

"Church"

Does the word "church" only apply when speaking of individuals when assembled? Or would it be best used when speaking of the redeemed wherever they may be at any given time? In most bibles, the word "church" always appears in a context where it is speaking of the saved. In this discussion, we will be looking at how the word "church" originated. We are going to give thought to how the word "church" came to be part of "religious" language. How does this information compares with Scripture.

What does the word "church" mean, and from where did it come? The word "church" is neither Hebrew nor Greek! "

The word 'church' is defined in most dictionaries as: A building for public worship, especially Christian worship; the company of all Christians as a spiritual body. This, however, tells us nothing concerning the origin of this word and its original definition, meaning, and usage.

Our intellectuals who devise the modern dictionaries state that the English word "church" derives from the Greek "kyrios" which means "Lord" and that "church" is the possessive use signifying "belonging to the Lord" or in common usage it means "Lord's House."

There is some uncertainty on the exact development of the word "church." The Compact Oxford English Dictionary says its origin is "from Greek *kuriakon doma* 'Lord's house'." *Kuriakon* is from *kurios* 'master or lord'.

According to The Online Etymology Dictionary, it is from the Old English *cirice*, from West Germanic *kirika*, and from Greek *kyriake*, meaning Lord's, and the Greek adjective *kyriakon*, of the Lord.

Another source identifies "church" from the Old English *chirche* and *cherche*, and from the Anglo-Saxon *circe*, *cirice*, and *cyrice*. It also compares to the Scottish word *kirk*, the Dutch *kerk*, the Danish *kirke*, and the German *kirche*.

However linguists may differ on the exact development of the word "church," most agree it comes to us from the Greek *kyriakon* "belonging to the lord" and its use dates back to the third century.

In the latter derivation, they state it denotes either a building or the name of a Christian denomination. The origin of the word "church" is from *kuriakon* or *kyriakon* in Greek, but it is known in Scotland as "kirk," in Germany as "Kirche," and in the Netherlands as "kerk." It means a building, house of the Lord. But which Lord? Baal?

Kirk come from the Romans: The Roman Goddess Circ. Circ goes back to the Greek

goddess Mother Circe. Circe was the goddess-daughter of Helios, another name for the sun-deity. The word circe is related to 'circus'. The Templar's took it to Scotland and called it Mother Kirk and the English call it Mother Church (Roman Catholic Church)

it is the opinion of other scholars that the word 'church' does not trace its roots from the Greek word kuriakon at all, but rather was borrowed from the ancient Druids of the Anglo-Saxons.

When it was used by the Church Fathers, it was often connected to the Greek word 'oikia' which means 'house'. Thus kuriakê oikia means 'the House of the Lord', definitely referring to a 'church building'. This phrase was also in common use in the 4th centuries to refer to the 'house of the lord', not the Lord Jesus, but Lord Mithra, 'Sol Mithras Deus Invictus'. Mithra was just another name for the 'sun-god' who had many other names as well, one of them being Baal (which means 'lord'). In other words, Mithra, the sun-god was the lord (kurios, hence the phrase kuriakê oikia).

The history of the Word "Church." actually comes from an early word meaning "circle" The places of worship among the German and Celtic nations were always circular. Its not only referred to a building or monument that was "circular. It is strongly believed the word Church is also in reference to one of the Goddesses of the ancient world.

The question is: ... Is the English word church really a reference to the Greek mythological goddess called KIRKE (or Circe) who was a goddess *pharmakeia* (witch or sorceress) who lived with her nymph attendants on the mythical island of Aiaia. She was skilled in the magic of metamorphosis, the power of illusion, and the dark art of necromancy. When Odysseus landed on her island she transformed his men into Pigs, but with the help of the god Hermes, he overcame the goddess and forced her to release his men from her spell. Kirke's name was derived from the Greek verb *kirkoô* meaning "to secure with rings" or "hoop around"--a reference to her magical powers.

Circe pictured in the classical accounts is shown holding a golden cup in her hand mixed with wine and drugs through which she controlled the kings of the world (like Ulysses).

Parallels between the Harlot of Revelation and Circe of Greek Mythology

Kirke or Circe was the daughter of the Sun god, who was famous for taming wild animals for her circus. Circe is pictured holding a golden cup in her hand mixed with wine and drugs, by which she controlled the kings of the world.

“And the woman [always the symbol for a church/kirke] was arrayed in purple and scarlet color [these colors symbolize wealth and high position], and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls, having a golden cup in her hand full of abominations and filthiness of her fornication” **Revelation 17:4.**

“...the inhabitants of the earth have been made drunk with the wine of her fornication” (**Revelation 17:2**).

Scripture also mentions drugs along with wine. Is “MYSTERY BABYLON THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS AND ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH” also involved in DRUGS?

Notice what **Revelation 18:23** lists among her many abominations:

“...for the merchants were the great men of the earth; for by your sorcery's were all nations deceived.” What are these “sorcery's?”

The Greek word translated “sorcery's” in this verse is *pharmakeia*. Dr. Strong's first definition of this word is “medicine.” Our words “pharmacy” and “pharmaceutical” (DRUGS) are derived from this word. This harlot church peddles spiritual DRUGS to the world! And so, clearly this pagan goddess Kirke not only stamps Christian religions of the world with her name: “Church,” but also she is the Mystery Babylonian Harlot Church of **Revelation 17 and 18**.

This Church has committed spiritual fornication among the leaders of the world, and has caused the inhabitants of the world to be made drunk and drugged by the contents of her golden cup.

Greek Kirke became Circe in the Anglo-Saxon, which became Chirche. The word "circe" is well known by classical historians and its connections to the word Church are profound.

When the King James Bible (the authorized bible, AV) was done in 1611 there was considerable argument over how this word “*ekklesia*” would be translated, based on the Tyndale's translation done in 1525.

By 1611 King James was head of the Anglican church and the understood meaning of the word church was that of a building. And so the meaning of a Greek word was chosen for the English translation that is not even in the Greek New Testament

The inspired writings do not use the Greek word *kyriakon*. In every passage where the word “church” appears, the manuscripts from which we get our English translations read *ekklesia* (ek-klay-see'-ah). Unlike *kyriakon* (church), *ekklesia* is not a religious word. It simply refers to people who answer a summons or calling. Their assembling or grouping together was for a particular cause.

In none of the Greek writings, divinely inspired or otherwise, did any writer ever use *ekklesia* exclusively to refer to a religious gathering. It was a called out or assembly of called out ones. There is no etymological connection whatsoever between *kyriakon* / *kyriaka* (church) and *ekklesia* (assembly).

It is impossible to translate “church” into New Testament Greek because there is no

Greek word to convey the same equivalent understanding that people today have of the English word church. If these two words were synonymous, then they would have the same or similar meanings. In most cases, we should be able to use them interchangeably but we cannot.

This brings to mind the Roman emperor Constantine. He was a pagan who worshiped the sun. During his reign, he commissioned the building of public places in which Christians could come together. He and his architects chose the "basilica" as an architectural form for these new meeting places. The basilica had a unique meaning in the Roman world. They were places for public gatherings. They were long and rectangular with one end semicircular in shape. One purpose for the basilica was a court of law.

The magistrate stood in the semicircular end when presiding over court. The word he spoke and the judgments he made were with the authority of the Roman emperor. Other purposes served by basilicas include financial centers, army drills and as reception rooms in imperial palaces. This was the familiar architectural form that would be used for the new Christian meeting places. Almost immediately people came to speak of these buildings as "the lord's" (*kyriakon*) "house" (*doma*). They used the term *kuriaka* when speaking of articles associated with these buildings.⁶

Eventually, the term *kyriakon* came to mean the people who meet within these buildings. The word itself gradually evolved to become the English word "church." People came to accept it as part of our religious vocabulary. It stands to reason that some scholars might want to use "church" in passages that speak of believers.

The dilemma all started when in 323 AD the emperor Constantine authorized the "church" to be the state church controlled by the state and the official religion of the Roman Empire. He began a massive building spree right across the Roman Empire naming all the buildings after "apostles" e.g., the church of St. Paul (Minneapolis – St. Paul, where Latin is the language of the building), the church of St. Peter, etc. He declared himself the 13th apostle and erected statues of the 12 apostles in a massive building in Constantinople and included a much larger statue of himself in the building. He banned all house meetings and unofficial gatherings of any kind.

This transference of Mithraism to Christianity was brought about by Emperor Constantine, who professed to be a Christian, but who never gave up his allegiance to the pagan worship of Mithra. His religious organization caused people to serve a pagan deity, under the pretense that it all was 'Christianity'.

From the information above we can conclude with strong evidence that the word 'church' is of pagan origin and confirms that the Church is part of the Beast religion that

created it, the Mystery Babylonian Harlot Church better known as the Roman Catholic Church and her Daughters the Christian Church of the Lord Baal.