

Prayer List



Of Our Number

- ◆ Janice Carnley—Shoal Creek
- ◆ Jennifer Derrick—UAB April 1st
- ◆ Wilfred Derrick—home, but still has health problems, kidney problems
- ◆ Jeff Mashburn—health problems
- ◆ Caleb Simpler—traveling

Others in Need

- ◆ Mrs. Brown, Johnny's friend—fell
- ◆ Danny Davis—back surgery recovery
- ◆ Hailey Haas—health problems
- ◆ Dawn Holloway—improving
- ◆ Tony Jones—Parkinson's
- ◆ Kyla, Denise's daughter—pregnancy complications
- ◆ Mary Milsted—lung cancer
- ◆ Allie O'Rourke—head injury recov.
- ◆ Thomas Patterson—health issues
- ◆ Shane Price—cancer
- ◆ Jason Rickmon—cancer, chemo
- ◆ Larry Shappley—hospice care
- ◆ Yoel Urra—improving

Continued in next column...

- ◆ Craig Wray—stage 4 cancer
- ◆ Pray for Christians overseas, such as those facing intense persecution in Pakistan and certain parts of India.
- ◆ Pray for peace, pray for the bereaved, the persecuted, sick/suffering, civil leaders, military, 1st responders, sound Bible schools, the lost, enemies.

To Our Visitors



We are happy and honored that you are here! Please fill out a visitor's card and give us a chance to get to know you. If you have any questions about anything said or done in Bible class or worship, please ask. We seek to give a Bible answer for everything we do (Colossians 3:17; 1 Peter 3:15; 4:11).

Privileged to Serve



Announcements—Leo Derrick
Song Leading—Sunday—David Howze; Wednesday—Mark Howze
Serving the Lord's Supper
 Head: Glenn Howze; Helpers: Ethan Howze, Ezra Howze, Mark Howze
Lord's Supper PM
 Head: Leo Derrick
 Helper: Josh Lawson
Scripture Reading—Braden Hilburn

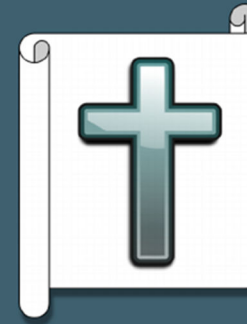
Events



April 7
Meal after AM Worship

May 5-9
Our Gospel Meeting with Jared Knoll

Faithful Worship — **1) Praying** to God the Father in the name of Jesus Christ (Luke 11:1-2; John 16:23; Eph. 5:20; Phil. 4:6); **2) Singing** without mechanical instruments (Matt. 26:30; Eph. 5:19; Col. 3:16-17; Heb. 2:12); **3) Preaching** God's Word (Mark 16:15-16; Acts 2:42; 20:7); **4) Giving** weekly as prospered, cheerfully (1 Cor. 16:1-2; 2 Cor. 9:7); **5) The Lord's Supper** on the first day of every week (Matt. 26:26-28; Acts 20:7; 1 Cor. 11:20-34; 16:2; Heb. 10:23-31).



THE BAKER BULLETIN

The weekly bulletin of

The church of Christ in Baker, FL

March 31, 2024

Meeting Times

Sundays:
 10AM Bible Class
 11AM Worship
 6PM Worship

Wednesdays:
 7PM Bible Class

Other Information

5761 Hwy. 4
 P.O. Box 285
 Baker, FL 32531 USA
 850-669-9117

Website:
churchofChristatBaker.com

Radio Program:
 104.7FM Sundays 8:30AM
WAAZ1047.com livestream

Jason Hilburn's Info:
 850-826-8198
hilburnjasonp@gmail.com
TheBibleDomain.com
JasonsBibleBlog.com

Regarding Easter

Jason Patrick Hilburn

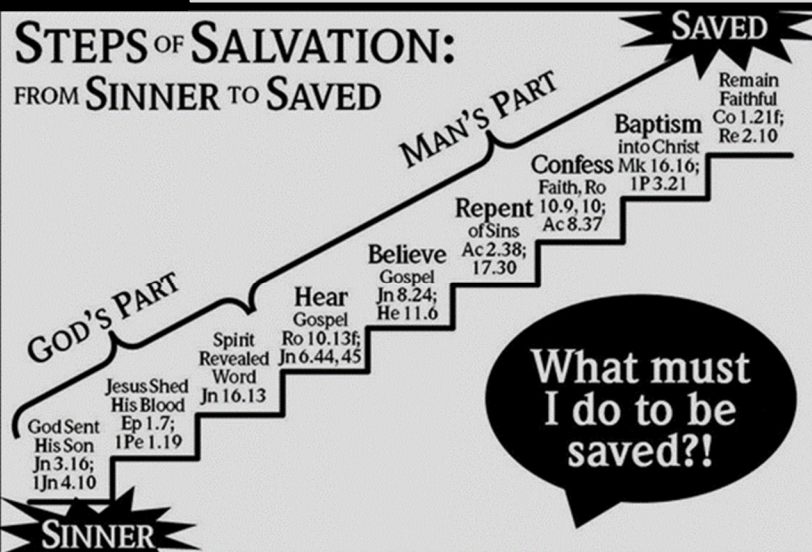
Christians in the first century A.D. did not celebrate anything called Easter. The word "Easter" in Acts 12:4 of the KJV is a disappointing translation of the original word "pascha," meaning the Jewish holiday called "Passover." Although many today celebrate Easter as the day Jesus was resurrected, Passover was not the day Jesus was resurrected, but the night/day He was slain (the Jewish day began at evening and lasted until the next evening; Gen. 1:5; Matt. 26:17-ff; cf. Ex. 12:1-6). Furthermore, it was not the early Christians celebrating the Passover in Acts 12, but the enemies of Christianity--Herod and the Jews who were killing Christians (12:1-4). The holiday in Acts 12 translated as "Easter" would have involved the Jews slaying a lamb AFTER Christ was slain on the cross, which at that point would have been a blasphemous rejection of Christ, the Lamb of God, as the ultimate and final sacrifice (1 Cor. 5:7; Heb. 10:8-18).

In the second century A.D. uninspired men began setting aside the general time of the Passover for a special "holy observance" of Christ's death, burial, and resurrection, but they had no authority from God to deviate from the weekly pattern the Lord had already established

STEPS OF SALVATION:

FROM SINNER TO SAVED

"...ye were the servants of sin..."
 (Romans 6:17).



"...but ye have obeyed from the heart that form of doctrine which was delivered you. Being then made free from sin, ye became the servants of righteousness" (Rom. 6:17b-18).

through His apostles. Around the sixth century A.D., Catholics also intermingled pagan practices with the holiday to become what we now call “Easter.”

Many sources say the word “Easter” is derived from the false fertility goddess Ishtar / Ashtoreth / Astarte / Ostara / Eostre / Eastre, depending on the source. This would perhaps explain Easter's connection with Spring (new life), eggs, and rabbits, which symbolized reproduction. The Bible records Solomon worshipping a goddess named Ashtoreth (aka the Babylonian goddess Ishtar, female counterpart of Baal) roughly one thousand years before the resurrection of Christ (1 Kings 11:5, 33; 2 Kings 23:13).

There is some debate about the origins of the name “Easter,” but no matter what it is called, there is no Scriptural evidence that the first century church observed it as a religious holiday. If the name is truly derived from a pagan goddess, then whenever someone says “Easter,” he is saying the name of a false goddess that should have been forsaken and forgotten a long time ago (Hos. 2:17; cf. Ex. 23:13; Deut. 12:3; Josh. 23:7). Instead, let us always remember our Lord in the way He desires and follow the Biblical pattern of communion on the first day of every week (Acts 2:42; 20:6, 7; 1 Cor. 11:20; cf. 16:2; 2 Thess. 2:15).

<http://www.JasonsBibleBlog.com>

More About Easter

The following is from a non-Christian source, so keep that in mind: “In AD 595, Pope Gregory sent a mission of 40 monks led by a Benedictine called Augustine, prior of St Andrew's monastery in Rome (and later the first Archbishop of Canterbury), to England with instructions to convert the pagan inhabitants to Christianity. Augustine was advised to allow the outward forms of the old, heathen festivals and beliefs to remain intact, but wherever possible to superimpose Christian ceremonies and philosophy on them... Gradually, the main heathen feasts became days honouring Christ or one of the Christian martyrs, and the Church had plenty of saints in hand, ready for any eventuality. Over several centuries, all the pagan days of weather

prediction – at least 40 in the year – were given saints' names, and the big feast days were converted to Christian festivals...The church was quick to create All Souls' Night, followed by All Saints' Day. The 12-day festival of Yule at the end of December became the celebration of Christ's birth. However, one festival was so ancient and so deeply entrenched in the pagan psyche that, although it was to become the most important and defining event in the ecclesiastical calendar, the Church did not attempt to change its name – Easter...

The Anglo-Saxons worshipped the goddess Eostre, referred to by the Venerable Bede in *De Temporum Ratione* (AD 725), in which he also mentions the indigenous English name of the month: “Eostur-monath has a name that is now translated as ‘Paschal month’, and which was once called after a goddess of theirs named Eostre, in whose honour feasts were celebrated in that month.” It has often been suggested that Eostre was an invention of Bede's, as very little is known about her otherwise, and a body of opinion theorising against her existence still has some popular cultural currency, but the evidence in Bede's favour is compelling.

Bede was born in AD 672 during the early stages of the Christianisation of these islands, when the names of the Anglo-Saxon gods and goddesses would have been common knowledge and, as the philologist Jacob Grimm (1775 – 1863), folklorist Charles Billson (1858–1932) and, more recently, Dr Venetia Newall have observed, the highly respected father of English history would have been unlikely to invent a goddess of that name. Furthermore, a number of English place names of Saxon origin, such as Eastry in Kent, Eastrea in Cambridgeshire and Eastrington in East Yorkshire, are assumed to be derived from Eostre. There is also an etymological link to Ostara or Austra, the spring goddess worshipped by the tribes of northern Europe, after whom the month of April, Ostermonat, was named, and whose existence was verified in 1958, when more than 150 Romano-Germanic votive inscriptions to the matronae Austria-henea were discovered near Morken-Harff in Germany, datable to the second century AD” (Johnny Scott, <https://www.thefield.co.uk/country-house/easter-eos+tre-24035>).