



# PASSIONFORTRUTH

WHERE NEW LIFE BEGINS

## The Untold Story Of Thanksgiving - Jim Staley 2024

Is Thanksgiving really pagan in origin? What's the *real* history behind Thanksgiving here in America? Did the Pilgrims just sit down and sing Kumbaya with the Native Americans in 1621? Was that really the first Thanksgiving here in America? Or has the entire story been whitewashed as a national cover-up to something far more sinister? Let's dive into this subject and find out what happens when history meets the truth right after this.

Hello, everyone. I'm Jim Staley, [Passion for Truth Ministries](#), and if you're new to this channel, this channel is all about doing a deep dive into the original language, the original culture, the context, the idiomatic expressions, all the debates on both sides of the coin in the first century and beyond. We want to find out the Christian roots of our faith. We want to interpret the Bible from the original context that it was written in. And all of that goes all the way back to the Hebrew, and that's what we do here.

But from time to time, we dive into specific controversial subjects and try to see where history meets the passion for truth or our passion for truth, I should say. What does the truth actually have to do with how we live our lives as believers? So this channel is really not for non-believers. It's for Christians. It's for those who claim Christ as the Messiah. So like I said, from time to time, we dive into the topics of Christmas and Easter, the origins of Halloween and St. Patrick's Day, Valentine's Day, and everything in between. We want to discover why we do what we do, because as believers, we do what we believe. We need to find out why we believe what we believe. Where did we believe what we believe? In other words, where did it come from? And is it kosher? Does God put His stamp of approval on everything that we're doing?

Because actually, when it's all said and done, it's not about us. It's not about how we feel. It's not what this means to us, or that means to us. It's about what He thinks. It's about what He feels. And today is no different. In this broadcast, we're going to uncover and expose the *real* truth of Thanksgiving, where it really comes from, and it's not going to be what you think. So no matter what side of the coin you're probably on, you're probably not going to hear what you want to hear, but we are going to talk about the truth. So far as I'm concerned, the truth can only do one thing, and that's what the Bible says: *set us free*.

All right, let's take time to uncover the traditional story of Thanksgiving, and along the way, we'll find out what's true, what's not true, and what's absolutely true. So it all starts in September of

1620, when a small ship by the name of the Mayflower departed from Plymouth, England, carrying about 102 passengers from various mixed Puritan separatists, religious belief backgrounds, all seeking religious freedom from the Mother Church of England.

Now, you have to understand, the Puritans were a sect that came out of the Church of England. They said, "Hey, we don't want to conform to the Church of England. We want to have our strict belief systems, and we want to have a country or a land of our own where we could celebrate what we want to celebrate and worship God in the purest of fashions, not along the party lines of the Church of England." So that's a little bit of background on the Puritans, although much more could be said. But as it relates to this story, well, the journey lasted 66 days. It was an extraordinarily difficult and arduous journey, and they landed, unfortunately, far north of their intended destination of the Hudson River in Cape Cod. It wasn't until a month later that the Mayflower crossed Massachusetts Bay, and the settlers began to produce and create what's called the Plymouth Colony.

From there, it was wintertime, and it was winter indeed. It was brutal, it was difficult, and it was deadly. Many of the settlers decided to stay on board the Mayflower while most died of malnutrition, they died of starvation, and they flat out died because it was freezing cold. Well, it was about that time when they were unexpectedly greeted by a member of the Abenaki tribe who spoke English. Now, here's where the gloss-over happens. Let's ask the question: why did this member of the Abenaki tribe speak English? Because they had already been there for over 100 years, since 1492, and the English had been coming over many times in peace, sometimes kidnapping Native Americans, taking them back to England as slaves, teaching them English, and then bringing them back to teach them and to help them navigate the New World.

So there was a bittersweet relationship already happening for well over 100 years before the Puritans even showed up. That is not really talked about in American history, but that's going to come in really, really handy and very important as we move forward.

So, after a successful corn harvest in November of 1621, Governor William Bradford, who's the governor of the newly budding Plymouth Colony, decides to organize a feast to celebrate the bounty and invited their Native American allies, including Massasoit, the chief of the Wampanoag tribe. This event, which lasted for three days, is often remembered as the first Thanksgiving. But was it? And that's what we're going to be talking about in just a few minutes.

I'm going to suggest that the Pilgrim event of the Thanksgiving origin is not the origin of Thanksgiving at all in America. It's just part of the story, but the real story is being left out, and another story is taking its place and weaving in and mucking up the whole thing. We're going to discover the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and you can decide what the real story is.

In the meantime, we don't know a whole lot about that "first Thanksgiving," but what we do know is gathered from a Pilgrim chronicler called Edward Winslow. He wrote this about that specific Thanksgiving Day in 1621. He says, *"Our harvest being gotten in, our governor sent four men*

*on fowling that so we might, after a special manner, rejoice together after we had gathered the fruits of our labors. They four in one day killed as much fowl as, with a little help beside, served the company almost a week, at which time, amongst other recreations, we exercised our arms, many of the Indians coming amongst us and amongst the rest, their greatest king, Massasoit, with some 90 men, whom, for three days, we entertained and feasted. And they went out and killed five deer, which they brought to the plantation and bestowed on our governor and upon the captain and others. And although it be not always so plentiful as it was at this time with us, yet by the goodness of God, we are so far from want that we often wish you partakers of our plenty."*

So, this is a true account of what happened during that feast. And so it is true that there was a peace treaty for 50 years, and it's true that they sat down and they had this bounty. And this is one of the main reasons why American culture and tradition looks back to this moment and says this was the first Thanksgiving. Now, I'm going to suggest that there are other stories that trump this later on, but there is a story in between here that is unfortunately not taught, and it really robs the Native Americans of the truth and the whole truth. But we'll get to that in just a moment.

A few days after this feast, Squanto, the famous Squanto, who is a member of the Pawtuxet tribe, returned to Plymouth. Having been kidnapped by the English sea captain, sold into slavery, escaped to London, and finally returned to his homeland, Squanto helped the Pilgrims survive by teaching them essential farming and surviving skills such as growing corn, tapping maple trees for sap, fishing in local rivers, and identifying harmful plants. He also played a very key role in establishing a lasting alliance between the Pilgrims and the Wampanoag, which endured for over 50 years and stands as one of the few peaceful relationships between European settlers and the Native Americans.

So, all that to say the little cute plays of Squanto and the Pilgrims and everybody sitting down and singing Kumbaya is not so clean. It's been whitewashed because Squanto himself was kidnapped. He was enslaved. He was taken to England, taught English, and then brought back. And in that process, quite frankly, he didn't have an option. But what we do know is that he was kidnapped, and that's never a good thing—to be taken from your homeland and taken somewhere else, forced to do something different, and then brought back to your homeland as an enslaved person to help the Pilgrims. So at this stage in the game, that entire story is normally left out because we don't want the white man to look bad. But quite frankly, we're looking pretty bad right now, because kidnapping is not something that is biblical. It's not something that should happen, but unfortunately, it did, and it's part of the story, and we need to recognize it as it stands.

In 1623, the Pilgrims held another Thanksgiving to celebrate the end of a long drought that had threatened their crops. Governor Bradford actually called for a fast before the feast of, quote, Thanksgiving, and this became very popular amongst many of the New England settlements in subsequent years.

Now, here's where things get really dicey. The Pilgrims who had settled in Plymouth in 1620 initially had a very peaceful relationship with the Wampanoag people, especially with their leader, Massasoit. However, as more English settlers arrived in New England and other places throughout the '20s and '30s, the relationship between the Native Americans began to sour. It radically began to change. The influx of settlers increased demands on the land and the resources, and the Native Americans began to experience the negative impacts of European colonization, including the spread of diseases that decimated their populations. This created growing tensions as native peoples faced displacements from their ancestral lands.

So here's the reality, my friends, of what happened. As the Pilgrims came in, they were very peaceful. There wasn't a whole lot of animosity or war that was between them. They had, like I said, a 50-year peace treaty. But as time went on and more and more European settlers showed up, the problems increased, and this created tensions, and this eventually led to war.

In the 1630s, there is a significant event that changes the course of American history forever, and it's this event that's not told in your history books, and it's simply not part of the traditional story of Thanksgiving. Albeit, I understand, it's not light-hearted. It's not easy to tell, and it's certainly not something that we as white Americans are proud of, but it is the truth, and the truth should always be told, regardless of what it looks like.

Before I tell you this story, it's important for you to know the difference between the Massachusetts Bay Colony New Englanders and the New Englanders at Plymouth called the Pilgrims. This story is not about the Pilgrims. It's about the New Englanders at the Massachusetts Bay Colony. They went to war between 1636 and 1638 with the Pequot Indians. This is the dark side of the story of Thanksgiving that we don't want to talk about. The Pequot Indians were totally decimated by the New Englanders over greed. It was over territory. It was over land. It was over trade routes. They didn't have a peace treaty, so they went to war, and they simply lost.

Now, while the Pilgrims themselves were not directly involved in the Pequot War, the broader context of settler expansion and conflict in New England during this time contributed to rising tensions between Europeans and Native Americans. By the late 1600s, these tensions would eventually culminate in more direct conflict, most notably King Philip's War. This is 1675-1676, and this time, it did involve the Wampanoag Tribe and other tribes against the English colonists in a violent and devastating war. So, while it started off very peaceful with William Bradford and Squanto and the peace treaty that lasted for 50 years, or was supposed to last for 50 years, the reality is that it waned pretty quickly. There was great war, tremendous bloodshed, and the Native Americans were stripped of their lands, their territories, and much of their resources. They were displaced by the New Englanders who came in and wanted to buy their land, and subsequently, the Native Americans thought that they were buying *into* their land, not buying the land out from underneath them.

Imagine going to England and buying land, and now imagine that you're buying land in England, and they're giving it to you, and now you are your own country. That would be unheard of and

unthinkable, but this is exactly what the New Englanders did. They came in and they bought land and thought they were pulling it out from underneath the Native Americans, as if the Native Americans would sell their land. No, they thought they were selling the rights to come into their land. And this is where all the disagreements ended up in war and bloodshed. It's not something to be very proud of, but the reality is, to go through all the details, it is true that the first, quote, Thanksgiving was very peaceful.

I would imagine this is why the New Englanders of the early 1900s chose to celebrate a day of Thanksgiving, and they went all the way back to 1621, skipping the '30s and the '70s, where the New Englanders decimated the early Native Americans. While it's true that in 1621 there was a 50-year treaty between the Wampanoag tribe and the Pilgrims, it's not true that it was all kosher and all hunky-dory, and everyone was singing Kumbaya. From then on, the Pilgrims did not just come in, and the Native Americans did not just hand over America to the New Englanders. No, it was not without extraordinary war, bloodshed, and displacement to the Native American tribes, which is not right to not tell the full story.

So now where do we go? I'm going to submit to you that that entire story that I just told you is not even the origin of Thanksgiving as it relates to us today and how it was put into place by one of our American presidents. So let's turn the page and go one step deeper.

First of all, it's important to know that in every tribe and in every tongue, in virtually every culture around the world and on every continent, throughout every time period, had a day of Thanksgiving, times of Thanksgiving. Thanksgiving is just something that's built into us, especially since it was an agricultural society, and because almost every culture had a homegrown deity. Everyone seemed to want to give thanks to their deity for a bountiful harvest in their fall. And it just so happens to be that fall is the fall around the world, and harvest times all seem to align. This is why we find a Thanksgiving type of holiday in almost every culture around the world in every time period, because every culture generically had a harvest, and every culture had a deity, and every culture gave thanks to that deity for their harvest.

They also had Thanksgiving for victories. This goes all the way back to the time of Rome and beyond. It was just a natural, generic human tendency to give thanks. Even in America, when we came home from war, we had a parade. Or when a baseball team wins the World Series, there is a World Series parade. It is just natural within human inclination to celebrate victories. And this was no different in the American Revolutionary War.

So, during the American Revolution, the Continental Congress designated occasional days of Thanksgiving. In 1789, President George Washington issued the very first official Thanksgiving proclamation, encouraging the nation to give thanks for the successful conclusion of the Revolutionary War and the ratification of the United States Constitution.

Now we come to 1817, where New York became the first state to officially celebrate Thanksgiving, or a day of Thanksgiving. And although there were many other states that

followed suit, most of the states in the South did not have this tradition. And this is where things get interesting.

In 1827, the author Sarah Josepha Hale, who was the author of the most famous story, "Mary Had a Little Lamb," she actually was so impacted by celebrating Thanksgiving each and every year that she, for the next 36 years, wrote letters to presidents, congressmen, senators, and politicians, trying to get them to nationalize the holiday for the sole purpose of unifying the entire country. Because at this point, the North and the South were extraordinarily split.

This brings along how Abraham Lincoln fits into the story. So, in 1863, during the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln responded to Hale's plea. After 36 years of writing letters, she finally won her way, and he declared Thanksgiving a national holiday. His proclamation called for a National Day of Thanksgiving and prayer to help the nation be unified and healed from what had just happened in the war. Lincoln set the date for Thanksgiving as the final Thursday in November. Interestingly enough, that's the same date that George Washington, our first president, set.

The holiday was observed on the last Thursday of November for almost 80 years, all the way up until Franklin Roosevelt, who decided he was going to move it one week earlier in an effort to increase sales, to help people get out of the Great Depression. But there was so much opposition to changing what had already become a national holiday and a tradition for families around the country that two years later, he reversed his position and finally secured it into American history as the last Thursday in November, and that's where it is today.

All right, what I want to talk about now is the elephant in the room. Think about the logic. We are told that the first Thanksgiving was in 1621 with the Pilgrims, the Native Americans, Squanto, and that whole story that we just went over. But the truth is, is that George Washington instituted the first Thanksgiving as it stands today, on the fourth Thursday in November. And the reason he gives has nothing to do with Pilgrims, has nothing to do with Squanto, has nothing to do with thanksgiving, turkeys, or Pilgrims at all. It has to do with a victory over England and the Revolutionary War and the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. The War of Independence was his reason for Thanksgiving, and he chose the fourth Thursday in November to do so. So to go back and rewrite history as what the origin is 1621, is to miss the real reason why it became a real national holiday in America. It was not at all because of the Pilgrims. It was because of the War of Independence. That is the earliest that we have of a legal holiday being declared by a President of the United States. And interestingly enough, he never mentions the Pilgrims, and he gets ratified by President Lincoln for the same exact reason. As Americans came out of a civil war, he wanted to unify the North and the South, because the North was already pretty much celebrating Thanksgiving, and he did it for a similar reason that George Washington did: to bring unity to the country.

The truth is, it was the New Englanders in the early 1900s that changed the origin of Thanksgiving to go all the way back to 1621, in Plymouth. But the reality is, it was George Washington in 1778 that declared a national holiday on the fourth Thursday in November,

exactly the way it is today, which is a big giveaway that that's the origin because they didn't do it on the fourth Thursday in November in 1621. We have no idea. And it was three days, okay, but it was this American president and American presidents after that, like President Lincoln, that enshrined this holiday into what it is today.

So although it may be true that some historians still point back to 1620 and 1621 as the very first Thanksgiving with the Wampanoag people and Squanto and the Pilgrims at Plymouth, the reality is that was a very short peace treaty that lasted for a very short period of time before it all fell apart. And the story they don't tell you is the massacre of the Native Americans as they went to war in the '30s and the '70s under what's called Philip's War, and it decimated the Native Americans of that time period. If we're going to attach the Pilgrims to the original story of Thanksgiving, and that's your version, then we at least need to honor the Native Americans and tell the truth, whether we like the truth or not.

Now, I wasn't there. It wasn't me that made those atrocities, but our ancestors did, and that's something that we should not be proud of. So we should at least honor by telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, no matter how it makes us look. But it's my opinion that that's not the original story of Thanksgiving at all, that Thanksgivings were celebrated in every culture, on every continent, in every language, as I mentioned before, and this was in the mind of George Washington. It wasn't the Pilgrims that he had in his mind. It was the fact that they had a military victory, and they wanted to give glory to God, unify the country, and have Thanksgiving day that God gave them victory over their oppressors. And that's what every culture did. And this just so happens to be a coincidence that there was a Thanksgiving during the time of 1621 and a time of Thanksgiving in 1778 because every culture did the same thing. What historians made the mistake of doing, or I should say, the New Englanders in the early 1900s, is connecting the two and saying this is the origin, forgetting that every culture did this. It was simply a coincidence.

Now here's the next question: Is Thanksgiving pagan? This seems to be a very prevalent idea in modern 21st century that Thanksgiving is pagan. Now we know that Christmas and Easter and Halloween and many of these holidays that Americans celebrate today are in fact pagan in origin. Without a doubt. If you doubt that, you can watch "[December 25 On Trial](#)." It is a very deep academic look at just why we chose December 25 to begin with. You will be shocked at why we celebrate Christmas and how it got changed from the festival of Sukkot (סוכות), Feast of Tabernacles, when Jesus, Yeshua (ישוע), was really born. As a matter of fact, if you want to find out why they changed it from Sukkot (סוכות) to December 25, which was the winter solstice, you can watch "[When Was Jesus Really Born](#)."

That will open up your eyes as well and shock you and get you excited about learning more about the Bible. But I digress. Let's finish up this broadcast by talking about whether or not Thanksgiving is actually pagan, and should we celebrate it, because there is a very firm foundation for that belief until you actually look at it deeper. So let's talk about paganism, period.

So, paganism simply is a term that means anything outside of the God of the Bible, so outside of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam; everything else is pagan. There are absolute definitions that we, as Bible believers, have to go by if we're going to determine what's pagan in origin and what's not. It's very similar to copyright laws. Now, you might say, "What in the world are you talking about copyright laws?" In American copyright laws, you can't just copyright something that's generic. For instance, you cannot copyright the title "The Songbird," because a songbird is too generic of a title; it has to be very specific towards a company title or a product. It has to be very specific, okay?

This is why Christmas and Easter are definitely pagan, because they were very specific pagan dates. But, tie the Roman pagans towards their pagan gods with specific details that outline those festivals. And when the Roman Christians came along, they borrowed those, syncretized them, and they threw a little holy water on them, and took every element of those holidays and simply Christianized them. They simply took the pagan components of those traditions and Christianized them, but they kept the pagan traditions. And again, I encourage you to watch "[December 25 on Trial](#)," or even "[Truth or Tradition](#)," which will really shock you and rock your world.

But it's my belief that Thanksgiving is different. Although pagans had days of thanksgiving for thousands of years, that doesn't make it pagan in origin or forbidden by God to celebrate it. Why? Because it's too generic. Think of the ramifications. Because pagans have a Thanksgiving Day to their god, we're saying Christians can't give thanks to their God, because pagans did? No. Just like a trademark has to be specific, so the holiday must be specific, and Thanksgiving is not. It's generic in every way. That's why I said every culture, every language, every tribe and tongue, had a Thanksgiving Day. It's just generic.

Think about this. If we're going to take the definition of paganism and say, just because the pagans invented it, we can't do it or use it or celebrate it as Christians, we're in actually big trouble, because wedding rings were actually founded by pagans, and the fourth ring finger is what they put it on, because they believed there was a vein in that finger that went straight to the heart. As romantic as that is, it was actually invented by pagans. Does that mean that you can't use a wedding ring as a symbol of value between you and your spouse?

Some of our legal system has not only biblical roots, founded in the Torah, but also from the Code of Hammurabi and also Babylon. Does that mean that we don't use our legal system because the pagans had something to do with it? The Chinese actually invented fireworks. Now, I don't know about you, but I love fireworks, so if you're gonna take the position that if pagans did it, we can't do it, then we can't even wear underwear, because underwear, believe it or not, was invented by the Egyptians thousands of years ago. And not only that, did you know that yawning has its origins in paganism? That's right. They began to find that so many infants were dying and infants couldn't cover their mouth, and they believed that when someone yawned, their life force was potentially coming out of them and could be extracted by a demon. So by covering your mouth when you yawn, you're protecting your life force, and that's why people cover their mouth today.



Now, are we to say that because those items, and those are just a handful, were invented by the pagans, that we're not supposed to cover our mouth when we yawn, we're not supposed to wear wedding rings, and so on and so forth? I believe the same goes for Thanksgiving. It's just too generic to say that just because pagans had a day of thanksgiving, that we shouldn't have a day of thanksgiving. And I further want to submit that the real legal origins of Thanksgiving don't even go back to the Pilgrims at all, but are founded in George Washington and the founding of this country as a military victory day of thanksgiving, like it had always been for thousands of years in every culture.

So whether you choose to believe that Thanksgiving started in 1621 or you choose to believe that it started in 1776 through 1778 with George Washington and all of that, in both cases, I believe that it's kosher to celebrate. I believe the logic of those that say that it's not okay to celebrate because of the dark and sinister history that happened after 1621 is like saying that we shouldn't celebrate July 4 and Independence Day because of the Civil War. Just because something negative happened after something positive, it doesn't erase or remove the original reason. And we know that there was peace between the Wampanoag tribe and the Pilgrims in 1621, and things did not go south for at least another 10 or 12 years. The Pilgrims had nothing to do with that war. That was the Massachusetts Bay Colony war with a completely different tribe. It would not be until the 1670s that the Wampanoag tribe would go to war and lose their entire, almost their entire population in that war.

So no matter how you slice it, the logic just doesn't add up to say Thanksgiving is evil, or it's pagan, or we shouldn't celebrate it because of its dark history. Unfortunately, this is the same logic that would say that just because things went wrong in Christianity, and Christianity became part of the Roman church, and they began the Crusades and all these horrible, sinister things that happened against the Jewish people, that somehow that invalidates Christ and His cross when it was pure when the spring started up on the mountain. It's when the water travels down through time and traditions and doctrines, and men get a hold of it that everything gets muddled up. It's not the muddy part that we're celebrating. It's the original part that is pure and holy. And although even in 1621 it wasn't perfect, the relationship certainly was worth celebrating so much so that the Native Americans celebrated with the Pilgrims, and that should say something.

Now I'm certainly not saying that paganism hasn't somehow crept into Thanksgiving, because it absolutely has. The cornucopia finds its origin all the way back in Greek mythology, with Zeus. The legend says that Zeus accidentally broke off one of the horns of his wet nurse, but he turns it into a cornucopia as an "I'm so sorry." He promises its perpetual overflow with her favorite fruits. And then somehow that cornucopia eventually morphs into modern-day Christianity and finds its way into Thanksgiving, likely because Thanksgiving has to do with a harvest and an overflow in abundance. So you can decide whether or not you want to have a cornucopia this Thanksgiving, but I wouldn't recommend it, just because its origins are very specifically found in paganism.

As we come to the end of this broadcast, I would be remiss, as a Bible teacher, especially one who focuses on biblical Christian roots of our faith, to not tell you the real holiday that God wants us to celebrate, and that's the Feast of Tabernacles. There are seven feast days on God's calendar. Four of them have to do with the first coming of Christ, and the last three, the fall festivals, have to do with the second coming of Christ. If you've never heard of this before, I encourage you to text the word "**feast days**" to **844-763-9543**, and I'll give you a free [PDF download](#) of all seven feast days of the Lord broken down and show you how they're connected to Christ, Jesus, Yeshua (ישוע) in the Hebrew, and how it radically can impact your life today. The Thanksgiving of the original Israelites was the festival of Sukkot (סוכות). It's actually the time when Jesus was born, and it's the seven-day festival, Harvest Festival of the Israelite Hebrew people. It's an extraordinary festival where so many things were celebrated. It's actually connected to the marriage supper of the Lamb and Revelation. And again, if you want to learn more about that, I encourage you to click on your screen of the [Seven Feast Days of the Lord](#) and make sure that you text us again at 844-763-9543, and we'll give you that free download right away.

In the meantime, I'm going to agree with the author of **First Chronicles** when he says, "**Give thanks to the Lord, for He is good, for His love endures forever.**" We should be giving thanks every single day. As believers, we don't need an extra day to give thanks. But it's certainly amazing to be surrounded by family and friends and let love prevail as we thank God for His provision that He's given us for the entire year.

Let you be found at the end of your life faithful, full of love, exactly in the same framework of mine when you're holding hands with your family around that Thanksgiving dinner, and make sure that what you're really giving thanks for is the blood of His Son. That's the real blood that was shed in violence that actually frees us. Where the blood that was shed during that first 50 to 100 years in the 1600s was negative, and it stole from people, the blood that the Messiah shed gave us back our life. And if you don't know Him today, I encourage you to come back to God. He's waiting for you right now. Ask Him to come into your life and let this be your day of Thanksgiving, my friends.

I'm Jim Staley with [Passion for Truth Ministries](#). If you like this broadcast, would you please hit subscribe right now? If you're not subscribed, share this with everybody that you know and go to [passionfortruth.com](http://passionfortruth.com) right now. Help us pay it forward. Thank you for supporting this ministry. We love you guys. It is our privilege to serve you. I'm Jim Staley with Passion for Truth Ministries, and I'll see you in the next video.

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