

THE CROSS

A prophecy for the end-time is given to us in **Jeremiah 16:19**. Jeremiah addresses **Yahúweh** and says, "The Gentiles shall come to You from the ends of the earth and say, 'Surely your fathers have inherited lies, worthlessness and unprofitable things.'" The Revised Standard Version reads, "To Thee shall the nations come from the ends of the earth and say: 'Our fathers have inherited naught but lies, worthless things in which there is no profit.'" But these very lies could keep us from entering the New Jerusalem, as we read in **Revelation 21:27**, and again in **Revelation 22:15** which reads, "But outside are ... whoever loves and practices a lie."

The common claim that **Sabbath**-keeping has been annulled in the New Testament, has been shown to be untrue. This claim is refuted on Scriptural grounds. Likewise, the claim of many sincere believers, who have erroneously been taught that the Moral (**10**) Ten Commandment Law has been "**nailed to the tree**", is also not substantiated by Scripture. These claims have since been made by many in an attempt to justify the adoption of, or the fusion of, **Sun - worship** with the pure Messianic Faith. Similarly, the keeping of Easter **Sunday** and Christmas are also not found in Scripture.

Another "later rendering", a tradition of the Church which our fathers have inherited, was the adoption of the words "cross" and "crucify". These words are nowhere to be found in the Greek of the New Testament. These words are mistranslations, a "later rendering", of the Greek words *stauros* and *stauroo*.

Vine's Expository Dictionary of New Testament Words says, "STAUROS denotes, primarily, an upright pole or stake ... Both the noun and the verb *stauroo*, to fasten to a stake or pole, are originally to be distinguished from the ecclesiastical form of a tow-beamed cross.

The shape of the latter had its origin in ancient Chaldea (Babylon), and was used as the symbol of the **god Tammuz** (being in the shape of the mystic **Tau**, the initial of his name) ... By the middle of the **3rd A.D.** the churches had either departed from, or had travestied, certain doctrines of the **Christian** faith.

In order to increase the prestige of the apostate ecclesiastical system pagans were received into the churches apart from regeneration by faith, and were permitted largely to retain their pagan signs and symbols. Hence the **Tau** or **T**, in its most frequent form, with the cross piece lowered, was adopted" Dr. Bullinger, *The Companion Bible*, appx. 162, states, "**crosses** were used as

symbols of the Babylonian **Sun-God** ... It should be stated that Constantine was a **Sun-God** worshiper .

The evidence is thus complete, that the **Yahushua** was put to death upon an upright stake, and not on two pieces of timber placed at any angle." Rev. Alexander Hislop, *The Two Babylons*, pp. 197-205, frankly calls the **cross** "this Pagan symbol ... the **Tau**, the sign of the **cross**, the indisputable sign of **Tammuz**, the false **Messiah** ... the mystic **Tau** of the Cladeans (Babylonians) and Egyptians - the true original form of the letter **T** the initial of the name of **Tammuz**.

The Babylonian **cross** was the recognized emblem of **Tammuz**." In the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 11th edition, vol. 14, p. 273, we read, "In the Egyptian churches the **cross** was a pagan symbol of life borrowed by the **Christians** and interpreted in the pagan manner." Jacob Grimm, in his *Deutsche Mythologie*, says that the Teutonic (Germanic) tribes had their idol Thor, symbolized by a hammer, while the Roman **Christians** had their crux (**cross**). It was thus somewhat easier for the Teutons to accept the Roman **Cross**.

Greek dictionaries, lexicons and other study books also declare the primary meaning of *stauros* to be an upright pale, pole or stake. The secondary meaning of "**cross**" is admitted by them to be a "later" rendering. At least two of them do not even mention "**cross**", and only render the meaning as "pole or stake". In spite of this strong evidence and proof that the word *stauros* should have been translated "stake", and the verb *stauroo* to have been translated "impale", almost all the common versions of the Scriptures persist with the Latin Vulgate's crux (**cross**), a fallacious "later" rendering of the Greek *stauros*.

Why then was the "**cross**" (crux) brought into the Faith? Again, historical evidence points to Constantine as the one who had the major share in uniting **Sun-worship** and the Messianic Faith.

Constantine's famous vision of "the **cross** superimposed on the **Sun**", in the year **312**, is usually cited. Writers, ignorant of the fact that the **cross** was not to be found in the New Testament Scriptures, put much emphasis on this vision as the onset of the so-called "conversion" of Constantine. But, unless Constantine had been misguided by the Gnostic Manichean half-**Christians**, who indeed used the **cross** in their hybrid religion, this vision of the **cross** superimposed on the **Sun** could only be the same old cosmic religion, the astrological religion of Babylon. The fact remains: that which Constantine saw, is nowhere to be found in Scripture.

We read in the book of Johannes Geffcken, *The Last Days of Greco-Roman Paganism*, p.319, "that even after **314 A.D.** the coins of Constantine show an even-armed **cross** as a symbol for the **Sun-God.**"

Many scholars have doubted the "conversion" of Constantine because of the wicked deeds that he did afterwards, and because of the fact that he only requested to be baptized on his death-bed many years later, in the year **337**.

So, if the vision of the cross impressed him, and was used as a rallying symbol, it could not have been in honor of **Yahushúa**, because Constantine continued paying homage to the **Sun-deity** and to one of the **Sun-deity's** symbols, the **cross**.

This continuation of **Sun-worship** by Constantine is of by his persistent use of images of the **Sun-deity** on his coins that were issued by him up to the year **323**.

Secondly, the fact of his motivation to issue his **Sunday-keeping** edict in the year **321**, which was not done in honor of **Yahushúa**, but was done because of the "venerable day of the **Sun**", as the edict read, is proof of this continued allegiance to **Sol Invictus**. We shall expand on this later.

Where did the **cross** come from, then? J.C. Cooper, *An Illustrated Encyclopedia of Traditional Symbols*, p. 45, aptly summarizes it, "**Cross** - A universal symbol from the most remote times; it is the cosmic symbol par excellence." Other authorities also call it a **Sun-symbol**, a Babylonian **Sun-symbol**, an astrological Babylonian-Assyrian and heathen run-symbol, also in the form of an encircled **cross** referred to as a "solar wheel", and many other varieties of **crosses**.

Also, "the **cross** represents the Tree of Life", the age-old fertility symbol, combining the vertical male and horizontal female principles, especially in Egypt, either as an ordinary **cross**, or better known in the form of the **crux ansata**, the Egyptian ankh (sometimes called the **Tau** cross), which had been carried over into our modern-day symbol of the female, well known in biology.

As stated above, the indisputable sign of **Tammuz**, the mystic **Tau** of the Babylonians and Egyptians, was brought into the Church chiefly because of Constantine, and has since been adored with all the homage due only to the Most High. The Protestants have for many years refrained from undue adoration of, or homage to the **cross**, especially in England at the time of the Puritans in

the **16th - 17th** centuries.

But lately this un-Scriptural symbol has been increasingly accepted in Protestantism. We have previously discussed "the weeping for **Tammuz**", and the similarity between the Easter resurrection and the return or rising of **Tammuz**. **Tammuz** was the young incarnate **Sun**, the **Sun-divinity** incarnate. This same **Sun-deity**, known amongst the Babylonians as **Tammuz**, was identified with the Greek **Lord** and with the Phoenician **Lord**, all of them **Sun-deities**, being slain in winter, then being "wept for", and their return being celebrated by a festivity in spring, while some had it in summer - according to the myths of pagan idolatry.

The evidence for its pagan origin is so convincing that The Catholic Encyclopedia admits that "the sign of the **cross**, represented in its simplest form by a crossing of two lines at right angles, greatly antedates, in both East and the West, the introduction of **Christianity**. It goes back to a very remote period of human civilization."

It then continues to the **Tau cross** of the pagan Egyptians, "In later times the Egyptian **Christians** (Copts), attracted by its form, and perhaps by its symbolism, adopted it as the emblem of the **cross**." Further proof of its pagan origin is the recorded evidence of the Vestal Virgins of pagan Rome having the **cross** hanging on a necklace, and the Egyptians doing it too, as early as the **15th century B.C.E.** The Buddhists, and Ancient Egyptian Rot-n-no priests.

Note: the **Crosses** on the robe, and hanging from their necks.

numerous other sects of India, also used the sign of the **cross** as a mark on their followers' heads. "The **cross** thus widely worshiped, or regarded as a 'sacred emblem', was the unequivocal symbol of **Bacchus**, the Babylonian Messiah, for he was represented with a head-band covered with **crosses**." It was also the symbol of Jupiter Foederis: This is **Tammuz**, whom the Greeks called **Bacchus**, with the **crosses** on his head-band.

Rome. Furthermore, we read of the **cross** on top of the temple of **Serapis**, the **Sun-deity** of Alexandria.

After Constantine had the "vision of the **cross**", he and his army promoted another variety of the **cross**, the Chi-Rho or Labarum or sometimes . This has subsequently been explained as representing the first letters of the

name **Christos**, the being the Greek for "Ch" and the being the Greek for "r". but again, this emblem had a pagan origin. The identical and were found as inscriptions on rock, dating from the year ca. **2 500 B.C.E.**, being interpreted as "a combination of two **Sun-symbols**", the as the Ax or Hammer-symbol of the **Sun-** or **Sky-deity**, and the or as the ancient symbol of the **Sun**, both of these signs having a sensual or fertility meaning as well. Another proof of its pagan origin is the identical found on a coin of Ptolemeus III from the year **247 - 222 B.C.E.**

A well-known encyclopedia describes the Labarum (Chi-Rho) as, "The labarum was also an emblem of the Chaldean (Babylonian) sky-god and in **Christianity** it was adopted..." Emperor Constantine adopted this Labarum as the imperial ensign and thereby succeeded in "uniting both divisions of his troops, pagans and **Christians**, in a common worship ... according to Suicer the word (labarum) came into use in the reign of Hadrian, and was probably adopted from one of the nations conquered by the Romans."

It must be remembered that Hadrian reigned in the years **76 - 138 C.E.**, that he was a pagan emperor, worshiped the **Sun-deity Serapis** when he visited Alexandria, and was vehemently anti-Judaist, being responsible for the final near-destruction of Jerusalem in the year C.E. Another dictionary relates the following about the Chi-Rho, "However, the symbol was in use long before **Christianity**, and X (Chi) probably stood for Great Fire or **Sun**, and P (Rho) probably stood for Pater or Patah (Father). The word labarum (labarum) yields everlasting Father **Sun**."

What is the "**Mark of the beast**" of which we read in **Revelation 13:16-17, 14:9-11, 15:2, 16:2, 19:20** and **20:4** - a mark on people's foreheads and on their right hands? **Revelation 14:11** reveals the **mark** to be "the **Mark** of his (the **beast's**) name." Have we not read about the mystic **Tau, the T**, the initial of **Tammuz's** name, his **mark**? This same letter **T (Tau)** was written in Egyptian hieroglyphics and in the old Wemitic languages as , representing the **CROSS**. Different interpretations have been given to the "**mark of the beast**", and also the **cross** has been suggested.

There has been some research done on the strange **crosses** found on quite a few statues of pagan priests, on their foreheads. However, these scholars have been unable to come to an agreement. Conclusive evidence may still come (see among others: Dr. F.J. Dolger, Antike und Christentum, vol. 2, pp. 281-293).

Let us rather use the true rendering of the Scriptural words stauros and stauro,

namely "stake" and "impale" and eliminate the un-Scriptural "**cross**" and "**crucify**".

And he deceives those who dwell on the earth by those signs (Miracles), which he was granted to do in the sight of the **BEAST (JEHOVAH, JESUS CHRIST AND HINDUISM**, plus the **ANTI-CHRIST's** of SPIRITUALISM), telling those who dwell on the earth to make an image to the **BEAST (Christianity & Jesus)** who was wounded by the sword (his side) and lived (Resurrected). **Revelation 13:13-15**