

Saturday, Saturn's Day. The symbol of Woden, or **Odin**, is the Celtic crux:



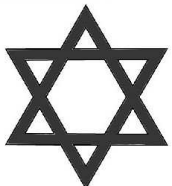
THE SUN!

The **star** Stephen mentioned at Acts 7:42 was being **bowed to**, and it was not the seal of Daud as some say.

Acts 20:7 - "**On the first day of the week**" is a mistranslation. It was the "**first of Shabaths**" in the count to **Shabuoth**. It was in an upper room after sunset. Paul was planning to leave town on the "morrow," meaning the next morning. This was not a Christian "Sunday morning" *Lord's Supper* as so many teach it to be.

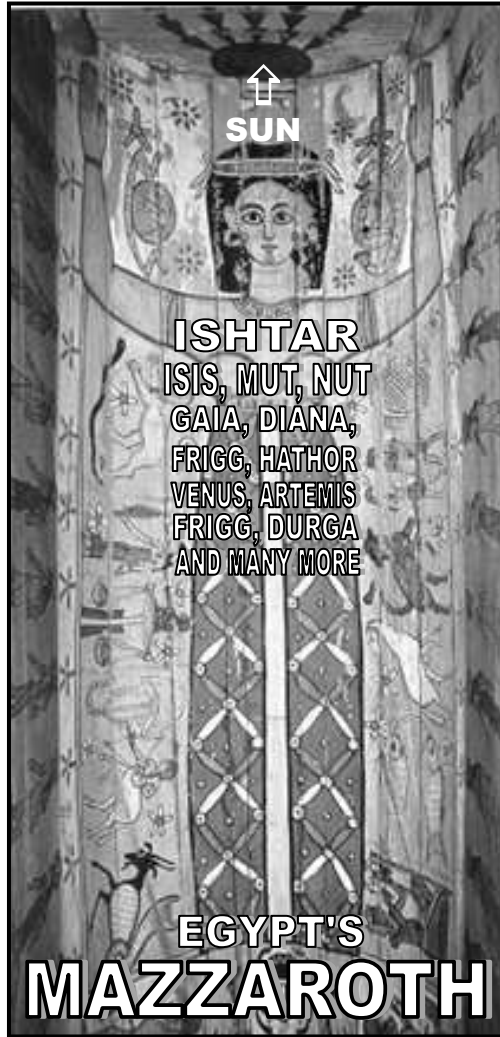
We have inherited only lies. Yir. 16:19 The chief deity of Egypt was the Sun, seen at the top of a coffin lid (right). The zodiac is all around their Great Mother, Nut, the mother of the gods. **Come out of her, My people!** Shabath is not Sunday, it's the **7th day** as Hebrews 4 tells us. Yahusha told us to pray our flight not be on a **Shabath, remember?*** When you tell your pastor, he'll just get mad, and warn you of being a Judaizer. Choose this day whom you will serve (obey). Yahuah blessed the **7th day**, not the 1st day.

WHICH SYMBOL HAVE PEOPLE BOWED DOWN TO?



CRUX SEAL OF DA'UD
ONE OF THESE IS A SOLAR SYMBOL
THE OTHER IS A KING'S NAME

PERSONIFICATION OF NATURE



*Mt. 24:20

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SUNDAY + ORIGINS

WORSHIP OF THE RISING SUN IN SUN TEMPLES

The first day of each week is called Sunday, and is a counterfeit sabbath invented by Constantine. His edict in 321 called it the "day of the Sun." Sunday worship is proxy-worship of satan, the adversary. This practice began with Nimrod, who after being slain was worshipped as the Sun.

The cross symbol represented the Sun and was called **Shammash** (at right). At Acts 7 Stephen addressed the Nasi and Great Sanhedrin (the president and council) about their persistence in worshipping the "host of heaven." Sun worship had also been going on in the days of Yekezqel, as 8:10 states the zodiac (animals) were carved on the inside walls of Yahuah's Hekal. Yekezqel describes the Sun worship: "**And He said to me, 'You are to see still greater abominations which they are doing.'** And He brought me to the door of the north gate of the House of Yahuah, and I saw women sitting there, weeping for Tammuz. Then He said to me, 'Have you seen this, O son of man? You are to see still greater abominations than these.' And He brought me into the inner court of the House of Yahuah. And there, at the door of the Hekal of Yahuah, between the porch and the altar, were about 25 men with their backs toward the Hekal of Yahuah and their faces toward the east, and they were bowing themselves eastward to the sun." Ez. 8:13-25

W. H. Prescott's book on the History of the Conquest of Peru provides his eyewitness account of Sun worship: "**Eagerly they watched the coming of their deity, and, no sooner did his first yellow rays strike the turrets and loftiest buildings of the capital, than a shout of gratulation broke**

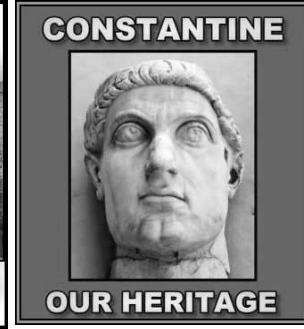
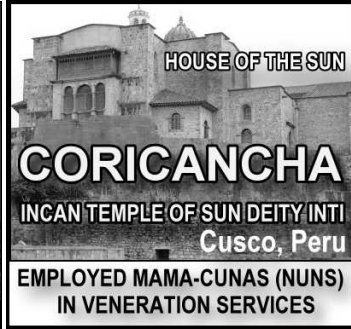


INCENSE BURNER DEDICATED TO SHAMMASH

forth from the assembled multitude, accompanied by songs of triumph, and the wild melody of barbaric instruments, that swelled louder and louder as his bright orb rising above the mountain range towards the east shone in full splendor on his votaries.

After the usual ceremonies of adoration, a libation was offered to the great deity by the Inca, from a huge golden vase, filled with the fermented liquor of maize or of maguey, which, after the monarch had tasted it himself, he dispensed among his royal kindred. These ceremonies completed, the vast assembly was arranged in order of procession, and took its way towards the Qurikancha."

The **Qurikancha** (or the Hispanic form Coricancha) was a temple dedicated to the worship of **Inti**, the sun deity of the Inca. The Konark Sun Temple is at Konark, in Odisha, India. (NEXT PAGE) Rev. 2 describes these myths as the **teachings of Izebel**. The world has turned aside to myths just as Paul said at 2Tim 4. Babel's mythological patterns serve the dragon's purposes. Dt. 4:19 "... and lest you lift up your eyes to the heavens, and shall see the sun, and the moon, and the



stars all the host of the heavens – and you be drawn away into bowing down to them and serving them, which Yahuah your Alahim has allotted (*endowed, given as a large gift*) to all the peoples under all the heavens.”

CONSTANTINE'S APOLLO

In 321 Emperor Constantine's edict enforced the day of the sun on the whole Roman Empire: "Let all the judges and town people, and the occupation of all trades, rest on the venerable day of the sun, but let those who are situated in the country, freely and at full liberty, attend to the business of agriculture; because it often happens that no other day is so fit for sowing corn and planting vines; lest the critical moment being let slip, men should lose the commodities granted by heaven."

This edict produced the Christian idea

of resting on Sunday, or **diem solis**. In 325 more paganism was adopted by setting a uniform date for "Easter," a fertility festival common to all pagan cultures. Easter is the **Great Mother Ishtar**. Constantine is quoted by Eusebius in his Ecclesiastical History: "Let us then have nothing in common with the most hostile rabble of the Jews."

With this statement in mind, consider how it contrasts with 1Yn. 2:3-7: "And by this we know we know Him, if we guard His commands. The one who says, 'I know Him,' and does not guard His commands, is a liar, and the truth is not in him. But whoever guards His Word, truly the love of Alahim has been perfected in him. By this we know that we are in Him.

The one who says he stays in Him ought himself also to walk, even as He walked. Beloved, I write no fresh command to you, but an old command which you have had from the beginning. The old command is the Word which you heard from the beginning."

SUN TEMPLES

Houses of the Sun are found all over the Earth, and are essentially altars where human sacrifices were made. Symbols for the sun include the sun ray object, the obelisk, but the main symbol has always been the cross.



It was during the reign of Constantine the cross was adopted as the symbol for Christianity. Constantine's symbol for his deity **Apollo** was the Chi-Rho, which he saw in a vision beneath the sun with the words, IN HOC SIGNO VINCES, "in this sign conquer." Halos (sun nimbuses) are seen on Buddhist, Greek, and Roman statues, including the image of Jupiter they renamed "Peter."

We're not to make images to bow to, nor worship anything in the heavens above (Ex. 20:4). Erecting a **pillar** is the first thing Christians do when building their "god's house." Notice Lev / Uyiqra 26:1-2: "Do not make idols for yourselves, and do not set up a carved image or a pillar for yourselves, and do not place a stone image in your land, to bow down to it. For I am Yahuah your Alahim. Guard My Shabaths and reverence My set-apart place. I am Yahuah."

321 CE: Edict of Constantine:

Sunday became the official day of rest to honor the sun. **325 CE:** Council of Nicaea: set up Easter, and defined Catholicism as a belief in "3 persons in one god." **364/370 CE:** Council of Laodicea: States those **resting on Shabath** are Judaizing heretics. Constantine established Catholicism, changed the day of rest to Sunday, and made the symbol of his deity **Apollo** (the crux) the **symbol of Christianity**, because he confused (mixed-up) Yahuah with Apollo. He pledged Christianity would have **nothing** in common with the Yahudim. Constantine's disposition was to avoid all Yahuah commanded, and do everything possible He said **not to do**. Scripture, like Yahuah, is consistent. He does not change. The first day of the week is always "the morrow after the Shabath," the first *work-day*. The pattern of Babel is world-wide. In Hindi the word for Sunday is **Ravivara** — *vara* meaning **day**, and **Ravi** a title for **Surya**, their solar deity. We can't blame the Romans for this, even they inherited it from the Greeks, Egyptians, Persians, and Babylonians before them. All the cultures of the world have the 7-day week, and their names for these days reflect Babel's rebellion. Sunday, the **day of the Sun**; Monday, the **day of the Moon**; Tuesday, Tyr's Day (Norse deity); Wednesday, Woden's Day; Thursday, Thor's Day; Friday, Frigga's Day;

