

191113-4 Doctrine Series, Pagan Holidays-CThurman

54. Pagan Holidays*

Pagan holidays ought to be shunned and not observed by the LORD's churches. There is no such commandment in the Holy Scriptures. Holidays such as Christmas, Easter, Halloween, and Valentine's are clearly of pagan origin and have no basis in the scriptures for their wicked and ungodly observances. We reject the celebration of these pagan holidays in the meeting place of the church.

Pv.4:14, 15:9, Jer.10:2-4, Ro.14:23.

**This is an added article not in the 1644 COF.*

Years ago this church celebrated all of these holidays. About the year 1986 we began to withdraw all corporate participation in all of these holidays. Then each family was left to decide for themselves whether they would or would not participate in the holidays. Some chose to continue observing them, and some chose not to. Though we never made a formal decision, the church stopped having holiday parties as well as decorating in & around our meeting-place. And so has it been unto this day.

Some of you, though not members of this church at that time, went through just about the same things where you were in other churches. Amazing how the Lord works.

At the time when this church made these changes, Luanne and I were in our late 20's (1986, I was 29). We had two small children. We had become convinced about the evil origins of the holidays and we became convicted that, not only should they not be in the church's meeting-place, but not in our home either. So we set out to make the necessary changes.

The holiday that was especially difficult to get clear of was Christmas. Our sons were three and six years of age, and they weren't going to understand what dad and mom were doing. So, we decided to diminish the appearance of the holiday in our house and from our lives over a three-year period. (I might not remember this quite as it was because it was quite some time ago, but this is what I thought we did.) First the tree size was reduced; then removed altogether. Then the

decorations were less and less, and finally we stopped with the gift-giving. This took resolve. As you all know well, when holidays come it is everywhere. But like a bad habit, it's not until you try quitting something that you find out just how strongly you were affected by it.

This reminds me of quitting smoking. I realized one day, apart from a few other things, that I'd never because I didn't like smoking. The resolve to quit had to be solely because I knew it was bad for me and wrong to do. I would never quit with less than that. Every habit is like that. No one will ever quit smoking, drinking, over-eating, or anything else because they don't enjoy it. The resolve must be founded on what is right and best, or you'll never succeed. Period!

Add to that, folks were confused about what we were doing. It's all just in fun. You know, 'it's the spirit that counts.' Yes, the spirit does count. But we're forgetting something. We must give equal consideration to the truth. We can have a good spirit and do things that are in error. On the other hand we can obey the truth yet err in our spirit. This ought to matter to the child of God because this is what the Father looks for in us.

Joh 4:23 But the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth: for the Father seeketh such to worship him.

So, we should be surprised when folks think us strange for not *going along* on especially these Christian holidays. (1Pe.4.4) If they didn't say it out loud you could tell by the look on their faces what they were thinking: 'How can you be a Christian and not celebrate Christmas, the birth of the Savior or Easter, the day of His resurrection?' It will always be this way, but you get used to it after a while.

What I hadn't realized is that this was a means for opening opportunities to share the gospel of Christ with others every year. Yes, there were times that I didn't feel like having to explain myself, and I didn't. Yes, it takes grace to learn how to respond to others when they say, 'Merry Christmas.' But for the most part just saying 'thank you' is enough. Or when the cashier asks, 'Are you done with your Christmas shopping?' We usually say something like, 'Yep, we're done with all we're going to do.' It's true. We weren't lying.

Folks at work didn't understand it. Brethren didn't. And as far as I know, none of my flesh and blood stands with me in this matter. But that's ok. I mean no offense to anyone by this. I'm not better than anyone else. I just cannot in good conscience ignore the fact that all of these holidays originated with paganism. As a child of God I cannot recommend any of these to God's people, and it would be exceedingly grievous to me to see that we would allow anything of any of these holidays begin to creep back into our meeting place and our worship.

Consider the Word *Holiday*

The English word *holiday* is either the combination of two words, 'holy day,' or as one word, *holyday*. (*holy day*, three times: cf.Ex.35.2; Ne.10.31; Is.58.13; & *holyday*, twice: Ps.42.4; Col.2.16) In the Bible this refers to the 7th day Sabbath and to the Sabbaths or Feasts that God gave to national Israel to observe.

As a 7th day Sabbath

Ex.35.2 Six days shall work be done, but on the seventh day there shall be to you an holy day, a sabbath of rest to the LORD: whosoever doeth work therein shall be put to death.

As a Feast of the LORD

Ne.10.31 And if the people of the land bring ware or any victuals on the sabbath day to sell, that we would not buy it of them on the sabbath, or on the holy day: and that we would leave the seventh year, and the exaction of every debt.

Ps.42.4 When I remember these things, I pour out my soul in me: for I had gone with the multitude, I went with them to the house of God, with the voice of joy and praise, with a multitude that kept holyday.

Joh 19:31 The Jews therefore, because it was the preparation, that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the sabbath day, (for that sabbath day was an high [a great] day,) besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away. (It was technically Passover, which was leading into the first day, a Sabbath, of the 7-day Feast of Unleavened Bread. [Ex.12.16])

Referring to the same holidays, the apostle Paul would have the saints not to be condemned on account of their refusal to participate in those O.T. practices.

Col 2:16 Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holyday (ἑορτή, tss. feast [26], holyday [1]), or of the new moon, or of the sabbath days:

17 Which are a shadow of things to come; but the body is of Christ.

So, what we have determined is that the holidays in Scripture refers to the 7th day Sabbath and to the various Feasts of the LORD and have nothing to do with Valentine's Day, Easter, Halloween, or Christmas. So what of these particular holidays? The Bible does refer to them, but *never* in a good light. Why not in a good light? Because these are things which the heathen did as they worshipped their gods. The LORD warned His people against worshipping their gods and taking up their practices.

Ex 23:24 Thou shalt not bow down to their gods, nor serve them, nor do after their works: but thou shalt utterly overthrow them, and quite break down their images.

Le 18:3 After the doings of the land of Egypt, wherein ye dwelt, shall ye not do: and after the doings of the land of Canaan, whither I bring you, shall ye not do:

4 Ye shall do my judgments, and keep mine ordinances, to walk therein: I am the LORD your God.

Jer 10:2 Thus saith the LORD, Learn not the way of the heathen, and be not dismayed at the signs of heaven; for the heathen are dismayed at them.

3 For the customs of the people (the heathen) are vain ...

customs, חֻקִּים, chuq-qah; tss. custom (2), manner (1), ordinance (22), rite (1), statute (77), appointed (1); in some instances this is what someone began to do and was continued by others. (cf. Jd.11.39, 40, that the daughters would for four days every year lament the daughter of Jephthae)

De 12:30 Take heed to thyself that thou be not snared by following them, after that they be destroyed from before thee; and that thou enquire not after their gods, saying, How did these nations serve their gods? even so will I do likewise.

1Pe 4:3 For the time past of our life may suffice us to have wrought the will of the Gentiles, when we walked in lasciviousness, lusts, excess of wine, revellings, banquetings, and abominable idolatries:

4 ¶ Wherein they think it strange that ye run not with them to the same excess of riot, speaking evil of you:

For a moment let me share some things about these holidays that are common knowledge. Believers and unbelievers know this much about these holidays. In the following the term *pagan* is Late Latin for heathen, and a heathen in Scripture is synonymous to Gentiles *which know not God*, and as a result worship other gods.

‘When Rome embraced Christianity, the early Church fathers decided it was better to incorporate certain aspects of pagan festivals into the faith rather than attempt to abolish them altogether.’ 15 Holidays & their Origins, Jaimie Frater

‘Some scholars suspect that Christians chose to celebrate Christ's birth on December 25 to make it easier to convert the pagan tribes.’ World's Biggest Festival Has Varied Roots, David Johnson, (bolding added)

‘[M]any pagan festivals revolved around nature and the changing of seasons.’ 25 Popular Holidays with Surprisingly Pagan Origins, Crystal Coker

‘In part, the Christmas celebration was introduced by the early Church in order **to make the conversion of pagan Romans to Christianity easier**. Most of the most important gods in the religions of Ishtar and Mithra had their birthdays on December 25. **Various Christmas traditions are considered to have been absorbed from winter festivals.**’ 15 Holidays & their Origins, Jaimie Frater, (bolding added)

‘In an attempt to keep followers from celebrating pagan traditions, Christians “re-purposed” many of the traditions surrounding this time of year.’ *25 Popular Holidays with Surprisingly Pagan Origins*, Crystal Coker

A Brief Consideration of Each Holiday and Its Pagan Origins

Valentine’s Day:

‘It has been hypothesised that Graeco-Roman holidays **devoted to fertility and love** might be related to St Valentine’s Day, since there is some correspondence between the time when they were celebrated. On the ancient Athenian calendar, the period between mid-January and mid-February was the month of Gamelion, **dedicated to the sacred marriage of Zeus and Hera.**’ *15 Holidays & their Origins*, Jaimie Frater, (bolding added)

‘In the 5th century, Pope Gelasius I combined St. Valentines Day with Lupercalia in attempt to get rid of pagan traditions.’ *25 Popular Holidays with Surprisingly Pagan Origins*, Crystal Coker

‘**Lupercalia** was an ancient, possibly pre-Roman pastoral annual festival, observed in the city of Rome between 13–15 February to avert evil spirits and purify the city, releasing health and fertility.’ *Wikipedia*

‘The ancient Romans may also be responsible for the name of our modern **day** of love. Emperor Claudius II executed two men — both named **Valentine** — on Feb. 14 of different years in the 3rd century A.D. Their martyrdom was honored by the Catholic Church with the celebration of St. **Valentine's Day.**’ *Wikipedia*

‘In classical mythology, Cupid (Latin Cupīdō [kʊˈpiːdoː], meaning "desire") is the god of desire, erotic love, attraction and affection. He is often portrayed as the son of the love goddess Venus and the war god Mars. He is also known in Latin as Amor ("Love"). His Greek counterpart is Eros. *Wikipedia* (dates as early as 700 B.C.)

Valentine's Day combines the veneration of two Catholics that were granted sainthood with elements of Greek mythology.

Easter: The Etymology:

The word *Easter* is found one time in the Bible. (cf. Ac.12.3, 4) The etymology of Easter does in fact refer to pagan practices.

'...The word ***Easter*** is of Saxon origin, and is supposed to be derived from *Eostre*, the goddess of Love, or the Venus of the North, in honour of whom a festival was celebrated by our pagan ancestors in the month of April (Webster).' *Barnes' Notes*, vol. 10, Acts, p.190,

'The word *Easter* is derived from *Eastre*, the Anglo-Saxon goddess of Spring, to whom the fourth month answering to our April, was dedicated. The ninth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica well remarks: "**The ecclesiastical historian, Socrates, states with perfect truth that neither Christ nor His Apostles enjoined the keeping of this or any other festival. The sanctity of special times or places was an idea quite alien from the early Christian mind.**"' *Church History*, C. B. Hassell & Sylvester Hassell, p.603 (bolding added)

Easter: Its Pagan Origin:

Easter itself came from the masses of the heathen, especially among the Germanic tribes. It was the name of a goddess among many gods. She was celebrated in the springtime at the time of the vernal equinox. This is when the sun begins to overtake the darkness; more light to the day. The time is about March 21st.

'Christians later adopted hot cross buns and repurposed the symbol,

[of the hot cross buns dedicated to the worship of the goddess of Eostre, which symbol preceded the time of the destruction of Pompeii, Italy by the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in A.D. 79, added]

just like they did with other pagan springtime customs such as bunnies and eggs, which are tokens for fertility and birth.' *Hot*

Agnostic Buns: A Proposal For A Pagan-Christian-Secular Easter Treat,
Kim Vukovich, (bolding added)

Easter: The Bible's Use of the Word:

The word *Easter* is once found in the KJV Bible. (cf. Ac.12.3, 4) There it is translated from the Greek word *πάσχα*, pascha. *πάσχα*, pascha is translated in the N.T. with the term *Passover* 28 times, and *Easter* once. In this place where *πάσχα*, pascha is translated Easter it is synonymous with the Feast of Unleavened Bread. The truth is that Easter does not refer to the resurrection of Jesus Christ at all.

Ac.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 [*πάσχα*, pascha, or Passover] to bring him forth to the people. (The feast of Unleavened Bread and Passover refers to one and the same feast. [cf. Ez.45.21; Lk.22.1])*

What we have come to think of Easter today is the result of centuries of Catholic & Protestant tradition. There was no such things as an Easter holiday, again, as we think of it, for Christians in the days of the apostles or in the days when the book of Acts was written, and frankly during the entire period when the New Testament Scriptures were being written, and for another 600 years after. We must get this point or we'll confuse the truth of God's word. Let me quote just two sources for this:

'The word *Easter* now denotes the festival observed by many Christian churches in honour of the resurrection of the Savior. But the original has no reference to that, nor **is there the slightest evidence that any such festival was observed at the time when this book was written.**' *Barnes' Notes*, vol. 10, Acts, p.190, (Bolding added; book refers to the book of Acts)

‘The word does not properly occur in Scripture, although the AV has it in Acts 12.4 where it stands for Passover ... **There is no trace of Easter celebration in the NT ...**’ *International Standard Bible Encyclopedia*, Copyright 1956 Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., Reprint, February 1983, vol. 2, p. 888, (bolding & underlining added)

It was about the year A.D.603 that religionists began merging pagan practices in English Christianity.

‘... the old Pagan temples were “consecrated” by being sprinkled with “holy” water, and by having the “saints” relics put in place of the idols; and the old heathen festivals, such as **Yule and Easter**, were transformed into so-called “Christian” festivities.’ *Church History*, C. B. Hassell and Sylvester Hassell, p. 410 (bolding added)

Certainly we can identify the symbols of paganism in the bunnies, chicks, eggs, spring themes, sunrise observances, etc. These things being true, apart from what we know of the pagan origin of Easter, we should also ask ourselves what is there of biblical truth to Easter? What we find is nothing that is true. It is error to say that Jesus Christ was crucified & buried on Friday. It is also error to say that Jesus Christ rose on the first day of the week. Our Lord was crucified and buried on our Wednesday afternoon, and rose from the dead sometime between 3-6:00p on our Saturday afternoon. Don't take my word for it. Anyone that cares to can prove it for themselves by studying the Scriptures. Both the pagan and the Christian aspects to Easter are wrong.

(See my study posted on Sermon Audio, ‘The Reckoning of Christ's Death to His Resurrection’ in audio and .pdf formats.)

Halloween:

‘Halloween originated under the name of Samhain as a **Pagan festival** among the Celts of Ireland and Great Britain. Irish and Scottish immigrants carried versions of the tradition to North America in the nineteenth century. Other western countries embraced the holiday in the late twentieth century. The origin of the name “Halloween” is from “All hallows Eve” or, the even of All Saints

Day which is a Catholic feast day celebrated on the 1st of November.’ 15 Holidays & their Origins, Jaimie Frater, (bolding added) (This is a Catholic tradition that in effect worships the dead, so-called venerated saints.)

‘Halloween originated from a Celtic festival called Samhain, which was celebrated 2,000 years ago and revolved around lighting bonfires and **wearing costumes to ward off spirits and fairies ...**’ 9 Holidays around the World with Surprisingly Dark Origins, Gabbi Shaw, (bolding added)

‘This holiday actually started out as the celebration of Samhain. It was the end of the harvest season and was a recognition of death and the start of the darkest part of the year. Many Celtic pagans also believed that spirits roamed the earth at this time and that the spirits of ancestors returned home. Costumes were to keep the spirits from recognizing the living; bonfires and sacrifices were to please the spirits and guarantee a good harvest for the next year.

‘The name “Halloween” actually comes from the **Catholic tradition** at this time. The church created “All hallow’s eve” or “allhallowmas” to honor those saints without a specific day already set aside. They chose the date, unsurprisingly, **to make it easier to convert pagans at the time.**’ 25 Popular Holidays with Surprisingly Pagan Origins, Crystal Coker, (bolding added)

Jack-o’-lanterns ‘... were said to represent either spirits or supernatural beings, or were used to ward off evil spirits.’ *Wiki-pedia*

Folks take these things seriously. People really do pray & burn incense to spirits and to the dead hoping that these might bestow upon them some good fortune for another year. People are very superstitious!

Christmas:

‘Some scholars suspect that Christians chose to celebrate Christ's birth on December 25 **to make it easier to convert the pagan tribes.** Referring to Jesus as the "light of the world" also fit with existing

pagan beliefs about the birth of the sun. The ancient "return of the sun" philosophy had been replaced by the "coming of the son" message of Christianity.' World's Biggest Festival Has Varied Roots, David Johnson, (bolding added)

'While there is some debate, many historians tell that pagans celebrating the winter solstice would decorate their houses with evergreen trees and mistletoe.

...

'The colors green and red along with the singing were also part of pagan traditions.' 25 Popular Holidays with Surprisingly Pagan Origins, Crystal Coker

Yule log

'In Scandinavia, this was known as the yule log and originally had a pagan significance; after the Christianization of Scandinavia, it may have been incorporated into the Christian celebration of Christmas there, with the pagan significance no longer remaining.' *Wikipedia*

'The word "Yuletide" originated from the word "Yule," which was recorded in Latin writings as early as A.D. 726.

- At that time, one form of the word "Yule" was *guili*, which referred to a midwinter period (December and January) in the Roman calendar.
- The Old Norse term *jól* referred to a **12-day pagan festival feast** celebrated around midwinter.
- Later, Christians transformed the festival into a celebration of the birth of Christ.

'Yule was the darkest time of year; people celebrated because the days would start getting longer after the solstice. The Yule log was symbolic of the Sun's emergence from its southern reaches and the land's rebirth.' Yule, the Winter Solstice, and Christmas Customs, Catherine Boeckmann, (bolding added)

Holly & Ivy

‘Decorating with holly (and ivy) is **an ancient pagan tradition** (1) and was used by the Romans to decorate at *Saturnalia celebrations. Like most plants (or trees) on this list early Christians were well aware of the pagan origins of decorating with holly.’ *Christmas Traditions: Pagan or Christian?* Jason Mankey, (bolding added)

*‘*Saturnalia* was an ancient Roman festival in honour of the god Saturn, held on 17 December of the Julian calendar and later expanded with festivities through to 23 December.’ *Wikipedia*

Mistletoe

‘The tradition of kissing under the mistletoe started in ancient Greece, during the festival of Saturnalia and later in marriage ceremonies, because of **the plant's association with fertility**. During the Roman era, enemies at war would reconcile their differences under the mistletoe, which to them represented peace.’ *Pucker Up! Why Do People Kiss Under the Mistletoe?*, Lily Norton, (bolding added)

‘Well, in medieval times, **mistletoe was hung year-round to keep witches and ghosts from entering the house**. Actually, mistletoe has a storied history, particularly with the Druid and Norse peoples, and was **thought to ward off everything from infertility to fires**.’ *Mistletoe Facts That Are So Weird, They Might Make You Rethink This Holiday Tradition*, Emily Kelley, (bolding added)

‘Early Christians, however, did not celebrate Christmas.’ *World's Biggest Festival Has Varied Roots*, David Johnson

‘December 25 was just like any other day to Christians until the 4th century, when **Pope Julius I recast the Roman Saturnalia festival into a Christian celebration. Soon holly, candles, and other midwinter pagan elements transitioned into Christmas trappings**.’ *When Americans Outlawed Christmas*, Alex Palmer, (bolding added)

‘Oliver Cromwell banned them (Christmas celebrations) in England.’ *World's Biggest Festival Has Varied Roots*, David Johnson

‘Prior to the Victorian era (Jun. 20, 1837- Jan. 22, 1901), Christmas in the United States was primarily a religious holiday observed by Christians of the Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, and Lutheran denominations.

...

In 1647, the Puritan-led English Parliament banned the celebration of Christmas, ... considering it "a popish festival with no biblical justification", and a time of wasteful and immoral behaviour.’

...

In Colonial America, the Pilgrims of New England disapproved of Christmas. The Plymouth Pilgrims put their loathing for the day into practice in 1620 when they spent their first Christmas Day in the New World building their first structure in the New World – thus demonstrating their complete contempt for the day.

...

By the Declaration of Independence in 1776, it was not widely celebrated in the US.’ *Wikipedia*

‘In 1836, Alabama became the first state to declare it a public holiday, and by 1870, President Ulysses S. Grant designated it a federal holiday, partly as an effort to heal the rift between North and South following the Civil War.’ *When Americans Outlawed Christmas*, Alex Palmer, (bolding added)

In this Christianized, Pagan festival there is a man who represents Christ, being omniscient, to whom we might recommend that our children confess their sins, that he brings them reward and punishments. Then there are lights and wreathes to keep away evil spirits, and of course the evergreen tree erected in the house, and all of the partying.

Consider the attempts to infuse Scripture into this holiday. Like Easter it is very perverse. There weren’t three wise men. We have no idea how many wise men there were. We only know that they brought three gifts: gold, frankincense & myrrh (Mt.2.11). They did not come to the manger? There were shepherds that came to the manger. (Lk.2.16) The wise men very likely didn’t come for nearly another 2 years. (Mt.2.16) There weren’t angels singing. They were praising

God. (Lk.2.13) And there are good reasons to think that the Lord Jesus wasn't born at this time of the year. Some say that he was born no later than October, and probably mid-to-late September. The fact is, that the Bible does not reveal when He was born. We cannot know what is not revealed!

A Closing Word

These holidays all have pagan origins. There is no question about it. The prophet Jeremiah cites in his book something that appears very much like something that is common practice for those who celebrate Christmas. He describes a pagan practice. What this prophet says applies to any practice derived from pagans.

Jer.10.1 ¶ Hear ye the word which the LORD speaketh unto you, O house of Israel:

2 Thus saith the LORD, Learn not the way of the heathen, and be not dismayed at the signs of heaven; for the heathen are dismayed at them.

3 For the customs of the people (of paganism) are vain: for one cutteth a tree out of the forest, the work of the hands of the workman, with the axe.

4 They deck it with silver and with gold; they fasten it with nails and with hammers, that it move not.

5 They are upright as the palm tree, but speak not: they must needs be borne, because they cannot go. Be not afraid of them; for they cannot do evil, neither also is it in them to do good.

As stated at the beginning, the LORD warned Israel against receiving this and all other pagan practices. But they disobeyed. And for this He brought them into judgment.

Ps.106.34 ¶ They did not destroy the nations, concerning whom the LORD commanded them:

35 But were mingled among the heathen, and learned their works.

2Ki.17.8 And walked in the statutes of the heathen, whom the LORD cast out from before the children of Israel, and of the kings of Israel, which they had made.

...

12 For they served idols, whereof the LORD had said unto them, Ye shall not do this thing.

Christians have become so deluded by error because they give so little reverence to God's holy word. They know that Santa Clause, *elves, holly, mistletoe, rabbits, chicks, eggs, the summer & winter solstices, cupids, disguises have absolutely nothing to do with Christianity, and that they are derived from paganism.

*elf, dwarf, fairy, 'An **elf** (plural: *elves*) is a type of human-shaped supernatural being in Germanic mythology and folklore. In medieval Germanic-speaking cultures, elves seem generally to have been thought of as beings with magical powers and supernatural beauty, ambivalent towards everyday people and capable of either helping or hindering them.' *Wiki-pedia*

But like Israel in the past, *they love to have it so.* (cf. Jer.5.31) The apostle Paul called this *fellowshipping at the table of devils.*

1Co.10.20 But I say, that the things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to devils, and not to God: and I would not that ye should have fellowship with devils.

21 Ye cannot drink the cup of the Lord, and the cup of devils: ye cannot be partakers of the Lord's table, and of the table of devils.

It ought to strike every one of us as being rather odd that both the unbelieving and the believing may come together and fellowship around these holidays. Does the world really care that Jesus Christ rose from the dead? Does the world really care that He was born among men? There's more to this than meets the eye, and Christians ought to be able to see it for themselves. Can I, as a child of God, truly say that Jesus Christ is a part of any of this? Should I support these things with my participation? Can I stand behind this pulpit and promote them? Would you allow me to do that?

Eph 4:17 This I say therefore, and testify in the Lord, that ye henceforth walk not as other Gentiles walk, in the vanity of their mind ...

...

20 ... ye have not so learned Christ;

1Pe 4:3 For the time past of our life may suffice us to have wrought the will of the Gentiles, when we walked in lasciviousness (ἀσέλγεια, tss. also wantonness, filthy [2.7]), lusts, excess of wine, revellings (κῶμος, tss. also

Doctrine Series

rioting), banquetings (πότος, noun; πίνω, to drink), and abominable (ἀθέμιτος, also tss. unlawful) idolatries ...

For an in-depth look into the Easter holiday see 'A Concise History of the Easter Holiday Considered,' available in audio or .pdf formats on Hidden Hills Sovereign Grace Baptist Church's Sermon Audio homepage: https://www.sermonaudio.com/source_detail.asp?sourceid=hiddenhillsgbapt