

Acharya S

(D M Murdock)

Excerpts from:

Christ in Egypt: The Horus-Jesus Connection

The Christ Conspiracy: The Greatest Story Ever Sold

From surviving texts and archaeological evidence we can illustrate the development of Christianity as outlined here:

The early contributors to the Christian version of the ubiquitous celestial mythos were the Syrian Gnostics, who were attempting to create a syncretistic religion that would encompass the wide variety of cultures from around the known world. By the end of the first century CE, at Antioch, for one, the Gnostics were already involved in committing to writing the various sayings and deeds of the characters of the celestial mythos and savior cult that had been transmitted orally within the brotherhood for millennia. Eventually, in the time of Hadrian (C 110-38), Gnosticism passed over from Syria into Egypt.

Meanwhile, in Palestine, possibly emanating out of Galilee and / or the ancient monastery on Carmel, with an outpost at Qumran, the Jewish / Samaritan priesthood of Masons and astrologers, the Zadokites / Sadducees, had been anticipating the Great Year's end and agitating that they were the Elect, the inheritors of the Lord's kingdom on Earth, which would be brought about by a "wondrous child" and "restorer". After the destruction of Palestine, this group and others dispersed into various other brotherhood branches, including those at Antioch and Alexandria. The new influx reignited the

centuries-old internecine struggle for supremacy over each other and the Gentiles. Thus began the conspiracy to set the ubiquitous solar hero sayings and narratives in Judea, with Jews as both protagonists and antagonists.

In the middle of the 2nd century, the original Gnostic schools began to dissent from the Judaizing and historicizing activity, objecting that their original work was not meant to be taken literally. At the end of the 2nd century, the historicizing push increased with the success of the Roman play for domination, and the canonical gospels were completed somewhat, although they were continuously reworked to agree at least superficially with other newly forged manuscripts. This tinkering went on for centuries until relative uniformity was achieved, with dozens of councils as well. In fact, the mutilation continues to this day in translations that obfuscate original meanings.

The aim of this priestcraft, of course, was to create a new godman that would not only roll into one all the others but also unite the luni-stellar and solar cult priesthoods, as well as usher in the new age. As the mythical Moses had been utilized to inaugurate the new age of Aries, Jesus was created to do likewise with the age of Pisces. Thus, to the Krishna / Christos myth, were added fish motifs from the Osiris / Horus myth, as well as numerous other elements of the Egyptian and other religions, such as the December 25th birthdate, which was established in the fourth century to usurp the cult of Mithra. So it went for

They may further confess that there is absolutely no physical evidence of the event or the man, and that the numerous relics, including the infamous Shroud of Turin, are fakes, as are the tourist spots where the drama allegedly took place. These scholars may even have the courage to admit that the Jewish religion, upon which Christianity claims to be based, is itself not what it is asserted to be but is basically a rehash of older myths and theologies, as, in the end, is Christianity.

In other words, like the Christian fathers, these scholars and experts will concede that the gospel tale and Christian ideology constitute a direct lift from so-called Paganism. They will even admit that the gospel story is fiction, cagily calling it "benign deceit". Yet, these scholars and researchers will continue in their quest to find a historical Jesus, endlessly pumping out tomes that would be better off as trees.

<><><><><><><><><>

The gospel story, fought so widely from the beginning because it was misrepresented as true, has now become through constant force and proselytizing unhealthily lodged in the human psyche, a meme that has caused a large proportion of the human race to live in a world of awful fantasy and endless waiting for the miraculous, for the divine to step in, like "he" purportedly did 2000 years ago. Yet this alleged "miracle" of Jesus' advent was no more factual than that of Osiris, Krishna, Horus, Quetzalcoatl, or any of the numerous other myths and savior gods upon which the Christ character is predicated. To believe that the mythical is the historical is not only to be dishonest but also to destroy the meaning of the mythical and to ruin its real miracle. Indeed, the historicizing of the mythos removes its value and makes the mind idiotic; but, to understand the gnosis behind it is to become wise.

<><><><><><><><><>

During this appalling Age of Darkness, learning and literacy were all but destroyed. Libraries were burned in order to hide the horrible secret of the Christian religion, and a world that had been reaching for the stars, with great thinkers appearing in numerous places, was now

subjugated in darkness falsely portraying itself as the "light of the world".

<><><><><><><><><>

Not a few people have wondered why these identical stories found outside of the Bible and revolving around Gentile or Pagan characters are myths, while the biblical tales told about Hebrews and Jews are history.

<><><><><><><><><>

The gospel story constitutes cultural bigotry and does a disservice to the history of humanity. Contrary to popular belief, the ancients were not an ignorant and superstitious lot who actually believed their deities to be literal characters. Nor were they as a whole immoral or unenlightened. This propaganda has been part of the conspiracy to make the ancients appear as if they were truly the dark and dumb rabble that was in need of the light of Jesus.

The reality is that the ancients were no less advanced in their morals and spiritual practices, and in many cases were far more enlightened, than the Christians in their own supposed morality and ideology, which, in its very attempt at historicity, is in actuality a degradation of the ancient celestial and terrestrial religion. Indeed, unlike the Christians, the true intelligentsia among the ancients were well aware that their gods were astronomical and atmospheric in nature. Even the much vilified Babylonians declared that their gods and those of other cultures and ages were the sun, moon, stars, and planets, demonstrating that they were not only advanced but honest in this matter. In addition, the eminent Greek philosophers Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle surely knew that their gods, such as Zeus, the sky-god father-figure who migrated to Greece from India and / or Egypt, were never real people. These three great Greek luminaries were, oddly enough, highly esteemed by early Christian conspirators.

Rather than serving as an improvement, Christianity has been a psychic trauma, uprooting ideas and deities that were worshipped since Neolithic times, particularly nature gods and goddesses. The sexist Judeo-Christian-Islamic ideology has been a war on all things considered female, including Nature and Mother Earth.

<><><><><><><><><>

No human culture can survive that bases its fundamental beliefs and perceptions on a hoax, particularly one in which the result has been the needless torture and slaughter of millions around the globe.

<><><><><><><><><>

The problem with the sheep-loving and lingam-worshipping desert tribes was their extreme hatred of women, who have been slandered with the accusation of being sinful, sexual creatures who corrupt otherwise sinless men. Biblical misogyny is reflected in the stories of Lot and of the Levite in Judges, for example, where men are so important that, in order to protect them from bisexual mobs, Lot and the Levite throw out their women: in the case of Lot, his virgin daughters; and in the case of the "good" Levite priest, his sex slave, or concubine. The Levite's concubine, of course, is gang-raped and left for dead. Her "compassionate" master finds her on the doorstep, yells at her to get up and, when he discovers she is dead, sheds no tear but immediately cuts her body into 12 pieces and sends the parts to the various tribes. Now, this story must be taken literally, according to bible literalists, so we must conclude that the Levite did indeed engage in this appalling behavior, which would be considered a heinous crime in today's society but is perfectly okay for one of God's ancient priests!

Furthermore, while exalting the male genitalia, the OT repeatedly portrays women as having defiling menstrual cycles, during which they must be isolated. Prior to this misogyny, however, the menstrual blood was considered sacred because women were viewed as the creators of life; in fact, the wine and cup of the Holy Grail were originally pagan symbols of the blood and womb of the woman. Of course, the degradation of the woman accompanied the vilification of the Goddess, and the biblical attack on the Goddess and female sexuality was tireless.

With violence came horrendous, oppressive laws against women, who basically became property. Raping virgins was the preferred biblical way to acquire such property, but if the rape victim was already married or betrothed, she was killed. The oppression of women, of course, had much to do

with men wishing to be certain of paternity, which evidently was the reason that the Levite priests devised the concept of sexual morality: premarital virginity for women, marital fidelity for women, in other words total control over the knowledge of paternity.

Things did not improve much for the status of women with the introduction of the "new superstition" of Christianity, which continued the assault on women and which refined sexual repression.

<><><><><><><><><>

Rather than the picture of peaceful, celibate devotees commonly portrayed, early Christians themselves were viewed as sexual deviants and perverts. That this perception was a problem is verified not only in the writings of the Church fathers but in the canonical Letter of Jude, in which the author is concerned with the impression given by men who were "blemishes" on Christian "love feasts".

<><><><><><><><><>

While the inhabitants pretended to be celibate, Christian nunneries were turned into warehouses that serviced monks, among others. In fact, it was an apparently common practice for the compromised nuns' babies to be tossed into ponds near the nunneries or buried in basements. [see Blavatsky, cca284]

<><><><><><><><><>

Like Judaism, patriarchal Christianity was primarily a phallic cult. The phallus was also called "perron" or "Big Peter" and represented, as we have seen, St Peter, the "rock" or stone lingam, of which the Christians were also anointers.

Along with phallus-obsession came the issue of circumcision, as well as castration, popular in the widespread cult of Attis / Cybele during Paul's time and given the green light by "Jesus", who is made to say of castration, "He who is able to receive this, let him receive it". (Matthew 19:12) In fact, a number of Paul's teachings revolved around the mutilation of the male genitalia.

<><><><><><><><><>

The Inquisition was the most ghastly period in all of human history, in which millions were tortured and murdered over centuries so that they or their descendants would conform to the dogma of the Catholic Church. During those many centuries, no dissenter was allowed to flourish and few to live at all. Anyone who dared to question the fairytales now being forced upon them -- in other words, all the honest people-- were forced to convert or die. Either way, the people would then become fiscally beneficial to the greedy, deceitful Church, by serving as slaves, tithing, or forfeiting their assets through death, natural or otherwise.

<><><><><><><><><>

It may be reasonably asked why, if the mythos and ritual are found around the world and thus in cultures not subjected to the censorship of the Catholic Church and Christian hierarchy, they are unknown. The mythos and ritual form part of the mysteries of secret societies, brotherhoods, priesthoods, and mystery schools. As such, they were not to be revealed but dangled over the heads of the uninitiated.

The Christian religion was a revelation of these mysteries, which had existed for millennia. "Paul" himself attested that his preaching of Jesus Christ served to reveal the mystery . . . (see Romans 16:25-26). In fact, it was because of the criminal revelation of this secret that the Christians were persecuted.

Thus, the Christian religion and founder were based on the ubiquitous mythos and ritual that served as the mysteries, which were eventually compiled and written down. These astrotheological mysteries, however, were later carnalized and historicized to hide them once again in the gospel tale.

<><><><><><><><><>

Although it is widely perceived to be a Jewish custom, circumcision dates back to at least 2300 BCE in Egypt and is also found in other parts of Africa, as well as in Fiji, Samoa, Assyria, Phoenicia, Mexico, and South America, prior to the introduction of Judaism and / or Christianity. In Egypt, it was the priests only who were circumcised, but Israel was a priestly nation, so all of its males were to be circumcised.

<><><><><><><><><>

It is erroneously perceived that the Old Testament heroes and patriarchs were impeccably moral individuals who never engaged in anything remotely smacking of sexual deviation and perversion. First of all, during the time of biblical peoples, humans were as obsessed with sex as they are now, particularly where they were repressed. Secondly, what is considered deviation or perversion has from the very beginning of humankind been dependent on cultural perspective, varying with different ages and places. Furthermore, often what has been approved by general consensus has also been considered to be right in the eyes of God. Prior to the monopolizing patriarchy, there were widespread matriarchal cultures, every bit as "godly", but with different interpretations of sexuality.

Peering between the biblical covers, we find that many of the book's characters are depicted as engaging in behaviors that would be considered by current standards to be sexual deviation. From early on in the biblical drama we encounter incest, with even Moses himself being a product of it. Later, the righteous Lot is made drunk and then seduced by both his daughters, who bear sons from their incestuous trysts. Rape is another prominent biblical theme, engaged in frequently by the Yahwists, whose history according to the OT is based on the slaughter of other cultures and the kidnapping and rape of their young girls. A number of the great patriarchs and heroes have sex with concubines, a fancy name for these young girls kidnapped and made into prostitutes. Of course, Solomon was the most conspicuous consumer, with 1000 wives and concubines, not a true story but used to demonstrate the manliness of his purported progeny. But, if having so many wives and concubines is not adultery, we wonder what is and just what one would call Abraham's relationship with Hagar, his wife's handmaiden, by whom he has a child, or Jacob's various dalliances with Rachel, her sister Leah, and their maids, by whom he has children. In the story of Jacob and Rachel, in fact, are found not only sexual deviation, by Christian standards, but also drug use, in that Rachel's "son's mandrakes" are "sex plants" or "fertility fruits". In addition adultery is practiced even by the great king David, as in the second book of Samuel. Like Noah, who got drunk and let it all hang out, we also find David exposing himself in front of a crowd. And, at

<><><><><><><><><>

The act of circumcision is all the more strange when its origins are not made clear. Among other reasons, including purportedly serving to make men more docile and socially acceptable, circumcision was said to be done in imitation of the female's menstrual blood, being performed on boys at the age when girls first bled, and even being described among some peoples as "man's menstruation".

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

There is a peculiar story in the first book of Samuel about the great king David and his

"And Jonathan stripped himself of his robe that was upon him and gave it to David, and his garments, even to his sword, and to his bow, and to his girdle. . . . And Saul spoke to Jonathan his son, and to all his servants, that they should kill David. But Jonathan Saul's son delighted much in David". (1 Samuel 18:4, 19:1)

"I am very distressed for you, my brother Jonathan; very pleasant have you been to me; your love to me was wonderful, passing the love of women". (2 Samuel 1:26)

◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

Although most people think the name Jesus originated with the Christian godman, it was in fact quite common, particularly in Israel, where it

god of the two horizons; hence, Horus was the rising sun, and Set the time of the sun-Set.

Set is the biblical Seth, the progenitor of the Hebrew race, demonstrating the culture's stellar cult origins. While solar brotherhoods such as the Essenes and Nazarenes wore white, the priesthood of Set / Seth / Saturn / Sata wore black robes, "black as night"; hence, the black dress of Catholic, Jewish, and Muslim clerics to this day.

In Hebrew, the name "Satan" or "Shaitan" merely means "adversary", not absolute evil being. The title of Satan as the adversary, also at 1 Peter 5:8, refers to the sun as Lord of the Opposite, which means a sign or constellation opposite to the sun at any given point.

<><><><><><><><><>

Satan is called "the father of lies", yet it is Yahweh who claims to be the deceiver: "If a prophet is deceived, I the Lord deceived that prophet". (Ezekiel 14:9) This example is but one of the instances in which "the Lord" lies, leaving one to speculate as to the true identity of the "Father of Lies".

The origin of the devil can be uncovered through etymology, in that the word comes from the Sanskrit term "deva" or the Persian "daeva", both of which originally referred to angelic entities, usually female, who were demonized by Christian propagandists. "Devil" shares the same root as "divine". In addition, the word "demon" is a Christian vilification of the Greek word "daemon", which likewise referred to a divine spirit.

In fact, any number of names for the devil found within Judaism and Christianity are vilifications of the gods and goddesses of other cultures. The

form of the devil commonly represented over the past several centuries, ie, a man with horns and hooves, is in large part a demonization of the Greek god of Nature, Pan, who was wild and capricious. Several other gods were also involved in the creation of the Christian devil, such as Hades / Pluto and Dionysus / Bacchus.

<><><><><><><><><>

Fascination has led to endless speculation and interpretation of Revelation's "prophecy" by biblical literalists, who, being unable to do anything else with it, usually interpret it allegorically. Needless to say, despite centuries of attempts to decode the text and to associate its players with a variety of world leaders, nations, and organizations, Revelation remains a mystery, because it is, in fact, not prophecy, and its drama does not take place on earth.

Many apocalypses were written prior to and during the Christian era, as the apocalypse was a genre of writing. Even Eusebius calls Revelation "spurious".

◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷

The debate over Revelation is a recurring theme in the early Christian writings, in which a number of fathers and doctors at one point or another express their doubts as to the authenticity of not only Revelation but also virtually every text in the canon. This skepticism is all the more peculiar considering it was claimed that the apostolic lineage was continuous and unbroken, and that there were allegedly established churches all along whose authorities surely would have known for a fact whether or not any apostle had written biblical texts. It also reveals the tremendous amount of duplicity engaged in by clergy and biblicists who continue to present to the credulous populace that the books of the Bible were in fact written by those whose names are attached to them, knowing full well that this assertion is false.

The book of Revelation was rejected by a number of churches, particularly the eastern ones, because they knew it was a spurious manuscript compiled from much older texts.

<><><><><><><><><>

The book of Revelation is an encapsulation of the ancient astrological mythos and religion, a part of which is sacred numerology. Several sacred numbers repeatedly make their appearance in Revelation, such as three, seven, 12, 24, etc.

<><><><><><><><><>

The much ballyhooed number, 666, mentioned in Revelation as the "mark of the Beast", was held sacred in the goddess-worshipping cultures as representative of female genitalia. When the Goddess was vilified by the patriarchy, she became the "beast" and her sacred number the "mark". The number 666 was not held to be evil or a bad omen in Judaism, as is evidenced by the biblical story of Solomon possessing 666 talents of gold. In fact, it is a sacred number.

<><><><><><><><><>

Some of the sayings [of Jesus] constitute the famous "Sermon on the Mount", also not original with Christ. [Egyptian god] Horus delivered a Sermon on the Mount, and there is within the Egyptian Hermetic or Trismesgistic tradition a discourse called "The Secret Sermon on the Mount". The Egyptian Sermon sayings also found their way into the Old Testament.

<><><><><><><><><>

Jesus is called the "Word" or "Logos", which, although it appears mysterious and mystical to the uninitiated, is actually commonplace in Greek parlance, as it has many meanings, including "word", "speech", "rumor", and "reason". The logos is in actuality a primitive concept, reflecting merely the way in which God created the world, ie, through speech. The Logos concept is not new with Christianity but is applied to a number of older deities in mythologies from the Mediterranean to China.

<><><><><><><><><>

Although much is made of Lucifer, the "fallen angel", his name only appears translated as such in one verse in the King James Bible, at Isaiah 14:12, where he is called "son of the morning". Lucifer is also translated as "day star, son of dawn". This passage describes the day star's "fall from heaven" after he attempts to "ascend to heaven; above the stars of God" to set his throne.

the end of the world, the millennium, and the day of judgment.

The doctrine of transubstantiation represents the miraculous transformation of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ. However, this sort of magical ritual was practiced around the world in a variety of forms eons before the Christian era and is, therefore, in no way original to Christianity.

The Lucifer myth can also be found in the Greek story of the "son of the sun", Phaeton, who was cast out of heaven by his Father after committing the crime of hubris. The story of Vulcan, the Roman solar god, is similar to the Lucifer myth, as he too is cast out of heaven by the gods as darkness descends.

The Sabbath predates the Jewish religion and is found in the Middle East and India, where it signified the seventh-day rest of the goddess Durga. Ignorant of its origins, the various Christian sects have been squabbling for centuries as to when the Sabbath should be observed, as ordained by the Jewish god Yahweh. The purists feel that Sabbath is to be observed on Saturday, rather than the pagan day of Sunday adopted by the "corrupt" Catholic Church; however, Saturday is also a pagan day, named for Saturn.

The trinity or triune deity is yet another aspect of the ubiquitous mythos, found in countless other cultures long prior to the Christian era. Obviously, then, the concept did not originate with Jesus; in fact, it was not adopted into Christianity until the Council of Nicea in 325. Like so many aspects of Christianity the trinity was originally found in the Egyptian religion.

In the solar mythos, the trinity represents the sun in three stages: newborn (dawn), mature (full-grown at 12 noon), and old and dying, at the end of the day (going back to the Father).

<><><><><><><><><>

Christianity was built upon a long line of myths from a multitude of nations and basically represents the universal astrological mythos and ritual. In its creation was used a typical mythmaking device: To wit, when an invading culture takes over its predecessors, it often vilifies the preceding gods and goddesses or demotes them to lesser gods, patriarchs, prophets, kings, heroes, and / or saints. Such mythmaking is found throughout the Old Testament as well, such as the prophets Daniel, Esther, and Deborah, who were ancient gods of other cultures.

signs in the heavens, as at Genesis 1:14, which basically describes the zodiac.

<><><><><><><><><>

Jesus' solar attributes are also laid plain by the story of his followers waiting to go to his "tomb" until sunrise, when "he is risen". In John 2, Jesus says, "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up"; however, as John relates, " . . . he spoke of the temple of his body", an admission of biblical allegory.

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

The son of God with the twelve disciples is not historical but an old mythological and astrological motif found around the globe for thousands of years, symbolizing the sun and its movements through the heavens, before it was carnalized, Judaized and historicized in the gospel tale of Jesus Christ. Like Jesus, the famous biblical disciples are recorded nowhere in the works of any historian of their time. The only source for the disciples / apostles is in Christian literature, in

which the stories of their "lives" are in fact highly apocryphal, allegorical, and therefore inadequate as history or biography.

It is no accident that there are 12 patriarchs, 12 tribes of Israel, and 12 disciples -- 12 being the number of the astrological signs, as well as the 12 "houses" through which the sun passes each day, and the 12 hours of day and night. Like the 12 Herculean tasks, the 12 "helpers" of Horus, and the 12 "generals" of Ahura-Mazda, Jesus' 12 "disciples" are symbolic for the zodiacal signs and do not depict any literal figures who played out a drama upon the earth circa 30 CE.

<><><><><><><><><><>

In addition to the "lives" of Christ and the twelve disciples, virtually the entire gospel story can be found in older mythologies as part of the ancient mythos revolving around the celestial bodies and movements.

<><><><><><><><><><>

It has long been known that the story of cosmic origins as found in the Judeo-Christian bible is a lift from more ancient versions, especially those of Egypt and Babylon. The tale can also be found in China, Japan, India, Scandinavia, and the British and Irish isles, to name a few. Obviously, then, no one culture has a lock on "God" or creation -- a fact that cannot be emphasized enough. Nor has the biblical story ever been adequate to explain truly the origins of the cosmos; in fact, it is merely a mythologized, simplified explanation filtered through and for finite minds.

<><><><><><><><><><>

Like other major biblical characters and tales, the fable of Adam, Eve, and the Garden of Eden is based on much older versions found in numerous cultures around the globe. The Hindu version of the first couple was of Adima and Heva, hundreds if not thousands of years before the Hebraic version, as has been firmly pointed out by Hindus to Christian missionaries for centuries.

<><><><><><><><><><>

In the Sumerian and Babylonian versions of the Garden of Eden myth, from which the Hebrew

one is also derived, the original couple were created equal in stature by the great Goddess. When the fervent patriarchy took over the story, it changed it to make women not only inferior but also guilty of the downfall of all mankind. [see Stone, cca185]

<><><><><><><><><><>

Far from being literal, the Garden of Eden / Paradise story takes place in the heavens. It is not literal but allegorical, occurring in the heavens, as the Fall actually takes place when the sun passes through the autumnal equinox, in the sign of the Virgin (Eve). As the sun crossed into Libra, "he" descends or falls into the winter quarter or "fall" of the year.

<><><><><><><><><><>

The "original fall" or "sin" has been interpreted by literalists as meaning both the transgression of Adam and Eve in disobeying God and getting kicked out of Eden, and the manner in which humans procreate, ie, sex. It has been admitted by Christians that without the concept of the original fall / sin of man and his expulsion from the Garden of Eden, there would be no need for a savior or for the Christian religion. For example, "reformed" ex-Father Peter Martyr said: "Were this Article of faith [to] be taken away, there would be no original sin; the promise of Christ would become void, and all the vital force of our religion would be destroyed."

This fervent belief is why Christian proponents are so vehemently opposed to the theory of evolution, as it demonstrates the lack of an original fall or sin that requires a savior. The American Episcopal Church said: "If this hypothesis be true, then is the Bible an unbearable fiction, [and] have Christians for nearly two thousand years been duped by a monstrous lie".

<><><><><><><><><><>

As was admitted by the early Christian doctor Jerome, the "little town of Bethlehem" was a sacred grove devoted to the solar-fertility-savior god Adonis (Tammuz), who was born hundreds of years before the Christian era in the same cave later held to be that of the birthplace of Jesus. Like Jesus, Adonis was born on

December 25th of the Virgin Myrrha, who was identified with Mary by early Christians. Syrian Adonis died at Easter time; he died and rose again in periodic cycles, like all gods of vegetation and fertility. He was also identified with the sun that died and rose again in heaven.

<><><><><><><><><>

The town of Nazareth did not appear on Earth until after the gospel tale was known. There is no such place as Nazareth in the Old Testament or in Josephus' works, or on early Christian maps of the Holy Land. The name was apparently a later Christian invention.

Jesus, therefore, was not from Nazareth, which did not exist at the time of his purported advent. The real purpose for putting him there was to make of him a Nazarene or Nazarite, as he was the same as the most famous Nazarite, Samson, a solar myth. The title comes the Egyptian word "natzr", which refers to "the plant, the shoot, the natzar, the true vine"; and Nazarite is an epithet for the sun, which gives life to the grape vine. Nazarite is also translated as "prince" as in "prince of peace". The Nazarites / Nazarenes were the ascetics who were not to shave their heads or beards unless for ritualistic purpose, because their hair was a symbol of holiness and strength, representing in fact the sun's "hair" or rays, which is why the solar hero becomes weak when the woman cuts his hair. When the hair was long, the Nazarite would have nothing to do with the grape, vine, or wine, but when the Nazarite was shorn in a ritual, he would then drink wine. This story reflects the time of the year when the grapes ripen and wine is made, as the sun's rays weaken.

Thus, we see that Nazareth is not the birthplace of Jesus but represents yet another aspect of the mythos. The actual birthplace of the carnalized Christ was neither Bethlehem nor Nazareth, but Rome.

<><><><><><><><><>

Objectively, we see that there is no evidence for the historicity of the Christian founder, that the earliest Christian proponents were as a whole either utterly credulous or astoundingly deceitful, and that said defenders of the faith were compelled under incessant charges of fraud to

admit that Christianity was a rehash of older religions. The world into which Christianity was born was filled with assorted gods and goddesses, as opposed to a monotheistic vacuum. In fact, in their fabulous exploits and wondrous powers many of these gods and goddesses are virtually the same as the Christ character, as attested to by the Christian apologists themselves. Jesus Christ is in fact a compilation of these various gods, who were worshipped and whose dramas were regularly played out by ancient peoples long before the Christian era.

During the era Jesus allegedly lived there was a trade and brotherhood network that stretched from Europe to China. This information network included the library at Alexandria and had access to numerous oral traditions and manuscripts that told the same narrative portrayed in the New Testament with different place names and ethnicity for the characters. In actuality, the legend of Jesus nearly identically parallels the story of Krishna, for example, even in detail, with the Indian myth dating to at least as far back as 1400 BCE. Even greater antiquity can be attributed to the well-woven Horus myth of Egypt, which also is practically identical to the Christian version but which preceded it by thousands of years.

<><><><><><><><><>

Although most people think of Buddha as being one person who lived around 500 BCE, the character commonly portrayed as Buddha can also be demonstrated to be a compilation of godmen, legends, and sayings of various holy men both preceding and succeeding the period attributed to the Buddha (Gautama / Gotama).

<><><><><><><><><>

In addition to the characteristics of the teaching / savior god, the Buddhist influence in Christianity includes: renouncing the world and its riches, including sex and family; the brotherhood of man; the virtue of charity and turning the cheek; and conversion. That Buddhism preceded Christianity is undeniable, as is its influence in the world long prior to the beginning of the Christian era.

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

As they do concerning the founders of other religions and sects, many people have believed that Zoroaster was a single, real person who spread the Persian religion around 660 BCE. However, Zoroastrianism is asserted to have existed 10,000 years ago, and there have been at least seven Zoroasters recorded by different historians. Thus, it is clear that Zoroaster is not a single person but another rendering of the ubiquitous mythos with a different ethnicity and

If proof of the historicity of a god lies in graves, birthplaces, and such, then all of these gods must also have been historical, which would mean that Jesus is a johnny-come-lately in a long line of historical godmen. In reality, this relic- and site-fabrication is standard behavior in the world of mythmaking and is not indication or evidence of historicity. These birthplaces, graves, and relics of gods, godmen, and saints have been hyped in fact for purposes of tourism, ie, for money.

<><><><><><><><><>

In its quest to create a religion to gain power and wealth, the Church forgery mill did not limit itself to mere writings, but for centuries cranked out thousands of phony relics of its Lord, apostles, and saints. At one point a number of churches claimed the one foreskin of Jesus, and there were enough splinters of the "true cross" that Calvin said the amount of wood would make "a full load for a good ship". The disgraceful list of absurdities and frauds goes on, and, as Pope Leo X exclaimed, the Christ fable has been enormously profitable for the Church. Again, it must be asked why force, forgery, and fraud were needed to spread the "good news" brought by a historical son of God.

In establishing their holy relics, the Catholics were merely building on a long line of priestly hoaxing. If such relics are evidence of the reality of Jesus and Mary, are they not also evidence of the reality of Venus, whose statue also wept, or of the Indian elephant-headed god Ganesha, whose images drink milk by the bucket? A truly pious person, then, would do well to worship them all and not just these meager few from Palestine.

Basically, there is no physical evidence for the existence of Jesus Christ. In addition, since there are sacred sites all over the globe, for every culture, it is merely cultural bias that allows so many to claim that theirs are the only true ones, that their land is the "Holy Land" or some other designation.

<><><><><><><><><>

If we look to the archaeological evidence to support the Old Testament, we will find much less than expected. Although the texts make the Jewish people appear to have been a force to be reckoned with in the region, there is no evidence

of grand buildings, navies or militaries of the Jews. In fact, during the centuries prior to the Christian era, the Greeks barely noticed the Jews, and the famous historian Herodotus could not find the "great" kingdom of Judah.

This dearth of evidence for such an empire was noticed at least 2000 years ago, and eventually provoked the Jewish historian Josephus to write his *Antiquities of the Jews* to demonstrate that the Hebrew culture was very old. While the Hebrew culture may have been old, the nation of Israel in fact was not a "great empire" but a group of warring desert tribes with grandiose stories borrowed from other cultures. Out of this fertile imagination and opportunism came an even more grandiose tale to end all tales: the Christian myth.

<><><><><><><><><>

It is a common belief that the Hebrew people, beginning with Moses, were monotheists whose one god, Yahweh, was the only true god, as revealed exclusively to Hebrew prophets. These original monotheists, it is believed, were superior to and had the right to destroy the polytheistic cultures around them by killing their people and stealing their towns, booty, and virgin girls, which is what "God's chosen" are recorded as doing throughout the Old Testament. This monotheist versus polytheist scenario is the common perception, but it is incorrect, as the Hebrews were latecomers to the idea of monotheism and were originally themselves polytheists.

In actuality, the Hebrews were by no means the originators of the concept of monotheism, as the Egyptians, for one, had the One God at least a thousand years before the purported time of Moses, by orthodox dating. The monotheism of the Persian religion of Zoroastrianism, in fact, is virtually identical to that of Judaism, or Yahwism, which is, in part, an offshoot of Zoroastrianism.

The Hebrew polytheism is reflected in the various biblical names for God, the oldest of which were the plural Elohim, Baalim, and Adonai, representing both male and female deities. In order to make the Hebrews appear monotheistic, the biblical writers and translators obfuscated these various terms and translated them as the singular "God".

The plural term Elohim appears over 2500 times in the Old Testament but is falsely translated in most versions. This fact of plurality explains why in Genesis "Gods" said, "Let us make man in our image". As stated, Elohim refers to both "gods" and "goddesses", and its singular form, El, served as a prefix or suffix to names of gods, people, and places, whence Emmanu-El, Gabri-El, Beth-El, etc. Even Satan was one of the Elohim. The Elohim were in reality a number of "El" gods.

In a somewhat common development of the human mind, which allows for polytheism, pantheism, monotheism, and atheism at once, the Elohim became perceived as one "EL". The word El also represented a deity both male and female, but the later Jews generally interpreted it exclusively as male. El was the sun or "day star", as well as the planet Saturn, which at one point was considered the "central and everlasting sun" of the night sky. El / Saturn's worship is reflected in the fact that the Jews still consider Saturday as the Sabbath or "God's Day". Furthermore, El is Elias, the sun god Helios to whom Jesus called from the cross. Since El is the sun, the many Elohim of the Bible also represent the stars. The Elohim were not only Phoenician and Canaanite gods but as "Ali" were originally Egyptian.

<><><><><><><><><>

Although many people still believe that the Bible is a monolithic product of the Almighty Himself, infallibly recorded by the authors purported, the reality is that Moses did not write the Pentateuch, or first five books, and that the other OT texts are, like those of the NT, pseudepigraphical, ie, not written by those in whose names they appear. Also like the NT, over the centuries, the various texts of the OT were "redacted" many times, which is a polite way of saying they were interpolated, mutilated, and forged.

<><><><><><><><><>

The word Israel itself is not a Jewish appellation but comes from the combination of three different reigning deities: Isis, the goddess revered throughout the ancient world; Ra, the Egyptian sun god; and El.

<><><><><><><><><>

The myth of Hebrew monotheism comes from the Yahweh propagandists who set about to formulate the Jewish religion. While the Elohim were the special gods of the northern tribes and kingdom of Israel, the Levitical Yahweh was in fact the local god of the southern kingdom of Judah. As such, Yahweh is made to elevate Judah above all the other tribes by making it the progenitor of the kings of Israel. In fact, Yahweh and Judah are basically the same word, as Judah is "Yahuda", which means "Yahweh, I will praise". This name Judah is also the same as Judas, which was thus likewise the name of the tribal god. Hence it was the Jews and not all Hebrews and Israelites who were Yahweh-fanatics. The other nations, in fact, were frequently both disinterested in and repulsed by the violent, angry jealous, zealous god that Yahweh became.

The Yahwists were in reality a rude bunch of marauders who pretended to speak for their Lord and who then spent centuries destroying the ancient Hebrew polytheism so they could hold total power over the people. Their favorite targets were the followers of the Great Goddess, who were ubiquitous in the ancient world.

<><><><><><><><><>

Part of the Hebrews' ancient worship included the establishment of "high places" where they set up altars and other religious accoutrements. These sacred high places were specially constructed all over the Levant as sites of sacrifice, both animal and human, by non-Semites and Semites alike, the latter of whom were, in fact, the last people to maintain human sacrifice, into Hadrian's time, when it was banned. These sacrifices on high places, however, served not only for the propitiation of the gods but also to provide food, and this was the major reason the monopolizing Yahwists went after the high places: so that they could control the Hebrews down to the food they ate, giving the priests tremendous power.

Obviously, it is more than unreasonable to insist that, in order to eat, the people of a nation must all go to a centralized place, where they are compelled to pay a priest to sacrifice their food animals; thus, the people relentlessly rebuilt the high places and ignored the centralizing priests. When the threats and destruction of the high places failed to end the polytheism, however, the Yahwists repeatedly butchered their own people, demonstrating that the repressive, despotic

monotheism is no more moral than other religious or secular ideologies and governing systems.

In the face of such unbearable oppression as having their food controlled, the people not only rebelled against the imposed Jealous / Zealous God, YHWH, they turned to other gods to get rid of him. In fact, according to the biblical story, it was this oppression that split the kingdom in two after Solomon's death, at which time the northern kingdom of Israel returned to the old polytheism under the Ephraimite king Jeroboam.

<><><><><><><><><>

Although the Christian conspirators were quite thorough in their criminal destruction of the evidence, especially of ancient texts, such that much irreplaceable knowledge was lost, from what remains we can see that the scholars of other schools and sects never gave up their arguments against the historicizing of a very ancient mythological creature. This group of critics included many Gnostics, who strenuously objected to the carnalization and Judaization of their allegorical texts and characters by the Christians.

The impression has been cast that the philosophy or religion of Gnosticism began only during the Christian era and that the former was a corruption of the latter. However, Gnosticism is far older than Christianity, extending back thousands of years. The term Gnosticism, in fact, comes from the Greek word gnosis, which means knowledge, and "Gnostic" simply means "one who knows", rather than designating a follower of a particular doctrine. From time immemorial, those who understood "the mysteries" were considered "keepers of the gnosis". The Greek philosophers Pythagoras and Plato were Gnostics, as was the historian Philo, whose works influenced the writer of the Gospel of John.

During the early centuries of the Christian era, Gnosticism became more of a monolithic movement, as certain groups and individuals began to amalgamate the many religions, sects, cults, mystery schools, and ideologies that permeated the Roman Empire and beyond, from England to Egypt to India and China. This latest infusion of Gnosticism traced its roots to Syria, oddly enough the same nation in which Christians were first so called, at Antioch.

The Gnostic tree of thought had many branches, such that it was not uniform and was colored by the variety of cultures and places in which it appeared, a development that created competition. These so-called Gnostics, then did not share a single ideology or belong to a specific group. We find in the ancient world Syrian or Samaritan Gnosticism, Jewish Gnosticism, Christian Gnosticism, and Pagan Gnosticism. Gnosticism was eclectic, gathering together virtually all religious and cultic ideologies of the time. The Gnostic texts were multinational, using terms from the Hebrew, Persian, Greek, Syriac / Aramaic, Sanskrit, and Egyptian languages.

Although there now seems to be a clear-cut distinction between Gnostics and Christians, there was not one at the beginning, and the fact is that Gnosticism was a proto-Christianity. The distinction was not even very great as late as the third century. Many Christian concepts are in fact Gnostic, such as the disdain for the flesh and for matter in general. Jesus' own Gnosticism is revealed at John 7:7, and Paul's Gnostic thought appears at 2 Corinthians 4:4, for example, and Galatians 3:27-28.

The fact is that Gnosticism existed first and was eventually changed into orthodox Christianity around 220 CE. As time went on, the carnalizing Christians created distance between themselves and their Gnostic roots by rewriting texts for their own benefit. Generally speaking, the earlier Epistles show signs of Gnostic influence, while the later show signs of anti-Gnostic bias.

The Gnostics likened the orthodox Christians to "dumb animals" and stated that it was the orthodoxy, not the Gnostics themselves, who were the blasphemers, because the orthodoxy did not know "who Christ is". Gnostic Christians castigated the orthodox for making the mistake of reading the Scriptures -- and especially Genesis - - literally, and thereby missing its deeper meaning.

Gnostics were not uniform in their beliefs and doctrines, despite their attempts at harmonization, mainly because Gnosticism encouraged creativity and freedom of expression. The most disturbing of these heresies was the denial of Christ's historicity. This subject was obviously the most important and once again reveals that the fathers were under incessant charges of fraud in presenting Jesus Christ as a

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

However, there are basically no non-biblical references to a historical Jesus by any known historian of the time during and after Jesus' purported advent. No literate person of his own time mentioned him in any known writing. Eminent hellenistic Jewish historian and

<><><><><><><><><>

◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

. . . When we say also that the Word, who is the first-birth of God, was produced without sexual union, and that He, Jesus Christ, our Teacher, was crucified and died, and rose again, and ascended into heaven, we propound nothing different from what you believe regarding those whom you esteem sons of Jupiter. . . .As to the objection of our Jesus' being crucified, I say, that suffering was common to all the aforementioned sons of Jove [Jupiter]. . . . As to his being born of a

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

As concerns Jesus' birthplace, while the synoptics place it in Bethlehem, such that he is from David's village, John says he is from Galilee and that the Jews rejected him because he was not from Bethlehem, whence the Messiah must come to "fulfill scripture". (John 7:41-42) Also, in the conflicting and illogical gospel account, Jesus' birth is heralded by a star, angels, and three magi

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

In the gospels Jesus himself makes many illogical contradictions concerning some of his most important teachings. First he states that he is sent only "to the lost sheep of Israel" and forbids his disciples to preach to the Gentiles. Then he is made to say, "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations . . ."

Next, Jesus claims that the end of the world is imminent and warns his disciples to be prepared at a moment's notice. He also tells them to build a church from which to preach his message, an act that would not be necessary if the end was near. This doomsday prophecy in fact did not happen; nor has Jesus returned "soon", as was his promise. Even if he had been real, his value as a prophet would have been very little, as his most important prophecies have not occurred, thus proving that he was no more prophetic or divine than the average newspaper astrologer or palm reader.

<><><><><><><><><>

In reality, the contradictions in the gospels are overwhelming and irreconcilable by the rational mind. In fact, the gospel was not designed to be rational, as the true meaning of the word "gospel" is "God's spell", as in magic, hypnosis, and delusion.

<><><><><><><><><>

In addition to the hundreds of epistles and gospels written during the first centuries were many "Acts" of this apostle or that. The canonical Acts of the Apostles cannot be dated earlier than the end of the second century, long after the purported events. Acts purports to relate the early years of the Christian church, yet in it we find a well-established community that could not have existed at the time this book was alleged to have been written, ie, not long after the death of Christ. Acts [is] a broken narrative, and it was fabricated by monks, devil-drivers, and popes, who wished to form an alliance by writing the book, the Latin character of which is visible in every page. The author(s) of Acts used text from Josephus and, evidently, from the writings of Aristides, a Sophist of the latter part of the second century, to name a couple of its sources.

<><><><><><><><><>

A number of the fathers, such as Eusebius himself, were determined by their own peers to be unbelievable liars who regularly wrote their own fictions of what the Lord said and did during his alleged sojourn upon the earth. In one of his works, Eusebius provides a handy chapter entitled: "How it may be Lawful and Fitting to use

Falsehood as Medicine, and for the Benefit of those who Want to be Deceived".

<><><><><><><><><>

Wholess also calls Justin Martyr, Tertullian and Eusebius "three luminous liars". Keeler states, "The early Christian fathers were extremely ignorant and superstitious; and they were singularly incompetent to deal with the supernatural". Larson concludes that many early bishops "like Jerome, Antony, and St Martin, were definitely psychotic. In fact, there was scarcely a single Father in the ancient Church who was not tainted with heresy, mental aberration, or moral enormity". Thus, deceiving, mentally ill individuals basically constitute the genesis of Christianity.

<><><><><><><><><>

Christian tradition pretends that Christ was extremely renowned even during his own time, having exchanged correspondence with King Abgar of Syria, who was most pleased to have the Christian savior take refuge in his country. Of course, this story and the silly letters alleged to have been exchanged between the two are as phony as three-dollar bills, illustrating the ridiculous mendacity to which historicizers had to resort to place their invented character and drama at this time.

<><><><><><><><><>

It took well over a thousand years to canonize the New Testament, and the Old Testament canon remains different to this day in the Catholic and Protestant versions. This canonization also required many councils to decide which books were to be considered "inspired" and which "spurious". Contrary to the impression given, these councils were not peaceful gatherings of the "good shepherds of Christ", but raucous free-for-alls between bands of thugs and their arrogant and insane bishops.

In fact, at the Council of Ephesus in 431 CE mobs consisting of the dregs of society and representing the warring factions of Antioch and Alexandria broke out in riots and killed many of each other. This melee was merely one of many, and this shedding of blood by Christian followers was only the beginning of a hideous centuries-long legacy.

<><><><><><><><><>

The various gospels, of which only four are now accepted as "canonical" or "genuine", are not the earliest Christian texts. The earliest canonical texts are demonstrably the Epistles of Paul.

<><><><><><><><><>

The various Pauline epistles contained in the New Testament form an important part of Christianity, yet these earliest of Christian texts never discuss a historical background of Jesus, even though Paul purportedly lived during and after Jesus' advent and surely would have known about his master's miraculous life. Instead, these letters deal with a spiritual construct found in various religions, sects, cults, and mystery schools for hundreds to thousands of years prior to the Christian era.

Paul also never quotes from Jesus' purported sermons and speeches, parables and prayers, nor does he mention Jesus' supernatural birth or any of his alleged wonders and miracles, all of which would presumably be very important to Jesus' followers, had such exploits and sayings been known prior to Paul.

<><><><><><><><><>

So it appears that Paul, even though he speaks of "the gospel", had never heard of the canonical gospels or even an orally transmitted life of Christ. The few historical references to an actual life of Jesus cited in the epistles are demonstrably interpolations and forgeries, as are the epistles themselves, not having been written by the Pharisee / Roman "Paul" at all.

<><><><><><><><><>

Although they are held up by true believers to be the "inspired" works of the apostles, the canonical gospels were forged at the end of the 2nd century, all four of them probably between 170-180, a date that just happens to correspond with the establishment of the orthodoxy and supremacy of the Roman Church. Despite the claims of apostolic authorship, the gospels were not mere translations of manuscripts written in Hebrew or Aramaic by Jewish apostles, because they were originally written in Greek.

Furthermore, as is admitted by the writer of Luke when he says that there were many versions of "the narrative", there were numerous gospels in circulation prior to the composition of his gospel. In fact, of the dozens of gospels that existed during the first centuries of the Christian era, several once considered canonical or genuine were later rejected as "apocryphal" or spurious, and vice versa.

Out of these numerous gospels the canonical gospels were chosen by Church father and bishop of Lyons, Irenaeus (c 120-c 200), who claimed that the number four was based on the "four corners of the world". This comment is Masonic, and these texts represent the four books of magic of the Egyptian Ritual.

According to some early Christians, the gospel of Matthew is the earliest, which is why it appears first in the canon. However, the gospels have been arranged in virtually every order, and scholars of the past few centuries have considered Mark to be the earliest, used by the writers / compilers of Matthew and Luke. In fact, these gospels were written not from each other but from common source material, including the narrative, or Diegesis, as it is in the original Greek.

<><><><><><><><><>

Originally in the Syro-Chaldee or Samaritan language, Marcion's Gospel of the Lord, which predated the canonical gospels by decades, represents the basic gospel narrative, minus key elements that demonstrate the conspiracy. Although much the same as the later Gospel of Luke, Marcion's gospel was Gnostic, non-historical, and did not make Jesus a Jewish man, ie, he was not born in Bethlehem and was not from Nazareth, which did not even exist at the time. In Marcion's gospel there is no childhood history, as Marcion's Jesus was not born but "came down at Capernaum", ie, appeared, in "the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar", the very sentence used in Luke to "prove" Jesus' historicity. Marcion's original, non-historicizing and non-Judaizing New Testament was a thorn in the side of the carnalizing conspirators, who were compelled to put a spin on the facts by claiming that the "heretic" [Marcion] had expurgated the gospel of Luke, removing the genealogies and other historical and biographical details, for example. Thus, Marion was accused of "purging

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

Of course, the works of the mythicists have not been made readily available to the public, no doubt fearfully suppressed because they are somewhat irrefutable, so we cannot completely fault the "experts" for having never read them. The arguments of these particular mythicists are, however, the most important work done in this field to date, so any refutation that has not dealt with them properly is neither exhaustive nor convincing.

<><><><><><><><><>

In addition to the enormous amount of bloodshed which accompanied its foundation, Christianity's history is rife with forgery and fraud. So rampant is this treachery and chicanery that any serious researcher must immediately begin to wonder about the story itself.

<><><><><><><><><>

The Christian tale has always been as difficult to swallow as the myths and fables of other cultures; yet countless people have been able to overlook the rational mind and to willingly believe it, even though they may equally as easily dismiss the nearly identical stories of these other cultures. The story of Jesus as presented in the gospels, mass of impossibilities and contradictions that it is, has been so difficult to believe that even the fanatic Christian doctor and saint, Augustine (354-430 CE), admitted, "I should not believe in the truth of the Gospels unless the authority of the Catholic Church forced me to do so".

<><><><><><><><><>

While the masses are led to believe that the Christian religion was founded by a historical wonderworker and his devoted eyewitnesses who accurately wrote down the events of his life and ministry in marvelous books that became "God's Word", the reality is that none of the gospels was written by its purported author and, indeed, no mention of any New Testament text can be found in writings prior to the beginning of the second century CE, long after the purported events. These "holy" books, then, so revered by devotees, turn out to be spurious, and since it is in them that we find the story of Christ, we must be doubtful as to its validity as well.

<><><><><><><><><>

The truth is that very few early Christian texts exist because the autographs, or originals, were destroyed after the Council of Nicea and the "retouching" of 506 CE under Emperor Anastasius, which included revision of the Church fathers' works, catastrophic acts that would be inconceivable if these documents were truly the precious testaments of the very apostles themselves regarding the "Lord and Savior", whose alleged advent was so significant that it

sparked profound fanaticism and endless wars. Repeating what would appear to be utter blasphemy, in the 11th and 12th centuries the "infallible Word of God" was "corrected" again by a variety of church officials. In addition to these major "revisions" have been many others, including copying and translation mistakes and deliberate mutilation and obfuscation of meaning.

It has never been only non-believing detractors who have made such allegations of falsification and deceit by the biblical writers. Indeed, those individuals who concocted some of the hundreds of "alternative" gospels and epistles being circulated during the first several centuries even admitted that they forged the texts.

<><><><><><><><><>

Along with the tale that Christianity began with a "Prince of Peace", comes the myth that the early Christians were gentle "lambs" served up in large numbers as "martyrs for the faith" by the diabolical Romans. The myth of martyrdom starts with the purported passage of the Roman historian Tacitus in which he excoriated Nero for killing a "great multitude" of Christians at Rome in 64 CE; however, this passage is a forgery, one of many made by the conspirators in the works of ancient authors, and there is little other evidence of such a persecution under either Nero or Domitian, the alleged notorious persecutor of Christians. What persecutions the Christians did suffer were not as gross as portrayed by propagandists in either number or severity. To bolster their claims of massive martyrdom, pious Christians began around the ninth century to forge the martyrdom traditions.

<><><><><><><><><>

To weave their martyr tales, the conspirators used the Jewish apocryphon the Fourth Book of Maccabees, which described gruesome “martyrdom” by torture. The tale told in Fourth Maccabees was widely read by Greeks and early Christians and served as a model for Christian Martyrdom stories. The methods described in Fourth Maccabees are disturbingly similar to those used by the later Catholic Church.

The author of Fourth Maccabees [a Hellenistic Jew] goes on to describe the most foul torture imaginable, including the infamous “racks” being

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷ ◁ ▷

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

< < < < < < < < <

When the "great idea", threats of hell, and other sweet talk failed to impress the pagans, the Christian conspirators began turning the screws by establishing laws banning pagan priests, holidays and "superstitions". Pagans were barred

<><><><><><><><><>

<><><><><><><><><>

Virtually all of the spiritual concepts in the Christian religion appear in much the same form centuries to millennia earlier in Egypt, the differences emerging within Christianity attributable to Jewish and Greek influence, among others. These parallels would include the burial for three days, the resurrection and the ascension, all appearing in the Egyptian religion centuries to millennia before the common era and possessing astrotheological significance, as largely revolving around the sun.

<><><><><><><><><>

It is apparent that the average ancient Egyptian worshipper would have viewed the death and resurrection of Osiris, as well as the event's promise of resurrection and eternal life for everyone else, in much the same manner that the average Christian over the centuries has perceived the death and resurrection of Christ.

<><><><><><><><><>

The solution to these various problems with identifying the first Christians in Egypt, as well as their texts, as the basis of the canonical gospels and epistles, lies in a "radical" analysis of the data concerning Christian origins along strictly scientific lines, without fervent faith or blind belief in the gospel story preventing us from seeing the facts. What we discover when we look closely at the evidence is that the gospel story represents a largely fictional account begun towards the end of the first century, and reworked and reformatted until the end of the second century, at which point it was solidly written into history and backdated to the beginning of the first century. With these facts in mind, especially that there is no credible scientific evidence for the existence of Jesus Christ at any point, or for the existence of the four canonical gospels as we have them before the end of the second century, the pieces of the puzzle begin to fall neatly into place.

<><><><><><><><><>

[Christian] censors have removed material threatening to the faith -- a common occurrence that reduced much of the ancient world to rubble, the wrecked pieces of which we are only now putting back together.

<><><><><><><><><>

To defend an intangible concept such as God by killing a living, breathing human being constitutes one of the greatest evils in the world, and it simply must stop, or humankind has no right to call itself "civilized".

<><><><><><><><><>

Although many people believe religion to be a good and necessary thing, no ideology is more divisive than religion, which rends humanity in a number of ways through extreme racism, sexism and even speciesism. Religion, in fact, is dependent on division, because it requires an enemy, whether it be earthly or in another dimension. Religion dictates that some people are special or chosen while others are immoral and evil, and it too often insists that it is the duty of the "chosen" to destroy the others. And organized religion puts a face on the divine itself that is sectarian, sexist, and racist, portraying a male god of a particular ethnicity, for example. The result is that, over the centuries, humankind has become utterly divided among itself and disconnected from nature and life around it, such that it stands on the verge of chaos.

<><><><><><><><><>

Even today, when humankind likes to pretend it has evolved, battles go on around the world over whose god is bigger and better, and religious fanatics of any number of faiths repeatedly call for and receive the blood of "unbelievers" and "infidels". Few religions of any antiquity have escaped unscathed by innumerable bloodbaths, and, while Islam is currently the source of much fear in the world today, Christianity is far and away the bloodiest in history.

<><><><><><><><><>

Defenders claim that Christianity ended human sacrifice. This may be true, but to do so, it had to sacrifice millions of humans. Christians also claim Christianity ended slavery, an assertion that is not true, as not only did Christians widely practice slavery, but the ideology itself serves as oppression and soul-enslavement. "Believe or go to hell. Submit your will to God or suffer eternally".

<><><><><><><><><>

To deflect the horrible guilt off the shoulders of their own faith, religionists have pointed to supposedly secular ideologies such as Communism and Nazism as oppressors and murderers of the people. However, few realize or acknowledge that the originators of Communism were Jewish (Marx, Lenin, Hess, Trotsky) and that the most overtly violent leaders of both bloody movements were Roman Catholic (Hitler, Mussolini, Franco) or Eastern Orthodox Christian (Stalin), despotic and intolerant ideologies that breed fascistic dictators. In other words, these movements were not "atheistic", as religionists maintain.

<><><><><><><><><>

Hitler's paternal grandmother was allegedly Jewish. But Hitler himself was raised a Roman Catholic, and he was very much impressed by the power of the Church hierarchy. He pandered to it and used it and religion as a weapon. All during his regime, Hitler worked closely with the Catholic Church, quashing thousands of lawsuits against it and exchanging large sums of money with it. In addition, thousands of Nazis were later given safe passage by the Vatican, as well as by multinational governmental agencies, to a number of locales, including North and South American, via the "Ratline" from Germany through Switzerland and Italy.

<><><><><><><><><>

Hitler was only building on a long line of imputation against the Jews as "Christkillers", a charge used numerous times over the centuries whenever the Catholic Church wanted to hold a pogrom against common Jews and seize their assets. The events of WWII, in fact, were the grisly culmination of a centuries-old policy, started by the Church and continued by Martin Luther, as was well known by Hitler.

<><><><><><><><><>

Hitler and the Church's behavior was not an aberration in the history of Christianity, as from its inception, the religion was intolerant, zealous, and violent, with its adherents engaging in terrorism. For example, while blessing peacemakers and exhorting love and forgiveness of enemies and trespassers, the "gentle Jesus" also paradoxically declares:

Do not think that I have come to bring peace to the earth; I have not come to bring peace, but a sword. For I have come to set a man against his father, and a daughter against her mother, and a daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law; and one's foes will be members of one's own household. (Matthew 10:34-36)

Jesus further states that "nation will rise up against nation, and kingdom against kingdom"; thus, with a few sentences, Jesus has seeded extreme division, sedition and enmity wherever Christianity is promulgated. In thus exhorting his followers to violence, however, Jesus himself was building on centuries-old Jewish thought that called for the "extermination" of non-Jews, ie, "unbelievers" in Christian parlance.

*Matthew 24:7; Isaiah 19:2

<><><><><><><><><>

Over the ages, the ancients did not simply observe the movements of the celestial bodies but personified them and created stories about them that were recreated upon the earth. Out of this polytheistic, astrological atmosphere came the "greatest story ever told", as the gospel tale is, in fact, astrotheological and non-historical, recording the mythos found around the globe for eons. Thus, the Christian religion, created and shored up by forgery, fraud and force, is in reality astrotheological and its founder mythical, based on many thousands of years of observation by the ancients of the movements and interrelationships of the celestial bodies and the earth, one of the favorite of which was, understandably, the sun. The sun figures in the stories of virtually every culture worldwide. In many places and eras, the sun was considered the most visible proxy of the divine and the most potent bestower of Spirit.

The following are the main characteristics of the "sun of God":

- o The sun "dies" for three days at the winter solstice, to be born again or resurrected on December 25th.

- o The sun of God is "born of a virgin", which refers to both the new or "virgin" moon and the constellation of Virgo.

o The sun's "birth" is attended by the "bright Star", either Sirius / Sothis or the planet Venus, and by the "Three Kings" representing the three stars in the belt of Orion.

o The sun at its zenith, or 12 noon, is in the house or heavenly temple of the "Most High"; thus, "he" begins "his Father's work" at "age" 12.

o The sun enters into each sign of the zodiac at 30 degrees; hence, the "Sun of God" begins his ministry at "age" 30.

o The sun is the "Carpenter" who builds his daily "houses" or 12-hour divisions.

o The sun's "followers" or "disciples" are the 12 signs of the zodiac, through which the sun must pass.

o The sun is "anointed" when its rays dip into the sea.

o The sun "changes water into wine" by creating rain, ripening the grapes on the vine, and fermenting the grape juice.

o The sun "walks on water", referring to its reflection.

o The sun "calms the sea" as he rests in the "boat of heaven". (Matthew 8:23-27)

o When the sun is annually and monthly reborn, he brings life to the "solar mummy", his previous self, raising it from the dead.

o The sun triumphantly "rides an ass and her foal" into the "City of Peace" when it enters the sign of Cancer, which contains two stars called "little asses", and reaches its fullness.

o The sun is the "Lion" when in Leo, the hottest time of the year, called the "throne of the Lord".

o The sun is "betrayed" by the constellation of the Scorpion, the backbiter, the time of the year when the solar hero loses his strength.

o The sun is "crucified" between the two thieves of Sagittarius and Capricorn.

o The sun is hung on a cross, which represents its passing through the equinoxes, the vernal equinox being Easter.

o The sun darkens when it "dies": The solar god as the sun of evening or of autumn was the suffering, dying sun, or the dead sun buried in the nether world.

o The sun does a "stutter-step" at the winter solstice, unsure whether to return to life or "resurrect", doubted by his "twin" Thomas.

o The sun is with us "always, to the close of the age" (Matthew 28:20), referring to the ages of the precession of the equinoxes.

o The sun is the "Light of the World", and "comes on clouds, and every eye shall see him".

o The sun rising in the morning is the "Savior of mankind".

o The sun wears a corona, "crown of thorns", or halo.

o The sun was called the "Son of the Sky (God)", "All-Seeing", the "Comforter", "Healer", "Savior", "Creator", "Preserver", "Ruler of the World", and "Giver of Daily Life".

o The sun is the Word or Logos of God.

o The all-seeing sun, or "eye of God", was considered the judge of the living and dead who returned to Earth "on a white horse".

<><><><><><><><><><>

Zoroaster has the following in common with the Christ character:

o Zoroaster was born of a virgin and "immaculate conception by a ray of divine reason".

o He was baptized in a river.

o In his youth he astounded wise men with his wisdom.

o He was tempted in the wilderness by the devil.

o He began his ministry at age 30.

Osiris was also the god of the vine and a great traveling teacher who civilized the world. He was the ruler and judge of the dead. In his passion, Osiris was plotted against and killed by Set and "the 72". Like that of Jesus, Osiris' resurrection served to provide hope to all that they may do likewise and become eternal.

Horus (Osiris' son or renewed incarnation) shares the following in common with Jesus:

- o Horus was born of the virgin Isis-Meri on December 25th in a cave / manger with his birth being announced by a star in the East and attended by three wise men.

- o His earthly father was named Seb (Joseph).

- o He was of royal descent.

- o At age 12, he was a child teacher in the Temple, and at 30 he was baptized, having disappeared for 18 years.

- o Horus was baptized in the river Eridanus or Iarutana (Jordan) by "Anup the Baptizer" (John the Baptist), who was decapitated.

- o He had 12 disciples, two of whom were his witnesses and were named Anup and Aan (the two Johns).

- o He performed miracles, exorcised demons and raised El-Azarus (El-Osiris) from the dead.

- o Horus walked on water.

- o His personal epithet was Iusa, the "ever-becoming son" of Ptah, the Father. He was thus called Holy Child.

- o He delivered a Sermon on the Mount, and his followers recounted the Sayings of Iusa.

- o Horus was transfigured on the Mount.

- o He was crucified between two thieves, buried for three days in a tomb, and resurrected.

- o He was also the "Way, the Truth, the Light", "Messiah", "God's Anointed Son", the "Son of Man", the "Good Shepherd", the "Lamb of God", the "Word made flesh", the "Word of Truth", etc.

- o He was "the Fisher" and was associated with the Fish (Ichthys), Lamb, and Lion.

- o He came to fulfill the Law.

- o Horus was called "the KRST", or "Anointed One".

- o Horus was supposed to reign one thousand years.

Inscribed about 3500 years ago on the walls of the Temple at Luxor were images of the Annunciation, Immaculate Conception, Birth and Adoration of Horus, with Thoth announcing to the Virgin Isis that she will conceive Horus; with Kneph, the Holy Ghost, impregnating the virgin; and with the infant being attended by three kings, or magi, bearing gifts. In addition, in the catacombs at Rome are pictures of the baby Horus being held by the virgin mother Isis -- the original Madonna and Child.

<><><><><><><><><><>

The Jesus story incorporated elements from the tales of other deities recorded in this widespread area of the ancient world, including several of the following world saviors, most or all of whom predate the Christian myth. It is not suggested that all of these characters were used in the creation of the Christian myth, as some of them are found in parts of the world purportedly unknown at the time; however, it is certain that a fair number of these deities were utilized. Thus, we find the same tales around the world about a variety of godmen and sons of God, a number of whom also had virgin births or were of divine origin; were born on or near December 25th in a cave or underground; were baptized; worked miracles and marvels; held high morals, were compassionate, toiled for humanity, and healed the sick; were the basis of soul-salvation and / or were called "Savior, Redeemer, Deliverer"; had eucharists; vanquished darkness; were hung on trees or crucified; were resurrected and returned to heaven, whence they came. The list of these saviors and sons of God includes the following:

- o Adad and Marduk of Assyria; considered "the Word" (Logos)

o Adonis, Aesclepius, Apollo, Dionysus, Heracles (Hercules), and Zeus of Greece. (Apollo was resurrected at the vernal equinox as the lamb).

o Alcides of Thebes; divine redeemer born of a virgin around 1200 BCE.

o Attis of Phrygia

o Baal or Bel of Babylon / Phoenicia

o Balder and Frey of Scandinavia

o Bali of Afghanistan

o Beddru of Japan

o Buddha and Krishna of India

o Chu Chulainn of Ireland

o Codom and Deva Tat of Siam

o Crite of Chaldea

o Dahzbog of the Slava

o Dumuzi of Sumria

o Fo-hi, Lau-Kiun, Tien, and Chang-Ti of China; whose birth was attended by heavenly music, angels, and shepherds.

o Hermes of Egypt / Greece; born of the Virgin Maia and called "the Logos" because he was the Messenger or Word of the Heavenly Father, Zeus.

o Hesus of the Druids and Gauls

o Horus, Osiris, and Serapis of Egypt

o Indra of Tibet / India

o Ieo of China; "the great prophet, lawgiver and savior" with 70 disciples

o Issa / Isa of Arabia; born of the Virgin Mary and was the "Divine Word" of the ancient Arabian Nasara / Nazarenes around 400 BCE.

o Jao of Nepal

o Jupiter / Jove of Rome

o Mithra of Persia / India

o Odin / Wodin / Woden / Wotan of Scandinavians; wounded with a spear

o Prometheus of Caucasus / Greece

o Quetzalcoatl of Mexico

o Quirinius of Rome

o Salivahana of southern India; a divine child, born of a virgin, son of a carpenter; himself also being called "the Carpenter"; whose name or title means "cross-borne" (Salvation)

o Tammuz of Syria, the savior god worshipped in Jerusalem

o Thor of the Gauls

o Universal Monarch of the Sibyls

o Wittoba of the Bilingonese / Telingonese

o Zalmoxis of Thrace; the savior who promised eternal life to guests at his sacramental Last Supper, then went into the underworld, and rose again on the third day.

o Zarathustra / Zoroaster of Persia

o Zoar of the Bonzes

This list is not complete. A number of these characters have been thought of in the past as being historical persons, but today almost none of them are considered as such.

<><><><><><><><><>

The Buddha character has the following in common with the Christ figure:

o Buddha was born on December 25th of a virgin Maya, and his birth was attended by a "Star of Announcement", wise men, and angels singing heavenly songs.

o At his birth, he was pronounced ruler of the world and presented with costly jewels and precious substances.

o His life was threatened by a king who was advised to destroy the child, as he was liable to overthrow him.

o Buddha was of royal lineage.

o He taught in the temple at age 12.

o He crushed a serpent's head (as was traditionally said of Jesus) and was tempted by Mara, the Evil One, when fasting.

o Buddha was baptized in water, with the Spirit of God or Holy Ghost present.

o He performed miracles and wonders, healed the sick, fed 500 men from a small basket of cakes, and walked on water.

o Buddha abolished idolatry, was a sower of the word, and preached the establishment of a kingdom of righteousness.

o His followers were obliged to take vows of poverty and to renounce the world.

o He was transfigured on a mount, when it was said that his face shone as the brightness of the sun and moon.

o He died on a cross (in some traditions).

o He was resurrected, as his coverings were unrolled from his body and his tomb was opened by supernatural powers.

o Buddha ascended bodily to Nirvana or heaven.

o He was called "Lord", "Master", the "Light of the World", "God of Gods", "Father of the World", "Almighty and All-knowing Ruler", "Redeemer of All", "Holy One", the "Author of Happiness", "Possessor of All", the "Omnipotent", the "Supreme Being", the "Eternal One".

o He was considered the "Sin Bearer", "Good Shepherd", the "Carpenter", the "Infinite and Everlasting", and the "Alpha and Omega".

o He came to fulfill, not destroy, the law.

o Buddha is to return "in the latter days" to restore order and to judge the dead.