

was state worship), **“or that useth divination”**(a false and pagan counterpart of prophecy, the art or act of foretelling secret knowledge especially of the future), **“or an observer of times”** (astrology) **“or an enchanter”** (to cast under a spell; charm; enrapture; to chant spell; charm; enrapture; to chant [magic words]) **“or a witch”** (divination in connections with the worship of idolatrous and demonical powers), **“Or a charmer”** (a fabricator of material charms or amulets to be worn especially around the neck, as a charm against evil or injury) **“or a consulter with evil spirits”** (an inquirer by a familiar spirit) **“or a wizard”** (a false prophet, especially a conjurer. Once who summons a devil by oath, incantation or magic spell), **“or a necromancer”** (one who in one form or another seeks to find information by consulting the dead). **“Thou shalt not learn to do after the abominations...”** (Deuteronomy 18:9) **“Regard not them that have familiar spirits, neither seek after wizards, to be defiled by them: I am the LORD your God.”** (Leviticus 19:31)

It is obvious that the elements, symbols, and traditions of Halloween observance with its emphasis upon goblins and demons, witches and skeletons, ghosts and apparitions rising from cemeteries constitute a dabbling with the very things which Holy Scripture forbids to God’s people and are an open invitation to demonic activity.

It is at this point that many will say, “But we don’t worship demons on Halloween. It doesn’t mean the same thing today as it did in the past. It’s now just a harmless, innocent time of fun for the children and the young people”

Yet, history clearly shows that Halloween is unmistakably a “religious” (pagan and Roman) holiday. Religion is the adoration, obedience, and service rendered to the object of one’s worship. It presupposes profession, practice, or observance of whatever belief and practice-in this case Halloween-as required by some superior authority. It is indisputably clear that Halloween is not commanded or sanctioned by Jehovah God the true Christian’s Superior, and Authority-in the Scriptures.

“Abstain from all appearance of evil.” (1 Thessalonians 5:22)
 “And many that believed came, and confessed, and shewed their deeds. Many of them also which used curious arts brought their books together, and burned them before all men” (Acts 19:18-19) “Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.” (1 Corinthians 10:31)

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10. The Book of Festival Holidays , Marquite Ickis,
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THE TRUTH



ABOUT HALLOWEEN



By Bob McCurry

Exciting children masquerading as witches, ghosts, goblins, demons, and other grotesque characters skipping through the neighborhood, knocking on doors chanting “trick or treat” while holding out a sack, in which one is to drop a piece candy or other goodies... the party at school, or church, or Sunday School, where they bob for apples, tell fortunes, or go through “haunted houses”...decorations of jack-o'-lanterns, witches on brooms, and black cats with arched backs... It's “Halloween” one of the most strangest days of the year.

Are Halloween activities really just simple, innocent, holiday fun most people believe them to be? Where did this holiday originate? Why is this holiday celebrated?

History provides the answer. Though it was the Roman Catholic Church who designated the October 31st date as Allhallows Eve, or “eve of the holy one's day,” in prelude to their November 1st All Saints Day, it was earlier pagan peoples who gave the annual holiday the sinister meaning and traditions it still holds.

“The American celebration rests upon Scottish and Irish folk customs which can be traced in direct line from pre-Christian times. Although Halloween has become a night of rollicking fun, superstitious spells, and eerie games which people take only half seriously, it's beginnings were quite otherwise... The earliest Halloween celebrations were held by the Druids in honor of Samhain, lord of the dead, whose festival fell on November 1.” 1

“It was the Druidic belief that on the eve of this festival, Samhar (Samhain), lord of death, called together the wicked souls (spirits) that within the past 12 months had been condemned to inhabit the bodies of animals.” 2

“The Druids, an order of priests in ancient Gaul and Britain, believed that on Halloween, ghosts, spirits, fairies, witches, and elves came out to harm people. They thought that the cat was scared and believed that the cats had once been human beings but were changed as a punishment for their evil deeds. From theses Druidic beliefs, come the present-day use of witches, ghosts, and cats in Halloween festivities.” 3

Halloween “was the right for the universal walking about of all sorts of spirits, fairies, and ghosts all of whom had liberty that night.” 4

The pagans believed that on one night of the year the souls of the dead returned to their original homes. “There was a prevailing belief among all nation that at death the souls of good men were taken possession of by good spirits and carried to paradise, but the souls of the wicked men were left to wander in the space between the earth and moon, or consigned to the unseen world. These wandering spirits were in the habit of haunting the living... But there were means by which these ghosts might be exercised.” 5

To exercise these ghosts, that is, to free yourself from their supposed evil sway, you would have to set out food—give the demons a treat—and provide shelter for them during the night. If they were satisfied with your treat, it was believed they would leave you in peace. If food and shelter were not provided, or if they were not satisfied, these spirits, it was believed, would “trick” you casting an evil spell on you causing havoc.

Trick-or-Treat

“The modern custom of ‘Trick-or-Treat’ began in Ireland

hundreds of years ago. A group of farmers went from house to house begging food for the village Halloween festivities in the name of their ancient gods. Good luck was promised to generous donors, and threats were made against those who would not give in.”6 Thus these ancient pagan traditions continue today as youngsters, masquerading as ghosts, skeletons, and demons go “trick-or-treating”- begging in a sense for food while promising to refrain from evil deeds.

It was the Celts who chose the date of October 31 as their New Year's Eve, and who originally intended it as a celebration of everything wicked, evil, and dead. Also during their celebration they would gather around a community bonfire and offer as sacrifices their animals, their crops, and sometimes themselves. And wearing costumes made from the heads and skins of other animals, they would also tell one another's fortunes for the coming year.” 7

“The celebration remained much the same after the Romans conquered the Celts around 43 A.D. The Romans did , however, add a ceremony honoring their goddess of fruit and trees and thus the association with apples and the custom of bobbing for them.”8

Jack-O'-Lantern

The apparently harmless pumpkin face or “Jack-O'-Lantern” is an ancient symbol of a damned soul. “Jack-O'-Lanterns” were named for a man called Jack, who could not enter heaven or hell. As a result, he was doomed to wander in darkness with his lantern until Judgement Day”9

Fearful of spooks... folks began hollowing out turnips and pumpkins and placing lighted candles inside to scare evil spirits from the house”10

Halloween “Christianized”

Since Halloween is unmistakably pagan in its origin and practice, how did the processing church come to accept and keep such a day? Again history provides the answer. Ever since the time of Constantine—who made Catholicism the state religion—the Roman emperors realized how essential it was to have a unified empire, where as many as possible would be of one mind. The civil and religious leaders saw how important it was for the sake of unity to allow only one religion within the Roman domain.

A stringent state policy was implemented to force all non-Christian to accept the state religion. The condition for “conversion” of course made it easy for the pagan population of Rome and elsewhere to “accept” “Christianity”. Since “acceptance” of “Christianity” was made simple, refusal was made difficult. This plan resulted in large numbers of the heathen population within the empire to flock into the membership of the church. These people bought with them many pagan practices and celebrations. Halloween merely being one of them.

How could the church deal with this problem? The church realized that to excommunicate these pagans would only reduce the membership of the church. This they were unwilling to do. The church had also learned in past times that it was not possible to force the people into discarding all their heathen practices and adopting Roman ones.

There remained only one other way. It was reasoned that if a

pagan practice of festival could not be forbidden, let it be “Christianized.” Lat the recently converted pagans keep certain of their heathen festivals, such as Halloween or All Souls' Day-but label it “Christian.” Of course they were asked not to pray to their ancient pagan gods on this day. They would now use this day, to commemorate the death of “saints.”

“In the A.D. 800s the [Catholic] church established All Saints' Day on November 1 so that people could continue a festival they had before becoming Christians. The mass that was said on this day was called *Allhallowmass*. The evening before became known as All Hallow e'en or Halloween. It means hallowed or holy evening.”11

The celebrations of Halloween is a survival of ancient pagan beliefs. When the early [Catholic] church was unable to stop pagan practices, it accepted them and gave them a religion tune.”12able to stop pagan practices, it accepted them and gave them a religion tune.”12

Halloween Today

Most of the ancient symbols and traditions of Halloween still exist today. Youngsters still dress in costume and go trick or treating begging in a sense, for food while promising to refrain from evil deeds. And, too, they still light candles, although much smaller than a torch, and place them inside their pumpkins.

“...It is the one night of the year in which a child experiences the emotion of fear, fantasy, and mystery.”13

In advising on what to do on Halloween, *The Good House-keeping Book of Entertainment* says: “Orange, Black, and Red, the devils colors, are the colors associated with Halloween, and this scheme should be carried out as far as possible... Have paper streamers and lanterns hanging from the ceiling, or if you would like to have something less usual, you could make a giant spider web with black and orange strings, or in narrow strips of crepe coming from the four corners of the room, complete with a large spider—one of the devil's followers.”14

Inconsistency of Professing Christians

Bible-believing Christians cringe and shudder and the thought of Satan worship and occult rites. But how may of these same people will dress their children as witches, ghosts, skeletons, or devils and send them out to “trick-or-treat”? How may smile approvingly at the church or Sunday School and youth organizations that have Halloween parties and sponsor “haunted house” activities?

Can any Christian give and scriptural-or even logical reason-for participation in, or approval of, that which is unmistakably associated with paganism, devil-worship, and witchcraft ?

God's People Governed By the Scripture

The 18th chapter of the book of Deuteronomy, [vv. 10-13] very explicitly forbids Christians, to have anything to do with witchcraft, spiritism, or the demonic. In verse 10 of that chapter we read:

“There shall not be found among you any one that maketh his son his son or his daughter to pass through the fire”(this references the worship of the pagan god Moloch, which