# The Templars, Sionists, and the Freemasons

## Book One - Episode 8

# Jesus and Magdalena



**This work is a translation of a book written and published originally in Turkish.**
**The book in whole consists of 23 episodes.**

**Previous Episode: Sion**

A question like this: «Was Mary, the mother of Jesus, really a virgin?»

According to some Christians, this question can only be so absurd. Of course she was a virgin. Is it possible to think otherwise?

While some Christians may think so, this question has long since puzzled many others:

Non-Christians are under no obligation to believe this.

It is not necessary for a woman to have lost her virginity in order to conceive. A virgin can also conceive. There are rare examples of this, but of course that is not the point of the question here... The question is whether Mary conceived without any sexual intercourse with a man.

It is a critical, even somewhat cynical, questioning of one of the fundamental dogmas of Christianity.

Whatever the answer to this question is, it is followed by another:

Christians are not in complete agreement among themselves on this question.

Even if what Jesus did and didn't during his life is of little importance, there is one important point of interest to be clarified:

«After the crucifixion; did he die there or not?»



Assuming that he died there (on the cross), it is another matter whether this death was a purely physical death, that is, his body remained there but his soul ascended to heaven...

What is meant by the phrase "ascension of the soul to heaven" in this context is another issue...

The questions never end.

«Is it true that Jesus was married?»

Suppose that this can be answered with a definite "Yes!". Then another question is immediately asked:

«Did he have children?»

This is enough. Christians who ask such questions should be warned as follows:

*«Dear Christians... Don't do this... These are very dangerous questions. Don't ask such things... Then you will get into trouble, you will be sinned against, and even worse, you will be labelled as being heretic. Beware!»*

Because, according to the Church, a good Christian does not ask such questions. They don't even think about such things. He plugs his ears against those who try to confuse him with such questions. He believes whatever the Church says. Only then will they qualify for heaven.

This is what the Church says:

***«Jesus was born of Virgin Mary. His father is one-and-only-one God, the Creator of the universe. He specially chose Mary to bring the body of Jesus into this world. Then Jesus' body was crucified to bear the sins of us all. His body stayed there. His spirit ascended to heaven to be united with God. Jesus was king of the world, but he never married. Because He is one. He has no children of his own in this world. But all people who believe and trust in Him are his children."***

Upon this statement of the Church, a good Christian is relieved: «Oh! My questions have been answered, my doubts have been removed. The Church tells the truth. This is the truth and it can't be anything else.»

There is nothing to say to those who think like this. It is a question of faith. Let each Proceed in his own way! As our ancestors used to say, «Let you be alive, and I'll be safe.»

It must be recognised, however, that this dogma, which the vast masses of the Christian World have embraced with conviction, is one of the main factors that have shaped the history of mankind during the preceding seventeen centuries.

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As mentioned just a while ago, there are Christians who do not accept this dogma, who have different beliefs or who think otherwise.

The Catholic Church considers them as heretics.

For centuries, those who could not tolerate the adoption of other beliefs within the same religion have not only duelled with each other in words, but have also engaged in armed conflict. Some of the wars in history have occurred because of this.

This is not peculiar to Christians... Similar situations have been observed in the other two great celestial religions, Judaism and Islam.

But the religious conflicts within the Christian world have been characterised by the most bloodshed and slaughter. Far more people have been killed in wars fought for the sake of religion than in wars fought for national or economic reasons. Those tortured, made to suffer, burned alive etc. may also be added.

You cannot find such events in Judaism or Islam. Especially in religions labelled as "primitive", you cannot even find a trace of similar happenings.

According to the Catholic Church, if everyone adopts the established dogma, there will be no problem. Therefore, if any conflict arises between people on religious grounds, the only ones responsible are those who oppose dogma and try to destroy it (!).

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What do the opponents of the basic dogma of the Catholic Church say?

We can summarise the first part of the events connected with Jesus Christ, which some call a story and others historical fact, as follows:

*"Jesus had been hanging on the cross for hours. He was covered in blood. He was obviously in great pain. Finally, unable to bear it, he fainted in the evening.*

***Joseph of Arimathea** (Josephus) went to Pilate, commander of the Roman army and governor of Jerusalem. He said of Jesus, «He has been punished and learnt his lesson. Let us take him down from there and carry him away.»*

*He didn't mention whether he was dead or not.*

*Would the commander of the Roman army was going to leave his work to deal with him!*

*«Whatever you do... Get out of my sight.» he said, and dismissed him.*

*Soon it was dark. When nobody was around, Joseph of Arimathea, together with Lazarus, Magdalena's brother, took Jesus down from the cross.*

*They carried him away, wrapping him in stuffs without anyone seeing.*

*Jesus lived for many years after that. He had three children with Magdalena."*

At this point in the story, let us pause and take a breath.

Some points need clarification.

In the Gospels, the story of Joseph of Arimathea taking Jesus down from the cross is told in great detail. Whether he died or not is not made clear. It is an allegorical narrative. Understanding what happened there is left to those who know how to read and those who listen to the person who reads aloud to learn. (Few know how to read. The vast majority listen to those who know; thus they learn.)

If we look at the translation of the Gospel into English, we see that the word "corpse" is used in the account of Jesus being taken down from the cross.

We can say that the word used in the same place in the Gospel written in another language corresponds to "body" in English.

As a matter of fact, the following argument is put forward:

In the original Greek of the Bible, the word "soma" is used here. This does not mean "corpse" at all, but rather "living body". If it were "corpse", the Greek would have used the word "ptoma".

If this is true, then the Gospel writers meant that Jesus was not yet dead when Joseph of Arimathea took Jesus down from the cross.

Would the Catholic Church approve of this line of reasoning?... Does it at least attempt to discuss this matter?

No! Never!... It considers it heresy, even blasphemy.

Throughout history, many artists, famous or unknown, have depicted the crucifixion of Jesus and his descent from the cross with their pen or brush. In the works depicting the crucifixion of Jesus, it is not clear whether he was alive or dead at the time.

If a comment is to be made on one of these paintings, Sanzio Raffaello's work dated 1507, it can be said that the artist tried to extremely carefully in reflecting that Jesus has fainted, and was unconscious.



**Magdalena**

Everyone knows who Jesus is, but stops when the subject matter comes to Magdalena.

In the Christian world, if you ask the man in the street, there are as many people who don't know as those who do. In an environment where people are "know-it-alls", many people make something up even though they don't know the correct answer.

The Catholic Church does not like Magdalena. It prefers that no such person has ever lived in history. It did not erase her from history like Dagobert II; it could not. However, it has tried to make sure that her name is not heard much, that she is mentioned as little as possible, or even not mentioned at all, if possible.

At the beginning of the 1st century, did a man named Jesus, who later became the leader of Christianity ever live in Judea, or was this an assumption, a fabrication of the Gospel writers?

A question that is not easy to answer...

It is more comfortable to accept that he lived than to claim that he never lived and get into trouble. As with many other baseless claims, it is more difficult to prove that such a person never lived.

So let's take the high road. Let us join those who claim that he lived.

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In the early 30's, Jesus travelled from place to place, gathering people around him wherever he went, and preaching a series of sermons of a moral nature. He called his listeners to goodness instead of evil, to love instead of strife, to honesty instead of lies, and especially to the virtue of poverty against the anxiety to be rich.

Magdalena was often with him, at his side.

During these wanderings, after a while, Jesus either married her or had sexual intercourse with her without marrying.

According to those who argue that a marriage can only be valid under certain conditions, otherwise it is not, and they can be considered unmarried.

In fact, the name of the woman we refer to as Magdalena is a namesake of the mother of Jesus. For the purpose of emphasising the difference, she is often called "Mary of Magdalena" (Marie Magdala or Mary Magdelene), which is the short form of Magdalena.

In the same period and in the same neighbourhood, there is a third Mary who is mentioned in Jesus-related narratives: Mary of Bethany (Marie Béthanie).

Mary in English, Marie in French, Maria in German and many other languages, was a very popular name in those circumstances at that time. Therefore, these three Marys connected with Jesus could be confused with each other. As a matter of fact, they have been done so...

Mary, who is said to have been the wife of Jesus, came from a village called Magdalene on the shores of Lake Lot in Galilee, north of Jerusalem. For this reason, "Magdalena", meaning "from Magdalene", was considered as her name. In the Translation of the Gospel, Mary Magdalena is also called "Mary Magdalene", so we have used that expression here; in fact, the name as "Magdalene" in short would have been more appropriate.

How Magdalena was healed by Jesus Christ when she was seriously ill and almost dying is described in the Gospel with great emphasis.

It is also told that after the death of Magdalena's brother **Lazarus**, Jesus raised him from the grave and brought him back to life.



Source: https://www.kornbluthphoto.com/Ravenna.html

The intention behind such narratives is clear: To demonstrate Jesus' extraordinary ability to heal the sick and raise the dead, i.e. to create miracles.

There are other similar accounts in the Gospels. This is such an ability that when Jesus was crucified and his blood stained the wood, it was believed that the object (the cross), later called the **"true cross",** also began to have this ability. [This issue is very important. We will return to it later, in due course].

However, in these narratives, the events referred to as Jesus' "healing the sick" or "raising the dead" are the events that are described as a kind of initiation of the person concerned in an esoteric environment, cleansing his mind of possible evils (lethargy) and enabling him to turn towards goodness (vitality).

The phenomenon emphasised here is similar to the practice seen in the myths of Antiquity, also in Hermetism, and symbolically indicated by the term "transition from darkness to light" in esoteric institutions.

Symbolically, **"darkness"** or "the state of being dead" is ignorance. In contrast to this, **"light"** is knowledge; **"rebirth"** means to be equipped with the necessary information.

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During lifetime of Jesus, the Jews did consider the situation in which he took Magdalena with him wherever he went as appropriate. This is one of the few issues on which the Catholic Church agrees with the Jews.

According to the understanding of the Jews at that time, it was against custom for an unmarried woman to travel alone or with another man. In this view, it is assumed that Jesus and Magdalena were not married, at least not in a ceremony in accordance with Jewish tradition.

The position of the Church is different. The Christian faith, as it was later moulded by the church fathers, absolutely cannot accept that Jesus married, had children, or even that after his crucifixion he did not leave his body there but continued his life elsewhere. The Catholic Church, in particular, vigorously and vehemently opposes any suggestion of such a possibility.

The way the Church has found for the success of its fight against "heretics" in this context is as follows: First, to push aside or even ignore Joseph, the father of Jesus; then to discredit Magdalena as much as possible, and then to make Jesus the "Son of God" by claiming that Mary, the mother of Jesus, was a virgin. (Afterwards, Jesus is was considered directly as "God" as well.)

The concerns about Magdalena in Judaism and the Catholic sect of Christianity are therefore quite different. There is only agreement in the disliking of her.

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What does Islam say concerning this issue?

Nothing... Islam does not deny that Jesus is a e prophet, that is all... The Muslim World, from the point of view of its own religious beliefs, is not interested in the subject matter that we're talking about.

In fact, this issue is not a considerable problem for the Jewish World as well. It is an insignificant event that has come and gone, contrary to the customs of the time, a matter of history, and has nothing to do with religion. The Jewish World does not recognise Jesus as a prophet, so it does not concentrate on this issue.

The interpretation of the Catholic Church is as follows:

*"Jesus did not take the woman Magdalena with him from place to place. She was following him by her own will."*

It is not clear where the Church got this from, but such an interpretation would mean that *"Magdalena had been a prostitute for Jesus"*.

No one has explicitly called Magdalena a "prostitute", but many have meant so.

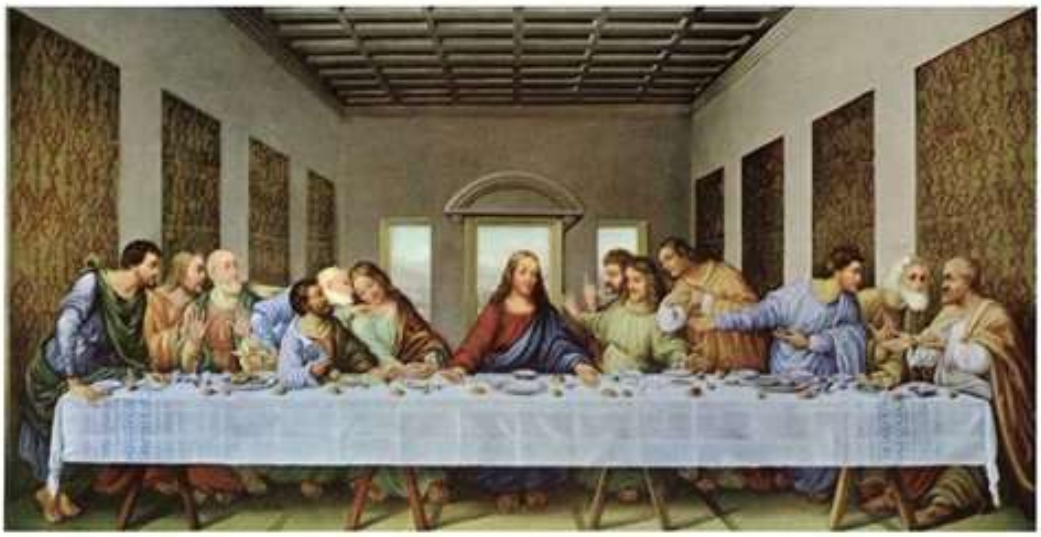
It is also said that Mary of Bethany was indeed a prostitute. Therefore, there was a tendency to equate these two Marys. Especially in 591, Pope Gregorius (Grégoire) put forward this identification as a judgement. None of the popes after him denied this judgement, even if they didn't explicitly confirm. For centuries, therefore, the Catholic World maintained its misconception of this erroneous judgement.

This was until 1969, when Vatican issued a statement correcting this error.

However, someone should have told Pope Paul VI that it's too late.

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In the famous painting by Leonardo da Vinci on the theme of the "last supper" of Jesus Christ with his disciples, there is a woman next to the person who is understood to be Jesus.



This woman must be none other than Magdalena.

Even if such a meal was real, no ancient document records the presence of Magdalena. It is only mentioned in some of the later stories.

This **“last supper”** has also been the subject of artefacts of other painters, but they do not include Magdalena. Leonardo must have had a special reason for including her.

Interpreters with mystical tendencies use the method of symbol evaluation to derive a special meaning from the posture of Jesus and Magdalena in Leonardo’s painting.

Nowadays, some authors, such as Dan Brown, the author of the fictional work “The Da Vinci Code”, whose books have been on the “bestseller” shelves of shops for a long time in the past few years, have used this interpretation in their own unique style, and have drawn many strange conclusions from it, which even mystics are puzzled by.

This is not to imply that Leonardo’s painting is unimportant... On the contrary, this is a very important point here:

It is the beginning of the 1st century...

Attempts are being made to rebuild societies on the basis of the “patriarchal family system”, which has been weakening from time to time. For this reason, it is envisaged that the woman’s name should be eradicated, that she should have no social function whatsoever, that men should dominate everything in all respects, and that women should be denied any rights whatsoever.

In such an environment, how could a woman sit at the table with men? And right in the centre, right next to Jesus... How can it be?

It cannot be!

The appearance of Magdalena in Leonardo’s painting is a reaction, an opposition to the judgements on social issues that have become a perpetually bleeding wound in the following centuries.

It is not a simple reflection on whether Magdalena was present in that last meal or not.

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According to some, Jesus had 12 apostles, but Magdalena was ahead of them all in terms of apostleship. Some even said, «If Magdalena had been a man, she would have been at the head of the apostles.»

In the 4th Century, Athanasius, the Bishop of Alexandria, ordered that all documents that contradicted the books that were deemed valid at the Council of Nicaea, or that touched on certain subjects that were not included in those books, should be burnt and destroyed. However, someone, rumoured to be a monk, smuggled some documents and hid them. We have already mentioned that these were discovered by chance in 1945 at Nag Hammadi near Luxor in Egypt.

In these documents, the relationship between Jesus and Magdalena is clearly described. These documents also reveal many other inaccuracies or deliberate errors in the four Gospels adopted at Nicaea.

One of the most interesting of these accounts is as follows:

*Peter (Petrus), one of Jesus' disciples, was very jealous of Magdalena. From time to time he made attempts to keep her out of the circuit. Because some of the apostles, especially Peter, did not find it appropriate for women to be involved in these affairs, that is, in Jesus' mission, which could be considered as political. Peter even accused Magdalena of being a heretic.*

Paul (Pavlus), who declared Jesus to be a prophet, also agreed with this.

The documents that were found some 60 years ago are just one example among many writings on this subject from long ago.

There are other documents that have been discovered in our recent past. The interesting thing is that the subjects and narratives mentioned in these documents were in fact known to exist some centuries ago.

How could they not have been known! During the birth of Christianity, these narratives were secretly circulated for almost three centuries by the followers of this new religion. Copies were also made, but carefully hidden.

At the time, however, the reason for keeping them secret were somewhat different: The concern was to avoid the deadly reaction of the Romans.

Christians built the first churches in history underground.

Moreover, the centre of all these events is not Jerusalem, but Anatolia...

This is the reason why there are many churches in Cappadocia today, either underground or inside fairy chimneys that have a natural appearance. This is because the earth's crust, a volcanic residue of that region, is easily hollowed out, and when hollowed out, makes a good shelter; it is also thermally insulated. (The picture below shows a fairy chimney in the Soganli Valley; its interior is similar to the small chapels along one or both sides of the main church in many of today's cathedrals).



Source: https://kayserim.net/

**The Identity of Jesus**

There is a curious difference in the Gospels that have survived somewhere after the destruction of some of the sacred texts by burning in accordance with the decision of the famous meeting of the Christian Church in Nicaea in 325: They give no detailed information about the birth of Jesus.

In connection with Joseph, the father of Jesus, it is said: ***"He is the husband of Mary. He knew in advance that his wife would give birth. As he was inspired, he named him Jesus and brought him up."***

By the way, there is one thing that has been made clear: Joseph, father Jesus was from the Israelite family of Judah, a descendant of David.

In some places, it is said that Joseph was a carpenter.

This discourse is based on a mistranslation. Taking into account the fact that the biblical texts were originally written in Aramaic or Hebrew and later translated into Greek, an etymological study has revealed that the correct translation should be "learned person" or "master".

From this, it appears that Jesus' father was not an ordinary man. However, it is stated that this is only a translation error and that there is no prejudice or ulterior motive for distortion.

The texts decided to be included in the Gospels were first compiled in 4th century, all in Greek, and then translated into Latin. However, the Latin language used in the translation is not a Latin that can be easily understood by those who know this language, but a dialect specific to the Church... It was deemed sufficient for the Christian clergy to read and understand the Bible. It was thought that "they would teach what they understood to the whole world anyway".

In fact, that's what they did. They taught.

But what they taught is quite different from the original Gospel.

When this translation error is corrected, it becomes clear that the distinctive worldview of Jesus, which developed after his youth, had an origin basing on his family.

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Before going any further, let us examine the issue of the virginity of Virgin Mary.

The Gospels we have - in whatever language they are written - state that the Virgin Mary was a virgin.

It is not clear whether she really was. It is an explanation or interpretation. But it is not stated in those writings that this is just an explanation or interpretation.

What is the adjective used here?... This is "virgin" in English, "vierge" in French, and "virgo" in Latin. The German equivalent "Jungfrau" does not follow the Latin origin; that simply means "young woman".

According to linguists, the Latin virgo does not originally mean "virgin", "girl who has never had sexual intercourse", but **"young woman"**, the exact German equivalent. If one were looking for a term that definitely meant virgin, one would have to use *"virgo intacta"*.

Linguists, not content with Latin, turn to the Hebrew version of the Bible and find that the adjective "almah" is used for Mary. This has the identical meaning: "young woman".

The Hebrew word for virgin is "bethula". Although a Hebrew word cannot be written by the letters of the Latin alphabet, we have no choice here. If we write it in Hebrew letters, then we, who do not know Hebrew, will not be able to read anything. Let's take this as the phonetic reading of the word.

According to astrologers, to say that the Virgin Mary is a "virgo" means that she was born in Virgo.

All of these suggest that the Catholic Church either has a misconception about Virgin Mary or has done so deliberately.

Do you ask why this would have been made on purpose.

Answer: Why wouldn't be.... How else could it be shown that Jesus is the "Son of God"?

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Being on the subject of language, let us continue this for a while and look at the characterisation of Jesus that is mentioned in many places.

In the English version of the Gospel it is stated that Jesus was from "Nazareth".

The mistake made here is that an adjective whose original meaning is actually **"Nazarene"** which has been made artificially synonymous with "Nazareth".

If it were "Nazareth", it would be equivalent to saying that Jesus was from the village named Nazareth.

Isn't that what is being done anyway? What is the problem with that?

The problem is that the village of Nazareth in Galilee, quite north of Jerusalem, was opened to settlement in the 60's. It didn't exist before. If Jesus was still alive at that time, he must have been about 70. How could he be from there?

If Jesus was "Nazarene" and not from "Nazareth", what does that mean? What's the difference?

A lot of difference.

The Nazarenes were adherents of a kind of Jewish sect that advocated a more liberal attitude towards the social and religious regime that was then in operation around Palestine. They were particularly influenced in their attitudes by ancient Greek thinkers. One of their most important qualities was that they advocated the equality of men and women in society. They are also called "Nassrani" derived from Arabic.

Words sound alike. Meanings are confused.

Even if Jesus was not from Nazareth, it does not matter whether thiswas or not. Let it be so; let it be accepted as such. But it does matter that Jesus was a Nazarene. Because everything that happened in his life, even his crucifixion, was based on this.

Therefore, during the life of Jesus, it went beyond the religious and social dimension and began to take on the character of a social revolution, i.e. a significantly political attitude.

The fact that the Jewish leaders did not like the fact that Jesus travelled from place to place, gathering people around him and making speeches, was not a matter of religion or belief, but of this social and political nature.



**Birth of Jesus**

Let's come to the date of birth of Jesus.

Everyone now knows the mistake that has been made in this issue.

However, we cannot just pass without summarising it here.

The Gregorian calendar was started in the year that was accepted as the year of Jesus' birth.

However, much later evidence has shown that, according to this calendar, he was born in 7 BC.

The Catholic Church resisted against this claim for centuries. However, when this fact was scientifically proven in our recent past, the Church was very disturbed. But there was nothing that could be done now. It would have been great to start the modern calendar in the year of Christ's birth, but could the whole of history now be reorganised just for this purpose? Would the power of Vatican be enough for that too?

One of the issues that has led to the year of Jesus' birth is even mentioned in the Gospels that are considered as valid.

The story is told of Mary and Joseph taking him to Jerusalem for the Jewish ceremony of passing from childhood to manhood *(Bar Mitzvah)*. Chapter 2 of both Matthew's and Luke's Gospels also mentions other historical events that took place at this time. The events mentioned there are in the year 6 according to the Gregorian calendar. Subtracting 13 from this, Jesus was born in 7 BC.



Source: https://christianpublishinghouse.co/tag/jesus-at-twelve-years-old/

This is not the only issue that has troubled Vatican, in light of the scientific findings of the 20th century in particular... Catholic dogmas, which in fact have no basis, are collapsing one by one.

Due to this reason, Vatican was fed up. It had to play it safe. So it set up a research team consisting of scientists, medical doctors and theologians. It is endeavouring to find out how the outcomes of contemporary scientific researches correspond to the accounts in the holy texts of the Torah and the Bible as a whole.

Indeed, in 1996 Pope John Paul II made the following statement:

***"Darwin's theory does not contradict the sacred texts of our religion."***

It is a pity for the people who have already been in trouble because of this, for the scientists and especially for the teachers who teach this theory to their pupils. There are quite a number of really sad examples in this matter that are due to bigotry.

The efforts of many people around the world to refute Darwin's theory on the basis of religious dogmas have also been in vain.

Look at the fact that even the Catholic Church, which is considered to be the pioneer of the most rigid stance in this respect, almost attempts to defend this theory, despite its scientific shortcomings and occasional mistakes...

Undoubtedly, the truth of Darwin's theory has not been proved, nor can it be proved, but at least in this context, scientists working to find the truth have breathed a sigh of relief.

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Let's come to the birthday of Jesus.

Some say he was born at the beginning of March according to the calendar that we use. This birthday caused his family a lot of trouble. In fact, the time of his birth was known in advance, so the trouble was not unexpected.

But Jesus was not supposed to be born on that date.

Why not?

To understand this, let us first recall the identity of Jesus' father: He came from the tribe of Judah, the **royal family** of the Israelites.

According to Jewish tradition, a person of royal lineage would born in Tishri, the first month of the local calendar, i.e. in September according to the Gregorian calendar. It was obligatory; a religious requirement. Noble families took great care to ensure that the birthday of their children coincided with that favourable period.

Joseph and Mary had been careless in this respect, and Mary had been pregnant at an inopportune time.

The birth of the baby had to be kept secret. If it was a girl, there might not be much trouble, but what if it was a boy?... They could not take that risk. For this reason, Mary was kept as isolated from the society for about six months.

There are others like this in the history of the Israelites. This isolation was done in order to avoid a negative public impression if a nobleman from the royal family was accidentally born in the wrong month. A rational measure taken against a superstition because it cannot be overthrown...

At that time, the Jews were expecting a "saviour", later known as the "messiah"... A new "king" would come and save them.

From what would he save them?... From the chaos and corruption that was all around the country at that time?... From poverty and hunger?.. Sins?... Or the oppression of the Romans?

Whichever you call it....

According to Jewish sources, Romans came in and turned the people against each other, which caused a division among the Jews. While some believed that Jesus was the "saviour" they had been waiting for, there were those who opposed him among those who knew that he was an impostor because of the manoeuvre made in the date of his birth.

Now, on the basis of all this, you may say, «Isn't there something wrong here? Isn't the birthday of Jesus Christ on 25 December, the day on which most Christians celebrate Christmas?»

By this way you'll be able to put your finger on a very important point.

That's how everyone knows the 25th of December. But actual birthday of Jesus according to the modern calendar is on 1st March...

In accordance with the tradition we have mentioned in connection with the members of the Royal Family of the Jews, the officially designated birthday is 15th September...

A cover has been set for the stolen minaret.

Now let's see where this 25th December originated from.

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Before coming to 25th December, there is another fact that we need to know. Let us mention it initially, so that the following will be easier to understand.

In 325, at the famous Christian Council of Nicaea, it would be unfair to blame the clergy for deciding to burn and destroy many other books that should have been included in the Bible. They did not decide to do so because they thought it appropriate. They were compelled...

The Roman Emperor Constantine wanted it that way.

And that's as far as it goes.... Many of the tenets of Christianity were determined not by the clergy of the time, but by the decree of the Emperor.

The Emperor also set the date of Jesus' birth as 25th December.

Because this was the day of the Festival of the Sun according to the pagan beliefs that had been customary since time immemorial.



Constantine must have thought, *"There is no point in confusing the people by making another day holy; in this case, people will adopt Christianity more easily."*

Hence he said, «That's the way it is and that's the way it will be.» Full stop!

Who could ever resist?

After that, it was up to the Church to decide how to shut the mouths of those who knew the truth about the day of Jesus' birth, how to put a sponge over it and cover it up.

As far as the Roman Catholic Church is concerned, it did not matter which day it was. As long as it was a certain day and the Christian world embraced it wholeheartedly. On the other hand, there was a Jewish tradition that Jesus was a descendant of the royal family of the Israelites and therefore had to be observed etc. etc….

Leave all of these away!

As regards the point of view of the Church, all these are disputable points.

Furthermore, according to the Church, Jesus is not a Jew at all... He is the Son of God.

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Now let us mention another ancient tradition of the Jews...

This is an important point in connection with the crucifixion of Jesus.

When a child was born to a descendant of a king, the father and mother were separated from each other. If the child was a girl, they would be separated for three years; if a boy, for six years. The marriage bond was considered as renewed after this period. During this period, the man would retire to the ***"Kingdom of Heaven"***, while the woman would live under state supervision and raise her child alone.

Apparently, being a member of the King's Family was not an easy and preferable status.

During this three or six-year period, the woman was considered as being a "widow". Therefore, the child she raised would also be **"the child of a widow"**.

In today's Freemasonry, this term is used for Hiram Abiff, the so assumed chief architect of Solomon's Temple - indeed, it is also mentioned in the Torah, Book of Kings I- but in the Jewish World it had a much broader meaning.

At the end of the period, a woman who was considered a widow could reunite with her husband and continue her marriage. This was called "remarriage".

It seems that in this tradition, the word "marriage" is used synonymously with the word "sexual intercourse" or that marriage necessitates sexual intercourse.

But more important than this is the other: The **withdrawal into the Kingdom of Heaven**.

**Children of Jesus**

There is a gap of nearly four years between the first child of Magdalena and the second.

This period of time indicates that the first one was a girl.

It also shows something else: Why it is claimed that the soul of Jesus "ascended into heaven" when he was supposed to have died on the cross, or was supposed to have done so.

Because Magdalena was pregnant when Jesus was crucified.

The Christian Church, either by not knowing or completely ignoring this ancient tradition of the Jews, has taken what the authors of the Gospels have unanimously stated on this subject in a completely different sense, and has founded its own most important dogma on it, namely the trinity of **"Father-Son-Holy Spirit"**.




However, the Gospel accounts on this subject are written with an allegorical approach.

It does not say that Jesus died bodily and his spirit ascended to heaven some time after his crucifixion, but rather that he retired to the Kingdom of Heaven, that is, that he withdrew from his wife or sexual intercourse for a while.

Those who are unfamiliar with the nature of Jesus' family and those who are not used to allegorical narrative with its use of symbolic language will consider the words in the Gospels to mean only what they say literally; whereas those who are familiar with the Gospels in an allegoric manner will derive very different and deeper meanings.

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Now we can come to the aftermath of Jesus' crucifixion.

The summary of the accounts on this subject is as follows:

*"Jesus and Magdalene had been married for the first time in the year 30, but for the first three years they had no children on the date they were supposed to have had them, because tradition required Magdalena to be pregnant in December only.*

*Magdalene gave birth to her first child in the customary month of September in the year 33, about five months after Jesus having been crucified. When the child appeared to be a girl, they named her Tamar.*

*Jesus was separated from Magdalene for three years."*

This account, of course, presupposes that he was taken down alive from the cross and abducted. It does not fit into the strict belief of Christians. Especially the Catholic Church cannot accept such a thing; it even curses those who say such a thing.

* * *

Let's continue…

*"In September 37, Magdalene gave birth to her second child.*

*This time it was a boy and was named **Jesus Justus**.*

*A second period of withdrawal into heaven came into effect.*

*Six years later, Magdalene was pregnant again. At that time she was forced to leave Judea with her brother Lazarus on the grounds that she was involved in a political action in support of him. Joseph of Arimathea was participating as well. Together with Philip, one of the disciples of Jesus, and a few others, they travelled to Phoenicia and boarded a ship sailing in the Mediterranean Sea.*

*They landed in a colony near Marseilles, which was called Ratis at that time. They passed through this place, where the village called "Saintes Maries de la Mer" is located today, and headed west. Eventually they reached the region now known as **Languedoc**, and choosing a favourable location, made it their new home.*

*Magdalena gave birth to her second son, this time in 44, who was named **Joseph**,*

*Lazarus did not stay with his sister for long. He travelled to Marseilles and founded a church there. When Magdalena died in 63, he returned and brought her to the village of **Saint-Maximin-la-Sainte-Baume**, north of the present-day town of Toulon, and he buried her there."*




Now, probably this question must be the one to be asked:

«But there is no mention of Jesus in this account. If he lived with Magdalena, what happened to him?»

There is no explanation that can be considered reliable. According to some, a part of the story in this consequence is as follows:

*"In 44, while Magdalena was travelling westwards in the Mediterranean, Jesus was on a mission in Central Anatolia with one of his disciples, Bartholomew. Around the year 60, he was seen in Crete, Malta and Rome, and even met her eldest son Jesus Justus in Rome.*

*Jesus Justus was in Corinth in 53, and was proclaimed crown prince of the Jewish Kingdom over there.*

*Around the same time, his younger brother Joseph travelled with Joseph of Arimathea to the land what is now England, where he spent some time among the Druids and underwent a long period of training before returning to Languedoc."*

[The Druids are members of a Celtic order of mystical nature, concerned with natural and moral philosophy].

According to some, Jesus also travelled to Languedoc after the death of his wife.

According to others, he returned to his homeland and died there.

Others say that he travelled with one of his disciples, Thomas, to India, went on a mission, and died there in a town near Kashmir.

It is better not to comment on which of these may be true. Starting from this assumption, there is no information about when he died. There is only the following rumour:

*"Roman Emperor Nero was filled with hatred for Christians. He did his best to reduce their numbers and persecuted the people. He had Paul and Peter, the apostles of Jesus, captured and executed.*

*The Christians then organised a great revolt in Rome. The Emperor, now completely out of his mind, set the city on fire.*

*However, when Nero blamed the Christians for the fire in Rome and started a massacre, the Nazarenes in Jerusalem revolted against the Empire. They began to incite the people to oppose the Romans over there.*

*Titus, son of Vespasianus, who succeeded Nero as emperor, razed Jerusalem to the ground."*

[Actually, there was a period of turmoil in Rome that lasted about a year between the two.]

*Paul managed to send a letter to Timothy before he died. In it he states in no uncertain terms that Jesus is alive and well, but does not mention where he is."* [The letter referred to here appears in the Bible under the title "Paul's 2nd Letter to Timothy"].

Nero had burnt down Rome in 64. According to the above account, Jesus must not have died at that time.

The story of the sons of Jesus and Magdalene concludes as below:

*"Jesus Justus never married and had no children. For this reason, the **Holy Blood** continued just through Joshua, the only son of his younger brother Joseph. Each of his descendants was called the **Fisher King**."*

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Remember: We have mentioned previously that the lineage of the Merovingians goes back to the Benjamins...

According to some, the lineage of the Merovingians is connected to the Benjamins through Troy in terms of the paternal family, and the fact that Magdalena was actually from the Benjamin family reinforces this account.

This means that the marriage of Jesus and Magdalena united Judah and Benjamin. Their son is the common product of these two lineages.

But that is not all. Thus, the next generations of the Merovingians also descended from Jesus, that is to say, they are also rooted in the King Family of the Israelites, since their lineage goes back to David.

It is even said that Jesus' choice of a wife from the Benjamin family was not arbitrary or coincidental, but was intended to bring **"peace through union"** between the descendants of the two families, by removing the ancient enmity that had resulted in the expulsion of the Benjamins from Jerusalem.

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Would you wish to ask a question like:

«How do you know that Jesus is the father of Magdalena's children? Couldn't the father have been someone else?»

After all, there would have been no problem if someone else had clearly been the father of the children that Magdalena bore. It became complicated when it was recognised that the younger son, who was said to have stayed in Languedoc, was a descendant of the Royal Family of the Israelites.

More precisely, those who believed this to be the case, and their supporters, set the world on a great fuss.

In fact, a number of chain events occurred throughout history for this reason alone.

As for the Merovingian period, the connection is established as follows:

*"Dagobert II is at the key point of this lineage connection.*

*The line of Jesus that continued in Languedoc merged with the Visigoths, who later came and settled here.*

*Sigebert IV, the son of King Dagobert II, united the Quinotaur line with the bloodline of both Jesus, i.e. Judah dynasty, and the Benjamins, which dated back almost two thousand years."*

In other words, Dagobert II was equated with Jesus.

Seems like an incredible claim, doesn't it?

But there were those who believed it. There are still believers today. They find it much more believable than the claims of the Catholic Church and say: «This is a true life story. It is a concrete event. What the Catholic Church tells is a fairy tale.»

Moreover, these beliefs have given rise to various events in history, starting with the First Crusade and continuing on with the Templars, and then involving many organisations and institutions over the centuries.

By the way, where does the phrase ***"Fisher King"*** come from? What does it mean?

We will come to that in due time.

**Next Episode: Holy Bloodline**