

The Truth Will Set You Free

This tour is unique to **betheltours**, but has been prepared in association with Bible Tours and consists of an edited version of the virtual Truth Tour. If you are familiar with the virtual Tour, you should be able to familiarise yourself with this tour in a short time.

As with all Bible Tours, these notes are divided into two sections:

Preferred Itinerary: Lists the items we would like you to include each time you present this tour.

Additional Items: A list of approved items that may be included as necessary due to room closures or item removals.

The notes provide sufficient information for newer or less-frequent guides as well as the regular Bible Tours guides. References are provided if you wish to do additional research. If you need any further help or have any questions please, in the first instance, contact Philip and he will contact the Bible Tours team if necessary.

The tour is presented in a logical order in the museum, but you will often need to be adaptable, so feel free to present it in a different order when necessary.

We have tried to include in this document any graphics you may need to display on your tablet during the tour, but please review the virtual tours for any additional graphics you may wish to screenshot and share on your tablet.

The goal of this tour is to build appreciation for real truth and how it has freed us from false religion and the confusion of Satan's world.

1. Sekhmet

📍 Room 1, Enlightenment Gallery

BACKGROUND

Sekhmet, an Egyptian goddess symbolizing the sun's destructive power, was depicted as bloodthirsty, delighting in killing humans to the extent that the sun-god Ra feared for humanity's survival. To prevent human extinction, Ra poured 7,000 jugs of beer mixed with pomegranate juice over the battlefield; mistaking it for blood, Sekhmet drank the mixture and became too intoxicated to continue her slaughter.

POINTS TO HIGHLIGHT

Ankh in her hand. Symbol of fertility. Origin of the cross.

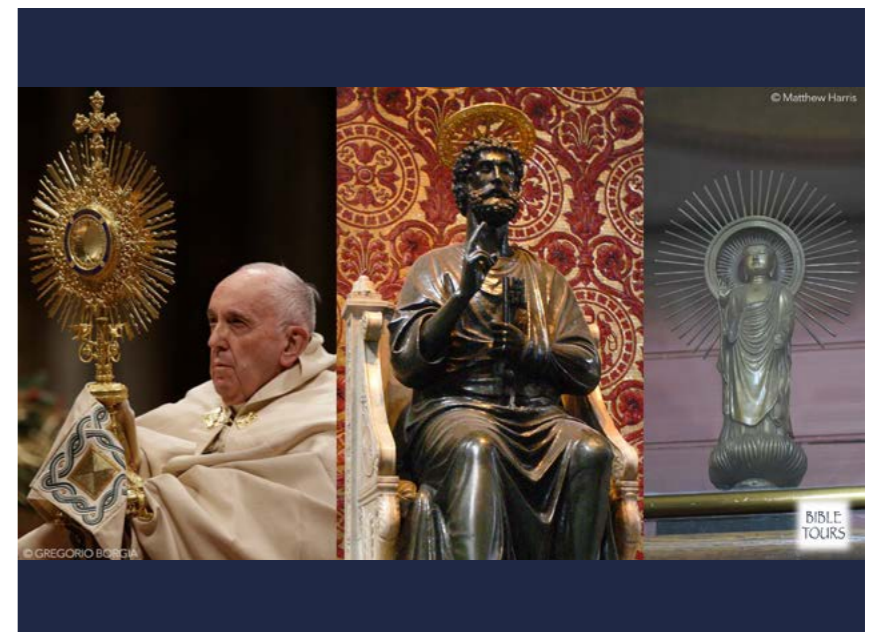
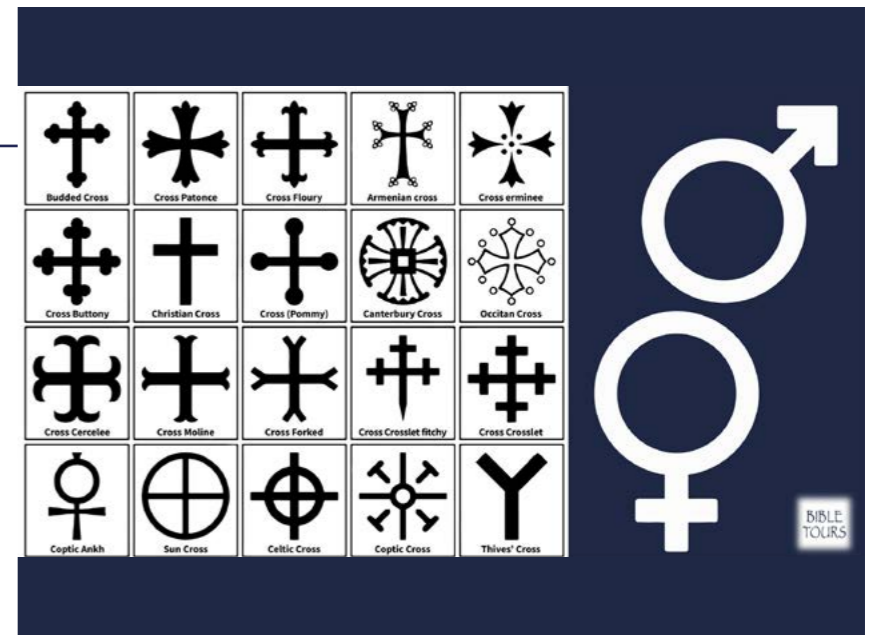
Sun Disc worn on her head to symbolise close relationship to other sun gods. Origin of the halo.

[Deuteronomy 4:16-19](#) that you may not act corruptly by making for yourselves any carved image having the form of any symbol, the representation of male or female, **17** the representation of any animal on the earth or the representation of any bird that flies in the sky, **18** the representation of anything creeping on the ground or the representation of any fish in the waters under the earth. **19** And when you raise your eyes to the heavens and see the sun and the moon and the stars—all the army of the heavens—do not get seduced and bow down to them and serve them. Jehovah your God has given them to all the peoples under the whole heavens.

Would Jehovah be pleased to see these symbols still in use today by churches claiming to be Christian?

REFERENCES

[it-1 p.975-976](#) • [w64 7/1 p.395](#)



2. Isis and Horus

📍 Room 1, Enlightenment Gallery

BACKGROUND

Isis and Horus are central figures in ancient Egyptian mythology, often depicted as a mother-and-son pair. Isis, revered as a mother goddess, is frequently portrayed with the infant Horus on her knees, a representation that bears a striking resemblance to the Madonna and child imagery in Christendom. This mother-and-son worship was prevalent in Egypt and is considered by some scholars to have influenced similar motifs in later religious traditions. With respect to the god Horus, there is evidence of the distortion of the Edenic promise concerning the seed that would bruise the serpent in the head. (Ge 3:15) At times Horus is depicted as trampling crocodiles and grasping snakes and scorpions.

POINTS TO HIGHLIGHT

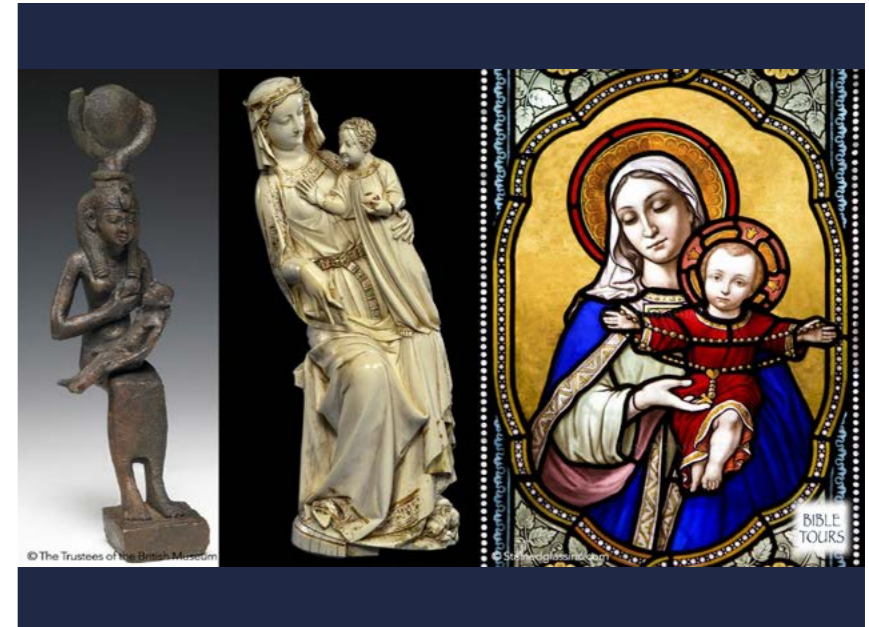
Similarities to Madonna & Child See the halo on her head.

Mother and child worship evident around the world. Misleading and confusing for those trying to find the true fulfilment of Genesis 3:15.

Adoption of similar motif leads to Mary being Queen of Heavens and Mother of God.

REFERENCES

[it-1 p. 975](#) • [it-2 p. 721](#) • [w81 1/15 p. 30](#)



3. Panehsy's Trinity

📍 Room 4 North side

BACKGROUND

In ancient Egyptian mythology, Osiris, Isis, and Horus form a prominent family triad. Osiris, regarded as the son of the earth-god Geb and the sky-goddess Nut, became the husband of his sister Isis and reigned as king over Egypt. He was murdered by his brother Set but was restored to life, becoming the judge and king of the dead. This triad was among the most popular in Egyptian worship, reflecting the significance of familial relationships in their religious practices.

POINTS TO HIGHLIGHT

Trinity Not the first, but one of the earliest trinities.

Reincarnation Horus is a reincarnation of his father, Osiris.

Sun god's annual rebirth likely at the winter solstice - connections to Saturnalia and Christmas.

Mother of God If Horus is really his father, and Isis is the mother of Horus, then she's also the mother of Osiris ... sound familiar?

Leviticus 18:2, 3 "Speak to the Israelites and say to them, 'I am Jehovah your God. 3 You must not behave as they do in the land of Egypt, where you were dwelling, and you must not do what they do in the land of Canaan, where I am bringing you. And you must not walk in their statutes.

REFERENCES

[g89 12/22 p. 12](#)



4. Shamshi-Adad V

📍 Room 6 Alcove, opposite Lamassu

BACKGROUND

In ancient Assyrian religion, the pantheon was largely inherited from Babylonian traditions, with the national god Asshur holding supremacy. Asshur was so central to Assyrian identity that the nation derived its name from this deity. The Assyrian king served as the high priest of Asshur, underscoring the god's paramount importance. While Asshur was unique to Assyria, other deities such as Ishtar, the goddess of love and war, were also venerated, reflecting the amalgamated nature of Assyrian and Babylonian religious practices.

POINTS TO HIGHLIGHT

Stela shows king worshipping Star of Ishtar (planet Venus); Lightning god Adad; Moon god Sin; Sun god Shamash; Helmet of god Ashur

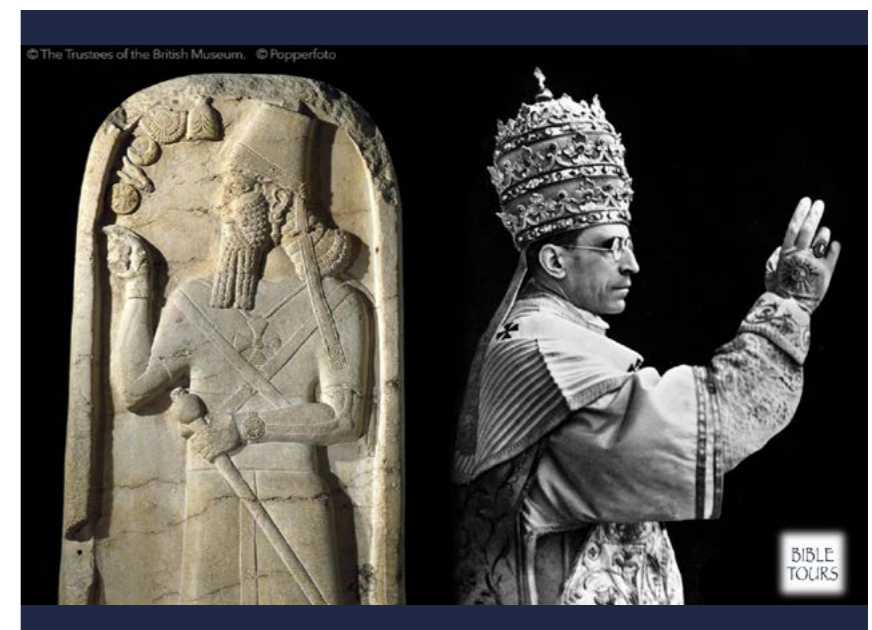
Features of outfit Headdress; Maltese cross (compare it to circle cross/sun symbol); Sun on wrist; Papal rod or ferula; Rosettes; Ribbon/tassle on hat

Exodus 20:4 "You must not make for yourself a carved image or a form like anything that is in the heavens above or on the earth below or in the waters under the earth."

Catholic Catechism renumbers commandments and ignores this command.

REFERENCES

[g76 2/22 p. 28](#)



5. Apkallu

📍 Room 6 Alcove, opposite Lamassu

BACKGROUND

The apkallu were semi-divine sages in Mesopotamian mythology, often depicted as part-human, part-fish or bird-like beings. They were believed to have been sent by the god Enki (or Ea) to bring wisdom, civilization, and knowledge to humanity before the Great Flood. These sages were associated with magic, writing, and protection against evil, and later traditions linked them to human priests and scholars. The apkallu appear in Assyrian and Babylonian inscriptions, sometimes as protective figures guarding temples and palaces.

POINTS TO HIGHLIGHT

Priests of this demi-god would have worn a similar outfit to the god himself.

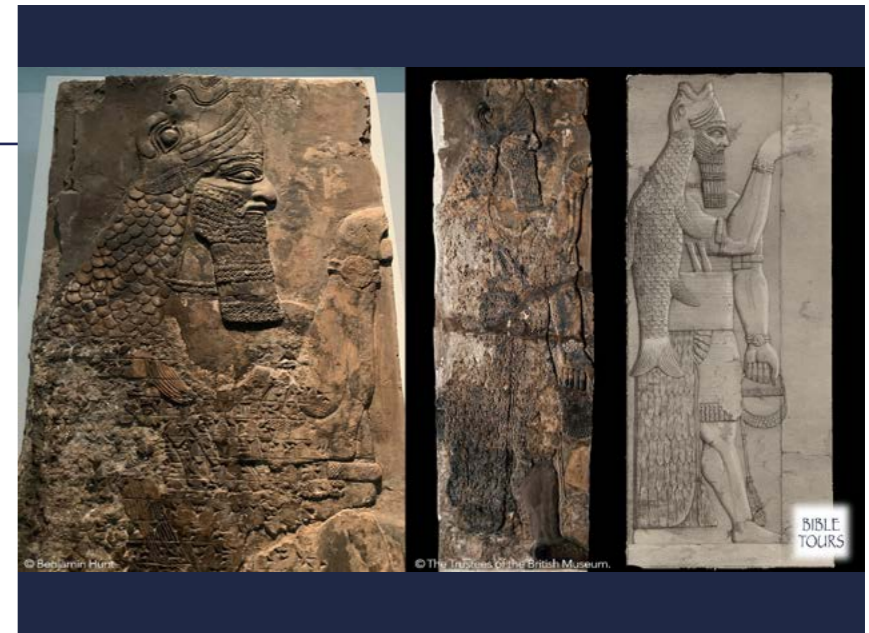
Apkallu not mentioned in scripture, but Dagon a fish god of the Philistines is so we know how Jehovah would feel about them.

Priests mitre, some question direct link, but would we even want to give the appearance?

1 Corinthians 11:3, 4 But I want you to know that the head of every man is the Christ; in turn, the head of a woman is the man; in turn, the head of the Christ is God.
4 Every man who prays or prophesies with something on his head shames his head;

REFERENCES

[it-1 p. 570](#)



6. Greek Philosophers

📍 Room 63

BACKGROUND

Socrates (c. 470–399 BCE) was a Greek philosopher known for his Socratic method of questioning and his focus on ethics, virtue, and self-examination. He left no writings, but his ideas were recorded by his students, particularly Plato, and he was sentenced to death for allegedly corrupting the youth of Athens.

Antisthenes (c. 445–365 BCE) was a disciple of Socrates and the founder of Cynicism, emphasizing a simple, ascetic life free from societal conventions. He rejected material wealth and promoted virtue as the only true good, laying the groundwork for later Cynic and Stoic thought.

Chrysippos (c. 279–206 BCE) was a key figure in Stoicism, refining its logic, ethics, and physics, and writing extensively to systematize its doctrines. His contributions helped establish Stoicism as a major philosophical school, influencing later Roman thinkers like Seneca and Marcus Aurelius.

Chrysippos is said to have died from laughing too much. The story goes that he saw a donkey eating figs and jokingly told a servant to give the donkey some wine to wash them down. Finding the situation so amusing, he supposedly laughed himself to death.

Epicurus (c. 341–270 BCE) founded Epicureanism, advocating for a life of modest pleasures, friendship, and the absence of fear, especially of the gods and death. He taught that happiness comes from rationally seeking pleasure and avoiding pain, with an emphasis on inner tranquility.

POINTS TO HIGHLIGHT

Epicurean philosophy misinterpreted as a “party” lifestyle; actually a healthy, balanced and sober lifestyle. Doesn’t seem like bad association?

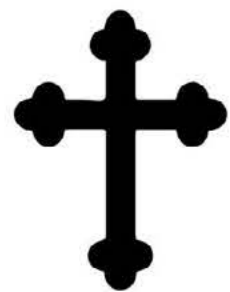
Motives for their philosophy:

- God had no interest in mankind
- Life came into existence by accident.
- No life after death, and so people should focus on living well now.

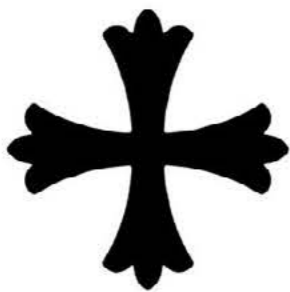
1 Corinthians 15:32, 33 If like other men, I have fought with wild beasts at Ephesus, of what good is it to me? If the dead are not to be raised up, “let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we are to die.” **33** Do not be misled. Bad associations spoil useful habits.

REFERENCES

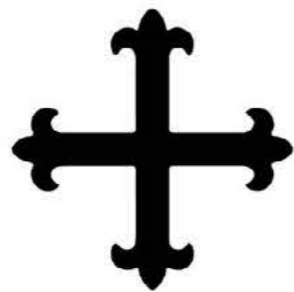
[w97 11/1 p. 23-24](#)



Budded Cross



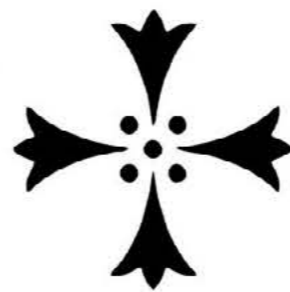
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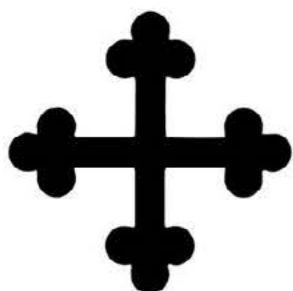
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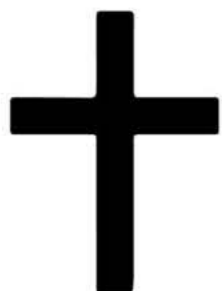
Armenian cross



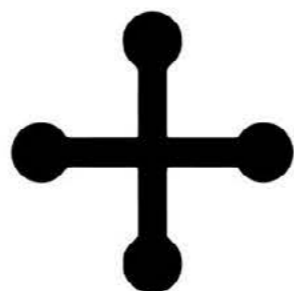
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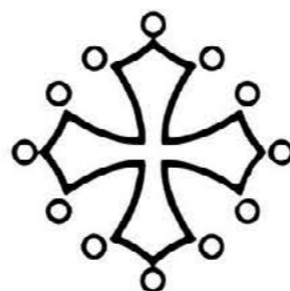
Christian Cross



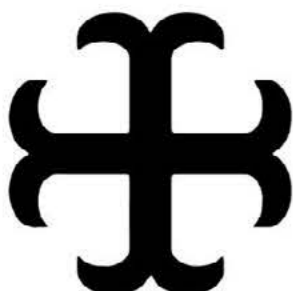
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Canterbury Cross



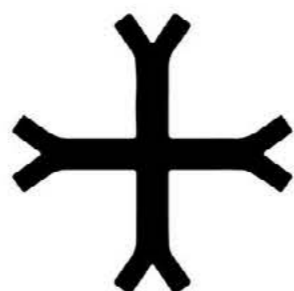
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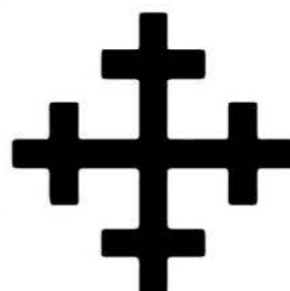
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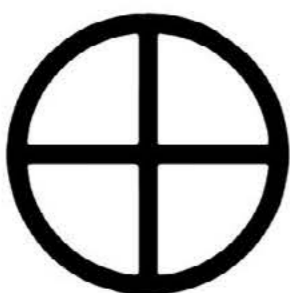
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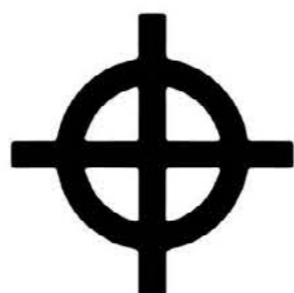
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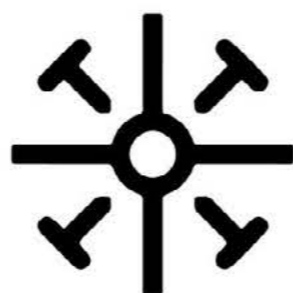
Coptic Ankh



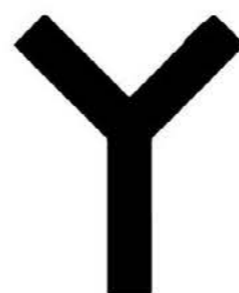
Sun Cross



Celtic Cross



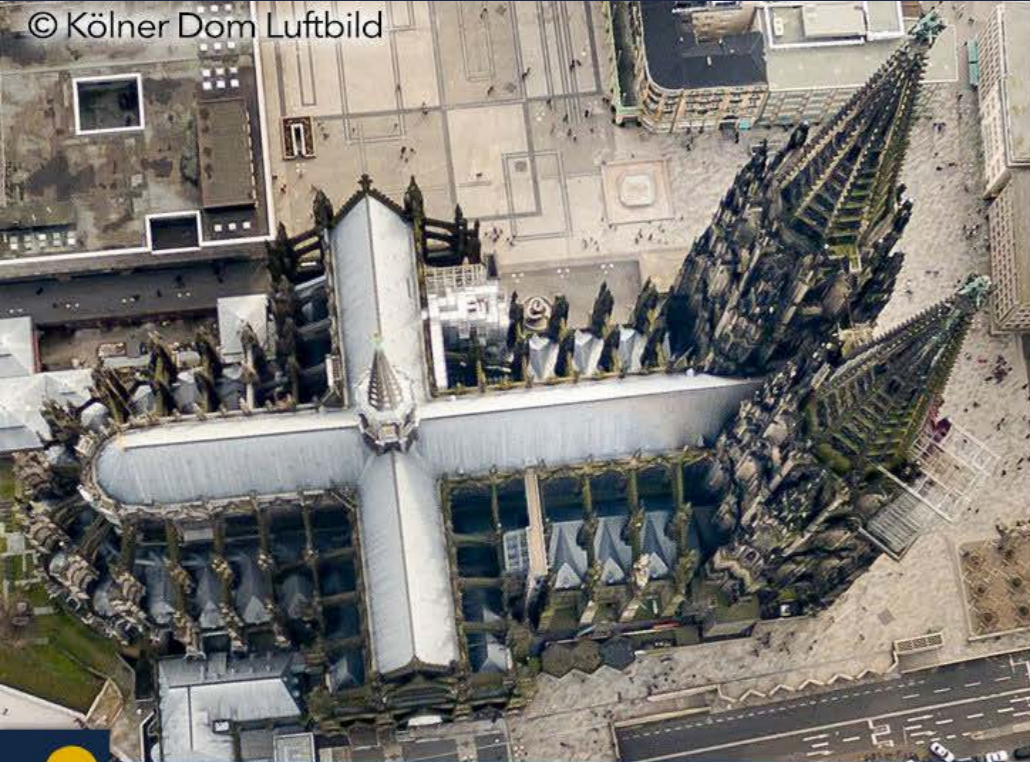
Coptic Cross



Thives' Cross



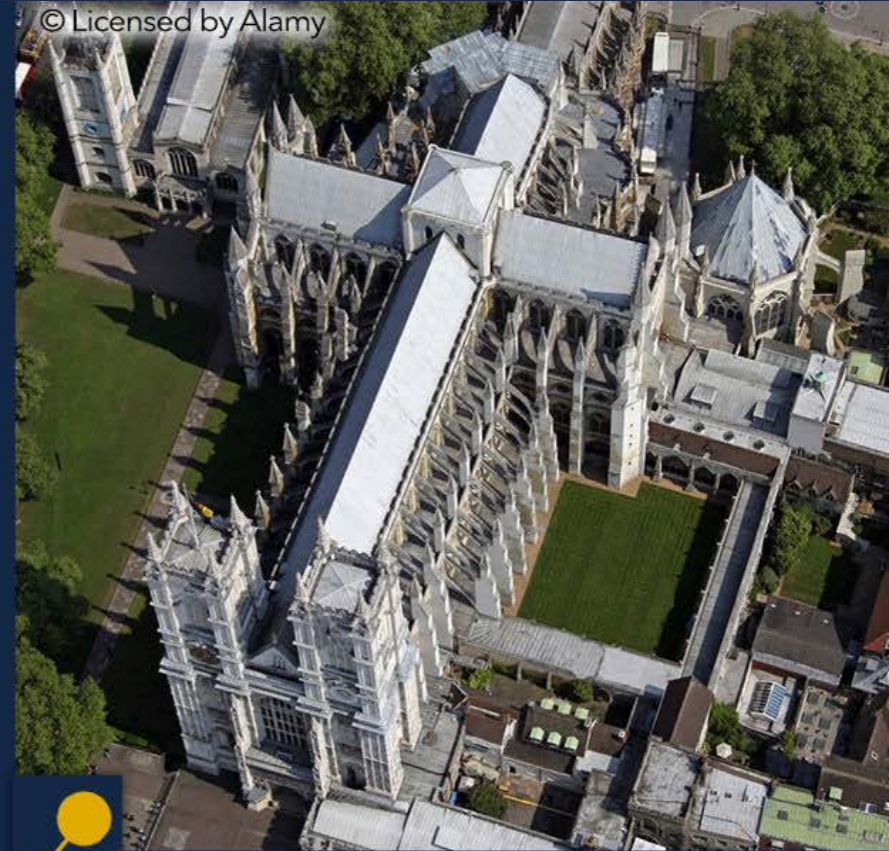
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Late Cypriot



Hindu



Buddhism



Early Cypriot



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Iron
Cross



Maltese
Cross

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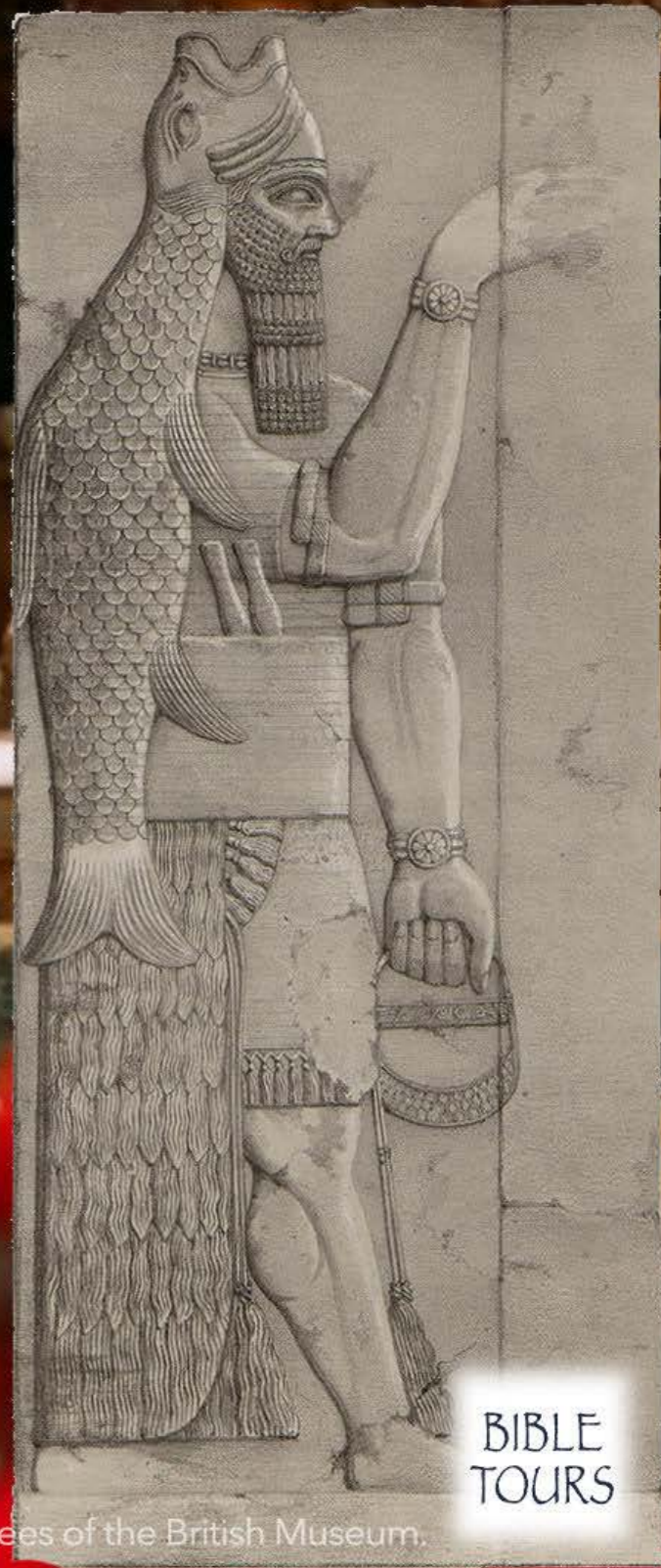
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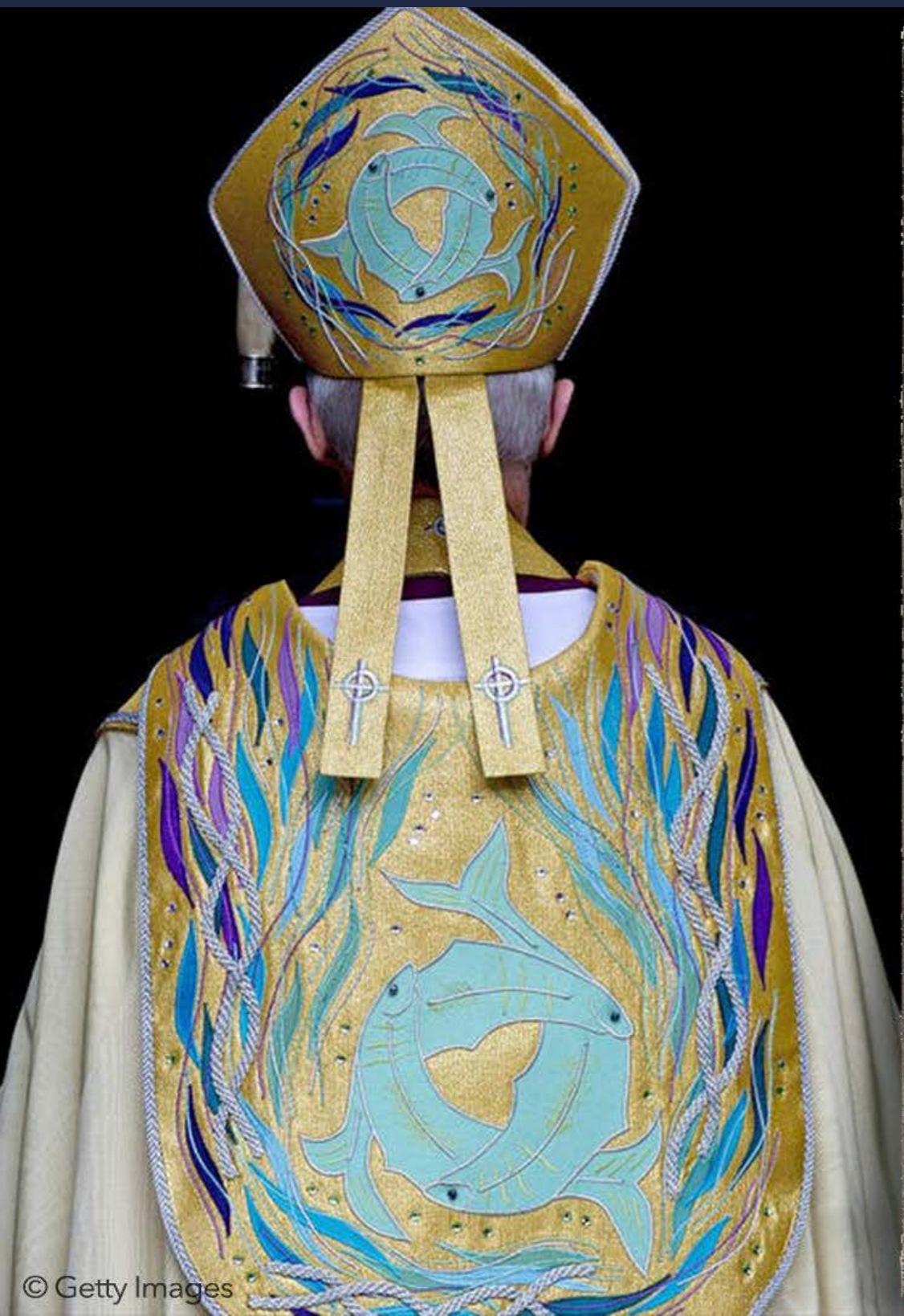
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