together to give thanks to God for all that He had provided in helping to keep them alive. The Pilgrims made the feast and were surprised by the number of Indians that showed up and panicked about how to feed them all. So the Indians went out and hunted and brought a little more food to the table.



See the Pilgrims offering the food and sharing what they had.

Once I began to look past what is taught in school, I began to get a much different picture. This story of what we have been taught has some truth in it, but a lot of lies are mixed in as well.

Was this the first Thanksgiving - when the Pilgrims and the Indians ate together? Did they come up with this idea to give thanks to God on their own? Were they honoring the One True and Living God? Let's look back in history first and see what we might find.

DEMETER – THE GREEKS

DEMETER, one of the great divinities of the Greeks. The name Demeter is supposed by some to be the same as *gê mêtêr*, that is, **mother earth**, Demeter would be the mother or giver of barley or of food generally. (Hom.//. v. 500.)



Demeter – goddess of the harvest, giver of the law.

Demeter was the daughter of Cronus = **(nimrod)** and Rhea, and sister of Hestia, Hera, Aides, Poseidon, and Zeus. Like the other children of Cronus she was devoured by her father, but he gave her forth again after taking the emetic which Metis had given him. (Hesiod. *Theog.* 452, &c.; Apollod. i. 2. § 1.) Now in our Bibles Demeter is the same as Asherah (An **Asherah pole** is a sacred tree or **pole** that stood near Canaanite religious locations to honor the Ugaritic mother-goddess **Asherah**, consort of El (nimrod).



Asherah poles



Woodcut of idol worship of asherah poles



A Hebrew cutting down an asherah pole

2 Chronicles 34:4 And they brake down the altars of Baalim (nimrod) in his (Josiah's) presence; and the images (Obilisks LIV) , that were on high above them, he cut down; and the groves (Asherim NAS, RSV), and the carved images, and the molten images, he brake in pieces, and made dust of them, and strowed it upon the graves of them that had sacrificed unto them.



Notice the horn of fruit or flowers, which represents idol worship of the goddess ceres/demeter



Nimrod's Phallus from ancient Egypt (remember he was cut in pieces by his enemies and semiramis gathered all his pieces and then constructed phallus' (obelisks) in honor of him to be worshipped as part of male fertility symbols or sun rays)



From the top view you can see how occultic they have arranged everything symbolically. There is a circle and a star around the phallus and all of this layout at the Vatican is in the shape of a "key."

Company called: Demeter USA – "healing the planet through agriculture."

So you see that the Greeks were worshipping Demeter and giving thanks to her for their provision.

CERES – THE ROMANS

- Farmers viewed her as the source of all food and kept her rites faithfully, for fear of crop failure. This was true not only of Roman farmers but even of Christian farmers. Ceres's greatest annual festival, the Cerealia, was celebrated in the British Isles almost to the present day. An account of the Shire of Murray in the late 19th century said, "In the middle of June, farmers go round their corn with



burning torches, in memory of the Cerealia." ((Rays are in worship of nimrod – the sun god))

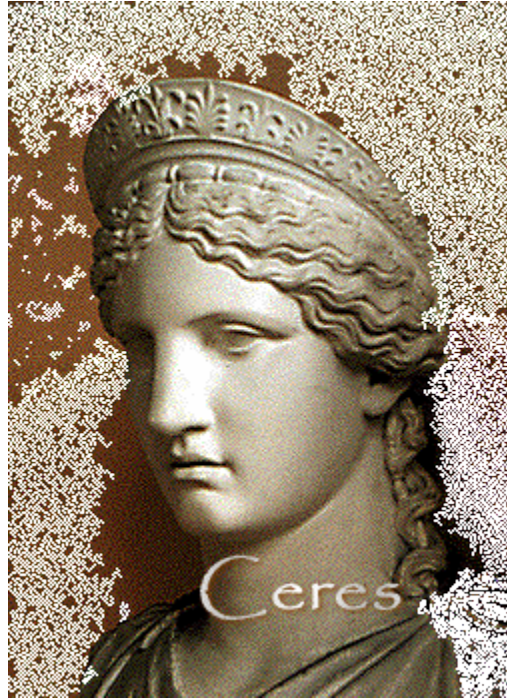


Columbia Torch lady 1976 (she is semiramis/asherah (starburst on top of torch is in worship of nimrod – sun god)



Today – all in honor of semiramis (asherah in our Bibles)

- **The first temple of Ceres at Rome was dedicated in 496 B.C.** for the purpose of averting a famine. The worship of Ceres soon assumed considerable political importance, and gifts of property were assigned to her temple. Senatorial decrees were deposited there, as well, for public inspection.
- Worshipped in conjunction with Ceres were Liber and Libera, divinities presiding over the vine and fertility of the fields and called children of Ceres.



Ceres – goddess of grain

- On the advice of the Sibylline Books, a cult of Ceres, Liber, and Libera was introduced into Rome (according to tradition, in 496 BC) to check a famine. The temple, built on the Aventine Hill in 493 BC became a centre of plebeian (a commoner) religious and political activities. It became known for the splendor of its works of art. It was restored by Augustus after being destroyed by fire in 31 BC.
- The English word "cereal" is derived from Ceres. (From Latin *cerealis*, "of grain", from "Ceres".)

Sacrifices and Festivals of the Roman Goddess Ceres

- The Cerealia festival was celebrated on the 19th April in honor of the



earth-goddess Ceres: Sun = nimrod / Moon = asherah / rabbit = fertility / owl = goddess and stands for wisdom, it sees in the dark, owl feathers believed to protect against evil spirits etc. / deer = often occults believe the god or goddess can take on a deer form

- and connected with the growth of corn
- She was personified and celebrated by women in secret rituals at the festival of Ambarvalia, held during May
- The completion of the sowing was celebrated in December with Paganalia, associated with the earth-goddesses, Ceres and Tellus
- **Sacrifices to Ceres** - During sacrifices to the Roman gods the sex of the victim had to correspond to the sex of the god to whom it was offered. White animals were given to the gods of the upper world whereas black victims to the gods of the underworld



There was a temple to Ceres on the Aventine Hill in the city of Rome and her official priest was called a flamen.

Common names applied to the pagan goddess Semiramis

<u>Title</u>	<u>Roman</u>	<u>Greek</u>
Goddess of Love	Venus	Aphrodite
Goddess of Hunting & Childbirth	Diana	Artemis
Goddess of Crafts, War & Wisdom	Minerva	Athena
Goddess of Growing Things	Ceres	Demeter
Symbol of the Fertile Earth	Terra	Gaea
Protector of Marriage & Women	Juno	Hera
Goddess of the Hearth	Vesta	Hestia
Wife and Sister of Kronos	Ops	Rhea

So you see that the Romans gave thanks for their provisions to Ceres. In the chart above you see that Demeter and Ceres are the same goddess – semiramis who in our Bibles is called Asherah – also the Queen of Heaven. (Jer. 44:18-30)

Jer. 7:18 – The children gather wood and the fathers kindle the fire, and the women knead their dough, to make cakes to the queen of heaven and to pour out drink offerings unto other gods, that they may provoke me to anger.

HARVEST HOME or INGATHERING

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 in late September by singing, shouting, and decorating the village with boughs.



The cailleac, or last sheaf of corn (grain), which represents the **spirit of the field**, is made into a harvest doll and drenched with water as a **rain charm**. This sheaf is

saved until spring planting. **The ancient festival also included the symbolic murder of the grain spirit, as well as rites for expelling the devil.**

Deut. 18:9-14 – When you are come into the land which the LORD your God giveth you, you shalt not learn to do after the abominations of those nations. There shall not be found among you any one that makes his son or his daughter to pass through the fire, or that uses divination, or an observer of the times, or an enchanter, or a witch. Or a charmer, or a counsuler with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer. For all that do these things are an abomination unto the LORD: and because of the abominations the LORD thy God does drive them out from before you. You shalt be perfect with the LORD thy God. For these nations, which you shalt possess, hearkened unto observers of times, and unto diviners: but as for you, the LORD your God has not allowed you so to do.

A similar festival was traditionally held in parts of Ireland, Scotland, and northern Europe.

Many countries celebrate the end of the summer harvest or the "ingathering" of the crops with a special feast. What became known in England as Harvest Home, or **Harvest Thanksgiving**, was called the **Kirn** in Scotland (from the churn of cream usually presented on the occasion), and probably derived from the ancient LAMMAS celebrations. Eventually it gave rise to the **Harvest Festival** in Canada and **THANKSGIVING** in the United States. The autumn harvest feast was usually served in a barn, a tent, or outdoors and was preceded by a church service. Although the earliest harvest feasts were served by a farmer or landowner to his laborers, eventually one big feast for the entire parish became the norm. Harvest rituals date back to very ancient times. Many cultures divided the year into two seasons, summer and winter, and marked these points of the year at or near the summer (semiramis rules) and winter solstices (nimrod rules), during which light and warmth began to increase and decrease, respectively. In preindustrial times, humans survived through hunting, gathering, and agricultural

practices, which depend on the natural cycle of seasons, according to the climate in the region of the world in which they lived. Thus, **they created rituals** to help ensure enough rain and sun in the spring and summer so crops would grow to fruition at harvest time, which was, in turn, duly celebrated. Vestiges of many of these ancient practices are thought to have survived in festivals still celebrated around seasonal themes.

In England and Ireland, the festival that followed the "ingathering" of the crops became known as the Harvest Home Festival; in Scotland, it was called the Kirn.

Farmers would prepare a festive meal for their laborers, who usually danced and celebrated long into the night.

The reaper who cut the LAST SHEAF of grain was known as the lord of the harvest.



1978 TV Miniseries movie with Betty Davis

As the final load of grain was pulled by huge draft horses in from the fields, the reapers and their friends or sweethearts would often ride on top or walk

alongside, carrying garlands of dahlias, marigolds, and other autumn flowers. In some parts of England, a harvest queen was chosen. She was decorated with the fruits of the harvest and paraded through the streets in a carriage drawn by white horses. The village church was also decorated with autumn flowers and vegetables, particularly potatoes, beets, onions, and pumpkins. A loaf of bread made from the newly harvested wheat was placed on the altar, just as loaves were brought to the Temple at the Hebrew festival of **SHAVUOT (Pentecost or Feast of Weeks)**, and people came to the church to give thanks to God for the harvest.

The Harvest Home supper took place after the grain had been safely stored. Although the earliest harvest suppers were held in the farmhouse kitchen or in the barn, the feast was eventually extended to include everyone in the parish, and it was served under a tent or out-of-doors. Traditional foods included roast beef and ale, accompanied by autumn vegetables. The LAST SHEAF of grain to be cut was displayed prominently at this feast; at the dance that followed, the girl who had tied the last sheaf was led out first by the farmer or his eldest son.

It is interesting to note that the invention of the mechanical harvester has not only simplified the farmer's work but has advanced the date of the harvest by almost a month. In England, it is often completed before the end of August, whereas it used to be finished in late September.

Last Sheaf

At one time, country people still believed in the Corn Mother, who was a direct descendant of Demeter, the Greek goddess of grain. They believed that the



spirit of the Corn Mother (goddess selu) was present in the last sheaf of grain left standing in the field, and they were often reluctant to "kill" her by cutting the sheaf. If they beat it with sticks instead, the seeds would be threshed out and the Corn Mother driven away. Sometimes cutting or threshing the last sheaf was more of a game than a serious threat. In parts of Scotland, a reaper would be blindfolded and spun around until he was dizzy. Then he stumbled about, trying to cut the last sheaf while the others laughed at his misguided swings with the scythe- not unlike a game of "Pin the Tail on the Donkey."

Once it was cut, the last sheaf was brought home and set up in the house or barn where the Harvest Home feast was to be held. In some parts of England, the last sheaf was made into a doll, dressed up in white, decorated with colored ribbons, and hoisted on a pole. Then it was carried to the harvest feast and set up in a prominent place. It was called the



"Kern Baby" (corn baby), a descendant of the pagan Corn Spirit or Corn Mother.

How the sheaf was disposed of varied widely. Some people believed that it had curative powers and fed it to their sick animals or cows who were about to give birth; some set it on fire and used the ashes to make an ointment that would cure skin ailments. Sometimes the last sheaf would be left hanging in the house or barn until it was replaced the following year, ensuring that the spirit of the Corn Mother would stay with the reapers and bring a good harvest.

Exodus 20:3 – Thou shalt have no other gods before Me.

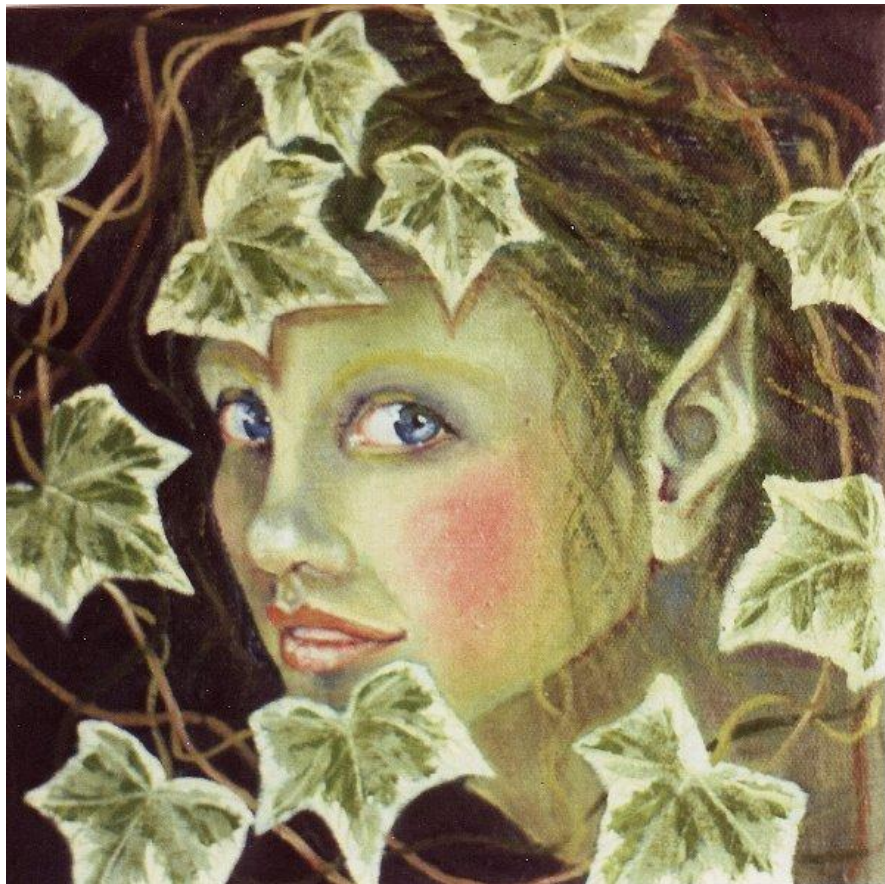
This was nothing more than idolatry believing in spirits and trying to appease them to have good crops.

If someone had drowned, it was believed that the body could be located by laying the last sheaf on the water with a lit candle at the place where the victim had fallen in and allowing it to drift with the current until it came to rest where the body could be found.

A particularly gruesome custom was the ceremony known in Ireland as "burying the sheaf." A last sheaf was stolen and named after someone the thief wanted to get rid of; then the sheaf was "killed," by stabbing or striking it, and buried. As it decayed in the earth, the victim for whom it had been named fell ill. The only way he or she could be saved from death was to find the sheaf, dig it up, and burn it.

This is voodoo and curses.

Ceres, the Roman Corn Goddess, was later known by several names in Britain: the Maiden, the Harvest Queen, the Kern or Corn Baby, the Kern Doll,



the Ivy Girl,



Ivy, rules 30th September to 27th October. Evergreen Ivy is said to house the Spirit of Nature during the dead of Winter, and so represents regeneration, preserving life to continue the next year. The last sheaf of corn to be cut each harvest was bound round with Ivy called the Ivy Girl, to preserve the spirit of the corn until the following years harvest. ((double cross – cross of Loraine – used in the Catholic church for archbishop and by Knights of Templar – both occultic))

the Neck and the Mare. Sometimes she was simply the stalks of corn and sometimes she was represented by a



sheaf dressed in many colored clothes which were decorated with flowing ribbons and the finest lace. Whatever her form, she dominated the banquets, harvest suppers, and merry making of early times. (Remember the wicker horn baskets holding vegetables, fruits, etc.? that represents her still today. Wicker man at Halloween with burning human sacrifices in it, the wicker that the egg carrying Ishtar (easter) landed on – all tied in with the occult.)



'The Kern Baby' an image, 'was made either from the last of the corn left standing ... or from the biggest and ripest ears to be found in the fields. The spirit herself dwelt in the corn, and mere mortals shirked the responsibility of cutting her down.

I Sam.12:24 – Only fear the LORD, and serve Him in truth with all your heart: for consider how great things He hath done for you.

So, often the act was left to chance. All those present, threw their sickles at the lone sheaf from a respectable distance and thus no one could be said to have deliberately performed the act. In the depths of folk memory, there was still the awareness of the death and resurrection cycle. The vegetation deity of the remote past needed to be propitiated by a human sacrifice.'

'When the feast was over, the Kern Baby was taken to the farm house and kept there

until the next harvest supper. The symbol of the previous years' harvest was ceremoniously burned in the farm yard.'

AZTECS of MEXICO

"In Aztec mythology, Chicomecōātl ('Seven snakes'), was the Aztec Goddess of agriculture during the Middle Culture period. She is sometimes called 'Goddess of nourishment', a Goddess of plenty and the



female aspect of corn. Every September a young girl representing *Chicomecōātl* was sacrificed. The priests decapitated the girl, collected her blood and poured it over a figurine of the Goddess. The corpse was then flayed and the skin was worn by a priest.

She is regarded as the female counterpart of the maize god *Centeōtl*, their symbol being an ear of corn. She is occasionally called *Xilonen*, ('the hairy one', which referred to the hairs on unshucked maize), who was married also to *Tezcatlipoca*. She often appeared with attributes of *Chalchiuhtlicue*, such as Her headdress and the short lines rubbing down Her cheeks. She is usually distinguished by being shown carrying ears of maize."



A representation of Xilonen, the goddess of the new corn – to be beheaded

The Pawnees also sacrificed a girl.

Proverbs 6:16-17 – These six things doth the LORD hate: yea, seven are an abomination unto Him: A proud look, a lying tongue, **and hands that shed innocent blood.**

ANCIENT MEXICANS

We have seen that the ancient Mexicans also sacrificed human beings at all the various stages in the growth of the maize, the age of the victims corresponding to the age of the corn; for they sacrificed new-born babes at sowing, older children when the grain had sprouted, and so on till it was fully ripe, when they sacrificed old men.



Indian police are investigating whether a group of occultists beheaded a 55-year-old man in the country's east as a sacrifice to the gods for a better harvest, an officer said Tuesday.

The decapitated body of Thepa Kharia, an unemployed man, was found inside his house on Sunday in a remote tribal village of mainly farmers in the impoverished state of Jharkhand.

Kharia's brother has told police a group of occultists broke into the house and cut off Kharia's head for burial in a field as part of a local ritual intended to increase crop yields and improve rainfall.

"The family says the occultists killed him for the ritual. His head is still missing," Ajay Kumar Thakur, the officer investigating the killing in Gumla district, told AFP.

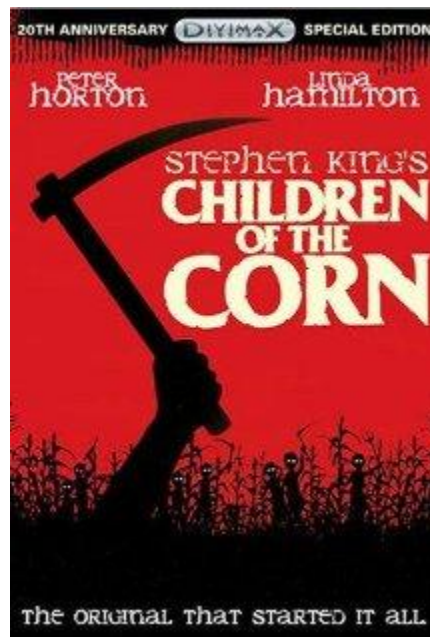
Kharia had been living alone and could have been an easy target for the occultists, who are known locally as Orkas. They have not yet been identified, Thakur said. June 2015.

No doubt the sacrifice corresponding between the ages of the victims and the state of the corn was supposed to enhance the desired result of the crop.

THE GONDS OF INDIA

The Gonds of India, a Dravidian race, kidnapped Brahman boys, and kept them as victims to be sacrificed on various occasions. At sowing and reaping, after a triumphal procession, one of the lads was slain by being punctured with a poisoned arrow. His blood was then sprinkled over the ploughed field or the ripe crop, and his flesh was devoured. The Oraons or Uraons of Chota Nagpur worship a goddess called Anna Kuari, who can give good crops and make a man rich, but to induce her to do so it is necessary to offer human sacrifices. In spite of the vigilance of the British Government these sacrifices are said to be still secretly perpetrated.

The people of Cañar (now Cuenca in Ecuador) used to sacrifice a hundred children annually at harvest.



The kings of Quito, the Incas of Peru, and for a long time the Spaniards were unable to suppress the bloody rite.

The natives of Bontoc in the interior of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands, are passionate head-hunters. Their principal seasons for head-hunting are the times of planting and reaping the rice. In order that the crop may turn out well, every farm must get at least one human head at planting and one at sowing.

In Lithuania, by custom the last sheave of the harvest is the "Boba," which is dressed as an old woman and paraded. Sometimes a person is bound in the sheave, and farmers throw water on the Boba to bring rain next season.

The same thing goes on in Poland, where the Boba is the "Baba" but still gets drenched.

In Uganda, it's customary for people to offer beer to the spirits.

In Sierra Leone, people cook food for ancestors. This is given to vultures.

So, we see the world's customary festivals of thanks vary. So do the times of celebration, which we have had trouble agreeing upon.

****No wonder Chief Massasoit and his ninety braves felt right at home with the Pilgrim Fathers on that day in 1621!! Obviously, the idea for this "first Thanksgiving" did not just "pop" into the mind of Governor Bradford as most people believe! On the contrary Thanksgiving, in the guise of the pagan harvest festivals, can be traced right back to ancient Babylon and the worship of Semiramis!****

In certain Roman rites puppets were substituted for human victims.

Examples of the puppets: These straw puppets were tossed by the Vestal Virgins into the River Tiber on 14 (15) May, who Ovid and Cicero mention as substitutes for old men that were sacrificed in an earlier age (Ovid, *Fasti* 5.621-662; Cicero, *pro Roscio Amerino*, 35.100 mentions the *sexagenarios de ponte*). Similarly at the *Feriae Sementiva* and *Paganalia* in January, and at the *Feriae Latinae* in April, puppets (*oscillae*) were hung in trees in substitution of an earlier practice of sacrificing boys (Probus and Servius commenting on *Georgic* II.389, where Virgil wrote, "invoke Thee with glad hymns, O Bacchus, and to thee hang puppet-faces on tall pines to swing." Macrobius 1.7.34).

Among the Chinese, objects made of paper are burned in sacrifice as substitutes for what they represent.

Typical offerings to Ceres: barley, dittany of Crete, hyacinth, pennyroyal, poppies, spelt, storax.

1) One should always begin with an invocation in the manner of “Jane, Jupiter, Mars Pater, Quirine.” Other deities may be called upon in addition to, or substituted for these deities, however Janus should always be included, and should always be named first to begin a formal sacrifice. In general, a priest would face east when invoking Janus and the other deities. Gods of the sea are invoked by facing in the direction of the largest nearby body of water. Certain other deities may be traditionally thought of as living in other directions. The Dii Inferi and chthonic goddesses and gods like Tellus and **Ceres are generally invoked with the palm of the right hand placed on the earth or otherwise facing downward.**

PILGRIMS and INDIANS THANKSGIVING

Summarizing my research:

What we have been taught in school and in history books about the “first thanksgiving” is not true. There are still debates raging as to all the actual details. I am sharing what the majority of the research does agree on. Before the so called Pilgrims came to America in 1621, there were English explorers coming here trading with the Indians and also capturing them and taking them to Spain and selling them as slaves. These expeditions carried smallpox, typhus, measles and other European diseases to this continent. Native people had no immunity and some groups were totally wiped out while others were severely decimated.

Before the Pilgrims got to Plymouth, they stopped at Cape Cod and robbed Indian graves. The Indians sometimes would be buried with blankets, or tools and sometimes weapons. They stole as much of the Indians winter provisions as they could. (Suppressed 1970 Speech of Wamsutta (Frank B.) James, Wampanoag.) Indian graves are still robbed today and mostly the penalties in court are waved or lessened to virtually nothing.

The Indians were hunters and fisherman and every year they had a feast. This Wampanog (the Indians that ate with the Pilgrims) feast is marked by traditional food and games, telling of stories and legends, sacred ceremonies and councils on the affairs of the nation. Massasoit came with 90 Wampanoag men and brought five deer, fish,



all the food and Wampanog cooks. We are told that the Pilgrims provided all the food.

The pilgrims (who did not even call themselves pilgrims) did not come here seeking religious freedom; they already had that in Holland. They came here as part of a commercial venture.

There was fighting on both sides. The Indians did help teach the Pilgrims much about hunting and fishing. The Native nations along the eastern seaboard practiced tribal spirituality, hospitality, and generosity.

In 1637 near present day Groton, Connecticut, over 700 men, women and children of the Pequot Tribe had gathered for their



annual Green Corn Festival which is our Thanksgiving celebration. In the predawn hours the sleeping Indians were surrounded by English and Dutch mercenaries who ordered them to come outside. Those who came out were shot or clubbed to death while the terrified women and children who huddled inside the longhouse were burned alive. The next day the governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony declared "A Day Of Thanksgiving" because 700 unarmed men, women and children had been murdered.

Cheered by their "victory", the brave colonists and their Indian allies attacked village after village. Women and children over 14 were sold into slavery while the rest were murdered. Boats loaded with as many as 500 slaves regularly left the ports of New England. Bounties were paid for Indian scalps to encourage as many deaths as possible.

Following an especially successful raid against the Pequot in what is now Stamford, Connecticut, the churches announced a second day of "thanksgiving" to celebrate victory over the heathen savages. During the feasting, the hacked off heads

of Natives were kicked through the streets like soccer balls. Even the friendly Wampanoag did not escape the madness. Their chief was beheaded, and his head impaled on a pole in Plymouth, Massachusetts -- where it remained on display for 24 years.

The killings became more and more frenzied, with days of thanksgiving feasts being held after each successful massacre. George Washington (a mason) finally suggested that only one day of Thanksgiving per year be set aside instead of celebrating each and every massacre. Later Abraham Lincoln decreed Thanksgiving Day to be a legal national holiday during the Civil War -- on the same day he ordered troops to march against the starving Sioux in Minnesota.

There were treaties being signed that were mainly in favor of the Pilgrims. The Indians were fighting to survive and the Pilgrims were fighting to take over. A band of armed Native men were discovered by colonial rangers in 1671, which led to a demand that the guns be surrendered. After further angry confrontations, Metacom was forced to sign a new treaty which unacceptably demanded he fully subject his people to the English government.

If we say, Thanksgiving is the day we give thanks unto the Lord for His protection and provision, then why aren't we doing it on the days that He has set aside in His Word for this to be done?

Feast of Tabernacles also called Sukkot is the time that the Lord has said should be honored if that is truly what we are doing.

Lev. 23:37 – 44 - These are the feasts of the LORD, which ye shall proclaim to be holy convocations, to offer an offering made by fire unto the LORD, a burnt offering, and a meat offering, a sacrifice, and drink offerings, everything upon His day: Beside the Sabbaths of the LORD, and beside your gifts, and beside all your vows, and beside all your freewill offerings, which ye give unto the LORD. Also in the fifteenth day of the seventh month, when ye have gathered in the fruit of the land, ye shall keep a feast unto the LORD seven days: on the first day shall be a

Sabbath, and on the eighth day shall be a Sabbath. And ye shall take you on the first day the boughs (fruit) of goodly trees, branches of palm trees, and the boughs of thick trees, and willows of the brook; and ye shall rejoice before the LORD your God seven days. And ye shall keep it a feast unto the LORD seven days in the year. It shall be a statute for ever in your generations: ye shall celebrate it in the seventh month. Ye shall dwell in booths seven days; all that are Israelites born shall dwell in booths: That your generations may know that I made the children of Israel to dwell in booths, when I brought them out of the land of Egypt: I am the LORD your God. And Moses declared unto the children of Israel the feasts of the LORD. ***These feasts were given to ISRAEL.***

Deut.16:13-17 – Thou shalt observe the feast of tabernacles seven days, after that you have gathered in thy corn and thy wine: And thou shalt rejoice in thy feast, thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, and thy manservant, and thy maidservant, and the Levite, the stranger, and the fatherless, and the widow, that are within thy gates. Seven days shalt thou keep a solemn feast unto the LORD thy God in the place which the LORD shall choose: because the LORD thy God shall bless thee in all thine increase, and in all the works of thine hands, therefore thou shalt surely rejoice. Three times in a year shall all thy males appear before the LORD thy God in the place which He shall choose; in the feast of unleavened bread, and in the feast of weeks, and in the feast of tabernacles: and they shall not appear before the LORD empty; Every man shall give as he is able, according to the blessing of the LORD thy God which He hath given thee.

The LORD deserves the praise, He gives the increase & we should still give to His house today, as we are able, as He has blessed us.

Nehemiah 8:17-18 – And all the congregation of them that were come again out of the captivity made booths, and sat under the booths: for since the days of Jeshua the son of Nun unto that day had not the children of Israel done so. And there was very great gladness. Also day by day, from the first day unto the last day, he read in the book of the law of God, and they kept the feast seven days: and on the eighth day was a solemn assembly, according unto the manner.

Why has this information been suppressed? Why is the truth not being taught in the schools? Why have history books been changed or destroyed? Who does it benefit to mix some truth with the lies. satan, and the illuminati, and by lying and hiding the truth, they have most of the world celebrating semiramis which is idol worship – which is a slap in God's face.

You may say, well we aren't sacrificing people or animals or doing anything with the last sheaf or any of those things. The roots of this holiday began in paganism and if you aren't celebrating on the day that God commanded to the Jews, then this is not honoring Him. It is like when the catholics chiseled off the name Zeus from a statue and put a new plaque on it that said Saint Peter. No one is fooled and especially not God. He doesn't honor either statue.

If you are struggling with letting go of these pagan holidays think on these scriptures:

Jer.10:2a – Thus saith the LORD, learn not the way of the heathen,...

Mark7:8-9 – For laying aside the commandment of God, ye hold the tradition of men, as the washing of pots and cups: and many other such like things ye do. And He (Jesus) said unto them, Full well ye reject the commandment of God, that ye may keep your own tradition.

For those who are having a hard time letting go of all of these pagan holidays that we are learning about. Let this be a comfort to you, God is laying aside treasures in heaven because you are honoring Him above man.

Luke 18:28-30 – Then Peter said, Lo, we have left all, and followed Thee (Jesus). And He (Jesus) said unto them, Verily I say unto you, There is no man that hath left house, or parents, or brethren, or wife, or children, for the Kingdom of God's sake, who shall not receive manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting.

This one has been hard on my husband because he likes to see his family and visit. But I tell you, what a powerful testimony to not be spotted with the things of the world!!

Prayer:

Thanksgiving Day is not in honor of God

http://lewisdt.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=74%3Aoccultic-symbolism-3&catid=36%3Aresearch-&Itemid=1

Thanksgiving Day is Pagan

<http://www.seedofabraham.net/thnksgiv.html>

Different cultures and the gods they give Thanksgiving to

<http://www.novareinna.com/festive/Thanks.html>

Sacrifices of Thanksgiving

<http://www.novaroma.org/nr/Sacrifice>

Ceres – The Romans

<http://www.tribunesandtriumphs.org/roman-gods/ceres.htm>

What happened between the Pilgrims and the Indians

<http://www.manataka.org/page269.html>

Ceres – The Romans

<http://ascension-research.org/ceres.html>

Demeter – The Greeks

<http://www.theoi.com/Olympios/Demeter.html>

Demeter – The Greeks

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demeter>

Harvest Home

<http://www.britannica.com/topic/Harvest-Home>

Harvest Home

<http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Harvest+Home+Festival>

Xilonen

<https://journeyingtothegoddess.wordpress.com/tag/xilonen/>

Sarcastic Thanksgiving information

<http://newsok.com/giving-thanks-didnt-start-with-pilgrims/article/2556712>

Names for the “holiday”

<http://www.seedofabraham.net/thnksgiv.html>

Human sacrifices for the crop

<http://www.bartleby.com/196/103.html>

The real story of Thanksgiving and the Pilgrims

<http://americanindiansource.com/mourningday.html>

Old man beheaded as a sacrifice June 2015

<http://www.naharnet.com/stories/en/180772>

Decimating Indian graves

<http://nativeamericannetroots.net/diary/324>

Lammas

<http://www.goddessandgreenman.co.uk/lammas>