

Christmas and December 25: A Fact-Based Examination

Introduction

The origins and observance of **Christmas**, particularly its connection to **December 25**, have been the subject of much debate among historians, theologians, and followers of **The Way**. To address this topic objectively and succinctly, we will briefly examine **10 undisputed facts**, avoiding interpretations or conjectures. This analysis will highlight the biblical, historical, and cultural evidence related to the December 25 date, the celebration of **AYASHAYA's birth**, and the associated customs of Christmas.

Biblical Evidence Regarding AYASHAYA's Birth and Worship Practices

1. The Bible Offers Evidence Disqualifying December 25 as AYASHAYA's Birthdate

- **Luke 2:1-7:**
 - The Roman government would not have scheduled a census during winter time, when conditions were impractical for large masses of people traveling about.
- **Luke 2:8:**
 - The presence of shepherds in the fields clearly shows that **AYASHAYA's birth** occurred during a warmer season (even autumn, but definitely not winter) as the common practice was keeping flocks indoors during the cold winter months.
- **No biblical text** explicitly provides a date for AYASHAYA's birth, let alone December 25.

2. The Bible Prescribes Commemoration of AYASHAYA's Death and Resurrection, Not His Birth

- **Luke 22:19:**
 - AYASHAYA explicitly instructed His followers to commemorate His death through the breaking of bread and drinking of the cup, an act later institutionalized as the **Passover Supper**.
- There is no command or precedent in Scripture for the perpetual annual celebration of AYASHAYA's birth.

3. There Is No Evidence of Early Followers of The Way Celebrating AYASHAYA's Birth

- The earliest believers (first three centuries), as recorded in the New Testament and corroborated by writings of early followers of **The Way** (e.g., Clement of Rome, Ignatius of Antioch), focused on AYASHAYA's death and resurrection, not His birth.
- **Tertullian (c. 155–220 A.D.)**, a prominent early apologist of The Way, explicitly opposed the incorporation of pagan customs into worship, further indicating that the celebration of AYASHAYA's birth was not an early practice.

Historical Evidence of December 25 as a Celebratory Date

4. The Earliest Evidence of December 25 Celebrations Equates it with a Pagan Holiday

- The **Chronograph of 354**, an illuminated calendar created by **Furius Dionysius Filocalus**, provides the earliest explicit evidence of December 25 being widely adopted & celebrated as the **Natalis Christi** (AYASHAYA's birth) and the **Dies Natalis Solis Invicti** (The Birthday of the pagan deity of The Unconquered Sun).
 - This document reflects a period where December 25 was already significant in **pagan Roman culture**, particularly for celebrating **Sol Invictus**, a pagan solar deity promoted by **Emperor Aurelian** in 274 A.D.

5. The Syncretism of December 25 Merged Pagan with Messianic Faith

- December 25 is/was associated with **winter solstice celebrations (such as Yule or "Jol")**, marking the "rebirth" of the sun as days began to lengthen.
- **Hippolytus of Rome (c. 204 A.D.)** and **Sextus Julius Africanus (c. 221 A.D.)** are the first to suggest December 25 as AYASHAYA's birthdate, but it was mere conjecture and **no evidence exists of adopted December 25 festivities before The Chronograph of 354** (note that extant manuscripts of Hippolytus are inconsistent regarding his calculations)
- Regardless of whoever purportedly first claimed the date, the adoption of December 25 by followers of The Way in the 4th century **coincided with its established prominence as a pagan holiday** commemorating Sol Invictus (as seen in The Chronograph of 354).

Scriptural Mandates Against Mixing Pagan Customs

6. The Bible Forbids Mixing Pagan Customs with Worship

- **Deuteronomy 12:30–31:**
 - AHAYAHA explicitly forbids worshipping Him in the same manner as that of pagan nations worshipping their false deities; He is to be worshipped HIS way.
- **John 4:23-24; Romans 12:1-2; 1 Cor. 10:20-21; 2 Cor. 6:14-17; Ephesians 5:11:**
 - The New Testament reinforces the call to holiness and separation from all forms of pagan worship/practice and that we must worship **IN TRUTH**.

7. Jeremiah 10 Condemns Customs that Clearly Mirror the Modern Christmas Tree

- **Jeremiah 10:1–4:**
 - This passage explicitly and vividly describes customs of cutting, decorating, and setting up trees, which bear striking similarities to the modern Christmas tree.

Cultural and Historical Traditions of Christmas, Old Nick, & “Ho ho ho”

8. Christmas Traditions Have Undisputed Pagan Origins

- **Wreaths and Yule Logs:**
 - Wreaths were used in Roman and Norse pagan rituals to symbolize eternity or the cycle of the year.
 - The Yule log is rooted in Norse pagan traditions celebrating the winter solstice.
- **Holly and Mistletoe:**
 - Both were sacred plants in Druidic and Roman pagan traditions, associated with fertility and protection against evil.

9. Pagan Customs Clearly Still Exist in Christmas

- The incorporation of these elements (wreaths, yule logs, holly, etc.) into Christmas celebrations reflects a blending of pagan customs with worship practices over time.
- Early writings, such as those of **Tertullian**, strongly opposed such syncretism, warning against adopting pagan traditions.

10. Old Nick (whom most people wrongly associate with “Santa Claus” AKA “St. Nick”)

- “Old Nick” is Satan (easily corroborated in any mainstream dictionary or encyclopedia).
- “Ho ho ho” in medieval plays (Towneley, Chester, York, etc.) was associated with the devil or hell or other ominous theme; and “Santa” with rearranged letters is “Satan”

Conclusion

The key **undisputed facts** pertaining to the issue of Christmas & December 25 are as follows:

- 1: **The Bible** provides no support for December 25 as AYASHAYA’s birthdate and actually refutes the possibility of a winter birth, with all evidence pointing to **early believers** (in the first three centuries) commemorating the death & resurrection of The Messiah instead of His birth.
2. **Scripture mandates** the commemoration of AYASHAYA’s death and resurrection, not His birth, and warns against mixing pagan customs with the worship of AHAYAHA.
3. **The Chronograph of 354** is the earliest documented celebration of December 25 as AYASHAYA’s birthdate, and it explicitly coincides with the pagan festival of **Sol Invictus**.
4. Customs associated with **Christmas**, such as trees, wreaths, yule logs, etc., have **undisputed pagan roots** that may also potentially and disturbingly even be connected to **Satan the devil himself (Old Nick)**.

Given the numerous undisputed facts, it is apparent that Christmas, as observed today, incorporates significant elements rooted in **pagan, arguably even Satanic, traditions**. The Bible's clear mandates against mixing such practices with worship of AHAYAHA make it glaringly evident to the reader, guided by **RAWACHA HA'KADASHA (The Holy Spirit) in AYASHAYA**, whether Christmas & the Dec. 25 date aligns with or contradicts biblical mandates, Scriptural principles, & historical evidence. When analyzed in an unbiased fashion, the facts speak for themselves. They require no further elaboration other than to attempt to justify one's bias & cultural traditions, as any text, when "tortured" enough with purportedly expert analysis, can be twisted into saying whatever the reader wants it to say (or not to say).

Citations & Sources for Research & Corroboration

1. The Bible:

- Deuteronomy 12:30–31
- Jeremiah 10:1–4
- Luke 2:1-7
- Luke 2:8
- Luke 22:19
- John 4:23-24
- John 8:12
- Romans 12:1-2
- 1 Corinthians 10:20-21
- 2 Corinthians 6:14-17
- Ephesians 5:11

2. Historical Sources:

- **The Chronograph of 354** (Furius Dionysius Filocalus).
- Tertullian, *On Idolatry*.
- Clement of Rome (general writings)
- Ignatius of Antioch (general writings)
- Sextus Julius Africanus, *Chronographia*.

3. Artifacts:

- Roman coins depicting **Sol Invictus (c. 270-280)**.
- Archaeological evidence of Druidic and Norse pagan practices (holly, mistletoe, yule logs, etc.)