

# BOOK-2



## The Roman Empires Order of the World Redefined

*"Time is a violent torrent; no sooner is a thing brought to sight, than it is swept by and another takes its place."*

—Marcus Aurelius 121–180 AD

Above, is a drawing of Semiramis, Queen of Babylon, who eventually sowed the seeds of her own destruction. As she raised her son Tammuz, she permeated him with corrupt religion in the eyes of the priests and people as a means of retaining control as the divine mother without making it apparent to enhance herself. As Tammuz grew into maturity, he demanded his mother to be inducted, as king. She not only refused his order, but also saw him as a challenge to her rule. She slated him for the same death she had orchestrated with his father. Tammuz caught on to her scheme, and pre-empted his "Assumption" by killing his mother with his own sword. He then put down any priestly protests by purging the hierarchy of all who would not vow allegiance to him. Before her death, Semiramis reign over Babylon as queen for 102 years.

Tammuz eventually died, and if you research his name on the Internet, you'll find that Tammuz was a myth just like his mother, Semiramis. They were not myths, but both very real. In Ezekiel 8:14-15 we see a woman mourning Tammuz's death. *"Then he brought me to the entrance to the north gate of the house of the Lord, and I saw a woman sitting there, mourning for Tammuz. He said to me, "Do you see this, son of man? You will see things that are more detestable than this."*

The events in the first chapter laid the groundwork for all of the pagan religious systems of antiquity, as well as most celebrated today. Semiramis in particular, was the model and original goddess and female cult figure in the ancient and modern worlds (either directly or by derivation). It is essential to know her story in order to discern what is factual, what is legend, and what is merely myth. Semiramis' reign in Babylon created the birth of the pagan religion. This was the birth of ancient idolatry, which is still evident today. It is interesting to note that every organized system of religion in the world today has traces of ancient Babylon.

Marcus Aurelius' quote at the top of this page is poetic in terms of defining the natural outcome of old world order for thousands of years subsequent to the death of both Nimrod and Semiramis. Cyrus the Great eventually conquered Mesopotamia, Babylonia in 539 B.C. Babylon lost their independence and the Babylonian Empire was incorporated into the greater Persian Empire. The Persian Empire created a new

Babylonian idolatry and satanic traditions maneuvered throughout Northern Africa and can be witnessed today in the ancient artwork, sculptures, and masonry of Egypt. But as Egypt rose in power creating a new order, they would experience the same fate as Babylon (See Exodus Chapters 7-11).

183 years after the fall of Babylon by the Persian Empire, Alexander III of Macedon, also known as, "Alexander the Great" was born on July 21st, 356 B.C. He became King and would go on to conquer the Persian Empire in 334 B.C. and several other empires before it. Like "Baal, the Satan the Adversary," "The fallen angels of Atla," "Og, King of Bashan," "Nimrod and Semiramis, King and Queen of Babylon," "Ramesses I, Pharaoh of Egypt," and "Cyrus II of Persia, "Alexander, King of Macedon, Greece, desired to conquer the entire world and was defeated in India in 326 B.C. Three years later, he died in Babylon in 323 B.C.

By 146 B.C. the Greek peninsula became a Roman province. The Aegean islands were added to this territory in 133 B.C. Athens and other Greek cities rebelled in 88 B.C., but were crushed by the Romans.

### Birth of Roma/Rome

What began, as a small town in Italy, became the center of a vast empire. In 753 B.C., Roma (Known to us today as Rome) was founded by Romulus. Romulus had a twin brother named Remus. Traditional scholarship says the wolf-figures to the right, (depicting the twin brothers feed from a female wolf) is Etruscan, 5th Century BC, but the figures of Romulus and Remus were actually added in the 15th Century AD, by Antonio Pollaiuolo. Romulus killed his brother (Remus) in a fight over a land and territory dispute. Romulus established his land calling it Roma after his name, which later became, Rome. Romulus was the first of seven kings in Rome before a republic was formed. Once the republic was formed, Emperors, or Dictators were put into place.



The very birth of Rome was set in Babylonian satire. The twin brothers, Romulus and Remus, were said to be the sons of Mars, the *god of war*, which is another name for Nimrod.



The Romans believed in many different gods and goddesses. If it was imaginable, they had a god or goddess in charge of it, like Mars, the god of war. This sort of god was good for fighting, and this meant the soldiers of Rome prayed to him for success and strength in battle.

Minerva was the goddess of wisdom, intelligence and learning. Not many soldiers would probably ask her for help, but possibly a scholar would ask her to help him learn his grammar or to understand mathematics better. The Emperor would ask her to give him wisdom so that he might rule the country with great wisdom. Jupiter was the master of the gods and the main god of the Romans, which is also another name for Nimrod. Venus was the goddess of love and beauty, and it was one of several names used for Semiramis.



The Romans had hundreds of different gods. The entire collection of all their gods was called "The Pantheon."

The Romans had hundreds of different gods. The entire collection of all their gods was called "The Pantheon." Pantheism was prevalent in the most populated regions on the earth, such as Babylon, Egypt, India, Persia, Greece, etc. Pantheism derived directly from the Ancient Mystery Religions of Babylon. The Pantheon is also the name of an ancient temple in Rome dedicated to all the major gods (Show Pic) and can still be visited today. Its structure is a familiar construction globally today.

### The Roman Army

The successful performance of the old world order of Babylon was extremely important for the vast expansion of the Roman Empire. The Roman Army, at the peak of its power, conquered what we now call England/Wales, Spain, France, most of Germany, the northern coast of Africa, the Middle East and Greece. Ancient Roman (after lands conquered) was made up of Britannia (England/Wales), Gallia or Gaul (France), Germania (Germany), Hispania (Spain), Aegyptus (Egypt), Achaea (Greece), and Italia (Italy). Historians recognize the Roman Army as an extremely effective fighting machine. Ironically, its success also led to its downfall. The lowest level of soldier in the Roman army was the legionnaire. There were roughly 5,000 to 6,000 legionaries who made up a legion that was commanded by a Legatus. Legionnaires were trained to fight in a disciplined and coordinated manner. A whole legion could be punished for failing to fight well in battle, even if the Romans won the battle itself. In total, the Roman Army won 2,467 battles out of 2,567.



By 509 B.C., Rome developed a new form of government called, "Republic." Lucius Tarquinius Superbus (Tarquin), prospered during 6th Century B.C. He was the 7th and final king of Rome. His reign is dated from 534 to 509 B.C. The six kings before Tarquin were said to have been benevolent rulers, but Tarquin was a cruel tyrant who was overthrown by a popular uprising.

Today, mainstream film and media glorify the gladiators who fought in the arenas of Rome, but it was the strategy of the massive Roman Army that progressed the Empire to become world leaders during this time.



## New Government Formed

The ubiquitous modern view is that the monarchy at Rome was incidentally terminated through military defeat and foreign intrusion. This theory observes Rome as a site highly honored by the Etruscans, who were the people of the central Italian region of Etruria in the 6th Century B.C. Porsenna, the Etruscan king of Clusium, defeated the Romans and excluded Tarquin. Yet before Porsenna could establish himself as monarch, he was forced to extract, leaving Rome without a king. Instead of reinstating their king, the Romans replaced kingship with two annually elected magistrates called, Consuls.

During the early Roman Republic, important new political offices and institutions were created, and old ones were adapted to cope with the changing needs of the state. According to ancient historians, these changes and innovations resulted from a political struggle between two social orders that included, the Patricians and the Plebeians, which began during the first years of the republic. This continued for more than 200 years. The discrepancies, inconsistencies, and logical fallacies in the account of Livy, one of Rome's greatest historians, make it evident that this struggle of the orders is a gross generalization of a highly complex series of events that didn't have a single cause.

The two Consuls, who replaced the king, were primarily generals. Their duty was lead Rome's armies in war. In times of military emergency, when unity of command was sometimes necessary, Rome appointed a dictator in place of the consuls, who, however, could not hold supreme military command for longer than six months.

The Senate proved to be the most permanent element in the Roman constitution. Under the early monarchy, the Senate served as an advisory council for the king, and now advised both magistrates and the Roman people. In conjecture, the people were sovereign and the Senate only offered advice, in actual practice the Senate exercised enormous power because of the cooperative prestige of its members.

According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, during the republic there were two different popular assemblies, the centuriate assembly and the tribal assembly. The centuriate assembly was military in nature; it voted on war and peace and elected all those magistrates who exercised imperium (military power). The tribal assembly was a nonmilitary civilian assembly that elected those magistrates who did not exercise imperium. It did most of the legislating and sat as a court for serious public offenses.

In 451 B.C. Rome received its first written law code, inscribed upon 12 bronze tablets and publicly displayed in the forum. Its provisions concerned such matters as legal proceedings, debt foreclosure, parental authority over children, inheritance, property rights and funerary regulations. This supposed Law of the Twelve Tables, was used to form the basis of all subsequent Roman private law.

Government and battles won, was a strategy used to unite the people. It promoted prosperity and made advancements in Roman everyday life. Laws created bondage on the people; they were no longer privileged with freewill. Society is more controllable under bondage.

For any group of people to start a civilization or society by way of bondage of the people, six characteristics are required. There needs to be a system of laws, government, specialization of labor, system of writing, trade, and taxation. A civilization/society could not prosper if any one of these necessities were missing. Many cultures have fallen due to the loss of one or more of these columns of civilization/societies. These characteristics originated in Mesopotamia. There was one civilization in particular that stood out by excelling

## Battle of Carthage



According to Library Think Quest, the ancient Roman wars had a lot to do with how Rome is today. Some of the most bloody and gruesome wars were fought, around 200 B.C. Rome was far more advanced than other countries because of their leaders and because of the weapons they used when fighting.

The First Punic War was fought against the people of Carthage. This war was fought from 264-241 B.C. It was fought to gain control over Sicily, in efforts to expand Roman forces to defeat the Carthaginians.

When the Romans and the Carthaginians fought, it was one of the hardest sea battles in ancient times. The Romans defeated the Carthaginians, but after the war the Romans had lost almost their entire fleet of ships.

The second Punic War was fought from 218-201 B.C. In this war, General Hannibal was Rome's greatest enemy because he was the leader of the Carthaginians. General Hannibal was probably one of the greatest leaders of all time. The Carthaginians surprised Rome when they decided to cross the Alps. The only setback for Carthage was when Hannibal decided to cross the Alps with forty thousand men and thirty-seven elephants; they lost nearly one-third of their army from cold and avalanches. Instead of marching his men into Rome, Hannibal decided to march into southern Italy because he thought his army might be too weak to attack Rome. The Roman general at the time, Fabius Maximus, discovered what Hannibal was doing and decided to burn all of the crops around that area so Hannibal's army would starve. The Romans were not happy that Fabius didn't attack so he was replaced with people who went in for battle. The Romans ended up suffering the bloodiest and greatest loss in all of Roman History.

A number of battles and wars continued in Roma's favor during a time when Pagan religion was increasing with the expansion of Rome. Pagan religions believed in many gods and generally worshipped the earth, sea, sun, sky and various other elements of nature. The Romans were polytheistic and much of their lives were spent in a fervent effort to please their gods. This was because ancient Romans believed that their gods had great influence over their daily lives and fates. In order to appease the gods, the Romans believed that certain rituals and rites must be performed in appreciation of the gods' works. As the religion progressed, so did the rituals, making it necessary to form priesthood's with specific rituals and traditions.

## The Birth of Christ?

Yasha (Christ), of Bethlehem was born on Wednesday September 11th, 3BCE according to astrological placement of the star constellation. In revelation 12:1-2, it reads, "A great and wondrous sign appeared in the heaven: a woman clothed with the sun, with the moon under her feet and a crown of twelve stars on her head. She was pregnant and cried out in pain as she was about to give birth." The description of the stars and moon are star constellations, and In 3 BCE, the constellation Virgo clothed with the sun as it entered the mid-body in its ecliptic course had the moon under her feet on one day only, which was Wednesday, September 11th 3BCE. This configuration was visible in the Palestine area between 6:18 and 7:39 p.m. on that evening.

This date fell on the first day of the month of Tishri (the seventh month of the year according to the calendar given to Moses following the Exodus from Egypt). Prior to the Exodus, Tishri was the first month of the year and "Rosh Hashanah," or New Year's Day is still celebrated in modern Judaism on this day. It is believed that the first day of the first year was the day that the first Adam was formed, created by God. Yasha would have been born on this same day in 3BCE. During the entire day of this New Year, trumpets and horns were blown in Jerusalem from morning to night. While these trumpets were being blown in Jerusalem to honor God and welcome the New Year, it's said and written that Christ was being born in the small town of Bethlehem as promised and prophesied in the Old Testament. The religious and political leaders of that day were occupied with their own affairs and unaware of the significant event that was occurring.

During Yasha's birth, Augustus (born Gaius Octavius) the great nephew of Julius Caesar was considered Rome's first Emperor during 27 B.C. thru 14 A.D. He ruled an empire that stretched from Spain to Judea and turned the Mediterranean Sea into a peaceful Roman lake. After Augustus' death, his adopted son, Tiberius became Emperor of Rome from 14 A.D. to 37 A.D.



Augustus

It's arguable how the name, "Christ" came into existence. The first record of this name (even before the creation of the Holy Bible) can be found in the Annals (written ca. 116A.D.), book 15, chapter 44, written by Publius (or Gaius) Cornelius Tacitus. Tacitus was a Senator and a historian of the Roman Empire. He lived through the reigns of several Roman Emperors. He is considered one of the greatest historians of ancient Rome. It's questionable if Tacitus is verifying the biblical account of Yasha's execution on the order of Pontius Pilate who governed Judea from 26-36 A.D. during the reign of Tiberius, or if Christus, (know as the Christ), is someone entirely separate from Yasha. Tacitus was a child during the events that led to Yasha's "So-called" death, but later in life as an adult, Tacitus describes an execution but doesn't use Yasha's name. In the Annals 15.44, Christus and the Christians are mentioned in an account of how the Emperor Nero went after Christians in order to draw attention away from himself after Rome's great fire of 64 A.D. Translated in English, Tacitus writes:

*"But not all the relief that could come from man, not all the Bounties that the prince could bestow, nor all the atonements Which could be presented to the gods, availed to relieve Nero From the infamy of being believed to have ordered the Conflagration, the fire of Rome. Hence to suppress the rumor, he Falsely charged with the guilt, and punished Christians, who were Hated for their enormities. Christus, the founder of the name, was Put to death by Pontius Pilate, procurator of Judea in the reign Of Tiberius: but the pernicious superstition, repressed for a time Broke out again, not only through Judea, where the mischief Originated, but through the city of Rome also, where all things Hideous and*

*shameful from every part of the world find their Center and become popular. Accordingly, an arrest was first Made of all who pleaded guilty; then, upon their information, an Immense multitude was convicted, not so much of the crime of Firing the city, as of hatred against mankind.*" In this quote, we see the name, "Christus," but Tacitus never deciphers who Christus really is. The name Jesus does not appear in the Annals archive, because the Greeks hadn't changed Yasha's name at this point. The name "IESOUS" (or what we know today as, "JESUS," was not invented until over 312 years later during the reign of the Emperor Constantine.

The ministry of Yasha began in the fall of 29 A.D.; and it lasted three and a half years until his crucifixion in 33 A.D. His records are recorded in the New Testament. By 37 A.D., Caligula, (born, Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus), became Emperor of Rome. Caligula started out as decent emperor, but later his powers lead him to think of himself as a god. It is rumored that Caligula married his sister, Julia Drusilla, but this is untrue. It was customary in Roman dining habits of a patrician, or an elite family home, for the dinner to be hosted by a host and hostess. The husband and wife in charge of the household that held positions of honor at a banquet in their residence normally conducted this.



Caligula

In the case of Caligula, the female position of honor was to be held by his sisters Agrippina the Younger, Drusilla, and Julia Livilla. The sisters would take turns sitting in the place of honor. Caligula broke this tradition by reserving this position exclusively for Drusilla. In a manner of speaking, Caligula was publicly proclaiming that Drusilla was his wife, the female head of the household, even though he was married to Lollia Paulina, and Drusilla was his sister. Caligula even changed his will, naming Drusilla as his heir, making her the first woman to be named heir in an imperial will. Most historians do acknowledge his incestual relationship with his sister, Drusilla.



Julia Drusilla

Caligula's wicked reign ended on January 24th, 41 A.D., when he was assassinated

by group of Roman officials, of the Praetorian Guard. Caligula's fourth wife and his only daughter were murdered the same day. After the death of Caligula's family, the Praetorian Guard ran rampant through the imperial palace looting and killing all those they came in contact with.

Tiberius Claudius Nero, known as, Claudius, was 51 years of age at the time. Claudius was in the palace during the slaughter of Caligula and his family. He immediately feared for his life and hid behind a palace curtain in the hopes that he would not be spotted by the guard. Claudius was found by the Praetorian Guard and began begging for his life, but to his surprise, he was lifted up and proclaimed Emperor by the guard. His appointment set a new precedent for future Emperors, because now the guard could appoint an Emperor, and not just the senate.



Tiberius Claudius Nero

Claudius ruled the empire well and repaired most of the damage caused by Caligula. He tried to undo many of the injustices of Caligula's reign. He returned plundered artwork and wealth and relieved the citizens of many of Caligula's outrageous taxes. He also recalled many of Caligula's exiles, and did away with many of Caligula's extravagant games. Claudius also made many reforms to how the provinces would be governed. He gave all the provinces political equality with Rome. He also showed no favoritism between provincials and Romans, and he made it possible for Gaul's that was of a high standing in society to become senators.

and he made it possible for Gaul's that was of a high standing in society to become senators. Claudius believed that to keep the peace within the empire, the conquerors must treat the conquered as equals (or at least as people). This was a practice from early in Rome's history.

Though Claudius was a great Emperor, his downfall was due to the manipulation of his wives and freedmen. His first wife was his second cousin, Valeria Messalina. She was a known adulterous and went behind her husbands back many times and slept with many men. Claudius is criticized for Messalina's actions because he was the only person in Rome who did not realize what she was doing. Throughout the marriage Messalina had a series of lovers, the last being Gaius Silius. In 48 AD, the pair conspired to overthrow Claudius and replace him with Messalina's 7-year-old son Britannicus. Claudius' advisor Narcissus foiled the plot. Silius was executed and Claudius forced Messalina to commit suicide.

Claudius' niece Agrippina was his second wife and she manipulated Claudius into making her son, Nero, his successor over his own son, Britannicus. Claudius married his stepson Nero, to his daughter Octavia, and after making Nero the successor to the Roman Empire, it's suggested by several historians that Agrippina the Younger, had Claudius poisoned and killed in 68 A.D.



Nero

Born Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus, the great grandson of Augustus, Nero started out as a well-respected emperor. In the beginning, Nero's mother had a great deal of authority within his reign. However, Nero grew resentful of her power and Agrippina was removed from the palace in 55. At this time, two of Nero's men, the Praetorian Prefect Burrus and his tutor Seneca, took over and ruled the empire successfully. This side of Nero disappeared when he ordered the murder of his mother, who was accused of treason in 59 A.D. In 62 A.D. Burrus died, reportedly from a throat tumor, although he believed that Nero had poisoned him.

One of the most famous events of his reign was the fire of Rome in 64 A.D. Nero was in Antium when the fire started in the Circus Maximus. The fire spread and raged furiously over Rome for several days. When Nero returned, he started to rebuild the city, which caused some to suspect Nero of planning the fire in order to make room for a new city built in his honor. Nero, needing a scapegoat for the fire, chose to put the blame on the Christians. His brutality was exhibited through the persecution of these early Christians. This persecution took on different forms for the Christians, as some were torn to death by dogs while others were used as torches to light Nero's gardens and parties.

His reign began disintegrating when the senate became unimpressed with him and his unfulfilled promises and turned against him. A group of these senators banded together in 65 A.D. to form the Pisonian Conspiracy, whose aim was to murder Nero and replace him with C. Calpurnius Piso. Eventually they were discovered and punished severely with the number of executions increasing daily. One of these victims was Seneca.

Nero was obsessed with Greece and Greek culture, frequently traveling there and participating in poetry, singing, and games as well as orgies and parties. In 68 A.D., after an extensive time there, a food shortage and unrest brought him back to Rome. After his return there were many uprisings against him. One was led by Vindex, the governor of Gallia Lugauensis, and this spurred on many others who wanted to see the tyrannical Nero removed.

Rome was as a whole tired of Nero, as he was more interested in his own self-seeking life of pleasure than in ruling the most powerful empire in the world. Nero's reign finally came to an end in 68 A.D. when he committed suicide with the help of his secretary, Epaphroditus. He is said to have muttered before his death, "What an artist dies in me!" He was the last emperor of the Julio-Claudian dynasty (the first dynasty). Several more dynasties would emerge after his death, but this dynasty exemplifies the satanic incest relationships that motivated the rise and fall of the Babylonian dogma of the ancient Roman Empire. This strategy continued for another ten Roman dynasties.

## The Roman Catholic Church

Birth of the Roman Catholic Church is a much-debated topic. According to the Catholic Church, when Yasha told Peter:

*"And I say also unto thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."*

-Matthew 16:18 (KJV)

...he was appointing Peter as the first Catholic Pope and instituting the Church. If this view is accepted, the Catholic Church began around 32 C.E., but the truth is it began in 312 A.D. when Emperor Constantine proclaimed he had a vision to unite the Roman Empire under a universal (Catholic) church, which began the Roman Catholic Church. Others point to earlier dates (certain of the "Churchfathers") or later dates (to Nicea or other councils). My opinion is formulated by years of tense educational research in this matter. I have found that the Catholic Church began on February 27, 380 A.D. when Emperor Theodosius issued his edict, De Fide Catolica, in Thessalonica, published in Constantinople, declaring Catholic Christianity as the state religion of the Roman Empire.

Following the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 A.D., the followers of Jesus, like the Hebrew Jews, spread out through the known world. These people studied and prayed and sought God's direction according to their ability. Some of these people supported merging their doctrines with Roman pagan doctrines in an attempt to lessen the persecutions and gain official recognition by the Empire. Others doubtless supported this position out of lack of knowledge. They were Romans and they knew these teachings, but were ignorant of Jewish scripture and doctrine. In the New Testament Paul and others warn that pagan and other "Heretical views" were being introduced into the Church.



Constantine

It can be argued that these Romanized teachings of Babylon, were included in these warnings. Other people sought more mystical approaches (the Gnostics etc.). Either which was, like Semiramis and Nimrod of Babylon, Constantine would soon alter Christianity from its original teachings. Paganism commingled with actual scripture, the whole world is duped into confusion when reading the New Testament.

As time went by there were many "Christianities," not just one and these were incredibly diverse in their teachings and beliefs. Some Nazarenes believed one thing, others another. Once the form of Christianity embraced by certain pro-Roman factions gained political power and recognition the Catholic Church began a long process of distilling and canonizing its beliefs into a Roman hierarchically authorized form. This form is what we today refer to as Roman Catholicism. Other forms of Christian religion continued as well but these were forced underground by severe persecution. Sects like the Abegensians, Cathers, Arians, Anabaptists, the Coptic Church, etc. maintained their teaching as the arguably true Christian faith largely underground but by this point it was impossible to identify any as being truly apostolic (as the teachings of the Apostles).

In time most of these were destroyed by the might of the Catholic Church or faded away and yet the Papacy never managed to completely destroy the other sects. Eventually the Roman Catholic Church split into the Eastern and Western (Orthodox and Roman) Catholic Church, each claiming to be the original.

Later, the Church of England (Anglican) left the Roman Church and still later came the Protestant Reformation and so on. Each group claiming to be the restoration of the One True Church revealed by Master Yasha. Which if any of these are the original is a matter of personal faith.

### **The Holy Bible Creation**

Unlike any other book ever written, the Holy Bible is compiled of writings that cover a span of about 1400 years and include some 40 writers. Within its pages are 66 books, yet it is considered one book, The Book, The Holy Scriptures, The Word of God. The time period recorded during those 1400 years covers nearly 4000 years of human history and God's revelation of Himself to and through man. The history of the Holy Bible is the history of God's involvement with mankind.

This 1400-year-period begins with the writings of Moses, the first five books of the Holy Bible. These writings include a time recorded prior to Moses' lifespan. It started out at the actual creation of the cosmos. There is about 6,700 year missing in these writings.

By the time Moses completes the teachings found in Deuteronomy, we learn about the very beginning of mankind. The final writer was probably John when he was on the Isle of Patmos and wrote the book of the Revelation of The Christ. Between the days of Moses and John, a time period of about 14 Centuries transpired, but the Holy Bible covers over 4000 years of history.

It has been nearly 2000 years since the last of the writers lived. How could Moses have written about things that occurred before Adam? The same way the prophets could write about things that would occur hundreds and thousands of years later. The writers were penning God's Word under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. God revealed things to them that would have been otherwise unknowable.

The Holy Bible is divided into two sections. All that was recorded prior to the birth of Yasha is referred to as the Old Testament. A testament is a written account, proof, evidence, and a record of events that took place. The Old Testament covers 39 books (in the Protestant Bible). About four hundred years passed from the writing of the last book in the Old Testament and the birth of Christ. These are referred to as the silent years. Four hundred years in which God did not speak through prophets. Some of the historical events that occurred during that period are recording in the Catholic Douay version of the Bible. These books are referred to as the Apocrypha. They fill in some of the 400-year period between the official canon of the Old Testament and the New Testament. It was the time of the Maccabees. The silence was broken by a sudden appearance in the sky

of the heavenly host announcing the birth of the promised one.

The New Testament begins with the coming of Christ into the world as the prophesied Emmanuel (God with us) in the form of the baby of Mary, Yasha. The Son of God took on a body of human flesh. The New Testament is composed of 27 books and ushers in the church age. From the writings of Moses through the prophets and other Old Testament books, God worked exclusively through the children of Israel.

Today they are referred to as the Jewish people. But the church opened up God's grace to whosoever would come. This includes non-Jews. It includes Gentiles of all nations and races.

The Old Testament points to the coming of the Promised Messiah. Woven through the Old Testament are prophecies concerning the coming of the Messiah. The tenth chapter of Hebrews gives a good explanation for how the Old Testament and New Testament are woven from the same cloth. Both are about Christ. One testament looks toward His coming and the other records the fact of His coming into this world, fulfilling every Old Testament prophecy concerning His earthly ministry.

The Old Testament remained in Hebrew until 280-150 B.C., when it was translated into Greek at Alexandria, Egypt. This was known as the Septuagint. The next language change occurred when Jerome (383-405 A.D.) translated the Holy Bible into the Latin Vulgate. The clergy used this for nearly 1000 years. John Wycliffe completed The first English translation and soon after, King James authorized the English version that has come to be known as the "King James Version." This was completed in 1611.

Man has preserved the Bible from the first book of Genesis to the final book of Revelation. There are many translations but God has maintained His word faithfully through all the generations of scribes and translators.

Yasha made this clear as recorded in Matthew 5:18: *"For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled"* (King James Version). When He spoke this, the New Testament had not begun to be written and the Old Testament was all that existed. He declared that not so much as a stroke of the pen will be altered until all is fulfilled, referring to all prophecies recorded in the Old Testament.

## **The Holy Bible Deception**

The Bible is considered to be the only complete history book. All other history books record only the past. The history of the Holy Bible records the history of mankind from the beginning until the day this earth will pass away and a new heaven and a new earth will appear. It covers humanity from beginning to end. No other history book records future events.

The deception in the creation of the bible is that all was recorded, but not all written was initiated in the calculated scriptures that make up the bible.

The bible was created out of hatred for disobedience of people who no longer believed in paganism. The Bible would become a new way to control populations, under the rule of the Roman Empire. With this kind of power, the new Roman Emperor (Constantine) envisioned world dominance.

During the first three centuries, the Roman Emperors attacked the Christian beliefs. Stephen was the first victim (Acts 7:54-60). Later James was put to death (Acts 12:1-2). Saul of Tarsus led the attack against

believers (Acts 8:1-3; 9:1-2), until he became a believer himself.

Initially, the greatest persecutors of the Church were unbelieving Jews (see 1 Thess. 2:14-16 and Romans 11:28). Later the Romans became the great persecutors. The Roman Emperor Nero put both Paul and Peter to death. As we study the early history of the church we learn that there were ten different periods of persecution under ten different Roman emperors:

**The First Persecution, Under Nero, A.D. 67**

**The Second Persecution, Under Domitian, A.D. 81**

**The Third Persecution, Under Trajan, A.D. 108**

**The Fourth Persecution, Under Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, A.D. 162**

**The Fifth Persecution, Commencing with Severus, A.D. 192**

**The Sixth Persecution, Under Maximus, A.D. 235**

**The Seventh Persecution, Under Decius, A.D. 249**

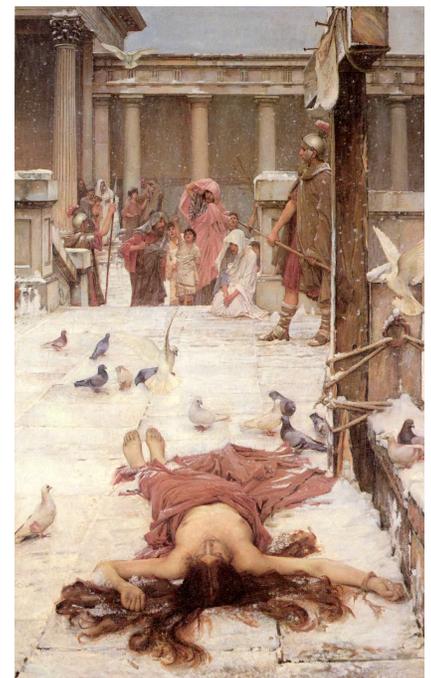
**The Eighth Persecution, Under Valerian, A.D. 257**

**The Ninth Persecution Under Aurelian, A.D. 274**

**The Tenth Persecution, Under Diocletian, A.D. 303**

Believers in Christ were becoming an endangered species during this time (which we will soon see again in Book-10). One might think these attacks and persecutions would destroy the Church. Incredibly, the opposite occurred. The more the Church was persecuted and attacked, the more it grew and prospered. The blood of the martyrs became the seed of the church. When Stephen died, the Church lost a great warrior, but his death led to the conversion of Saul of Tarsus, and Paul the great apostle accomplished what Stephen never would have been able to do. The martyrs died, but others were saved and took their places. Christianity not only spread but it thrived and prospered. The Christian Church could not be exterminated. It survived each and every persecution against it.

The Emperors knew that the Church was surviving and thriving. The Satan-inspired attacks against the Christian Church were unsuccessful. Even men were beginning to realize this. In the year 311 A.D., Galerius (along with his co-emperors, Constantine and Licinius) signed the Edict of Toleration, a law that granted toleration to all religions including Christianity. Galerius was not a fan of the Christians, nor was he a friend. He was a foe of the Christians but he was smart enough to realize that the



past persecutions under the Romans had not accomplished anything. The more the believers suffered the more they multiplied.

The Emperor still wanted to destroy the Church, but persecution was not the way to do it. Instead he came up with a much better plan. Instead of attacking the Church from the outside, he would corrupt the church and destroy it from within. The new strategy was very simple, "If you can't beat them, join them!" Instead of fighting, simply shake hands with them and be united. Infiltrate the Christian ranks and see how this strategy worked. This was the line of attack from an Emperor who was a sun worshiper, a true Pagan. His name was Constantine.

Constantine I, born Flavius Valerius Aurelius Constantinus on February 27th, 272, also known as Constantine the Great, and/or Saint Constantine, became emperor of Rome in 312 A.D. During his rule in the fourth century and thereafter, was the most unfortunate time to be a Christian.

Years later Constantine embraced the Christian faith for himself and for his empire, in an attempt to bring about a union between Paganism and Christianity.

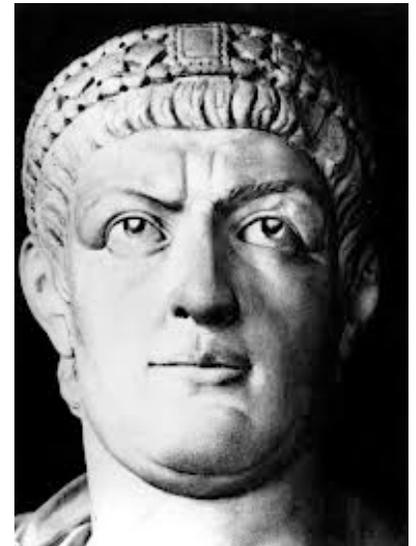
Perhaps the most famous Bible Verse is John 3:16 in the New Testament where Yasha allegedly said, "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." This is the exact wording from the King James Version of the Holy Bible, the most widely accepted version of the Holy Bible.

Unfortunately, for all mankind, this verse is not only questionable, but has served to force Christianity upon people in the most destructive fashion imaginable. This alleged false teaching, initially attributed to Yasha by Constantine in 325 A.D., has been instrumental in the murdering of millions of innocent people over the past 1,700 years.

In 325 A.D., there were numerous religions being practiced around the world. Constantine found it difficult to control people who worshipped gods perceived to be wiser and more powerful than any man, including the Roman Emperor (himself). Constantine preferred to think of himself as a god, at least the most god-like man on Earth, and he fully expected everyone else to give him the respect a god deserved.

He orchestrated his very own religion, centered on "Jesus of Nazareth." By focusing on this "Jesus," so-called Son of God, Constantine claimed it would be possible for people to gain entry into Heaven only if they became members of his new church. These members were chorused to believe that Constantine, "The First Pope," was the only divine human on Earth allowed granting people access to both God, and entry into Heaven. This same misrepresentation about the Pope being the most divine of all men and being the only path to God and Heaven, is still being sold by the Catholic Church today. They continue to threaten the souls of any individuals who rejects this horrendous falsification.

Constantine used his power and influence to literally force people to become members of his new church. When citizens refused to cooperate, they were labeled heretics and either forced out of town or put to death.



Constantine



Constantine's new form of Christianity and his new church, The Church of Rome has become what we know today as the Roman Catholic Church. In order for Constantine to properly sell his new religion, help it grow, and strengthen his ability to control people at the same time, he needed a rulebook, A Bible; to eliminate any confusion and make sure people were doing what he wanted them to do.

Therefore, in 325 A.D. Constantine commissioned the writing of the first bible and Constantine also served as the Editor of the first Christian Bible. Of course, he carefully constructed his Bible to be primarily a source of control for him, but this new bible and his new religion also had to be widely perceived as a source of wisdom and goodness.

Constantine carefully infused the deception needed for control with the truth he needed to effectively sell this new religion. Many of the original teachings of Jesus and other spiritual teachers were not included in Constantine's new Bible for obvious control reasons.

Since the discovery of both the Dead Sea Scrolls in Israel and the Nag Hammadi Library in Northern Egypt in the 1940's and 1950's, we have learned of numerous writings from Yasha, Mary Magdalene, Thomas, Philip, and others that contain powerful teachings such as Enoch. Constantine suppressed these writings.

Much of the suppressed information pertained to the teachings of Yasha and others regarding the divine nature of all things, the all-pervading nature of God, and the fact that everything consists of, God. They taught about the Holy Trinity actually referring to the Omnipresence of God, the Omnipotence of God, and the Omniscience of God.

Yasha, Mary, and others were all regarded as great teachers of truth. There was far more discussion about the divine feminine which Constantine's Bible almost completely suppressed. Constantine suppressed the truth about the divinity of mankind. The idea that each human being is literally a child of God, making all of us brothers and sisters as an example, was suppressed.

Constantine's Bible, and his new church all for obvious control reasons, heavily emphasized the idea of an eternal life in hell. Yasha and the more spiritually minded teachers freely and openly talked of the possibility of such things as reincarnation as a form of training. Those truths and character traits we fail to honor and demonstrate in one life will be honored and demonstrated in future incarnations. These important scriptures are never mentioned in the bible, but can be found in the teachings of Enoch and even recognized in the Buddhism, and Hindu religion.

## **God's Sabbath Modified**

*"Six days thou shalt do thy work, and on the seventh day thou shalt rest: that thine ox and thine ass may rest, and the son of thy handmaid, and the stranger, may be refreshed"*

—Exodus 23:12 King James Version

God was very specific on how we were all to honor the Sabbath according to the "Luni-Solar Calendar," of the moon and sun, a visual calendar that should have never been changed. By changing God's secret calendar, and introducing the Gregorian Calendar, God's Sabbath, Holy Days, and 3-Feasts, were lost as time and millennium passed. I will reveal God's true Sabbath, Holy Days, and 3-Feast momentarily.

It was Constantine (the Sun worshiper) who set aside the first day of the week (according to this Greek Gregorian Calendar), "Sun Day," as a sacred day of worship. He made this day, a day of rest and worship, completely against God's command. Constantine was the one who actually gave this day its name. When he made the first day of the week a holiday, he called it, "The venerable (sacred) day of the sun." He called it, "SUN DAY."

Here's how it was recorded, verbatim:

Constantine was the one who actually gave this day its name. When he made the first day of the week a holiday he called it, "The venerable (sacred) day of the sun." He called it, "SUN DAY." Here's how it was recorded, verbatim:

"On the Venerable Day of the Sun ["venerabili die Solis"--the sacred day of the Sun] let the magistrates and people residing in cities rest, and let all workshops be closed. In the country, however, persons engaged in agriculture may freely and lawfully continue their pursuits; because it often happens that another day is not so suitable for grain-sowing or for vine-planting; lest by neglecting the proper moment for such operations the bounty of heaven should be lost--Given the 7th day of March, [A.D. 321], Crispus and Constantine being consuls each of them for the second time." -The First Sunday Law of Constantine I, in "Codex Justinianus," lib. 3, tit. 12, 3; trans. in Phillip Schaff "History of the Christian Church," Vol. 3, page 380.

Constantine was a "Sun worshiper." Even after he claimed to be a Christian, he still seemed to carry these "Sun god" ideologies with him. For example, one side of his coins had the letters of the name of Christ and the other side had the figure of the sun god. Whether he still honored the sun god or whether he just wanted to please those in his kingdom who worshipped the sun god, has not been determined. We do know that the first day of the week was named after the Sun.

The Seventh Day Adventists and some other groups who do not worship on Sunday tell us that Constantine was the one who gave us Sunday. They believe that Sunday worship started with Constantine. This is not true. Constantine was the one who officially made this day a sacred day of worship, but several ex-pagan believers, and now Christ believers had been worshipping God on the first day of the week long before the time of Constantine. For centuries the Sabbath has not been honored. It's a clear indication of commingling the two faiths of paganism and Christianity.

## **Origins of the Days of the Week**

"A day," in calendar terms, is the smallest and most consistent unit of time. In the ancient world, the term day was used in two senses. It described a 24-hour period, as well as daylight in contrast to the night (Genesis 1:5). The beginning point of the 24-hour day varied. The Bible contains references to the day beginning in the morning (Genesis 19:34 and Acts 23:32) as well as in the even (evening) (Nehemiah 13:19). In the time of the Roman Empire, the day may have begun at midnight, as indicated by the Gospel of John (4:6 and 19:14).

The dawn was the twilight before sunrise (1 Samuel 30:17 and Matthew 28:1). The evening was the late afternoon (Deuteronomy 16:6) between the day and the night (Jeremiah 6:4 and Proverbs 7:9), or it could mean literally "Late" in the day (Mark 11:19) just before the stars came out (Nehemiah 4:21). Noon was the end of the morning (1 Kings 18:26), which marked mealtime (Genesis 43:16). Noon was also referred to as "Midday" (Nehemiah 8:3), "Broad daylight" (Amos 8:9), and "Heat of the day" (2 Samuel 4:5).

The day was divided into three parts: evening, morning, and noon (Psalms 55:17). Midnight was the midpoint of the night (Matthew 25:6 and Acts 20:7). In the Old Testament the night was divided into three watches (Judges 7:19 'Middle watch' and Exodus 14:24 'Morning watch'), while it was divided into four watches in the New Testament (Matt 14:25; Mark 13:35). The term hour was used to mean "immediately" (Dan 3:6,15), or it could express the idea of one-twelfth of daylight (John 11:9).

The week - The week was a seven-day unit begun at the time of creation (Gen 1:31-2:2). The word week means "Seven" (Genesis 29:27 and Luke 18:12). In the Bible the days of the week were called the "First day," "Second Day," "Third Day," "Fourth Day," "Fifth Day," and the "Sixth Day," (Genesis 1:8-31 and Matthew 28:1), but on the "Seventh Day," it was called, "Shabbat" (Known today as, 'Sabbath,' Exodus 16:23 and Matthew 12:1). The day before the Sabbath was called, "The Preparation Day" (Mark 15:42), and Christians referred to the first day of the week as "The Lord's Day" (Revelation 1:10).

**Note: Please read everyone of the verses that I have shared, for a better understanding on how to decode the lesson between, "Old Testament" (Hebrew translation ) and "New Testament" (Greek translation) pertaining to "Time."**

In a decoding process, we must understand that God knows "All," even a thousand years before a thing is performed. In scripture, God never changes what He has already "Commanded." For example, take your bible and turn to the first page of Genesis 1:5. Here, God defines "Day and Night," stating: *"And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning was first day."* Now let's look at how the "Day" abruptly changes in the New Testament, because of the Greeks dishonesty in their translation, in order to keep the tradition of serving their pagan gods. In the New testament, John 4:6 reads: *"Now Jacob's well was there. Jesus therefore, being wearied with his journey, sat thus on the well: and is was about the sixth hour."* Then in John 19:14, we see this sixth hour again as it states: *"And it was the preparation of the passover, and about the sixth hour: and he saith unto the Jews, Behold your King!"*

According G.F. Unger, in his book "Philologus" (Volume 51 pages 14, 212), during this time of Rome, the Roman civil and religious day began at midnight from a time before Yasha was even born. The hours of the day and the night were always counted from dusk, or dawn, hence that the "Sixth hour" represented midnight (midday) respectively. So time as we know it, commanded in the Old Testament, does not exist in the New Testament, which confuses the New Testament scripture.

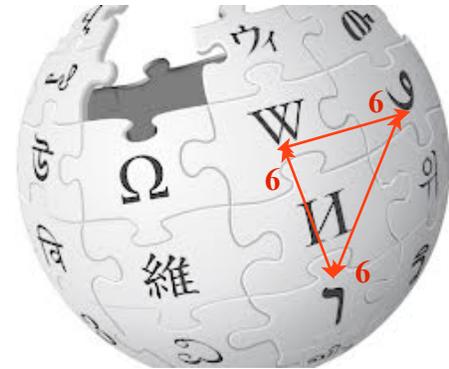
As another example, a "Day" was divided into 3-parts (in the Old Testaments) made up of Evening-Morning-Noon, and according to Psalms 55:17 it states: *"Evening, and Morning, and at noon, will I pray, and cry aloud: and he shall hear my voice,"* but in the New Testament, we see "Day being divided in 4-parts (Watches) by the Greeks and Romans, as Mark 13:35 states: *"Watch ye therefore: for ye know not when the master of the house cometh, at even, or at mid-night, or at the cockcrowing, or in the morning:"*

I am not the Son of God, and these words in Mark 13:35 are supposed to have been spoken by the Son of God. Believe me, if this was the spoken words of the Son, He would not stray from what His Father has Commanded. MATTHEW, MARK, LUKE, and JOHN, are scriptures that can't be trusted because the of the evil men who transcribed them in their gods favor. We can not trust the Greek, nor the Romans, because their faith laid with many gods, but their strategy created a new god call JESUS, for all to worship in a blood bath of

global control, still led by their evil predecessors till this day until tomorrow. Their wickedness has robbed the world of the true teachings and time period of the Amilous (The Son of God). Their wickedness has robbed us all of honoring the true Sabbath, Holy Days, and three annual Feasts. In their cleverness, they made all of this possible by simply naming seven pagan gods who would be honored a day for every day of the week. God's law is written in the Exodus and yet it's ignored by billions who seek out prayers and transgressions according to a multitude of gods including Satan himself.

**NOTE:** Wikipedia (founded by, known pronoghpaper Jimmy "Jimbo" Wales) are known for misinformation and confusing all the world when it comes to researching viable information on the accounts of the Bible. Lets look at their logo as proof.

In Book-1, you learned many secrets of both the Catholics and the Jews. You learned how both religions conceal the number 666, from all who are perceived as "Controlled Cattle" within their arena of religion. Now look at this logo from Wikipedia. From what you've learned in Book-1, can you see the hidden 666 in this logo? The number "6" is obvious, now where are the other two 6's hiding. Give up? then look below.

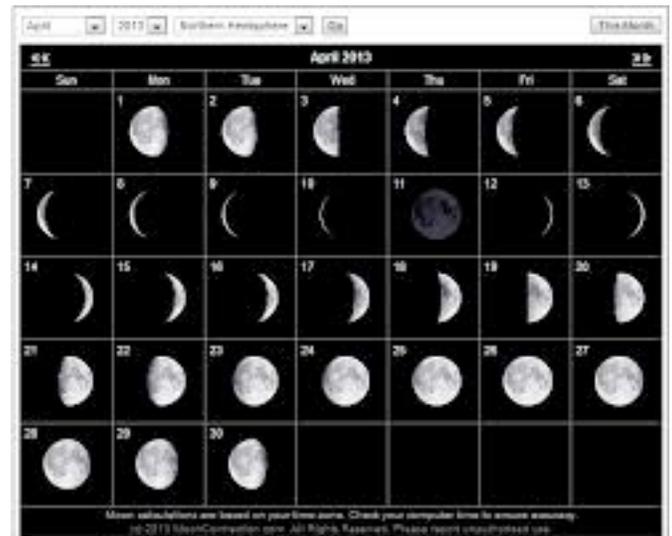


W=6 and 1 (vav) = 6, (666 is hidden in plain sight).



If you type in the word "Lunisolar Calendar" in Wikipedia, you will read the following: "The Islamic calendar is **lunar**, but not a **lunisolar calendar** because its date is not related to the sun. This is completely untrue, because according to the Exodus, the New Moon is New Moon Day. The moon can't been seen, but the next day is celebrated as a Holy Day and Holy Day the second day known as "First Day" according to God, as seen below. Seven days later, is the Sabbath. On the moon Calendar to the right, the 11th moon is completely black

The Creator's Luni-Solar Calendar						New Moon Day
Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Sabbath
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						



meaning it's a new moon, and the next day is called "Holy Day." The day after would be called, "First Day," and seven days later would be the Sabbath. There are a million ways to verify literature, but Wikipedia is not a sound source. It looks like a lunar calendar, but the "Day" ('Light') is when Holy Day is celebrated.

Here are the secrets of days changed from a Lunisolar calendar, to an evil Julian and Gregorian calendar that dupes us all. The pagan day names, are as follow:

Sunday – Sun’s Day

Monday – Moon’s Day

Tuesday – Tiu’s Day

Wednesday – Woden’s (Odin’s) Day

Thursday – Thor’s Day

Friday – Freya’s Day

Saturday – Saturn’s Day

### The Naming of the Days

The Greeks named the days after the sun, the moon and the five known planets, which were in turn named after the gods Ares, Hermes, Zeus, Aphrodite, and Cronus (Cronus is the same as Saturn/Satan). The Greeks called the days of the week the Theon hemerai “Days of the gods.” The Romans substituted their equivalent gods for the Greek gods, Mars, Mercury, Jove (Jupiter), Venus, and Saturn. (The two pantheons are very similar.) The Germanic peoples generally substituted roughly similar gods for the Roman gods, Tiu (Tiwia), Woden, Thor, Freya (Fria), but did not substitute Saturn. This was a great sin, because it confused all the world and we no longer call out the Days as God Commanded, but instead call out the names of Pagan gods everyday of the week. Let’s define each day of the week and how it give thanks to seven pagan goods including Satan.

#### Sunday – Sun’s Day

Middle English sone (n) day or sun (nen) day

Old English sunnandæg “Day of the sun”

Germanic sunnon-dagaz “Day of the sun”

Latin dies solis “Day of the sun”

Ancient Greek hemera heli(o)u, “Day of the sun”

#### Monday – Moon’s Day

Middle English monday or mone (n) day

Old English mon (an) dæg “Day of the moon”

Latin dies lunae “Day of the moon”



Ancient Greek *hemera selenes* "Day of the moon"

## Tuesday – Tiu's Day

Middle English *tiwesday* or *tewesday*

Old English *tiwesdæg* "Tiw's (Tiu's) day"

Latin *dies Martis* "Day of Mars"

Ancient Greek *hemera Areos* "Day of Ares"



Mars



Ares



Tyr

Tiu (Twia) is the English/Germanic god of war and the sky. He is identified with the Norse god Tyr.

Mars is the Roman god of war.

Ares is the Greek god of war.

## Wednesday – Woden's Day

Middle English *wodnesday*, *wednesday*, or *wednesdai*

Old English *wodnesdæg* "Woden's day"

Latin *dies Mercurii* "Day of Mercury"

Ancient Greek *hemera Hermu* "Day of Hermes"

Woden is the chief Anglo-Saxon/Teutonic god. Woden is the leader of the Wild Hunt. Woden is from *wod* "Violently insane" +/-en "Headship." He is identified with the Norse Odin.

Mercury is the Roman god of commerce, travel, thievery, eloquence and science. He is the messenger of the other gods.

Hermes is the Greek god of commerce, invention, cunning, and theft. He is the messenger and herald of the other gods. He serves as patron of travelers and rogues, and as the conductor of the dead to Hades.

## Thursday – Thor's Day

Middle English *thur(e)sday*

Old English *thursdæg*

Old Norse *thorsdagr* "Thor's day"

Old English *thunresdæg* "Thunder's day"

Latin *dies Jovis* "Day of Jupiter"

Ancient Greek *hemera Dios* "Day of Zeus."

Thor is the Norse god of thunder. He is represented as riding a chariot drawn by goats and wielding the hammer *Miölnir*. He is the defender of the Aesir, destined to kill and be killed by the Midgard Serpent.

Jupiter (Jove) is the supreme Roman god and patron of the Roman state. He is noted for creating thunder and lightning.

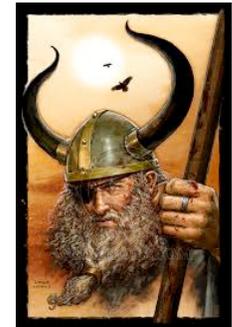
Zeus is Greek god of the heavens and the supreme Greek god.



Mercury



Hermes



Odin



Thor



Jupiter



Zeus

## Friday – Freya’s Day

Middle English *fridai*

Old English *frigedæg* “Freya’s day”

Composed of *Frige* (genitive singular of *Freo*) + *dæg* “Day” (most likely)

or composed of *Frig* “Frigg” + *dæg* “Day” (least likely)

Germanic *frije-dagaz* “Freya’s (or Frigg’s) day”

Latin *dies Veneris* “Venus’s day”

Ancient Greek *hemera Aphrodites* “Day of Aphrodite”

*Freo* is identical with *freo*, meaning, free. It is from the Germanic *frijaz* meaning “Beloved, belonging to the loved ones, not in bondage, free.” Freya (Fria) is the Teutonic goddess of love, beauty, and fecundity (prolific procreation). She is identified with the Norse god Freya. She is leader of the Valkyries and one of the Vanir. She is confused in Germany with Frigg.

Frigg (Frigga) is the Teutonic goddess of clouds, the sky, and conjugal (married) love. She is identified with Frigg, the Norse goddess of love and the heavens and the wife of Odin. She is one of the Aesir. She is confused in Germany with Freya.

Venus is the Roman goddess of love and beauty.

Aphrodite (Cytherea) is the Greek goddess of love and beauty.



Frigg



Venus



Aphrodite

## Saturday – Saturn’s Day

Middle English *saterday*

Old English *sæter(nes)dæg* “Saturn’s day”

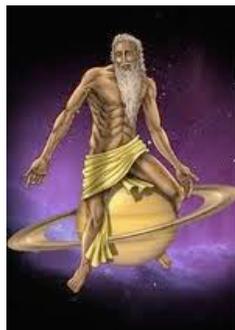
Latin *dies Saturni* “Day of Saturn”

Ancient Greek *hemera Khronu* “Day of Cronus”

Saturn is the Roman and Italic god of agriculture and the consort of Ops. He is believed to have ruled the earth during an age of happiness and virtue.

Cronus (Kronos, Cronos) is the Greek god (Titan) who ruled the universe until dethroned by his son Zeus.

These 17 pagan gods make up the days of the week. This is how the Greeks demonized our days of the weeks. They infiltrated Christianity and poisoned it from within. From holidays, and name changes, to changed Sabbath and the changes of the days, the Greeks have successfully turned every Christian in the world into a Pagan follower. Today, there are no major religions that honor the Sabbath or



Saturn



Kronos



Cronos

Holly Day, mainly because church leaders don't have the information to teach their followers the proper way. Though it's spelled out in the bible as I've shown you earlier, most don't understand the correct calculations according to the moon, so I will teach you.

### The True Sabbath & Holy Day Defined

We now live in a world where the correct time of prayer instructed by God, has been demolished, and His days perverted with names of other gods (as seen on the previous page) who disgrace the CREATOR. When a child is little, they enjoy Christmas because it's a tradition passed on by their parents, and their parents, parent, and so on. We feel safe with these traditions because we don't know any better and neither did our parents and their parents. Now is time to be reminded about the truth. We must go back to the basics and honor God the way he intended us to (not adding to it and not taking away from it). Here is an old Lunar Gregorian calendar from February 2010.

### Feb 2010

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28						

New Moon (on Mon 15)  
New Moon day (on Tue 16)  
DAY 1 (on Wed 17)  
DAY 2 (on Thu 18)  
DAY 3 (on Fri 19)  
DAY 4 (on Sat 20)  
DAY 5 (on Sun 21)  
DAY 6 (on Mon 22)  
DAY 7 (on Tue 23)  
Sabbath (on Tue 23)

According to February 15, 2010 on the Gregorian calendar, it is the first sighting of the new moon, which is equivalent to the beginning of the 12 month called Adar on the Hebraic calendar. (Esther 8:12)

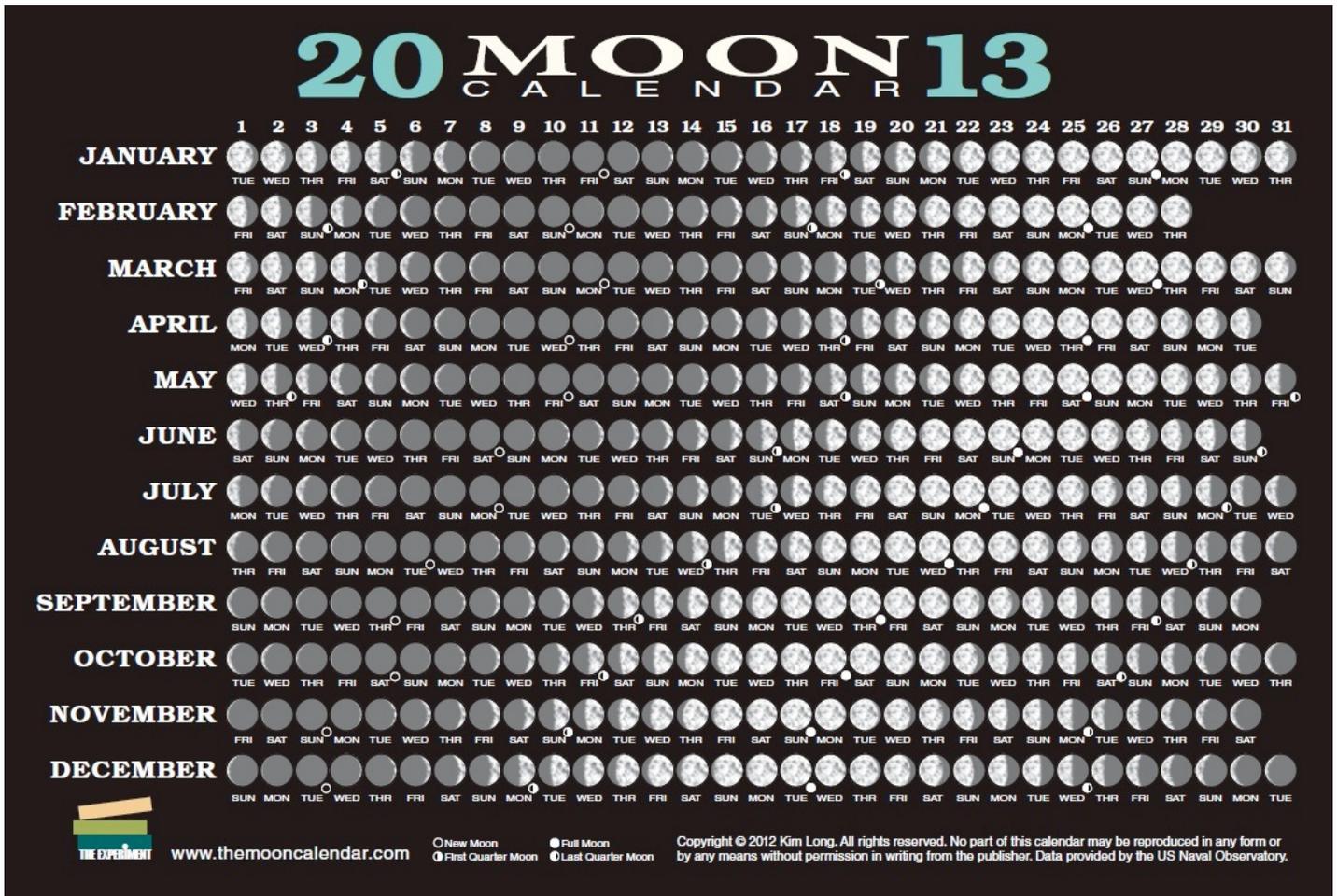
This is the 1% crescent, which the first sign of the beginning of the month (New Moon)

New Moon day is not part of the 6 day work week (do not count this day)

To determine the 7th day sabbath as it was done 4,000 years ago, we count the day after the New moon day

On the 15th (Monday), we see it's a new moon. This is not a Sabbath or Holy day, but it's a day that you will prepare for the next day called, "New Moon Day," which is a Holy day and a day of rest and feast. Starting on the Wednesday the 17th, this is "Day 1" but will change every month. In this example, seven days later falls on a Tuesday the 23rd and this would be considered the Sabbath, your day of rest.

Sunday the 24th and this would be considered the Sabbath, your day of rest. Here is a 2013 Lunar Calendar that you can use for this year. Whatever month you receive this book, look at this calendar for the next new moon and that will be the day you prepare for the next day, which is "New Moon Day," a Holy day. Here you will begin to rest, and "Day 1" begins the next day until it's time to rest again on the 7th day (Sabbath).



Honor the true Sabbath instructed by God, and this will be the work of those who have pledged their allegiance to the CREATOR by worshipping HIM on HIS true Holy Day, and day of Sabbath. We must start today repairing the massive hole made in God's law, and to clear away the filth of error and Pagan Greek traditions, accumulated from centuries of assumption. Revelation contains a three-fold warning, calling all to Fear God, and give glory to Him. (See Revelation 14:6-10.)

This subject is of the utmost importance to all now living. Think of the true Sabbath as the mark of loyalty that distinguishes those who are willing to obey from those who cling to tradition and assumption. All should study the subject of the lunar Sabbath, the related facts of calendar history, and important passages from the Bible or Koran. The Battle of Armageddon is long-running war between God and Lucifer, and we can all fight it on a frequency battlefield of worship!

Yasha taught us not to worship Him, but only the Father (our CREATOR). His teachings must be decoded in order to decipher what was real scripture and that of which the Pagan Greeks inserted.

When you pray, it should only be to God, and face towards the west (like Solomon's Temple) on your knees to keep your back towards the East as King Solomon has taught us. The sun rises in the East, and because here on Earth the sun represents Satan, you must turn your back on him in prayer. This is the true way that God intended us to pray, always recognizing "New Moon Day" as a Holy Day, and keeping the Sabbat/Sabbath (which starts 7-days after New Moon Day), a "Day of rest," and a Holy Day. There are only 3-feast (celebrations) a year, according to God:

*"Three times thou shalt keep a feast unto me in the year. Thou shalt keep the feast of unleavened bread: (thou shalt eat unleavened bread seven days, as I commanded thee, in the time appointed of the month Abib; for in it thou camest out from Egypt: and none shall appear before me empty:) And the feast of harvest, the firstfruits of thy labours, which thou hast sown in the field: and the feast of ingathering, which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field. Three times in the year all thy males shall appear before the Lord God. Thou shalt not offer the blood of my sacrifice with leavened bread; neither shall the fat of my sacrifice remain until the morning. The first of the firstfruits of thy land thou shalt bring into the house of the Lord thy God. Thou shalt not seethe a kid in his mother's milk."*

-Exodus 23:14-19 (KJV)

**NOTE-1:** *Abib* - is the first feast and celebration for 7-days. It begins the day after "New Moon," which is called New Moon Day, at the beginning of the New Year. A new year does not begin on January 1<sup>st</sup>. January 1<sup>st</sup> is a new year according to the Gregorian calendar or "Satan's Calendar." In 2013 The New Year was on April 11<sup>th</sup>. April 10<sup>th</sup> was a New Moon, so this is the day you would have prepared for your feast for the next day called, Holy Day and Abib.

Abib will vary every year according to the "New Moon Day" at the beginning of the year. Always remember: The month of Abib should begin on the first New Moon after the Spring Equinox; in the year 2013, the Spring Equinox occurred on March 20<sup>th</sup> at 8:13 p.m., meaning a month later (April 11<sup>th</sup>) would be the Feast of Abib. The Spring Equinox is always the first day of spring. Here's how Passover (Not Easter) would occur:

*"In the first month, in the fourteenth day of the month, ye shall have the Passover, a feast of seven days; unleavened bread shall be eaten."*

-Ezekiel 45:21 (KJV)

Since April 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013, was the first *New Moon Day* of the year, April 12<sup>th</sup> would be considered "Day-1," meaning the true Passover, which began 14-days after April 11<sup>th</sup> (New Moon Day) on April 25<sup>th</sup>, 2013, and ended seven days later on May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013. Jews indicated on the Internet that March 11<sup>th</sup> would start Abib in 2013, but the *Spring Equinox* occurred on March 20<sup>th</sup>, so you can't start the feast before the Equinox (first day of spring), it would start on the 1<sup>st</sup> *New Moon Day*, after the Spring Equinox (Which was April 11<sup>th</sup>, in 2013).

In 2014 the Spring Equinox is March 20<sup>th</sup>, and the New Moon falls on March 30<sup>th</sup> 2014, so April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014 will be Abib/Holy Day. April 2<sup>nd</sup> 2014 is Day-1, so April 15<sup>th</sup>, 2014, will be the 14<sup>th</sup> day of the month, and this starts the seven-day Passover, and April 21<sup>st</sup>, 2014 ends the seven day Passover.

**NOTE-2:** *Feast of Harvest* – Also known as Pentecost or Shavuot has many other names in the Bible such as the “Feast of Weeks” and the “Latter First Fruits”). Feast of Harvest is celebrated 50 days after the 7<sup>th</sup> day Sabbath during Passover. It’s traditionally a joyous time of giving thanks and presenting offerings for the new grain of the summer wheat harvest in Israel. The name “Feast of Weeks” was given because God commanded the Jews in Leviticus 23:15-16, to count seven full weeks (or 49 days) beginning on the second day of Passover, and then present offerings of new grain to the Lord as a lasting ordinance.

*“And ye shall count unto you from the morrow after the sabbath, from the day that ye brought the sheaf of the wave offering; seven sabbaths shall be complete: Even unto the morrow after the seventh sabbath shall ye number fifty days; and ye shall offer a new meat offering unto the Lord.”*

–Leviticus 23:15–16 (KJV)

In “Note-1,” we see that the 7<sup>th</sup> day Passover ends on May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013, so May 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2013 is “Day-1” of 50 days till “Feast of Harvest,” which landed on June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2013 (50-days later).

At the end of “Note-1,” we see that the 7<sup>th</sup> day Passover ends on April 21<sup>st</sup>, 2014, so April 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014 is “Day-1” of 50 days till “Feast of Harvest,” which lands on June 10<sup>th</sup>, 2014 (50-days later).

**NOTE-3:** *Feast of ingathering* – Also known as the *Feast of Tabernacles* or *Tabernacles*, is a Hebrew Biblical pilgrimage festival that occurs in autumn on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the seventh month (the true first month beginning two days after the first New Moon, which takes place after the first day of spring, and NOT in January).

*“And the feast of harvest, the firstfruits of thy labours, which thou hast sown in the field: and the feast of ingathering, which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field.”* –Exodus 23:16 (KJV)

*“And thou shalt observe the feast of weeks, of the firstfruits of wheat harvest, and the feast of ingathering at the year’s end.”* –Exodus 34:22 (KJV)

*And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, The fifteenth day of this seventh month shall be the feast of tabernacles for seven days unto the Lord. On the first day shall be an holy convocation: ye shall do no servile work therein. Seven days ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord: on the eighth day shall be an holy convocation unto you; and ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord: it is a solemn assembly; and ye shall do no servile work therein. 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, every thing 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 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.*

-Leviticus 23:33-43 (KJV)

So the *Feast of Ingathering* would begin towards the end of September to mid October depending of the first New Moon after the first day of spring. You would calculate seven months and 15 days from that date.

### **Crucifix Confinement**

*“Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth.”*

-Exodus 20:4 (KJV)



There are three kind of basic crucifix which God considers idols and/or graven images. The first is a Victory Cross that's utilized by Christians. There is a Catholic Cross that will always have the "Deceased Christ" attached to it. The most sinister of the three crosses is the Bent, or Curse Cross. as seen below.



The Bent Cross was a symbol, used by Satanists in the sixth century, that had been revived at the time of Vatican Two. This was a bent or broken cross, on which displayed a repulsive and distorted figure of Christ. The black magicians and sorcerers of the Middle Ages had made use of it to represent the Biblical term, "Mark of the Beast." Paul VI, and all his successors, carried this demonized object and held it up for the entire world to see. To this day, Catholics around the world have no idea that this bent crucifix is a symbol of the Antichrist, but all of the Popes are very aware of its sinister meaning.

Most who have studied early Christianity realize that early Christians refused to participate in carnal warfare. While true Christians still maintain the position held by the New Testament Church, many who profess Christ accept that they can participate in carnal warfare. But most who call themselves "Christian," also do not realize that they accepted carnal warfare because of the actions and beliefs of the sun-worshipping Emperor, Constantine.

The Church of Rome originally did not accept military participation by its members, nor did those in the early Church of God. Rome really adopted the acceptance of military service once it had a benefactor who was Constantine. Notice the accounts from two historians of how the crucifix came to be:

*The Battle of the Milvian Bridge (312 A.d.)...Constantine...the... cross. He had been led to adopt this emblem through the appearance, as once he prayed to the sun-god, of a cross over the setting sun, with the inscription upon it, In this sign conquer. Obedient unto the celestial vision, Constantine had at once made the cross his*

*banner, and it was beneath this new emblem that his soldiers marched to victory at the battle of the Milvian Bridge.*

*Whatever may have been the circumstances or the motives which led Constantine to make the cross his standard, this act of his constitutes a turning point in the history of the Christian Church. Christianity had come into the world as a religion of peace and good will. The Master had commanded his disciples to put up the sword. For two centuries and more, obedience to this command by a large body of his followers had been so implicit that a Quaker, nonmilitary spirit had throughout this period characterized the new sect. Some of the early Church Fathers taught that the profession of arms was incompatible with a true Christian life. But after the victory for the Cross at the Milvian Bridge a change passed over the Church. It leaned more and more upon earthly power, and became militant. This infusion into the Church of the military spirit of Rome was one of the most important consequences of the story of the miraculous cross in the sky, and of the espousal of the Christian cause by the emperor Constantine. (Van Ness Myers, Philip. Ancient History. Published by Ginn and company, 1916 Original from the New York Public Library Digitized Sep 26, 2007 pages. 480-481).*

*{Constantine} described to them the figure of the sign he had seen, bidding them represent it in gold and precious stones...Now it was made in the following manner. **A long spear, overlaid with gold, formed the figure of the cross by means of a transverse bar laid over it.** On the top of the whole was fixed a wreath of gold and precious stones; and within this, the symbol of the Saviour's name, two letters indicating the name of Christ by means of its initial characters, the letter P being intersected by X in its centre...The emperor constantly made use of this sign of salvation as a safeguard against every adverse and hostile power, and commanded that others similar to it should be carried at the head of all his armies (Eusebius. The Life of Constantine, Chapter 31).*

So as we see illustrated by two historians, like the Quakers and the Living Church of God, those who considered themselves Christians were opposed to military participation until a sun-worshiping emperor claimed to see a spear in the sky with a cross bar (the now, crucifix). Then he and his "Christian" soldiers used this as their emblem when they went off to torment, rape and kill. This is how participation in carnal military warfare became "acceptable." The crucifix became a false symbol of good. It's an idol used widely amongst Christians today.

At 65 years of age, Constantine sensed death upon him and agreed to be baptized. Constantine became critically ill just after the Feast of Eostre in the year 337. The Roman Catholic Church renamed Eostre to Easter.

The Roman Catholic Church combined ancient Pagan/Babylonian traditions with new Christian traditions. The birth of Nimrod was now called Christ-Mass, then changed to Christmas. The day of sex and orgies known as Eostre was performed during the Spring within a few days of Passover, so the Church combined these two celebrations calling it Easter. The bunny rabbit is a symbol of fertility while the eggs is a symbol of cosmos, and is still relevant to this day. Most Christians are familiar with Easter but are not aware of the true traditions of Passover, which were set by God.

Valentines Day began in Babylon as illustrated in Book-1, but the "Love ideology" of Valentine was created in during the rule of Claudius II, the Roman Emperor. He thought that unmarried men made better soldiers, so he decided to make it a law that young men could not marry. Around 270 A.D., A Bishop named Valentine, took pity on the ostracized soldiers who were were not permitted to marry or see their loved ones.

marry or see their loved ones. He became an advocate of these young lovers and began to perform secret ceremonies of marriages. He was soon found out and jailed.

Emperor Claudius II attempted to convert Valentine to begin worshipping the Roman Pagan gods, but Valentine refused. Instead, he tried to convert Claudius to Christianity. Claudius sentenced Valentine to be executed on February 24, 270. There's a myth that says, after Valentines' death, Claudius cut out his heart, and bit into it. This would explain why candy hearts are traded and eaten to this day.

An added version of the history of Valentines Day tells that Valentine fell in love with his jailer's daughter. Just before his death, he sent her a note and signed it "From your Valentine." An aura of romance surrounded his demise and those who knew about it spread the tale. Bishop Valentine became Saint Valentine (as Nimrod was called) with his fame extending to England and France.

After his death, Valentine then became what is known as a "Patron Saint." Some considered him the spiritual overseer of an annual festival in which young Romans would distribute cards of affection to those they wished to formally see. This festival was held each February 14th. There are Valentine cards in museums worldwide that date back to 1415. The combined this tradition that occurred on the 24th with the Babylonian tradition of February 14th, it's noted in several records that Valentines demise took place on February 14th, but this not true, it was on the 24th.

By the 5th Century, the Roman Empire fell. Many scholars maintain that rather than a "Fall," the changes can more accurately be described as a complex transformation. Europe was in the mist of development during 4th – 8th Century.

The 4th thru 8th centuries are presented as the period in which Europe was conceived. The 8th thru 10th centuries, known as "Abortive," failed Europe of the Carolingians, which was followed by the emergence, around 1000 A.D, of "The dream of a potential Europe." There have never been kings and queens reigning over all of Europe. Various countries in Europe have had kings and queens during various times.

The 11th thru the 12th centuries was a time period of "Feudal Europe," while the 13th century was known as, "Fine Europe." The 14th and 15th centuries are interpreted not as the end of the middle ages, but as a pause in the continuing development of what is later proposed as a "Long medieval period." This was a period of constructing the social, political and cultural foundations of modern Europe. This reflects the extent to which academic historians have accepted the new periodization (the attempt to categorize Universal History, or divide time into named blocks).

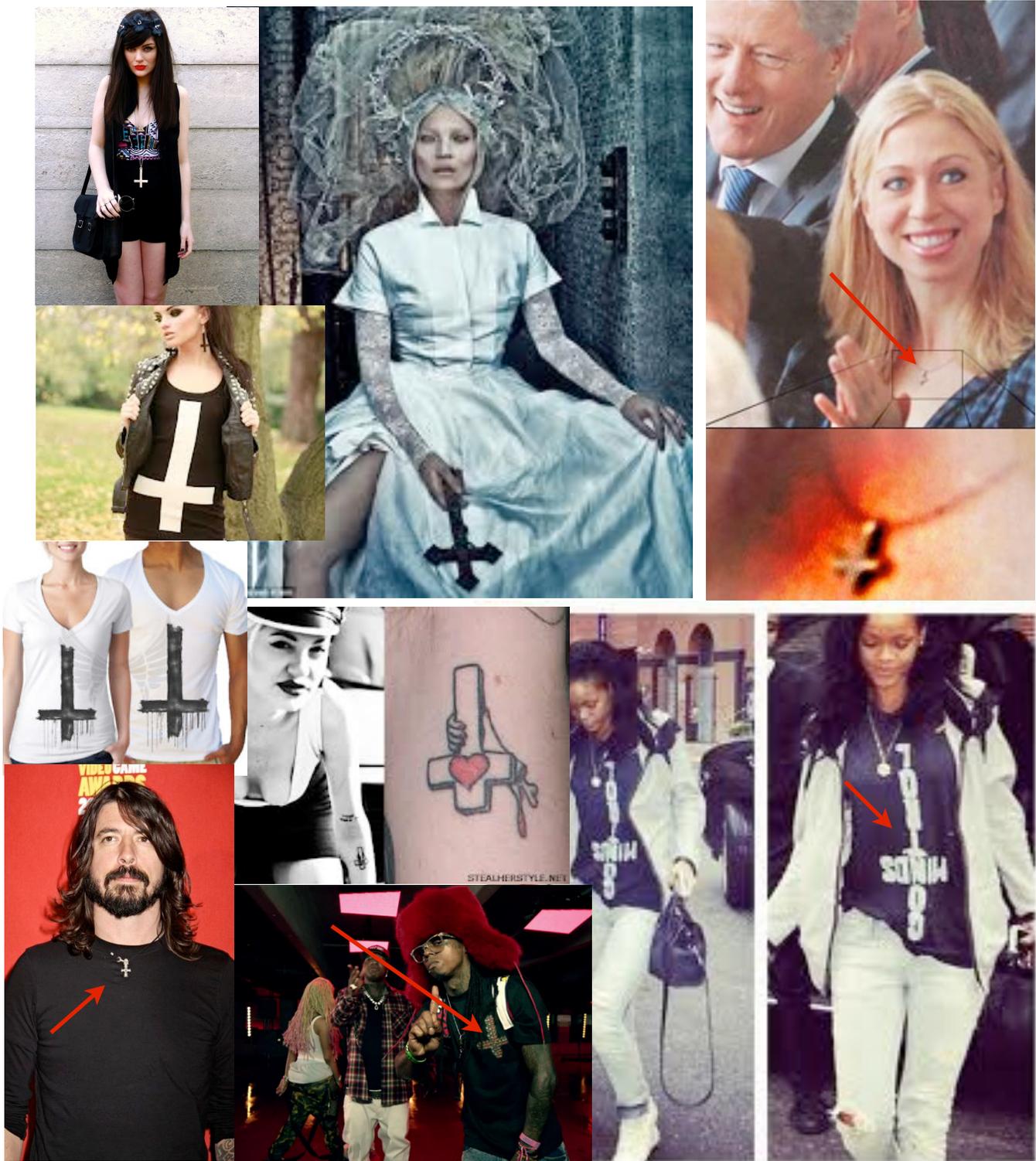
### **Inverted cross**

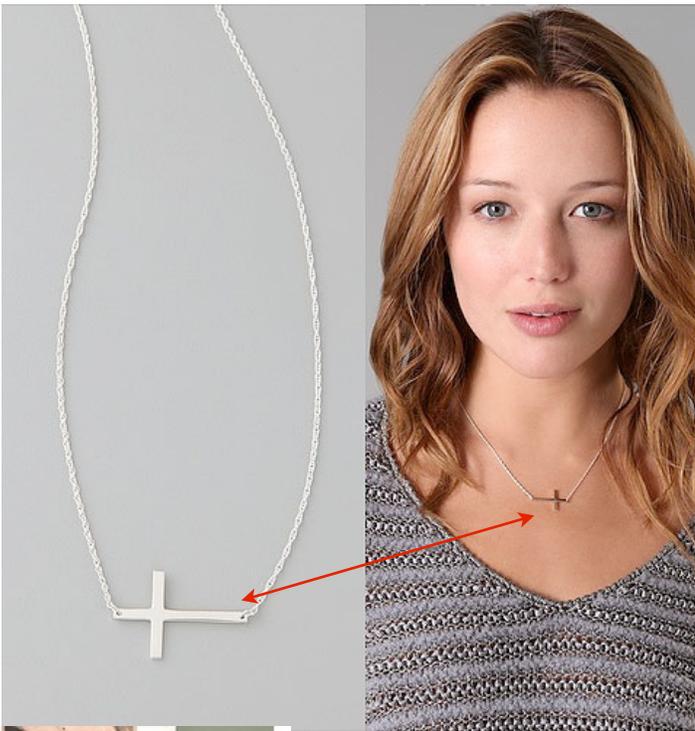
According to *Exposing Satanism*, an Upside Down Cross symbolizes mockery and rejection of Yasha (Christ). Necklaces are worn by many Satanist's, and it was a norm to see this sort of attire on Rock singers and on their album covers.

The inverted cross is not broken, but is turned upside down. "It indicates the rejection of Jesus Christ and contempt for the gospel of salvation." Inverted symbols are typical of the opposite values pursued by Satanists. People who are sometimes sacrificed to Satan on Black Sabbath are crucified upside down in accordance with this tradition. This tradition has gone mainstream and in 2013 it became fashionable with movie stars, pop-stars, and models. The Fashion industry as a whole is moving towards garments of Satanic

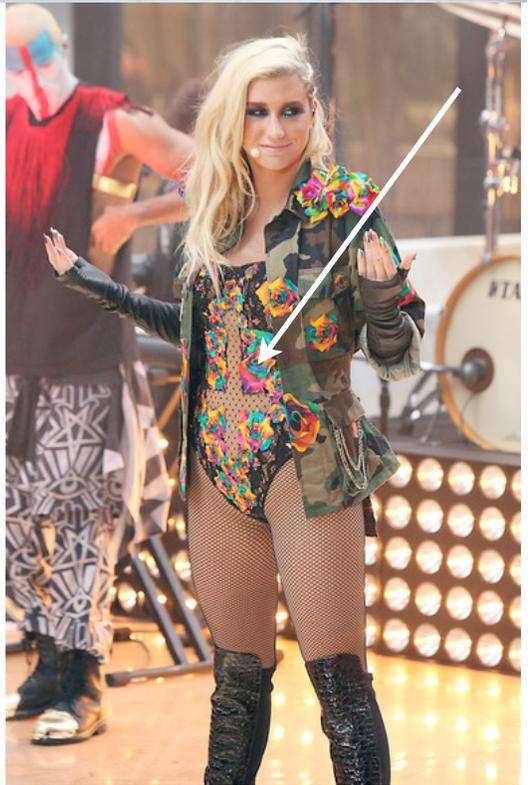
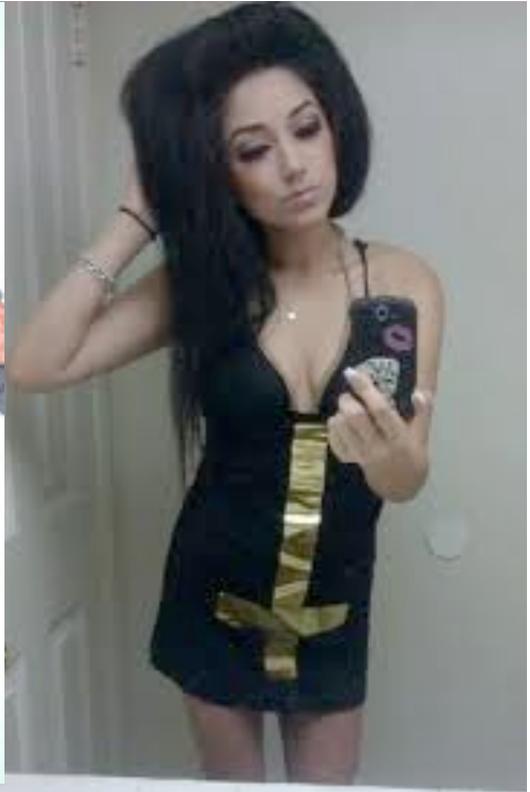
nature.

Here's what you'll see the the Entertainments Industry these days related to demonic fashion.









No cross or graven image is a good thing, but to see how celebrities maliciously defile a symbol that is deemed good to most, shows you the allegiance they have created for Satan, while making it fashionable.

## Birth of a the Greatest Metaphor Known to Man: JESUS CHRIST

*"The mind of a Christian is lower than that of an infant or child. Whereas an infant or young child is curious and wants to know about everything in purity, utilizing infinite consciousness, a Christian is limited to the confinement of a ping-pong brain, who utilizes not beyond the airspace of a ping-pong mentality."*

- White Bull

We have now reached the critical end of how the Bible came to be and some truth and lies found in this, "The greatest history book ever written." The greatest lie of them all, has yet to be revealed. The story of *Jesus of Nazareth, Jesus of Bethlehem*, or that of *Jesus Christ*, is the greatest plagiarized lie, known to man. The birth of the parodical son (or 'Sun') is a story that has continued to be plagiarized throughout the entire world, through a diversity of cultures and societies, both ancient, current and will continue into the distant future. Now, if you're a Christian, you're probably thinking or saying, "**Blasphemous!**"

### HEARING

Blasphemous is a word that travels from impatient lips. These are lips attached to a man who has not learned the art of listening. There is a great difference between "Hearing" and "Listening." When one hears, he either accepts or rejects. He translates according to what he's learned according to his knowledge or background. He compares what is being said to what is already known. He opposes one idea by another. All of these characteristics are "Hearing." When one hears, he denies the very act of "Listening."

### LISTENING

When one LISTENS, there is no comparison, there is no acceptance or rejection. The very act of listening creates a total attention in which one will experience the totality of the most significance and structure of what is being said. The quality of listening is attention, and when one attends totally with his whole mind, heart and nerves, his eyes and ears completely and intensely listening, giving a full attention to something, it's at this point that one is completely listening. The act of listening expunges anything that is not true. The act of listening is a quiet miracle. Perhaps the greatest miracle known to man. Consciousness cannot expand without the ability to listen. Listening from what one hears, listening from what one reads.

I'm writing this and saying this, because I find it difficult to speak to Christians and any human beings who are members of any religious background because religion is the corporate to a Holy Opposite. They teach you not to listen, for if one is listening, the secret to suffering is exposed. The secret to consciousness is exposed. The secret to universal knowledge is exposed. The secret to enlightenment is exposed. The secret of controlling fear is exposed. There are two ways to enslave a man: 1) Religion 2) Money. Both create a perpetual fear because of the human inability to simply, listen.

For this next section regarding the "Jesus lie," I need you to listen. If you start by listening, a wise man will research what I have written. When the wise confirms the truth, consciousness begins to expand, curiosity begins taking over, and what one seek, he will truly find, but it all begins with the art and miracle of listening.

*Are You Listening?*



**The Sun of God - Not the Son of God**

writing



