Trick or Truth? The Hallowe'en facts



Would you rather be tricked or be told the truth instead of being tricked by lies? Do you like to be treated badly and unfairly? Or would you rather be treated with honesty, kindness, and love? Do you know the difference between tricks of lies and truth, like how we should understand the difference between darkness and light?

Do you think our life is at stake? Would there be a chance that we all have been trapped and brainwashed into something that isn't true? Do you think we have

been influenced by so many bad things in this world? Do you think we all have been taught wrongly about how we should live by the rules? Or, do you simply believe that we are living in a perfect world?

In my childhood time, I did celebrate Halloween customs. Wearing scary or crazy-looking costumes. Whether I was wearing Halloween makeup or a mask. Going out trick-or-treating door-to-door neighbor. By filling the bag full of candy. Until the day I was getting too old for doing Halloween trick-or-treating or wearing such customs. When I was 18 or 21 years old at the time, going out to the Halloween party with friends for fun, etc..

At the beginning of the 21st century poll, the National Retail Federation found that 65 percent of U.S. Adults between 18 to 34 attended Halloween costume parties or other celebrations. Halloween in the United States somehow is the 2nd popular holiday to the so-called Christmas. Once again, this Halloween celebration custom is observed on the 31st of October, primarily in regions of the Western world; the traditions and importance of the celebration vary significantly between geographical areas.



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Halloween is similar (or second) to the Christmas business market. Because of popular Candy and Halloween costumes are mostly in the sale markets. According to the National Retail Federation, the most popular Halloween costume themes for adults are, in order: witch, pirate, vampire, cat, and even a clown. The other popular Halloween costume themes would also be considered famous movie actresses or cartoons. Each year, popular costumes are dictated by various current events, movies, and pop culture icons. On many college campuses, Halloween is extremely a major celebration. Hosting many Halloween costume parties. People have marked this Halloween custom on their calendar as a holiday event, but the problem is... Halloween isn't a holiday. Halloween did not become a holiday, not until the 19th century before people started forming it like a holiday. American almanacs of the late 18th and early 19th centuries did not include Halloween in their lists of holidays back then.

So, the question is, where did this Halloween custom come from? How did the Americans engage with this Halloween trick-or-treating holiday? According to the European immigrant's history of the Irish people, the transatlantic migration of nearly two million Irish following; the Irish Potato Famine people between 1845 and 1849 brought in Halloween customs in north America.

Scottish emigration, primarily to Canada before 1870 and to the United States thereafter, brought the Scottish version of the holiday to each country. The earliest known reference to ritual begging on Halloween in English-speaking North America occurs in 1911, when a newspaper in Kingston, Ontario reported that it was normal for the smaller children to go street "guiding" on Halloween between 6 and 7 p.m., visiting shops and neighbors to be rewarded with nuts and candies for their rhymes and songs.

Between the 19th to 20th centuries, Halloween had turned into a night of vandalism, with destruction of property and cruelty to animals and people.

Around 1912, the Boy Scouts Boys Clubs, and other neighborhood organizations came together to encourage an idea to have a safe Halloween celebration that would end this destruction that had become so common on the night. School posters during that time called for a "Sane Halloween". Children began to go door to door, receiving treats, rather than playing tricks on their neighbors. This helped to reduce the mischief, and by the time in the 1930s, "beggar's nights" had become very popular. Trick-ortreating became widespread by the end of the 1930s. The commercialization of Halloween in the United States did not start until the early 20th century. beginning perhaps with Halloween postcards (featuring hundreds of designs), which were most popular between 1905 and 1915. Mass-produced Halloween costumes did not appear in stores until the 1930s, and trick-ortreating did not become a fixture of the holiday until the 1950s. In the 1990s, many manufacturers began producing a larger variety of Halloween yard decorations; before this, the majority of decorations were homemade. Some of the most popular yard decorations are jack-o'-lanterns, scarecrows, witches, orange string lights, inflatable decorations such as spiders, pumpkins, mummies, and vampires, and animatronic window and door decorations. Other popular decorations are foam tombstones and also gargoyles. Even today since the 20th century, we also would likely see this Halloween tradition on such haunted houses, performing theaters and television shows, or even in movies. Because of today's technology and media industry, this Halloween treat into business is so popular today.

Yet, what is strange and still a mystery about Halloween? Halloween always seems to come at the end of the harvest season, beginning before the winter season which is another activity that comes along with this Halloween event. Harvest festivals and bonfires are the ones that put it together to start this Halloween event. So, before the Irish came to north America who brought in these Halloween customs, where did they get this Halloween custom from Europe from?

There are people who say Halloween was originally from the day of the ancient Celtic festival of Samhain. The Irish people came from the Celts who lived about 2,000 years ago in the area that is now Ireland, the United Kingdom, and northern France. Celts did celebrate their annual new year on the first day of November month. This day marked the end of the summer season and the harvest time. It was the beginning of the dark, cold winter, a time of year that was often associated with human death. Celts believed that on the night before the new year, the boundary between the worlds of the living and the dead became blurred.

On the night of October 31st, they celebrated the Samhain festival holiday, when it was believed that the ghosts of the dead returned to earth. In addition to even causing trouble and damaging crops, Celts thought that the presence of the otherworldly spirits made it easier for the Druids, or Celtic priests, to make predictions about the future. For a people entirely dependent on the volatile natural world, these prophecies were an important source of comfort and direction during the long, dark winter. To commemorate the event, Druids built huge sacred bonfires, where the people gathered to burn crops and animals as sacrifices to the Celtic deities. During the celebration, the Celts wore costumes, typically consisting of animal heads and skins, and attempted to tell each other's fortunes. When the celebration was over, they re-lit their hearth fires, which they had extinguished earlier that evening, from the sacred bonfire to help protect them during the coming winter. The poor thing about this is how this became the historical fact of how the Halloween idea began.



By the time in 43 A.D., the Roman Empire had conquered the majority of the Celtic territory. In the course of the four hundred years that they ruled the Celtic lands, two festivals of Roman origin were combined with the traditional Celtic celebration of Samhain. The first was Feralia, a day in late October when the Romans traditionally commemorated the passing of the dead. The second was a day to

honor Pomona, the Roman goddess of fruit and trees. The symbol of Pomona is the apple and the incorporation of this celebration into Samhain probably explains the tradition of "bobbing" for apples that is practiced today on the Halloween customs.

Then on May 13, 609 A.D., Pope Boniface IV dedicated the Pantheon in Rome in honor of all Christian martyrs, and the Catholic feast of <u>All Martyrs Day</u> was established in the Western church. Pope Gregory III (731–741) later expanded the festival to include <u>all saints</u> as well as <u>all martyrs</u> and moved the observance from May 13 to November 1st.

By the 9th century, the influence of the Christian world had spread all over the Celtic lands, where it gradually blended with and supplanted the older Celtic rites. In 1000 A.D., the church would make November 2nd, the "<u>All Souls' Day</u>", a day to honor the dead. It is widely believed today that the church was attempting to replace the Celtic festival of the dead with a

related, but church-sanctioned holiday. All Souls Day was celebrated similarly to Samhain, with big bonfires, parades, and dressing up in costumes as saints, angels, and devils. The All-Saints Day celebration was also called <u>All-Hallows</u> or All-hallowmas (from Middle English Alholowmesse meaning All Saints' Day) and the night before it, the traditional night of Samhain in the Celtic religion, began to be called <u>All-hallows Eve</u> and, eventually change into Halloween in a secret way that many people have forgotten where the Halloween customs originally come from.

So, now you may know where these Halloween customs come from. And what kind of practice did the ancient Ireland-Celts' does it in the early Middle Ages when Catholic vigil also observed this event of the so-called All Saints Day, on November 1st? Before October 31st new Halloween era came. Yet, what came into my mind here is, did



Does our Supreme Father, DDDD allow this Halloween custom practiced? Does this trick-or-treating idea come from DDDD's teaching Torah? The truth is, NO. This means we have been tricked by these evil customs for thousands of years. We have been seriously brainwashed into this satanic practice and have carried this tradition around the world for many generations now. Many of us did not bother to check in what the Scripture says about this so-called All Hallow's Eve Day or Halloween.

Because nowhere in the Scriptures book had taught us to practice this kind of custom at all. IIII did not want us to worship the death. This is all paganism practice, it's a satanic saint's holiday practice.

The celebrations of Halloween are all Jack-O-Latern fairy tale lying stories. Like the so-called legend story man named Jack. Jack had played practical jokes on the devil and bothered him, so the devil kept him out of heaven. Jack, therefore, had to live forever on earth carrying a lit lantern, warning people not to offend the devil. The lesson for little children: does not offend the devil? But now, it's all about fun and candy-treating. Even everyone now is carving such pumpkins with funny or scary-looking faces. Which is how it became so famous in this Halloween custom's icon. From this influence of Jack O'Lantern's ideas.

So, what would the scripture say against this Halloween custom? Let's start with EXODUS 20:4-6:

"You do not make for yourself a carved image, or any likeness of that which is in the heavens above, or which is in the earth beneath, or which is in the waters under the earth, you do not bow down to them nor serve them. For I, \(\propto \propt

There is another scripture that tells us how we should watch ourselves and be careful not to become corrupt with such idols or make ourselves an idol. An image of any shape, whether formed like a man or a woman, or like any animal on earth or any bird that flies in the air, or like any creature that moves along the ground or any fish in the waters below. And when you look up to the sky and see the sun, the moon, and the stars—all the heavenly array—do not be enticed into bowing down to them or it and worshiping things the heavenly Father has apportioned us all the nations under heaven (Deuteronomy 4:15-19).

Deuteronomy 18:10-12 (and Exodus 22:17) also explains in IIIIII's law, that we must not fall in and learn about the foreign strange customs. Such as worshiping the death, doing magic, or speaking to the death. HE does not want to see son or daughter pass through such fire, or one who practices witchcraft, or a soothsayer, or one who interprets omens, or a sorcerer, or one who conjures spells, or a medium, or a Spiritualist, or one who calls up the dead. HE sees all this as abominations act.

The scripture has already taught us how to deal with death and why we must avoid contact with corpses as well (Leviticus 19:28; Numbers 19:11-22). We shouldn't fear or worship such death but only fear and worship \$\pi\p\p\p\p\p\p\\$ again, we may now understand why this Halloween strange holiday custom isn't \$\pi\p\p\p\p\p\p\\$ way. He wants us to care about what to believe in. Check the scripture and pray to \$\pi\p\p\p\p\p\p\p\\$ for correction. Let's read Philippians 4:8:

"Finally, brethren, whatever things are true, whatever things are noble, whatever things are just, whatever things are pure, whatever things are lovely, whatever things are of good report, if there is any virtue and if there is anything praiseworthy – meditate on these things."

Now that we know the truth better than the trick. Share this info, to ensure people the truth about the evil dark custom of Halloween. Hopefully, those who seek knowledge of the truth against all kinds of paganism holidays will be blessed to know the whole truth. Get to know DDDD better too.