

Easter

Astarte, Ishtar (lady of heaven), Ashtoreth, Ash-dar, Isis

Easter is a moveable feast, meaning it is not fixed in relation to the civil calendar. Easter falls at some point between late March and late April each year, following the cycle of the Moon. Easter is the first Sunday after the Paschal Full Moon, which is the first moon whose 14th day (the ecclesiastic "full moon") is on or after March 21 (the ecclesiastic "vernal equinox").

The Western name for the festival of Easter derives from the Germanic word Eostre. It is only in Germanic languages that a derivation of Eostre marks the holiday. Most European languages use a term derived from the Hebrew pasch meaning Passover. In Spanish, for example, it is Pascua; in French, Pâques; in Dutch, Pasen; in Greek, Russian and the languages of most Eastern Orthodox countries: Pascha. In Middle English, the word was pasche, which is preserved in modern dialect words. Some languages use a term meaning Resurrection, such as Serbian Uskrs.

- "Ishtar", which is pronounced "Easter," was a day that commemorated the resurrection of one of their gods that they called "Tammuz", who was believed to be the only begotten son of the moon-goddess and the sun-god.
- In those ancient times, there was a man named Nimrod, who was the grandson of one of Noah's son named Ham.
- Ham had a son named Cush who married a woman named Semiramis. Cush and Semiramis then had a son named him "Nimrod." (Gen 10:6-8)
- After the death of his father, Nimrod married his own mother and became a powerful King.
- The Bible tells of of this man, Nimrod, in Genesis 10:8-10 as follows: "And Cush begat Nimrod: he began to be a mighty one in the earth. He was a mighty hunter before the Lord: wherefore it is said, even as Nimrod the mighty hunter before the Lord. And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, and Erech, and Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar."
- Nimrod became a god-man to the people and Semiramis, his wife and mother, became the powerful Queen of ancient Babylon.
- Nimrod was eventually killed by an enemy, and his body was cut in pieces and sent to various parts of his kingdom.
- Semiramis had all of the parts gathered, except for one part that could not be found.
- That missing part was his reproductive organ. Semiramis claimed that Nimrod could not come back to life without it and told the people of Babylon that Nimrod had ascended to the sun and was now to be called "Baal", the sun god.
- Queen Semiramis also proclaimed that Baal would be present on earth in the form of a flame, whether candle or lamp, when used in worship.
- Semiramis was creating a mystery religion, and with the help of Satan, she set herself up as a goddess.
- Semiramis claimed that she was immaculately conceived.
- She taught that the moon was a goddess that went through a 28 day cycle and ovulated when full.
- She further claimed that she came down from the moon in a giant moon egg that fell into the Euphrates River.
- This was to have happened at the time of the first full moon after the spring equinox.
- Semiramis became known as "Ishtar" which is pronounced "Easter", and her moon egg became known as "Ishtar's" egg."
- Ishtar soon became pregnant and claimed that it was the rays of the sun-god Baal that caused her to conceive.
- The son that she brought forth was named Tammuz.

- Tammuz was noted to be especially fond of rabbits, and they became sacred in the ancient religion, because Tammuz was believed to be the son of the sun-god, Baal. Tammuz, like his supposed father, became a hunter.
- The day came when Tammuz was killed by a wild pig.
- Queen Ishtar told the people that Tammuz was now ascended to his father, Baal, and that the two of them would be with the worshippers in the sacred candle or lamp flame as Father, Son and Spirit.
- Ishtar, who was now worshipped as the "Mother of God and Queen of Heaven", continued to build her mystery religion.
- The queen told the worshippers that when Tammuz was killed by the wild pig, some of his blood fell on the stump of an evergreen tree, and the stump grew into a full new tree overnight. This made the evergreen tree sacred by the blood of Tammuz.
- She also proclaimed a forty day period of time of sorrow each year prior to the anniversary of the death of Tammuz.
- During this time, no meat was to be eaten.
- Worshippers were to meditate upon the sacred mysteries of Baal and Tammuz, and to make the sign of the "T" in front of their hearts as they worshipped.
- They also ate sacred cakes with the marking of a "T" or cross on the top.
- Every year, on the first Sunday after the first full moon after the spring equinox, a celebration was made.
- It was Ishtar's Sunday and was celebrated with rabbits and eggs.
- Ishtar also proclaimed that because Tammuz was killed by a pig, that a pig must be eaten on that Sunday.

"The hot cross buns of Good Friday, and the dyed eggs of Pasch or Easter Sunday, figured in the Chaldean rites just as they do now. The 'buns,' known too by that identical name, were used in the worship of the queen of heaven, the goddess Easter, as early as the days of Cecrops, the founder of Athens—that is, 1500 years before the Christian era.

The ancient Persians painted eggs for Nowrooz, their New Year celebration, which falls on the Spring equinox. The Nawrooz tradition has existed for at least 2,500 years. The decorated eggs are one of the core items to be placed on the Haft Seen, the Persian New Year display. The sculptures on the walls of Persepolis show people carrying eggs for Nowrooz to the king.

Pope Gregory the Great (AD590-604) ordered his missionaries to use old religious sites and festivals, and absorb them into Christian rituals where possible. The Christian celebration of the Resurrection of Christ was ideally suited to be merged with the Pagan feast of Eostre, and many of the traditions were adopted into the Christian festivities.

There are Easter obelisks that were found in Nineveh.

Solomon made places of worship for Ishtar.

1Ki 11:31 And he said to Jeroboam, Take thee ten pieces: for thus saith the LORD, the God of Israel, Behold, I will rend the kingdom out of the hand of Solomon, and will give ten tribes to thee: 32 (But he shall have one tribe for my servant David's sake, and for Jerusalem's sake, the city which I have chosen out of all the tribes of Israel:) 33 Because that they have forsaken me, and have worshipped Ashtoreth the goddess of the Zidonians, Chemosh the god of the Moabites, and Milcom the god of the children of Ammon, and have not walked in my ways, to do *that which is* right in mine eyes, and *to keep* my statutes and my judgments, as *did* David his father.

March

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
4:☉	11:☉	19:☉	27:☉			

On 31 AD, Passover began the evening of Tuesday, March 27th. Jesus would have been betrayed that evening then crucified on Wednesday. He would have been buried before sunset on Wednesday because the annual Sabbath beginning the feast of unleavened bread would begin. He then stayed in the grave 3 days and 3 nights (Math 12:40) to Saturday evening (weekly Sabbath) and was resurrected during the evening of Saturday. When Mary and the others came to the grave early Sunday morning (Luke 24:1) He was already risen.

Act 12:1 Now about that time Herod the king stretched forth *his* hands to vex certain of the church. **2** And he killed James the brother of John with the sword. **3** And because he saw it pleased the Jews, he proceeded further to take Peter also. (Then were the days of unleavened bread.) **4** And when he had apprehended him, he put *him* in prison, and delivered *him* to four quaternions of soldiers to keep him; intending after Easter to bring him forth to the people.

Exodus 12:1-20

Should Christians observe Easter?

Deu 4:1 Now therefore hearken, O Israel, unto the statutes and unto the judgments, which I teach you, for to do *them*, that ye may live, and go in and possess the land which the LORD God of your fathers giveth you. **2** Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye diminish *ought* from it, that ye may keep the commandments of the LORD your God which I command you.

Mar 7:13 Making the word of God of none effect through your tradition, which ye have delivered: and many such like things do ye.

2Co 6:14 Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers: for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness? **15** And what concord hath Christ with Belial? or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel? **16** And what agreement hath the temple of God with idols? for ye are the temple of the living God; as God hath said, I will dwell in them, and walk in *them*; and I will be their God, and they shall be my people.