

BEGINNING OF CHRISTIANITY

The word **CHRISTIAN** ~ is Greek, and was formerly of Pagan usage, As early as **200 BCE**, there were Pagan worshipers of **Serapis** that called themselves "**Christians**". There already were "**Christians**" in Egypt, gnostic **Sun**-worshipers who knelt before huge ankhs (resembles the **Christian cross**, with a loop above the transverse bar). The **Serapis**-Isis cult used this symbol at Alexandria. When the Emperor Hadrian wrote from Alexandria, he said:

"Those who worship Serapis are **Christians** and those who call themselves **Bishops of "Christ"** are vowed to **Serapis (Σέραπις)** a Graeco-Egyptian **God** .

Ancient Babylonian influences abounded then, and abound now, hidden in plain sight. Alexandria was the primary launching point for the new fusion religion we know as "**Christianity**" today. The word "**Christos**" is directly related to **Krishna, Crestos**, and Chreston. These literally mean "**shining**", as they refer to the **Sun**. **Krishna** is the **Sun deity** of the **Hindu** religion.

Even as late as **348 CE**, Cyrill said: "Let the heresy be silenced which blasphemes the Messiah, the Son of the Mighty One. Let those be silenced who say that the **Sun** is Messiah, because He is the Creator of the **Sun**, and not the visible **Sun** itself." They were calling the **Sun "Christ Helios"**.

The Manichaeans worshiped the "**Sun**" as it passed through the sky ALL DAY, and Augustine came from them.

The ancient **Crestos** of the **Serapian** Cult was worshipped as "the good **god**", so the word "**Christ**" is actually a polluted and forbidden word when you carefully weigh the texts of **Exodus 23:13 & Deuteronomy 12:28-32**.

The word "**Christianity**" is not found in the original Scriptures at all.

The Greek word "**Christos**" (kristos) has come to mean anointed, and this corresponds to the Hebrew word **Mashiach**. What is not commonly known is that **Osiris** and **Mithras** were both called "**Chrestos**", which meant "GOOD". The word was adopted from gnostic Paganism: The inscription "**CHRESTOS**" can be seen on a **Mithra's** relief in the **Vatican**.

During the time of Marcion, around **150 CE**, Justin Martyr said that "**Christians**" were "**Chrestoi**", or "good men".

"In the ancient world there was a very widespread belief in the sufferings and deaths of **gods** as being beneficial to man. **Adonis, Attis, Dionysos, Herakles, Mithra, Osiris,** and other deities, were all saviour-**gods** whose deaths were regarded as sacrifices made on behalf of mankind; and it is to be noticed that in almost every case there is clear evidence that the **god** sacrificed himself to himself."

The **Vatican** was built upon the grounds previously devoted to the worship of **Mithra (600 B.C.)**. The Orthodox **Christian** hierarchy is nearly identical to the **Mithraic** version. Virtually all of the elements of Orthodox **Christian** rituals, from miter, wafer, water baptism, alter, and doxology, were adopted from the **Mithra** and earlier pagan mystery religions.

The religion of **Mithra** preceded **Christianity** by roughly **(600)** Six hundred years. **Mithraic** worship at one time covered a large portion of the ancient world. It flourished as late as the **(2)** second century. The **Christian** concepts of a Savior came from **Mithra**, as the **Sun god** of ancient Persia. As well as the story First foretold by **YHWH** about his son the Messiah (ha Mashiach) **Yahushua** that started all these prophesies in these other Religions!

The Many Faces of **Mithra** Mainstream scholarship speaks of at least **(3)** three **Mithra's: Mithra**, the Vedic **God**; **Mithra**, the Persian deity; and **Mithras**, the Greco-Roman mysteries icon. However, the Persian **Mithra** apparently developed differently in various places, such as in Armenia, where there appeared to be emphasis on characteristics not overtly present in Roman Mithraism but found as motifs within **Christianity**, including the Virgin Mother **Goddess**.

This Armenian **Mithraism** is evidently a continuity of the **Mithraism** of Asia Minor and the Near East. This development of **Gods** taking on different forms, shapes, colors, ethnicities and other attributes according to location, era and so on is not only quite common but also the norm.

Thus, we have hundreds of **gods** and **goddesses** who are in many ways interchangeable but who have adopted various differences based on geographical and environmental factors.

Mithra and **Christ** Over the centuries—in fact, from the earliest **Christian** times **Mithraism** has been compared to **Christianity**, revealing numerous similarities between the two faiths' doctrines and traditions, including as concerns stories of their respective **god** men.

In developing this analysis, it should be kept in mind that elements from Roman,

Armenian and Persian **Mithraism** are utilized, not as a whole ideology but as separate items that may have affected the creation of **Christianity**, whether directly through the mechanism of **Mithraism** or through another Pagan source within the Roman Empire and beyond.

The evidence points to these motifs and elements being adopted into **Christianity** not as a whole from one source but singularly from *many* sources, including **Mithraism**.

Clement of Alexandria said "all who believe in **Christ** are called "**Chrestoi**, that is 'good men". Rome was the center of **Chrestos Mithras** worship, so the adaptation or revisionism to the new faith of **Christianity** should hardly be a huge mystery.

The word **christianos** was used in the Greek text as a device of scorn, since in the ancient world it conveyed a much different sense than it does today. The use of the word **christianos** was a derisive, scornful label that meant they were like gullible, dumb "**BEAST's**", or "CRETINS".

The word "**christianos**" (Latin, **Christianus**) was a term of scorn, traced back through a related word which history never "revised":

cre·tin (krēt'n) n.

1. A person afflicted with cretinism.

Slang: An idiot.

The American Heritage Illustrated Encyclopedic Dictionary tells us the etymology for the word CRETIN:

cre-tin (kre-tin, kret'n) *n.* 1. One afflicted with Cretinism. 2. A fool; an idiot. [French, *cretin*, from Swiss French, *crestin*, "**CHRISTIAN**", hence human being (an idiot being nonetheless human).]

Cretinism is dwarfism and or retardation. **Cretin** is simply the word that is derived from the word **CHRISTIAN**.

So, did the disciples use the name **christianos** of themselves? The answer is that there is no indication of that. If you carefully read those passages with their context, you will note that it appears that it was outsiders, the ridiculing non believers, who called the disciples and believers "**CHRISTIANOs**" because of the reputation by which this religious group was known.

Then what did the Disciples/Believers call themselves? What we do know, is that the New Testament writers addressed the disciples (as the Greek NT text records it) by such words and names as **adelphoi** ("brothers"), **pistoi** ("faithful ones"), **eklektoi** ("Chosen ones"), **hagioi** ("SEPARATED" ONES), and **mathêtai** ("Disciples") as in **Acts 11:26** and numerous other passages.

But not **christianos**; it seems this was a by-word used by non believers.

Strong's Number: 5546

Original Word Word Origin

cristianoß

from (5547)

Transliterated Word TDNT Entry

Christianos

9:493,1322

Phonetic Spelling Parts of Speech

khri-tee-an-os'

Noun Masculine

Definition

Christian, a follower of "Christ" not **Messiah "ha Mashiach"** For many will come in my name, claiming, "I AM" the **Christ**, and will deceive many. **Matthew 24:5**