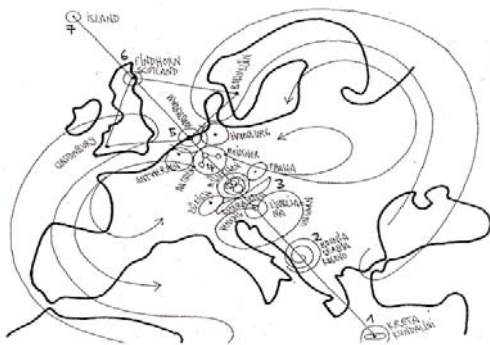


Knossos – brief introduction to the spiritual significance of this place, which is considered as the spiritual birthing womb of the western civilization



Knossos was the Palace of King Minos, 5 km from today's city of Iraklion, on the island of Crete, south of mainland Greece, in the Mediterranean Sea. The Minoan kingdom and civilization flourished between the 17th and 13th cent. B.C. Findings show that there was continuous life from the Neolithic age until the 5th cent. B.C. when a volcanic eruption destroyed it. There were similarities to ancient Egypt, but distinct local culture. There are claims that the biblical Philistines were immigrants from Crete.



Looking at this drawing we understand the spiritual significance of Knossos for the spiritual environment of Europe to this day. This geomantic map identifies Crete as the source of the Kundalini spirit and a location which supports a spiritual axis that extends over Europe, dissecting her, and spreading demonic influence throughout the continent. The source of that spiritual power coming out of the land is related to the local worship of certain spirits since the ancient times.

Kundalini is a serpent spirit, which was worshipped in Crete. The "snake-goddess" (official name of the statue) was one of the prominent local deities. The particular statue in the photo dates back to the 16th century B.C., showing (most likely) a naked-breasted priestess holding snakes. I believe that it is a manifestation of the "Queen of Heaven". I also believe this is the same spirit that Yogi masters call Shakti, which resides in the lower spine. According to them, the purpose of yoga is to arouse the serpent powers of Shakti (Kundalini) so that she rises to the point of merging with Shiva. Shiva dwells at the center of the forehead. It is located between the two eyebrows (also known as the "Third Eye"). The person who accomplishes that union of Shakti and Shiva then possesses all power, psychic abilities, a liberated soul, and is unlimited by time and space!



4-16 Snake Goddess, Knossos, c. 1600 B.C. Faience, approx. 13 1/2" high. Archaeological Museum, Heraklion



Now we need to understand the other spirit, Shiva, in its local Minoan version. The center of the forehead is the seat of human wisdom, which is earthly and demonic, and rejects the wisdom of God. Today we know that as the "Queen of Heaven" identifies with occult worship (which would be the Kundalini, or, Shakti), it is the "Prince of Greece" who is the demonic source of human wisdom. Daniel's "Prince of Greece" was the Greek god "Zeus", an evil spirit of high level of authority, that influences man's thinking, so that man cannot receive God's wisdom.

The name of Zeus is not found in the Palace of Knossos, but his worship began in Crete, from where it spread to the rest of Greece and later to the Romans. However, Knossos worshipped the Taurus (bull-left), which was the animal manifestation of Zeus. The continent of Europe was named after an Asian princess, whom Zeus abducted (right) and violated. King Minos was one of the 3 children born out of that.





This photo shows a building structure in the shape of the bull's horns among the ruins of Knossos. That shows clearly that the spirit of the "Cretan-born Zeus" (that is his officially assigned name) was worshipped there. The worship of the Taurus included human sacrifice of children or teenagers. Legend has it that there was a man with bull's head, who ate the children that were offered to appease him. I speculate that the beast was in fact some sort of witchdoctor who wore a Taurus mask on his head. He was either the high-priest, or, King Minos in person, that killed the children who were offered as sacrifice to the spirit.

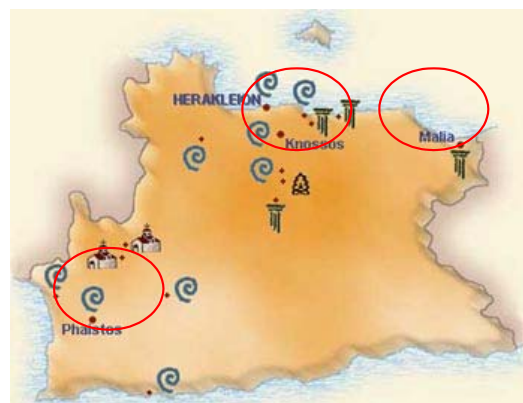
The beast was called "Minotaur", and "Minos" likely meant "King" (same as Pharaoh in Egypt). The rituals included acrobatic dances with a bull, as shown on the photo of this surviving fresco. The combination of Kundalini and Taurus, or, Queen of Heaven and Prince of Greece, or, Shakti and Shiva, reveal the spiritual identity of Knossos.



Photo of the King's throne room. The Minoan civilization predates even ancient Athens, which flourished after the 5th century B.C. That makes Knossos as (one of) the earliest European sources of civilization, in fact, a very advanced one. Knossos had underground sewage systems with running water flowing through the Palace chambers before 3500 years ago... unfortunately, it served a blood thirsty spirit, and corrupted the early foundations of what later became the continent of Europe.

In such a dark spiritual environment, it is no wonder the Apostle Paul was so upset and aggressive against the Cretan people as his words reveal in Titus 1:10-16. Note he called them "deceivers" in v.10, the main attribute of the territorial ruler of the land...

Still, the Lord did not leave the land without the witness of His presence. Historical information confirms that Titus, at Apostle Paul's instruction, established Bishops in all 3 locations where the 3 children of Zeus with Europa established their palaces. Next to Knossos, Phaistos and Malia were also 3 key locations, shown on this map of the region. Titus established 5 Bishops in Crete, the 3 of whom were located at the above locations. Where Zeus wanted to build his influence, God established His Kingdom.



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