

# SPIRITUAL TRUTHS REGARDING TRAPS OF DECEPTION

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## TRAPS OF DECEPTION

|                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Criticism       | Fear          |
| Doubt           | Incest        |
| Low Self Esteem | Perversion    |
| Insecurity      | Homosexuality |
| Inferiority     | Lesbianism    |
| Poverty         |               |

## POSITIVE COUNTERACTIONS

|                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| Self assurance | Self awareness         |
| Belief         | Overcoming Temptations |
| Knowledge      | Overcoming Addictions  |
| Faith          | Renouncing Curses      |
| Boldness       |                        |

## DEFINITIONS

### Witchcraft

**1 a** : the use of sorcery or magic **b** : communication with the devil or with a familiar

**2** : an irresistible influence or fascination

**3** : [WICCA](#)

**Wicca** is a [Neopagan religion](#) and a [religious movement](#) found in many different countries. It was first publicised in 1954 by a [British](#) civil servant named [Gerald Gardner](#)<sup>[1]</sup> after the British [Witchcraft Act](#) was repealed. He claimed that the religion, of which he was an [initiate](#), was a modern survival of an old [witch](#) cult, which had existed in secret for hundreds of years, originating in the pre-[Christian Paganism](#) of [Europe](#). Wicca is thus sometimes referred to as the **Old Religion**.

**Etymology of Witchcraft:** the most probable origins of the word *witch* are the [Old English](#) noun forms *wicca* (m.) and *wicce* (f.) from the OE verb *wiccian* ('to practice witchcraft', 'to put a spell upon (a person)') Witchcraft can broadly be distinguished from religion in that it involves a belief that nature, or even the gods, can be influenced by the human spirit, whereas religion involves acceptance of human powerlessness before the divine.

### Intimidation

to make timid or fearful : [FRIGHTEN](#); *especially* : to compel or deter by or as if by threats an attempt to [frighten](#) or overawe by speaking or acting in a dominating manner, often with the goal of making a person or people do what the intimidator wants.

### Manipulation

**1** : to treat or operate with or as if with the hands or by mechanical means especially in a skillful manner

**2** : to control or play upon by artful, unfair, or insidious means especially to one's own advantage

**3** : to change by artful or unfair means so as to serve one's purpose

**Domination**

**1** : supremacy or preeminence over another

**2** : exercise of mastery or ruling power

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**2 Cor 10:3-6**

*<sup>3</sup>For though we walk in the flesh, we do not war after the flesh:*

*<sup>4</sup>(For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds;)*

*<sup>5</sup>Casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ;*

**Rev 2:20 (Jezebel)**

*<sup>20</sup>Notwithstanding I have a few things against thee, because thou sufferest that woman Jezebel, which calleth herself a prophetess, to teach and to seduce my servants to commit fornication, and to eat things sacrificed unto idols.*

**3 Characteristics of the Jezebel Spirit**

1. Seducing
2. Controlling
3. Destructive

*As the bird by wandering, as the swallow by flying, so the curse causeless shall not come. (Proverbs 26:2)*

**Evidences of Curse**

Mental & Emotional Breakdown

Accident Prone

Bad marriages

Financial curse (having to borrow each month, despite making enough income)

Miscarriages

Divorces

Poverty

Insecurity

Low esteem

Witchcraft

**Curses are things that are spoken. Therefore, in order to reverse it, you must speak against it.**

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## HALLOWEEN

Name applied to the evening of October 31, preceding the Christian feast of Hallowmas, Allhallows, or All Saints' Day. The observances connected with Halloween are thought to have originated among the ancient Druids, who believed that on that evening, Saman, the lord of the dead, called forth hosts of evil spirits. The Druids customarily lit great fires on Halloween, apparently for the purpose of warding off all these spirits. Among the ancient Celts, Halloween was the last evening of the year and was regarded as a propitious time for examining the portents of the future. The Celts also believed that the spirits of the dead revisited their earthly homes on that evening. After the Romans conquered Britain, they added to Halloween features of the Roman harvest festival held on November 1 in honor of Pomona, goddess of the fruits of trees.

In 835, Pope Gregory IV moved the celebration for all the martyrs (later all saints) from May 13 to November 1. The night before became known as All Hallow's Even or "holy evening." Eventually the name was shortened to the current Halloween. On November 2, the Church celebrates All Souls Day. The purpose of these feasts is to remember those who have died, whether they are officially recognized by the Church as saints or not. It is a celebration of the "communion of saints," which reminds us that the Church is not bound by space or time.

Of similar origin is the use of hollowed-out pumpkins carved to resemble grotesque faces and lit by candles placed inside.

### Trick or Treating

The current custom of going door-to-door to collect treats actually started in Ireland hundreds of years ago. Groups of farmers would go door-to-door collecting food and materials for a village feast and bonfire. Those who gave were promised prosperity; those who did not received threats of bad luck. When an influx of Irish Catholic immigrants came to the United States in the 1800s, the custom of trick-or-treating came with them.

### Jack O Lantern

The custom began with a turnip. People would hollow out the turnips and place lighted candles inside to scare off the evil spirits. When the Irish came to America, they discovered the pumpkin as a larger substitute for the turnip. And so, we now carve pumpkins instead of turnips for Halloween.

**The origin of the name "jack o lantern":** Jack, the Irish say, grew up in a simple village where he earned a reputation for cleverness as well as laziness. He applied his fine intelligence to wiggling out of any work that was asked of him, preferring to lie under a solitary oak endlessly whittling. In order to earn money to spend at the local pub, he looked for an "easy shilling" from gambling, a pastime at which he excelled. In his whole life he never made a single enemy, never made a single friend and never performed a selfless act for anyone.

One Halloween, as it happened, the time came for him to die. When the devil arrived to take his soul, Jack was lazily drinking at the pub and asked permission to finish his ale. The devil agreed, and Jack thought fast. "If you really have any power," he said slyly, "you could transform yourself into a shilling."

The devil snorted at such child's play and instantly changed himself into a shilling. Jack grabbed the coin. He held it tight in his hand, which bore a cross-shaped scar. The power of the cross kept the devil imprisoned there, for everyone knows the devil is powerless when faced with the cross. Jack

would not let the devil free until he granted him another year of life. Jack figured that would be plenty of time to repent. The devil left Jack at the pub.

The year rolled around to the next Halloween, but Jack never got around to repenting. Again the devil appeared to claim his soul, and again Jack bargained, this time challenging him to a game of dice, an offer Satan could never resist, but a game that Jack excelled at. The devil threw snake eyes—two ones—and was about to haul him off, but Jack used a pair of dice he himself had whittled. When they landed as two threes, forming the T-shape of a cross, once again the devil was powerless. Jack bargained for more time to repent.

He kept thinking he'd get around to repentance later, at the last possible minute. But the agreed-upon day arrived and death took him by surprise. The devil hadn't showed up and Jack soon found out why not. Before he knew it Jack was in front of the pearly gates. St. Peter shook his head sadly and could not admit him, because in his whole life Jack had never performed a single selfless act. Then Jack presented himself before the gates of hell, but the devil was still seething. Satan refused to have anything to do with him.

"Where can I go?" cried Jack. "How can I see in the darkness?"

The devil tossed a burning coal into a hollow pumpkin and ordered him to wander forever with only the pumpkin to light his path. From that day to this he has been called "Jack o' the Lantern."

## All Hallows Even

The festival of **All Saints**, also sometimes known as "All Hallows," or "Hallowmas" ("hallows" meaning "saints," and "mas" meaning "Mass"), is a feast celebrated in their honour. **All Saints** is also a Christian formula invoking all the faithful saints and martyrs, known or unknown. In the Catholic Church, it is one of the Holy Days of Obligation