



## **BIBLICAL FOOTPRINT 12 — HOLIDAYS**

The word “holiday” is derived from two words, “holy” and “day”. Unfortunately, the vast majority of these “holy days” are anything but holy, but are in fact utterly pagan and have nothing to do with God or glorifying Him. Even Sunday was nothing more than a pagan holiday of feasting and riotous activity until Catholicism tried to conceal the truth by making it a false Sabbath.

Christmas is based in paganism in the birth of Tammuz, the bastard son of Semiramis, the wife of Nimrod, the founder of Babel and paganism. The birth of the son came after Nimrod’s death. In order to protect herself, she claimed that the child was conceived in her by a ray of the sun, who was alleged to be Nimrod, the sun god. He was born on December 25<sup>th</sup>. Here you have the unholy union as now adopted by the Catholic church, that is, God the Father (Nimrod), Mary (Semiramis), and Jesus (Tammuz). Thus, no Christian should celebrate what today is known as Christmas since it has nothing to do with Christ, and the merchandizing and other things of today prove that it is so.

This same Semiramis is also known as Ishtar (Babylonians) and Isis (Egyptian). Ishtar is important because that is who Easter is named after. Easter preexisted the death of Christ by centuries. It is a rite of reproduction, represented by the common use of the bunny rabbits and eggs. It has nothing to do with Jesus and His resurrection at all. Jesus was the Passover Lamb. His death came on the Passover, the 14<sup>th</sup> day of the first month of the Jewish religious calendar. He laid in the grave on the Feast of Unleavened Bread, and rose again on the Feast of the Firstfruits. Easter, as a “holy day” occurred in the pagan calendar around the same time, and was thus adopted by the Catholic church. For further reference on this fact, one need look no farther than **Acts chapter 12, verses 1-4**. Therein we see that Herod had killed James the brother of John, and

then had Peter arrested and was going to execute him as well. Notice when he arrested Peter. It was during the feast of unleavened bread, which began the day after Passover. **Verse 3**. So in this year, Christ would have already died and rose again prior to Peter's arrest. Further, take note of **Verse 4**, that his intent was to bring Peter out for execution AFTER **EASTER**. Thus one can easily see that Easter has nothing to do whatsoever with the resurrection of Christ and is devoid of any chance of glorifying God as Ishtar was a goddess of fertility and associated with her worship were numerous acts of immorality. Baptism is God's commanded memorial of the resurrection and Easter has no business being considered by any true Christian.

Another common "holy day" is today known as Halloween. That day celebrates everything of the occult, not of God, and no secret is made of that fact. The commemoration of ghosts and goblins, witches, and skeletons and graves and everything associated with those things speak nothing of God or His glory, but celebrate death and the author of death, Satan. The use of costumes and masks is nothing more than a reflection of Satan posing as an angel of light and hiding his true self behind the façade he puts forth. None of these things has any place in the life of the Christian and should be avoided at all costs. We would refer you to the work of Vance Farrell entitled, "**Christmas, Easter and Halloween, Where Did They Come From,**" for more information.

Thanksgiving is the only "holy day" ever instituted to honor God and perform what Christians are to do—in everything give God thanks. See **Philippians 4:6; 1Thessalonians 5:18**.

*"Let it be well understood, however, that there was nothing of a Sabbatical nature connected with the day of the sun. The heathen knew nothing of a Sabbath-day. Their worship was not solemn and spiritual, but was hilarious, and was marked by festivities. Their feast-days to their gods were holidays, not sacred days. In all pagan countries religion was an affair of the State, and their religious days were public holidays, as the Fourth of July in America or the Bank Holidays in England. No idea of sacredness attached to them, and labor was not forbidden, but the people generally abandoned themselves to wild sports, feasting and dancing. As Mosheim says of the heathen:—*

*"Their festivals and other solemn days were polluted by a licentious indulgence in every species of libidinous excess; and on these occasions they were not prohibited even from making the sacred mansions of their gods the scenes of vile and beastly gratification."--Commentaries (edited by Murdock, New York, 1854), Introduction, chapter 1, section 11. **E. J. Waggoner,***

**Sunday, The Origin of Its Existence In The Christian Church, pg. 33-34 (1891)**

**EASTER CELEBRATION**

*“From whence comes the command to celebrate Easter? Did Christ, the Son of God, command the Christian Church to celebrate Easter in honor of His resurrection, or is it a man made commandment?”*

*“If Easter celebration comes to the Christian Church as a command of Christ, truly every Christian should celebrate it. But if Christ did not command such a celebration, the Christian Church has no right whatever to celebrate Easter.*

*“The divine commission is, ‘Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded; and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.’ **Matthew 28:19-20.***

*“This commission was ratified when Christ the Lord, died upon the cross. Therefore, I repeat, that if Easter celebration by the Christian Church, is a command of Christ, every Christian should celebrate Easter. But if not, no Christian has any right whatever to celebrate or observe an event of which he is not commanded of Christ.*

*“The word Easter is found in the book of **Acts 12:4**, and it is a mistranslation. It should read passover. ‘It is wrongly associated with the Saxon Easter festival, and the Jewish Pass-over Feast, but corrected in R. V., **Acts 12:4.**’—Boyd's Dictionary.*

*“‘The word Easter is of Saxon origin, and is supposed to be derived from Easter, the goddess of love, or the Venus of the North, in the month of April.’ Dr. Barnes on **Acts 12:4**. There is no tract of the celebration of Easter as a Christian Festival in the New Testament or in the writings of the Apostolic Fathers.’ Encyclopedia of Britannica. **Publisher's Note: Although the use of the word Easter is a mistranslation, it is not an error in intent. At no time was the Roman government, particularly not in such close proximity to the cross, inclined toward Christianity. Easter was never even remotely considered a Christian holiday until during the reign of Constantine. It has been and always will be pagan. Once again, look at verse 3 in which Peter was arrested DURING the feast of unleavened bread. Passover had already passed, and Herod was not doing anything until AFTER EASTER. Although the language may mean Passover, that is not what Herod meant, for Herod was not a Jew but a Roman and sold out to paganism and never would have meant Passover by his intent. He meant Easter, as it had been celebrated in centuries past. It was not until after Apostolic times that this Festival became an***

*instituted observance of the Christian Church.’ Cyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.*

*"This Feast, or the celebration, was fixed by the (Roman) Council of Nice, 325 (A. D.) to be held on the Sunday which falls upon: or immediately after the full moon which happens next after the 21st of March.’ New Century Encyclopedia and Dictionary.*

*“Noting the Feast. Why celebrate an heathen custom? ‘Learn not the way of the heathens, for the custom of the people are vain.’ **Jeremiah 10:1-3.** To observe Easter in honor of the resurrection of Christ, we do it without any Bible authority.*

*“Jesus taught the people as one having authority. **Matthew 7:29.** The Christian Church has no authority even to observe the day once a year on Sunday only, as it comes from the Roman church. The celebration was fixed on Sunday, by a Roman Catholic Council, 325 A. D.*

*“Why celebrate the resurrection of Jesus Christ every week on Sunday, and again once a year on Sunday? Would not that give to the Christian Church two celebrations for one event? What would you think of a man who observes his birthday every week, and again once a year? Would you count him to be a wise man? Or a man with good reasons? I answer, ‘No.’*

*“Easter celebration should fall in the year, the same as your birthday, or Christmas, and the Fourth of July. Any event which did not come in the first week of time will and must come in the month, which month comes around once a year, thus bringing the event which happened in that month. Therefore, since Christ was crucified on Friday the 14th, of Abib, Jewish month, or our April (the day of Good Friday), the resurrection came on the 16th of Abib, or April, the year of our Lord 31, in the Spring.*

*“So the event of our Lord's resurrection comes around once every year. Now, if there was a divine command of Christ to celebrate Easter in honor of His resurrection, it ought to be celebrated on the 16th of Abib or April, which date would come on Sunday, only every seven years. Not until then would we have an Easter Sunday celebration. The celebration comes the same as the celebration of Christmas. Christmas comes on the 25th of December of every year, but on Sunday once every seven years.*

*“We have no divine command of Christ, to observe neither of these days: Sunday, Christmas, Lent, Easter, nor Good Friday.*

*“The only command which we have to observe the resurrection of Christ is to baptize. Baptism means to bury under the water, in the likeness of the burial of Christ and rise out of the water in the likeness of His resurrection. **Romans 6:4, 5; Colossians 2:12; 3:1.** This rite is the beginning of the celebration of our*

Lord's resurrection, and the only command for its- celebration. **C. G. MANNS,**  
**The Banner, April 1935**

"Christmas is an illegitimate child, born of the wrong parents. It had its origin long before the Christian era, and was a festival celebrated among the heathen, at that precise time of the year, in honor of the birth of the son of Babylon's queen of heaven. This as an effort to meet paganism halfway by professed Christians at comparatively an early date. 'In Egypt, the son of Isis, the Egyptian title for the queen of heaven, was born at this very time, about the time of the winter solstice. The very name by which Christmas is known among ourselves — Yule Day, proves at once its pagan and Babylonian origin. Yule is the Chaldean name for an infant, and as the 25<sup>th</sup> of December was called by our Pagan Anglo-Saxon ancestors Yule-day, or Child's day, and the night that preceded it, Mother's night, long before they came in contact with Christianity, that sufficiently proves its real character. The Arabines also worshiped the moon on the 24<sup>th</sup> of December. It was celebrated in Rome by Pagans by a feast of revelry and debauch.

"The Christmas tree, now so common among us, was equally common in Rome, in Egypt probably in Babylon, where without doubt, it originated. In Egypt it was the Palm tree; in Rome it was the fir; the Palm tree denoting the Pagan Messiah as Baal Tamar, Lord of the Palm Tree. But the same idea implied in the palm tree, the symbol of victory, was also implied in the Christmas fir; for that covertly symbolized the new-born god as Baal Berith, Lord of the covenant.' (Hislop, pp, 158, 159).

"This, with many others of the ancient pagan counterfeits has been christened in. the professed Christian churches, in the face of the plain, thus saith the Lord, 'Thou shalt not, for after the doings of the land of Egypt, wherein ye dwelt, shall ye not do. **Leviticus 8:3-4.** Hear the word which speaketh unto you, O house of Israel; Thus saith the Lord. Learn not the way of the heathen, and be not dismayed at the signs of heaven. For the customs of the people are vain; for one cutteth a tree out of the forest, the work of the hands of the workman with the ax: They deck it with silver and with gold; they fasten it with nails and with hammers it moveth not. **Jeremiah 10:1-5.**) See **Exodus 23:2-4; Deuteronomy 12:32.**

"When we read and understand the scriptures, where then is the divine warrant, or even recognition of this heathen feast of Saturn called Christmas? Where the justification? By what right do Christians celebrate it as a Christian observance? We have seen, through and through, its observance is the worship of the sun-Baal. It is idolatry, in the sight of God, unclean and abominable, most solemnly forbidden a place in His worship,

His people are commanded to not so much as touch the unclean things.  
**2Corinthians 6:16, 17.**

*“When Christ was born, it was said by the angels, ‘To you is born this day a Saviour, which is Christ, the Lord,’ but great Pagan Egyptian lie that at the birth of Horus, or Bacchus, Tamuz a voice was heard to Proclaim the Lord of all earth is born. (Wilkinson, Egyptian. vol. 4. p. 189, Hislop, p 108.) With such facts before us can we suppose that Christ will accept such offerings? Will He consent thus to become indebted to Baal for ordinances, or for such which His people may worship and honor Him?*

*“Or will He share His honor with Bacchus and Baal? The idea is monstrous. It is blasphemous. Jesus said, I and My Father (not Baal) are one. If Christ were here today, He would take no part in the celebration of the old heathen, festival called Christmas.*

*“Our investigation upon this subject would be incomplete, however, should we fail to notice the following facts which have an important bearing, not only upon its claims and pretensions, but upon the festival itself.*

*“We have seen that the birth of Tamuz (Bacchus) the Pagan Messiah, was celebrated in Rome on the 25<sup>th</sup> day of December and that the temporizing compromising church of Rome, upon pretense of celebrating the birth of Christ, has continued to celebrate the birth of Tamuz on that day, upon the false assumptions that, that was the natal-day of the true Messiah. Says Hislop: Two Babylons page 152, ‘Far and wide in the realms of Paganism, was this birthday observed.’ He shows, page 151-155, That at that time of the winter solstice Egypt, Syria, Arabia, Greece and our own Anglo-Saxon and Scottish ancestors, had all united with Pagan Rome, or she with them in its celebration. All the evidence upon this point (circumstantial though it is) shows that at what time soever the birth of Christ occurred, it could not have been on the 25<sup>th</sup> of December, or any other time in December.*

*“Barnes, Dodgridde, Joseph Scallinger and Jennings, in his Jewish Antiquities all express this same opinion, as the distinguished Joseph Mede in a long and learned disquisition upon the subjects, 1692 Discourse 43. He shows that at the time of the year, owing, not only to the cold and storms, but to the condition of the roads, traveling in that country is always extremely unpleasant and often difficult, for all, and wholly unsuitable for women and young children and especially so for the infirm, of age or sex.*

*“Again, we all, if candid, must agree that Christ was not born on the 25<sup>th</sup> of December. December was, and it is a winter month, it was, and is, a time of snow and ice and none could stand before the cold.*

*“It is a fact, stated by nearly all of the leading commentaries, that while the climate of Palestine is not so severe as the climate of this country; yet, even there, though the heat of the day be considerable, the cold of the night from December to February is very piercing. This is in harmony with the statement of God’s Word. We read: ‘Now the King sat in the winter house in the ninth month, (this coincides with our December) and there was fire burning before him.’ **Jeremiah 36:22**. David, speaking of the same country says: ‘He giveth snow like wool: He scattereth the hoarfrost like ashes....Who can stand before His cold?’ **Psalms 147:16, 17; 2Samuel 23:20**.*

*“It was not custom for the shepherds to watch or keep their flocks in the open fields later than about the end of October. See Hislop. It is the last degree incredible then, that the birth of Christ could have taken place at the end of December. It would be very inconsistent to conclude that Joseph and Mary would have taken that long journey at that season of the year.*

*“The Saviour recognized the inclemency of the winter. In **Matthew 24:20**, He said: ‘Pray that your flight be not in the winter.’*

*“Gill, in his commentary says, ‘The first rain falls in the month Marchesvan, which answers to the latter part of our October, and the former part of November. From whence it appears that Christ must be born before the middle of October, since the first rain had not yet come.’*

*“This also is the Bible view of it. At the time of Christ’s baptism, He began to be about thirty years of age. This was three and one-half years before His crucifixion. Six months before this would give the time of His birth in the year and that would be sometime in October as the Passover, when He was crucified, corresponds to our April.*

*“While it is impossible to determine the day of our Lord’s birth, the season of the year is quite certain to be sometime in October. If the winter was not a proper season for the church of Christ to flee from Jerusalem, it certainly was not a proper time for Mary to go up to Jerusalem to be enrolled on the occasion of the birth of Christ.” **J. W. Manns, Free Advent Banner, December, 1920/January 1921***

*“The twenty-fifth day of December is celebrated by the professed Christian church as the birthday of Jesus Christ. As to whether Christ was born on that day, or any other day of that month, is yet to be proven by Scripture. The Bible, the Christian’s platform and guide, is silent as to the exact day on which Christ was born.*

*“The prophet Isaiah prophesied that Christ would be born of a woman, but he did not say anything as to the day. **Isaiah 7:14**. Micah prophesied the place of His birth, but not the day, **Micah 5:2**. Just as no man knows the day*

of the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, so no man knew the day or the birthday of the first coming of Christ, nor does any man know the day when Christ was born. Christ commissioned His church, 'Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost: Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you and, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.' **Matthew 28:19-20**. Note, the words of Christ, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded.

"Did Christ command the Christian Church to observe and celebrate the 25th day of December? If He did, it is not recorded in the Holy Writ. There is no record of it being observed before the ascension of Christ, by the Christian Church.

"The birthday of Christ could not have taken place in the month of December, because it is a winter month, and the time that He was born the shepherds were in the field keeping watch over their flocks. **Luke 2:8**. Which in the month of December the shepherds were indoors, and the sheep were in the fold. Kitto, on **Deuteronomy 11:14**. (Illustrated Commentary, Vol. 1, p. 398), says that the first rain is in autumn, that is in October or November. According to this statement, when Christ was born, the first rain had not come, which comes between the months of October and November, when the shepherd boys gather their sheep into the fold, which, when Christ was born they were out in the field watching their flock.

"There is no divine command given to observe the 25th day of December, celebrating it with the coming of a supposed-to-be old man called Santa Claus, who travels all over the world in one night in an airship with a big sack full of candies, nuts, dolls, toys and such like. This advent of a Santa Claus, takes place on the night of the 24th, called Christmas Eve. After which comes the celebration of a Christmas tree.

"Is it Christian or pagan? **Jeremiah 10:1-4**: 'Learn not the way of the heathen (or pagans) for the customs of the people are vain; for one cutteth a tree out of the forest, the work of the hands of the workman, with the axe.

"They deck it with silver and with gold; they fasten it with nails and with hammers, that it move not.' In Egypt, it was the palm tree. In Rome it was the fir, denoting the pagan Messiah.

"For many years before the Christian era, there was a festival celebrated among the heathen on the 25th day of December in honor of the birth of the son of the Babylonian Queen of Heaven, the pagan Messias.

"Therefore the celebration is pagan and not Christian. The name by which Christmas is known by some of us today proves that it is of heathen origin, (yule-day). 'Yule' is the Chaldee name for an 'infant' or 'little child.' It



*was called Yule-day by our pagan Anglo-Saxon ancestors, or 'child's day,' the night that preceded it, mother's night... The Roman Church, which was, during the days of the Apostles, one of the true sisters of the sisterhood of churches, met the pagans halfway, right-hand fellowshiped them, baptizing the old pagan customs, calling them Christian.*

*"Thus comes the command for the celebration of the 25th day of December, first from the pagans, second the Roman Church. Let not the commandment keeping people of God be led to follow after heathen customs. Train up the children rightly, and truly. Tell them that Jesus is coming, (the truth) and not an old man called Santa Claus (a lie). Santa is father, Claus is mother.*

*"Therefore we ought to give the more earnest heed to the things which we have heard, lest at any time we should let them slip.' **Hebrews 2:1.***

**"Watch your step. Watch your step." C. G. Manns, Free Advent Banner, January 1924**