

Full Sermon Transcript:
The Cross, Is it Pagan or Not? Correction to Doctrine
March 23, 2024

Disclaimer: This transcript is computer-generated and may have mistakes or inaccuracies. Though for the most part, the software does a really good job.

Let us go in prayer. Lord Heavenly Father, Almighty God, in Jesus' holy name we pray, thank you Lord for this new day, for this rest day, for this day of rest and worship, for the day of gathering together, even if it's over the internet, that we come together in agreement and unity of one mind, of one accord, to hear your messages, to receive your correction, to receive power from on high, to grow in your measure of your spirit and of your will.

We ask for understanding and truth, and any time that we are outside of your will, or outside of your truth, or outside of your spirit, that you would bring us back in, correct us, and show us the way.

We ask for your anointing, your blessing, your presence in this message, that your church be edified, that your church be increased, that your church be brought back to the center of your will and your word.

We ask for your special help upon the weakest members of the church, new members, and those coming into the truth. We ask for your special help. We accept it in the name of Jesus, the almighty Father, the Alpha, the Omega, the First, the Last.

And we'll say it again, the Alpha and the Omega, for that is who you are. In Jesus' name, so be it. Amen. Praise Jesus.

Good to see everybody. Good to see the person signed in as Simon, brother in Christ.

Good to see that person signed in as well.

Let us turn to the Bible, Matthew 10. And actually, not Matthew 10, but let's go over Matthew 27, actually start there, Matthew 27.

Let's go down to verse 32. Matthew 27, verse 32. And as they were coming out, they found a person from Cyrene named Simon, whom they pressed into service to bear his cross, to carry his cross for Jesus.

And when they came to a place called Golgotha, which means the place of a skull, they gave him wine to drink, mixed with gall, and after tasting it, he was unwilling to drink.

And when they had crucified him, they divided up his garments among themselves by casting lots, and so forth.

You see also in verse 38 that there were two robbers crucified with him as well. And then we know that he died at 3 o'clock in the afternoon down in verse 45.

This is an amazing testimony of the love of Christ, and the love of the Father, that he sent part of himself into the human flesh to save mankind, to bring his creation back into alignment with him, to draw us unto himself.

It's a great and wonderful and powerful testimony of love, mercy, and grace. Amen.

But there are some things here that have been hidden from the majority of mankind for all of these thousands of years, 2,000 years have passed, and this has been hidden.

And that is the Greek word in verse 32 for the word cross, as well as the Greek word in verse 35 for crucified, and all the other occasions in this chapter and throughout the New Testament where it says cross and crucified.

What has been hidden from us is what the actual Greek word was and what it meant, and what is the literal translation.

The New American Standard Bible, as well as some other Bibles, pride themselves on being a literal translation.

And truly the New American Standard Bible is much more literal than a lot of other translations, yet even they themselves use the traditional translation of the word cross rather than the literal translation.

They are not literal in their translation of these verses. Unfortunately, even we here in this ministry and the Alpha and Omega Bible have followed the tradition of the word cross rather than the literal translation of the Greek word that Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, and Paul actually wrote.

And what they actually wrote was Stauros. In this particular case of the word cross is Greek Strong's Concordance number 4716.

Strong's Greek Concordance number 4716. And the Greek word is spelled S-T-A-U-R-O-S.

Again that's S-T-A-U-R-O-S. Stauros. And the literal translation would be stake or pole. It would most often be in our modern English a literal translation of stake.

When we're talking about the word stake here, it's like a stake that you drive into the ground or you drive through a

piece of meat or that you would crucify a person upon in that day and time.

The traditional image of the cross is only one possible form of crucifixion that they would have done in that day and time under the Roman Empire.

Yes, they did crucify some people upon trees, pieces of trees, pieces of wood that would have had a cross beam.

Yes, some people would have been crucified upon what we think of today as a cross.

But that's not the only way or only method or the only shape that was in existence.

They would also very often use just a single pole or single column of wood to crucify the people on.

That was much more simple, much more easy, and that was extremely common in that day and time.

As well as even an X shape, a shape of two columns being tied together in the middle and letting the two columns rest on the ground as a giant X. That was also a way of crucifixion.

There's nothing in the Bible telling us specifically that there was a cross beam, a second piece of wood, or that it was an X symbol or that it was a T symbol, that it was a capital T symbol or shape, we should say, or what we call today a small t cross symbol.

There's nothing in the Old Testament or New Testament saying that it was in the shape of an X or small t or a capital T. The only hint or clue that we do have is that it was a stake. Now that stake could be different shapes, but the most obvious shape that would come to mind when we consider only that Greek word would be the single column pole or stake.

The single column would be the one that comes to mind without having any other indication through Greek words, aromatic words, Hebrew words, English words, without having any other hint or clue in the scripture, then we cannot accurately say that there was a second beam if there's nothing to show us that. Amen.

The word cross and the word crucify really come from the Latin translation rather than the Greek because the word cross and the word crucify gives a greater indication of a second beam or a cross beam or a T shape, but not necessarily even in the Latin.

Even in the Latin, the word cross and crucify is not absolute to that particular shape although it's more inclusive of that shape of a cross beam, a T two beams together or even three beams tied together to make a cross.

It's still not absolute but more inclusive and I do firmly believe considering all of the evidence I'm going to give you today that they have traditionally gone with the Latin translation to be more inclusive rather than the Greek that Matthew, Mark, Luke and John and Paul actually wrote.

That they went with the Latin because, specifically because it's more inclusive of a Catholic, Roman Catholic theology. Why would they skip out the Greek altogether? Why would they? Why would they completely change it from the Greek to Latin only in that word within these verses?

If you look at these verses here that we're talking about, they keep the Greek rendering, the Greek meaning, the Greek translation, the Greek original words of all the other words in these verses but yet when they come to the Greek word for cross or the Greek word for a stake, they automatically switch over from the Greek to favoring the Latin over and above the Greek.

Now we know that there is a connection between Latin and Greek. There is a connection between those languages but nevertheless, regardless, why do they completely drop off the Greek and drop off away from the literal translation of the Greek?

Why do they not put stake here instead of cross? They are obviously favoring the Roman Catholic church rendering of the theology.

Let us consider Numbers chapter 21. Let's turn to the Old Testament book of Numbers chapter 21.

It is a red flag when the traditional translators in mid-sentence change languages.

Why would they do that? That is a red flag. Is that not a red flag? Amen. Now I could understand it if Matthew changed languages mid-sentence or Mark or Luke or Paul but they did not do that, right?

So that is a red flag. Now we turn to Numbers 21 because this is when Moses was instructed to erect a pole with two serpents on it.

Verse 8, Moses prayed to Jesus for the people and Jesus said to Moses, make you a serpent and put it on a single staff or a pole and it shall come to pass that whenever a serpent shall bite a man, everyone that is so bitten shall look upon it and shall live.

Verse 9, Moses made a serpent of brass and put it upon a single staff or a pole and it came to pass that whenever a serpent bit a man that he looked at the brazen serpent and lived.

We know that that is the original origin of the medical symbol of the serpents upon a pole but then throughout time somebody has corrupted and defiled that symbol that was created by God by adding the wings at the top. There was no wings here on the top of the pole so it was corrupted later on in history but originally that medical symbol that you see on some doctors offices and chiropractor offices and so forth and some pharmacies, that symbol for medicine was God created and then later corrupted.

So we know that this was a foreshadowing and a hint toward what we today call the cross.

The pole that Jesus was erected upon, crucified upon not that he is a serpent but rather that he took basically the place of sin upon the pole and that the serpent was a symbol of sin and that their sin was being crucified, that their sin was being done away with if we look upon this symbol.

It was a foreshadowing, it was a hint, it was a clue of the death of Christ that would come, that Christ would be a sacrifice for our sins.

It was not a cross symbol, it was not a cross beam. Nobody believes that there was a cross beam, nobody believes, nobody teaches that I have ever seen heard of in my life.

I haven't seen anybody claim that this was literal two beams put together or two or three beams put together in the shape of an X or the shape of a T, small t or capital T.

Everybody believes, everybody agrees that it was a single beam. So if this was a single beam then that gives us some reason, some evidence to believe that Christ himself would have been on a single beam as the fulfillment of the foreshadowing.

Let us also consider some of the other verses in the New Testament. Let's go to Galatians, Galatians chapter 3. Galatians chapter 3. Galatians 3 verse 13. Galatians 3 verse 13. Christ redeemed us from the curse of the law, having become a curse for us, we know that the serpent is a symbol of a curse as well, so Christ hasn't become a curse not literally but symbolically a curse being put to death so that we do not have to die the second death.

And for it is written, cursed is everyone who hangs on a tree. So that's quoting Deuteronomy 21 verse 23, cursed is everyone who hangs on a tree.

Not that Christ was cursed but that he became a symbol of the curse so that the curse is being put to death.

Now the interesting word here is hung on a tree or hang on a tree. There's no reason to believe that he was hanged around the neck.

We should not jump to that conclusion because we do have verses that do talk about nails being put through his hands and feet.

So we are not to jump to a conclusion of hanging by the neck. Hanging on a tree here is talking about being lifted up off the ground, having the nails driven through, impaled through his hands and feet up on the beam, the pole, the tree, the tree trunk basically that had been set up in the ground.

There's nothing here talking about two trees or two beams or two pieces or any particular Greek word for two pieces of wood or more than one piece of wood.

Whenever you look throughout everything that talks about him dying and what he was placed upon, every verse, and we've got plenty of verses throughout the entire New Testament, when you look through each and every one for any hint, for any clue of more than one piece of wood or for a particular shape of a cross, there's no indication of that.

To teach that it was more than one piece of wood or two pieces of wood or more put together, you've got to have evidence.

If you don't have evidence then you have no right to claim such. Right? We've always said prove all things. The Bible tells us in 1 Thessalonians 5 to prove all things.

If we don't have proof then we have no right to claim something. Amen. When we look at all the verses, every verse, every verse, Old Testament, New Testament, we have no evidence, no proof that it was a cross shape. Everything really hints toward a single beam.

If we look at 1 Peter 2, 1 Peter chapter 2. 782, if you have the one volume, 1 Peter 2. Let us get on this. 1 Peter 2 verse 24. 1 Peter 2 verse 24.

And he himself bore our sins in his body on the stake, is what the Greek word actually said, so that we might die to sin and live to righteousness for his wounds.

By his wounds you were made whole. Amen.

Let's go to Revelation chapter 2. Revelation 2 verse 7.

Revelation 2 verse 7. He who has a ear, let him hear what the Spirit says to the congregation of called out ones,

ekklesia, to him who overcomes I will grant to you of the tree of life which is in the paradise of Theos, paradise of God. That's the new heavens, new earth, the future. Amen. Has nothing to do with heaven, but rather the new universe and the new earth. That word tree there is the same Greek word that we just saw in Galatians 3 verse 13 that he was hung on a tree.

Same word. So if this tree of life and paradise, we have no reason to believe that it's a cross, but when we think of tree of life we have an image in our mind of a tree.

Now we know this is not a literal tree because this is symbolic of Christ himself. Amen.

This is not a literal tree, but rather the tree of life is Christ himself. Amen. But the image that we get when we read this in our head is not the image of a cross.

It's the image of a tree that we get when we read this and this is the image that is trying that the author, that Christ himself is trying to get into our head.

Right? So as we read this verse and we get the image of a tree in our mind, that's the image God wants us to have when we have that phrase tree of life.

Is that not correct? So what image does Christ want us to have that he was hung upon?

It gave us the same Greek word. Amen. Why would Paul, who wrote Galatians, why did he use that particular Greek word rather than whatever word would have been used for two or more pieces of wood put together?

There would have been obviously a different Greek word used. This particular Greek word in Galatians and Revelation is a Greek Strong's concordance 3586.

3586. Xylon. Xylon. And it just simply means tree or wood. Sometimes it's translated as wood. Sometimes it's translated as tree. Sometimes I believe, I believe if I'm not mistaken that's the same Greek word that sometimes is translated as that they are sticks and clubs.

When Jesus said that you come to arrest me in the middle of the night like a criminal but with swords and clubs or swords and sticks.

So it's talking about wood whether it's a tree that is still growing in the ground or whether it's talking about the wood that is taken from that tree.

It's still a tree whether it's dead or alive, whether it's cut up, whether it's not cut up.

It's tree wood and then the context would determine whether it's a tree that's still on the ground alive or whether it's pieces of wood taken from that tree.

The context would determine that. But there's nothing in these verses talking about more than one piece of wood put together when we look at these verses.

Another thing we should consider is another particular Greek word 4716 that's translated as crucified.

So let's look at Matthew 20 to examine that. Matthew 20. We could even look at Matthew 27 that we was at before but I wrote down Matthew 20 so let's go to Matthew 20.

640. 640 in the one volume. Matthew 20 verse 19. Matthew 20 verse 19 and will hand him over to the Gentiles to mock and scourge and crucify him and then on the third day he'll be raised up.

The word crucify there as well as the word crucify in Matthew 27 that we read when we first started out the sermon is the same Greek word and that's Greek word 4717 strong concurrence 4717 and that Greek word when translated literal without any theology influencing you should be translated as impale or impaled.

So we're changing that to the literal correct most accurate translation we're going to change this throughout the AOB in verse 19 instead of crucify him which is based upon Latin to impale him.

So I would say and hand him over to the Gentiles to mock and scourge and impale him.

Why did they go from the literal translation of Greek to changing it to a theological translation I would say a translation based upon theology based upon Latin instead of sticking with a literal translation of the Greek.

Why did they? The only possible answer that they would have done this in every case in every case in every sentence in every verse throughout the New Testament is theology based upon theology Roman Catholic theology passed down through the Church of England and passed down to the Baptist Church and Pentecostal churches so forth that's the only possible reason there's no reason based upon language itself because Matthew and Paul did not change languages mid-sentence in these cases so it had to be only reason would be theology.

Let us also consider John 19 verse 6 John 19 verse 6 of course there would be many many many many other examples we don't have to be a dead horse dead but let us look at this one John 19 verse 6 so when the chief priests and officers saw him they cried out saying impale impale Pilate said to them take him yourselves and impale him for I find no guilt in him that's the correct most literal most accurate translation impale impale they cried out for them to impale him

there's nothing here saying that they were demanding that he be placed upon what we think of today as a cross shape but rather there's impalement here but again the impalement in this particular case is with nails going through the hands and feet to keep him up on that beam.

Now one of the reasons that I previously thought that it was a what we think of today as a cross shape is the sign above his head we know that they did place a sign above his head King of the Jews in two or three languages three languages if I'm not mistaken but just because there's a sign above his head does not mean it does not require a cross shape because you could have the beam be long enough tall enough to where if his hands are above him if the beam is long enough you can still have a sign over and above his hands but there's also a possibility that his hands would have been behind the beam if it was skinny enough to go behind it but if the beam was thick then the possibility would be that his hands would be nailed to each side of the beam rather than behind the beam there's nothing that absolutely requires the cross shape that we have traditionally imagined no nothing anything that would require that shape.

Sister Kiki the reason that you see that image is because I am showing the pagan connection and the subject that I'm talking about so that's why you see a cross on Mixlr right now is because that's the topic we're talking about so it's a picture that is in relationship to the topic and so you see that there on Mixlr right now there's always a different image every week and the image is also always every week in relationship to the topic.

Let us now consider some very well respected Bible scholars. Vine's Dictionary of Old and New Testament Words by W.E.

Vine, that's very well known, is very well respected as commonly quoted throughout reference books and Bible scholars, pastors around the world.

Vine's Expository Dictionary of Old and New Testament Words, this is a quotation from that book.

It says, "To be distinguished from the ecclesiastical form of two-beamed cross which had its origin in ancient Chaldea and was used as a symbol of the god Tammuz, being in the shape of the mystic Tau, the letter of his name." In other words, the cross symbol originated from the letter T, the first letter of the name Tammuz, an Assyrian god that was also honored even in Egypt.

This dictionary of the Bible continues to say, "In order to increase the prestige of the apostate ecclesiastical system, pagans were received into the churches apart from regeneration by faith and were permitted largely to keep or retain their pagan signs and symbols.

Hence, the Tau or T in its most frequent form, with the cross piece lowered, was adopted to stand for the cross of Christ." So, this is a very well-known, well-respected biblical scholarly dictionary that says that the modern rendering of the cross does have its origin with the pagan demonic god of Tammuz, and there are many other references that would agree.

Now, let's talk about the letter T, which was called Tau. Also, the Encyclopedia Britannica, which has been very, very useful over the years and decades for finding the truth.

Very good, excellent reference book, very well known, very well respected, and has been useful repeatedly for finding such things as the truth about Christmas, the truth about Easter, the truth of the Trinity, how the Bible has been corrupted.

There's a lot of truth in that Encyclopedia Britannica. In the 11th, was it the 7th edition or the other?

I left it out of my notes whether it was the 11th edition or 7th edition. We'll have to look that back up.

But either way, it says, "It was not until the time of Constantine, that would be in the 300 AD, that the cross was publicly used as a symbol of the Christian religion.

Under Constantine, it became the acknowledged symbol of Christianity. It also says, "From its sympathy of form, the cross has been used both as a religious symbol and as an ornament from the dawn of man's civilization.

Various objects dating from periods long anterior preceding the Christian era have been found marked with crosses of different designs in almost every part of the old world." So, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica, the modern rendering of the cross has always been around, even before the birth and death of Christ, all around the world.

It did not originate through the crucifixion of Christ. Another good resource is the Companion Bible.

Even though it is a King James Bible, it is a study Bible with notes written by E.W.

Bullinger. And I have used this Bible as a study Bible for many years, ever since, I believe, 2008, if I'm not mistaken. That was when it was given to me by a friend, and has been useful many times over the years for finding elements of truth.

It is well known, is well respected for his notes, not for the Bible translation itself, but for the notes of Mr.

Bullinger. In the Companion Bible, in the section called Appendix 162 concerning the cross, he says this: "Our English word 'cross' is the translation of the Latin 'cruce,' but the Greek 'stauros' no more means a 'cruce' than the word 'stick' means a 'crutch.' Stauros does not mean a 'cross,' but rather it means a 'stake,' according to Mr.

Bullinger, who had a lot of insight into these ancient words, and his writings have been very helpful in the growth of truth over the years."

Another very well-respected book, called "The Two Babylons" by Alexander Hislop, published originally in 1853, has been commonly quoted among people that seek the truth concerning the origin of Christmas and Easter and the Trinity. He has an entire section about the cross. I'm going to give you four quotations of his in that book, "The Two Babylons." The first quotation says that the virgins of pagan Rome wore the cross suspended from their necklaces, as nuns do now. The Egyptians did the same, and many of the barbarous nations with whom they had intercourse, as the Egyptian monuments bear witness.

Quote number two: "There is hardly a pagan tribe where the cross has not been found.

The cross was worshipped by the pagan Celts long before the incarnation and death of Christ.

It is a fact not less remarkable than well attested that the Druids, in their groves, were accustomed to select the most stately and beautiful tree as an emblem of the deity that they adored, and having cut the side branches, they attached two of the largest of them to the highest part of the trunk in such a manner that those branches extended on each side like the arms of a man, and together with the body presented the appearance of a huge cross, and on the bark in several places was also inscribed the letter T.

It was worshipped in Mexico for ages before the Roman Catholic missionaries ever set foot there, large stone crosses being erected, probably to the god of rain.

The cross, thus widely worshipped, or regarded as a sacred emblem, was a symbol of Bacchus, the Babylonian Messiah, and he was represented with a headband covered with crosses."

Quote number three. In Egypt, the area's form of what has since been called the cross was no other than the "Cruce Ansata," or "sign of life," borne by Osiris and all the Egyptian gods.

The ansata or the handle was afterwards dispensed with, and it became the simple tall letter T, or in a cross as it appears today.

The design of its first employment on the scepters therefore could be no reference to the crucifixion of Christ but was simply the result of attachment to old and long-cherished pagan symbols, which is always strong in those who, with the adoption of the Christian name and profession, are still to a large extent pagan in heart and feeling.

This is the origin of the worship of the cross.

Quote number four: We have the testimony of Lactantius, who was the tutor of Constantine's son Crispus, the earliest author who gives any account of the matter, and the indisputable evidence of the standards of Constantine themselves, as handed down to us on metals struck at the time, such as coins.

The testimony of Lactantius is most decisive: Constantine was warned in a dream to make the Christo sign of God upon his soldiers' shields and to join battle.

He did as he was bid, and with the transverse letter X, conjoined to veining the head of it, he marched Christ on their shields, equipped with this sign, his army takes the sword.

The letter X was just the initial of the name of Christ, being equivalent to the Greek letters chi and rho.

Therefore, when Constantine made this celestial sign of God in the form of the letter X, it was that letter X as a symbol of Christ, not the sign of the cross, which he saw in the heavens.

When the Labarum or the sudden famed standard of Constantine itself, properly so-called, was made, we have the evidence of Ambrose, the well-known bishop of Milan, that the standard was formed on the very principle contained in the statement of Lactantius: simply to display the Redeemer's name.

He called it Labarum, the Christi sacred Noma signal, the Labarum, that is, the ensign concentrated and consecrated by the name of Christ.

In other words, Constantine's Church, which is the Church of the Roman Empire, demanded that people stop keeping the Sabbath and demanded people to keep Sunday rather than the Sabbath, and demanded for people to keep Christmas and Easter, and demanded that the Bible not be translated, and so forth.

That X, the letter X, would represent Christ, so the X being a form of the tall letter T just slanted to the ground would actually replace the name of Christ.

It seems to me an attempt to remove the name Jesus and replace it with the tall, which is the initial for Tammuz, and Tammuz is worshipped with Easter and Christmas.

We know that Christmas and Easter are Roman Catholic Church pagan theology. We know that the tall, the letter T, was the symbol of Tammuz directly connected with Easter and Christmas.

We know that the Christmas tree is a pagan symbol of Tammuz and Nimrod and so forth.

We know that they have always wanted to erase the name of Jesus. We know that a lot of these scribes in the 300 AD started using an X instead of writing Jesus and instead of writing Christ, that they would start using an X from the 300s on in some of the biblical manuscripts.

That was Constantine's doing, and he said that he had a dream to do this. It wasn't a dream from God. Amen.

We must also consider that there's no archaeological proof of the first-century church using the cross as a holy symbol. Rather, we do have archaeological evidence of pagan cultures around the world using the cross: in Egypt, Assyria during the time of the Assyrian Empire, Babylonian Empire, Egyptian Empire, in Mexico, people worshipping animals, Hindus, and Buddhists.

All of these Antichrist-denying cultures were using crosses. Another thing that we should consider is the X symbol or the Nazi swastika.

The codex Vaticanus shows us the symbolism of 666, of what looks like a rotating cross, which we call the swastika today.

Adolf Hitler discovered that inside the Roman Catholic Church building, that's what Adolf Hitler himself said, that he decided to use it as his symbol after seeing it inside the Catholic Church.

That's what he himself said. We also know that he forced his soldiers to sign papers declaring their allegiance, pledging their allegiance to the Roman Catholic Church. A lot of people don't realize that Adolf Hitler was very much a Catholic, although he didn't agree with everything the Roman Catholic Church said.

He was adamant about the Catholic Church. He did have his soldiers sign a pact of allegiance to the Catholic Church and did obtain the swastika from the Catholic Church.

We know that the swastika is called a rotating cross. It is a version of the cross, as there are many different versions of the cross: the Celtic version and different other versions. Even in the Egyptian hieroglyphics, we find versions of the cross.

What I had previously said over the years is that these are corruptions of the cross, and that we needed to abstain from only the pagan versions of the cross.

Of course, I've completely allowed God in these past few weeks to work with me to change my thinking, to stop using excuses, to stop ignoring what the Holy Ghost has been laying upon me for many years.

This ministry has never fully embraced the symbolism of the cross. At the most, on Mixlr, we used to have the image of some people around the cross in an energy really of martyrdom, of persecution, with the theme and the reason for that.

It wasn't about the cross; it was about martyrdom; it was about persecution. It was about standing for Christ in the midst of persecution and martyrdom.

That was the reason behind that, rather than the cross symbol itself. If you look around this sanctuary...

If you look around this sanctuary, I know you can only hear my voice, not see my picture and not see my video.

But if you were here and to look around the sanctuary, there are no crosses. I did not have to remove any crosses from the sanctuary because there was not a cross in this century.

I had to remove a cross from the hallway that leads into the living room. I do confess I had to remove that cross, but it's not like we had to remove ten or twenty crosses from this house.

On the website, you don't find crosses and pictures on every page. We limit the website to the Word of God. Amen.

Not a whole bunch of pictures like you go to other ministry websites, and you see the picture of the pastor, you see a picture of the pastor's wife, and you see a picture of the cross and the Christmas tree and all the million books they got for sale, and selling the sermons, and here's the Word of God, but you gotta pay \$20 to get a copy of the sermon.

All that bullcrap you don't see that in this ministry. We do confess that we should have been more proclaiming of the truth on this particular issue, this doctrine we were compromising with it.

I do repent. I do confess that we were wrong by previously saying that the cross was not pagan, or rather we said that some crosses were pagan and some are not.

But the important thing is that we must be willing to grow in the truth and willing to repent and willing to confess our

faults and our sins and willing to grow in truth, grow in understanding, and grow in the will of God. You don't find that with most churches and most pastors and most people who claim that they're saved and going to heaven.

Whatever they believe one year is what they believe ten years later, and they don't change anything at all about what they believe because of pride, because of stubbornness, because of not willing to listen to the voice of God, how God is working, knocking on the hearts of their door.

They're not going to repent this year, they're not going to repent next year, they're not going to repent because of what I say today, they're not going to repent because of the sermon notes that I sent out, because they're not willing to ever admit that there's a possibility that they could ever be wrong about any of their theology.

They're not willing to examine the evidence that we have, no evidence that it was a cross symbol, while at the same time we have tons of evidence, tons of evidence, archaeological evidence, biblical scholar evidence, scriptural evidence, all of this, that really it was a single beam and that the traditional cross shape really has a pagan origin. Amen.

Another thing we must consider is that in 449 AD, the Catholic Church declared that every Christian must obtain a cross and hang it up in their homes by law.

You must not keep the Sabbath by law, you must keep Sunday rather than the Sabbath, and by law, you must obtain the cross symbol and display it in your home.

If the Catholic Church demands it, then obviously it's not something that we want to follow pattern with.

We did at one time in this ministry have the stickers of the cross, and that was because at that time on Facebook, some people started using the red background of a white cross to stand up against homosexual marriage so-called.

No such thing as homosexual marriage in the eyes of God. Marriage is defined by God himself.

Man's governments have no real and true power and authority over marriage because marriage is a thing between God and men and women.

It is a religious thing which governments of this earth have no real authority over.

And so, by God and his law, there's no such thing as homosexual marriage. No such thing of it.

That's just imagination of wicked man. So, we were doing that to stand against the sins of homosexuality, but now we're growing to understand that it's a pagan symbol, so we won't be using it anymore.

We've made some mistakes in the past, but at least we're willing to confess our mistakes and grow in the truth.

We must also consider that rather it is a single beam or rather it is a cross beam, we must consider, and I want Brother Jared to remind me to go back when I get done with this to go back to the 666 because I'm never famous talking about that.

But continuing with the current fault is that rather it is a straight beam or rather it is a cross beam, nevertheless, in any possible shape, it is an instrument of death.

Why, if they had killed him with a sword, would we then be hanging swords up on our wall?

Would we wear a sword around our neck? That would be pretty silly, wouldn't it? What if he had been killed by a guillotine? Would we then have an image of a guillotine on our wall?

Or would we wear a guillotine around our neck? That would be rather silly and ridiculous, would it not?

And even though they did not have guns at the time, the theme, the principle of what I'm saying is still true.

What if he had been killed with a gun? Would we then have pictures of guns on the wall and little guns hanging around our neck?

Or what if he had been killed by poison or a dart or a spear? If it would be silly to put any of those things as images upon our wall or around our neck, then why is it not silly to have crosses around our neck?

What's the difference? There is no difference. It is an instrument of death, and it is not important in the least about how he was killed or what he was killed upon.

It makes no difference at all. It is not important. But we've made it so in modern society because it was passed down through the Roman Catholic Church into the Methodist and Baptist and other denominations, passed down from that mother church of Babylon down to us.

We were all raised by the Catholics, raised by Baptists, raised by Pentecostals, raised by Lutherans, raised by Wesleyans, and therefore, this was part of how we were raised.

But now that we are growing up and maturing in Christ, then we must start to come to understand that it is really rather silly to take an instrument of death and idolize it.

And that's exactly what people are doing. They are idolizing the cross, and they are really worshipping the cross. We have always said that the traditional Christian does worship the cross. We have always said that. And we have always said that if we have a cross, it should be made out of wood, that we should paint it red so that we realize that the cross was painful.

But the cross was not gold, that the cross was not silver, that the cross was not shining and beautiful and glittery, but rather that it was bloody and painful and was an instrument of death.

And we have always said that, that if we used a cross at all, that we should use it in the right mannerism, rather than worshipping it like they do.

Absolutely, and you can see it more as an instrument of death, and that's what we have said.

But now we're not going to use it at all because there's no reason to. It's not important.

It's not important what he died upon. What's rather important is that he did die, that he did die for our sins, that he was the sacrifice for our sins.

We don't need to take the image of what he died upon, regardless of the shape, to remember his death and his sacrifice. It should really be about him and not why he died. If he died from poison, should we be honoring poison?

Should we honor a gun? Should we honor a guillotine? Should we honor a sword? Because that is what killed him, of course not.

So when you think about this, when you really think about it, it is really rather silly to have the symbol of what he died upon.

It really is. And really, that's in competition against him himself. It's not about what he died upon, it's about him, that he did die. Amen.

We must also consider that as we go through the scriptures of the New Testament, a lot of it was written like 50 and 60 years after his death.

We find no occasion where anyone in the church was using the cross symbol. Ever. Now, that's very interesting. Five decades after his death and resurrection, we don't find any evidence at all, in archaeological evidence nor in scripture, of the first century Church of Paul, of Peter, of John, of Luke, of any of those people in the Bible using the cross symbol to remember his death.

We don't find it. So if they didn't do it, we shouldn't do it. Going back to 666, now we see in the Codex Vaticanus, the first six being represented by the X, which is the rotating cross, which is the swastika, which represents Nazism, the spirit of the Democrat Party, the spirit of the Roman Catholic Church themselves, and all the other people that are anti-Zionists, that were anti-Zion, and then the middle symbol being the name Allah, representing Islam, and then the third symbol being the sickle and hammer of communism.

And when you look at all of these groups, they're all in alignment with the Catholic Church.

All of them. Islam, we have on the website, 16 or 19, whatever the number is, ways that the Catholic Church and Islam are the same, between 16 and 19 ways that Islam and the Catholic Church are the same, including their worship of Mary and so forth.

We know that Pope Francis is a friend of the Antichrist Assad, and really, he's promoting Russia, China, communism, the green agenda, all the elements of communism.

We also know that the Roman Catholic Church cooperated with the Nazi Empire, and there's so many other points that could be brought up of the connection between the Roman Catholic Church, Islam, and communism, and the Nazi Empire and Hitler.

So there is a connection between those three symbols that are not distinct, entirely a hundred percent distinct from one another.

There's a connection between every one of those three symbols there. And now that we understand that the cross also being older than the birth and death of Christ, used in Buddhism, using Hinduism, used by the Egyptians, the Assyrians, and being a symbol of Tammuz, Easter, Christmas, it all comes together now.

More and more and more pieces of the puzzle are coming together. We see it more complete now, we understand it more complete now of the really what they call Christ long, a mixture of false Christianity, which is the Roman Catholic Church, and Islam coexistence, blending all religions together, rather than focusing only on Christ and the truth of Christ, blending in is what they're doing.

These churches, more and more and more, that has always been there, always the blending of different religions, instead of calling out those different religions as Antichrist, which is what the Bible commands us to do. Amen.

The Bible says, if they do not accept Christ as God, to kick them out of your house, to allow them even here, do not welcome them, do not bless them, to remove your blessing, to remove your peace from that person. Amen.

The Bible does not teach tolerance of false religion, absolutely doesn't. It does not teach coexistence with demons and false doctrines. We are called to come out of her, my people, and that's a process, more and more and more, every year, of being willing to hear the voice of God, willing to confess our faults, willing to confess where we did compromise, willing to confess where we were rebellious, and saying, "okay, I repent, I grow in the truth, I accept the Word of God." Let's move forward, and let's keep moving forward, year by year by year, because none of us obtain it in just one year alone. It's a lifelong process.

Another thing we must consider is that Jesus never did claim to be the Tau, or T.

He did claim to be the Alpha and the Omega. He claimed to be the letter A and the letter O because the letter A and the letter O, before a lot of people knew the entire alphabet and could write entire sentences, and entire words, and entire paragraphs, and scrolls, and books, a lot of the ancient people would use just the ox head.

We know this for a fact. It's not debated at all that we used the ox head as a symbol for God because it was a symbol of strength, of power, of size, and strength and alpha.

It was alpha symbol. And that ox head eventually changed shape a little bit more and a little bit more, a little bit more over the decades and centuries and millenniums into the letter A.

And they also originally would use sometimes the O symbol for God as well, as being a complete cycle of life, as being endless, as a symbol of eternity.

That both the A, alpha, and the O, the Omega, were symbols of God originally back in ancient times and not necessarily pagan, but rather trying to find God, trying to seek God, trying to speak about God, trying to write about God.

And God never did denounce the usage of the letter A and the letter O, but rather He said, "I am the letter A and I am the letter O." But He never said, "I am the letter T." Even though the Hebrew roots Y name quotes are constantly saying that Jesus is the alpha and the top, they say that all the time.

You see images, the memes that they make. And I even pointed it out recently on Facebook to one of them, but he did not accept my correction.

Of course, because they never accept correction. Because in their mind, they could never, ever, ever, ever be wrong about anything.

And they never will repent about anything. Amen. But He never claimed to be the top. He claimed specifically a very specific claim.

"I am the Alpha and the Omega." And then they want to change that. "I am the Alpha and the Tau." You can't change it without Him saying it. And He never said it. Amen.

So of course, Kiki brings up also the second commandment, "Have no images to worship."

And although people say, "Well, I don't worship the Christmas tree, and I don't worship the cross, and I don't worship this, and I don't worship that." They can say it all they want until they turn blue in their face.

But the reality is, they do. They do. They have their false claims because really, they never sincerely examine themselves ever.

Because they don't keep Passover. Amen. And Passover is all about examining yourself to see if you're truly saved or not.

And the Day of Atonement as well. Twice a year that we do that. But they don't examine themselves at all. If we're honest about this, I mean, that's just the truth.

That's just the truth. Amen. And God is my witness. And I stand here today. God is my witness that they don't examine themselves. They continue in the same false theology decade after decade after decade.

Seven decades long, eight decades, nine decades, centuries even, into a full century without ever saying, "I was wrong." A lack of repentance.

Yeah. So as we see, multiple people have testified that really, they don't put a lot of emphasis on the cross.

Each person has continued to comment in the chat room, you know, as the cross has not been a major symbol to them, even as with us.

It's not being a major symbol to us because our focus has been on Christ rather than on this item, rather than on this object.

And that's storing not treasures for yourself upon this earth. Amen. It's not about the object. It's about Christ. Amen.

And the object really has been competing against Christ. They say the Sabbath competes against Christ, but Sabbath is obedience to Christ. Amen.

The cross, carrying a cross is not a commandment. Having a cross is not a commandment. But actually, it does go against the second commandment.

It really does, because it is an image of worship.

Now, we do have a biblical symbol of the menorah, and the menorah is found not only in the Old Testament, but the New Testament, and is symbolized, and it is in heaven.

The menorah is a symbol of we being members, individually, of seven eras of the New Testament Church, New Covenant Church, rather, and how that connects us with the Old Testament as well, and the Old Covenant, that there's a connection with all of this together in the menorah, and that the light of the menorah is the Holy Ghost, according to the Bible itself.

And so this is a very biblical symbol, which the church did use in the first century, guaranteed. Amen.

The church has always used the true church has always used the menorah. So how come we don't have menorahs on the wall and around our neck? That would be more appropriate, and as long as we don't go overboard with it, you know, but that would be more biblical.

That would be, that's actual real biblical symbol of the church and our relationship with Christ and how Christ works in us and through us and how he is our light and we are reflecting his light.

I rarely ever see, have I ever seen, have I ever in my life seen a Christian with a menorah around their neck or on their wall or on their kitchen counter or this or somewhere in their house.

Why is that? Because the Roman Catholic Church did not push it down our throats like they did the cross.

And so there's a lot of different things to think about. And another thing to consider is that as you go in the store, you go out in public and you see people wearing the cross, but yet they're dressed like vampires, they're dressed like whores, they're dressed like witches, and everything that comes out of their mouth is F this and F this and F this and G D this and G D that.

They're not Christians, but they're wearing crosses. Amen. That's something to think about. There's plenty of lost people that don't even attempt to live for Christ wearing crosses.

So I think it's pretty clear and pretty obvious.

And then I'm now opening up the chat room on Mixlr for questions.

Now, the purpose of our chat room on Mixlr is to ask questions so that you may learn and grow in the truth, and so that you may understand correctly what I'm saying.

If you have any questions, the other purpose of the chat room is to give a testimony for the Lord, to declare how God has been good to you, to declare his wonderfulness, his greatness, to give honor to God.

Another purpose of the chat room is to share if God is giving you a word, something he laid on your heart this week, a prophecy, a dream, a vision, a Bible verse, a song, something to edify the church, something to glorify God.

The purpose of the chat room is not for debate. It's not for personal opinions. It's not for pushing your own opinions and your own doctrines. It is for glorifying God.

It is for asking questions. It is for learning. It is for growing. It is for understanding.

So with that being said, and yes, the Hindus and the Catholic Church both use the swastika.

Yes, absolutely. So you have different versions of the cross, including the swastika, and other versions of the cross as well used by Hindus, Buddhists, and the Catholics, all using the same symbols.

How is that of God? How is that of God? And then we either honor Christ or we don't. Amen.

And when we honor Christ, that means much more than just believing in him and using his name.

That means being reverent to him, showing him respect, showing him obedience, having the fear of the Lord, because the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.

There's no fear of God in these people when they blend false religions altogether.

That's not fearing God. That's not showing reverence to God. That's not showing love and honor and respect to God. To defile your worship of Christ with Antichrist religions, that's trying to eat at the devil's table and Christ's table at the same time.

You can't do that. But that's what people are trying to do. Amen. All right, Brother Jared, and also I'm checking WhatsApp.

If anybody has my personal contact information on text message, Telegram, and WhatsApp, I'm keeping an eye out there as well.

If you have anything to say or ask at this time, Brother Jared, what do you have?

I have read something recently about how during the French Revolution when they were executing many people by guillotine, the guillotine became a popular symbol to the point of being used as tattoos, earrings, necklaces, that sort of thing.

And when you see how the Catholic Church, the priest running around with a dead man on a stick and a cross, that is your symbol.

It's almost like it's their designer, the crucified people too. Yeah, so in the French Revolution, they actually did start wearing guillotines around their neck because it was a popular way of killing the opposition.

And I find that very silly. And if it would be very silly for them to do it, it would be very silly for us to do it with the cross.

I don't see much difference or any difference really between wearing a guillotine and wearing a cross.

An instrument of death is an instrument of death. And it's idolization, which is really worship of the tool or the instrument rather than the actual Messiah.

Anything else? Let me see. Monica says, "My husband has a doctor's appointment at the medical center, last week Air Force Base.

I went along to do some shopping there at the commissary. My front tire on our car had been losing air, so we couldn't find the cause.

Couldn't find a nail or anything. We normally would take the interstate to avoid the heaviest traffic, but it was so foggy that morning that we took a slower and more safe route.

When we got home, the tire was nearly flat. After taking it off, my husband found a three-inch slice on the inside of the tire.

Inside the tire, something had rubbed it or almost punctured it, but not all the way through, but just enough to cause a slow leak.

If we had lost my spot here, let's see, if we had taken the interstate and driven at a high highway speed, that would have blown out, possibly causing our deaths.

Amen, amen. So thank God that you did take the different route than what you normally took.

Definitely seems like God leading and protecting there. Praise God for that testimony.

Thank you for sharing that.

Okay, Brother Jared, what else? Yeah, I imagined this before, but there's no mention of Jesus teaching the cross as a sign.

Well, you don't see it in heaven, and all that's there, no. Exactly, we do see the menorah in heaven.

See that? We see the rainbow in heaven. We see the throne of God in heaven. We see the scrolls in heaven.

We see the Ark of the Covenant, the mercy seat in heaven. We do not see the cross in heaven.

We don't see the cross in the Old Testament. We don't see any foreshadowings in the Old Testament of a cross shape, but rather we see the pole that the serpent was upon, just a straight pole.

So there's nothing in the Old Testament that would foreshadow or indicate or prophesy about a cross symbol.

We have the prophecy that he would be born, that he would die, that he would be born specifically of a virgin, that he would be betrayed, that Judas would even do it for 30 pieces of silver.

We have all types of very, very, very specific prophecies of the birth, life, and death of Christ, but nothing at all about a cross symbol. Amen.

That's very significant. The absence is evidence in itself. And I have one more observation, which is, isn't it interesting how the original sin that many came from their disobedience and the tree, the tree of self-knowledge, and then Jesus Christ, the atonement for that sin, and then true, that in the Garden of Eden, you would have two opposite trees, symbols.

One being Christ as the true tree of life, and then the other tree being a symbol of self-knowledge, self-understanding, self-will, going your own way, choosing your own way. Amen.

So I would then see that using your own symbols and the symbols of paganism would be going your own way, your own direction.

And then he died on a tree as atonement so that we would not have to die the second death because we have followed our own way.

That we have to not only embrace that in thought, we have to embrace that in obedience and perfecting holiness.

The Bible says, so instead of taking up your cross, it should be a stick or a stake.

Yes. So in Matthew 10 where it says that you must take up your cross, then deny yourself, or change that to take up your stake and deny yourself.

And very same meaning, just different word. To take up your stake would mean that you're willing to die for him, that you're willing to basically crucify yourself as far as giving up your own will, giving up your own way, giving up anything, anyone necessary.

Kiki says during 2019 tabernacles on the seventh day after a walk along the beach with my dog Angel, I lit a fire and sat down with my dog.

After half an hour or more, I went to have coffee. I went to the boot of my car and looked down.

Saw a long newly shed black snake. I was in awe at the beauty of the snake and I hate and scared and def of snakes.

Suddenly I realized that I had nowhere to go as I was stuck between the boot of the car and the snake.

Out of nowhere came two big gray birds attacking this snake as he reared his head up.

The birds flew up that continued to attack him as the head went to the ground. This went on several minutes.

Then as he slid away into the bushland, they continued following him and attacking him.

I believe that this was the hand of Jesus protecting me during the feast fiesta of Tabernacles in 2019.

Wonderful testimony! Amen. Praise Jesus, praise God.

That reminds me of Moses being instructed to throw down his staff, and it turned into a serpent.

He picked it up, and it turned back into a staff. And there's nothing there about a cross being on top of the staff.

You know, when you look at some archaeological evidence, the ancient Roman coins of Jupiter had a cross on the top of his staff.

Jupiter, which is the Roman God, another one of the Roman gods. But that was one of the main Roman gods, is a false god named Jupiter, and he is said to have a staff with a cross on it.

And other different claims, of different, like Diana also is claimed—I don't know whether it's true or not—it's claimed that the goddess Diana and the book of Ephesus that there's some archaeological evidence that she was also associated with the cross symbol.

There's lots of such claims, and I can't verify all the different claims, but I would think that there's some, some truth to these things.

But do have archaeological evidence that can be debated, that the cross was used in the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Buddhists, the Hindus.

So there are some things that can absolutely be proven. But the biggest evidence is the absence of the Apostles using the cross symbol.

We don't have that in the Bible. We know that they would have continued to use the menorah because it's in the book of John.

I mean, John wrote about it. Jesus talked about the menorah in the book of Revelation.

But the book of Revelation doesn't talk about the cross except when we get to 666 of the first symbol being an X, which we read Constantine used to replace the name of Jesus.

So there's a lot of things that line up here to confirm what we're saying, a lot of different pieces of the puzzle that are now really coming together with this understanding.

Well, we praise Jesus that he is leading us in greater truth, a greater measure of truth.

We praise Jesus that he loves us enough to correct us, and that he is continuing to speak and move among us, that his presence is here.

Churches without his presence will not repent. They do not feel his voice, his movement, his spirit knocking at the heart, saying that you're wrong about something, that you gotta repent, that you gotta stand up and confess your sins, that you've gotta change your doctrine.

You know, you're not going to hear that tomorrow in the Sunday churches. And when they—tomorrow's first day of Purim—will they even say anything at all about Purim?

Tomorrow is in the Bible that when they go to church tomorrow, all across the land, all across the earth, on their holy

day of sun worship, will they say one word about Purim?

No, a biblical holy day. Now, that's a red flag, is it not? Amen. So, tomorrow, special worship services for the first day of Purim.

We know that they are completely a month off this year about the true date of Passover and Purim and different things like this, and the crucifixion and death of Christ are way off.

Of course, they do have Easter the last day of this month, but we have Passover next month.

Next month as Passover. So they're a lot off there. They don't even realize that he was resurrected Saturday night while it's still dark.

And the Bible is so clear about that, that it was still dark when the women got there and he was already risen.

He didn't rise at sunset. I mean, sunrise. Amen. That's another red flag when you look at the traditional Trinity Sunday churches.

There's red flags all over the place, and people just keep going, just keep going, just keep going because they're not willing to sincerely and deeply examine themselves and their doctrines, and that the blind lead the blind.

All right, so I'll see you tomorrow and good to see Brother Hugh and Sister Dominique and Simon and everyone else that has tuned in today.

Thank you, everybody. We'll see you tomorrow at 11 o'clock in the morning Eastern Time zone for the first day of Purim.

I hope that you're able to have a special meal for Purim. Hope that you're able to do that.

And hello to Brother AJ and Korea as well, and everyone else. Thank you for joining us.

See you tomorrow. We'll put on a song, of course. We're gonna have to go through these songs and fix some of these songs that might have the cross in it.

All right, let's see what we could put on here. Oh, let's see also, I'll check Telegram.

Okay, all right. That's for later. Okay, so I'm going to read that later and get back to you later.

Copyright 2024 I Saw The Light Ministries

www.isawthelightministries.com