

Where Did the Worship Idolatry Crucifixion Cross Come From?

After the Hellenistic period, Judaism gave birth to pre-Christianity in a Greco-Roman world where Jewish roots merged with the Roman imperial culture and Greek philosophical ideas to mold this pre-Christianity into the institution that became in the early Church and through the Middle Ages.

According to history, Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle are the three top Greek philosophers who partly started the influence of the future Christian world. They have had a significant impact on the development of Western philosophy and have influenced many other fields of study. The early influence of pre-Christian thinkers such as St. Augustine of Hippo. The early Christians drew on a variety of sources, including Jewish scripture and tradition, as well as their own experiences and beliefs. That being said, it is true that many early Christian thinkers were influenced by Greco-Roman philosophy. For example, Augustine was heavily influenced by the works of Plato and Neoplatonism. Other early Christian thinkers who were influenced by Greek philosophy include Clement of Alexandria and Origen.

Augustus and Titus Rome Emperors were born after Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle. Augustus was born about 407 years after Socrates' birth. Titus was born about 406 years after Socrates' birth. Notice, that this "Festina Lente" (*dolphin wrapped around the anchor*) has been adopted as a motto numerous times, particularly by the emperors Augustus and Titus, the Medicis, and the Onslows. This Festina Lente adage existed long before the three top Greek philosophers were born. Many do not realize where and how this pre-Christian influence got this crucifixion of the Latin Cross created. How did it come up with the idea of the crucifixion cross? We have to trace back to the early Greek times.

According to Greek history, dolphins are very popular in their culture. Dolphins, among the most fascinating of sea creatures, the holy animals of Apollo and Poseidon, as well as a symbol of friendship and solidarity according to Plutarch, are permanent residents of the Mediterranean and we can see them very often in the Greek seas. The word 'dolphin' comes from the ancient Greek "delphis", itself related to the Greek "delphus", or womb, so the animal's name more or less means 'a 'fish' with a womb.' As such, the dolphin's role in human culture can be traced back to ancient times, where they appear in many myths. In fact, dolphins were so loved that killing a dolphin was punishable by death. *Myths often speak of dolphins as altruistic, saviour figures in the lives of sailors and even for some of the Greek gods.* Their very name, "*hieros ichthys*", meant 'sacred fish', and dolphins feature on many beautiful pieces of pottery and coins from the period.

According to the image of the Festina Lente on the coins, Rome was the one who first printed the emblem of the dolphin and anchor which has been used since Roman Empire times to illustrate the adage. This example is the printer's mark of Aldus. Augustus Caesar further signaled his devotion by minting an aureus, a type of gold Roman coin, with his personal branding of Festina Lente. On the side that didn't include his face — because what leader isn't going to slap his visage on some coin? — he imprinted the image of a crab hoisting a butterfly.

After this Greek image of the Festina Lente on the Roman coins, we can see more similar idol of this dolphin wrapped around the anchor on other material. Such as walls, floors, stones, statues, ancient paper, or jewelry. On this very page, you will see the panther of evolution how the dolphin and anchor icon has change over time to become a Christian Latin Cross. But first, we must also understand a little bit about the bronze serpent on the pole called "Nehushtan". How did this Nehushtan marge with the dolphin and anchor costume?



According to Numbers 21:7-9, אֲנָשִׁים instructed Moses to make a bronze serpent and put it on the stake-pole. Anyone who was bitten by a snake could look at the bronze serpent and live. The bronze serpent was not supposed to be an object of worship but a symbol of the Supreme Father's (God) healing power. It was a way for the Yisraelites to demonstrate their faith in the Supreme Father's promise of healing. This bronze serpent was preserved for about 730 years until King Hezekiah destroyed it because it had become an object of idolatry (2 Kings 18:4). Hundred or thousand years later, the so-called Christian stole this ideal bronze serpent on a pole into idolatry of Jesus Christ death on the Latin Cross form according to how John 3:14-15 describe. FYI, Jesus said this passage verses, and this is so blasphemy for how he describes himself as a supreme healer of the Father.

"And just as Moses lifted up the snake in the wilderness, thus it is necessary that the Son of Man be lifted up, so that everyone who believes in him will have eternal life"



No wonder the people before King Hezekiah's day who once worshiped this Nehushtan idolatry bronze snake pole, must have remade it again in the later time. This is also how Rome had created this idolatry of Jesus Christ on the Nehushtan ideal cross.



Gravestone St. Domitilla catacomb in Rome depicting two fish anchored to the anchor of hope

There is another interesting fact about the Greeks' idolatry history, the creation of the "ΙΧΘΥΣ fish" symbol somehow was borrowed partly from the Greek symbol of the dolphin that was wrapped around or anywhere on the anchor image later became just a fish icon over time. How this Gravestone St. Domitilla catacomb in Rome depicts an image of the two fish anchored to the anchor as a symbol of hope.



Of all the symbols commonly used by early Christians, the fish was the most mystic. One recalls Africanus' translation of The Narrative of Events that supposedly happened in Persia at the time of Christ's birth when the statues cried out: "(Mary) bears in her womb, as in the deep, a vessel of myriad talents' burden....This stream of water sends forth the perennial stream of spirit, a stream containing a single fish, taken with the hook of Divinity, and sustaining the whole world with its flesh as though it were in the sea." If these golden plates go back to the Magi and the birth of Jesus, this is the earliest allusion to Christ as Fish.

[CLICK HERE](#) to read Africanus' Narrative on the Magi

Tertullian (c. 160-220) in his treatise on baptism, De Baptismo, reasons that as water sustains fish, "we, little fishes, after the image of our "ichthus", Jesus Christ, are born in the water (of baptism) nor are we safe but by remaining in it."

By calling Christians "little fishes," Tertullian evokes Mark 1:16-18 where Jesus, the Big Fisherman, called fishermen to become fishers of men: "As Jesus walked beside the Sea of Galilee, he saw Simon and his brother Andrew casting a net into the lake, for they were fishermen. 'Come, follow me,' Jesus said, 'and I will make you fishers of men.' At once they left their nets and followed him."

Tertullian calls Jesus Christ “our ichthus.” Ichthus is a Greek word meaning “fish.” Clement of Alexandria (c. 150-215) who was the teacher of Origen recommends his readers have their personal seals engraved with either a dove or a fish. Since Clement does not explain why he suggests a dove or a fish, it can be inferred that the symbols were common and needed no explanation.

Most of these early 2nd century literary references to Jesus as Fish probably postdate the Christian practice of referring to Christ as “Ichthus”. The holy acrostic below was the original credo, the fundamental article of faith for the earliest Christians.

I----- IESOUS-----JESUS
 CH----- CHRISTOS---CHRIST
 TH-----THEOU-----OF GOD
 U-----UIOS-----SON
 S-----SOTER-----SAVIOR

“JESUS CHRIST, SON OF GOD, SAVIOR”

In the first three centuries of persecution, Christians used to identify each other by casually drawing the Ichthus, the fish in the dirt or sand. If the other person responded, it was good. If they did not, it was just an idle doodle. “Ichthus” was perhaps used as an abecedary, as a mnemonic tool for new Christian believers. Abecedaries were, and still are, rhymes or lists used to teach the alphabet to young children as in the English Alphabet Song.

Back to how the dolphin on the anchor icon evolved over time. The icon of the anchor no longer had a dolphin or fish, there was a heart, then there was an anchor with a double line cross, and then there was a Chi-Rho anchor Cross, and then there was a Chi-Rho Cross without an anchor. After all of this evolution of the dolphin and anchor, the image of the dolphin or fish and anchor end up no more. Many of the anchor icon became an X mark cross (Greek Cross).



What even more strange is, there was one idol object somehow similar to the Christian Latin cross, it’s the ancient Egyptian Ankh. The Ankh and the Latin Cross are two of the most well-recognized symbols. The Latin Cross is a religious symbol that represents the crucifixion of Jesus Christ and is a central symbol of the Christian salvation hope. Salvation is hope which leads to resurrection of death to eternal life. The Ankh, on the other hand, is an ancient Egyptian symbol that represents eternal life and fertility. Ankh does not only mean eternal life and fertility, but also represents air, water, and the sun. Meaning, life on heavens and earth. So, this Egyptian Ankh in the very early day just might did not borrow the ideal object to merge this to create a Latin cross. However, by the 4th century CE, the Coptic

Christians of Egypt did in fact used the Egyptian Ankh into Ankh cross icon as a symbol of Christ’s promise of everlasting life through belief in his sacrifice and resurrection.

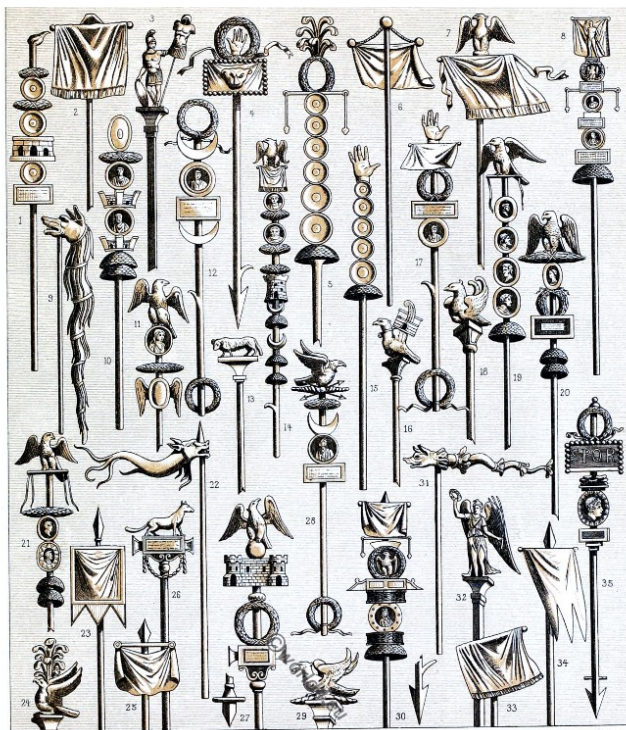
The Latin cross is a derivative of the dagger or obelisk used to indicate death. It originated as a pagan symbol in Asian and African countries and a platform for crucifixion in Ancient Rome. The Latin cross represents all of Christianity and Christendom, given that it teaches that Jesus sacrificed himself for humanity upon it, atoning for the sins of the world.



So far from this document's information here, we can now see how and why this idolatry Christian Latin crucifixion cross was somehow borrowed and evolved all the way from the Greek custom, not just the Roman custom. They worshiped different supernatural supreme being (gods) with saviour power and safety. Greek “saviour gods” was all about the protection of individuals and cities and had the power to grant or withdraw an essential blessing— *soteria*, which can be variously translated as “deliverance,” “preservation,” and “safety.” These customs have carried over over time, and Rome was part of their heritage.

And for the Roman gods and/or goddesses was mainly all about securing the cooperation, benevolence, and “peace” of the gods (*pax deorum*). The Romans believed that this divine help would make it possible for them to master the unknown forces around them that inspired awe and anxiety (*religio*), and thus they would be able to live successfully in the early days. Much later time after the Israel Temple was destroyed, Rome found a new way to mislead the Yisraelites to their supernatural supreme being (God).

This is why there were several Jewish-Roman wars between the years 66 and 135 CE. The first Jewish-Roman War was in the year 66 CE. The revolt established an independent state of Israel over parts of Judea for more than two years, but a Roman army made up of six full legions with auxilia and elements from up to six additional legions finally crushed it.



Rome. Field signs and flags.

The ancient Roman military always carried a standard while marching to the battle. The standard was important as a rallying point, a symbol of pride, and, more practically, as a means of communication in battle. An Aquila and eagle are often the standard of Rome legion symbols. A trumpet blast would draw the attention of the troops to the standard which would then direct which action should be taken on the field.

The Aquila was a prominent symbol used in ancient Rome, especially as the standard of a Roman legion. A legionary is known as an aquifer, the “eagle-bearer”, carrying this standard. Each legion carried one eagle. The eagle had quasi-religious importance to the Roman soldier, far beyond being merely a symbol of his legion. To lose a standard was extremely grave, and the Roman military went to great lengths both to protect a standard and to recover it if it were lost; after the annihilation of three legions in the

Teutoburg Forest, the Romans spent decades retaliating for the defeat while also attempting to recover the three lost eagles.

There was a battle of the Milvian Bridge in 312 AD, which was a significant event in which Emperor Constantine I saw a vision of a cross in the sky and heard the words "*in hoc signo vinces*" ("in this sign, you will conquer"). This led him to convert to Christianity and he later adopted the Chi-Rho symbol as his standard. The Chi-Rho cross became a predominant symbol of Christ and Christianity only in the 4th century. It was not until the time of Constantine that the cross was publicly used as the symbol of the Christian religion that time yet. Constantine, who is widely regarded as the first "Christian" Roman Emperor, recognized the value of religion in uniting his empire. By the year 350 AD, the Chi-Rho cross began to be used on Christian sarcophagi and frescoes. Different cross symbols from the 4th century BC which the Roman cross had were borrow from the Greek cross idea.

Once again, the Processional cross symbol has been used ever since the 4th century, and the question is, does that fit in Jesus' time? According to the Gregorian mission of Saint Augustine of Canterbury England carried one before them "like a standard". Other sources suggest that all churches were expected to possess one. They became detachable from their staffs so that the earliest altar crosses were processional crosses placed on a stand at the end of the procession. In large churches, the "crux gemmata", or richly jeweled cross in precious metal, was the preferred style. Notable early examples include the Cross of Justin II (possibly a hanging votive cross originally), the Cross of Lothair, and the Cross of Cong.



Notice the photo on the left, this one is from the 8th to 9th century AD Byzantine Bronze Processional Cross Circa. You can also see this at [A BYZANTINE BRONZE PROCESSIONAL CROSS \(christies.com\)](#) .

The photo on the right, this one is an extremely rare ancient Christian Roman Processional cross. It was dated from the Byzantine Roman period between 6th to 14th centuries AD. This is another point of the reason why either the 4th century BC or the 6th or 14th century AD Roman Processional cross couldn't possibly have had Jesus' death before that time. Because we were taught or told that he has died in the estimates range between 30–33 AD year. You can see this photo at [EXTREMELY RARE ANCIENT CHRISTIAN ROMAN PROCESSIONAL CROSS USED BY THE BYZANTINE MILITARY IN COMBAT *R269 - TIME VAULT GALLERY](#) .



Just as the Latin cross is a type of cross in which the vertical beam sticks above the crossbeam, with the three upper arms either equally long or with the vertical topmost arm shorter than the two horizontal arms, and always with a much longer bottom arm. It is used to represent Christianity and Christendom, as it symbolizes the crucifixion of Jesus.



The exact origin and date of the first Latin cross is not clear, but it may have derived from a T-shape representing the gibbet of the crucifixion in use from at least the 2nd century. The Latin cross became a popular Christian symbol in the 4th century, after Emperor Constantine converted to Christianity and claimed to have seen a cross of light in the sky before a battle.

One example of an Elongated Latin crucifix cross like the photo on the left is a cast lead artifact found at James Fort, an Anglican settlement in Virginia. It dates from ca. 1607-1610 and has a low-relief figure of Christ, Mary, and another unidentified figure on it. See the rest of the information about this cross at - <https://historicjamestowne.org/collections/artifacts/elongated-latin-crucifix/>

These pagan people back in those ancient days were the enemy of the true Yisraelites people. They just want to rule all over the world and expect them to follow their way and their fundamental beliefs as well. Many fallen Yisraelites ended up living and merging a long with the Roman world. Even they were once Jewish people who ended up a Christian believer. Even so, many do not realize that those Jews were not as close to their Yisraelites' ancestors. They were among the long-divided people who again divided themselves from their own tribal Jewish.

The most troubling about this, is why hadn't anyone ever bothered to research this history? To be able to reorganize the history that the Romans had been carry the Aquila standard, were the ones who have been killing many Yisraelites people in Jerusalem. They were also the ones who destroyed their Temple that once stood as a House of $\aleph\aleph\aleph$. The Roman has found their way to overcome their kingdom and won over their former fundamental beliefs. And then they continue using this Processional cross symbol by adding the image of Jesus' death on the cross. A new Christian way to lead people to the Roman world. Romans have stolen the sacrifice idea from the Torah instruction of the lamb which the Yisraelites once practice the sacrifice of the animals.

There is just one more reason to understand what most have forgotten or just don't know about, $\aleph\aleph\aleph$ has never instructed Yisraelites to punish their own people by handing over one of their people to the foreign leaders to judge their crime for the punishment of death. Why the hack would the Yisraelites (or Jews) ignore these instruction laws about their own leaders to deal with their own people? Secondly, $\aleph\aleph\aleph$ would have never sent anyone to die for a MEN'S SINS, according to the instruction told in Deuteronomy 5:17; 24:16, Gen 9:6, and Exodus 20:13.

"Fathers shall not be put to death because of their children, and children shall not be put to death because of their fathers; each one shall be put to death for his own sin" – Deut. 24:16