

Source: Christian Mummification: An Interpretative History of the Preservation of Saints, Martyrs and Others by Dr. Ken Jerimiah. He has written extensively about spiritual and religious phenomena. He lives in Narragansett, RI, and runs tour groups to Japan, Italy and other countries year.

The savior-god Horus therefore lives on in the historical accounts of Jesus. Just as Herodotus connected the gods Horus and Apollo, it is not far-fetched to equate Horus to Jesus. Horus was born of a virgin named Isis, who is also called Meri. The written form of Meri was “Mr,” and it meant “the beloved.” An angel informed her that she was pregnant, and she later gave birth to Horus in a cave. There were shepherds there who witnessed the birth. During his infancy, there was danger. Just as Herod wished to have the baby Jesus killed, Herut wanted Horus killed. A heavenly being appeared before Isis and Joseph and told them both to hide their children. “Come, thou goddess Isis, hide thyself with thy child” is the Egyptian version, while “Arise and take the young child and his mother and flee to Egypt” is the biblical version. At the age of 12, both Horus and Jesus attended a ritual rite of passage.

Unfortunately, there is no information available about Jesus between the ages of 12 and 30. Likewise, there is no information about Horus between the ages of 12 and 30. Both of them were baptized at the age of 30—Horus in the river Eridannus and Jesus in the river Jordan. This was not a good thing for the individuals who baptized them, though, since both of their baptizers were later beheaded.

Horus was taken from the desert and led to a mountain by his rival Set, while Jesus was led there by Satan. Upon arrival, both gods were tempted, but they resisted and were therefore victorious. During their lives, both performed various miracles. They walked on water, performed exorcisms, and restored sight to the blind. They also raised people from the grave. Horus and Jesus were both transfigured on a mountain, where they later addressed people. In both traditions, this is called the Sermon on the Mount. The two gods met their ends in the same way as well. They were both crucified alongside two thieves and then later buried in tombs (Murdock and Acharya, 2011). They both descended into hell and were resurrected after three days. Both of them were known as “the anointed one,” “Krst” in Egyptian and “Christ” in Greek. They were also both known as the Lamb of God, the Good Shepherd, and the Bread of Life (Murdock and Acharya, 2011).

It is undeniable that their histories are similar. The belief in Horus and in his powers of restoring life has not dissipated. It has simply been transferred to Christianity, as it was transferred to Greek and Roman religious traditions. The influence that Horus had on the development of early Christianity cannot be underestimated. There are even depictions of Horus with his virgin mother in the catacombs in Rome! Later, the images of Horus were replaced with pictures of Jesus and Isis was replaced by Mary, but the iconography was the same.

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