The Origins of Christianity

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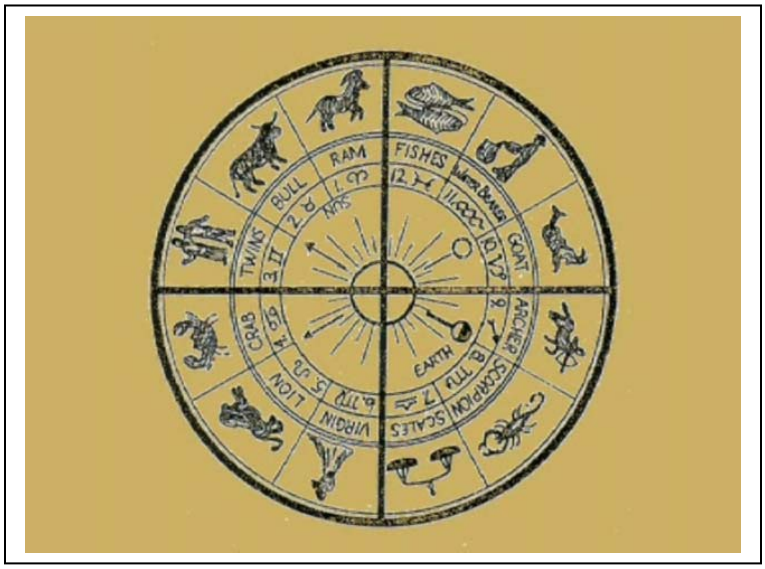
As far back as 10 thousand BCE, history is abundant with carvings and writings reflecting people's respect and adoration for the sun [1]. And it is simple to understand why as every morning the sun would rise, bringing vision, warmth, and security, saving man from the cold, blind, predator-filled darkness of night. Without it, the cultures understood, the crops would not grow, and life on the planet would not survive. These realities made the sun the most adored object of all time. Likewise, they were also very aware of the stars. The tracking of the stars allowed them to recognize and anticipate events which occurred over long periods of time, such as eclipses and full moons. They in turn catalogued celestial groups into what we know today as constellations.[2]



This is the cross of the Zodiac, one of the oldest conceptual images in human history. It reflects the sun as it figuratively passes through the 12 major constellations over the course of a year. It also reflects the 12 months of the year, the four seasons, and the solstices (horizontal line) and equinoxes (vertical line) [3] . The term Zodiac relates to the fact that constellations were anthropomorphized, or personified, as figures, or animals.[4]

In other words, the early civilizations did not just follow the sun and stars, they personified them with elaborate myths involving their movements and relationships.[5] The sun, with its life-giving and -saving qualities was personified as a representative of the unseen creator or god... "God's Sun," the light of the world, the savior of human kind.[6] Likewise, the 12 constellations represented places of travel for God's Sun and were identified by names, usually representing elements of nature that happened during that period of time. For example, Aquarius, the water bearer, who brings the Spring rains.[7]

Horus was the Sun God of Egypt of around 3000 BCE [8]. He is the sun, anthropomorphized, and his life is a series of allegorical myths involving the sun's movement in the sky.[9,10] From the ancient hieroglyphics in Egypt, we know much about this solar messiah. For instance, Horus, being the sun, or the light, had an enemy known as Set and Set was the personification of the darkness or night .[11] And, metaphorically speaking, every morning Horus

would win the battle against Set - while in the evening, Set would conquer Horus and send him into the underworld.[12,13] It is important to note that "dark vs. light" or "good vs. evil" is one of the most ubiquitous mythological dualities ever known and is still expressed on many levels to this day.

Broadly speaking, the story of Horus is as follows: Horus was born on December 25th [14,15]of the virgin Isis-Meri.[16,17,18] His birth was accompanied by a star in the east [19] , which in turn, three kings followed to locate and adorn the new-born savior [20,21]. At the age of 12, he was a prodigal child teacher, and at the age of 30[22,23]he was baptized by a figure known as Anup and thus began his ministry [24]. Horus had 12 disciples [25] he traveled about with, performing miracles [26,27]such as healing the sick [28] and walking on water [29]. Horus was known by many gestural names such as The Truth, The Light, God's Annointed Son, The Good Shepherd, The Lamb of God, and many others [30,31]. After being betrayed by Typhon [32], Horus was crucified [33,34], buried for three days [35], and thus, resurrected. [36,37]

These attributes of Horus, whether original or not, seem to permeate in many cultures of the world, for many other gods are found to have the same general mythological structure:

- Attis, of Phyrigia, born of the virgin Nana on December 25th, crucified, placed in a tomb and after 3 days, was resurrected. [38,39,40,41,42,43]

- Krishna, of India, born of the virgin Devaki with a star in the east signaling his coming, performed miracles with his disciples, and upon his death was resurrected.[44,45,46,47,48]

- Dionysus of Greece, born of a virgin on December 25th, was a traveling teacher who performed miracles such as turning water into wine, he was referred to as the "King of Kings," "God's Only Begotten Son," "The Alpha and Omega," and many others, and upon his death, he was resurrected. [49,50,51,52,53]

- Mithra of Persia, born of a virgin on December 25th, he had 12 disciples and performed miracles, and upon his death was buried for three days and thus resurrected, he was also referred to as "The Truth," "The Light," and many others. Interestingly, the sacred day of worship of Mithra was Sunday. [54,55,56,57,58]

The fact of the matter is there are numerous saviors, from different periods, from all over the world, which subscribe to these general characteristics. See Appendix ‘A’ The question remains: Why these attributes, why the virgin birth on December 25th, why dead for three days and the inevitable resurrection, why 12 disciples or followers? To find out, let's examine the most recent of the solar messiahs.

Jesus Christ was born of the virgin Mary on December 25th in Bethlehem, his birth was announced by a star in the east, which three kings or magi followed to locate and adorn the new savior. He was a child teacher at 12, at the age of 30 he was baptized by John the Baptist, and thus began his ministry. Jesus had 12 disciples which he traveled about with performing miracles such as healing the sick, walking on water, raising the dead, he was also known as the "King of Kings," the "Son of God," the "Light of the World," the "Alpha and Omega," the "Lamb of God,"

and many others. After being betrayed by his disciple Judas and sold for 30 pieces of silver, he was crucified, placed in a tomb and after three days was resurrected and ascended into Heaven. [59]

First of all, the birth sequence is completely astrological. The star in the east is Sirius, the brightest star in the night sky, which, on December 24th, aligns with the three brightest stars in Orion's Belt.[60]These three bright stars are called today what they were called in ancient times: The Three Kings. [61,62] The Three Kings and the brightest star, Sirius, all point to the place of the sunrise on December 25th. [63] This is why the Three Kings "follow" the star in the east, in order to locate the sunrise -- the birth of the sun. [64]

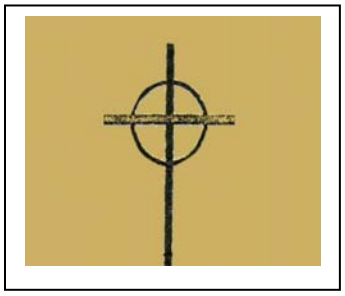
The Virgin Mary is the constellation Virgo, [65]also known as Virgo the Virgin. Virgo in Latin means virgin. The ancient glyph for Virgo is the altered "m". This is why Mary along with other virgin mothers, such as Adonis's mother Myrrha [66], or Buddha's mother Maya [67] begin with an M. [68] Virgo is also referred to as the House of Bread [69,70], and the representation of Virgo is a virgin holding a sheaf of wheat. This House of Bread and its symbol of wheat represents August and September, the time of harvest. In turn, Bethlehem, in fact, literally translates to "house of bread". [71] Bethlehem is thus a reference to the constellation Virgo , a place in the sky, not on Earth. [72]

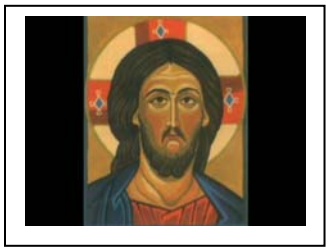
There is another very interesting phenomenon that occurs around December 25th, or the winter solstice. From the summer solstice to the winter solstice, the days become shorter and colder. From the perspective of the northern hemisphere, the sun appears to move south and get smaller and more scarce. The shortening of the days and the expiration of the crops when approaching the winter solstice symbolized the process of death to the ancients. It was the death of the Sun. [73] By December 22nd, the Sun's demise was fully realized, for the Sun, having moved south continually for six months, makes it to it's lowest point in the sky. Here a curious thing occurs: the Sun stops moving south, at least perceivably, for three days. [74] During this three day pause, the Sun resides in the vicinity of the Southern Cross, or Crux, constellation. [75,76] And after this time on December 25th, the Sun moves one degree, this time north, foreshadowing longer days, warmth, and Spring. [77] And thus it was said: the Sun died on the cross, was dead for three days, only to be resurrected or born again. [78,79] This is why Jesus and numerous other Sun Gods share the crucifixion, three-day death, and resurrection concept. [80] It is the Sun's transition period before it shifts its direction back into the Northern Hemisphere, bringing Spring, and thus salvation. [81,82]

However, they did not celebrate the resurrection of the Sun until the spring equinox, or Easter. This is because at the spring equinox, the Sun officially overpowers the evil darkness, as daytime thereafter becomes longer in duration than night, and the revitalizing conditions of spring emerge. [83]

Now, probably the most obvious of all the astrological symbolism around Jesus regards the 12 disciples. They are simply the 12 constellations of the Zodiac, which Jesus, being the Sun, travels about with. [84,85,86,87] In fact, the number 12 is replete throughout the Bible: 12 tribes of

Israel; 12 brothers of Joseph; 12 judges of Israel; 12 great patriarchs; 12 Old Testament prophets; 12 kings of Israel; 12 princes of Israel and Jesus in the temple at 12. This text has more to do with astrology than anything else.



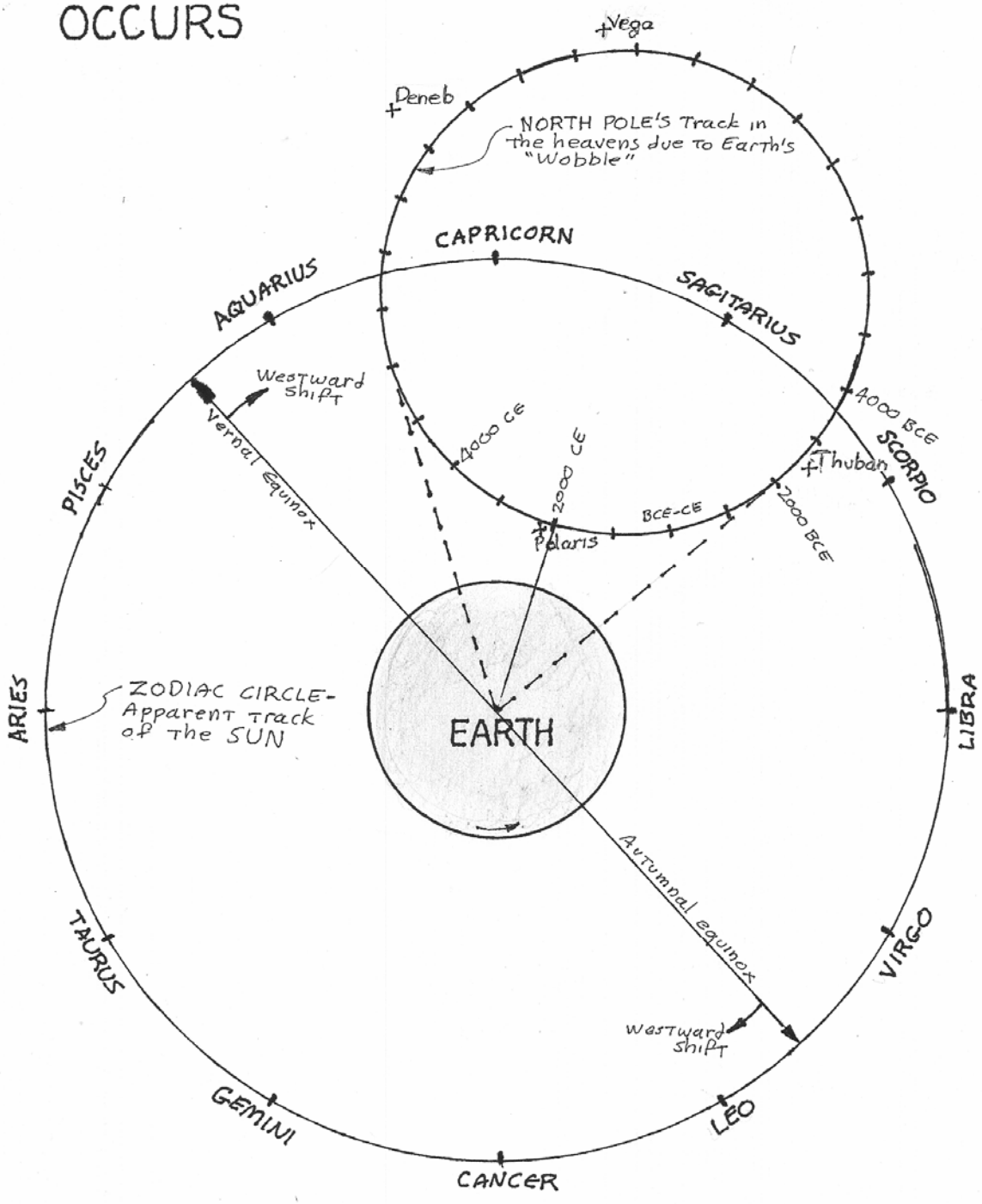


Coming back to the cross of the Zodiac, the figurative life of the Sun, this was not just an artistic expression or tool to track the Sun's movements. It was also a Pagan spiritual symbol, [88] the shorthand of which looked like this. [89] This is not a symbol of Christianity. It is a Pagan adaptation of the cross of the Zodiac. [90,91] This is why Jesus in early occult art is always shown with his head on the cross, for Jesus is the Sun, the Sun of God, the Light of the World, [92] the Risen Savior, [93] who will "come again,"[94] as it does every morning, the Glory of God [95] who defends against the works of darkness, [96] as he is "born again" [97] every morning, and can be seen "coming in the clouds," [98] "up in Heaven," [99] with his "Crown of Thorns," [100] or, sun rays.

Now, of the many astrological-astronomical metaphors in the Bible, one of the most important has to do with the ages. Throughout the scripture there are numerous references to the "Age." See Appendix 'B.' In order to understand this, we need to be familiar with the phenomenon known as the precession of the equinoxes. The ancient Egyptians along with cultures long before them recognized that approximately every 2,150 years the sunrise on the morning of the spring equinox would occur at a different sign of the Zodiac. This has to do with a slow angular wobble that the Earth maintains as it rotates on it's axis. It is called a precession because the constellations go backwards, rather than through the normal yearly cycle. [101] The amount of time that it takes for the precession to go through all 12 signs is roughly 25,765 years. [102] This is also called the "Great Year," [103] and ancient societies were very aware of this. They referred to each 2,150 year period as an "age." From 4300 BCE to 2150 BCE, it was the Age of Taurus, the Bull. From 2150 BCE to 1 CE, it was the Age of Aries, the Ram, and from 1 CE to 2150 CE it is the Age of Pisces, the age we are still in to this day, and in and around 2150, we will enter the new age: the Age of Aquarius. [104,105] See diagram on next page.

Now, the Bible reflects, broadly speaking, a symbolic movement through three ages, while foreshadowing a fourth. In the Old Testament when Moses comes down Mount Sinai with the 10 Commandments, he is very upset to see his people worshiping a golden bull calf. [106] In fact, he shattered the stone tablets and instructed his people to kill each other in order to purify themselves. [107] Most Biblical scholars would attribute this anger to the fact that the Israelites were worshiping a false idol, [108] or something to that effect. The reality is that the golden bull is Taurus the Bull, and Moses represents the new Age of Aries the Ram. [109] This is why Jews even today still blow the Ram's horn. [110] Moses represents the new Age of Aries, [111] and upon the new age, everyone must shed the old age. Other deities mark these transitions as well, a pre-Christian god who kills the bull, in the same symbology. [112,113]

DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW THE PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES OCCURS



Now Jesus is the figure who ushers in the age following Aries, the Age of Pisces the Two Fish.[114,115] Fish symbolism is very abundant in the New Testament. Jesus feeds 5,000 people with bread and "two fish." [116] When he begins his ministry walking along Galilee, he befriends two fishermen, who follow him. [117] And I think we've all seen the Jesus-fish on the backs of people's cars. Little do they know what it actually means. It is a Pagan astrological symbolism for the Sun's Kingdom during the Age of Pisces. [118] Also, Jesus' assumed birth date is essentially the start of this age.

At Luke 22:10 when Jesus is asked by his disciples where the next passover will be, Jesus replied: "Behold, when ye are entered into the city, there shall a man meet you bearing a pitcher of water... follow him into the house where he entereth in." This scripture is by far one of the most revealing of all the astrological references. The man bearing a pitcher of water is Aquarius, the water-bearer, who is always pictured as a man pouring out a pitcher of water. [119] He represents the age after Pisces, and when the Sun (God's Sun) leaves the Age of Pisces (Jesus), it will go into the House of Aquarius, as Aquarius follows Pisces in the precession of the equinoxes. Also Jesus is saying is that after the Age of Pisces will come the Age of Aquarius. [120]

Now, we have all heard about the end times and the end of the world. Apart from the cartoonish depictions in the Book of Revelation, the main source of this idea comes from Matthew 28:20, where Jesus says "I will be with you even to the end of the world." [121] However, in King James Version, "world" is a mistranslation, among many mistranslations. The actual word being used is "aeon", which means "age." "I will be with you even to the end of the age." Which is true, as Jesus' Solar Piscean personification will end when the Sun enters the Age of Aquarius. [122] The entire concept of end times and the end of the world is a misinterpreted astrological allegory. [123,124,125,126,127]

Furthermore, the character of Jesus, a literary and astrological hybrid, is most explicitly a plagiarization of the Egyptian Sun-god Horus. [128,129,130,131] For example, inscribed about 3500 years ago, on the walls of the Temple of Luxor in Egypt are images of the enunciation, the immaculate conception, the birth, and the adoration of Horus. [132] The images begin with Thaw announcing to the virgin Isis that she will conceive Horus, then Nef the holy ghost impregnating the virgin, and then the virgin birth and the adoration. [133,134] This is exactly the story of Jesus' miracle conception. In fact, the literary similarities between the Egyptian religion and the Christian religion are staggering. [135] See Appendix ‘C.’

And the plagiarism is continuous. The story of Noah and Noah's Ark is taken directly from tradition. The concept of a Great Flood is ubiquitous throughout the ancient world, with over 200 different cited claims in different periods and times. [136,137] However, one need look no further for a pre-Christian source than the Epic of Gilgamesh, [138,139] written in 2600 BCE. This story tells of a Great Flood commanded by God, an Ark with saved animals upon it, and even the release and return of a dove, all held in common with the biblical story, among many other similarities.[140] See Appendix ‘D.’

And then there is the plagiarized story of Moses. Upon Moses' birth, it is said that he was placed in a reed basket and set adrift in a river in order to avoid infanticide. He was later rescued by a daughter of royalty and raised by her as a Prince. [141] This baby in a basket story was lifted directly from the myth of Sargon of Akkad of around 2250 BCE. Sargon was born, placed in a reed basket in order to avoid infanticide, and set adrift in a river. He was in turn rescued and raised by Akki, a royal mid-wife. [142,143]

Furthermore, Moses is known as the Law Giver, the giver of the Ten Commandments, [144] the Mosaic Law. However, the idea of a Law being passed from God to a prophet on a mountain is also a very old motif. Moses is just a law giver in a long line of law givers in mythological history. [145] In India, Manou was the great law giver. [146] In Crete, Minos ascended Mount Dicta, where Zeus gave him the sacred laws. [147] While in Egypt there was Mises, [148] who carried stone tablets and upon them the laws of god were written.

And as far as the Ten Commandments, they are taken outright from Spell 125 of the Egyptian Book of the Dead. [149] What the Book of the Dead phrased "I have not stolen" became "Thou shall not steal," "I have not killed" became "Thou shall not kill," "I have not told lies" became "Thou shall not bear false witness" and so forth. [150] See ‘Appendix E.’ In fact, the Egyptian religion is likely the primary foundational basis for the Judeo-Christian theology. Baptism, [151] afterlife, [152] final judgment, [153] virgin birth [154] and resurrection, [155] crucifixion, [156] the ark of the covenant, [157] circumcision, [158,159] saviors, [160] holy communion, [161] the great flood, [162] Easter, [163] Christmas [164,165], Passover, [166] and many many more, are all attributes of Egyptian ideas, long predating Christianity and Judaism.

Justin Martyr (100-165), one of the first Christian historians and defenders, wrote: "When we say that he, Jesus Christ, our teacher, was produced without sexual union, was crucified and died, and rose again, and ascended into Heaven, we propound nothing different from what you believe regarding those who you esteem Sons of Jupiter." [167] In a different writing, Justin Martyr said "He was born of a virgin, accept this in common with what you believe of Perseus." [168] It's obvious that Justin and other early Christians knew how similar Christianity was to the Pagan religions. However, Justin had a solution. As far as he was concerned, the Devil did it. The Devil had the foresight to come before Christ, and create these characteristics in the Pagan world [169].

The Bible is nothing more than an astro-theological literary fold hybrid, just like nearly all religious myths before it. [170,171,172,173,174] In fact, the aspect of transference, of one character's attributes to a new character, can be found within the book itself. In the Old Testament there's the story of Joseph. Joseph was a prototype for Jesus. Joseph was born of a miracle birth, [175] Jesus was born of a miracle birth. [176] Joseph was of 12 brothers, [177] Jesus had 12 disciples. [178] Joseph was sold for 20 pieces of silver, [179] Jesus was sold for 30 pieces of silver. [180] Brother "Judah" suggests the sale of Joseph, [181] disciple "Judas" suggests the sale of Jesus. [182] Joseph began his work at the age of 30, [183] Jesus began his work at the age of 30. [184] The parallels go on and on.

Furthermore, is there any non-Biblical historical evidence of any person, living with the name Jesus, the Son of Mary, who traveled about with 12 followers, healing people and the like?

There are numerous historians who lived in and around the Mediterranean either during or soon after the assumed life of Jesus. [185] See Appendix 'F.' How many of these historians document this figure? Not one. [186] However, to be fair, that doesn't mean defenders of the Historical Jesus haven't claimed the contrary. Four historians are typically referenced to justify Jesus's existence. Pliny the younger, Suetonius, Tacitus and the first three. [187] Each one of their entries consists of only a few sentences at best and only refer to the Christus or the Christ, which in fact is not name but a title. It means the "Anointed one" [188] The fourth source is Josephus and this source has been proven to be a forgery for hundreds of years. [189] Sadly, it is still cited as truth. You would think that a guy who rose from the dead and ascended into Heaven for all eyes to see and performed the wealth of miracles acclaimed to him would have made it into the historical record. It didn't because once the evidence is weighed, there are very high odds that the figure known as Jesus, did not even exist. [190,191,192,193] Compilation of the Talmud from an oral record to a written record began in the first century CE in Jerusalem and Babylon. There is no mention of Jesus Christ. Paul's epistles, written between 40 and 55 CE, do not tell a single special fact about the life of Jesus. The other New Testament epistles make no references to the man Jesus as an historical personality.

> The Christian religion is a parody on the worship of the sun, in which they put a man called Christ in the place of the sun, and pay him the adoration originally payed to the sun. Thomas Paine (1737-1809)

The reality is, Jesus was the Solar Deity of the Gnostic Christian sect, [194,195,196] and like all other Pagan gods, he was a mythical figure. It was the political establishment that sought to historize the Jesus figure for social control. By 325 CE in Rome, Emperor Constantine convened the Council of Nicea. [197] It was during this meeting that the politically motivated Christian Doctrines were established and thus began a long history of Christian bloodshed and spiritual fraud. And for the next 1600 years, the Vatican maintained a political stranglehold on all of Europe, leading to such joyous periods as the Dark Ages, along with enlightening events such as the Crusades, and the Inquisition.

In light of the forgoing one could conclude that Christianity is a hoax, a great fraud perpetrated for a certain minority's gain. By learning the history not only of Christianity but also the other religions, this may certainly seem to be true. Such an analysis brought Robert G. Ingersoll (1833-1899) to remark:

> Religion can never reform mankind because religion is slavery.

The reason for this, however, is the "nature of the beast." Before mankind left Eden he, like all other species, accepted what <u>was</u>. Since leaving Eden – separating himself from nature – mankind has tried to define what <u>is</u>. What began as animism evolved into astrology and pantheism which gave birth – in the millennium between Zoroaster and Buddha to Mohammed – to the one-god religions we know today. But they, like all other parts of man's civilization – government, economy, business, social movements, etc. – follow the same pattern: Once the founder dies, the purity, idealism and élan that drove it dies along with him. The organization formed by the founder turns to political machinations to stay alive. And in this endeavor, taking

advantage of the human predilection for preferring myth and magic to facts, the Christian religion has been masterful.

APPENDIX A: List of Saviors

Chrishna of Hindostan
Badhu Sakia of India
Sanvanahana of Bermuda
Zulis, or Zhule, also Osiris and Orus of Egypt
Odin of the Scandinavians
Chrite of Chaldea
Zoroaster and Mithra of Persia
Baal & Taut, "the only Begotten of God", Phoenicia
Indra of Tibet
Bali of Afghanistan
Jao of Nepal
Wittoba of the Bilinganese
Thammuz of Syria
Atys of Phrygia
Xamulchis of Thrace
Zoar of the Bonzes
Adad of Syria
Deva Tat and Sammonocadam of Siam
Alcides of Thebes
Mikado of the Sintoos
Beddru of Japan
Hesus or Eros, and Bremrillah, of the Druids
Thor, son of Odin, of the Gauls
Cadmus of Greece
Hil and Feta of the Mandarres
Gentaut and Quexalcote of Mexico
Universal Monarh of the Sibyls
Ischy of the Island of Formosa
Divine Teacher of Plato
Holy One of Xaca
Fohi and Tien of China
Adonis, son of the virgin Io, of Greece
Ixion and Quirinus of Rome

One more can be added to this list: Mohamud, or Hahomet, of Arabia. List is from: Graves, Kersey; The World's Sixteen Crucified Saviors, Truth Seeker, NY; reprint 1960.

APPENDIX B: Some references to AGE:

"I am with you always to the very end of the **age**." Matt 28:20
"Either in this **age** or the **age** to come." Matt 12:32
"The harvest is the end of the **age**." Matt 13:39
"Sign of your coming and the end of the **age**." Matt 24:3
"In this **age** and the **age** to come." Luke 18:30
"Wise by the standards of this **age**." Corinthians 3
"On whom the forfillment of the **ages** has come." Corinthians 10
"Not only in the present **age** but the **age** to come." Ephesians 1
"In order that in the coming **ages**." Ephesians 21
"And the powers of the coming **age**." Hebrews 6
"He has appeared once and for all at the end of the **ages**." Hebrews 9
"King of the **ages**." Revelation 15
"Of the former **age**." Job 8:8

APPENDIX C: Some similarities between the Egyptian and Christian religions.

EGYPTIAN	CHRISTIAN
The Mysteries	The Miracles
The Sem, or mythical representations	The Parables
The Ritual, as the Book of Resurrection	The Book of Revelation
The sayings of Iu-em-hetep	The Sayings of Jesus
Huhi the father in heaven as the eternal, a title of Atum-Ra	Ihuh, the father in heaven as the eternal
Ra, the Holy Spirit	God the Holy Ghost
Ra the father of Iu the Su, or son of God, with the hawk	God, the Father of Jesus, with the dove as the bird of the

or dove as the bird of the Holy Spirit.	Holy Spirit
Iu or Horus, the manifesting Son of God	Jesus the manifesting Son of God
The trinity of Atum (or Osiris) the Father, Horus (or Iu) the son, and Ra the Holy Spirit	The Trinity of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit
Iu-Su or Iusa, the coming son of Iusāas, who was great with Iusa or Iusu	Jesus
The ever-coming Messu or Child as Egyptian	The Hebrew Messianic Child
Horus (or Heru), the Lord by name, as a child	Child-Jesus as the Lord by name (Gospels of the Infancy)
Isis, the virgin mother of Iu, her Su or son	Mary, the virgin mother of Jesus
The first Horus as Child of the Virgin, the second as Son of Ra, the father	Jesus the Virgin's child, the Christ as son of the Father
The first Horus as the Founder, the second as fulfiller for the father	Jesus as the founder, and the Christ as fulfiller for the father
The two mothers of Child-Horus, Isis and Nephthys, who were two sisters.	The two mothers of Child Jesus, who were sisters
Meri or Nut, the mother-heaven	Mary as Regina Cœli
The outcast great mother with her seven sons	Mary Magdalene, with her seven devils
Isis taken by Horus in adultery with Sut	The woman taken in adultery
Apt, the crib or manger, by name as the birthplace and mother in one	The manger as cradle of the Child-Christ
Seb, the earth-father, as consort to the virgin Isis	Joseph, the father on earth, as putative husband to the Virgin Mary
Seb, the foster-father to Child-Horus	Joseph as foster-father to the Child-Jesus
Seb, Isis and Horus, the Kamite holy trinity	Joseph, Mary and Jesus, a Christian holy trinity
Seb, the builder of the house, the carpenter	Joseph, the carpenter
Seb the custodian of the mummified dead	Joseph of Arimathea, the keeper of the Corpus Christi
Sut and Horus, the twin opponents	Satan and Jesus, the twin opponents
Horus, the sower, and Sut the destroyer, in the harvest-field	Jesus, the sower of the good seed, and Satan, the sower of tares
Sut and Horus contending in the desert	Satan and Jesus contending in the wilderness
Sut and Horus contending on the Ben-Ben or Pyramidion	Satan and Jesus contending on the pinnacle
Horus carried off by Sut to the summit of Mount Hetep	Jesus spirited away by Satan into an exceedingly high mountain
Sut and Horus contending on the mount	Satan and Jesus contending on the mount
Sut undoing the good that Horus does	Satan sowing tares by night
S'men, for Khemen, a title of Taht	Simeon
S'men, who held Child-Horus in his arms as the young solar god	Simeon, who took the Child-Jesus in his arms
Anna or Annit (a title of Hathor), with Taht-S'men	Anna, the prophetess, with Simeon
The Petar or Petra by name in Egyptian as Revealer to Horus	Peter, the revealer to Christ
The house of Annau	Bethany
The group in the house at Annau	The group in the house at Bethany
Horus in Annau	Jesus in Bethany
Asar or Osiris	Lazarus
The two sisters Mertæ	The two sisters Mary and Martha
Osiris, whom Horus loved	Lazarus, whom Jesus loved
Osiris perfumed for his burial	Jesus anointed, when the odor fills the house
Osiris prays that he may be buried speedily	Jesus begs that his death may be effected quickly

Osiris prepared for burial under the hair of Hathor-Meri	Jesus prepared for his burial beneath the hair of Mary
Osiris who slept in the tomb at Annu	Lazarus, who slept in the tomb at Bethany
Osiris raised from the tomb by Horus in Annu	Lazarus raised from the tomb at Bethany
The mummy Osiris bidden to come forth by Horus	The mummy Lazarus bidden to come forth by Jesus
The Great One who does the work of washing	Jesus washing the feet of his disciples
The star, as the announcer for the Child-Horus	The Star in the East that indicated the birthplace of Jesus
The seven Hathors (or Cows) who minister to Horus	The seven women who minister to Jesus
Anup, the Precursor to Horus	John, the forerunner of Jesus the Christ
Anup the Baptizer	John the Baptist
Aan, the saluter of Horus	John, the saluter of the Christ
Aan, a name of the divine scribe	Jonn, the divine scribe
Hermes, the scribe	Hermas, the scribe
Mati, the registrar	Matthew, the clerk
Taht, Shu and black Sut	The three kings, or Magi
Nut at the pool of Persea, or Sycamore-tree, as giver of divine drink	The woman at the well as giver of the water
Horus born in Annu, the place of bread	Jesus born in Bethlehem, the house of bread
The vesture put on Horus by the Goddess Tait	The swaddling clothes put on the infant Jesus
Offerings made to the child by the worshippers in Annu	Offerings and worship of the Magi
Child-Horus with the head of Ra	Child-Jesus with the solar glory round his head
The Bull of Amenta in the place of birth	The ox in the birthplace of the Child
The ass, Iu, in the birthplace	The ass in the birthplace (catacombs)
The lions of the horizon attending upon Horus	The lions attending the Child-Christ (pseudo-Matthew)
Child-Horus emerging from the papyrus reed	The Child-Jesus in the catacombs issuing from the Papyrus
Horus, the ancient child	The little old Jesus in the catacombs
Horus, the gracious child	Jesus, the child full of grace
Horus, one of five brethren	Jesus, one of five brothers
Horus, the brother of Sut the betrayer	Jesus, the brother of Judas the betrayer
Armsta, the one brother of Horus in the human form	James, the human brother of Jesus
The two sisters of Horus	The sisters of Jesus
Horus the lad in the country and youth in town	Jesus as the child in the country and youth in town
Horus baptized with water by Anup	Jesus baptized with water by John
Horus in the tank of flame	Jesus the baptizer with fire
Horus in his baptism becoming the beloved Son of God the Father	Jesus becoming the Son of God the Father in his baptism
Horus the husbandman with the fan in his hand	Christ coming with the fan in his hand
Horus the good shepherd, with the crook upon his shoulder	Jesus the Good Shepherd, with the lamb or kid upon his shoulder
Horus with the four followers in the mount	Jesus with the four disciples in the Mount
Horus with the seven great spirits in the mount	Jesus with the seven spirits in the Mount (Rev.)
Herrut the Apap-reptile, slayer of the younglings in the egg	Herod, the murderer of the innocents
Isis commanded to take her child down into Egypt for safety	Mary warned to take her Child down into Egypt for safety
The four fishers with Horus as founders of the kingdom	The four fishers with Jesus as founders of the kingdom
Sebek, the father of the fishers	Zebedee, the father of the fishers
Two fisher brethren, Kabhsenuf and Hapi	Two fisher-brethren, Simon and Andrew

Two other fisher brethren, Amsta and Tuamutef	Two other fisher-brethren, James and John
The seven on board the bark with Horus	The seven fishers on board the bark with Jesus
The wonderful net of the fishers	The miraculous draught of fishes in the net
Horus as the lamb	Jesus as the lamb
Horus as the lion	Jesus as the lamb
Horus (Iu) as the black child	Jesus as the little black bambino
Horus as Ahi, the striker with the flabellum	Jesus wielding the scourge of cords as the striker
Horus identified with the Tat or Cross	Jesus identified with the Cross
The blind Horus, in two characters, as the God and Manes	The two blind men of the Gospels
Horus of twelve years	Jesus of twelve years
Horus made a man of 30 years in his baptism	Jesus, the man of 30 years in his baptism
Horus (Iu), the son of a beetle	Jesus, the good scarabæus
Horus (or Ra) as the great cat	Jesus as the cat
Horus as the shrewmouse	The mouse of Jesus dedicated to "Our Lady"
Horus, the healer in the mountain	Jesus, the healer in the mountain
Horus as Iusa, the exorciser of evil spirits as the Word	Jesus, the caster out of demons with a word
Horus born as the shoot, branch or plant, from the Nun	Jesus born as the Natzer of Nazareth, so rendered in the course of localizing the legend
Osiris and the vine-plant, Aaru	Jesus as the vine
Horus, the bringer of the fish and the grapes in Egypt	Jesus, as bringer of the fish and the grapes (catacombs)
Horus, the child standing on two crocodiles which adore him	The Christ-Child adored by dragons = crocodiles
Horus the child of a widow	The Child-Christ who lodges with a widow in Egypt
Horus, the child of a widow in Sutenkhen	The Child-Chris t with the widow in Sotenin (pseudo-Matthew)
The Golden Horus	The corn-complexioned Jesus
Horus full of wine	Jesus the wine-bibber
Horus, who gave the water of life	Jesus as giver of the water of life
Horus in the lentils and the grain	Jesus the bread of life
Hours as Unbu in the bush of thorn	Jesus in the crown of thorn
Horus the just and true	Jesus the faithful and true
Horus-Mat-Kheru, the Word made truth at the second coming	Jesus the spirit of truth at the Second Advent
The human Horus glorified in becoming a (Khu) spirit	The spirit not given until Jesus is glorified
The world made through Horus	The world made through Jesus
Horus the bridegroom with the bride in Sothis	Jesus the bridegroom with the bride
Horus of both sexes	Jesus as the bearded Sophis; Charis, the female Christ
Horus who exalteth his father in every sacred place	Jesus who exalteth his father in every place
Horus as Remi the weeper	Jesus as the weeper
Dumb Horus, or the silent Sekari	Jesus silent before his accusers
Horus behaving badly to Isis	Jesus speaking brutally to his mother
Horus the gladsome	Jesus the jocund
Horus as prince of the divine powers	Jesus the prince
Horus the uplifted serpent	Jesus uplifted as the serpent
Horus as the Bennu	Jesus as the phœnix
Horus who giveth light by means of his own body	Jesus the light of the world

Horus the hider of himself as Har-Sheta	Jesus the concealer of himself
Horus the word-made-flesh	Jesus the word-made-flesh
Horus the word-made-truth	Jesus the doer of the word
Horus in the bosom of Ra	Jesus in the bosom of the Father
Horus the Krst	Jesus the Christ
Horus the avenger	Jesus who brings the sword
Iu-em-hetep who comes with peace	Jesus the bringer of peace
Horus called the illegitimate child	Jesus called the Marnzer
Horus the afflicted one	Jesus the afflicted one
Horus the unique one	Jesus the unique one
Horus the lord of resurrections from the house of death	Jesus the resurrection and the life
Horus as the type of life eternal	Jesus the type of eternal life
Iu (em-hetep) the child-teacher in the temple	The Child-Jesus as teacher in the temple
Child-Horus as sower of the seed	Child-Jesus as sower of the seed
Har-Khuti, lord of the harvest	Jesus, lord of the harvest
Horus the founder	Jesus the founder
Horus the fulfiller	Jesus the fulfiller
Horus as master of the words of power	Jesus whose word was with power
Horus Ma-Kheru	Jesus, “the witness unto the truth”
Horus as the lily	Jesus typified by the lily
Horus the link	Jesus as the bond of union
Horus who came to fulfill the law	Jesus who comes to fulfill the law
Horus as bearer of the Ankh – symbol of life and the Un-scepter of resurrection	Jesus as the resurrection and the life personified
Horus (or Khunsu) the chaser of boastfulness	Jesus the humbler of the proud
Horus of the Second Advent	The coming Christ
Horus the hidden force	Jesus the concealed
Horus as Kam-Ura, the overflower, and extender of the water illimitably	Jesus, giver of the water of life without limit
Horus who came by the water, the blood and the spirit	Jesus who came by the water, the blood and the spirit
Horus the opener as Unen	Jesus the opener with the keys
Horus of the two horizons	Jesus of the two lands
Horus as teacher of the living generation	Jesus as teacher on the earth
Horus as teacher of the spirits in Amenta	Jesus as preacher to the spirits in prison
Horus as teacher on the Atit-bark, with the seven glorious ones on board	Jesus the teacher on the boat, also with the seven fishers on board
The great or *enceinte* mother in her lunar character	The mother arrayed with the sun about to bring forth the child
Horus the raiser up of Asar	Jesus the raiser up of Lazarus
Horus, who imparts the power of resurrection to his children	Jesus who confers the same power on his followers
Horus entering the mount at sunset to hold converse with his father	Jesus entering the mount at sunset to hold converse with his father
Horus one with the father	Jesus one with his father
Horus transfigured on the mount	Jesus transfigured on the mount
Amsu-Horus in his resurrection as a Sahu-mummy	Jesus rising again corporeally or incorporated
The blood of Isis	The issue of blood suffered by the woman

The field measured with blood in Tattu	Aceldama
The mummy bandage that was woven without seam	The vesture of the Christ without a seam
Seven souls of Ra the Holy Spirit	Seven gifts of the Holy Spirit
Seven hawks of Ra the Holy Spirit	Seven doves of the Holy Spirit
Seven loaves of Horus for feeding the multitude reposing in the green fields of Annu	Seven loaves of Jesus for feeding the multitude reclining on the grass
Twelve followers of Har-Khuti	Twelve followers of Jesus, as the twelve disciples
Horus with the twelve in the field ….	Jesus with the twelve in the harvest-
The condemned spirits entering the swine	The evil spirits entering the swine
The glorious ones that wait on Horus	The angels that minister unto Jesus
Horus ascending to heaven from Bakhu, the mount of the olive tree	Jesus ascending to heaven from Mount Olivet
The revelation of Horus, given by Ra, his father, to make known the mysteries of divine things to his followers	The revelation of Jesus Christ which God gave him to show unto his servants
The revelation written down by Aan (Tehuti), the scribe of divine words	The Revelation written by John the divine
The saluter Aani, who bears witness to the word of Ra and the testimony of Horus	John, who bears witness to the Word of God and the testimony of Jesus Christ
The secret of the Mysteries revealed by Taht-Aan	The secret of the Mysteries made known by John
The books in Annu	The book of doom and the book of life in Patmos
The books and their bringer	The book and its opener
Seven dungeon-seals	The book with seven seals
The great mother Apt the pregnant…	The woman sitting on the waters….
Isis, who brought forth Horus in the marshes	The woman who brought forth in the wilderness
Isis pursued by the great crocodile	The woman pursued by the dragon
Isis, hawk-winged	The woman with eagle's wings
The bride as Hathor-Isis, with the calf or lamb upon the mount of glory	The bride as the lamb's wife upon the mount
Atum-Huhi, the closer and the opener of Amenta	Ihuh, who carries the keys of death and Hades as closer and opener
Atum-Ra, the holy spirit	The spirit
Hathor-Iu[ ]aas the bride, with Horus the lamb (or earlier calf) upon the mount	The bride with the lamb upon the mount
Anup and Aan the two witnesses for Horus	The two Johns as witnesses for Jesus
The seven Khuti or glorious ones	The seven spirits of God
Horus, with the seven Khabsu stars, or gods of the lamp	Jesus in the midst of the seven golden lamp-stands
Sebek-Horus the lamb on the mount	Jesus the lamb on the mount
Horus the morning star	Jesus the morning star
Horus, who gives the morning star to his followers	Jesus, who gives the morning star to his followers
The Har-Seshu, or servants of Horus	The servants of Jesus Christ
The seven spirits of fire around the throne of Ra	The seven spirits of fire before the throne
The fathers, or the ancient ones	The four-and-twenty elders
The four corner keepers	The four living creatures at the four corners
The solar god of golden form	The form with feet like unto burnished brass, and countenance of the sun
Iu the son of man (or Atum)	Jesus the son of man
Horus as the first born from the dead	Jesus the Christ as first-born of those that slept
Horus in the house of a thousand years	The Millennial reign of Jesus

Sebek the solar dragon	The scarlet-colored beast with seven heads
Seven souls or powers of Ra	Seven heads of the solar dragon
The eighth to the seven	The eighth to the seven
Ten Tata-gods or powers	The ten horns or kings
The war in heaven	The war in heaven
Har-Tema as the avenger, the red god who orders the block of execution	The word of God, faithful and true, with raiment dipped in blood
Har-Makhu	Michael the Archangel
Sut the accuser	Satan the accuser
Sut and Horus	Christ and the Anti-Christ
The celestial He[ ]anomis ….	The seven mountains of earth or….
Mother	
Horus at the head of the seven	Jesus at the head of the seven
The last judgment	The last judgment
The mount of glory	The throne set in heaven on the mount
The mount as judgment-seat	The mount as throne of the Great Judge
The lion-faced throne of steel	The great white throne
The great judge seated on his throne	The Great Judge on the judgment-seat
The god in lion form	The god who is the lion of the Tribe of Judah
The god in the solar disk	The god with the sun-like countenance
The god whose dazzling mouth sends forth breezes of flame	The god from whose mouth proceeded the two-edged sword
Ovies-Tat, the sufferer in the Lower Egypt of Amenta	The Lord who was crucified in Egypt
The Apap-reptile, the serpent of evil	Abaddon, Apollyon, or Satan, that old serpent
Apap, the power of evil in the Abyss	Abaddon or Apollyon, the angel of the Abyss
The binding of Apap in chains and casting the beast into the Abyss	The binding of the dragon, that old serpent, and casting him into the Pit
Apap in Sut bound in chains and cast into the Abyss	The Devil and Satan bound in a great chain and cast into the Pit
The Ankh key …and the U… in the resurrection	The keys of death and Hades in the hands of the opener
The….., the second……in Amenta	The last……entium and the second death
The…..the lost souls fall heading into everlasting night	The……the second death
The……	The bear……
The…….	The…….of the Father written…..
The…..at…..as talisman to the……	The …….given to the……..
The ……of the double…in….	The mountain great and high
The eternal city at the summit	The Holy City
The water of life as lake in river	The river of the water of life
The two divine sycamores over the water of life	The tree of life on either side of the water of life

APPENDIX D: Flood similarities between Genesis and the Gilgamesh epic:

Global flood caused by man's sins; Intended for all mankind and sent by god(s); Ordered to build a boat; One door on the boat and at least one window; Outside coating is pitch; Human passengers were family members; All kinds of land animals; Means of flood was heavy rain; Release of birds to find land; Ark landing spot was mountains; Sacrifice after flood; Blessed after flood.

APPENDIX E

43 of The Negative Confessions (C 4100 BCE) from the Egyptian Book of the Dead

Showing the ones that became some of the "10 Commandments"

1) I have not done iniquity
2) I have not committed robbery with violence
3) I have done violence to no man
4) I have not committed theft _ _ [Thou shall not steal]
5) I have not slain man or woman _ _ [Thou shall not kill]
6) I have not made light the bushel
7) I have not acted deceitfully
8) I have not stolen what belongs to the gods
9) I have not lied _ _ [Thou shall not bear false witness]
10) I have not carried away food
11) I have not uttered evil words
12) I have attacked no man
13) I have not killed the beasts which are the property of the Gods
14) I have not cheated
15) I have not laid waste ploughed land
16) I have not pried mischievously into others' affairs
17) I have not foolishly set my mouth in motion against another man
18) I have not given way to wrath without cause
19) I have not defiled the wife of a man _ _ [Thou shalt not commit adultery]
20) I have not polluted myself
21) I have not committed transgressions against any party
22) I have not violated sacred times and seasons
23) I have not struck fear into any man
24) I have not been a man of anger
25) I have not made myself deaf to words of right and truth
26) I have not stirred up strife
27) I have not made no one to weep
28) I have not committed acts of impurity or sodomy
29) I have not eaten my heart
30) I have not abused no man
31) I have not acted with violence
32) I have not judged hastily
33) I have not taken vengeance upon the God _ _ [Thou shalt have no other gods before me]
34) I have not multiplied my speech overmuch
35) I have not acted with deceit, or worked wickedness
36) I have not cursed the king.
37) I have not polluted the water
38) I have not been haughty
39) I have not cursed the god _ _ [Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain]
40) I have not been insolent
41) I have not been sought distinctions
42) I have not increased my wealth, except with such things as were mine
43) I have not scorned the god of my city

APPENDIX F: Writers of the period without references to Jesus Christ:

Aulus Perseus (60 CE)

Columella (1st century CE)

Dio Chrysostom (C 40-C112)
Flavius Josephus (37 - ?100)[1]
Justus of Tiberius (C 80 CE)
Livy (59 BCE – 17 CE)
Lucanus (fl. 63 CE)
Lucius Florus (1st – 2nd century CE)
Petronius (died 66 CE)
Phaedrus (C 15 BCE – C 50 CE)
Philo (of Alexandria) Judaeus (20 BCE – 50 CE)[2]
Phlegon (1st century CE)
Pliny the Elder (23? – 69CE)
Pliny the Younger (62 – 113)[3]
Plutarch (C 46 – C 119)
Pomponius Mela (40 CE)
Rufus Curtius (1st century CE)
Quintillian (C 35 – C 100)
Quintus Curtius (1st century CE)
Seneca (4 BCE? – 65 CE)
Servanius (consul 134 CE)[4]
Silius Italicus (C 25 – 101)
Statius Caelicius (1st century CE)
Suetonius (69 – 140)[5]
Tacitus (?55 – 117?)[6]
Theon of Smyrna (C 70 – C 135)
Valerius Flaccus (1st century CE)
Valerius Maximus (fl. C 20 CE)

NOTES: (1) In his book "Antiquities of the Jews", in Book 18, Chapter 3, Section 3: "Now there was about this time Jesus, a wise man, if it be lawful to call him a man, for he was a doer of wonderful works, a teacher of such men as received the truth with pleasure. He drew over to him both many of the Jews, and many of the Gentiles. He was the Christ, and when Pilate, at the suggestion of the principal men among us, had condemned him to the cross, those that loved him at the first did not forsake him; for he appeared to them alive again the third day; as the divine prophets had foretold there and 10,000 other wonderful things concerning him. And the tribe of Christians so named form him are not extinct at this day." This piece is a forgery inserted later in Josephus' exhaustive historical work.
(2) Wrote a history of the Jews making no mention of Jesus. He developed the doctrine of the Logos, unaware the Christians considered Jesus the Logos.
(3) Proconsul of Bithynia about 106 wrote a letter to Emperor Trajan in which he reported the presence in his province of a group of people who gathered before daybreak on a certain day and sang hymns to Christ as a God. No reference is made to Jesus. Since he speaks of Christians long before they gained notoriety in Rome, this raises the possibility of forgery.
(4) Consul in 134. Emperor Hadrian wrote him a letter asserting that the worshippers of the sun-god Serapis, in Egypt, were Christians, and called themselves "Bishops of Christ."
(5) Wrote "The Lives of the Caesars." In "The Life of Claudius," section 25.4, he wrote "Since the Jews constantly made disturbances at the instigation of Chrestus, he [emperor Claudius] expelled them from Rome." Chrestus was a common name among Roman freedmen. "Chrestians" were a turbulent minority of worshippers of the Egyptian Serapis or Osiris whose activities were considered against the state.
(6) Called the Chrestians "Christians" and described their persecution by Nero.

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95 – KJV: "to give the light of knowledge of **the glory of god.**" 2 Corinthians 4:6
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