



Did you know that **Christmas** was birthed through the Babylonian Empire, adopted by the Roman State Church?

By Stephen Phinney

As a part of our series on the book of Revelation, I believe this is a good time to talk about the Truth behind Christmas.

Did you know that Santa Clause dates back to Old Babylon? Did you know that the prophet Jeremiah speaks of trees being cut and decorating them with gold and silver? Did you know that the title “Christmas” was originally a Roman state church “Mass” to celebrate and pray to a dead “saint?” And one of my favorites is the “Yule Log,” – which originally, in many cultures, still does represent the “mother of god – queen of heaven.”

An old phrase goes like this: “*When you’re in Rome, do as the Romans do.*” This cute little cliché is truer than you realize.

If Rome is indeed the Babylon of the end-times, and the Madonna (also known as the mother of God) is always lifted as the “queen of heaven,” it would behoove us to examine the reality of God warning His people about idol worship and Roman Paganism.

Don’t get me wrong – I enjoy Christmas as much as the next fellow, but I refuse to connect this holiday to any Christian history. Even its title is intended to support the Roman pagan event – Christ-mass. In future writings, I will be addressing the Two Babylons’ with many historical details. For now, there is enough proof in the split identity of the Roman and Babylonian systems – that both are fully operative by the antichrist.

In later writings, we will be examining the five primary festivals of the Roman Babylonian system, but today I will give you a sneak preview of one of their favorite – Christ-mass day. Most associate this day with the wonderful birth of our Savior and Lord Jesus Christ, but originally, it was the Roman state church that adopted a local pagan belief, made it “holy,” and then required the people to attend “mass” to celebrate this “mother of god” by way of the Christ-mass tree. In the beginning, Christ-mass had nothing to do with the birth of Jesus but had all to do with an idol evergreen tree being cut from the forest, placed at the front of the church to help ward off evil spirits of this pagan “holy-day” (Eze. 6:13).

The peoples' customs are a delusion; because it is *“A woodcut from the forest, the work of a craftsman’s hands with a cutting tool. They decorate it with silver and with gold; they fasten it with nails and with hammers so that it will not totter. Like a scarecrow in a cucumber field, they cannot speak; they must be carried because they cannot walk! Do not fear them, for they cannot harm, nor can they do any good.”* (Jeremiah 10:3-5 NASB)

The Christmas tree is now so common that we have forgotten why we display it in our homes, churches, and communities. As you read, this tree’s historical roots are traced back long before Christians turned this figure of idolatry into something Christ Jesus Himself would supposedly promote. The Jeremiah reference to the Christmas Tree was, and still is, an iconic worship symbol for the Babylonians, then the Egyptians took ownership of it, then onto the Romans, who sanctioned it as an official “church” icon; it spread throughout Europe and found its resting place in the United States of America. I am like many Christians today; this tree is nothing other than a fun tool of tradition – much like a birthday cake, but attempting to sign the name of Jesus to this object would be nothing less than idolatry.



The actual origin of the tree is associated with the mother of Adonis, the Sun-God. The history books tell us that this mother would change into a tree once a year to remind the Babylonians of the birth of her son – the “man of the branch.” From this historical record we find the base of the beliefs of placing the “Yule Log” in the fire on “Christ-mass eve,” stating: “The seed of the woman,” Indigene,” or “born of the fire,” must enter the fire on “Mother-night” so that he may be born the next day out of it as the “Branch of God,” or “the tree that brings gifts to all men.” Why a Log? Because the “child of the fire” was an incarnation of the great god Nimrod, cut off from his power and glory, stripped of all its branches and cut-down to the ground. But wait – there’s more, the great serpent, their symbol of restored life (Esculapius), twists itself around the dead trunk and behold, the next day, a sprout of a palm tree – the Egyptian symbol of new life, which later the iconic leader of Pergamum coined it as the global symbol of healing - our medical symbol. It needs to be noted that the original “Yule Log” is delineated as the dead stock of Nimrod, deified as the sun-god, but cut down by his enemies (God); therefore, the origin of the “Christ-mass tree” is Nimrod’s resurrection – the second coming of Great Babylon spoken of in the book of Revelation. It’s hard to believe all that is history is sitting in your living room each year.

Have you ever kissed someone under that so popular piece of green stuff called mistletoe? I certainly have! Even though the Druids (forefathers to the modern Satanist) globalized the superstition, the original belief has its roots dangling from old Babylon branches. In Babylon, mistletoe represented their “Messiah” – the “*man of the branch.*” Mistletoe was considered a divine branch, a branch in fact that comes from “heaven,” birthed through dirt and sprang forth to rule the earth and bring “reconciliation and world peace unto all men.” Where did the idea of kissing under the mistletoe come from? Kissing is a cultural/relational seal – “sealed with a kiss.” In the early Bible years, kissing was just as significant as a “wax-seal” upon a king’s document, such as the marital kiss. Kissing under the mistletoe was the pagan’s outward act of agreement that the “Messiah” will come to grant the world peace and reconciliation. This declaration enacted the ideology of the Ecumenical Movement – initiated and popularized by the Catholic church.

Who is this “Messiah” the Catholic Babylonians keep referring to?

I will give you a hint – it is not Jesus. Organically, according to Babylonian history, it’s the antichrist referenced by Jesus. The “Christ” of the Great Tribulation.

What about our “Christ-mass turkey?” The turkey is the American beast of choice that replaced the European goose, which replaced the original Babylonian boar’s head. The boar’s head, still practiced in many countries, was the “divine” symbol of the blood sacrifice for the sins of the Babylonians. The “head on the platter” was a practice used throughout the dark ages of early Europe. The act of beheading John the Baptist and delivering his head to the king on a silver platter was 100% pagan and rooted in old Babylon.

THE FALLACY OF CHRISTMAS DAY

Let’s look first at the traditional beliefs (lies) associated with the actual day of celebration. December 25th was not the day that Christ was born. There is not one word in the Bible about the precise day of His birth or the time of the year when He was born. What is recorded, though, implies that at what time of His birth took place, it could not have been on the 25th of December. When the angel announced His birth to the shepherds of Bethlehem, they were “*feeding their flocks by night*” in the open fields. I don’t know if you have done much reading or visiting during the winter months in the middle east, but the cold of the night is so piercing that the flock of the night would have been ice sculptures – plus, it was not the custom for the shepherds of Judea to watch their flocks in the open fields, which ended in October. Another funky misnomer is, at the birth of Christ, every woman and child was to go to be taxed at the city where each was birthed, which meant that some had to journey many miles to fulfill their civic duty; but the middle of the winter did not fit for such politics, nor is it historically accurate. Christ Himself talked about how extreme the winters could be during the winter:

“But pray that your flight will not be in the winter, or on a Sabbath.” (Matthew 24:20 NASB)

There is NO scholar that I am aware of that would dare to proclaim the day of our Saviors birth, nor would say that the early Christian Church has ever had the festival as Christmas as a part of their traditions. The early church stood against this pagan festival started by this “new” state church of Roman – who became the New Testament replacement of the Pharisees, which later became the official Roman Catholic church in the 4th century.

How, then, did this “Romish” church fix on December the 25th, and how in the Lord’s name did they get away with using Christ’s name to announce it? Long before the 4th century, and long before Jesus died on the cross, a festival was celebrated among the “haters of God” (heathens), at that this precise time of the year, in honor I might add of the birth of the son of the Babylonian queen of heaven; and history reveals that this Romish church revived this satanic festival to suppress the massive multiplication of the Christian church in the 3 & 4th century. It was a clever way of drawing true indwelt Christians to the Roman state church – who claimed to be the ONLY Christian church. Church history also shows us that this state church swapped out the “sons” ‘names to attract more converts. It needs to be noted that this state church adopted these pagan traditions as early as the 3rd century. After the Roman church was established in paganistic trends, they swapped out the names and represented their pagan festivals under the “Christian Banner.” Godly men and women through the ages tried to stop this movement, and

despite their glorious efforts, God allowed the apostasy to continue. With defeat written on their faces but hearts filled with endurance, these so-called Catholic Christians set out to separate true believers from the authentic Church. Thus, activating the era of Reformation.

It is without question that the origins of Christ-mass are of Pagan traditions. The year of this celebration has its roots in Egypt, the son of Isis, the Egyptian title for the queen of heaven, the “mother of god.”

The popular name by which Christmas has been associated with “Yule Day,” which is the Chaldean name for an “infant” or “little child” that later was attached to a “Yule Log” - was thrown into the fire on “Mother-night” (the night that proceeded Infant Day) to bring the mother’s spirit back from the dead to protect them on this “most evil day.” The Roman state church found these pre-Christ traditions quite fitting for their “mother of god” – Mary and “infant son” – Jesus. With a little “*hand is quicker than the eye*,” this replica church successfully swapped the authentic with the fake. Honestly - I think we should give this celebration back to the Egyptians. At least they were honest.

Their festival had been commonly known as an astrological character, referring simply to completing the sun’s yearly course and a new cycle’s commencement. Their event commemorated merely the symbolic birthday of the sun starting a new year. This ideology is better than shoving “baby Jesus” into a pagan holiday.

Have you heard of the mystic character Lord Moon?

If you’re not up to date in Arabian and New Age history, you probably wouldn’t. The Serbians of Arabia regarded the moon, not the sun, as the visible perfect symbol of their favorite idol. On the 24th of December each year, the Arabians would hold up their lord’s birthday – that of the moon. The same group that regarded the Sun (Gad) as a female divinity integrated their idolatry into Muslim theology. Thus, it is where they get the Moon (Meni) as their male moon child. Read more in Isaiah 65:11. What does all that mean? To say it bluntly – the “mother of god” had her day in the sun on our Christmas eve, and Lord Moon was the original “Christmas child” being celebrated. Ultimately, this “shared god” stirred a “holy war” between the Catholics and the Muslims, i.e., the “Christian Crusades.”

What about those fun little traditions in setting food out for Santa? Well, that all started with this same group, who would set out Nur-Cakes (cupcakes), or Birth-cakes (feast of the number) and a drink offering to satisfy the “mother of god” due to their guilt and sins. This tradition dates back before the prophet Isaiah:

“But ye are they that forsake the LORD that forget my holy mountain, that prepare a table for that troop, and that furnish the drink offering unto that number.” (Isaiah 65:11 KJV)

Regarding the overstuffed man, we all call Santa Clause. I know you are accustomed to hearing the American story, but there is a darker side to this fairy tale. The original “Saint Nicholas” (Nikolaos of Myra – Turkey), even though he was a strict Greek Eastern Orthodox “Christian,” he was made a “saint” shortly after his death in 343 AD by the leader of the Roman state church. They declared him a “saint” to be prayed unto. He was known for acts of kindness. Nicholas had a reputation for secret gift-giving, such as putting coins in the shoes of those who placed them on the doorstep, which is our modern-day tradition of

Christmas stockings. After the Roman church popularized his habits of giving, the now “Saint Nicholas” becomes the central figure and example in the church of the “reason for the season.”



The Roman state church in the Netherlands began using the name “Sinterklass” to describe the church’s high-priest role regarding the 25 days of Mass before the day of the Mass of Christ - “Christ-mass.” The Roman church takes credit for the invention of Christmas. But, the truth is – our old ancestors, the Babylonians, get the full credit. When the thought of Babylonians come to mind, always connect them to the Roman State Church. The early Catholic leaders used Babylon and their practices as a model to capture the servitude of their newfound followers.

Santa Claus, the Roman Father of the Christ-mass. Father

Christmas was the high church figure – red robe (Cardinal’s robe), and his white beard was the symbol of the “second coming of Christ.” The Elves were altar boys with a face-lift - “pagan spirit beings” loaded with indulgences. But the real story behind this red-robed man is deeply rooted in a far more dark & paganistic tradition.

The drunken December pagan festival of Bacchus was originally celebrated in Babylon. It was a custom that lasted five days, where the masters of the house would serve their slaves. As history notes, one of the slaves would become the “ruler on top of the house,” who would cloth himself in a purple garment like a king. This “purple robed” servant was called “Zoganes,” the “man of sport and wantonness (debauchery),” and would answer only to “Lord of Misrule” (rule breaker). In the dark ages, this figure was known for revealing the Christ-mass. This “Lord of Misrule” evolved slowly into our modern-day Santa Claus. Today in modern culture, “Misrule” is eschatologically associated with the “rule breaker” of the Tribulation – the antichrist.

The traditions of the lighting of the Christ-mass eve candles are also rooted in old Babylon. The candles were used to honor the memory of Nimrod, the first king of Babylon, for it was once the most distinguishing act of Babylonian worship to have lighted wax-candles on their altars. The candles were also to remind the pagans that the second coming of Nimrod will occur and that his wife will unify all religious thought. Speaking of women, you might be wondering what the original Babylonian celebration was titled – they called it “Lady-day.” We know now that it was the Roman state church that moved this celebration to December 25th, but the original date was March 25th, in alleged commemoration of their miraculous conception of the “man of the branch” from the virgin womb of the “queen of heaven,” the Madonna of Babylon, on that day when the angel was sent to announce to her the distinguished honor that was to be given to her as the mother of the “Messiah.” She was to appear on a goose (Mother Goose), with harp in hand, to announce her son’s coming, who will rule the earth. Again, modern eschatology reveals this is none other than the Tribulation antichrist.



First of all, Nimrod’s wife won’t be coming in on a goose, but rather on a red dragon (Rev. 12:3). Secondly, her “Messiah” son is NOT Jesus Christ but is none other than the antichrist himself. The most interesting fact is, before our blessed Savior was even born of a virgin birth, who grew into the Tree of Life, died on the tree of knowledge, then was resurrected, and soon to be returning in an authentic

“second-coming.” Satan replicated the truth through his little whore in the old town of Babylon. No superficial church historian can convince me of the “symbolic insignificance” of the intimate relationship between Lady-day (Babylon), Christ-mass (Rome), and the Antichrist (Christ replica). Satan is not a lazy leader sitting on his hands, like most “Christians,” waiting for the end-times to unfold – he is the object of destruction of the end-times, and he knows it. As we continue to review the details of the “two Babylons,” you most likely will be quick to discover that every detail stated in the book of Revelation regarding Babylon is directly connected to Nimrod’s city, the not so lovely Old Babylon.

In conclusion: Should you burn that Christmas tree in your living room or stop kissing under the mistletoe hanging from your doorway? Well – that’s between you and God. As for me and my household, we will continue to enjoy the pretty lights draped on our “family tree” that hold the cherished moments through hanging ornaments and sip on our hot-coco as we give thanks to Jesus Christ for coming into this world to save us from the tower of Babylon. True worship is in the “who,” not the what.

Sturdy Bible scholars today can not deny the truth that Lady-day, Christ-mass, and the Antichrist are purely Babylonian. Even though many post-truth “theologians” are deluding these truths through “historical revisionism,” the pagan traditions of “Holly-day” ARE foundational when it is referenced in the book of Revelation as the “new Rome.”

- † London Tract Society’s Commentary, vol.1, p. 472
- † Alford’s Greek Testament, vol. 1, p. 412
- † Greswell, vol. 1, pp. 381-437
- † Gill Commentary
- † Mede’s Works, 1672
- † Archdeacon Wood, in Christian Annotator, vol. 3, p. 2
- † Gieseler, vol. 1, p. 54
- † Tertullian, De Idolatria, c. 14, vol. 1, p.682
- † Mallet, vol. 1, p. 130
- † Sharon Turne’s Anglo-Saxons, vol. 1, 219
- † Salverte, Des Sciences Occultes, p. 491
- † Stanley, p. 1066, col. 1
- † Kitto Illustrative Commentary, vol. 4, p. multiple
- † Mallet, vol. 22, p. 24
- † Jamieson’s Scottish Dictionary
- † Hieronym, vol. 22, p. 217
- † Macrobius, lib. 1, chap. 23, p. 72
- † In Athenaus, 14, p. 639
- † Crabb’s Methodology, Saturn
- † Berlin Correspondent of London Times, Dec. 23, 1853
- † Ovid, Metam, lib. 15, 500-513