These are the facts (to the best of our knowledge) about Christmas:

1. There is no evidence proving that Christ was born on December 25
2. Many theologians, based on biblical accounts of His Birth, believe that Christ was born in late September.
3. Winter Solstice is usually a few days before Christmas;
4. In many pagans’ practices even before the birth of Christ, there were celebrations and rituals around Winter Solstice;
5. In Northern Europe, there was a pagan god, Yule, a sex and fertility god. Believers used 12 days before Winter Solstice to worship/celebrate, including burning a big Yule Log which represented the sex organ of the god; sacrificing humans or animals; wild sex parties in which they tried to contact spirits. The word Yuletide greeting is still considered equivalent to Christmastide greeting;
6. In Rome, before Christ, there were also several gods whose birthdays were on the winter solstice; all are fertility gods; celebrations involved licentiousness (sex lawlessness)
7. In the Middle East before Christ, an Indian Persian god by the name of Mithra was said to have been born on December 25th and he was worshipped as the Sun God. He was portrayed as wearing a hat which resembled the hat that a modern Santa Claus wears.
8. During the first six hundred years after Christ there was no Christmas celebration in Europe; and Christians did not celebrate the birth of Christ. On the contrary, Christians clearly remembered which day of the year on which Christ was crucified.
9. In AD 270, the ruler in Rome designated only 7 days (17th -24th) for the wild parties; orgies; during which the court closed, people could commit crimes, practiced homosexuality, cross-dressing, practiced debauchery, etc. And then on 25th people would do gift exchanging in the last orgy to end all orgies. They called the celebration Saturnalia to honor the god Saturn (god of excess).
10. In the 4th century, Roman soldiers invaded England and also brought Saturnalia to England which later turned into the Festival of Fools; the Feast of Fools. Gradually they even appointed a Lord of Misrule during Christmastide to be in charge of Christmas revelries which often included wild partying and drunkenness.
11. It was believed that the traditions of the worship of the SUN God Mithra was gradually absorbed and transformed into the worship of the Son of God Jesus.
12. In the 7th century Pope Gregory officially ordered Augustine Canterbury to incorporate pagan practices into the church.
13. In the Middle Age, the ‘Mardi Gras Atmosphere’ (Fat Tuesday, eating all fat before Lent 40 days fasting in preparation for the Easter) gradually turned into Christ Mass in which there were open sex, rioting, murder, bloody Halloween kind of activities.
14. In 1652 England, the Purity Government outlawed Christmas. Four years later in 1656 the public demanded legalization of Christmas again. Puritans fled to America and from 1659 to 1890 in New England Christmas had been outlawed for more than 200 years.
15. Reverend Cotton Mather, in 1712, in a Christmas sermon, said “I cannot imagine how our Savior can be honored by drinking, nakedness, …. More like a Mass for Saturn.
16. In 1828, the lawlessness during Christmas was so bad that the State arranged policing on the streets for the first time.
17. In the second half of the 19th century, the American Sunday School Society promoted Nativity into Christian children program to attract audience with lots of emphasis on giving candies as treats.
18. In 1843, Charles Dickens wrote the book Christmas Carol (ghostly) which portrayed a Christmas tradition that had trees, family warm gatherings, and decorated shops, which was widely received. Dickens came to USA in 1867 to promote his book and read his book in theatres. Puritans lost their battle against Christmas traditions around 1875. In 1890 USA voted to legalized Christmas celebration.
19. There was a Yuletide disguise: The tradition of 12 days (from 25th to 6th) until the Epiphany (wise men; suddenly awaken) during which oil lamps (representing Yule Log) were burning inside houses which would practice Yule sacrifice inside.
20. The wiccans (witches) used Holly wreaths to ward off evil and they usually performed their magic in full moon, winter solstice, and they believed “free to do anything as long as they do not harm others”.
21. Evergreen trees and tree grove have long been considered sacred among many pagan and witch cults and they believed evergreen trees bring sex and fertility. During the winter solstice they chopped a tree and brought them home to interact with the spirits of the wood. German brought this tradition to England. And in 1848, the London Illustrated News published a picture of the Queen decorating a Christmas tree which then widely spread all over the world.
22. The fireplace god/ hearth god existed in several traditions. Odin, in Germanic paganism, dressed in red, coming down through chimney, rewarding and punishing; among Scandinavians, thunder god, tall with beard, dwelling in the north spirits filled forest, travelling through sky with roars, accompanied by horned goats, appearing during the Festival of the Fools.
23. In the 4th Century, a bishop in Turkey, Nicholas, a patron saint for the seafaring men, captured the devil according to legend and made the devil work for him. The devil, Ruprecht, a horned dark figure, will put gifts in stockings of the good kids if they could recite a verse or did a trick. He would put a whip or switch into the stockings of the bad ones and he carried a basket on is back to haul away the really bad ones.
24. There was a time in the 19th century the church downplayed the role of Saint Nicholas but retained Ruprecht, a horned devil; even picturing him accompanying Christ boy. He was called V Knox Minh, equivalent to Santa Claus nowadays.
25. Santa Claus mostly came from Dutch words Sinter Klass which was the short form of Saint Nicholas.
26. Gradually the image of Ruprecht faded but in the 19th Century Santa Claus still focused on punishing the bad kids.
27. In 1819, the best-selling author Washington Irving increased the influences of St. Nicholas through his book Brace Bridge Hall.
28. In 1822, a minister wrote a tale “a visit from St. Nicholas” or called “Night before Christmas” which further solidified the role of Santa Claus thereafter in which Santa was a jolly old elf (witty spirit) with supernatural power accompanied by 8 horned Reindeers replacing Ruprecht.
29. 40 years later political cartoonist Thomas Nast made a drawing in 1863 to make Santa Claus a secular commercial hero.
30. In Nevada desert every year during summer solstice, many pagan cults gathered together to perform many rituals, doing drugs and sex; all religions welcome except Christianity.