

The Real story of “easter”

The origins of Easter have multiple beginning. The only reference to this pre-Christian goddess in England, Eostre goddess comes from the writings of the Saint Venerable Bede, a British monk who lived in the late seventh and early eighth century.ⁱ

Later, in America in the 1700s with German immigrants who settled in Pennsylvania. They transported their tradition of an egg-laying hare called “Osterhase” or “Oschter Haws.”ⁱⁱ Their children made nests in which this creature could lay its colored eggs. Eventually, the custom spread across the U.S. and the fabled rabbit’s Easter morning deliveries expanded to include chocolate and other types of candy and gifts. There is also a tradition of coloring these “Easter” eggs which may have been started in the America. Germans have a tradition of hollowing out the egg to just get the shell and use paint to create a design. Additionally, they also placed the names and birthdates of family members.ⁱⁱⁱ

Easter traditions and symbols have evolved over time, though some have been around for centuries. Easter also has connections with the celebration of the Spring Equinox^{iv}: a time when all of nature is awakened from the slumber of winter and the cycle of renewal begins. Anglo-Saxon pagans celebrated this time of rebirth by invoking Ēostre or Ostara, the goddess of spring, the dawn, and fertility.^v

Instead of eliminating the spring equinox/pagan celebrations altogether, Roman Catholics slowly converted them into Christian rituals. Christianity’s rapid spread across the Western World eventually enveloped ancient Celtic pagan traditions, too— including the rituals of Ēostre. By 391 AD, the worship of any gods outside of the God of Abraham was made illegal in Rome.

Johannes Gehrts’ article Ostara, reminds us that the resurrection of **JESUS** took the place (**symbolically**) of nature’s rebirth during the spring season. The celebration of fertility and fecundity^{vi} was replaced with the subtle, innocuous symbol of the “egg,” and the hare became the Easter Bunny because rabbits reproduce quickly and in large numbers. Ēostre’s sacred animal symbol is the hare.

Therefore, ancient Christians expropriated^{vii} the Pagan celebration of Ēostre and the Spring Equinox. By adapting these ancient rituals into the Christian tradition, the story of **CHRIST**’s resurrection became embedded in the cultural consciousness through storytelling and symbolism. ^{viii}

JESUS’ resurrection on the third day is not even mentioned!

In conclusion, the decoration of eggs and sitting on an Easter Bunny's lap is teaching adults and children to pay homage to ancient pagan rituals of the past, which is in direct opposition to the worship of the **JESUS** and **HIS** miraculous resurrection.

i <https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-1-d&q=origin+of+easter>

ii <https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-1-d&q=the+origin+of+the+easter+bunny>

iii <https://www.tinselbox.com/osterhase-the-easter-bunny/>

iv Equinox is when the Sun is directly above the equator of Earth. In other words, day time and night time are equal. Spring equinox is marked as starting of a year in older calendars such as Persian and Indian calendars.

v <https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-1-d&q=origin+of+easter>

vi Fecundity - the ability to produce an abundance of offspring or new growth; fertility:

vii expropriate - (especially of the state) take away (property) from its owner:

viii <https://theculturetrip.com/north-america/articles/easter-may-have-started-out-as-a-sex-ritual-and-heres-why/>