

The Six-Pointed Occult Symbol

The So-Called Star of David

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What is the origin of the "Star of David"—the emblem that quite a few Jews use? They put it on the fronts of their synagogues, and Hitler stamped the stars on the Jews during World War II. The Star of David, known in Hebrew as the "Shield of David" or the "Magen David," was not originally a Jewish symbol. It's found in ancient art, both Jewish and non-Jewish, and it does not seem to have had a particularly Jewish meaning.

The Jewish community of Prague was the first to use the Star of David as its official symbol, and from the 17th century on, the six-pointed star became the official seal of many Jewish communities and a general sign of Judaism, though it has no biblical or Talmudic authority.

Synagogues feature the symbol on the ark, on the velvet covering on the Torah, and on the Torah reading platform. It has also been used for Jewish coffins and gravestones to mark those who are Jews. When the Zionists searched for a symbol of their movement, they picked both the Star of David and the Menorah: one for their flag, and one for their national seal. But the Jewish people do not have much of an historical attachment to the Star of David, except in recent times.

On a rare occasion, I have seen people attending God's church wearing the Star of David on a necklace. Also, a few seemingly "Christian" websites display the symbol as well. It is innocently done, not knowing the origin.

But where did it come from originally? Was it always a Jewish symbol?

The *Universal Jewish Encyclopedia* declares that the six-pointed star—according to the star-worshipping Rosicrucians—was known to the ancient Egyptians. The religion of the ancient Egyptians is known to have consisted preeminently of sun-worship. Moses sternly warned the Israelites against worshipping the sun, moon, stars, and all the host of heaven.

Deuteronomy 4:19 And take heed, lest you lift your eyes to heaven, and when you see the sun, the moon, and the stars, all the host of heaven, you feel driven to worship them and serve them, which the Lord your God has given to all the peoples under the whole heaven as a heritage.

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Moses' warning was emphatic. The prohibition of making and worshiping any image of that which is in heaven above emphasizes the stars and implies also the other celestial bodies.

The six-pointed star can be traced through the worship of Ashtoreth (also known as Astarte, meaning 'star') and Chiun and Remphan (meaning 'star') from the Egyptians before King Solomon's time.

The first biblical mention of an idolatrous star among the Israelites is in the 8th century BBC, mentioned in Amos 5 regarding their trek from Egypt to Canaan. God is thinking back and talking them about what had transpired.

Amos 5:25-27 "Did you offer Me sacrifices and offerings in the wilderness forty years, O house of Israel? You also carried Sikkuth [i.e., tabernacle of Moloch, the god to which they sacrificed children] your king and Chiun, [i.e., a pagan deity] your idols, the **star** of your gods, which you made for yourselves. Therefore I will send you into captivity beyond Damascus," says the Lord, whose name is the God of hosts.

It cannot be determined whether this star is the occult six-pointed star we know today as the Star of David; nevertheless, this verse does establish that the worship of pagan gods used a star or stars to symbolize them.

Regarding star worship, the *Jewish Encyclopedia* says,

This is perhaps the oldest form of idolatry practiced by the ancients. The observation of the stars in the East very early led the people to regard the planets and the fixed stars as gods. The ancient Israelites fell into this kind of idolatry, and they had the image of Siccuth and Chiun, "the star of their gods." The star of the pagan deity Chiun is generally believed to represent the planet Saturn.

In the book *The History and Practice of Magic*, Volume 2, the six-pointed star is called the talisman of Saturn. The obverse side has the five pointed star, commonly called the pentagram; and the reverse side has the Seal of Solomon with the hexagram at its center. The hexagram is also known as the "King's Star" in astrological circles, and was an important astrological symbol in Zoroastrianism. It was also used by the Druids during the highest Sabbath of occultists and witches, now called "Halloween." The hexagram is also found in Arabian magic and witchcraft through the Middle Ages.

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The Shield or Star of David is not mentioned in rabbinic literature at all. Notably, not a single ancient archeological proof exists as yet concerning the use of this symbol in the Holy Land in ancient times, even after King David. It has been noted in two isolated cases in the 3rd century AAD: on a Jewish tombstone at Tarentum, in southern Italy, and it was used in the Capernaum synagogue in the same century.

The earliest Jewish literary source which mentions it is the 12th century Eshkol ha-Kofer, written by the Karaite Jewish scholar Judah Hadassi. He writes,

Seven names of angels precede the mezuzah: Michael, Gabriel, etc....
YHWH protect thee! And likewise the sign called "David's shield" [the Star of David] is placed beside the name of each angel.

The name "Star of David" originated in the 13th century in Kabbalah—the ancient Jewish tradition of mystical interpretation of the Bible—where it is a magic symbol associated with the pentagram. It is very commonly known that the pentagram is directly associated with witchcraft and occultism.

The star symbol continues down through the occult to the Jewish Mayer Amschel Bauer, who, in the 18th century, changed his name to depict the red six-pointed star (or shield) which he had hung on his door in Germany, and thus began the family of the "Red Shield" or Rothschild. Also, several Rothschild descendants have the star of David on their coat of arms. They were a Jewish family, but it is not a symbol of Judaism.

The Rothschilds were instrumental in raising up the Zionist Movement in 1896, in funding its activities, and then forcing the occultist leaders of Israel in 1948 to adopt the hexagram as their national symbol.

The "Star of David" was adopted by the First Zionist Congress (in 1897) as a symbol, and it is seen on the flags of the Zionist Organization and of the State of Israel.

There is no biblical evidence, whether Scriptural or archeological, that the so called 'Star of David' is a God-given symbol for the Israelites (or, more specifically, the Jews). The Israelite view of God under Moses, which permitted no images of God, was and still is, opposed to the acceptance of any symbols to represent God, and neither the Bible nor the Talmud condones them.

There is extensive evidence that the 'Star of David' originated in very ancient occult practices and continues to occupy a place in those practices today. Sadly, this practice is prevalent within Judaism and Christianity today. It is an interweaving of occult

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mysticism with the Holy Scriptures.

The so-called 'Star of David' is essentially a hexagram, nothing more, nothing less. There is **no** biblical, archaeological or Jewish evidence that traces this ancient occult symbol to king David of Israel.

Some Orthodox Jewish groups reject the use of the hexagram Shield of David because of its association with magic and the occult. They do not recognize it as a Jewish symbol.

If you examine the so-called 'Star of David,' or hexagram, closely, you discover something astonishing. It has six points, forms six equilateral triangles, and in its interior forms a six sided hexagon. Thus, it has been intentionally designed with a 666 message. God specifically warns against this kind of thing in His written word. Christians and Jews must not look to or dabble in the occult, not even for fun and entertainment.

Witches, magicians, mediums or sorcerers will not guide you in your walk with God, neither will "good luck charms" protect you. And we are certainly not to use their symbols as representative of God or His People.

If this is true of the Star of David, it raises the question of the origin of the "Christian" cross.