

Christmas, New Year's, & Valentine's: Roman Catholic Pagan Winter Holidays

1. Leviticus 23 (feast days)
2. 1 Kings 12:21-33 (man made feast days)
3. 2 Kings 10:28-29
4. Matthew 15:1-8 (traditions)
5. Isaiah 29:9-13
6. Revelation 17:1-9 (Babylon)
 - The great whore is Catholic church
 - The many waters are many peoples/nations
 - The wine of her fornication is false doctrine
 - The mother and her harlots are Rome (Catholic/Roman empire) and her daughters (Protestants/orthodox & colonies like America etc..)
 - The seven hills is where Rome/Vatican is located
 - The ten horns are the European Union and the beast that was and is not is the last reviving of the Roman empire.

Israelites never celebrated Christmas, New Year's, or Valentine's until Europeans introduced the tradition to them. Why do Israelites or the so-called negro celebrate holidays created by Europeans when Europeans celebrate no African holidays.

7. Luke 1:1-36 (Jesus birthday would be in fall or spring not winter). Do you celebrate your birthday on the wrong day? Zecharias course. Jesus born 15 months after John the Baptist was conceived) At verse 5 read ponts 8 & 9.
8. 1 Chronicles 24:1-10
9. 2 chronicles 23:1-8
10. Luke 2:1-8 (Census/Shepards not in winter)
11. Genesis 40:20 (Biblical outlook on birthdays)
12. Leviticus 18:3
13. Job 1:4-5
14. Matthew 14:6-11
15. I John 3:4 (lying to children on christmas)
16. Exodus 20:16
17. Leviticus 19:11

Christmas originated out of the Roman Pagan holidays Saturnalia and Sol-Invictus. New year's out of the worship and festival of Janus. Valentine's day out of Lupercalia. The Bible tells us not observe the holidays of the gentiles.

18. Galatians 4:8-11
19. Colossians 2:16-17

Saturnalia was an ancient Roman festival in honour of the god Saturn, held on 17 December of the Julian calendar and later expanded with festivities through to 23 December. The holiday was celebrated with a sacrifice at the Temple of Saturn, in the Roman Forum, and a public banquet, followed by private gift-giving, continual partying, and a carnival atmosphere that overturned

Roman social norms.

SOURCE: John F. Miller, "Roman Festivals," in *The Oxford Encyclopedia of Ancient Greece and Rome* (Oxford University Press, 2010)

Thus, Christians began to celebrate Christ's birthday on December 25, which was already an important pagan festival, in order to safely adapt to Roman customs while still honoring Jesus' birth. This is how Christmas came to be celebrated on the Roman holiday of Saturnalia, and it was from the pagan holiday that many of the customs of Christmas had their roots. The celebrations of Saturnalia included the making and giving of small presents (*saturnalia et sigillaricia*). This holiday was observed over a series of days beginning on December 17 (the birthday of Saturn), and ending on December 25 (the birthday of Sol Invictus, the "Unconquered Sun"). The combined festivals resulted in an extended winter holiday season. Business was postponed and even slaves feasted. There was drinking, gambling and singing, and nudity was relatively common. It was the "best of days," according to the poet Catullus. The feast of Sol Invictus on December 25 was a sacred day in the religion of Mithraism, which was widespread in the Roman Empire. Its god, Mithras, was a solar deity of Persian origin, identified with the Sun. It displayed its unconquerability as "Sol Invictus" when it began to rise higher in the sky following the Winter Solstice—hence December 25 was celebrated as the Sun's birthday. In 274 C.E., Emperor Aurelian officially designated December 25 as the festival of Sol Invictus.

SOURCE: NEW WORLD ENCYCLOPEDIA

Christmas was not among the earliest festivals of the Church. Irenaeus and Tertullian omit it from their lists of feasts; Origen, glancing perhaps at the discreditable imperial *Natalitia*, asserts (in *Lev. Hom. viii* in Migne, P.G., XII, 495) that in the Scriptures sinners alone, not saints, celebrate their birthday; Arnobius (VII, 32 in P.L., V, 1264) can still ridicule the "birthdays" of the gods... The well-known solar feast, however, of *Natalis Invicti*, celebrated on 25 December, has a strong claim on the responsibility for our December date. For the history of the solar cult, its position in the Roman Empire, and syncretism with Mithraism, see Cumont's epoch-making "*Textes et Monuments*" etc., I, ii, 4, 6, p. 355. Mommsen (*Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, 12, p. 338) has collected the evidence for the feast, which reached its climax of popularity under Aurelian in 274. Filippo del Torre in 1700 first saw its importance; it is marked, as has been said, without addition in Philocalus' *Calendar*. It would be impossible here even to outline the history of solar symbolism and language as applied to God, the Messiah, and Christ in Jewish or Christian canonical, patristic, or devotional works. Hymns and Christmas offices abound in instances; the texts are well arranged by Cumont (*op. cit.*, addit. Note C, p. 355).

The earliest rapprochement of the births of Christ and the sun is in Cyprian, "*De pasch. Comp.*", xix, "O quam praeclare providentia ut illo die quo natus est Sol . . . nasceretur Christus." — "O, how wonderfully acted Providence that on that day on which that Sun was born . . . Christ should be born."

In the fourth century, Chrysostom, "*del Solst. Et Æquin.*" (II, p. 118, ed. 1588), says: "Sed et dominus noster nascitur mense decembris . . . VIII Kal. Ian. . . . Sed et Invicti Natalem appellant.

Quis utique tam invictus nisi dominus noster? . . . Vel quod dicant Solis esse natalem, ipse est Sol iustitiæ." — "But Our Lord, too, is born in the month of December . . . the eight before the calends of January [25 December] . . ., But they call it the 'Birthday of the Unconquered'. Who indeed is so unconquered as Our Lord . . .? Or, if they say that it is the birthday of the Sun, He is the Sun of Justice."

Already Tertullian (*Apol.*, 16; cf. *Ad. Nat.*, I, 13; *Orig. c. Cels.*, VIII, 67, etc) had to assert that Sol was not the Christians' God; Augustine (*Tract xxxiv*, in *Joan. In P.L.*, XXXV, 1652) denounces the heretical identification of Christ with Sol.

Pope Leo I (*Serm. xxxvii in nat. dom.*, VII, 4; *xxii*, II, 6 in *P.L.*, LIV, 218 and 198) bitterly reproves solar survivals — Christians, on the very doorstep of the Apostles' basilica, turn to adore the rising sun. Sun-worship has bequeathed features to modern popular worship in Armenia, where Christians had once temporarily and externally conformed to the cult of the material sun (*Cumont*, *op. cit.*, p. 356). Source: *Catholic Encyclopedia*

The early Roman calendar consisted of 10 months and 304 days, with each new year beginning at the vernal equinox; according to tradition, it was created by Romulus, the founder of Rome, in the eighth century B.C. A later king, Numa Pompilius, is credited with adding the months of Januarius and Februarius. Over the centuries, the calendar fell out of sync with the sun, and in 46 B.C. the emperor Julius Caesar decided to solve the problem by consulting with the most prominent astronomers and mathematicians of his time. He introduced the Julian calendar, which closely resembles the more modern Gregorian calendar that most countries around the world use today. As part of his reform, Caesar instituted January 1 as the first day of the year, partly to honor the month's namesake: Janus, the Roman god of beginnings, whose two faces allowed him to look back into the past and forward into the future. Romans celebrated by offering sacrifices to Janus, exchanging gifts with one another, decorating their homes with laurel branches and attending raucous parties. In medieval Europe, Christian leaders temporarily replaced January 1 as the first of the year with days carrying more religious significance, such as December 25 (the anniversary of Jesus' birth) and March 25 (the Feast of the Annunciation); Pope Gregory XIII reestablished January 1 as New Year's Day in 1582.
SOURCE: HISTORY.COM

Valentine's Day February 14 St. Valentine is believed to have been a Roman priest who was martyred on this day around 270. How he became the patron saint of lovers remains a mystery, but one theory is that the Church used the day of St. Valentine's martyrdom in an attempt to Christianize the old Roman Lupercalia a pagan festival held around the middle of February. Part of the ancient ceremony entailed putting girls' names in a box and letting the boys draw them out. Couples would thus be paired off until the following year. The Church substituted saints' names for girls' names, in the hope that the participant would model his life after the saint whose name he drew. But by the 16th century, it was once again girls' names that ended up in the box. Eventually the custom of sending anonymous cards or messages to those one admired became the accepted way of celebrating St. Valentine's Day .

Source: Holidays Around the World, 6th, Omnigraphics, Incorporated, 2018

20. Jeremiah 10:1-4 (Christmas tree)

Santa Clause is based off of Germanic God's: St. Nicholas is commonly linked to Odin, the ruler of Asgard, one of the major gods in Germanic mythology who was depicted as a white-bearded man with magical powers. However, Odin's ties to Santa Claus may be more pronounced. The winter solstice, also known as Yule, was a time when Odin led a hunting party, known as the Wild Hunt, in the sky with an eight-legged horse named Sleipnir. The 13th century Poetic Edda said the mythical horse could leap great distances -- a trait reindeer possess. Children would leave their boots by the chimney filled with carrots and hay to feed Sleipnir. Legend has it that whenever Odin flew by he would leave gifts by their boots, as About.com noted. After Christianity took hold, this practice was later adopted in relation to St. Nicholas. Children would leave their shoes on the windowsill or bedroom door on the evening of Dec. 5 for the saint to reward them with nuts, fruits and sweets, as CatholicCulture.org pointed out.

Frau Holda is the Germanic goddess of winter. In German folk legends, she is depicted as a beautiful blonde who is the protector of children's souls. Like Odin, she would fly through the night and give gifts to children, as Beliefnet noted. In some depictions, Holda is dressed in red and uses chimneys to deliver gifts. Some Germanic traditions involve leaving food and milk for Holda Dec. 24.

12 DAYS OF CHRISTMAS ARE BASED ON YULETIDE A GERMANIC PAGAN WINTER FESTIVAL. MISTLETOE IS ALSO PAGAN: Mistletoe is a plant that grows on range of trees including willow, apple and oak trees. The tradition of hanging it in the house goes back to the times of the ancient Druids. It is supposed to possess mystical powers which bring good luck to the household and wards off evil spirits. It was also used as a sign of love and friendship in Norse mythology and that's where the custom of kissing under Mistletoe comes from.

Mass= Communion. Christmas is Christ's Mass. Christ does not have a mass nor is it multiples times a year. He has a passover once a year. On saint's day like valentines you were supposed to pray to that saint to meditate on your behalf. For example a novena or nine day prayer to them.

21. Exodus 12:1-2 (Biblical new year)

22. Deuteronomy 16:1

23. 1 Peter 4:1-5 (Partying)

24. Exodus 34:12-17 (do not participate in pagan feast)

25. Ecclesiastes 9:5-6 (Praying to the dead/catholic saints)

26. 1 Timothy 2:5

27. Isaiah 8:19

28. Deuteronomy 18:11

29. DEUTERONOMY 4:27-40