

Halloween

The Scariest Thing About It Is

It Will Steal Your Eternity

Is it worth it?



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Halloween Around The World

Halloween is celebrated today in a number of countries around the globe. In Mexico and other Latin American countries, Día de los Muertos—the Day of the Dead—honors deceased loved ones and ancestors. Satan does not want to leave anyone out!

Dia de los Muertos

In Mexico, Latin America and Spain, All Souls' Day, which takes place on November 2, is commemorated with a three-day celebration that begins on the evening of October 31. The celebration is designed to honor the dead who, it is believed, return to their earthly homes on Halloween. Many families construct an altar to the dead in their homes to honor deceased relatives and decorate it with candy, flowers, photographs and samples of the deceased's favorite foods, drinks, and fresh water. Often, a wash basin and towel are left out so that the spirit can wash before indulging in the feast. In case you're wondering, this is necromancy and is specifically mentioned to not do. The only one who should be honored is Yahuah.

Candles and incense are burned to help the deceased find their way home. Relatives also tidy the gravesites of their departed family members. This can include snipping weeds, making repairs, and painting. The grave is then decorated with flowers, wreaths, or paper streamers. On November 2, relatives gather at the gravesite to picnic and reminisce. Some gatherings even include tequila and a mariachi band.

A traditional food eaten on Halloween is barnbrack, a kind of fruitcake that can be bought in stores or baked at home. A muslin-wrapped treat is baked inside the cake that, it is said, can foretell the eater's future. If a ring is found, it means

that the person will soon be wed; a piece of straw means that a prosperous year is on its way.

Día de los Muertos festivities often feature breads, candies and other foods in the shape of skulls and skeletons.

<http://www.halloweenhistory.org/>

Day Of The Dead: [with my comments](#)

The Day of the Dead celebrations might seem to be very similar to Halloween. In both celebrations people dress up in costumes, there are a lot of skeletons everywhere, and there are special sweet treats and candies given out. **Also people spend a lot of time in graveyards and death imagery is everywhere.**

But there are some big differences between the holiday that promotes fear of the dead and the holiday that celebrates the dead. The Day of the Dead holiday is about celebrating the dead, not being afraid of the dead. It's a holiday for people to honor their ancestors and loved ones who have passed away **and invite those spirits back into their homes to be part of the family once more.** It's a celebration of family and a show of respect for those who have passed away. **We are not to be engaging "familiar spirits" because it is not who you think you are talking to. They are demons and you open yourself up by inviting them in (the only way they can come into your life). This is obviously exactly what Yah said to not do!**



The practice of celebrating the dead goes back thousands of years in South American cultures. In the Aztec culture the celebration of the dead was in August and went on for a month. **During that time the people paid tribute to Catrina, the Goddess of Death, who was portrayed as a skeleton.** **When the Catholic faith became entrenched in South America the festival of the dead was changed into the Day of the Dead and timed to coincide with All Saints Day and All Souls Day. November 1st and 2nd are national holidays in Mexico and other South American countries. During those days people welcome back the spirits of the family members that they have lost.** **Wait till we get to the Catholic Connection!**

It will explain a lot of things on how this practice has spread so far.

They also wear the clothes of their deceased relatives **(Ok, that is just creepy),** paint their faces as skulls or wear skeleton masks and costumes, **and build altars in their homes to honor their loved**

ones.

Offerings of sweets, special bread, and the same foods and drinks that the family members loved in life will be placed on the altars along with marigolds to draw the spirits of the family members who have crossed over. Marigolds are said to attract spirits so they are visible everywhere during Day of the Dead celebrations.

One of the most well known ways that people celebrate the Day of the Dead is to turn themselves into skeletons using elaborate makeup and masks. The skeletal appearance highlighted with flowers, bright colors and artwork is a striking image that has now become an icon of the Day of the Dead. These looks are based partly on the decorated sugar skulls that are left on altars as offerings to the spirits and partly on a piece of artwork called La Calavera Catrina. It's a zinc etching that was created at the turn of the 20th century and is a depiction of the Goddess of Death wearing a very fancy hat with lots of flowers. That image has inspired over a hundred years worth of stunning sugar skull makeup.





Mexico, Latin America, and Spain observe All Saints Day and All Souls Day with a three day celebration starting on the evening of October 31, through November 2. In most areas of Mexico, November 1 is set aside to honour dead children, and November 2 to honour those who died as adults. Pastries shaped like skulls inscribed with their name, candles, and a selection of the deceased's favorite foods and drinks. Even after dinner cigarettes and liquors are provided for the dear departed's after dinner enjoyment. Incense is burning to help the spirits find their way home.

In preparation for November 2, the graves of the deceased are cleaned, painted, and decorated for the occasion. Families gather November 2 for a festive family reunion. Food, drinks, and tequila are brought along, along with sometimes even a mariachi band. In some areas, fireworks announce an open-air mass, the most solemn time of the Day of the Dead. Many customs vary depending on the particular city, town, or culture, but all over Mexico, Latin American, and Spain, the Day of the Dead is considered a celebration of their departed family.



Eastern Europe's celebration of All Saints Day is usually spent by praying most of the day, praying to the Saints and thanking God. Often, they visit their departed family members at the cemeteries. Slovakia, Hungary, Lithuania, Slovenia, and Poland observe All Saints Day as a public holiday, but unlike Mexico and the United States, this day is a somber day of remembrance and reflection. France, Italy, and Germany are celebrating Halloween, American style, as does Canada. Ireland celebrates American style, but a common town bonfire, a remnant of Celtic days is still lit. England still celebrates Guy Fawkes Day on November 5 with bonfires, burning effigies of Guy Fawkes, and fireworks.

Remember these images of death are condoned by the Catholic Church, who was very happy to move their All Saints Day to link up with the pagans. Is this what Yah said? No, He said to do just the opposite. To not learn the pagan ways and certainly not to do them and attribute them to Him! A majority of the deception we have all been taught lies at the feet of Catholicism. We will explore this more in the next part.