



JESUS WARNS AGAINST HALLOWEEN

The history of Halloween goes back thousands of years, blending pagan traditions and evolving over centuries into the holiday we know today. Its roots are primarily tied to the pagan Celtic festival of Samhain, ancient Roman customs, and mixed syncretic Christian observances. Today very few Christians understand the demonic history of Halloween.

Pagan Druid/Celtic Roots - Samhain

Halloween can be traced to the Celtic festival Samhain (pronounced "sow-en"), celebrated on the October 31 evening and November 1 sunrise by ancient Druid peoples, primarily in Ireland, Scotland, and northern France. Facing the direction of the November 1 sunrise was essential to their religion to worship Bel, also known as Baal, the beast of Revelation.



DRUIDS FACED THE NOVEMBER 1 SUNRISE TO FIND THE UNCLEAN SPIRIT BEL

Christian History of Halloween

The Catholic Church began integrating elements of Halloween into its own practices by creating All Saints' Day (November 1) and All Souls' Day (November 2) as days to honor the saints and pray for the deceased. This connection goes back to the early Middle Ages, when the Church sought to incorporate certain local pagan traditions into Christian observances.

Samhain's Influence:

Halloween has roots in the ancient Celtic festival of Samhain, celebrated from October 31 to November 1, marking the end of the harvest and the start of winter. The Celts believed that the veil between the living and the dead was thinnest at this time, so they honored ancestors and performed protective rituals.

Establishment of All Saints' Day:

By the 8th century, Pope Gregory III dedicated November 1 as a day to honor all saints, and this was later expanded by Pope Gregory IV to include the entire Church. This move allowed Christians to focus on honoring the holy dead rather than observing pagan practices. The evening before, October 31, became known as All Hallows' Eve, or Halloween.

All Souls' Day and Praying for the Dead:

November 2 was designated as All Souls' Day, a day for Catholics to pray for the souls in purgatory. This day also encouraged Christians to remember the dead but through a focus on prayer and almsgiving. By incorporating traditions like lighting candles, dressing up, and honoring ancestors, these celebrations bore similarities to Samhain.

Integration of Folk Customs:

As Christianity spread, local customs influenced Halloween practices. For example, people dressed in costumes or carried lanterns to ward off evil spirits—a nod to the ancient Celtic belief in spirits roaming on Samhain. Over time, these evolved into what we now recognize as trick-or-treating and pumpkin carving.

The Church's adaptation of Halloween allowed traditional customs to blend with Christian observances, creating a rich, layered holiday that still reflects elements of both ancient and Catholic traditions.

Few in the West understand the demonic background of the October 31--November 1 ceremonies.

Original Purpose of Samhain

Samhain marked the end of the harvest season and the start of winter, a "liminal" time when it was believed the boundary between the living and the dead was thinnest. Druids were taught that spirits could cross over during this time, which made it a night full of rituals, bonfires, and offerings to ward off unclean spirits. This is why Halloween has ghosts and skeletons.

The true God repeatedly warns against divination or communication between humans and unclean spirits.

Leviticus 19:31: "You shall not practice divination or soothsaying".

Leviticus 19:26: "You shall not interpret omens or tell fortunes".

Micah 3:5-7: "Darkness, without divination, and the day will go dark for them, and the diviners disgraced because there is no answer from God".

Isaiah 8:19: "Some choose to seek answers from the dead instead of from the Lord".

Deuteronomy 18:10-11: "Let no one be found among you who is a diviner, a sorcerer, one who casts spells, or one who consults ghosts or familiar spirits".

Numbers 23:23: "For there is no enchantment or omen against Jacob, Nor is there any divination against Israel".

Druids dressed in costumes, often animal skins, to disguise themselves from spirits and carved turnips as lanterns to ward off malevolent beings—a precursor to the modern jack-o'-lantern.

The Druids were the priestly class among the ancient Celtic peoples of Western Europe, known for their knowledge, spiritual guidance, and influence over religious practices. While little is definitively known about them due to their oral traditions (they left no written records), what we do know has been gathered from archaeological findings and historical accounts from Roman sources, particularly Julius Caesar.

The word "Druid" is thought to derive from the Proto-Celtic words dru- (oak) and wid- (to know), indicating "knower of the oak" or "wisdom of the oak." This reflects the Druids' close connection to nature, particularly sacred trees, which played a central role in Celtic spirituality. Druids held multiple roles as priests, judges, teachers, advisors, healers, and intermediaries between the sons of god (unclean spirits) and the people.



DRUIDS WERE THE PRIESTLY CLASS AMONG THE ANCIENT CELTIC PEOPLES

Druids were taught by the “sons of god” (fallen angels) and were considered wise figures who maintained knowledge of the natural world, including plant-based medicine, astronomy, and philosophical teachings.

Druid Worship of Bel (Baal)

In Celtic traditions, the worship of Bel (or Baal) was tied to the sun, light, and healing. Bel was the most important deity, especially revered during the festival of Beltane, which celebrated fertility, protection, and the return of the sun's warmth in early May. Celtic Druids and communities would honor Bel through sacred fires, rituals, and offerings, hoping for blessings on their crops, livestock, and health.

The Druids worshipped Bel (Baal) and used their thousands of stone circles to indicate the prayer direction to face this unclean spirit they believed was God, but Bel is not God.

The Jewish name for the Supreme Being, Jehovah, means "The Self Existent," or, to adopt the term employed by Moses, "The Eternal", or "**I AM.**" Among the Druids, Bel was the name given to the Supreme, the meaning of which is "He that is." To the Druids the name also means, "I am all that has been, is, or shall be." ["**I AM**"] The spirit Bel greatly desired to be like the true God, but Bel is not God.

On November 1, Celtic Druids celebrated Samhain, marking the end of the harvest and the beginning of winter. The Druids would often gather to face the sunrise on this day as part of Samhain observances, honoring the transition between light and dark, life and death. This liminal time, when the veil between worlds was thin, was key to Druidic beliefs, as it allowed the spirits of the ancestors to cross into the living world.



DRUIDS USED THOUSANDS OF STONE CIRCLES TO INDICATE THE PRAYER DIRECTION TO FACE THIS UNCLEAN SPIRIT THEY BELIEVED WAS GOD

Druids Ceremonies to Worship Bel

On Beltane in May, Druids would light large bonfires, symbolizing purification and protection. The fire was thought to carry Bel's light and healing power, which would be shared with the community. People and livestock were often led through the smoke as a ritual cleansing.

Bel was strongly associated with the November 1 sunrise. In some accounts, he is depicted riding across the sky in a chariot of fire. Druids, as intermediaries between the natural and divine realms, held ceremonies at dawn on November 1 to greet the sun, inviting Bel's presence to bring prosperity and growth.

Bel is often depicted with symbols of the sun, fire, and sometimes horses, which were sacred to the Celts. Images and symbols of Bel would be used in ritual items, amulets, and tokens for personal protection and fortune.



**IN THE LANDS OF THE DRUIDS, NOVEMBER 1 SUNRISE APPEARS
IN THE SOUTHEAST AT 112-116 DEGREES ON THE COMPASS**

The Druids used a peculiar date, one that no archeologist can explain. Instead of using the winter solstice (December 22) the Druids used the sunrise after the evening of October 31, which is the sunrise on November 1. The most important date in the Druid calendar was October 31/November 1 which they called Samhain (Pronounced "Sow win")

Because Northern Europe was often covered with clouds, particularly in the winter, stone circles were used to memorialize important celestial orientations. In the lands of the Druids (England, Ireland, Scotland and some parts of France) the November 1 sunrise appears in the southeast at 112-116 degrees on the compass.

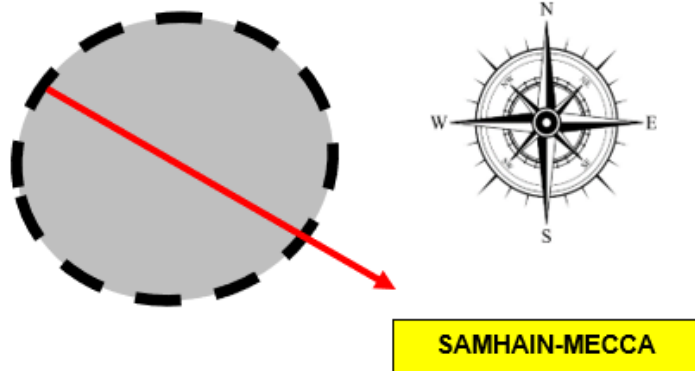
Because the Druids worshiped Bel (Baal) they needed to be able to face his worldly realm location (Mecca) to pray to him. This is the same requirement Allah (Baal) requires of all Muslims today. This prayer direction is called the "qibla." The November 1 sunrise gave the Druids the prayer direction to Mecca.

Of course, the Druids had no idea where Mecca was. All they knew was facing the November 1 sunrise allowed them to pray to Bel, their God.

THE NOVEMBER 1 SUNRISE IS 112-116 DEGREES SOUTHEAST

The Stone Circles of Northern Europe, England and Ireland will align to locate the Samhain Baal festival sunrise of 112-116 degrees southeast on November 1, depending on latitude.

The qibla direction to Mecca will be nearly the same 112-116 degrees southeast angle, depending on latitude.



The Samhain sunrise on November 1 from all these stone circles always points to Mecca with near perfect accuracy. Depending on latitude, all stone circles are oriented such that Mecca is exactly 112-116 degrees southeast.

Mecca is many thousands of kilometers from Ireland. How did the Druids learn this directional knowledge some 4,000 years ago?? What spirits taught this celestial mapping knowledge to them?

For example, at the Limerick, Ireland Grange stone circle, the direction of the November 1 sunrise for the Baal Samhain festival is 113 degrees southeast. Islamic websites give the qibla prayer direction from Limerick at 111 degrees. Adjusted for magnetic deviation the qibla compass direction is 115 degrees southeast. Mecca direction is found from the November 1 sunrise.

November 2020 — Sun in Limerick

< October **November** December >

2020	Sunrise/Sunset	
Nov	Sunrise	Sunset
1 ▾	7:31 am ↘ (113°)	5:03 pm ↙ (246°)
2 ▾	7:33 am ↘ (114°)	5:01 pm ↙ (246°)
3 ▾	7:35 am ↘ (114°)	4:59 pm ↙ (245°)
4 ▾	7:37 am ↘ (115°)	4:57 pm ↙ (245°)
5 ▾	7:39 am ↘ (116°)	4:56 pm ↙ (244°)
6 ▾	7:41 am ↘ (116°)	4:54 pm ↙ (244°)
7 ▾	7:43 am ↘ (117°)	4:52 pm ↙ (243°)

QIBLA DIRECTION FOR LIMERICK

In Limerick, you can find your Qibla direction in two ways. By benefiting the online maps, you can find out your Qibla direction line. Besides, for those who want to find the Qibla direction with the compass, the Qibla angle is given.

Qibla Angle: 111.14°
Qibla Angle for Compass: 115.89
 Kaaba Distance: 5377 km
 Magnetic Deviation: -4.75°
 Location: 52.6647,-8.6231

The Druids worshiped Bel (Baal) and were taught by the unclean spirits to face his worldly realm location (Mecca) to pray to him. This is the same requirement Allah (Baal) requires of all Muslims today. This prayer direction is called the “qibla.” Because Northern Europe was often covered with clouds, particularly in the winter, stone circles were used to memorialize important celestial orientations. This would include the winter solstice, the summer solstice, the fires of Bel on Beltane, which was May 1, and the sunrise/sunset worship festival to Bel during Samhain on November 1. The Samhain sunrise on November 1 from all these stone circles always points to Mecca within only one or two degrees of error. Depending on latitude, all Druid stone circles are oriented such that Mecca is 112-116 degrees southeast.

Decline of the Druids

The Romans, particularly during the rule of Emperor Claudius, actively sought to suppress Druidic practices. They targeted sacred sites like Anglesey in Wales, where Druids were known to gather, attempting to dismantle their influence as they conquered Britain and Gaul. With the spread of Roman rule and later the advent of Christianity, Druidism gradually declined. Christian missionaries and the Roman government worked to convert and assimilate Celtic people, often absorbing local customs into Christian practices.

Modern Reemergence of Druid Pagan Practices

While the original Druids disappeared, their legacy endures in folklore, myth, and modern neo-Druidism, a spiritual revival inspired by the ancient practices. Neo-Druids often celebrate Celtic festivals and embrace nature-based spirituality, though it is adapted rather than a direct continuation of ancient Druidic beliefs. Modern Druids deny Jesus Christ is the Son of God.

The 18th-century Druidic revival in Britain and Ireland, fueled by Romanticism and fascination with ancient Celtic culture, gave rise to modern Druid organizations, which promote ecological awareness, nature worship, and cultural heritage. Today, neo-Druidism exists as a form of contemporary spirituality that emphasizes harmony with nature, ritual, and often the reconstruction of Celtic myths and practices with unclean spirits.

The Bible gives us a simple way to discern clean and unclean spirits.

1 John 4:1-3 (NIV)

1 Dear friends, do not believe every spirit, but test the spirits to see whether they are from God, because many false prophets have gone out into the world. 2 This is how you can recognize the Spirit of God: Every spirit that acknowledges that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh is from God, 3 but every spirit that does not acknowledge Jesus is not from God. This is the spirit of the antichrist, which you have heard is coming and even now is already in the world.