

## SHOCKING TRUTH ABOUT CHRISTMAS Pt.6: NIMROD, BABEL, BABYLON, SUN GOD WORSHIP



These are both supposed to be depictions of Nimrod. Some believe he was a nephilim which would be the offspring of a fallen angel mating with a human woman. (**Genesis 6:1-4**) If that were true that could explain why he is depicted so huge on the left holding a lion. On the right he is in the form of a bull with wings and a human head wearing 3 sets of horns on his crown signifying his power. Same word that signified a bull, signified also a ruler or a prince.



Red Bull gives you wings. The red bull is a symbol for Nimrod and notice they have included the sun symbolism too. He was worshiped as a sun god. Saying it gives

you wings is just a nod to the winged Nimrod as well. The wings were to signify his divinity, reach, dominion, lordship and power. The wings linked him to royalty, sky gods and was supposed to be a sign of his god-like power. All of this mocks God. In Scripture God is often spoken of symbolically as an eagle and the Bible uses the imagery of Him taking us under His wings or spreading His wings over us.

**(Matt.23:37)**

**Psalm 91:4** - He shall cover you with His feathers, and under His wings shall you trust: His truth shall be your shield and buckler.

We think of the angels having wings but the fallen angels had wings too. Nimrod was like his master, satan, in total rebellion against God.

Semiramis claimed Tammuz was the promised seed of God. You had to pray through her to get to Tammuz. This is what we see in Catholicism because they pray through Mary which is really Semiramis. Semiramis, proclaimed a ham or pig must be eaten on Easter because Tammuz was killed by a wild boar. This made a mockery of the Passover lamb as God's dietary laws at that time forbid eating pork.

Later traditions and scholars have associated Nimrod with other figures or given him alternative names. These include Amraphel, as mentioned in Chabad.org; Ninurta, an Assyrian god of hunting and warfare, as cited by Bible and Archaeology and Livius.org; and potentially historical kings like Sargon of Akkad, according to some.



L: Ancient god Ninurta M: Bronze head of King Sargon of Akkad R: King Sargon – all equated with Nimrod.

My Pictorial Bible reference book said that in the time of Abraham, Amraphel, King of Shinar, invaded Canaan. Shinar was the valleys around Babylon, so the King of Babylon invaded Canaan. Some research indicates that this King Amraphel being King of Babylon could have been Nimrod. This matches what I read in the book of Jasher which is not canonized in our Bibles, but in that book it says that Nimrod's counselors advised him that Abraham may be a threat to his kingdom and so Nimrod wanted to kill Abraham.

In certain traditions and interpretations, the biblical figure **Nimrod** is identified with the Babylonian god **Bel**. "Bel" is an honorific title derived from the Semitic word *baal*, meaning "lord," which was applied to the chief deity of Babylon, Marduk. ☠

Key points regarding this identification:

- **Worship:** Monuments and traditions suggest that the founder of Babel was worshipped as "Bilu Nipru," meaning "Bel Nimrod" or "the god of the chase". Over time, the name Nimrod was sometimes dropped, and he became known simply as Bel.

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This is supposed to be Marduk, the chief deity of Babylon.

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## b. BABYLONIA

**CIVILIZATION AND RELIGION.** In all its manifestations, Babylonian culture represents a development of the Sumerian. The foundations for Babylonia's great commercial expansion, for the elaborate government administration, for the admirable code of laws promulgated by Hammurabi, for the architectural and artistic works, for the literature and religion, were laid by the Sumerians, particularly during the time of the 3d Dynasty of Ur. When Babylon became a great metropolis and the capital of an empire, its god **Marduk** acquired a new importance and, by being identified with Enlil and assuming his functions, such as the creation of the world, he became the supreme god of the pantheon and was later called **Bel**, *Lord*, a Semitic designation of Enlil. The most characteristic and influential features of Babylonian religion, aside from its mythology, were the elaborate systems of magical practices (incantations) and the interpretation of omens (divination), particularly the movements and position of the heavenly bodies (astrology), the actions of animals, and the characteristics of the liver of sacrificial victims.

*c. 1900-1600. The First Dynasty of Ur.*

From my Pictorial Bible Dictionary: Bablonia under Civilization and Religion – When Babylon became a great metropolis and the capital of an empire, its god Marduk acquired a new importance and, by being identified with Enlil and assuming his functions, such as the creation of the world, he became the supreme god of the pantheon and was later called Bel, lord, a Semitic designation of Enlil.

So you can see there are many names associated with satan's false trinity all through time. Nimrod is written about under his various names and titles, he was not a myth or fable, we know he was a real person because he is recorded in Scripture.

## ANCIENT SUN GOD WORSHIP

We already learned that Nimrod was worshiped as a sun god in death and so was Tammuz the newly reborn sun god. What we know as Christmas today, goes back thousands of years to ancient Babylon and it spread over the whole world from there. Everything done in worship to Nimrod and the ancient sun gods is what we now call Christmas. The things Semiramis, Asherah the queen of heaven, instituted in their worship is what Christmas is.

All the way back to ancient times pagans worshipped various sun gods at the winter solstice. They even celebrated many of their birthdays on December the 25<sup>th</sup>. Let's take a look at some of these sun gods and their festivals because this is where the Christmas traditions came from and they predate Christ coming to the earth.

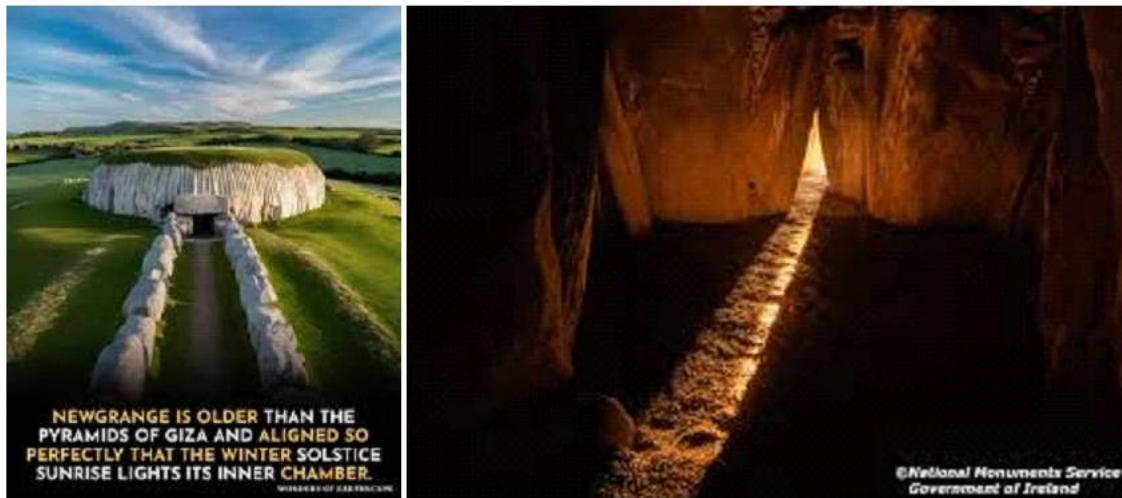
I'm sure there are more than the ones I'm going to cover but I'm going to look at the main ones and try to take them in order.

### **BABYLON and NIMROD, TAMMUZ**

I've been covering already the sun worship that began in Babylon with Nimrod being worshiped as a sun god in death and as the reincarnated sun god Tammuz thereafter.

Ancient sun worship at the winter solstice may have begun as early as the Neolithic period, possibly around 10,200 BC. Evidence for this comes from monumental structures like Newgrange in Ireland and Maeshowe in Scotland, which are aligned with the winter solstice sunrise and are theorized to have served a religious purpose for holding rituals.

As Christians we do not believe the earth is ten thousand years old but more like 6 to 7 thousand years. A key word in all of this is revealed, rituals. Rituals were certainly part of the worship of sun gods and I will cover that more as we go along.



Newgrange on the left, is older than the pyramids of Giza and aligned so perfectly that the winter solstice sunrise lights its inner chamber which you see on the right.



This is Stonehenge, showing the winter solstice sun which marks the shortest day of the year.



Chichen Itza in Mexico, Winter Solstice

### **EGYPT - OSIRIS and RA**

Ancient Egyptians also had traditions around the winter solstice. They celebrated the rebirth of the sun god Ra on December 25<sup>th</sup> and the birth of Horus – Tammuz (son of Isis). They worshiped Osiris as their sun god.



An Egyptian pyramid lighted by the sun.

Many temples and monuments were intentionally built to face, frame or otherwise “welcome” the rising winter solstice sun.



In a widely anticipated annual phenomenon, the solstice sunrise appears through the entryway of the temple of Karnak, one of hundreds of Egyptian sites built in alignment with celestial events. Photo courtesy of Juan Antonio Belmonte.

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These megalithic structures were put in place for worship of the sun gods, that's the fallen angels along with humans and nephilim who were worshiped as gods.



The great pyramids of Giza align with the stars of Orion's belt which links to Osiris in Egypt because the Orion constellation is supposed to be Osiris in the sky. This picture has been enhanced to show you the alignment. Pretty impressive that they were able to be so precise with these structures aligning like that thousands of years ago. They act like it's such a mystery how the pyramids got built but not really when you consider fallen angels on the earth and their offspring the nephilim.

### **ASSYRIANS and AKITU**

The Assyrian winter festival marking the birth of the sun is Akitu, which was a New Year festival celebrated during the winter solstice. While modern Assyrians may have different celebrations, the ancient Assyrian festival was one of three major seasonal festivals, and the winter one specifically marked the "birth of the sun". Around 2500 bc was the first festival of akitu. The gods worshiped during this festival were Shamas (Akkadian) who is Utu (Sumerian) and focused heavily on Marduk the supreme god. I've already shown that Marduk is linked to Nimrod.

### **PERSIANS and YALDA**

Yalda, or Shab-e Yalda, is an ancient Persian festival celebrating the winter solstice, which marks the longest night of the year, typically on December 21st. The name "Yalda" is a Syriac word meaning "birth," and the celebration symbolizes the rebirth of the sun and the triumph of light over darkness. It is celebrated by families and friends gathering to stay up late, sharing meals (especially pomegranates and watermelons), and reciting poetry, particularly that of Hafez.



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Iranians, which is the modern day term for Persians, worshipped the god Mithra from at least the second millennium BC, with the earliest evidence being a 14<sup>th</sup> century BC treaty invoking him. He was a major deity in pre-Zoroastrian Iran, and though his role changed after Zoroaster, he remained a significant figure in Zoroastrianism, the state religion during the Achaemenid and Sasanian empires. The worship of Mithra was suppressed after the Muslim conquest of the Sasanian Empire in 651 AD.



These are artifacts showing the god Mithra. Notice the sun disk around his head on the left and the Santa looking hat on his head on the right. The picture on the right is crazy looking with him being naked. It is said that he was birthed from a rock and that is why he seems to be coming out of a rock. He's holding a torch

because he's a sun god, bringer of light. That flies in the face of Jesus Who is the light of the world and He created the sun.

Yalda is the birthday of Mehr or Mithra (Mithra). Ancient Iranians recognized that the winter solstice was the longest night of the year; yet on the first day of winter, the days begin growing longer—in other words—the sun stays longer in the sky and graces us with more light and warmth. Therefore, on the last night of fall (longest night of the year), before the sun completely rises, one can sense the glimmer of sunlight, which they called Mehr. The Iranians celebrated this time as the birth of the sun, or the celebration of "Yalda," also known as "Cheleh." The next forty days are known as "the longer Cheleh," and the forty days following that are "the lesser Cheleh" because it is less cold than the first forty days.

FB Page: [Iranic](#) (from facebook post)

## **ROME and MITHRAS**

The Roman cult of Mithras gained prominence in the 1st century AD and flourished in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

There is no specific date for the birth of Mithras, but his birthday was celebrated on December 25<sup>th</sup> by his followers, particularly in the Roman Empire. The date was tied to the celebration of the winter solstice and the "birth of the unconquered sun" (Sol Invictus).

This Persian god Mithra, was worshiped primarily by Roman soldiers and merchants, with his cult gaining significant popularity throughout the Roman Empire between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries A.D. The Romans called him Mithras. Mithras was a popular mystery religion, though its origins are tied to the earlier Persian deity Mithra. Roman Mithraism was for males only.



This is a Roman rendition of Mithras slaying a bull. Notice the little santa hat he wears.

## YULE

Yule was practiced some time after Saturnalia festivals but before Sol Invictus. The Norse and Germanic people practiced Yule as far back as the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> century. That is anywhere from 401 a.d. forward. Modern pagans and wiccans celebrate it today to honor the return of the sun and of longer days.

Followers of Heathenry and Asatru: These are modern religious movements that practice Yule as a pre-Christian holiday.

Yule celebrations first appeared in early Germanic history, with the earliest evidence coming from a 5th–6th century Gothic calendar. The English historian Bede documented the practice in the 8th century, describing it as a two-month period in the Anglo-Saxon and Norse pagan calendars that marked the winter solstice and the return of increasing daylight.



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Yule was celebrated by the early Germans, Vikings and the Norwegians.

## ROME and SATURNALIA

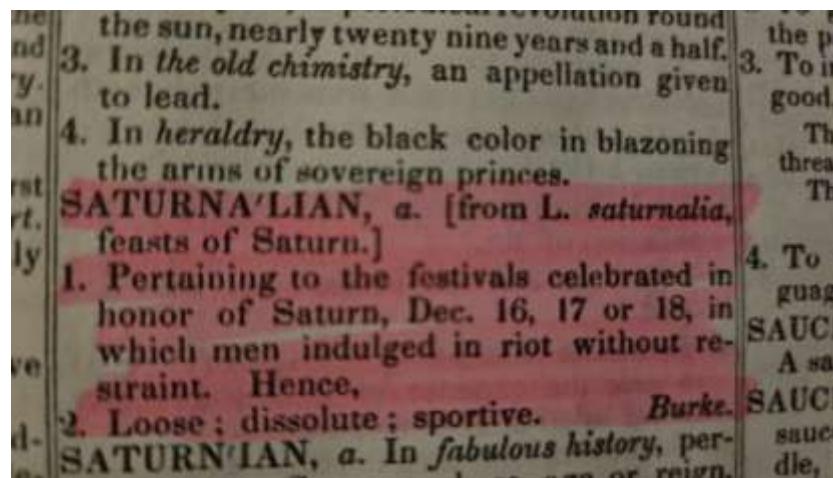
### December 25th

The Roman Festival of Saturnalia took place between **December 17th** and 23rd and honoured the Roman god Saturn. Dies Natalis Solis Invicti means 'birthday of the unconquered sun' and was held on **December 25th** (when the Romans thought the Winter Solstice took place) and was the 'birthday' of the Pagan Sun god Mithra.

[Why Christmas Celebrated on the 25th December? - WhyChristmas.com](https://www.whychristmas.com/customs/25th.shtml)  
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December 25<sup>th</sup> – The Roman Festival of Saturnalia took place between December 17<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> and honored the Roman god Saturn. Dies Natalis Solis Invicti means 'birthday of the unconquered sun' and was held on December 25<sup>th</sup> (when the Romans thought the Winter Solstice took place) and as the 'birthday' of the Pagan Sun god Mithra.

Saturn, Mithras and Sol Invictus were the main Roman sun gods that predate Christ. One of Nimrod's names is Kronos and that name is applied to Saturn as the "father of the gods." That's one reason why I think all these names actually go back to satan because he's the head of the fallen angels.



Saturnalian – from Latin saturnalia, feasts of Saturn. 1. Pertaining to the festivals celebrated in honor of Saturn, Dec. 16, 17 or 18, in which men indulged in riot without restraint. Most of these winter solstice festivals began before Dec. 25<sup>th</sup> and ran through to the 25<sup>th</sup> because that is the day considered the sun's birthday.

Romans celebrated Saturnalia from the **5th century BC through the 4th century AD and likely into the 5th century AD**. The festival originated in the 5th century BC and continued to be widely celebrated through the Roman Republic and Empire, even as Christianity became the official religion. ☺

Romans celebrated Saturnalia from the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC through the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD and likely into the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. The festival originated in the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC (500 BC) and continued to be widely celebrated through the Roman Republic and Empire, even as Christianity became the official religion.

At one point Saturnalia was extended and then later it was shortened and then extended again.

### **SOL INVICTUS**

Sol Invictus supplanted Saturnalia. Emperor Aurelian officially established a feast day for Sol Invictus on this date in 274 AD, coinciding with the winter solstice. The December 25<sup>th</sup> date was chosen because it marked the winter solstice and represented the sun's "rebirth" as the days began to get longer. The timing of the Sol Invictus festival on December 25th is why some scholars believe the Christian celebration of Christmas was intentionally placed on the same date to coincide with or absorb the existing pagan holiday.

The celebration of the "unconquered sun" on December 25<sup>th</sup> was common in the Roman Empire. Mithras was often associated with the sun god Sol Invictus.



L: Sol Invictus R: Emperor Aurelian



Top L-R: Helios – greek god of the sun, Mithra Bottom L-R: Sol Invictus and Statue of Liberty. The statue of liberty is the personification of a sun god – I think it's a man – looks pretty manly to me.

Sol Invictus takes us right up to the time that the Roman Catholic Church ordained Saturnalia to now be called Christmas.

\*Please play this video – A cartoon showing the roots of Christmas – STOP

Two people are discussing how they are not that religious but Christmas is the one night a year that they get together and have a nice “christian” evening. Character #2 says, well that's pretty weird because historically Christmas was really a very raucous holiday. And most of our Christmas traditions have really unchristian origins. Here I'll show you and he then changes them into cartoon characters. Now the video is in cartoon format. The real story of the holiday season starts over 2000 years ago during the Roman Empire. In December The Romans celebrated a holiday called Saturnalia to mark the end of the harvest. It was a wild party involving gambling, singing, and even cross dressing. And in northern Europe a drunken festival called Yule celebrated the birth of the sun. Families would burn the biggest log they could find and celebrate around evergreen trees to ward off winter depression. (Times Educational Supplement , Dec. 14,2012) The other guy says none of this changes anything because December 25<sup>th</sup> is still Jesus' birthday. Actually no one really knows for certain

when Jesus was born. (Washington Post, December 24, 2014) But we do know when Christianity took hold of Europe in the 5<sup>th</sup> century some common folk refused to part with these pagan parties. So Christian leaders gradually transformed these popular traditions into a celebration of Jesus' birth. Hey you pagan freaks, My God was probably born today. This party's about Jesus now – okay? Whatever dude, it's turned up in this forest! Inserting Christ into these winter festivals was basically a civic compromise, make the party about Jesus and you can keep getting' jiggy with it. (Bowler, Gerry. Christmas in the Crosshairs , Ch. 1) Well Chuck, sounds like that's when Christmas became the nice family holiday we know today. Nope! It stayed a debauched violent booze fest for a long time. For over 1000 years Christmas was more like a terrifying Mardi Gras. In England drunken mobs would take over the streets and a beggar would be crowned the lord of misrule. I declare, all crime is legal, it's pards time baby! The mobs would bang on rich peoples doors and demand to be served the best food and drink they had and if they refused they were threatened with Christmas violence. (Strutt, Joseph. The Sports and Pastimes of the People of England Ch. 3) Gimme booze or I'll smash your face! This actually looks kind of fun Chuck. I agree but it certainly wasn't very Christian. Which is why when the Puritans came to America they decided Christmas had no place in a Christian nation and banned it! What? Christmas was illegal? Yep, in some communities if you exhibited Christmas spirit you were forced to pay a fine. (PRI's The World, Dec.23, 2015) Hmm rosy cheeks and a jolly smile and fined the person and then the person handing out the fine sings a Christmas song and say that they need to pay the fine too. Thanks to the legacy of these rules Christmas ended up pretty unpopular in America. But all that changed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. As immigrants flooded into America they brought with them a love of Christmas and their own traditions. (Voice of America, Dec. 21, 2014) These seeped into the popular culture and a new American Christmas began to take hold. And now we treat Christmas like it's always been a sacred Christian celebration. But the historical truth is these winter festivities have pagan roots with drunken traditions that a lot of Christians straight up hated for like a 1000 years. Now look celebrating Christmas as the birth of Jesus is a wonderful tradition. But it's just as historically accurate to get drunk in the woods or bang on a rich person's door and threaten them with violence. So instead of worrying that Christmas isn't Christian anymore why don't we just let people celebrate the way they want. (about 3.5 min's)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D11jAEKgB2o>

They made a cute little video packed with truth. I was disappointed with the end. They did not take a stand for why Christians should not mix into pagan celebrations. They ended with the occult motto of "do what thou wilt."

Let us be reminded of Jesus' words:

**Matthew 22:37-38** - Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment.

This points to the nature of God as deserving of complete love and worship, aligning with the first of the Ten Commandments (**Exodus 20:3**). We are to adhere to this commandment today just as Jesus did when He walked this earth, and perfectly loved and obeyed the Father.

Using the things pagans used in worship of sun gods does not honor Jesus Who is God. God's children have been doing this in ignorance for years. It is high time we awaken to the truth and get these idolatrous practices out of our worship to God.

**Daniel 12:4** - But thou, O Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book, *even to the time of the end: many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased.*

The visions that God gave to Daniel, God told him it wasn't the time to understand them. That time would not be until the future, during the end times. He goes on to say that man would be searching for truth, searching for answers, searching for knowledge and it would be increased.

We are living in that time now. We understand Scripture better now than ever before. We can see figures in history in our Bibles and understand historical Biblical events.

**and knowledge will increase.**

The increase in knowledge can be seen as both a positive and a negative development. On one hand, it may refer to a greater understanding of God's plans and prophecies as the end times draw near. On the other hand, it could also indicate a surge in secular knowledge and technological advancement, which can lead to both progress and moral challenges. This aligns with **2 Timothy 3:7**, where people are "always learning but never able to come to a knowledge of the truth," highlighting the potential for knowledge to be misused or misunderstood without divine wisdom.

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We certainly see fallen angel technology exploding off the charts in our world today. And we see the good and the bad in all of it. The powers that be in this world are ultimately using technology for their purposes.

## **CLOSING**

God has blessed me with a unique ministry. He is using me to help awaken the body of Christ to things that don't please Him. We are not to be deceived.

**(Eph.5:6)** We are to worship Him in spirit and in truth. **(John 4:24)** When we learn of things we are doing that don't please Him, we should be struck in the heart and moved to get those things out of our lives, to repent and live lives that please God.

It is a shame that the modern day church is ignorant of how the fallen angels and false gods were worshiped. Apostle Paul and the early apostles and disciples did not participate in pagan sun god worship but they knew what the pagans did in worship of their gods. If they saw a modern day Christian home with the greenery, Christmas tree and presents under it, they would recognize it as paganism and have no part of it.

God has given me a mandate to expose the evil works of darkness and He has led me in deep research and study to help enlighten His church. Jesus is coming back for a spotless bride. If you are in Christ, filled and sealed with The Holy Spirit, He will give you strength to forsake this grave sin against God.

Next week I'll begin looking at what the pagans did in their festivals to these sun gods. The pagan celebration and worship of Saturn, called Saturnalia, was renamed Christmas by The Roman Catholic Church. They did not change any of it, just gave it a new name. Today, Christians believe it's ok to offer those same

things up to Jesus as worship. God wants His church to awaken and come out of these sinful practices.

## PRAYER

<https://david-ancienthistory.blogspot.com/2015/07/the-time-of-amorites-part-ii.html>

<https://africame.factsanddetails.com/article/entry-967.html>

<https://www.tehranmagazine.com/2025/11/14/the-christmas-tree-from-the-cypress-of-cyrus-to-the-shining-evergreen-of-today/>

Saturnalia is described on this website

<https://apearlinthevineyard.com/under-every-green-tree/>

Shocking But True- "Is Christmas Christian?"

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=y\\_v6whv3PM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=y_v6whv3PM)

Is Christmas a Pagan Holy Day? - Mr E

Mr. E's research was from: *Bibliotheca Sacra* was a publication from an evangelical theological college, written in 1855. The *American Biblical Repository* was a 19th-century American journal focused on theological and biblical literature.

<https://rumble.com/v5ymtx2-is-christmas-a-pagan-holy-day-mr-e.html>

Pat Robertson And Professing Pagans EXPOSING Christmas

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pvT5eNq-Vqo>

Not available any more - What Charles Spurgeon said about Christmas

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cmq6K2HXVf8>

Adam Ruins Everything - The Drunken, Pagan History of Christmas / Cartoon

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D11jAEKgB2o>

Christmas: Pagan Roots or Christian / Lady on Dr. Phil calls Christmas out for what it really is.

<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/lFrFCUHDMDY>

Pat Robertson Exposing Pagan Holidays / Christmas and Easter are pagan  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dkQ-avl34og>

This references Alexander Hislop's Two Babylons

<https://www.cbcg.org/twobaby/sect221.html>