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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











Numbers 25:1-5, the Israelites even participate in an orgy.

Although apologists have attempted to explain away its eroticism as having something to do with the Church and its bridegroom, the Song of Solomon is indeed a sexual poem, with references to female genitalia, including as a pomegranate. The Song of Solomon represents one of the saner perspectives of sex in the Bible. Indeed, despite the licentiousness of biblical heroes, so neurotic is the attitude towards sex that when Onan spills "his seed", God strikes him dead, a tale lampooned in the "Monty Python" song, "Every sperm is sacred, every sperm is great. If a sperm is wasted, God gets quite irate". Apparently, Onan's sperm was more valuable than Onan himself. So obsessed with the spilling of the seed is YHWH that it is prescribed that "no man who has had a nocturnal emission shall enter the sanctuary at all until three days have elapsed. He shall wash his garments and bathe on the first day . . . ". Thus, wet dreams constitute a transgression against the Lord.

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One rather bizarre biblical perspective, also held by pre-Hebraic cultures, is the Lord's peculiar obsession with the foreskin, which is viewed as the most important token of the covenant between God and his chosen. In fact the word circumcision is used nearly 100 times in the Bible, and one must wonder at this obsession, as well as at the idea that either the Lord so screwed up in creating man that man needs to fix God's handiwork, or the Lord finds this piece of flesh so significant as to base his most solemn vows upon it, thus revealing a homoerotic fetish. So obsessed are the biblical peoples with the foreskin that in exchange for the hand of his daughter, Saul demands the foreskins of 100 dead Philistines from David, who enthusiastically indulges the request by bringing Saul 200 foreskins.

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".

Another ritual used to create such "femaleness" was castration, necessary for the man to assume religious authority among the priestesses of the Goddess. All mythologies suggest that, before men understood their reproductive role, they tried to make women of themselves in the hope of achieving womanlike fertility. This phenomenon was widespread enough among the Semites to warrant address by the Lord, as was penile amputation, such that those who had been thus mutilated, evidently either naturally or artificially, were to be excluded from God's elect. "He whose testicles are crushed or whose male member is cut off shall not enter the assembly of the Lord" (Deuteronomy 23:1). Yet, at Isaiah 56:4-5, the "infallible" Lord again contradicts himself and says that eunuchs who keep his sabbath and hold fast his covenant well be given a "monument and a name better than sons and daughters . . . an everlasting name which shall not be cut off".

Obviously, all this biblical talk about circumcision, foreskins, and testicles, as well as "members", "loins", "thighs", "stones", "secret parts", and "private parts", is a reflection of the true nature of the patriarchal religions. Circumcision is, in fact, a barbaric custom of primitive phallic religion.

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Within the patriarchal religions the phallus has been an object of worship, although this fact has been hidden for a variety of reasons, not the least of which are its basic homosexual or homoerotic implications. The male genitals were so sacred to the Israelites that if, in defense of her husband, a woman grabbed the private parts of his enemy, she would have her hand cut off (Deuteronomy 25:11-12). So important were the male genitalia that solemn oaths were sworn by them, as is reflected at Genesis 24:9, where Abraham's servant swears an oath by "putting his hand under the thigh of Abraham his master". The terms "thigh" and "hollow of thigh" used a number of times in the OT are actually euphemisms for "penis", and the putting of one's hand "under the thigh" and swearing an oath is a secret society "handshake".

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





























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.

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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

historical personage. Gnostics denied Jesus Christ ever existed; in fact, the earliest Gnostic-Christians were not even aware of the claims that he had, while others were revolted by the concept.

One of the most primitive and learned sects were the Manicheans, who denied that Jesus Christ ever existed in flesh and blood, but believed him to be a God in spirit only. These "heretics" were so common that the conspirators had to forge the two Epistles of John to combat and threaten them. [In them, those who denied Christ's incarnation were called anti-Christ.]

It was evidently the task of Antiochan bishop Ignatius to convince those inclined to Docetism that "Christ really and truly lived", by way of writing letters to the churches of Asia Minor and Rome. Ignatius was the subject of very extensive forgeries. Ignatius offers no proof whatsoever of his claims except his word that "Jesus the Lord was truly born and crucified . . ." This utterly unscientific habit occurs repeatedly throughout the Christian father's works, without a stitch of tangible proof and hard evidence. It is upon this fanatic protestation and not factual events that Christianity's "history" is founded. Before Ignatius, not a single reference to Pontius Pilate, Jesus' executioner, is to be found. Ignatius is also the first to mention Mary; Joseph, Jesus' father, nowhere appears.

Despite Ignatius' attempts, by Irenaeus' time, around 170, the Gnostics were still so powerful that Irenaeus felt compelled to spend a great deal of effort refuting them, even though he himself was Gnostic. In his attacks, Irenaeus was forced to take on the most influential of all Gnostics, Marcion.

Marcion had an enormous impact on Christianity, publishing the first New Testament, upon which the canon was eventually based. Although he was considered a Christian even by his adversaries, Marcion was one of those "heretics" who vehemently denied that Christ had come in the flesh, died, and been resurrected. Marcion was "anti-matter", and his Gnostic god was not the same as the violent, angry YHWH of the Old Testament, a book Marcion rejected. Like others before and after him, Marcion viewed as evil the "god of this world", a notion reflected in the works of Paul, whom Marcion considered the truest apostle.

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Under Nero fiction thrived, as the emperor had an insatiable appetite for Greek and Roman literature, such that he sparked a renaissance, no doubt with numerous poets, playwrights and novelists vying for imperial favor and patronage. Such was the atmosphere into and out of which Christianity was born.

Over the centuries, ancient texts were reworked in order to explain the founding of nations and other auspicious events, as was the case with the Roman book Trojan War, which was suddenly "discovered" centuries after its pretended date and which is a rewriting of The Iliad designed to glorify the foundation of the Roman state. Every culture and nation had its heroic epics and legendary foundations, including Greece and Rome. Israel was no exception, and its legendary foundation related in the Old Testament is as fictitious as the tale of Romulus and Remus, the mythical founders of Rome. The foundation of Christianity is no less fictitious, except in the minds of the people who have been told otherwise.

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The early Christians were accused of heinous behavior, including infanticide and orgies, imputations that Christians themselves later used against their enemies. In the face of such charges, Justin Martyr was forced to say, "Do you also believe that we eat human flesh and that after our banquets we extinguish the lights and indulge in unbridled sensuality"? And Tertullian was compelled to write, "We are accused of observing a holy rite in which we kill a little child and then eat it; after the feast, we practice incest. This is what is constantly laid to our charge".

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Another of the Pagan criticisms was that the Christians were plagiarists (and degraders) of old ideologies and concepts, an accusation that the Christians were compelled to confirm as they attempted to gain respectability for their "new superstition". Thus, the Christians admitted the superlative nature and morality of those pagan ideologies.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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









from being palace guards or holding civil and military office. Their properties and temples were destroyed or confiscated, and people who practiced "idolatry" or sacrifices were put to death. . . .

Under the "great Christian" Constantine, the followers of Mithra were hounded with such pertinacity that no one even dared to look at the sun, and farmers and sailors dared not observe the stars for fear of being accused of the heresy. And where hellfire, repressive laws, and bribery did not work, force was used. Leaders who were tolerant of religions other than Christianity, such as Emperor Julian, were murdered.

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The standard excuse for . . . vile behavior has been that Christian proponents had the right to purge the earth of "evil" and to convert the "heathen" to the "true faith". Over a period of more than a millennium, the Church would bring to bear in this "purification" and "conversion" to the religion of the "Prince of Peace" the most horrendous torture methods ever devised, in the end slaughtering tens of millions worldwide.

These "conversion" methods by Catholics against men, women, and children, Christians and pagans alike, included burning, hanging, and torture of all manner, using the tools described in Fourth Maccabees. Women and girls had hot pokers and sharp objects slammed up their vaginas, often after priests had raped them. Men and boys had their penises and testicles crushed or ripped or cut off. Both genders and all ages had their skin pulled off with hot pincers and their tongues ripped out, and were subjected to diabolical machinery designed for the weakest parts of the body, such as the knees, ankles, elbows, and fingertips, all of which were crushed. Their legs and arms were broken with sledgehammers, and, if there was anything left of them, they were hanged or burned alive. Nothing more evil could possibly be imagined, and from this absolute evil came the "rapid" spread of Christianity.

So far this despicable legacy and crime against humanity remains unavenged and its main culprit unpunished, not only standing intact but inexplicably receiving the undying and unthinking support of hundreds of millions, including the

educated, such as doctors, lawyers, scientists, etc. This acquiescence is the result of the centuries of destruction and degradation of their ancestors' cultures, which demoralized them and ripped away their spirituality and heritage. In annihilating these cultures, the Christian conspirators also destroyed countless books and much learning, prizing the subsequent illiteracy and ignorance, which assisted in allowing for Christianity to spread.

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Surprisingly, [Justin] Martyr insists that, in contending Jesus Christ to have been "produced without sexual union", crucified and resurrected, Christians are "propounding nothing different" from what the pagans believed regarding the "sons of Jupiter" --a fact that most people may be amazed to hear! How many have been taught that the "sons of Jupiter" -- ancient Greek and Roman gods -- were "born of a virgin" and crucified, rose from the dead and ascended into heaven, like Jesus?

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An important connection between Egypt and Canaan, land where the later Israelites emerged and the language of which represents proto-Hebrew: In an underground room in a pyramid near Cairo, writing in Egyptian characters was discovered that constituted magic spells in the Canaanite language of some 5000 years ago. This find represents the oldest Semitic writing ever uncovered and comprises a "magic spell to keep snakes away from the tombs of Egyptian kings". This discovery ranks as a demonstration of the close relations of the Egyptians with the Canaanites of the era.

While Egyptians considered their own culture and religion superior to that of their neighbors to the northeast, they were willing to do anything to protect the mummies of their kings from poisonous snakes. Believing that some snakes spoke the Semitic language of the Canaanites, Egyptians included the magic spells in inscriptions on two sides of the sarcophagus in an effort to ward them off.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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

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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.





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.

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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.
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- 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.