



# The true meaning behind the ancient Swastika symbol?

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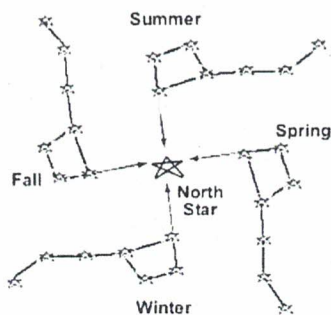
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posted on Mar, 22 2016 @ 12:14 PM



As many of you already know, the Swastika symbol is far far older than the Nazi's, and was in use at least 200 BCE. Some you you may even have heard that the Swastika is also called "The Sun Wheel" (or Sun "Cross") suggesting that it has something to do with the seasons, and some may even have heard that the Swastika is an ancient symbol depicting the Four Seasons; Summer, Fall, Winter, and Spring - as I did.

Then I came across some ingenious information online showing me how you can use the Big Dipper and the North Star in the night sky to determine the season. When the Four Seasons are projected onto the night sky with the North Star in the Center the Big Dipper forms a Swastika, making the symbol a very simple technique to determine the season visually.

This kind of knowledge would have been very useful in ancient times as they had only nature to guide them in farming and so fourth, and the Swastika would have been one of their calendars.



Source

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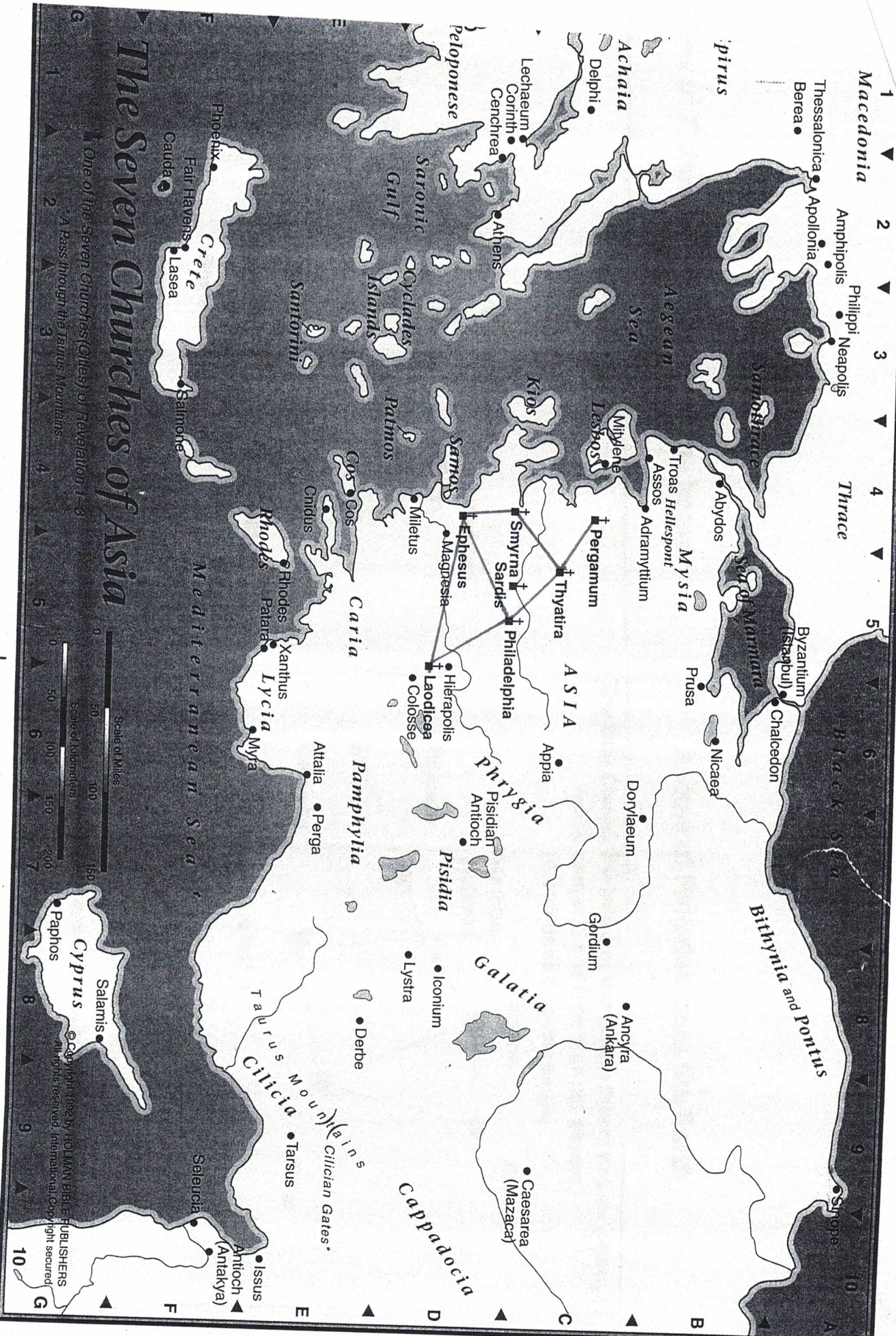
THIS IS WHAT HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE LOOKS LIKE

And I had a heart attack.

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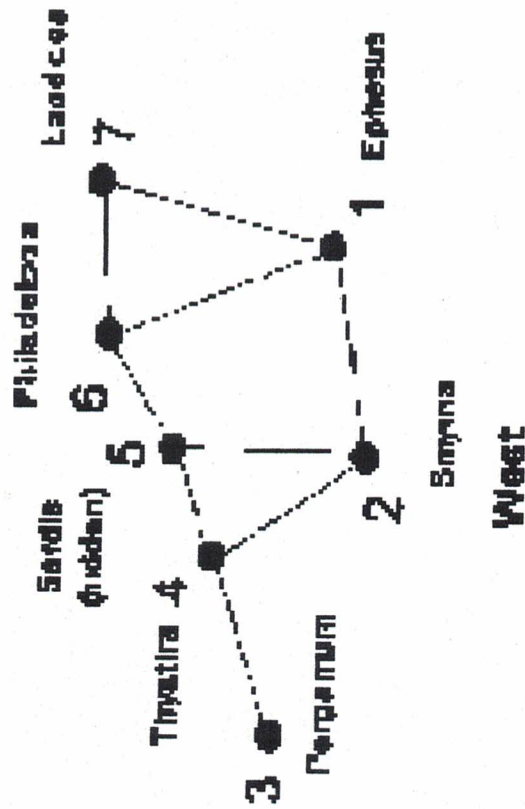
# The Seven Churches of Asia

One of the Seven Churches (Cities) of Revelation 1-3  
 A Pass through the Taurus Mountains



## View of 7 churches of Asia from the heavens East

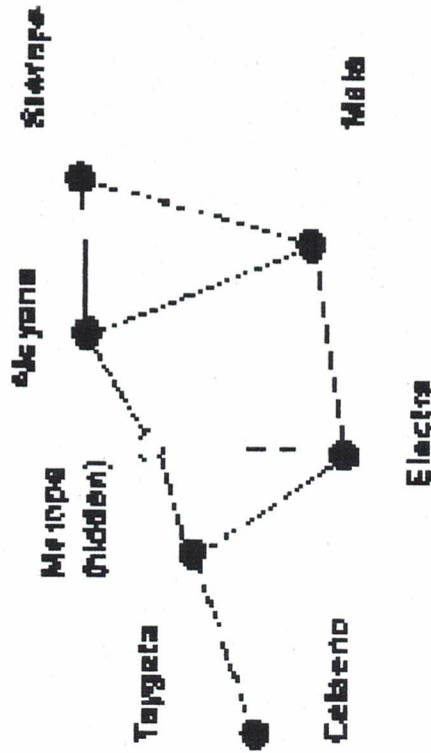
7 Churches  
in Asia



## A view of Pleiades from the Earth

The Seven Sisters, or the Seven Sleepers, has six clearly visible stars and one fifth star not shown.

(World Book Encyclopedia)



## PLAYING CARD

**PLAYING CARD.** See **CARD GAME.**

**PLAZA DE TOROS MONUMENTAL.** See **MEXICO CITY** (Sports; picture: Colorful Mexico City).

**PLEA BARGAINING.** See **TRIAL.**

**PLEBEIANS**, *plih BEE uhnz*, were commoners in the early Roman Republic. The plebeians included freed slaves, peasant farmers, and dependents of *patricians* (aristocrats). It is not known how the difference between plebeians and patricians first arose, but it existed by the early 500's B.C.

Plebeians had to serve in the army, but were denied many rights. For many years, they could not hold public office, vote on laws, or become priests. They were forbidden to marry persons not of their class. Judges often treated the plebeians unfairly.

Early in the 400's B.C., the plebeians threatened to refuse to fight unless they were allowed to choose their own *tribunes* (officials). The plebeians were given the right to elect tribunes who could *velo* (reject) unfair acts of judges and lawmakers. Later, in 445 B.C., the plebeians received the right to marry patricians. In 367 B.C. they were allowed to run for the office of *consul* (chief government official). By 300 B.C. they had been declared eligible for the priesthoods and other offices. In 287 B.C., the *comitia tributa* (assembly of all the people—plebeians and patricians alike) was given the power to make laws that bound everyone.

Wealthy plebeians then began joining the patricians to form a new upper class. But tribunes and the *comitia* remained to protect the poor classes of Rome until the end of the republic, in 27 B.C.

HERBERT M. HOWE

See also **PATRICIANS**; **PRÆTOR**; **TRIBUNES**.

**PLEBISCITE**, *PLEB ih site*, is a vote of the people on any question. But the term has come to mean the vote of inhabitants in a territory to choose the nation that will govern them. The plebiscite was first used during the 1790's when the citizens of Nice and Savoy voted for or against union with France.

Modern plebiscites are almost always under international supervision. In 1975, for example, the United Nations (UN) sent observers to witness a plebiscite in the Mariana Islands in the Pacific Ocean. All the islands except Guam were governed by the United States as part of a UN trust territory. In the plebiscite, the people voted to become a commonwealth of the United States. Plebiscites also decided the status of the Saar in Europe and British Togoland in Africa.

Plebiscites are intended to give territories freedom of choice, but interested nations sometimes try to influence the vote by military pressure. In any case, plebiscites have marked a long step forward in permitting people of certain territories some freedom in choosing their form of government.

PAYSON S. WILD

**PLECOPTERA** is an order of insects that lay their eggs in water. The young live in streams or along the rocky shallows of ponds and lakes. They form a large part of the diet of trout and other fish. The adults have wings but do not fly well and seldom wander far from their breeding place. They often can be seen clinging to rocks at the water's edge. For this reason, they are commonly called *stone flies*. See also **STONE FLY**.

**PLECTRUM.** See **BANJO**; **MANDOLIN**.

**PLEDGE.** See **OATH**.

**PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE** is a solemn promise of loyalty to the United States. It reads:

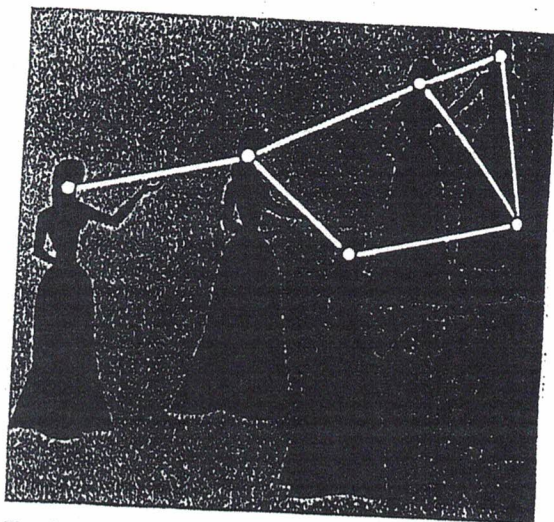
I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Public-school children first recited the pledge as they saluted the flag during the National School Celebration held in 1892. President Benjamin Harrison had called for patriotic exercises in schools to mark the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. Francis Bellamy (1855-1931) of Boston, an associate editor of *The Youth's Companion*, wrote the original pledge. The National Flag Conferences of the American Legion expanded the original wording in 1923 and 1924. In 1942, Congress made the pledge part of its code for the use of the flag. In 1954, it added the words "under God."

WHITNEY SMITH, JR.

**PLÉIADE.** See **FRENCH LITERATURE** (*The Pléiade*); **DU BELLAY**, **JOACHIM**; **RONARD**, **PIERRE DE**.

**PLEIADES**, *PLEA yuh deez*, or the **SEVEN SISTERS**, is a loose cluster of stars in the constellation **TAURUS**. Astronomers estimate that the Pleiades is 490 light-years away from the earth. Six stars can easily be seen



The Star Cluster Pleiades, or the Seven Sisters, has six clearly visible stars and one faint star not shown here.

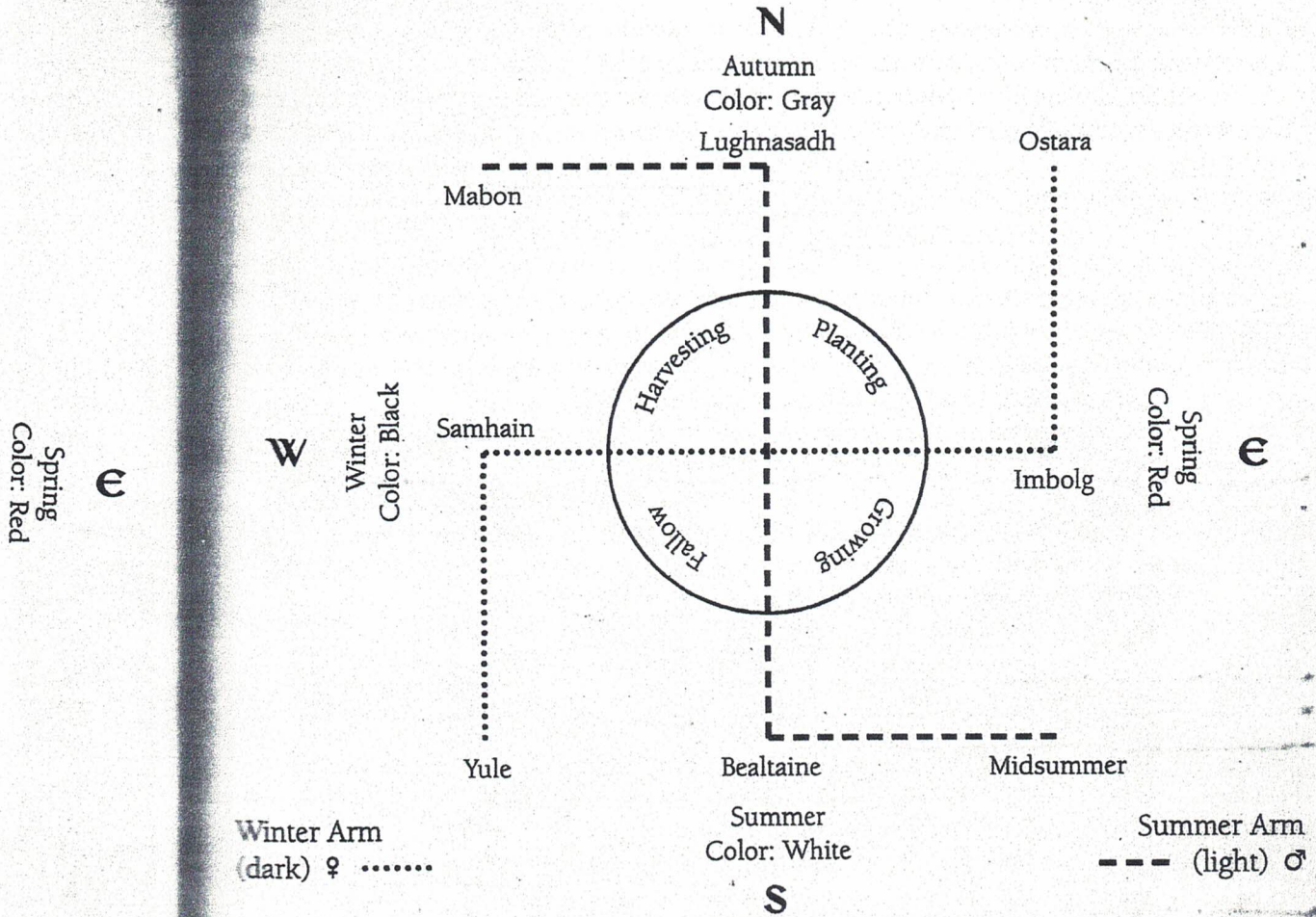
without a telescope. About 200 stars in the Pleiades may be seen with a telescope. Photographs of the cluster have revealed knots of nebulous material composed mainly of dust that reflects the light of the stars in the Pleiades. Many persons mistake the Pleiades for the Little Dipper.

In Greek myths, the Pleiades represented the seven daughters of Atlas and the nymph Pleione. According to one version, Zeus first transformed the sisters into doves, and then into stars to enable them to escape the attention of Orion. The sisters are Alcyone, Merope, Celaeno, Taygeta, Maia, Electra, and Sterope.

According to one legend, only six of the stars can be seen because Merope hid herself in shame over marrying a mortal.

See also **STAR** (pictures).

J. M. LEVITT



Swastika-shaped Celtic Sun-Wheel (origin of Brid's Cross) in which the seasons follow a zigzag pattern.

All of these rebirth concepts were based upon the underlying belief that time was not linear as it appears to be, but rather one great omnipresent now in which we all live many concurrent lives, all of them connected to all other lifeforms—human, animal, and plant.

When attempting to interpret or discuss Celtic concepts of time and reincarnation one runs up against more resistance than in any other area of conflict in Celtic studies. The reason is twofold. First of all, there are many sensitive toes out to be stepped on when attempting to unravel and explain this most basic of human beliefs—that of life and afterlife. We all have our own ideas about them, most of those hard-won after many hours of study and contemplation. Simply put, we do not like to have that little corner of our personal theology tampered with. The other reason is that the Celtic concepts of time are so complex and esoteric that they are hard to describe even to someone who might agree with your own point of view.

We must look again to the myths of the Celts in order to understand how time was seen and to verify Celtic acceptance of reincarnation or transmigration.

In many Celtic myths we see the phenomenon known as shapeshifting, in which a divine or magickally talented human being transforms themselves temporarily into another creature.

Wheel of Year  
page 277

Ldracula  
VAMPIRE  
WEREWOLF

occurred was  
e majority of  
1 which rein-  
e land, never  
into another  
was the idea  
this specific

s.

every weight,  
 every son whom  
 partakers,  
 (any) chastening  
 with all (men),  
 of all,  
 ill,  
 willing to live  
 work to do his will,  
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 ts.  
 h you all. Amen.  
 when ye fall  
 ill (men) liberally,  
 : and every perfect gift  
 e swift to hear,  
 :hiness  
 ill.  
 of beasts,  
 vork.  
 ng is evil.  
 s, my brethren,  
 ner of conversation ;  
 ) as grass, and all the glory  
 malice, and all guile,  
 akings,  
 ice of man  
 en). Love the brotherhood.  
 l fear ;  
 ne mind,  
 ery man that  
 hings is at hand:  
 hings have  
 things may be  
 u) be subject one to  
 r care upon  
 all grace,  
 h you all that are in  
 ill things that  
 ence, add to your  
 t any) prophecy of the  
 nue as  
 uld come to  
 things shall be dissolved  
 his) epistles,  
 m all sin.  
 all unrighteousness.  
 ) in the world,  
 not all of us.  
 l things.  
 t any) lie is of the truth.  
 eth the Son,  
 all things,  
 oath righteousness  
 that hath this  
 niteth sin  
 th in him  
 th hath not seen  
 rn of God  
 i not righteousness  
 h his brother  
 t any) murderer hath  
 l things.  
 y spirit,  
 t confesseth  
 : that  
 at loveth  
 veth that Jesus  
 at loveth  
 s born of

1Joh 5: 17. All unrighteousness is sin:  
 18. whosoever is born of God  
 2Joh 1. but also all they that have known  
 9. Whosoever transgresseth, and  
 8Joh 2. I wish above all things  
 12. hath good report of all  
 Jude 3. when I gave all diligence  
 15. judgment upon all, and to convince all  
 — of all their ungodly deeds...and of all their  
 hard (speeches) which  
 25. both now and ever. (lit. to all ages)  
 Rev. 1: 7. and every eye shall see him,  
 — and all kindreds of the earth shall  
 2:23. and all the churches shall know  
 4:11. for thou hast created all things,  
 5: 6. sent forth into all the earth.  
 9. out of every kindred, and tongue,  
 13. And every creature which is  
 — sea, and all that are in them,  
 6:14. every mountain and island were  
 15. every bondman, and every free man,  
 7: 1. nor on any tree.  
 4. of all the tribes of the children of  
 9. of all nations, and kindreds,  
 11. And all the angels stood round  
 16. sun light on them, nor any heat.  
 17. wipe away all tears from their eyes.  
 8: 3. with the prayers of all saints  
 7. and all green grass was burnt  
 9: 4. neither any green thing, neither any tree ;  
 11: 6. to smite the earth with all plagues,  
 12: 5. who was to rule all nations with  
 13: 7. over all kindreds, and tongues,  
 8. And all that dwell upon the  
 12. And he exerciseth all the power of  
 16. And he caused all, both small  
 14: 6. and to every nation, and kindred,  
 8. because she made all nations drink  
 15: 4. for all nations shall come and  
 16: 3. and every living soul died in the  
 20. And every island fled away,  
 18: 2. the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of  
 every unclean  
 3. For all nations have drunk  
 12. and all thine wood,  
 — and all manner vessels of ivory, and all  
 manner vessels of most  
 14. and all things which were dainty  
 17. And every shipmaster, and all the company  
 19. were made rich all that had ships  
 22. and no (lit. not any) craftsman, of what-  
 soever craft (he be),  
 23. were all nations deceived.  
 24. and of all that were slain upon  
 19: 5. Praise our God, all ye his servants,  
 17. saying to all the fowls that fly in  
 18. and the flesh of all (men, both) free  
 21. and all the fowls were filled with  
 21: 4. God shall wipe away all tears from  
 5. Behold, I make all things new.  
 7. shall inherit all things ;  
 8. and all liars, shall have their part  
 19. with all manner of precious stones.  
 27. into it any thing that defileth,  
 22: 3. And there shall be no more ) ( curse:  
 1b. and whosoever loveth and maketh  
 18. I testify unto every man that heareth  
 21. (be) with you all. Amen.

3957 29 638/778 5:896 [6453]  
 πασχα, paska.

Mat.26. 2. two days is (the feast of) the passover,

Mat.26:17. prepare for thee to eat the passover?  
 18. I will keep the passover at thy house  
 19. and they made ready the passover.  
 Mar 14: 1. was (the feast of) the passover,  
 12. when they killed the passover,  
 — that thou mayest eat the passover?  
 14. where I shall eat the passover with  
 16. and they made ready the passover.  
 Lu. 2:41. every year at the feast of the passover.  
 22: 1. which is called the passover.  
 7. when the passover must be killed.  
 8. Go and prepare us the passover,  
 11. where I shall eat the passover  
 13. and they made ready the passover.  
 15. desired to eat this passover with you  
 Joh. 2:13. And the Jews' passover was at hand.  
 23. when he was in Jerusalem at the passover,  
 in the feast  
 6: 4. And the passover, a feast of the Jews,  
 11:55. And the Jews' passover was nigh at  
 — before the passover, to purify themselves.  
 12: 1. Jesus six days before the passover  
 13: 1. Now before the feast of the passover,  
 18:28. but that they might eat the passover.  
 39. release unto you one at the passover:  
 19:14. it was the preparation of the passover  
 Acts:2: 4. intending after Easter to bring him forth  
 1Co. 5: 7. Christ our passover is sacrificed for us:  
 Heb 11:28. Through faith he kept the passover,

3958 42 637/778 5:904  
 πασχω, pasko.

Mat.16:21. and suffer many things of the elders  
 17:12. shall also the Son of man suffer of them.  
 15. he is lunatick, and sore vexed:  
 27:19. for I have suffered many things this  
 Mar 5:26. And had suffered many things of  
 8:31. the Son of man must suffer many  
 9:12. that he must suffer many things,  
 Lu. 9:22. The Son of man must suffer many  
 13: 2. because they suffered such things?  
 17:25. But first must he suffer many  
 22:15. this passover with you before I suffer:  
 24:26. Ought not Christ to have suffered  
 46. it behoved Christ to suffer, and to  
 Acts 1: 3. he shewed himself alive after his passion  
 3:18. that Christ should suffer, he hath so  
 9:16. how great things he must suffer for  
 17: 3. Christ must needs have suffered,  
 28: 5. beast into the fire, and felt no harm.  
 1Co.12:26. one member suffer, all the members  
 2Co. 1: 6. same sufferings which we also suffer:  
 Gal. 3: 4. Have ye suffered so many things in vain:  
 Phi. 1:29. but also to suffer for his sake ;  
 1Th. 2:14. for ye also have suffered like things  
 2Th. 1: 5. for which ye also suffer:  
 2Ti. 1:12. For the which cause I also suffer these  
 things:  
 Heb 2:18. he himself hath suffered being tempted,  
 5: 8. by the things which he suffered ;  
 9:26. For then must he often have suffered  
 18:12. suffered without the gate.  
 1Pet.2:19. endure grief, suffering wrongfully.  
 20. when ye do well, and suffer (for it),  
 21. Christ also suffered for us, leaving  
 23. when he suffered, he threatened not ;  
 8:14. But and if ye suffer for righteousness'  
 17. that ye suffer for well doing,  
 18. Christ also hath once suffered for  
 4: 1. Forasmuch then as Christ hath suffered  
 for us