

# PARABLES

Bringing Hidden Things to Light



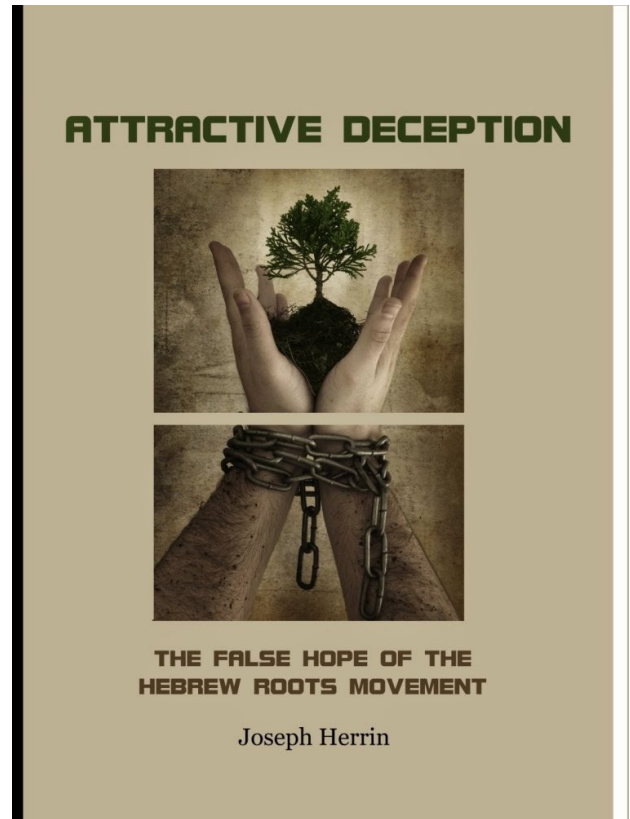
Psalms 78:2-4

I will open my mouth in a parable, I will utter dark sayings of old... We will not conceal them.

## Parables Bookshelf - Series 1.20.5

This edition of the Parables Bookshelf Newsletter continues the book *Attractive Deception—The False Hope of the Hebrew Roots Movement*.

It has often amazed me to consider the degree to which Christians have abandoned judgment. When I observe the Pope and other officials of the Roman Church adorned in elaborate costumes, it astonishes me that so many Christians do not at once discern that this is a vast departure from the example of Christ, His apostles, and the church of the Bible. There are many things in Protestant churches that are equally accepted as normal, though they have no spiritual legitimacy.



### Food for Thought

*Saints not only desire to love and speak truth with their lips, but they seek to be true within; they will not lie even in the closet of their hearts, for God is there to listen; they scorn double meanings, evasions, equivocations, white lies, flatteries, and deceptions.*

Charles Spurgeon

### Scripture Memory

II John 9

Anyone who goes too far and does not abide in the teaching of Christ, does not have God; the one who abides in the teaching, he has both the Father and the Son.

#### Parables Newsletter

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# Attractive Deception— The False Hope of the Hebrew Roots Movement

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## The Hats of Satanic Dominion



### Pope Benedict XVI with Saturno and Solideo

Is the Pope Catholic? It may appear from the round headpiece which the Pope's wear, a cap resembling the Jewish kippah, that the Pope is actually Jewish. Those disciples of Christ who will settle for nothing less than the truth will discover that the Catholics did not borrow this item of clothing from the Jews, nor did the Jews adopt it from the Roman Catholic church. Both Jews and Catholics had this item of clothing foisted upon them by Satan. The round cap is an ancient symbol of Sun worship which can be traced back to Rome, Egypt and Babylon.

In the image above, Pope Benedict XVI is shown holding a papal hat known as the Saturno in his hands while he wears a cap called the Solideo. These names point back to the origin of these headpieces. The round cap worn by popes, cardinals, bishops and other Roman Catholic clergy is commonly referred to as a zucchetto (little gourd). Zucchetto comes from the same linguistic root as zucchini, a popular

variety of squash. If a man's head may be compared to the shape of a gourd, then the name zucchetto makes sense. However, the round cap worn by Popes has a more ancient and more authentic name. It is referred to as the Solideo.

The vulgar explanation for those uninitiated to the mysteries of the Luciferian religion is that the name Solideo is derived from the Medieval Latin phrase "*solī Deo sit gloria*," (to God alone be the glory), from the fact that the cap is removed by Roman Catholic clergy only on approaching the sanctuary. However, a secondary meaning which points to the true symbolism of this headpiece is discerned as we view Soli as a Latin prefix which combines with other words to denote a relationship to the Sun. The Latin name for the Sun is Sol. An example of an English word that begins with the prefix "soli" is "soliform," which means "like the sun in appearance." The Latin "deo" means "god." It is the root of our English word "deity." Combining "soli" and "deo" we arrive at solideo, "solar deity," or "Sun god."

Although the Roman Catholics may present an alternate and disingenuous explanation for the origin of the solideo cap's name to obscure the fact that it derives from Sun worship, it is not as easy to hide the meaning of Saturno. This papal hat's name is clearly a reference to the planet Saturn, whose image it resembles. It is of interest to note that Pope's wear red Saturnos, while Cardinals and other Roman Catholic clerics wear black Saturnos. These are two colors traditionally associated with Satan of whom Saturn serves as a type.

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### A Roman Catholic Cardinal's Black Saturno and Saturn

Another name for the Saturno is *Capello Romano*, literally “Roman hat” in the Italian language. This association of the Saturnian hat design with Rome is readily explained as one remembers that Rome was formerly called Saturnia, and Italy has from ancient times been known as “the Saturnian land.” The worship of Saturn was so associated with Rome that references to Saturn became inextricably linked to the land and the people. A Saturn shaped hat is therefore described as a Roman hat.

As was mentioned previously, Numa, the second King of Rome, laid the foundation for the College of Pontiffs. This was the ruling ecclesiastical body of Rome. In essence the College of Pontiffs served as the priestly caste. The Roman equivalent to the High Priest in their pagan religion was called the Pontifex Maximus. It is well known that the Romans worshiped the host of heaven. The Sun, the Moon, and the planets all figured in their worship as is evidenced by the names of their deities Saturn, Mars, Venus, Pluto, Neptune, Jupiter, etc.. This worship of the celestial bodies and the deities they represent is further evinced in the names of the days of the week of the Roman calendar, an association that continues in use to this day,

though some of the names are obscured by their Anglo-Saxon equivalents.

Sun-day (Day devoted to the worship of the Sun, the Roman Apollo)

Mon-day (Day devoted to the worship of the Moon, the Roman Diana)

Tues-day (Day devoted to the worship of the god Tyr, or Tiewes, the Roman Mars)

Wednes-day (Day devoted to the worship of Woden, the Roman Mercury)

Thurs-day (Day devoted to the worship of Thor, the Roman Jupiter)

Fri-day (Day devoted to the worship of Freya, the Roman Venus)

Satur-Day (Day devoted to the worship of Saturn)



The pontiffs were the guardians and purveyors of the worship of the gods of Rome. The College of Pontiffs is preserved to this day in the Roman Catholic Church as the Pope has for many centuries borne the title of Pontifex Maximus. To this day, schools that train men for the Roman Catholic priesthood are referred to as Pontifical Colleges. Those who love truth will readily discover that the rites, symbols, clerical attire, holidays, and deities worshiped under the name of Roman Catholicism, all derive from the idolatrous worship of false gods. The Pope may be Catholic, but he certainly is not Christian. He is the Pontifex Maximus, “the king of heathendom.”

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### Pope Francis Meeting with Other Idolatrous Religious Leaders

You may note the banner behind these world religious leaders. It reads “TOGETHER THE FAITHS OF THE WORLD UNITE.” Ecumenical meetings, joining all the religions of the world under the umbrella of Roman Catholicism, are quite common. At the meeting pictured above, which occurred in December 2014, the Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Anglican Church of England, was in attendance. Also present were representatives of the Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, Jewish, and Eastern Orthodox religions. From the time of the Roman College of Pontiffs’ foundation by King Numa of Rome in the 7<sup>th</sup> or 8<sup>th</sup> century B.C., their mode of operation has been one of assimilation, the merging together of disparate deities and their often irreconcilable beliefs. Beginning with Emperor Constantine in the 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D., this practice of assimilation included Christianity, as it was merged with the worship of Sol Invictus and other Roman deities.

It is interesting to note that Numa appointed four pontifexes, with the Pontifex Maximus bringing to total to five. The Pontifex Maximus

was always counted separately from the other Pontiffs, as he held a position superior to the other Pontiffs. In the year B.C. 300, the Ogulnian law raised the number of pontiffs to eight, and adding the Pontifex Maximus, the number of Pontiffs was nine. In this we see a parallel to the Hanukiah which has eight candles, with a ninth candle that stands apart from the others.

Over the course of more than a millennia from the founding of the College of Pontiffs, the gods of Rome waxed and waned. Some deities would recede in importance, to be replaced with others. Due to this, the College of Pontiffs saw great changes in their roles as guardians of the state religion. In the third and fourth centuries A.D., during a time when Christianity was spreading throughout the Roman Empire, the worship of Sol, the Sun, gained a place of ascendancy. The Sun had been worshiped from the time of the early Roman Republic, but its importance as a deity had been less than that of other tutelary gods of Rome (gods associated with specific locations who were viewed as the guardians of the people who dwelt there).

*After his victories in the East, the Emperor Aurelian thoroughly reformed the Roman cult of Sol, elevating the sun-god to one of the premier divinities of the Empire. Where previously priests of Sol had been simply sacerdotēs (clergymen) and tended to belong to lower ranks of Roman society, they were now pontifices and members of the new college of pontifices instituted by Aurelian. Every pontifex of Sol was a member of the senatorial elite, indicating that the priesthood of Sol was now highly prestigious... Aurelian also built a new temple for Sol, bringing the total number of temples for the god in Rome to (at least) four*

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*He also instituted games in honor of the sun god, held every four years from AD 274 onwards.*

[Source:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sol\\_Invictus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sol_Invictus)]

It is important to note the date of this ascension of the worship of Sol. Fifty years after the Roman Emperor Aurelian popularized the worship of the Sun/Sol, Emperor Constantine, who was also a Sun worshiper, would give Christianity official status as a religion recognized by the Roman state. Thus, Christianity was added to the mix of religions overseen by the College of Pontiffs at a time when the worship of the Sun was ascendant. This explains why there is such a preponderance of symbols, rites, and holidays relating to Solar worship in the apostatized Christianity of Rome. Constantine, although giving Christianity imperial recognition, was not a Christian. He continued to be a devoted worshiper of Sol Invictus, the Unconquerable Sun, throughout his life. On March 7, 321 A.D., Emperor Constantine decreed “dies Solis” (the day of the sun), or “Sunday,” to be the official Roman day of rest.

*On the venerable day of the Sun let the magistrates and people residing in cities rest, and let all workshops be closed. In the country, however, persons engaged in agriculture may freely and lawfully continue their pursuits because it often happens that another day is not suitable for grain-sowing or vine planting; lest by neglecting the proper moment for such operations the bounty of heaven should be lost.*

This edict of the Roman Emperor was viewed favorably by much of the Christian church. The

writings of the early church fathers reveal that Sunday for more than a century prior to this edict had gained a place of prominence among gentile Christians as a day of corporate worship. It was referred to as “the Lord’s Day” in light of this being the day of the week which Yahshua rose from the grave. In the early days of the church which was born in Jerusalem, Sunday held no special place in the traditions of the disciples of Christ. Being Jews, they maintained the tradition of meeting on the Jewish Sabbath, but they did not exclusively meet on this date. Luke records that the disciples of Christ met together every day.

Acts 2:46-47

So continuing **daily** with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, they ate their food with gladness and simplicity of heart, praising God and having favor with all the people. And the Lord added to the church **daily** those who were being saved.

Acts 18:4

And [Paul] was reasoning in the synagogue every Sabbath and trying to persuade Jews and Greeks.

Since the Sabbath had been a sacred day of worship for the Jews from ancient times, it is to be expected that the early church would continue to meet on this day. The church in its early days was composed primarily, if not entirely, of Jewish men and women. Over time, as more Gentile believers began to come to faith in the Jewish Messiah, and perhaps as a reaction to the Judaisers who were trying to induce Gentile Christians to receive circumcision and

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embrace the Law of Moses, there was a rejection of the Jewish Sabbath as the weekly meeting day of the church. The first day of the week became a popular day of meeting, with numerous early church fathers asserting that this day was chosen because it was the day upon which Christ arose from the dead.

Matthew 28:1-6

Now after the Sabbath, as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week, Mary Magdalene and the other Mary came to look at the grave. And behold, a severe earthquake had occurred, for an angel of the Lord descended from heaven and came and rolled away the stone and sat upon it. And his appearance was like lightning, and his garment as white as snow; and the guards shook for fear of him, and became like dead men. And the angel answered and said to the women, “Do not be afraid; for I know that you are looking for Yahshua who has been crucified. He is not here, for He has risen, just as He said.”

However, this was NOT the reason that Constantine legislated that the weekly day of rest and worship in Rome would be Sunday. Constantine described this day (*dies Solis*) as “the venerable day of the Sun (not Son).” Just six years prior to this edict, Constantine had a triumphal arch constructed in Rome. It was positioned to align with the colossal statue of Sol Invictus by the Colosseum. As the people approached this arch down the major thoroughfare leading to it, they would find framed behind the arch the image of Sol Invictus, the deity known as the Unconquerable Sun.



**Roman Colosseum and Statue of Sol Invictus, the Sun-god**



**Arch of Constantine and Roman Colosseum Today**

Although the statue of Sol Invictus no longer remains, it is apparent that Constantine intended to draw attention to this deity, and to demonstrate his devotion to it. Constantine also had coins minted with his own likeness on one side, and an image of Sol Invictus on the reverse.



**Constantine and Sol Invictus**

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Coinage bearing the images of Constantine and Sol Invictus continued to be minted until 325 or 326 A.D., four or five years *after* his edict declaring Sunday to be the official day of rest and worship in the Roman Empire. Constantine is often described as the first “Christian Emperor of Rome,” but any relationship between Constantine and faith in Christ was feigned. Constantine refused to receive Christian baptism throughout his life, only assenting to it in the year 337 A.D. as he lay on his deathbed. Observing that Yahshua commanded the first act of obedience denoting one’s embrace of Christian discipleship to be the act of baptism, we can discern that throughout his life Constantine remained a pagan, being a devoted worshiper of the Sun.

Most claims of Constantine having converted to Christianity are derived from Eusebius’ writings. Eusebius was a contemporary of the Emperor and met him on a number of occasions. He states in his *Life of Constantine*, that the Emperor became a Christian when he called upon his god (likely Sol Invictus) for help just before a great battle. The story relates that Constantine received a sign as he saw a cross illuminated in the heavens and heard a voice saying, “In this sign conquer.” The year was 312 A.D.. Going to battle and conquering an enemy under the sign of a cross is not to be confused with coming to conviction of one’s sins, and the knowledge of Yahshua as the Savior of the world. Observing that Constantine for decades after this date demonstrated a continuing patronage of Sol Invictus, the lie of his conversion is exposed.

Constantine did present himself as a benefactor and protector of the Christian faith, but his mo-

tives were arguably political. Christianity was growing rapidly in the empire and as Pontifex Maximus, Constantine wanted to retain the titular headship of all of the religions of Rome. By declaring Christianity an official religion of Rome, he brought it under the authority of the College of Pontiffs, of which he was the head. Constantine also provided the Christian bishops with a salary from the coffers of the Roman government. In doing so he obtained prestige among, and influence over, the leadership of the Christian church. This authority was exercised when in the year 325 A.D. Constantine convened and attended a Council of Christian bishops which was held in the city of Nicaea. Thus, for the first time, the Pontifex Maximus of Rome was asserting a leadership role among the Christian church. The Christian bishops acquiesced to this act of usurpation, setting a course by which the official state religion of Christianity in the Roman Empire would be thoroughly suborned as it became leavened with the idolatrous trappings of the College of Pontiffs.

So complete would be the corruption of Christianity in Rome after it received the investiture of imperial authority that in ensuing centuries the Pope’s of Rome, bearing the mantle of Pontifex Maximus, would outlaw the reading of the Bible by the common man, and become the chief persecutor of the free exercise of Christianity for more than a millennia. It is estimated that more than 50 million Europeans were slain by the Roman Catholic Church through her inquisitions and various pogroms from the year 606 A.D. up until the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. An additional 15 million were slain in South America, and 4 million elsewhere. John was shown a vision of what the church would become under

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Rome's auspices, an image he described in the following passage.

Revelation 17:3-6

And he carried me away in the Spirit into a wilderness; and I saw a woman sitting on a scarlet beast, full of blasphemous names, having seven heads and ten horns. And the woman was clothed in purple and scarlet, and adorned with gold and precious stones and pearls, having in her hand a gold cup full of abominations and of the unclean things of her immorality, and upon her forehead a name was written, a mystery, "BABYLON THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS AND OF THE ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH." And I saw the woman drunk with the blood of the saints, and with the blood of the witnesses of Yahshua. And when I saw her, I marveled greatly (was astonished).

It was a remarkable transformation that Satan wrought when he transformed the face of Christianity from a collection of common people led by fishermen and other tradesmen (apostles and teachers without costume or buildings), men whose only religious heritage came from the pages of the Old Testament, morphing them into the abomination that was to become the Roman Catholic Church.



**St. Peter's Basilica at the Vatican**

The focal point of Vatican City, the global headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church, is Saint Peter's Basilica, a location where millions of Catholic pilgrims gather annually. Standing outside the Basilica at the center of Saint Peter's Square, is an obelisk, an ancient symbol of Baal and Sun worship. The obelisk was relocated from Heliopolis, the City of the Sun, in Egypt. The design of the Basilica with its massive dome, was modeled after the famous Roman Pantheon.

The heavens have from ancient times been represented as a dome. Following is an image of the famous Zodiac from the temple complex of Denderah, Egypt. It has been colored to match the original appearance when it was constructed, possibly in the first century B.C..



**Zodiac of Denderah**

This relief and painting was located on the ceiling of one of the temple buildings at Denderah.



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The images represent the constellations of the heavens. These images, and the beings they represent, have been worshiped from the time men first began to multiply upon the earth. The Egyptians represented the heavens as a circle, for it would be left to the Romans to perfect the construction of arches and domes. Under the Romans *the circle of the heavens* began to be represented as *the vault of the heavens*. Domes were constructed atop temples to signify the worship of the heavenly host. One of the most famous, and certainly the best preserved example of such a building, is the Pantheon constructed in the city of Rome during the reign of Augustus Caesar (27 B.C. - 14 A.D). The Pantheon burned on two occasions and was rebuilt. The current structure is dated to approximately 126 A.D. when the Emperor Hadrian had it rebuilt.



### Pantheon (Rome)

Numerous historians assert that the shape of the Pantheon's dome was designed as a representation of the heavens. This conclusion is sup-

ported by the fact that the word Pantheon means "All Gods," from "pan" meaning "all," and "theon" meaning "gods." There was also a large amount of statuary in the vicinity of the Pantheon representing the various gods of Rome.

At the peak of the Pantheon's dome is a round hole which allows the light of the Sun to stream into this pagan temple. The hole is called an oculus. The Latin word oculus means "eye." Symbolically, this eye serves to allow the entrance of the light of the Sun, bringing illumination even as the human eye lets in light. In the Bible, the human body is compared to a temple in which God dwells. Applying this analogy to the Pantheon as a temple, we observe that it is illuminated by the light of the Sun entering through its eye. This brings to mind the following words of Yahshua.

Matthew 6:22-23

"The lamp of the body is the eye; if therefore your eye is clear, your whole body will be full of light. But if your eye is bad, your whole body will be full of darkness. If therefore the light that is in you is darkness, how great is the darkness!"

The light entering the Pantheon was not viewed as the light of Christ, who is the true "Light of the world" (John 8:12, 9:5). In the year 609 A.D. the Byzantine Emperor Phocas gave the Pantheon to Pope Boniface the IV to be used by the Roman Catholic Church. The Romans rededicated the building to Mary and the martyrs. This continued its role as a house of idolatry, for Mary is to the Roman Catholics the Queen

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of Heaven. Never did any Greek or Roman deity receive greater veneration and worship than the Roman Catholic Mary.



**Mary - Queen of Heaven**

The foundation stone for Saint Peter's Basilica was laid in the year 1506. Pope Julius envisioned building the grandest building in Christendom. He initiated a competition to come up with a design for this audacious building. The winner was Donato Bramante whose design resembled an enormous Greek cross with a massive dome patterned after the Pantheon. This seems fitting since the Roman Catholic Church has from its beginning been a profane and idolatrous mixture of the worship of many deities.



**Throne of Saint Peter (Latin *Cathedra Petri*)**

One of the most revered works of art in the Romish church's most famous house of worship is the Throne of Saint Peter. Parishioners seated in the pews face directly at the wall holding this ornate throne over which is a glorious sunburst design. It should be noted that the throne is empty. There is no image of Peter sitting in this throne, a fact belying its true meaning. The only object "enthroned" here is the glorious Sun which sits just above the throne. This image of the Sun is the equivalent of the statue of Sol Invictus which Emperor Constantine drew attention to with his magnificent arch.



Inside Saint Peter's Basilica we can see that a similar layout greets those who walk down the main aisle of this temple. In the place of the Arch of Constantine we see the Baldacchino perfectly framing the image of the Sun between its massive columns. Just as there are images of Sol Invictus on Constantine's Arch, there are images of the Sun carved into the Baldacchino.

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The photo above shows one of many sunburst images adorning the Baldacchino. A wider view also shows the golden orb above the Baldacchino and the many images of honey bees which were associated with various gods and goddesses, including Apollo, the Roman Sun god. The Priestess of Delphi where Apollo was worshiped was referred to as a bee.



Further adding to the idolatrous associations of this profane symbol is the fact that it was constructed of 927 tons of dark bronze which was stripped from the roof of the Pantheon in the year 1633. Thus, the very material from which it was constructed had a history of idolatrous usage. Hundreds of pages could be filled docu-

menting the idolatrous images and rites of Roman Catholicism. What becomes readily apparent is that the Pope, the man who bears the title of Pontifex Maximus today, continues to serve as the chief proponent of the gods of ancient Rome. He remains “the king of heathendom.”

Although the focus of this book is not Roman Catholicism, much can be discerned about Satan’s success in corrupting Judaism as one looks at the abomination of Rome which is Satan’s corruption of Christianity. Talmudic and Kabbalistic Judaism has departed as far from the faith of Abraham and Moses as Roman Catholicism has deviated from the faith of the apostles of Christ. Satan has been successful in suborning both Judaism and Christianity. In many instances he has introduced identical elements of his Luciferian worship into both groups. One of the most visible evidences of this common adoption of Satanic symbols are the caps worn by both the Roman Catholic clergy and Jewish believers.



**Pope Francis with a Jewish Rabbi and Muslim Cleric**

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The Hebrew word kippah means “dome.” Seeing that the Jewish kippah has no foundation in the Bible, either in the Old Testament, or the New Testament, we must look to other sources to discover its origin. The Jews themselves admit that the kippah has no Biblical foundation.

*The tradition to wear a kippah is not derived from any biblical passage. Rather, it is a custom which evolved as a sign of our recognition that there is Someone “above” us who watches our every act.*

*The Talmud (Shabbat 156b) relates that a woman was once told by astrologers that her son is destined to be a thief. To prevent this from happening, she insisted that he always have his head covered, to remind him of G-d’s presence and instill within him the fear of heaven. Once, while sitting under a palm tree, his headcovering fell off. He was suddenly overcome by an urge to eat a fruit from the tree, which did not belong to him. It was then that he realized the strong effect which the wearing of a kippah had on him.*

[Source:  
[http://www.chabad.org/library/article\\_cdo/aid/483387/jewish/Why-Do-We-Wear-a-Kippah.htm](http://www.chabad.org/library/article_cdo/aid/483387/jewish/Why-Do-We-Wear-a-Kippah.htm)]

What is observed in this explanation is that the wearing of the kippah was originated by the Jewish rabbis and the practice is supported in the Talmud. The origin of the practice lies entirely outside the instruction of the Bible. Following is another excerpt, this time from the *Jewish Mag* website.

*The kippah does... have some basis in Talmudic literature, where it is associated with reverence for God. In Kiddushin 31a, for example, R. Honah ben Joshua declares that he "never walked four cubits with his head uncovered... Because the Divine Presence is always over my head." In like manner, tractate Shabbat 156b states, "Cover your head in order that the fear of heaven may be upon you"; and in Berachot 60b, it is written, "When he spreads a cloth upon his head he should say: Blessed are you (God)... Who crowns Israel with splendor..."*

*In the Middle Ages, French and Spanish rabbis introduced the practice of covering one's head during prayer and Torah study, and Maimonides (1135-1204) similarly ruled that a Jewish man should cover his head during prayer (Mishne Torah, Ahavah, Hilkhoh Tefilah 5:5)*

[Source:  
<http://www.jewishmag.com/122mag/kippa%5Ckippa.htm>]

Again we see the Talmud being the authority behind this practice. As has been mentioned previously, the Talmud is the written form of the Oral Torah, the traditions of the rabbis which in a great many instances contradict the word of God. Yahshua rebuked the Jews for placing the commandments of men above the commandments of Yahweh “*thus invalidating the word of God by your tradition which you have handed down...*” (Mark 7:13). It is arguable that if a practice did not originate in the mind of Yahweh, it ultimately originated in the mind of Satan who induced mankind to think and act independently of his Creator. History repeatedly reveals that Satan has been successful in introducing profane elements of idola-

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trous practices into Judaism and Christianity. Let us therefore examine the evidence which might lead us to the origin and meaning of the dome shaped cap worn by both Jews and Roman Catholic clergy.

In looking into the origin of the kippah, one is struck between the similarity between this cap worn on the head of Jewish men and the dome which is so common an element in the construction of synagogues (and Roman Catholic sanctuaries).



### Synagogue Domes and Kippot (Plural of Kippah)

Clearly, there is an intended relationship between the caps that the Jews wear on their heads, and the domes that sit atop many of their synagogues. They are both dome shapes and

many synagogue domes and kippot are adorned with the image of a star. In the Latin language, the word “dominum” means “lord,” or “master.” Thus we see that both the kippah and the domes of their synagogues serve as a symbol of their subjection to some “lord,” or “master.” This is also the meaning of a head-covering in Paul’s treatment of the matter in I Corinthians chapter 11.

### I Corinthians 11:4-7,10

Every man who has something on his head while praying or prophesying, disgraces his head. But every woman who has her head uncovered while praying or prophesying, disgraces her head; for she is one and the same with her whose head is shaved. For if a woman does not cover her head, let her also have her hair cut off; but if it is disgraceful for a woman to have her hair cut off or her head shaved, let her cover her head. For a man ought not to have his head covered, since he is the image and glory of God; but the woman is the glory of man... For this reason the woman ought to have a symbol of authority on her head, because of the angels.

The tradition of the apostolic church is quite clear. Men were not to have anything on their heads while praying or prophesying. In contrast, the women of the church were to have their heads covered. If a person walks into a Messianic fellowship (and many of the Hebrew Roots churches) they will find just the opposite experience. The men will have their heads covered, and the women will be uncovered.

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The “lord,” or “master” which Jewish men signify their subservience to by wearing the dome shaped kippah is not Christ, for the Talmudic rabbis who introduced the wearing of the kippot to the Jews renounced Yahshua, rejecting Him as their promised Messiah. Numerous historians, both Jewish and Gentile, further state that the Jews adopted the wearing of the kippah to differentiate themselves from Christian men who worshiped with heads uncovered. Consequently, the kippah is an anti-Christ symbol.

Even as the highest place of worship in Roman Catholicism is Saint Peter’s Basilica, the holiest place of worship for the Jews is undoubtedly the Temple in Jerusalem. Today, all that remains of the Jewish Temple is a portion of the undergirding Western Wall. This has become a holy shrine to both Jews and Christians. It is common to see videos of men, all of whom have their heads covered, praying at the Western Wall. They are frequently seen bobbing their heads and bodies as if prostrating toward the wall. As they stand before the Western Wall, these men are facing East, the direction associated with the rising Sun. Their nodding takes on a form of obeisance to the Sun, much as the prophet Ezekiel described seeing 25 men

between the porch and the altar of the Temple prostrating themselves toward the East as they worshiped the Sun (Ezekiel 8:16).

If this connection between modern practice and Ezekiel’s vision sounds somewhat far-fetched, consider that it is a requirement that every man who approaches the Western Wall must have his head covered. Kippot are available for those men who did not bring some form of headcovering.



### Visitors Wearing Kippot Distributed to Uncovered Men

There is no need to issue kippot to Roman Popes when they visit the Wall. They bring their own.



### Pope Benedict XVI and Pope Francis at the Western Wall

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Brothers and sisters, do not be mistaken. The cap on the heads of the Popes is a Solideo. It is a reference to the solar deity. The Pope's are facing the East, toward the rising Sun, as they say their prayers at this Jewish holy site. Don't despair, however, if you plan a visit to this Jewish historic site. If you don't want to wear the kippot, you can bring your own hat, or opt for another common Jewish headcovering.



### Orthodox Jew at Western Wall

Like the Popes, the visitor to the Western Wall has a choice. Saturno or Solideo. Having observed that a great many idolatrous images lead back to Satan, I would suggest that Sun worship is representative of Lucifer, the "light bearer." This is the devil in his guise as a benevolent being, the friend of humanity bearing gifts and imparting knowledge. Saturn is a reference to this same being's dark and evil nature. Saturn is the equivalent of Satan which means "adversary."

Even among occult practitioners we see this dual nature of the fallen angel who is the god of

this world. Members of Wicca, modern day witchcraft, and many Neo-Pagans deny any affiliation with Satan worship. They embrace Lucifer as an angel of light. They have chose the pentagram with the point facing up to represent their affiliation with the positive aspects of Lucifer. Satan worshipers on the other hand, freely embrace all the evil and darkness of Satan. They have chosen the inverted pentagram as their symbol.



Even as the orientation of a five pointed star can denote whether a person is a devotee to Lucifer as a messenger of light, or Satan as a dark worker of evil (the feigned difference between white witchcraft and black magic), so we see that devotion to different aspects of Lucifer/Satan can be indicated by the style of hat a person wears.

## Attractive Deception— The False Hope of the Hebrew Roots Movement

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**Pope Benedict XVI Wearing Saturno**



In the image directly above, Pope Benedict XVI is removing the Saturno, revealing the Solideo he was wearing beneath it. The Solideo is always worn, no matter what headwear the Pope wears above it. In this instance, Pope Benedict removed the Saturno as he arrived at Saint Peter's Square to lead his weekly general audience. Thus Satan switches hats to appear as a messenger of light.

II Corinthians 11:13-15

For such men are false apostles, deceitful workers, disguising themselves as apostles of Christ. And no wonder, for even Satan disguises himself as an angel of light. Therefore it is not surprising if his servants also disguise themselves as servants of righteousness; whose end shall be according to their deeds.

Perhaps illustrative of our point of the Saturno and Solideo representing a dark and light side of Satan/Lucifer, Pope Benedict XVI was often criticized for a lack of affability. He was viewed as cold, harsh, legalistic, and he was blamed for a decline in the popularity of Roman Catholicism. In contrast, Pope Francis is viewed as a benefactor of the people. He is shown constantly to be a servant to humanity, full of compassion, and one who places people above policy. To my knowledge, he has never worn the Saturno in public as Pope Benedict did.

Throughout this writing I have mentioned that many who are attracted to the Hebrew Roots Movement landed in this camp after becoming repulsed by the corruption of modern mainline Christianity. They were seeking a return to a more authentic practice of the Christian faith. The Hebrew Roots teachers present their practice and doctrines as being a return to the faith of Christ and His apostles. In many instances, however, what is sold as a return to the Hebraic Roots of the Old Testament has become horribly muddled with the rites and symbols of apostate Judaism. It is vital that Christians today examine all rites, symbols, holidays, and doctrines carefully, for Satan is very active in pouring forth a flood of deception to sweep away the masses to destruction.



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Do not underestimate the success Satan has had in introducing much that is profane and unholy into the practice of Christianity. He has introduced the Saturnalia to the church as Christmas, and to the Jews as Hanukkah. He has replaced Passover with Easter, and the Passover Lamb with the Easter ham. He has induced churches to place obelisks atop their buildings without Christians ever questioning why. He has led the Jews to render the holy Scriptures null and void as they have placed a greater veneration on the words of the rabbis recorded in the Mishna and the Talmud than they do upon the writings of prophets and apostles who were moved by the Spirit of God. Is it too difficult to accept that the little round caps worn by Popish followers and Jews alike, both groups having a long history of suppressing the truth and embracing idolatry, are just one more Luciferian symbol Satan has introduced to those who were receptive to his influence?

Do not be deceived!

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Standing on the promises of  
Christ my King,

Through eternal ages let His  
praises ring,

Glory in the highest, I will shout  
and sing,

Standing on the promises of  
God.

Refrain:

Standing, standing,

Standing on the promises of God  
my Savior;

Standing, standing,

I'm standing on the promises of  
God.

Standing on the promises that  
cannot fail,

When the howling storms of  
doubt and fear assail,

By the living Word of God I shall  
prevail,

Standing on the promises of  
God.

Standing on the promises I now  
can see

Perfect, present cleansing in the  
blood for me;

Standing in the liberty where  
Christ makes free,

Standing on the promises of  
God.

Standing on the promises of  
Christ the Lord,

Bound to Him eternally by love's  
strong cord,

Overcoming daily with the  
Spirit's sword,

Standing on the promises of  
God.

Standing on the promises I can-  
not fall,

List'ning every moment to the  
Spirit's call,

Resting in my Savior as my all in  
all,

Standing on the promises of  
God.

Written by Russell Carter, 1886