Summary of the explanatory power of the Flavian Secrecy Cult Origin theory (Article 12)

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Abstract

This paper simply summarizes the remarkable number of puzzling aspects of history, which are explained by the Flavian Secrecy Cult Origin theory, as is detailed in my book "Christianity's Origin as a Flavian Secrecy Cult" (and in my earlier papers, particularly papers 6 through 11).

The paper does not describe the thesis, or provide the evidence, and assumes the reader is aware of them.

The Explanatory Power Of 'Christianity's Origin as a Flavian Secrecy Cult':

In this article I will not describe the Flavian Secrecy Cult Origin Theory. I assume the reader understands it. If not, please read my 9th 10th and 11th articles, first and preferably also my 6th 7th and 9th articles – or just read my book "Christianity's Origin as a Flavian Secrecy Cult" (available on amazon and elsewhere – simply search 'Menasgotz').

The Flavian Secrecy Cult Origin theory has *huge* explanatory power, which I will detail in this article. Unlike all other theories on origin of the Gospels, the number of puzzling aspects of Christianity and ancient history it explains is extraordinary, to the point that I have to list them under 22 headings, as follows:

- 1. Why Jesus is written to evoke an Emperor and from the viewpoint of an Emperor: It explains why Jesus is presented with Emperor's gifts as a baby, an Emperor's robe at his death, an Emperor's quantity of spices at his funeral, and an entrance to Jerusalem that evokes an Emperor's triumph. It explains why Jesus teaches Jews to pay tax to the Roman Emperor, chose the slave of a Roman Centurion's to heal, taught Roman soldiers to accept low pay (noting that their cost was nearly crippling the Empire), and even declares that a Roman Centurion 'is' (not 'had') the greatest faith in Israel.
- 2. Why Jesus' teaches acceptance of oppression and antisemitism: It explains why Jesus' teachings lead people to see humility, poverty, and acceptance of oppression as a virtue, and why it is so easily interpreted as encouraging hatred against Jews, with Jesus describing the Jews of that time as an 'evil generation' who should repent, and his story suggesting the Jews have Jesus' blood forever on their hands.
- 3. Why Jesus has such a specific second coming, which Christians still await 2000 years later: It explains why Jesus would claim he would be resurrected and have a second coming (so people could be guided to see this person as Emperor Titus), and why this would happen within one generation, that believers should expect it 'imminently'. It explains why Jesus rose on the third day (i.e. Titus' birthday, the third day of their calendar), why this would take 40 years (Titus was born in the year corresponding to 40AD) and indeed why this would be revealed by the fall of Jerusalem (the act defining Titus' crowning victory), and why Jesus came with a sword, declaring that he does not come to bring peace, and why his face would appear 'transfigured' with a different 'white' face (Titus being a Caucasian Commander).
- 4. Why Jesus left no physical evidence at all: It explains why Jesus left behind no writings, monuments, family, remains, documents, etc. We have nothing but a fake shroud, fake cross fragments, and the odd sighting on toast.
- 5. Why nobody at the time noted Jesus' existence: In explains why no Judean records from the AD 30s mention this miracle worker who raised the dead to life, walked on water or fed the 5000. It explains why the Pauline literature (which predates the Gospels) exhibits zero awareness of almost every aspect of Jesus' life story, barring his crucifixion.
- 6. It explains why the Gospels point to god being threefold, why Jesus is God's Lamb killed at Passover and why he declared his flesh and blood are for us to eat and drink: It explains Domitian's intervention which portrays God as a three-fold, which led to the modern Holy Trinity interpretation, and explains why Jesus is presented as a Passover lamb sacrifice (i.e. both to suggest that the Jews can cease performing Passover, the ritual that keeps the Jewish nation coherent, preventing them from being slowly absorbed into the Roman Empire), but additionally so that parallels evoking Exodus 12 can be included to help make it undeniable that Luke and Jewish War were written together. In doing so it explains why 666 is the number of the second beast, and why 42 is the number of the first beast, and why 144,000 is the number of the lamb. It explains why the specific numbers 153, 276, 120 and 300 are found in John and Acts.
- 7. It explains the observations that have led many secular scholars see Jesus' story as a collage of existing Myths. It explains why Jesus' story evokes that of a wide variety of Mediterranean deities such as Mithras, Zeus, Samson and more i.e., partly to attract people from many faiths, and apparently also because the Flavians wanted to be worshipped as a supreme god embodying all of those earlier divinely powerful figures.
- 8. It explains the observations that have led many secular scholars to think that Jewish War must have been added to by early Christian apologist copyists. It explains why in Jewish War the passages talking overtly of Jesus' story have the strong appearance of being 'added', without needing to suppose this was done by a later copyist to all surviving copies (i.e., they were indeed forcibly 'added', but this was done by the original author who needed to arrange them to form the APTVS pattern), and it explains why later Christian apologists who clearly

knew of Jewish War and knew it was obviously from the 1st century, failed to point out these references to Jesus' story (i.e., because these parallels could be used to identify the APTVS pattern and therefore posed a threat).

- 9. It explains why Jewish War states that it is the second version, the first being in the 'father tongue' but yet linguists have shown that it isn't a translation, and why the first half has a different writing style, and doesn't discuss the topic stated in the title. This is explained by realizing that the first version was the 'father's message' i.e. Vespasian's, that it was originally designed to form only two letters, "VS", but after his untimely death, his son Titus issued the second version with another 300 paragraphs added to the front discussing the previous century of conflict so as to add the letter APT forming APTVS, which appears to have either been coined to take advantage of messages that were either already within the Gospel of Luke or being added at the same time.
- 10. It explains the layout and content difference between Luke and Mark/Matthew, and details in John and Acts: It explains why there needed to be multiple versions of Jesus' story, with Mark and Matthew containing much nearidentical text as Luke in some places, yet arranged in a different order (i.e., Mark and Matthew designed for Gentile and Jewish audiences and aiming to conceal the links with Titus and the APTVS pattern, but Luke designed to reveal this). It explains why Acts appears to be the 2nd volume of Luke and why John was written after the synoptic gospels. It explains why John has notable differences, such as introducing the new disciple Didymus who was a Doubter called the Twin, and suggests that Jesus has brothers. It explains why Acts has a voyage on a ship figured headed by the Gemini. It explains away the apparent 'multiple witnesses' such as John vs the synoptic Gospels, by showing that they have the same origin.
- 11. It explains why the Gospels are in Koine Greek. It also explains why the Gospels are in a language that Jesus wouldn't have spoken. By showing that Luke and Jewish War were intended to be read together, it follows that needed to be in the same language. Latin was an unacceptable choice for Luke as it would have betrayed its roman origin. Conversely, Hebrew and Aramaic were unacceptable choices for publishing Jewish War across the Empire. Thus Greek is the obvious compromise (or rather Koine Greek which was the common form of Greek between 300 BC and 300 AD).
- 12. It explains the purpose of Jesus' story: It was written to drive the Jews, Gentiles and Legions of the Empire to worship the Roman Emperor and pay their taxes, thereby cementing the Flavian's hold on the throne, ensuring the economic success of the Empire, with the aim of sustaining Flavian rule for generations.
- 13. It explains a huge number of parables and details of Jesus' story: Merely as examples, it explains why Jesus tells Simon that he will be dragged to his death and should feed his four-legged beasts, why another Simon is made to lead Jesus' procession to Golgotha, why Golgotha is described as the place of the skull (i.e., it is a parody of the Triumph arriving at the Capitoline that was named after a skull). It explains why Jesus refers to Jerusalem as a den of thieves, and talks to the devil upon Jerusalem's holy house, why John is described as having a devil, why it is he who says he should be plunged in the river Jordan by Jesus (because this is a parody of Titus drowning John's forces in that river), why Jesus sends pigs to drown in the Jordan (for the same reason), why Jesus descends into the earth and defeats death at Jerusalem, why Jesus' story keeps mentioning Hades rather than Hell (because Jerusalem was intended to be equated with Hades). It explains why Jesus described a Samaritan when asked who you should love, and why Jesus is described as a Samaritan and doesn't deny it, why he fed the 4000 and the 5000 leaving 12 baskets full, why he healed the slave without going into the house, why he offers an ambiguous liberty to leave, why he repeatedly bends down and up when they contemplate stoning an adulteress, why he resurrected Lazarus, why the doubting twin Thomas went to die with Lazarus. It explains why Jesus talked of a good Samaritan, and of men becoming Eunuchs for kings, and 'letting them receive it', why Jesus is rebuked for touching children), etc.
- 14. It explains why the Romans have been thought of as expert strategists, but strangely mute on propaganda: By showing Josephus to be fictional, this shows that several prominent writers were propaganda outlets (or the government chose to publish works falsely in their names), and the reality is that the Romans were so good at propaganda that we have been unable to detect which writings were in fact propaganda.
- **15.** It explains why the Romans were claimed to have persecuted early Christians: It explains why so many writers over the following centuries who had no first-hand knowledge of it, made unsupported claims that the romans persecuted early Christians (i.e. to make it hard for anyone to imagine that the romans created Jesus' story).
- 16. It explains why Josephus' story is so bizarrely implausible. It explains why Josephus is described as the supreme Jewish military and religious leader, despite no contemporary Judean records mentioning this, who Vespasian and Titus defeated and then befriended despite it being their culture to execute him publicly in the Triumph in Rome. It explains why gave their enemy permission to write their account of their crowning achievement, including how they defeated him (the explanation being because the roman government wanted to present a model for Jews to emulate).

- 17. It explains why Jesus' story would not only parallel Titus' story (This being to enable the temples to lead followers to see Titus as the second coming of Jesus), but also why Josephus' own story would parody Jesus' story back (This being so Josephus Matthias could be revealed as both a Hebrew anagram of Piso and a pun on 'Mighty/Mega Arrius/Areios/Ares', as part of an effort to mislead the followers that Emperor Titus who was to be worshipped as Ares Piso Titus had personally written the Gospels, thereby helping convince them of his divinity).
- 18. It explains why Tacitus and other writers just happen to mention knowing Josephus in person, indeed in private correspondence that just happened to become widely circulated (This being because the Flavian government had a need to convince the Jewish population that Josephus was real, and forcing someone like Tacitus to write letters to that effect, or indeed producing them without his permission, was a trivially easy way to achieve that).
- 19. It explains a host of other literature: For example it explains why Pliny the Younger lies about the date of the eruption of Vesuvius (see 'further reading' section at the end) to place it closer to Titus' inauguration, via a letter to Tacitus. It explains why the plays of Shakespeare are obsessed with Roman narratives and full of unexplained metaphor that can be interpreted as mocking a Flavian origin of Christianity (credit: Joe Atwill), why the Jewish Talmud mocks the creation of Christianity and appear to refer to Ares/Arrius Piso, why Celsus referred to a roman father of Jesus, and why Marcion claimed Jesus represented an unknown god who wasn't the Jewish God and that Luke was the only true Gospels.
- 20. It explains the Essene sect, and the lack of evidence it existed. It explains why Jewish War describes and praises an Essene sect without ever stating that their God is the Jewish God, and says they revere their 'legislator' without specifying that this is Moses. It explains why all three sources claiming knowledge of the Essene sect are so closely linked to Emperor Titus, why the Essene philosophy matches Jesus' teachings, and why its practices are at odds with being Jewish, and incompatible with the Passover ritual. It explains why the Essene are described as having a social hierarchy with specifically *four* levels (i.e. it is a model for the four-tier secrecy cult that the Flavians planned to establish), why the sources refuse to give specific locations where the Essene lived, and why there is no physical evidence for the Essene, with for example Qumran's library of religious scrolls not even mentioning the sect.
- 21. It explains the strange behavior of Emperor Constantine and the early Catholic Church. It explains why Constantine went to such lengths to convince people that Jesus was historical, even announcing his mother found Jesus' cross and that the nails still possessed power over the elements, and why he supposedly convened the Council of Nicaea to address a 'blasphemy of Arrius' and then spent his entire life suppressing it, yet what little is explained about this blasphemy does not suggest it would have been a threat to him. It also explains why the early Catholic Church was famously paranoid, and why it only made the Bible available in a language none of its peoples could read.
- 22. It explains why the Gospels would contain the exact evidence required to prove that they were created by the Flavian Roman Government. This being to enable the temples of Titus' secrecy cult, to reveal this under oath of secrecy, thereby convincing dual Jesus-Titus worshippers to become pure Flavian Emperor worshippers.