

# Did YAHUSHUA The MessiYah Die On A Cross Or Upright Stake?

Do you know that those gold and silver crosses' people buy from the jewelry stores and wear as symbols around their necks representing, "YAHUSHUA the MessiYah", dying on the cross, was actually a symbol of Sun God Worship? Yes it is!

One of the surprises, the diligent scripture researcher will find is the knowledge that the pagan worshippers were using a cross as a form or symbol of their worship centuries before YAHUSHUA the MessiYah was nailed and put to death on the stake.

Variations of the cross will be found connected with almost every Sun deity there is and was worshipped. There are two important words that have been translated for "Cross" from the Greek Scriptures, and they are "Stauros" and "Xulon". A Stauros is an upright poll or post, in which criminals were nailed for execution with their hands fixed in an upright position over their heads.

"Xulon" was just a dead log as distinguished from a green tree. The English word "Cross" is a translation of the Latin "Crux". The cross was used a symbols of The Babylonian Sun-God, and are first on a coin of Julius Caesar 100-44 B.C.E. The words "cross" and "crucify" are mis-translations, a "later rendering," of the Greek words stauros and stauroo. According to Vine's Expository Dictionary of New Testament Words, STAUROS denotes, primarily, an upright pole or stake. The shape of the two-beamed cross had its origin in ancient Chaldea and was used as the symbol of the god Tammuz. In the third century AD, pagans were received into the apostate ecclesiastical system and were permitted largely to retain their pagan signs and symbols.

According to The Companion Bible, crosses were used as symbols of the Babylonian Sun-god. The MessiYah was put to death upon an upright stake, not on two pieces of timber placed at an angle.

According to Encyclopedia Britannica, in the Egyptian churches the cross was a pagan symbol of life borrowed by the Christians and interpreted in the pagan manner.

The most accepted reason for the "cross" being brought into Messianic worship is Constantine's famous vision of "the cross superimposed on the sun" in AD 312. What he saw is nowhere to be found in Scripture. Even after his so-called "conversion," his coins showed an even-armed cross as a symbol for the Sun-god. Many scholars have doubted the "conversion" of Constantine because of the wicked deeds that he did afterwards. Constantine was Sun-God worshipper and the cross symbol did not enter the "church" till some quarter of a century after the legend of his having seen such cross in the heavens (Eusebius Vit. Const. I 37).

After Constantine had the "vision of the cross," he promoted another variety of the cross, the Chi-Rho or Labarum. This has been explained as representing the first letters of the

name Christos (CH and R, or, in Greek, X and P). The identical symbols were found as inscriptions on rock, dating from ca. 2500 BC, being interpreted as "a combination of the two Sun-symbols." Another proof of its pagan origin is that the identical symbol was found on a coin of Ptolemeus III from 247-222 BC.

In the Book "The Two Babylon's" By Alexander Hislop, a noted scriptural scholar and researcher, page No. # 197, The Sign Of The Cross; it states on paragraph three (3): "The same sign of the cross that Rome now worships was used in the Babylonian mysteries, was applied by paganism to the same magic purposes, was honoured with the same honours." That which is now called the Christian cross was originally no Christian emblem at all, but was The Mystic Tau of The Chaldeans and Egyptians- The true original form of the letter T- the initial of the name Tammuz- which in Hebrew, radically the same as ancient Chaldee, as found on coins. The mystic Tau was marked in baptism on the foreheads of those initiated in the mysteries, (Tertullian De Proescript. Hoeret Cap. 40, vol. ii. p.54 and note). The language of the Tertullian implies that those who were initiated by baptism in the mysteries were marked on the forehead with the sign of the cross), and was used in every variety of way as a most sacred symbol to identify Tammuz with the Sun. It was joined sometimes to the circle of the Sun, as in No. #4, sometimes it was inserted in the circle, as in No. #5 . Whether the Maltese cross, which the Romish Bishops append to their names as a symbol of their Episcopal dignity, is the letter T, maybe doubtful: but there seems no reason to doubt that the Maltese Cross is an express symbol of the Sun; for Layard found it as a Sacred Symbol in Ninevah in such a connection as led him to identify it with the Sun.

This Pagan Symbol first to have crept into the Christian Church in Egypt. A statement of Tertullian, about the middle of the third century, shows how much, by that time, The Church of Carthage was infected with the old leaven (Tertullian, Decorona Militis, cap. iii., vol. ii p. 80) Egypt especially, which was never thoroughly evangelized, appears to have taken the lead in bringing in this pagan symbol. The first form of that which is called the Christian Cross, found on Christian Monuments there, is the unequivocal pagan Tau, or Egyptian "sign of Life.."

YAHUAH said do not make any Graven Images as a form of worship, Shemoth (Ex) 20:23. The cross is a symbol of worship, people even take this pagan symbol with them and pray with this symbol in there hands as a form of worship, believing this to be a sacred and holy practice, but is it? It most certainly is not.

If you understand the importance of this issue and rush to the library to research this further, HalleluYah!

I pray and hope this writing has been a Blessing to all who read it. The truth shall make you free!

Shalom