



# The Origins of Christmas

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- Among many Christians today, the accepted narrative is that the practice of observing Christmas came about because early Christians borrowed from pagan religions.
- Ancient man had many festivals related to the Winter solstice, so they theorize that the Christians borrowed from those.
- The puritans didn't like the idea of celebrating Christmas – in 1659 the Puritan government of the Massachusetts Bay Colony actually *banned* Christmas.

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- The early law book of the Massachusetts Bay Colony reads as follows:
  - *For preventing disorders arising in several places within this jurisdiction, by reason of some still observing such festivals as were superstitiously kept in other countries, to the great dishonor of God and offence of others, it is therefore ordered by this Court and the authority thereof, that whosoever shall be found observing any such day as Christmas or the like, either by forbearing of labor, feasting, or any other way, upon such accountants as aforesaid, every person so offending shall pay of every such offence five shillings, as a fine to the county.*  
<https://newengland.com/today/living/new-england-history/how-the-puritans-banned-christmas/>

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- It's true that we're not given a date for the birth of Christ in scripture.
- Furthermore, we're not given a **command** to observe the day of Christ's birth.
- We're told (by some) that Christ could not **possibly** have been born on December 25 because there would not have been "*shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night*" (Luke 2:8 KJV) in the dead of winter.
- So, you'll hear Christ was probably born in the spring sometime, and it's all tradition, so let's not worry too much about it.



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- But in reality, there is no hard evidence that shepherds in the area of Bethlehem **wouldn't** have kept their flocks in the field at night during the winter.
- Israel has a similar climate to Arizona and will often have nights in the middle of winter that are in the 60s.
- But more importantly, there were also temple flocks that were **always** out in the field – and as long as there was temple worship going on, there had to be flocks for the sacrifices.
- So this **alone** is not sufficient reason to say that Christ couldn't have been born on December 25.

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- Where did the December 25<sup>th</sup> date come from? What is the ***earliest mention*** by Christians as to the date of Christmas?
- In the early church, there was a difference between the churches in the East and the churches in the West as to when Christmas was celebrated.
- As in the Quartodeciman controversy, the East claimed to have apostolic direction as to when to celebrate the birth of Christ which they did for some time on January 6<sup>th</sup> (12 days after our Christmas).
- For some, the period ***between*** the two days – “the twelve days of Christmas” – eventually became a feast period during which they would celebrate.

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- In the **West** you begin to see evidence that Christians believed that Christ was born around **December 25<sup>th</sup>** as early as the **second century**:
  - **Theophilus, Bishop of Caesarea (A.D. 115-181)** – “*We ought to celebrate the birth-day of our Lord on what day soever the **25<sup>th</sup> of December** shall happen.*”
  - **Hippolytus of Rome (A.D. 170-240)** - “*The first coming of our Lord, that in the flesh, in which he was born at Bethlehem, took place **eight days before the kalends of January** [= **December 25<sup>th</sup>**], a Wednesday, in the forty-second year of the reign of Augustus, 5500 years from Adam.*” (Commentary on Daniel 4:23)

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- Often, when early church fathers gave a rationale for a December 25<sup>th</sup> date for the birth of Christ, it was based on the traditional dating of the ***annunciation*** of the Angel to Mary which was ***believed*** to be March 25<sup>th</sup> (nine months before December 25<sup>th</sup>).
- There is ***no*** evidence that early Christians set the date for Christmas for around the same time as the pagan celebrations (that also occurred around the time of the winter solstice) in order to fit in better with the pagans.



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- “*Sol Invictus*” (the Unconquered Sun) was a Roman pagan celebration that took place on the 25th of December.
- However, there is no record of *Sol Invictus* being celebrated prior to the 4th century, A.D.
- As we have already seen, Christians had believed that Christ was born on December 25<sup>th</sup> for at least 200 years **prior** to that time.
- Since the date of December 25 already held a lot of significance to the Christian world at the time, who’s to say that the pagans (not the Christians!) didn’t adopt that date in hopes of stealing worship away from the **true** Unconquerable Sun of Righteousness (Malachi 4:2)?

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- The winter solstice is another pagan holiday that had a lot of significance to the heathen.
- It represented to them the sun's regeneration (apparently, their god was sick during the darker part of the winter months and the growing daylight meant he was getting better).
- It seems inconceivable that the early Christians who suffered so much persecution for faithfully resisting pagan worship would suddenly adopt a pagan holiday on which to celebrate the birth of their Lord.
- As Augustine (AD 354-430) put it: *"We hold this day holy, **not** like the pagans because of the **birth** of the sun, but because of Him who **made** [the sun]."*

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- James White points out that many of the claims we hear today about Christianity being based on pagan religion is all part of the *History of Religions* movement, which is basically Darwinian Evolution applied to religion.
- According to this line of thinking, there can't be anything unique in the teachings of any religion – everything has to have been borrowed from other religions such that any time they find what they believe to be a parallel between two religions, they immediately resort to what James calls “parallel mania”.

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- As a classic illustration of parallel mania, James mentions the Zeitgeist movie which claims that the ancient Egyptians taught that:
  - Their Egyptian god, Horus, was born on December 25<sup>th</sup> of the virgin Isis.
  - His birth was accompanied by a star in the east, and upon his birth he was adored by three kings.
  - At the age of 12, he was a prodigal child teacher, and at the age of 30 he was baptized by a figure known as Anup and thus began his ministry.
  - Horus had 12 disciples he traveled about with, performing miracles such as healing the sick and walking on water.
  - Horus was known by many gestural names such as The Truth, The Light, God's Anointed Son, The Good Shepherd, The Lamb of God, and many others.
  - After being "betrayed" by Typhon, Horus was "crucified," buried for three days, and thus, resurrected.



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- At first all this seems very troubling. How can the story of Christianity claim to be true when it is so obviously similar to, and therefore probably based on, ancient Egyptian religion?
- Until you realize that **none** of these claims made about the ancient Egyptian teaching are true!
- If you go through the companion guide provided by the makers of the Zeitgeist movie and carefully read their supporting arguments, you will find a lot of very scholarly sounding conjecture that does not support the seemingly amazing parallels touted in their major bullet points:
  - [https://archive.org/stream/ZeitgeistMovieCompanionGuide220/ZeitgeistMovieCompanionGuide-220\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/ZeitgeistMovieCompanionGuide220/ZeitgeistMovieCompanionGuide-220_djvu.txt)

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- James White mentions a fascinating article by Dr. Beckwith (a Christian author who writes scholarly articles) that shows how, using ***currently available historical data***, we actually ***can*** calculate the original date of Christmas:
- We are given a historical connection between Jesus' birth and John the Baptist's birth: John was conceived six months before Jesus (Luke 1:36).
- John the Baptist's father was Zechariah. We know his tribe and we still have historical records telling us the courses of the priests who served in the temple at the time of Jesus' birth and we know what order they served in.

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- Putting all this information together, we can figure out when Zechariah would have been serving in the temple, and therefore we can figure out when Elizabeth got pregnant and from that we can figure out when Mary became pregnant.
- When you do all this, according to Dr. Beckwith's calculations, you get a 2-3 week window for Christ's birth between December 25<sup>th</sup> and January 6<sup>th</sup>.
- I was never able to find the article by Dr. Beckwith that James referenced, but I did find a set of very detailed calculations that seem to track with the line of reasoning described above:  
[http://www.dec25th.info/Unto%20You%20Is%20Born%20This%20Day.html#\\_ftnref19](http://www.dec25th.info/Unto%20You%20Is%20Born%20This%20Day.html#_ftnref19)

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- Okay, so maybe the date on which we celebrate Christmas doesn't come from paganism, but surely many of the other traditions associated with Christmas were picked up from pagan practices, right?
- Things like:
  - Christmas trees
  - Santa Clause
  - Candles
  - Gift Giving
  - Christmas Cards
- Perhaps. But maybe not. Let's look at where some of these ideas may have come from.



# \*The Origin of the Christmas Tree

- Among the many accounts claiming to explain the origin of the Christmas tree, the three most popular are from Germany — making it the likeliest place of origin.
- The stories span from the 8th to the 16th century. All three have at least some elements of historical fact.
- **The first story is about St. Boniface.** In the 8th century, he was a missionary to some of the remotest tribes of Germany.
- He is probably best known for what is called the “Felling of Thor’s Oak.” It is said that upon entering a town in northern Hesse (Hessia), Boniface learned that the people worshiped the god Thor who they believed resided in a great oak tree among them.

# \*The Origin of the Christmas Tree

- Boniface determined that if he wanted to earn an audience with the people, he would have to confront Thor.
- He announced before the people that he was going to ***cut down*** the oak, and he openly ***challenged*** Thor to strike him down.
- Miraculously, as Boniface began to chop the oak, a mighty wind blew and hurled the tree to the ground.

# \*The Origin of the Christmas Tree

- Tradition holds that a fir tree was growing in the roots of the oak, and Boniface claimed the tree as a symbol of Christ.
- Needless to say, the people readily accepted Boniface's message, and the tree eventually came to be associated with the birth of Christ and a celebration of the day when the mighty God (who could hurl a gigantic oak to the ground) chose to humbly enter the world as a babe.

# \*The Origin of the Christmas Tree

- A ***second*** possible source of the Christmas tree (and probably the most likely) comes from **medieval religious plays in Germany**.
- Among the most popular of these plays was the “Paradise” play. It started with the creation of man, acted out the first sin, and showed Adam and Eve being expelled from Paradise (the Garden of Eden).
- It closed with the promise of a coming Savior, which made the play a particular favorite during the Christmas season.
- In the play, the Garden of Eden was most often represented by a fir tree hung with apples and surrounded by candles.



# \*The Origin of the Christmas Tree

- A third tradition about the origin of the Christmas tree attributes it to **Martin Luther**, an influential leader of the Reformation.
- Some say that on Christmas Eve, Luther was walking through the woods near his home. He was struck by the beauty of how the snow shimmered in the moonlight on the branches of the trees.
- In an effort to re-create the magnificent sight for his family, he cut down the tree, placed it in his home, and decorated it with candles.
- Another version of this story is that Evergreen Trees were the symbol of ***eternal life*** and Martin Luther was using the tree that he presented to his family on Christmas Eve as a picture of our endless life in Christ.

# \*The Origin of the Christmas Tree

- One final (falsely) suggested origin of the Christmas tree I should mention – **some** Christians will quote Jeremiah 10:2-4 **out of context** in order to try to prove that God **condemns** the use of Christmas trees:
  - *Thus says the LORD: “Learn not the way of the nations... <sup>3</sup> for the customs of the peoples are vanity. A tree from the forest is cut down and worked with an axe by the hands of a craftsman. <sup>4</sup> They decorate it with silver and gold; they fasten it with hammer and nails so that it cannot move...”*
- But if we examine the **context** of this passage, it is not talking about a Christmas tree, but a **wooden idol** that the heathen nations would carve from a tree and worship.

# \*The Origin Santa Clause

- In 1822, Clement Moore wrote a poem for children about Santa Clause that has never been forgotten. It was entitled, “*Twas the Night before Christmas...*”!
- Where did the idea of Santa Clause come from?
- Santa Claus is a Dutch word that is actually *Sinter Claus*, “Saint Nicholas”, in English.
- Saint Nicholas was a supposed early Bishop of a church in Asia Minor [the modern country of Turkey] (AD 270 – 343).
- He became aware of some desperate needs in his congregation, and a family having to sell their children into slavery, so one night he came and left money on their doorstep. It was gold in a stocking.

# \*The Origin Santa Clause

- Santa Claus is generally depicted as a portly, jolly, white-bearded man—sometimes with spectacles—wearing a red coat with white fur collar and cuffs, white-fur-cuffed red trousers, a red hat with white fur and black leather belt and boots and who carries a bag full of gifts for children.
- This image became popular in the United States and Canada in the 19th century due to the significant influence of Clement Moore's children's poem that I mentioned earlier along with a depiction created by the political cartoonist Thomas Nast.



# \*The Origin Santa Clause

- This image has been maintained and reinforced through song, radio, television, children's books, films, and advertising.



# \*Other Christmas Symbols

- **Gifts** are a reminder of the gifts of the Magi to baby Jesus. (Matthew 2)
- **Candles** are a picture that Christ is the Light of the world (John 8).
- **Bells** are associated with ringing out news. Christ is the good news, the best news of all.

# \*Other Christmas Symbols

- **Christmas Cards** started in 1844.
  - An English artist named William Dobson, drew up some pictures in England for use at this season.
  - They found local use there and soon spread to America.
  - In 1846 Cole and Horsley saw the commercial potential of this growing tradition and started the production of what is now over a \$1,000,000,000.00 industry, that sees 4 billion cards sent each year in America alone.

# Class Discussion Time

A photograph of a classroom where several young children are seated at wooden desks. They are all smiling and have their hands raised high in the air, indicating they want to participate in a discussion or answer a question. The child in the foreground, a boy in a blue hoodie, is looking directly at the camera with a wide smile. Other children in the background are also smiling and looking towards the front of the room. On the desks, there are open notebooks, pencils, and a red pencil case. The classroom has a green chalkboard in the background and large windows on the right side.



## \*Class Discussion Time

- What are your thoughts about Christians celebrating Christmas?
- As we pointed out, the date for Christmas is not given in scripture and we're not commanded in scripture to celebrate Christmas. So, does this mean it's **wrong** to celebrate it?
- What would you say to a fellow believer who believes that it's **wrong** to celebrate Christmas – because he believes it's based on paganism, or is really just a Roman Catholic holiday, etc. – and is therefore offended by people who **do** celebrate Christmas?
- What would you say to a Christian who believes “Jesus is the reason for the season” and is offended by people who **don't** celebrate Christmas?