

History of Events



By
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Preface

ANTI-SEMITISM TODAY, AT THE END OF 2001, is the greatest of taboos. Racism generally is taboo, but most people of most races harbour racist attitudes. So, while being publicly branded a "racist" is damaging, the racist may rest assured that many understand that he is not the demon the media makes him out to be.

Anti-Semitism, on the other hand, is more complex. Many third-tier, commonsense racists do not understand why anyone would think negatively of Jews. They are comfortable expressing dislike of blacks or other minorities based on crime rates or illegitimacy or drug use. But most may not even know any Jews (or know they know Jews). Jews, they assume, are white people who go to a different church. And why wouldn't they think this when well-organized, highly funded Jewish groups have been diligently working for decades to create that very impression or, rather, that lack of impression, the most strategic of all impressions: invisibility.

Once one has the eyes to see them, their ubiquitous presence and culture destroying nature is obvious to the point of revulsion. Indeed, there is a reason why the founding fathers of America, as well as other world-renowned philosophers, writers, entrepreneurs and great leaders throughout history have warned against them. Many have openly scorned the Jews as the most dangerous enemy to Western cultural integrity and European values, others have merely depicted the Jew as the lecherous, deceptive creature it is. (There is nothing more "anti-Semitic" or offensive to Jews than depicting them accurately)

Are we to believe, as Jewish lapdogs in "our" media and classrooms and oval office would have us believe, that there is no truth to the views these

men held? That their powerful intellects derail and plunge into the darkest depths of irrationality and venomous "hatred" regarding the Jews for no reason whatsoever?

Is it more logical to believe these men are all cursed with a morbid, unjustified dislike of a good and noble people, or that there are solid reasons for this express, consistent condemnation of Jewishness? The books we read in school reiterate the horror of the Holocaust (capital "H" trademarked) and the unjust persecution of the Jews. But they fail to include the history of destruction wrought by Jews on their "host" nations. This encourages us to believe exactly what is on its face absolutely absurd; that anti-Semitism is a kind of irrational mental illness from which even the greatest minds may, and apparently usually do, suffer.

History is amazing. The history of the Jewish race in world culture is perhaps the most gruesomely fascinating phenomenon a person standing at the beginning of the 21st century may behold. Especially if they, like me, spent most of their life completely blind to the relevance of Jews and their Jewishness in the world around them.

Need one read a dozen books, a hundred, a thousand to grasp this history? Hardly. Below you'll find a consolidated time line of real racial terrorism. Through it the ages will race before you like clouds in a celluloid sky tumbling forward in thousands of frames per second. Watch the world you know come into being and disintegrate under your feet. Some of this; the latter years of the 20th century, should look familiar, as you've lived through it.

You will certainly recognize many of the names and events referenced. I wonder, though, how much of the context will ring true to you? How closely will this history, which focuses on the Jewish role in world events, match the interpretation of events as you understood them at the time, or have been taught to understand them? How much will it differ? For VNN old scholars this may do no more than sketch in broad outline a horror story you understand all too well. For newcomers it may seem a time line of the preposterous itself, a history of the unthinkable, the impossible.

Jews of course still work as a rabid hive to demonise and destroy anyone who resists or speaks out in any way against the Jews' agenda (this is "anti-Semitism" as Jews understand the term). Yet, for the first time since the Jews' post-war ascendancy to political power and media control of public opinion, Jews as Jews are on the radar screen and criticism of Jews is bursting the seams of a silence they thought they had all sewn up. Every newspaper, journal, and semantically correct magazine in America has become a veritable wailing wall. They all echo with the panicked cries and screeches of Jewish and gentile lapdog pundits scrambling to catch up to and stomp out the lit fuse of anti-Semitism as it races to the powder keg of Pogrom v. 2002. Good news is: They won't catch it. ITZ Coming. Indeed. And the yids are shitting matzo balls.



Chapter 1

Earliest Times to 30 AD

1,600,000 B.C.: Earliest human life recorded.

250,000: Earliest Homo Sapiens, God Created the other races. (Genesis Chapter One)

70,000: Neanderthals use stone tools and fire.

40,000: Ice Age ends: Cro-Magnons migrate into Europe.

30,000: Neanderthals disappear.

28,000: Asians cross land bridge between Asia and America.

20,000: European cave art begins.

8000: Agriculture develops in Near East.

7000: First walled cities, pottery, and use of metals appear.

4307: God Formed from the dust of the ground the White Race. (Genesis 2:1)

4236: Earliest date on Egyptian calendar.

4100: Adam formed by Yahweh.

4000: Seth is born to Adam.

3900: Enos is born to Seth.

3800: Cainan is born to Enos.

3760: Earliest date on Jewish calendar.

3700: Mahalaleel is born to Cainan

3600: Jared is born to Mahalaleel.

3500: Enoch is born to Jared.

3400: Methuselah is born to Enoch.

3200: Lamech is born to Methuselah.

3100: "Enoch walked with God: and he was not; for God took him" Egypt united under first dynasty.

3000: Phoenicians migrate to Eastern Mediterranean. Seth dies at age 912. Noah is born to Lamech.

2900: Enos dies at age 905. Cainan dies at age 910.

2800: Mehalaleel dies at age 895.

2780: First Egyptian Pyramid.

2700: Jared dies at age 962.

2697: Huang-ti becomes "Yellow Emperor" of China (Chittim).

2675: Shem, Ham, and Japheth are born to Noah

2575: Arphaxad born to Shem 2 years after The Flood.

2550: Methuselah dies at age 969, same year as The Flood.

2475: Peleg is born to Eber; in those days the earth was divided.

2450: Eber is born (from whom comes the name Hebrews).

2400: Salah is born to Arphaxad.

2350: Nahor is born to Serug.

2325: Serug is born to Reu.

2300: Reu is born to Peleg.

2250: Abram born to Terah.

2200: Terah is born to Nahor.

2175: Abram's name changed to Abraham; Isaac is born to Abraham.

2150: Ishmael is born to Abram through Hagar. Aryans invade Indus valley.

2125: Abram leaves Haran.

2100: Noah dies at age 950 (350 years after the Flood).

2025: Jacob and Esau are born to Isaac; Abraham dies at age 175.

2000: Isaac marries Rebecca. Bronze age begins in Europe.

1991-1786: The Patriarchs.

1975: Jacob dies in Egypt at age 147.

1925: Isaac dies at age 180.

1921: God called Abraham. (Genesis 12:1)

1911: Ishmael born. (Genesis 16:5)

1900: Joseph is born to Jacob.

1898: Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed.(Genesis 19)

1897: Isaac Born.(Genesis 21:1-2)

1825: Joseph dies in Egypt at age 110.

1776-1280: Hebrews in Egypt.

1760: Shang dynasty is founded in China.

1728-1686: Hammurapi.

1600: Moses is born in Egypt.

1550: Moses flees to the land of Midian.

1570-1310: 18th Dynasty.

1500: The Exodus from Egypt.

1450: Death of Moses at age 120; the Israelites enter Canaan.

1400-1350: Iron Age begins in Asia.

1400: Deliverance by Othniel, Caleb's younger brother.

1375: Ehud judges Israel.

1325: Shamgar judges Israel.

1310-1200: 19th Dynasty.

1300: The land rests under Deborah and Barak.

1275: Servitude to the Midianites.

1250-1280: Exodus of Israelites from Egypt.

1250: Gideon judges Israel.

1240: Conquest of Canaan under Joshua.

1225: Tola defends Israel.

1200: Jair judges Israel.

1200-1125: Philistines settle in Palestine.

1200-1020: The Judges.

1203 Origin of The Illuminati Back in 1203 B.C.: From the official printing press of the Rosicrucians, it states: "In 1203 B.C., several of the Brothers of the Order who were of the Illuminati were commissioned to go into other lands and spread the secret doctrines by the establishment of other Lodges. It was quite apparent that Egypt was to be subjected to a devastation and that its great learning might be lost.

"It was finally decided that 'no undue haste should be sanctioned in permitting the Brothers who have gone abroad to establish Lodges, but rather that those who travel here in search of the Light should be tried,

and to those found qualified shall be given the commission to return to their people and establish a Lodge in the name of the Brotherhood. It was this dictum; known as the 'Amra,' that in later years proved the wisdom of the Councilors at this meeting, for it not only became a hard and fast rule, but made for the success of the plans of propagation. It was in this wise that the phrase 'travel East for learning or Light' first came into use; for those who soon began to travel to Egypt came from the West. About the year 1000 B.C., there came to Egypt a character whose name is recorded as Aslomon." (Rosicrucian, Questions and Answers, with Complete History, H. Spencer Lewis, Ph.D., F.R.C., pp. 44-45)

If this is true, Israel's King Solomon was trained in the Illuminati teaching. No wonder he allowed his wives to establish their own private booths to worship their false gods.

From the book Kabbalah by Charles Ponce which shows this symbol to be of occult origin. It is one of the three greatest occult or Satanic symbols. It had nothing to do with King David, but a 15th century teacher of the Kabbalistic teachings. "Solomon had the assistance of two who had travelled in Egypt as architects and artists; Hiramabi of Tyre and one Hiram Abif. The Saloman brotherhood was closely watched by the fraternity in Egypt, which had removed its headquarters to Thebes again because of political changes and the warring invasions in the territory of El Amarna, which eventually reduced the entire community to ruins.

It was found that Saloman restricted his order to males and adapted a great many of the details of the Rosicrucian initiations and services. At first it was believed that he would apply to the Grand Lodge in Thebes for a charter and make his work a branch of the R.C., but it became apparent before the first assembly was held that he was not adhering to the Rosicrucian philosophy, for he used the sun as the exclusive symbol of his order.

Of the growth of the Saloman brotherhood, as it was officially called in all ancient documents, one may read in all literature bearing upon Freemasonry. it has evolved into a semi-mystical, speculative, secret, fraternal order of power and great honor, gradually altering the principles laid down by Saloman, it is true, but doing so for the greater benefit of

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965-928: Solomon. Rezon.(2 Samuel 12:24)

950: Southern kingdom (Judah) Northern kingdom (Israel). Asa begins 41 year reign.

935-???: 22nd Dynasty.

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925: Omri - Samaria founded. Jehoshaphat begins 25 year reign. Abijah begins 3 year reign. Jeroboam I, son of Nebat.

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825: Southern kingdom (Judah). Northern kingdom (Israel).

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758-743: Jotham (Judah) (regent). (2 Kings 15:5; 2 Chronicles 26:21)

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722: Samaria captured by Shalmaneser V. (2 Kings 17:6)

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700: Manasseh begins 55 year reign.

698-642: Manasseh (Judah). (2 Kings 20:21)

650: Amon begins 2 year reign.

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639-609: Josiah (Judah). (2 Kings 21:24)

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612: Fall of Nineveh. (Zephaniah 2:13)

609: Jehoahaz (Judah). Battle of Megiddo. (2 Kings 10:35; 1 Chronicles 7:29)

608 "And the Lord said unto me A Conspiracy is found among the Men of Judah, and among the Inhabitants of Jerusalem." (Jeremiah 11:9)

608-598: Jehoiakim (Judah). (2 Kings 23:34)

600: Ezekiel and Daniel carried captive into Babylon. The Temple burnt, Jerusalem destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar

597: Jehoiachin (Judah). Expedition of Nebuchadnezzar against Judah, Jehoiachin deported to Babylon. (2 Kings 24:8; 25:1-2)

595-586: Zedekiah (Judah). (2 Kings 24:18)

593

593-571: Prophecies of Ezekiel. "There is a Conspiracy of her prophets in the midst thereof, like a roaring lion ravening the prey; they have devoured should; they have taken the treasure and precious things; they have made her many widows in the midst thereof." (Ezekiel 22:25)

594 "And behold, the glory of the God of Israel was there, according to the vision that I saw in the plain. Then said he unto me, Son of man, lift up thine eyes now the way toward the north. So I lifted up mine eyes the

way toward the north, and behold northward at the gate of the altar this image of jealousy in the entry. He said furthermore unto me, Son of man, seest thou what they do? even the great abominations that the house of Israel committeth here, that I should go far off from my sanctuary?... " (Ezekiel 8:4-6); "Again the word of the Lord came unto me saying, Son of man, thy brethren, even thy brethren, the men of thy kindred, and all the House of Israel wholly, are they unto whom the Inhabitants of Jerusalem have said, get you far from the lord: unto us (Jews) is this land (Palestine) given in possession." (Ezekiel 11:14)

594 "And the Glory of the Lord went up from the midst of the city, and stood upon the mountain which is on the east side." (Ezekiel 11:23)

Thus fulfilling God's words which He spoke to Ezekiel 11:23, before this happened.

587 "Thus saith the Lord God; because the enemy [Israel's enemy - The Jews] hath said against you, aha, even the Ancient High Places are our's in Possession." (Ezekiel 36:2)

586: Destruction of Jerusalem; mass deportation to Babylonia. Exile of Judeans in Babylonia. (2 Kings 25:20-11)

585-???: Murder of Gedaliah. 6th cent. Canonization of the Pentateuch (in Babylonian Exile).

580: King Nebuchadnezzar builds Hanging Gardens of Babylon.

563: Buddha is born.

560: Jehoiachin (Jeconiah) released from prison in Babylon.

551: Confucius is born.

550: Belshazzar slain by Median/Persian army as Babylon falls.

540: Cyrus in his third year decrees the rebuilding of the Temple.

539: Cyrus takes Babylonia.

538: First return under Sheshbazzar. Cyrus' edict. (Ezra 1)

525: Haggai the prophet. The Temple is rebuilt; Zechariah the prophet. Egypt conquered by Cambyses.

522: Zerubbabel governor. (Haggai 1:1)

520-515: Temple rebuilt.

475: Esther is made queen by Ahasuerus. Ezra returns to Jerusalem.

465-424: Artaxerxes I. (Ezra 4:7)

450: Artaxerxes Longimanus decrees to rebuild walls of Jerusalem. Nehemiah governs Judah. Malachi the prophet.

428-???: Second return under Ezra.

445: Walls of Jerusalem reconstructed under Nehemiah; Ezra reads the Law.

411: Destruction of the temple of the Jewish colony at Elephantine.

404-358: Artaxerxes II. Egypt regains freedom.

400 BC (approx.): The now-separate Jewish religion (rabbinical Judaism as generally known today*) officially begins, but in oral form at first. It maintains that the Judah are the "chosen people of God" (their God is Jehovah), and that all other people are inferior to the Judah. In other words, the first "official" bigotry in history, long before Christianity. (*Note that there is a difference between "Old Testament Israel" and the more modern "rabbinical Judaism").

350: Alexander the Great. Ptolemies and Seleucids (Greek kings of Egypt and Syria).

348: Artaxerxes III deports a number of Jews to Hyrcania. 4th cent.
Canonization of the Prophets Section of the Bible.

343: Egypt reconquered by Persia.

332: Alexander the Great conquers Egypt and Palestine.

323-285: Ptolemy I. Death of Alexander the Great. Chandragupta founds first Empire of India.

312-280: Seleucus I. Mid-3rd cent. Pentateuch translated into Greek in Egypt.

301: Ptolemy I conquers Palestine.

285-246: Ptolemy II, Philadelphus.

250: Septuagint - Old Testament translated into Greek.

246-221: Ptolemy III, Euergetes.

223-187: Antiochus III.

221-203: Ptolemy IV, Philopator.

219-217: Antiochus III conquers most of Palestine. Ptolemy IV defeats Antiochus III in the battle of Rafah and recovers Palestine.

215: Great Wall of China is built.

203-181: Ptolemy V, Epiphanes.

198: Battle of Panias (Banias): Palestine passes to the Seleucids.

175: Antiochus Epiphanes.

172: Jerusalem becomes a polis (Antiochia).

171-167: Menelaus high priest.

170: Book of Ben Sira written.

169: Antiochus IV plunders the Temple treasuries.

168: Antiochus IV invades Egypt, storms Jerusalem; gentiles settled on the Acra.

167: Antiochus IV outlaws the practice of Judaism; profanation of the Temple; the rebellion of the Hasmoneans begins.

166-160: Judah Maccabee, leaders of the rebellion, victorious over several Syrian armies.

164-163: Antiochus V. Judah Maccabee captures Jerusalem and reeducates the Temple.

161: Judah Maccabee defeats Nicanor and reconquers Jerusalem, treaty between Judah and Rome.

160: Judah Maccabee falls in battle against Bacchides, Jonathan assumes the leadership; guerilla warfare.

157: Treaty between Bacchides and Jonathan, withdrawal of Seleucid garrisons, Jonathan enters Jerusalem.

152-145: Jonathan high priest. Alexander Balas.

150: The Maccabean Revolt.

142: Jonathan treacherously murdered by Tryphon. Simeon assumes leadership; Demetrius II recognizes the independence of Judea; renewal of treaty with Rome.

140: Great Assembly in Jerusalem confirms Simeon as ethnarch, high priest, and commander in chief.

134-132: War with Antiochus VII; Jerusalem besieged; treaty between John Hyrcanus and Antiochus VII.

134-104 Simeon assassinated. John Hyrcanus. Latter second century First Book of Maccabees written. Treaty with Rome renewed.

79 The Sadducees were constant opponents of the Pharisees and their imported Babylonian paganism, which they misrepresented as the Tradition of the Elders, the "Oral Law" transmitted privately to Moses and on down the line, superseding anything written in the Bible. In the six years of civil war between them and Alexander Jannaeus, King and High Priest of Jerusalem, 50,000 were killed on both sides before this Sadducean ruler succumbed and his widow Salome turned affairs over to the Pharisees in 79 B.C. Her brother, Simon ben Shetah, had been waiting for such an opportunity.

67-63: Civil war between Hyrcanus II and Aristobulus.

63 The continued civil war resulted in the sons of Alexander, Hyrcanus and Aristobulus, both going hat in hand to Pompey, Caesar's Roman general who was in Syria at the time, and asked him to invade Palestine and slaughter their respective opponents. Pompey decides in favor of Hyrcanus II. Temple Mount besieged and captured by Pompey. This is how Rome happened to be in power when Christ was born. And it was only after Christ's Ascension that the Pharisees triumphed.

63-40: Hyrcanus II ethnarch and high priest. Judea loses its Independence.

55: Julius Caesar conquers Gaul, invades Britain.

53: Palestine conquered by the Romans under Pompey

50: Julius Caesar.

48: Hyrcanus II and Antipater help Caesar in Alexandria. Caesar confirms Jewish privileges.

44: Assassination of Caesar.

37-4: Jerusalem captured by Herod. Herod Shemaiah and Avtalion.

5-1 Christ was born. Caesar Augustus begins his rule as Roman emperor. Philip, Herod Anitpas, Archelaus - tetrarchs of Palestine. "For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour" Tiberius Caesar - emperor of Rome. Pontius Pilate, provincial governor of Judaea. The gospel of the Kingdom is preached.

6-41 Judea, Samaria, and Idumea formed into a Roman province (Iudaea) under a praefectus beginning of 1st cent. death of Hillel. Tiberius expels the Jews. Claudius, Roman Emperor, as recorded in "Epistolae:" " {Jews were} fomenting a general plague on the whole world."

26-36: Pontius Pilate praefectus.

27-14 A.D.: Augustus. Temple rebuilt by Herod. "It is highly probable that the bulk of the Jew's ancestors 'never' lived in Palestine 'at all,' which witnesses the power of historical assertion over fact." (H.G. Wells, *The Outline of History*)

There are basically two concepts of religious theory in Judaism, the orthodox principle and the reformed principle. The Orthodox Jew is strictly a Talmudic worshiper. The Talmud {a written continuation of the Oral Laws of the Jews} was not compiled by one person, or at one time. Generations of scholars and jurists took a period of several centuries to complete it.

In one version, Rabbi Aschi began it in 327 A.D. and labored over it for sixty years; he was followed by Rabbi Maremar about the year 500 A.D. This part of the Talmud includes thirty-six chapters of interpretations. For nearly 500 years after the Talmud was completed, the study of the Talmud produced a variety of theories, partly due to public calamities and partly caused by dissensions among the Jewish scholars. In the eleventh century, others wrote further editions to the Talmud, while present day rabbinical scholars still write their interpretation of the Jewish Law. The great

confusion created by the different versions of Jewish Law has led many Jews to fall away from religious belief.

Several rabbis have verified that the Jewish congregation is predominantly agnostics and atheists. Weary of waiting for the coming of the Messiah, the Jews have tended to identify the Messiahship with the Jewish nation itself and not with any particular individual. This is the religion of the Reformed Jew. Regardless of whether a Jew is an Orthodox or a Reformed believer, almost all the Jews contribute and give their wholehearted support to their Zionist political government.

30 The Spirit of God is poured out upon the Apostles on Pentecost. Stoning of Stephen - first martyr. Christ crucified by the Jews (Luke 23:23-33; 24:20; John 19:6; 19:14-18; Acts 2:36; 3:14-15; 4:8-10; 4:11-12; 5:30; 10:39; 13:27-29; 1 Thessalonians 2:14-15); death of Shammai. The Jews are the enemy of Christians. They tried to destroy The Lord Jesus Christ by Crucifying Him and persecuted His followers, killing and torturing them. Historically speaking, scripture believers had accepted Christ as the Messiah foretold. They were no longer "Jews," but called themselves "Christians." These were the True Israelites, not Jews, the Jews have never accepted Christ, nor the Christian religion. They were persecuted as such by the Pharisees.

Jews kill Christ, or rather, have him killed, as some prefer. (Christ is born about 4 BC). Christ is indeed killed by Jews for, among other things, idolatry. At the time of the trial of Yahshua there were about twelve former high priests around, along with Caiaphas who was then the high priest; so these made up the "council of the high priests." In John 11:47-48, (this is how it reads in the Greek): "Then assembled the high priests (and that's in the plural) and the Pharisees a high council, and said, "What are we doing? Because this man doeth many miracles. If we allow Him thus, all will believe in Him; and will come the Romans then and take away from us both the place and the nation." What were they referring to? They didn't fear because somebody was going around, as your Judeo-Christian churches give you the picture of Christ, meekly whimpering that people ought to behave themselves and be good. Yahshua was reminding the people that nothing they had in their then existing religious or political system was according to the Laws of God.

When Herod the Great died, he left Judea "by will" to one of his sons Herod Archelaus, to be king over it, as the Romans had confirmed the first Herod as King of Judea. But the Romans "were not born yesterday," and they were not about to make an untried man king; so they confirmed Herod Archelaus merely as governor for a test period. From 4 B.C., to 6 A.D., a period of ten years, he gave the people of Judea about the most miserable misrule that any nation has had in history, with the exception of Russia from 1917 to the present time.

Remember that the Romans were hated as the alien conquerors who maintained rule by military force, so the people would not on any mere trifling ground of discontent ask the Romans to take over the complete government. They had been allowed (to keep them from being too discontented), a measure of local self government. But this was so intolerable that the people sent an embassy to Rome, complaining of what Herod Archelaus had done, until the Romans put him on trial, found him guilty, removed him, and exiled him into Gaul; and the people asked that a Roman governor be appointed in Judea. So the Romans appointed a series of procurators; Roman governors, of whom Pontius Pilate happened to be number six. So one of these Edomite Jews had become so unbearable that people wouldn't stand for it any longer and they complained to the Romans and the Romans removed him.

You can understand what the high priests were talking about, when they said, "We're not going to get away with our racket if we let this man continue educating the people. They'll complain to the Romans until the Romans take the rulership of this nation away from us." That is the reason they determined to murder Yahshua; not because they disliked His religious doctrines. If He was just a meek man of sorrows, that your Judeo-Christian churches try to tell you He was, the Sadducees wouldn't even have bothered sneering at Him. But He was a threat to their power and for that they determined to murder Him.

It is doubtful if at any time in history you could find such a collection of unhung scoundrels as these high priests who were part of the Sanhedrin at the time of the trial of Yahshua. Among those we can trace is Simon Ben Boethus who was high priest for some period of time ending in 4

B.C., at the death of the first Herod. Joazar, who was the son of Simon, was high priest from 4 B.C. to 2 A.D. Eliazar, a second son of Simon Gen Boethus, was high priest three months in the year 2 B.C. Jesus Ben Sie was high priest from 2 to 6 A.D. Annas, mentioned in the bible (that's the first one before whom they brought Yahshua for a mock trial), was the father-in-law of Caiaphas, and had been high priest from the year 7 to the year 11 A.D. Ishmael Ben Phabi was high priest nine years, probably 14 to 22 A.D. Eleazar was again high priest, 23 to 24 A.D. Simon Ben Camithus, 24 to 25 A.D., and Caiaphas from 25 to 36 A.D. Also, there were a number of important priests that are largely related to annas who later became in their turn high priests and who were also in this "chamber of priests."

31: Jews allowed to return to Jerusalem.

35: Paul's conversion on the road to Damascus. The Gospel comes to the Gentiles; Cornelius baptized

37-41: Cahguta. Crisis caused by Caligula's insistence on being worshiped as a deity. Anti-Jewish riots in Alexandria.

40: Legation of Jews of Egypt lead by Philip to Rome. Until 40 Philo writes in Alexandria. Believers first called Christians at Antioch.

41-44: Agrippa I. Claudius issues edict of toleration.

43: James beheaded by Agrippa I; Peter freed from prison by an angel.

45: Paul's first missionary journey.

47: Council at Jerusalem.

50: Paul's second missionary journey.

53: Paul's third missionary journey.

54-68: Nero accepts Judaism and becomes a Jew. Rome under Nero is partly destroyed by fire.

60: Paul at Rome

65: Rome burns and Nero persecutes Christians. Death of Paul; Nero commits suicide.

66 Massacre of the Jews at Alexandria. Beginning of revolt against Rome. Jews revolt against Roman rule as they become tired of the type of oppressive Roman taxes they now impose on modern Americans. Masses of Jews rioted and wiped out the small Roman garrison stationed in Jerusalem. Cestius Gallus, the Roman ruler in neighboring Syria, sent in a larger force of soldiers. But the insurgent Jews routed them as well. The next exchange would be different. The Romans returned with 60,000 heavily armed professional troops. The Romans first attacked in Galilee in the north, where they killed and sold into slavery an estimated 100,000 Jews. The Jews who survived the Galilee massacre fled to Jerusalem for their final stand and prepared for a siege by the Romans. During the summer of 70 AD, the Romans breached the walls of Jerusalem, and initiated an orgy of violence and destruction. Shortly thereafter, they destroyed the Second Temple. This was the final and most devastating Roman blow against Judea. It is estimated that as many as one million Jews died in the revolt against Rome. This precipitated the Jewish diaspora leaving Judea and the movement from temple worship to decentralized Rabbinical Judaism. In addition, that great document of Jewish ethnocentrism, the Talmud Yerushalmi, was assembled in Tiberias, modern day Israel soon after the final Jewish defeat in Jerusalem.

67: Vespasian conquers Galilee the Zealots take over in Jerusalem.

69-79: Vespasian.

70: Jerusalem besieged and conquered by Titus; the Temple destroyed. Destruction of Qumran community. Sanhedrin established at Jabneh by Johanan Birth of Zakkai.

72: Judea completely conquered; the "Fiscus Judaicus" instituted by Vespasian.

73: Temple in Leotopolis closed. Fall of Masada.

79: Eruption of Vesuvius destroys Pompeii.

79-81: Titus. Josephus completes Jewish Wars.

80: Christian persecutions under Domitian.

93: Josephus completes Jewish Antiquities.

115: The Jews of Babylonia, Palestine, Egypt, Cyprus, Cyrene, and Libya rise against Trajan.

116-117: "War of Quietus."

118: The Jews of Palestine rise against Trajan and Hadrian; "War of Lucius Quietus."

132-135: Bar Kokhba war. Fall of Bethar; Aelia Capitolina established; Akiva executed.

133: Rebellion of Bar Kokba against Hadrian; restoration of the Jewish state.

135: Fall of Bethar; end of Bar Kokba's rebellion.

135-138: Persecutions of Hadrian.

138-161: Antoninus Pius. 2nd cent. Canonization of the Ketuvim (Hagiographa).

140: Sanhedrin at Usha.

164: Revolution in Palestine against Antoninus Pius.

170: Sanhedrin at Bet She'arim.

185 Earliest Secret Chinese Societies. The earliest notice we have of a secret Chinese league is towards the close of the Han Dynasty (A.D. 185). Three patriots, having then associated themselves, defended the throne against the "Yellow Cap" rebels, a society numbering among its members the flower of Chinese littérateurs. From that time until the establishment of the Tartar dynasty (twelfth century), the League showed few signs of vitality. But at the beginning of the eighteenth century five monks and seven other persons bound themselves by an oath, which they ratified by mixing blood from the arm of each, and drinking it in common, to overthrow the Tsings, the Tartar dynasty, and restore the Mings, the dispossessed Chinese dynasty. The name of the society they founded was Pelin-kiao, or the White Lily. The members relied on a prophecy that one of them should be emperor of China. The leaders were Wang-lung and a bonze named Fan-ui. The former made himself master of the town of Shoo-chang-hien, but was soon driven thence, and eventually captured, and executed with many of his followers.

In 1777 the Pe-lin-kiao again appeared, only to be defeated again; the heads of the leaders, including those of two women, were cut off and placed in cages for public inspection. In 1800 a sect called the Wonderful Association, and another, called the Tsing-lien-kiao, supposed to be the Pe-lin-kiao under a new name, conspired against the ruling dynasty, but unsuccessfully.

Under the reign of the Emperor Kia-King (1799-1820) arose the Th'iën-Hauw-Hoi'h, that is, the family of the Queen of Heaven, spread through Cochin-China, Siam, and Corea, with its headquarters in the southern provinces of the empire. The society on being discovered and, as it was thought, exterminated, arose again under the name of the Great Hung League; Hung literally means flood, and the leaders adopted the name to intimate that their society was to flood the earth.

To avoid appearance of all belonging to one society, they gave different names, some borrowed from previously existing sects, to the branches they established. Thus they were known as the Triad Society, the Blue Lotus Hall, the Golden Orchid District, and others. These soon attracted the attention of Government, and for some time they were kept in check.

About 1826 the chief leader of the League was one Kwang San. It was reported that, to make himself ferocious he once drank gall, taken out of a murdered man's body, mixed with wine. He resided chiefly at the tin-mines of Loocoot, where the brethren then swarmed. The directing power was vested in three persons; the chief, with the title of Koh, i.e., the Elder; the two others took that of Hiong Thi, i.e., Younger Brothers. In the Malacca branches the three chiefs were called Tai-Koh, eldest brother, Ji-Koh, second brother, and San-Koh, third brother. The oath of secrecy was taken by the aspirant kneeling before an image, under two sharp swords.

While the oath was being administered the Hiong Ghi had also to kneel, the one on the right, the other on the left of the aspirant, and hold over his head the swords in such a fashion as to form a triangle. The oath contained thirty-six articles, of which the following was the most important: "I swear that I shall know neither father nor mother, nor brother nor sister, nor wife nor child, but the brotherhood alone; where the brotherhood leads or pursues, there I shall follow or pursue; its foe shall be my foe."

The aspirant, with a knife, then made an incision into his finger, and allowed three drops of blood to fall into a cup of arrack; the three officials did the same thing, and then drank the liquor. In order further to ratify the oath, the newly-sworn member cut off the head of a white cock, which was to intimate that if he proved untrue, his head should be cut off.

In 1850 Tae-ping-wang, the noted revolutionary leader, made a fresh attempt to restore the Ming dynasty, from whom he pretended to be descended. With his defeat and death the League again subsided into obscurity. In the spring of 1863 a quantity of books were accidentally found by the police in the house of a Chinaman, suspected of theft, at Padang (Sumatra), containing the laws, statutes, oaths, mysteries of initiation, catechism, description of flags, symbols, and secret signs of the League, all of which were published in English in a volume at Batavia in 1866.

But this discovery showed the League to be still in existence, and about the year 1870 it started into activity again; in Sarawak it assumed such a

threatening aspect that the Government made a law decreeing death to every member ipso facto. The disturbances at Singapore in 1872 also were due to the secret societies of the Chinese in the Straits Settlements. On that occasion the Sam-Sings, or "fighting men," were the chief rioters, taking the part of the street hawkers, against whom some severe regulations had been issued. Murder and incendiarism, torturing and maiming, are the usual practices of the League, which again made itself very obnoxious in 1883 and 1885.

The section of the "Black Flag," the remnant of the Taepings, as also the "White Lily," were the most active in their demonstrations against the Tsing dynasty. The last police reports from the protected state of Perak, in the Malay Peninsula, say that in 1888 secret societies "caused endless trouble and anxiety," although in 1887 four members of the Ghee Hin Association were sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for conducting an agency for their society. half the Chinese in Perak are members of secret societies, tickets being found upon them whenever the police have occasion to search them.

The Straits Times of the 17th September 1889 contained full particulars of the trial of a number of prisoners who were proved to be members of the Ghee Hin or Sam Tian secret society at Sarawak. The six leaders were shot; eleven, being active members, carrying out orders of the leaders, beating, frightening, or murdering non-members, were sentenced to receive six dozen strokes with a rattan, to have their heads shaved, to be imprisoned during the Rajah's pleasure; seven others, against whom no specific charges were made out, were dismissed on swearing to have no further dealings with the society.

Toward the end of the year 1895 a number of Mohammedans rose against the Chinese Government and captured the capital of the province of Kansu; the secret societies in Central China joined the Mohammedan insurgents. Their success, however, was of short duration; in the month of December of the same year the insurrection was crushed, and some fifteen of the leaders were captured and beheaded. Others made their escape. Among these was Sun Yet Sun, or, as he is also called, Sun Wen, a medical man, well known in Hong-Kong. His being made a prisoner in the house of the

Chinese Ambassador in London in the month of October 1896, until, at the instance of Lord Salisbury, he was released.

He asserted that he was kidnaped by the Chinese Ambassador's people, by being induced to walk into the Ambassador's house; but it is a curious circumstance that San Wen, who evidently knew something of London, should not have known where the Chinese Embassy was located, especially after all the excitement caused by Li Hung Chang's visit to the Continent and to England.

In justice to the Taepings and other secret associations in China, it must be stated that the insurrection was and is the war of an oppressed nationality against foreign invaders. The Mantchoos or Tsing dynasty are an alien tribe, ruling over the vast Chinese empire; their government was one of the most despotic the world has ever seen; their laws were so ruthless and unjust, that it would seem they could never be carried out, did not the blood of millions, perishing by every kind of frightful death that the most diabolical cruelty could invent attest the fact of their being obeyed. Yet British ministers did sanction the enlistment of British officers, Bible Gordon being their leader, what a satire! and men in the service of the Mantchoos, whom they further supplied with arms and artillery.

From the book published at Batavia, and mentioned above, we extract the following information: "The lodge is built in a square, surrounded by walls, which are pierced at the four cardinal points by as many gates; the faces are adorned by triangles, the mystic symbol of union. Within the enclosure is the hall of fidelity and loyalty, where the oaths of membership are taken. Here also stands the altar, and the precious nine-storied pagoda, in which the images of the five monkish founders are enshrined. The lodges, of course, only appear in out-of-the-way places, where they are safe from the observation of the Mandarins; in towns and populous neighbourhoods the lodge is dispensed with; the meetings are held at the house of the president. The instruments of the lodge are numerous. First in importance is the diploma; then there are numerous flags; there is the 'bushel,' which contains among other articles the 'red staff,' with which justice is done to offenders against the laws of the society; the scissors,

with which the hair of the neophytes is cut off; a jade foot measure, a balance, an abacus, etc.

"The supreme government is vested in the grand masters of the five principal lodges, and the affairs of each lodge are administered by a president, a vice-president, one master, two introducers, one fiscal, thirteen councillors, several agents, who are otherwise known as 'grass shoes,' 'iron planks,' or 'night brethren,' and some minor officials, who, as indicative of their rank, wear flowers in their hair...

"Henry Pottinger, in a despatch to Lord Aberdeen (1843), perhaps alludes to a secret society, saying: "The song being finished, Ke-Ying, the Chinese commissioner, having taken from his arm a gold bracelet, gave it to me, informing me, at the same time, that he had received it in his tender youth from his father, and that it contained a mysterious legend, and that, by merely showing it, it would in all parts of China assure me a fraternal reception."

The Ko lao Hui: The secret society which at the present time seems to be the most powerful in China. It was at first a purely military association whose object was mutual protection against the plunder and extortion practiced by the civil officials in dealing with the pay and maintenance of the troops. It is believed that the initiation consists in killing a cock and drinking the blood, either by itself, or mixed with wine. It is also believed to use a planchet, whose movements are attributed to occult influence; gradually persons not connected with the army were admitted; the ticket of membership is a small oblong piece of linen or calico, stamped with a few Chinese characters. The possession of one of these, if discovered, entails immediate execution by the authorities.

The society is anti-foreign and anti-missionary, and is believed to be at the bottom of all the riots against foreigners, and especially against foreign missionaries, which have occurred in China. Of course, as long as missionaries, instead of making it their business to convert the heathens at home, will go among people who don't want them, and in China will establish themselves outside Treaty limits, they should be prepared to take the risks they voluntarily incur, but whenever attacked, they make the

Chinese Government pay them liberally for any inconvenience or loss they may have suffered, of course, with the assistance of English gun-boats.

In 1891 the Ko lao Hui, which is also anti-dynastic, caused inflammatory placards to be posted up in various parts of the empire, which the authorities immediately tore down, only to be posted up afresh; the society also distributed anti-missionary pamphlets, with titles such as: "The Devil Doctriners ought to be killed," wherein the missionaries are charged with every kind of crime against morals and life; the Roman Catholics are more severely handled than the Protestants.

In September 1891 it would appear that the society was organizing a rising against the Government, and a Mr. C.W. Mason, a British subject, and a fourth-class assistant in the Customs at Shanghai, was implicated in the project, he having been instrumental in introducing arms and dynamite into the country for the use of the conspirators. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labor and he was further at the expiration of that period, to find two sureties of \$2500 to be of good behaviour and failing in this he was to be deported from China. This latter happening on his release, he was sent out of the country in September 1892.

In November 1891 a famous Ko lao Hue leader named Chen-kin-Lung fell into the hands of the Chinese Government. He had been staying at an inn with about thirty of his followers. Gagged and bound, he was taken on board a steam-launch kept ready to start, and carried to Shanghai. His examination was conducted with the greatest secrecy by the magistrate and deputies of the Viceroy and the Governor. On his person were found several official documents issued by the Ko lao Hui, and a short dagger with a poisoned blade.

He was addressed in the dispatches as the "Eighth Great Prince," and was evidently the commander of a strong force. Three examinations were held, but Chen preserved the strictest silence. Torture was employed, but in vain; the only words that could be extracted from him were, "Spare yourselves the trouble and me the pain; be convinced that there are men ready to sacrifice their lives for the good of a cause which will bring happiness to this country for thousands of generations to come."

Then more gentle means were employed, but with what result is not known--That the popular feeling against Christian missionaries in China was and still is very strong cannot be denied, and has displayed itself in frequent attacks on their persons and property.

Such outbreaks are almost regularly reported in the European Press, but is not allowed to be known in the United States. A plain intimation was given to Sir Rutherford Alcock on his bidding adieu to a high Chinese official. "I wish," said the functionary, "now you are going home, you would take away with you your opium, and your Christian missionaries."... (The Secret Societies of all Ages and Countries, Charles William Heckethorn, vol. ii, pp. 131-138)

200: Sanhedrin at Sepphoris.

210: Reduction of the Mishnah to writing.

212: Jews (together with most of subject of the empire) become Roman citizens.

Expulsions of Jews from Host Nations:

- 1). A.D. 250, Carthage;
- 2). 415, Alexandria;
- 3). 554, Diocese of Clement (France);
- 4). 561, Diocese of Uzzes (France);
- 5). 612, Visigoth Spain;
- 6). 642, Visigoth Empire;
- 7). 855, Italy;
- 8). 876, Sens;
- 9). 1012, Mayence;
- 10). 1181, France;
- 11). 1290, England;
- 12). 1306, France;
- 13). 1348, Switzerland;
- 14). 1349, Hielbronn (Germany);
- 15). 1349, Hungary;

- 16). 1388, Strasbourg;
- 17). 1394, Germany;
- 18). 1394, France;
- 19). 1422, Austria;
- 20). 1424, Fribourg & Zurich;
- 21). 1426, Cologne;
- 22). 1432, Savory;
- 23). 1438, Mainz;
- 24). 1439, Augsburg;
- 25). 1446, Bavaria;
- 26). 1453, Franconis;
- 27). 1453, Breslau;
- 28). 1454, Wurzburg;
- 29). 1485, Vincenza (Italy);
- 30). 1492, Spain;
- 31). 1495, Lithuania;
- 32). 1497, Portugal;
- 33). 1499, Germany;
- 34). 1514, Strasbourg;
- 35). 1519, Regensburg;
- 36). 1540, Naples;
- 37). 1542, Bohemia;
- 38). 1550, Genoa;
- 39). 1551, Bavaria;
- 40). 1555, Pesaro;
- 41). 1559, Austria;
- 42). 1561, Prague;
- 43). 1567, Wurzburg, Genoese Republic;
- 44). 1569, Papal States;
- 45). 1571, Brandenburg;
- 46). 1582, Netherlands;
- 47). 1593, Brandenburg, Austria;
- 48). 1597, Cremona, Pavia & Lodi;
- 49). 1614, Frankfort;
- 50). 1615, Worms;
- 51). 1619, Kiev;
- 52). 1649, Ukraine;

- 53). 1654, LittleRussia;
- 54). 1656, Lithuania;
- 55). 1669, Oran (North Africa);
- 56). 1670, Vienna;
- 57). 1712, Sandomir;
- 58). 1727, Russia;
- 59). 1738, Wurtemberg;
- 60). 1740, LittleRussia;
- 61). 1744, Bohemia;
- 62). 1744, Livonia;
- 63). 1745, Moravia;
- 64). 1753, Kovad (Lithuania);
- 65). 1761, Bordeaux;
- 66). 1772, Jews deported to the Pale of Settlement (Russia);
- 67). 1775, Warsaw;
- 68). 1789, Alace;
- 69). 1804, Villages in Russia;
- 70). 1808, Villages & Countrysides (Russia);
- 71). 1815, Lubeck & Bremen;
- 72). 1815, Franconia, Swabia & Bavaria;
- 73). 1820, Bemes;
- 74). 1843, Russian Border Austria & Prussia;
- 75). 1862, Area in the U.S. under Grant's Jurisdiction;
- 76). 1866, Galatz, Romania;
- 77). 1919, Bavaria (foreign born Jews);
- 78). 1938-45, Nazi Controlled Areas;
- 79). 1948, Arab Countries. (International Jewish Encyclopedia).

The degrading fate of those who mock the wise becomes horribly apparent in the actual text of the Talmud. "He said: What is your punishment? They replied with boiling hot excrement, since a Master has said: Whoever mocks at the words of the Sages is punished with boiling hot excrement." (Git. 56b)

Thrown Out: Jews have claimed over and over at every opportunity that they have been innocent victims of anti-Semitism time and time again.

They are always portrayed on television and in the movies as being guilty of no wrong doing, desiring only to practice their faith, and make an honest living. An inquiring mind cannot help but wonder that, if this is the case - that the Jews are innocent - why have the Jews been the brunt of persecution so many times without cause?

If a man were accused of a serious crime and tried and found guilty by a jury of his peers, we would find but little cause to put faith in a claim by him of persecution. However if he insisted that this was exactly the case, and that only because he believed differently than others was he charged of misconduct, then we might grant him a second trial to assure ourselves he had not been the victim of injustice, believing with confidence that the people would not a second time find an innocent party guilty of crime that he did not commit.

If, at the conclusion of the second trial by another jury of peers, the man is found guilty of an offense against the people, we have no reason to listen to or place belief in continued cries of persecution. What does this have to do with the Jew? Quite simple. Since the year 250 A.D., the Jews have, by their own records and count, been expelled from eighty-one (81) countries, nations, or political entities. Let's see now. Eighty-one countries, eighty-one people's courts, eighty-one guilty verdicts, and eighty-one cries of persecution.

The first time, maybe. The second time doubtful. But eighty-one times to have been found worthy of expulsion for crimes against the people of the countries they were in at the time? Such a claim stretches the limits of human credulity beyond its most liberal bounds of endurance.

It has been said that the Jews protest to much. When one comes to the realization of the fact that these different peoples in most cases did not know of each other, or for that matter had not even heard of the others existence, and yet determined, independently, over a two thousand year span of time that the Jews were committing such serious crimes that it was necessary to uproot them lock, stock and barrel in order to drive them from their homes, many times with loss of life and great destruction of property, it is then and only then, that a true appreciation of the Jewish question is obtained.

268: Goths invade Greece.

286: Judah III., son of Judah II., patriarch, collects a tax from foreign communities.

306: Council of Elvira forbids Christians to eat with Jews or to intermarry with them.

306-337: Constantine I.

321: Jews in Cologne.

325: First Nicene Council separates the celebration of Easter from that of the Jewish Passover. Christian Church formulates its policy toward the Jews; the Jews must continue to exist for the sake of Christianity in seclusion and humiliation.

329: Constantius forbids, under penalty of death, marriage of a Jew with a Christian woman, and circumcision of slaves.

337-361 Constantius II. Death of Abbaye. Constantius II prohibits marriage between Jews and Christians and possession of Christian slaves by Jews.

351: Jews and Samaritans revolt against Gallus; destruction of Bet Sh'earim.

359: Permanent calendar committed to writing.

361: Restoration of the Temple at Jerusalem undertaken under Julian the Apostate.

362: Julian the Apostate abolishes the Jew tax.

363: Julian the Apostate allows Jews to start rebuilding the Temple.

370: Asian Huns invade Europe.

400: Moses, the False Messiah of Crete. Death of Judah IV.

406: Vandals invade Gaul; Romans leave Britain.

415: Cyril, Bishop of Alexandria, drives the Jews from Alexandria.

418: Jews excluded from all public offices and dignities in the Roman empire.

425: Extinction of the patriarchate. Patriarchate abolished. Angles, Saxons, and Jutes invade Britain.

427: Death of Ashi. 5th cent. Yose b. Yose earliest liturgical poet known by name.

433: Attila the Hun begins reign.

438: Theodosius II Novellae against the Jews and heretics.

455: Persecution of the Babylonian Jews under Yezdegerd III. Jews forbidden to keep the Sabbath.

465: The Council of Vannes (Gaul) prohibits the clergy from taking part in Jewish banquets.

470: Persecutions by the authorities; Huna b. Mar Zutra the exilarch and others executed by the authorities.

471: Persecution of the Babylonian Jews under Firuz (Perozes); the exilarch Huna Maria and others suffer martyrdom.

476: End of Western Roman Empire. Goths depose Western Roman Emperor, Romulus Augustus; Middle Ages begin.

481-511: Clovis I king of the Franks.

495-502: Revolt of Mar Zutra the exilarch.

499 Babylonian Talmud completed. You may ascertain by turning to top Jewish authorities today that the Babylonian Talmud, the written form of the Tradition of the Pharisees, is the sole authority of the so-called "Jewish" religion, or Judaism.

The 1905 Jewish Encyclopedia, concerning the Pharisees, states:—

"With the destruction of the Temple (70 A.D.) the Sadducees disappeared altogether, leaving the regulation of all Jewish affairs in the hands of the Pharisees. Henceforth, Jewish life was (is) regulated by the Pharisees; the whole history of Judaism was reconstructed from the Pharisaic point of view, and a new aspect was given to the Sanhedrin of the past. A new chain of tradition supplanted the older priestly tradition. (Abot 1:1) Pharisaism {has} shaped the character of Judaism and the life and thought of the Jew for all the future."

Historically speaking, True Israelites have accepted Christ as the Messiah as foretold in the Scriptures. They were NOT JEWS and called themselves "Christians." They were persecuted as such by the Pharisees. In fact the word "Pharisee" comes from the word "separated," because they were separated and different from the True Israelites.

Rabbi Finklestein's history of the Jews, states: "The Talmud derives its authority from the position held by the ancient academies (Pharisee academies). The teachers of those academies, both of Babylonia and Palestine, were considered the rightful successors of the older Sanhedrin... "At the present time, the Jewish people have no living central authority comparable in status to the ancient Sanhedrins or the later academies. Therefore, any decision regarding the Jewish religion must be based on the Talmud as the final resume of the teaching of those authorities when they existed." (The Jews - Their History, Culture, and Religion, Vol. 4, p. 1332, Jewish Publication Society of America, 1949)

"The Talmud; Heart's Blood of the Jewish Faith," was the heading of a November, 1959, instalment of a best-selling book by the Jewish author, Herman Wouk, which ran serially in the New York Herald-Tribune. "The Talmud is to this day the Circulating Heart's Blood of the Jewish Religion.

Whatever laws, customs or ceremonies we observe, whether we are Orthodox, Conservative, Reform or merely spasmodic sentimentalists, we follow the Talmud. It is our common Law."

The Babylonian Talmud is composed of Mishnah (or "Halacha"), or laws, formulated by the Pharisees whose teachings comprise the Talmud, and "Gemara," or argumentative teachings about these laws. There are 63 books in the Babylonian Talmud, largely divided without topical organization.

All Talmud books have "Mishnah" (plural "Mishnaim"). Some lack a "Gemara." The "Mishnah" or law of one or another Pharisee may be referred to, for example, as the "Mishnah of Rabbi Akiba," or of "Eliezer ben Jacob." The name Mishnah is applied in particular to the collection of Halachoth, or laws, made by Judah Hanasi (generally known as Rabbi) and his colleagues at the beginning of the 3rd Century C.E. (Note: "C.E." stands for "Common Era," to avoid "A.D." or "Year of Our Lord," from the Latin, Anno Domini).

"The Mishnah represents the culmination of a series of attempts to bring order into the vast mass of traditions which had been transmitted orally for many centuries—The compilation of the Mishnah is not, however, the work of one man, or even of the scholars of one age, but rather the result of a long process extending over a period of two centuries.

"In the Palestine Pharisee Talmudic centre at Jabneh (for it was never in Jerusalem but at Jabneh where the Jerusalem Talmud was composed) there was a concerted effort on the part of the sages of Jabneh (about 90 C.E.) to assemble and harmonize the Halachah.—Akiba (died about 135 C.E.) arranged the Halachoth in logical order and probably constructed the frame work of the present day Mishnah; the collection of the Akiba was enlarged and brought up to date by his disciples Meir (Note: Who, the Talmud says, was a descendant of Nero, a convert to Talmudaism {Judaism}), it became the custom, after the time of Akiba, for every head of an academy to compile his own Mishnah so that the confusion that resulted—motivated Judah Hanasi to compile a standard authoritative Mishnah; although it is reported that Judah made use of thirteen different collections of alachoth

in his work, his Mishnah is based largely upon the collection of Meir, and indirectly, therefore, upon that of Akiba." (Universal Jewish Encyclopedia, "Mishnah")

Judah Hanasi, who compiled the Mishnah, was born about A.D. 135 and died after A.D. 200 (same authority, "Judah Hanasi"). "Nasi," meaning "prince" of Jewry, was the title given the head of the Sanhedrin court (Beth Din), which meted out life and death under Talmudic Law. The Talmud is divided into six main divisions called "Sedarim" (orders), but each division and each volume is a hodge-podge of every subject imaginable. The main and overall characteristics of the Talmud are: pomp, silliness, obscenity and more obscenity, a setting up of laws seemingly for the purpose of inventing circumventions, and evasions; delight in sadistic cruelty; reversal of all Biblical moral teachings on theft, murder, sodomy, perjury, treatment of children and parents; insane hatred of Christ, Christians and every phase of Christianity. The Six Divisions of the Babylonian Talmud, called "Seder" (plural Sedarim), are:

1). Zeraim (seeds), composed of the following books:

a). Berakoth. The name of this book supposedly means benedictions, but is as foul a collection of obscenity as one could find, with 405 pages of what is nothing but "privy talk."

The following 10 books occupy one 406-page volume in the Soncino edition:

- b).** Pe'ah (corner).
- c).** Demai (doubtful).
- d).** Kil'ayim (mixtures).
- e).** Shebi'th (seventh).
- f).** Termuah (heave offerings).
- g).** Ma'aseroth (tithes).
- h).** Ma'aser Sheni (second tithe).
- I).** Hallah (dough).
- j).** 'Oriah
- k).** Bikkurim (first fruits).

There are 11 books in Zeraim.

2). Seder Moed (festivals):

- a). Sabbath (laws of endless silly regulations and their evasions).
- b). Erubin (mingling).
- c). Pesachim (passover).
- d). Shekalin (shekels).
- e). Yoma (Yom Kippur).
- f). Sukkah (booths).
- g). Yob Tob (feast day).
- h). Rosh Hashona (New Year).
- I). Ta'anit (fasting).
- j). Megillah (Scroll of Esther, read on Purim).
- k). Moed Katan (half feasts).
- l). Hagiagah (feasting).

The Megillah is a sadistic celebration of drunkenness and bloodlust, the Talmudic admonition being that it is the day of the Jew to be so drunk on Purim he doesn't know the difference between "Blessed be Mordecai" and "Cursed be Haman."

There are 12 books in Moed.

3). Seder Nashim (women). This section includes a 13-page introduction to the Soncino edition by Rabbi J.H. Hertz. These books are principally distinguished by their sub-sewer filth and obscenity:

- a). Yebamoth (the dead brother's widow) occupies 2 volumes, 871 pages in the Soncino edition.
- b). Kethuboth (on the sum due a wife who is divorced, occupies 2 volumes and 728 pages of Talmudic sex filth (e.g. a baby girl being fair prey for adult men).

- c).** Nedarim (vows): 282 pages of filth and immorality, illustrative of what Christ denounced when attacking the Pharisees.
- d).** Nazir (more vows); 253 pages in the Soncino edition, hairsplitting, immoral twaddle, and including the Kol Nidre.
- e).** Soth (the suspected woman), 271 pages in the Soncino edition.
- f).** Kiddushin (betrothal).
- g).** Gittin (on getting the "Get" or divorce) with space allotted for such things as placing Christ and all Christians in Hell, 439 pages in the Soncino edition.

There are 7 books in the Nasham.

4). Seder Nezikin (damages):

- a).** Baba Kamma (the first gate): 719 pages of Talmudic ramblings, a general law on damages being that hurting Gentile property is permissible; injuring Jewish property is like assaulting the Divine, for only "Jews" are "men" and non-Jews rank as animals. This is "brotherhood" as advocated in the Talmud.
- b).** Baba Mezia (middle gate): 676 pages in Soncino edition of similar import.
- c).** Baba Bathra (last gate): 779 pages in two volumes and replete with anti-Gentile preaching.
- d).** Sanhedrin (781 pages): States the introduction in the Soncino edition of the Talmud: "It forms, along with Makkoth, the chief repository of the criminal law of the Talmud." This section includes the most virulent calumnies

of Jesus, including His imaginary stoning, burning in dung, His decapitation, His strangling in dung, His hanging, or crucifixion for "blaspheming" the Pharisee "sages."

e). Makkoth (beatings), 175 pages in the Soncino edition.

f). Shebuoth (oaths, more vows), 309 pages.

g). Edayyoth (testimonies).

h). Abodah Zarah on treatment of the presumably non-human, non-Jew, 366 pages.

I). Aboth (sayings of the fathers of Talmudism)

j). Horayoth (rulings).

There are 10 books in Seder Nezikin.

5). Seder Kodashim (sacrifices):

a). Zebahim (bloody sacrifices).

b). Menahot (meal offering).

c). Hulin (killing).

d). Bekorot (first born).

e). Arakin (estimation).

f). Temurah (exchange).

g). Keritot (extermination).

h). Me'ilah (trespass).

I). Tamid (daily offering).

j). Middot (measures).

k). Minim (birds' nests).

There are 11 books in Kodashim.

6). Seder Tohoroth (cleanness):

a). Niddah (the menstruant woman) is the prize part in this alleged religious section, devoting 509 pages to discussing smell, color, and examination by the rabbis of menstruation, without apparent medical or any other purpose except wallowing in the repulsive; pomp and asininity also abound.

The other 11 books occupy one 589-page volume in the Soncino edition.

b). Kelim (vessel, utensil cleanness) illustrates through "nit-picking" rules the "straining at a gnat," cited by Christ (Matthew 23:24); also: "Pharisees make clean the outside of cup and the platter; but your inward part is full of ravening and wickedness." (Luke 11:39)

c). Oholoth (tents).

d). Nega'im (plagues)

e). Parah (young cow).

f). Tohoroth (purification).

g). Mikawaoth (ritual bath - such as the menstruate woman should take before having intercourse with her husband, thus ridding her of the evil eye).

h). Makshirin (kosher, proper)

I). Zabim (flux).

j). Tebul Yom.

k). Yadayim (hands).

l). The last book of Tohoroth is Ukzin (stems). There are 12 books in Tophoroth.

The last 11 of these (excepting Niddah) occupy one 589-page volume in the Soncino edition. The 1,098 pages on 'cleanness,' filled with the foulest obscenities of thought, once again justify Christ's disdain for this hypocrisy and serve to illustrate the justification for His attitude toward the Talmudic Pharisees.

500: Abu-Kariba, Kimyarite king, adopts Judaism, converts his army and his people.

516: (May 14, 15) Uprising against Jews of Clermont; synagogue destroyed.

517: The Council of Epaon forbids Christians to take part in Jewish banquets.

518: Persecution of the Jews by Kobad, King of Persia.

525: End of Jewish kingdom in southern Arabia.

532: Justinian I, decrees that the testimony of Jews shall be valid only in Jewish cases.

537: Justinian declares Jews incapable of holding any official dignity.

538: The Council of Orleans forbids Jews to appear on the street at Eastertide.

553: Justinian interferes in the conduct of Jewish worship.

570: Muhammad is born at Mecca.

589: Reccared, Visigothic King of Spain, completely isolates Jews from Christians. Beginning with the period of Geonim.

612, 633, 638: Severe legal measures against the Jews in Spain.

612: Sisebut, Visigoth king, forces the Jews to accept baptism or to emigrate.

614 The persecution and destruction of White Christian people by the Jews is not a recent thing but reaches far back into history. Writing in April, 1921 issue of the "Hebrew Christian Alliance Quarterly," the Rev. M. Malbert stated:

"I am going to show that real religious persecution is uniquely Jewish--In the time of Justinian, in the sixth century, the Jews massacred Christians in Caesarea and destroyed their churches. When Stephanus, the governor, attempted to defend the Christians, the Jews fell on him and slew him. In 608 A.D. the Jews of Antioch fell upon their Christian neighbors and killed them with fire and sword...About 614 A.D. the Persians advanced upon Palestine and the Jews, after joining their standard, massacred the Christians and destroyed their churches. Ninety thousand Christians perished in Jerusalem alone." (The International Jew, Vol. IV (1922), pp. 171, 173)

614-617: Jewish rule established in Jerusalem under the Persians.

620: Vikings invade Ireland.

622: Muhammad's flight to Medina.

624: The Banu Kainuka's, a Jewish-Arabic tribe, driven from Arabia by Mohammed.

624-628: Jewish tribes of Arabia destroyed by Muhammad.

627: Emperor Heraclius forbids Jews to enter Jerusalem, and harasses the Palestinian Jews.

628-638: Dagobert I expels Jews from Frankish Kingdom.

629: Dagobert orders the Jews of the Frankish empire to accept baptism or to emigrate.

632: Death of Muhammad. Heraclius decrees forced baptism.

633: Visigothic king, and Isidore of Seville, forces converts from Judaism to Christianity.

634: Muslims begin conquest of Near East and Africa.

638: Chintila enacts that only professing Catholics shall remain in Visigothic Spain; Jews emigrate. Jerusalem conquered by the Arabs.

640: Omar, the second calif, banishes all Jews from Arabia; the "Pact of Omar" imposes restrictions upon Jews in the whole Mohammedan world.
640-642: Egypt conquered by the Arabs.

641: Bulan, khan [chaghan] of the Chazars, becomes a Jew.

694: All Jews in Spain and Gallic Provence declared slaves; children under seven forcibly baptized.

694-711: Jewish religion outlawed in Spain.

711: Spain conquered by the Arabs.

721: Appearance of the false Messiah Serenus in Syria causes many Spanish Jews to emigrate to Palestine.

740: Conversion of the Khazars to Judaism. In Asia (northeast of Turkey), an entire Mongol/Turkish tribe, called the Khazars, allegedly convert to Judaism en mass, all 4,000 of them, on orders of their leader, Bulan. This will allegedly become the Ashkenazim (largest) branch of world Jewry. New Standard Jewish Encyclopedia, page 179,[GCP pg. 68] "ASHKENAZI, ASHKENAZIM...constituted before 1963 some nine-tenths of the Jewish people (about 15,000,000 out of 16,500,000)[As of 1968 it is believed by some Jewish authorities to be closer to 100%]"
1328-1384

The Catholic Church and its' surrogate ruler, the English king, disagreed over the division of rents, taxes and tithes taken from the people. The English king had his own champion; a Catholic priest named John Wycliffe. His weapon was the Bible. A serious ecclesiastical argument by a king with the Church over money was something that had not happened in a thousand years, and it caused consternation in the ranks of the Catholic Church.

Wycliffe knew the Bible, He pointed to a place where it said that monopolies were forbidden, especially land-monopolies, that the land was to be divided and never ever sold. (God's Law: "Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no place, and they may be placed alone in the midst of the earth." (John 5:8) "The land shall not be sold for ever." (Leviticus 25:23) Wycliffe had known this for a long time, but he couldn't speak out and challenge the Catholic Church unless he had someone to protect him from being burned alive as a heretic.

The princes of England were glad to give him their protection; there was a lot of money at stake. He was talking their language when he told the world that God said that land-monopolies were illegal, illegal for the Church, that is. The princes paid Wycliffe to attend all the conferences they held with the Pope's representatives. He was their "expert witness," and they paid him 20 shilling a day for doing it, a royal income in that time. As their in-house ecclesiastic-lawyer he argued their case and they protected him from a Roman Church that was irate because one of their employees had switched sides and let the cat out of the bag on this land-monopoly thing. (He now publicly proclaimed the doctrine that righteousness is the sole title to dominion and to property, that an unrighteous clergy has no such title, and that the decision as to whether or not the property of the ecclesiastics should be take away rests with the civil power." (Encyclopaedia Britannica 14th ed, vol. 23, p. 822)

In 1366, he published his "*Determiatio quaedam de dominio*" supporting parliament in refusing the tribute demanded by Pope Urban V. (Encyclopaedia Britannica 14th ed, Vol. 23, p. 822) The controversy continued: "As soon as parliament met in the autumn of 1377, Wycliffe was consulted by it as to whether or not it was lawful to allow that treasure

to pass out of the country in obedience to the pope's demand." (Encyclopedia Britannica, 14th ed, Vol. 23, p. 823)

Wycliffe quoted scripture proving that it was unlawful to do so. Wycliffe was indispensable; from being the Pope's churchman, he was acting as the Princes'-churchman-a state priest. He said things that the Roman church burned people for saying, those people who had no protection.

Wycliffe suggested to the king that the quickest way for the king to gain the support of the people was to allow them to read the scriptures and determine for themselves who was right; the prince or the pope. The King's council agreed; but to do this, a Bible in English would be needed since most of the people who could read couldn't read the Latin Vulgate. Wycliffe agreed to translate the Bible from Rome's Latin Vulgate into English; thereby depriving the Church of the monopoly on the Holy Scripture that they had had for a thousand years.

The Bible is an operation manual for all who study it. With the Bible to guide; the warts on the nose of the Roman Church became visible to all. Wycliffe not only translated the Bible, but wrote books expounding the doctrines he had discovered, things that were eagerly read by reform-minded Catholic priests all over Europe. In rapid succession he wrote the following arguments and pronouncements:

De civili dominio: His argument was that for the clergy to hold property is sinful, and that it is lawful for statesmen; God's stewards, to take away the goods of a clergy no longer obedient to God.

Wycliffe recommended that the king take possession of the property claimed by Rome, including all the Church-owned monopolies in England as a "divine right."

The king liked that. Other kings in other countries liked that, Land-monopoly, the church's biggest prize, was getting within reach. Why should kings split the peasants' tithe and the merchants' rents and taxes with the church? After all, wasn't England protected by an English Channel if the Church called down a crusade on her head?

He declared that the doctrine of arbitrary divine decrees of papal infallibility was anathema.

The Bible determines right and wrong. Many priests like that one.

Based on the cornerstone truth that "In the beginning was the WORD and the WORD was with God and the WORD was God" the laws, statutes and judgments; and that the Pope was violating the WORD, he found the Pope to be an antichrist (See vol. II. Of the Sermones, Book iii. Of his Opus evangelicum entitled De Anticristo)

Later reformers picked up on this one. The Pope didn't like being called an "antichrist" anymore than today's Pope and antichrist protestant preachers enjoy being labeled with the antichrist tag.

Knowing that acorns don't fall far from the oak, he pronounced that all "Church Order" were liable to the same corruption.

This put the Roman Church on one side and the king and his supporters on the other. The people were the balance.

The argument in his last book Opus evangelicum, proclaimed his insistence on the "sufficiency of Holy Scripture."

Today, this argument is accepted by all Protestants, and many Catholics, in theory. Back then, it was heresy; it put limits on what the Church could do. The Church (and the princes), could either submit to the Word and obey its commandments, or fight the Word, and destroy those who demanded obedience to it. Both chose to give lip service to the first and to follow the latter course.

It was his discussions from the scripture that brought forth the doctrines of "free-will," "merit," and "predestination."

Calvin later added "grace," and Wycliffe's "merit" proved that the "grace" resulted in salvation. It is hard to have one without the other in spite of the thief crucified with Yahshua who had no time to do good works.

With his new Bible in hand, Wycliffe trained "poor preachers" who spread out over England taking the Word to all who would listen.

The day of the itinerant preacher had arrived and the Word went directly to the people, and the common people loved it. They rejoiced in the clear and homely doctrine which dwelt chiefly on the simple "Law" illustrated by the parables contained in the gospels. Unknown to both King and Church, England's people were being taught that their God, the Word, had promised them wonderful things. These things were there, all around them, if only they would take them for themselves. After all, it was their land the King and Church were squabbling over, it was they who actually produced the wealth upon which both King and Church fed.

Each time the Church came after Wycliffe, he appealed for protection from the king, and got it. (John Huss later raised Wycliffe's doctrine to the dignity of a national religion. Many of the works attributed to Huss were actually the works of Wycliffe. Huss, Luther and other continental reformers owed Wycliffe much, and the spirit of the English reformer permeated the reformed churches of Europe)

1381 The Peasant's Revolt: While kings and prelates argued over who was to get the land-monopoly with its tithes and rents, the people had been listening and learning that God said that land was not to be a church-monopoly, nor a prince-monopoly, but that it was to be divided among the people and never ever sold. The Bible said that the land was not to be taxed, that the Bible said that God had made the children of Israel "kings and priests" not the Kings or the Roman Church. Of course, the poor preachers who preached to the people had no mighty protector to protect them when they condemned land-monopolies, usury-monopolies, and taught the Biblical stories about the Phineas Priesthood. Both the Church and the King could hang them out to dry, so they "whispered." They were so quiet that neither the prince nor the confessionals of the priest revealed that they were whispering, or what they were whispering about.

Matters came to a head in 1381 when Archbishop Sudbury ordered the king to collect from every adult additional tribute in the form of a poll tax.

Rich or poor the tax was the same. The poorest family had to provide his three goats. All hell broke loose, the people weren't going to do it. Scripture said that Christians were not to be taxed. (God's Law: "Of whom the kings of the earth take custom or tribute? Of their own children, or of strangers? Peter said unto him, of strangers." (Gr. Allorios foreign, not akin)...Then are the children free." (Matthew 17:25-26) All England burst into flame from coast to coast, from city to city, and town to town. Castles and manors were burned. Tax collectors, priests, and lawyers were hunted down and butchered along with proctors (overseers), unjust judges and rulers. County, manor, castle, and town militias armed themselves and gathered. In an age when 8,000 men made a respectable army, the English peasant army numbering 100,000 gathered and elected Wat Tyler their leader. John Ball, a poor preacher, was his religious advisor.

They marched on London, the Londoners were equally oppressed by the church monopolizing manufactures and trade. London's city aldermen opened the city's gates and the rural army joined the city's disaffected militias and together they began hunting down unjust churchmen, judges, lawyers, foreigners, and Lombards (bankers). (God's Law is simple and just. Most of man's statues are unjust. Each one is passed to shave a bit from God's Law and give advantage to special interests. Judges and lawyers, instrumental in destroying justice, were hated by the people) Whole areas were burnt.

They demanded to be freed from being slaves of the manor. They demanded freedom from taxes and the tithe, and they demanded the right to rent land at four-pence an acre as freemen rather than being the property of the manor. These peasants were armed with long-bows and most arrived in their manorial militia companies. Many of them had fought in the king's wars with France. The week before they were humble serfs, now, united, they were the most powerful force in the world; and they were armed.

Wat Tyler and his followers met with the royal party of Richard II, a boy aged 14. Most peasant demands seem modest by today's standards, that they not be treated as villains (manor-slaves), be allowed to rent their land at four-pence an acre, be able to move away when they liked, be given relief from and cassation of countless rents, dues, taxes, and tithes.

These demands were granted; Royal letters were written to local governors, and everything was put in a charter. The English love charters. While this was going on, more ecclesiastics were hunted down and dispatched by peasant vigilantes. The next day when they arrived to meet with the king, Tyler had consulted with his poor-preacher advisors and had expanded the peasant demands to include the division of the land among the people as required by scripture. This was the real heart of the matter.

Taking the church land-monopoly from the Catholic Church and dividing it among the king's supporters "en fief" to the king rather than Rome was the prize the king and his party had planned to take for themselves. Now, the peasants demanded this land for their own. The peasants in essence rejected both King and Church and meant to take what was their own land back again. A king without a kingdom was no longer a king.

The king's party made ready to deal with these trusting peasants. After, all, they had a kingdom to lose or a kingdom to gain, their future rode on the success of their plans. They negotiated with the peasants to disarm their suspicions. It was planned that when next they met, a SWAT team composed of the mayor of London and twelve of his supporters would suddenly rush Wat Tyler, and cut him down. Everything went as planned.

When Tyler got close enough, the assassination party drew concealed weapons and rushed Tyler, killing him. (The terminal lesson is that violators of the Word can never be trusted. A thief, a liar, or a usurer will also murder) The people were left without a spokesman. Thousands of peasants drew their bows and the lives of the king's party hung by a thread, one bowman loosing his arrow would have caused a thousand more to fly, but before the arrows could be loosed, the young king boldly rode forward and said that he would be their leader. In essence, the wolf told the sheep that he would protect them and the sheep foolishly believed him.

The king rode back to the safety of the Tower of London and issued orders to his armies to attack the peasants. The chivalry of England, knights in full armors, went after the peasants slaying indiscriminately. The king quickly annulled the freedoms he had just granted and hanged the peasants by the hundreds.

Tyler's advisor, the people's preacher John Ball, when condemned, confessed that he learned his subversive doctrines from Wycliffe. William Courtenay, who succeeded the executed Archbishop Sudbury, the author of the poll tax that had touched off the revolt; as Archbishop of Canterbury, resolved to stamp out the Wycliffe heresy, including Wycliffe himself. He called a council of bishops, theologians and canonists at the Blackfriars' Convent. But the king still needed Wycliffe, so he remained at large and was unmolested. After all, the king had to have a theological lawyer to support his claim to the church's land-monopoly. Neither the king nor the Church needed a third claimant to step in; peasants aroused by learning Christian teachings. The prince and church disagreed on almost everything except that. They still do.

The slaughter of peasants continued until there was no evidence of rebellion left. Those Protestants who were left alive kept very quiet, but they did not go away. Today we are regaled in story after story of how Catholics slaughtered Protestants. This is true; however, the story glossed over by the establishment church is that it was the "state-protestant" appointed by the king who slew peasant-Protestants by the thousands. "State Protestantism" defends the king's gold as aggressively as the Catholic Church defends its gold.

1203 Origin of The Illuminati Back in 1203 B.C.: From the official printing press of the Rosicrucians, it states: "In 1203 B.C., several of the Brothers of the Order who were of the Illuminati were commissioned to go into other lands and spread the secret doctrines by the establishment of other Lodges. It was quite apparent that Egypt was to be subjected to a devastation and that its great learning might be lost.

"It was finally decided that 'no undue haste should be sanctioned in permitting the Brothers who have gone abroad to establish Lodges, but rather that those who travel here in search of the Light should be tried, and to those found qualified shall be given the commission to return to their people and establish a Lodge in the name of the Brotherhood.

It was this dictum; known as the 'Amra,' that in later years proved the wisdom of the Councilors at this meeting, for it not only became a hard

and fast rule, but made for the success of the plans of propagation. It was in this wise that the phrase 'travel East for learning or Light' first came into use; for those who soon began to travel to Egypt came from the West. About the year 1000 B.C., there came to Egypt a character whose name is recorded as Aslomon." (Rosicrucian, Questions and Answers, with Complete History, H. Spencer Lewis, Ph.D., F.R.C., pp. 44-45)

If this is true, Israel's King Solomon was trained in the Illuminati teaching. No wonder he allowed his wives to establish their own private booths to worship their false gods.

From the book Kabbalah by Charles Ponce which shows this symbol to be of occultic origin. It is one of the three greatest occultic or Satanic symbols. It had nothing to do with King David, but a 15th century teacher of the Kabbalistic teachings. "Solomon had the assistance of two who had traveled in Egypt as architects and artists; Hiramabi of Tyre and one Hiram Abif. The Saloman brotherhood was closely watched by the fraternity in Egypt, which had removed its headquarters to Thebes again because of political changes and the warring invasions in the territory of El Amarna, which eventually reduced the entire community to ruins.

It was found that Saloman restricted his order to males and adapted a great many of the details of the Rosicrucian initiations and services. At first it was believed that he would apply to the Grand Lodge in Thebes for a charter and make his work a branch of the R.C., but it became apparent before the first assembly was held that he was not adhering to the Rosicrucian philosophy, for he used the sun as the exclusive symbol of his order.

Of the growth of the Saloman brotherhood, as it was officially called in all ancient documents, one may read in all literature bearing upon Freemasonry. it has evolved into a semi-mystical, speculative, secret, fraternal order of power and great honor, gradually altering the principles laid down by Saloman, it is true, but doing so for the greater benefit of man. The Greeks were now coming to Hebes to study, and it was at this time that the world-wide spread of the organization began." (Rosicrucian, Questions and Answers, with Complete History, H. Spencer Lewis, Ph.D., F.R.C., pp. 48-49)

1075: Philistines capture the Ark; Eli dies; David reigns in Hebron.

1050: David captures Zion and moves his capital there. Fall of Shiloh. Samuel. Dorian tribes invade Peloponnesus. (Joshua 18:1)

1025: David dies at age 70; Solomon succeeds him on the throne.

1020-1004: Saul. (1 Samuel 9:2)

1000: Temple completed and dedicated

1000-965: David. Hebrews establish Jerusalem capital of Israel. Teutons migrate to Rhine River area. (Ruth 4:22)

975: Solomon dies; Rehoboam begins reign.

965-928: Solomon. Rezon.(2 Samuel 12:24)

950: Southern kingdom (Judah) Northern kingdom (Israel). Asa begins 41 year reign.

935-???: 22nd Dynasty.

935-914: Shishak.(1 Kings 11:43)

928-911: Rehoboam (Judah). (1 Kings 11:43)

925: Omri - Samaria founded. Jehoshaphat begins 25 year reign. Abijah begins 3 year reign. Jeroboam I, son of Nebat.

918-917: Shishak invades Palestine. (1 Kings 11:40)

911-908: Abijah (Judah). (1 Kings 14:1)

908-867: Asa (Judah). (1 Kings 15:8)

907-906: Nadab (Israel). (1 Kings 14:20)

906-883: Baasha (Israel) Ben-Hadad I. (1 Kings 15:16)

883-882: Elah (Israel). (1 Kings 16:6)

882: Zimri (Israel). (1 Kings 16:9)

882-871: Omri (Israel) Ben-Hadad II. (1 Kings 16:16)

875: Jehoram/Ahaziah/Athaliah. Joash begins 40 year reign. Jehu begins his reign.

871-852: Ahab (Israel). (1 Kings 16:28)

867-846: Jehoshaphat (Judah). (1 Kings 4:3)

860: Jehoahaz begins his reign.

853: Battle of Oarqar. Elijah.

852-852: Ahaziah (Israel). (1 Kings 22:40)

851-842: Jehu (Israel). Hazael.

850: Amaziah begins 29 year reign. (1 Kings 22:50)

846-843: Jehoram (Judah).

843-842: Ahaziah (Judah). (1 Kings 22:40)

836-798: Jehoash (Judah).(2 Kings 11:21)

825: Southern kingdom (Judah). Northern kingdom (Israel).

815-800: Jehoahaz (Israel). Ben-Hadad III. Carthage is founded by Phoenicians. (2 Kings 10:35)

810: Azariah (Uzziah) begins reign. Joash begins his reign.

800: Jeroboam II begins his reign

800-784: Jehoash (Israel). Amos. (2 Kings 11:21; Amos 1:1) Hosea the prophet. Jotham begins 16 year reign. Isaiah and Amos the prophets.

798-769: Amaziah (Judah). (2 Kings 12:21)

784-748: Jehoash (Israel). Hosea. (Hosea 1:1)

769-733: Uzziah (Judah). (2 Kings 15:31; 2 Chronicles 26:1)

758-743: Jotham (Judah) (regent). (2 Kings 15:5; 2 Chronicles 26:21)

753: Rome is founded

750: Ahaz begins 16 year reign. Menahem begins 10 year reign. Hezekiah begins 29 year reign. Hoshea begins 9 year reign. Micah the prophet. 10 tribes dispersed by Assyria.

748-747: Zechariah (Israel). Rezin. (1 Chronicles)

748-747: Shallum (Israel). (2 Kings 15:10)

758-743: Ahaz (Judah) (regent). (2 Kings 15:38)

747-737: Menahem (Israel). (2 Kings 15:14)

740-700: Prophecies of Isaiah.

737-735: Pekahiah (Israel). (2 Kings 15:22)

735-733: Pekah (Israel). (2 Kings 15:25)

733-727: Ahaz (Judah). (2 Kings 15:38; 1 Chronicles 3:13)

733-724: Hoshea (Israel). (2 Kings 15:30; 1 Chronicles 27:20)

727-698: Hezekiah (Judah). (2 Kings 16:20; 2 Chronicles 28:27)

722: Samaria captured by Shalmaneser V. (2 Kings 17:6)

720: Sargon makes Samaria an Assyrian province. Mass deportation of Israelites. (Isaiah 20:1)

701: Expedition of Sennacherib against Hezekiah. (Isaiah 36:1)

700: Manasseh begins 55 year reign.

698-642: Manasseh (Judah). (2 Kings 20:21)

650: Amon begins 2 year reign.

641-640: Amon (Judah). (2 Chronicles 33:20)

639-609: Josiah (Judah). (2 Kings 21:24)

627-585: Prophecies of Jeremiah.

625: Josiah begins 31 year reign. Jeremiah and Zephaniah the prophets. Jehoiakim begins 11 year reign.

612: Fall of Nineveh. (Zephaniah 2:13)

609: Jehoahaz (Judah). Battle of Megiddo. (2 Kings 10:35; 1 Chronicles 7:29)

608 "And the Lord said unto me A Conspiracy is found among the Men of Judah, and among the Inhabitants of Jerusalem." (Jeremiah 11:9)

608-598: Jehoiakim (Judah). (2 Kings 23:34)

600: Ezekiel and Daniel carried captive into Babylon. The Temple burnt, Jerusalem destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar

597: Jehoiachin (Judah). Expedition of Nebuchadnezzar against Judah, Jehoiachin deported to Babylon. (2 Kings 24:8; 25:1-2)

595-586: Zedekiah (Judah). (2 Kings 24:18)

593

593-571: Prophecies of Ezekiel. "There is a Conspiracy of her prophets in the midst thereof, like a roaring lion ravening the prey; they have devoured should; they have taken the treasure and precious things; they have made her many widows in the midst thereof." (Ezekiel 22:25)

594 "And behold, the glory of the God of Israel was there, according to the vision that I saw in the plain. Then said he unto me, Son of man, lift up thine eyes now the way toward the north. So I lifted up mine eyes the way toward the north, and behold northward at the gate of the altar this image of jealousy in the entry. He said furthermore unto me, Son of man, seest thou what they do? even the great abominations that the house of Israel committeth here, that I should go far off from my sanctuary?..." (Ezekiel 8:4-6); "Again the word of the Lord came unto me saying, Son of man, thy brethren, even thy brethren, the men of thy kindred, and all the House of Israel wholly, are they unto whom the Inhabitants of Jerusalem have said, get you far from the lord: unto us (Jews) is this land (Palestine) given in possession." (Ezekiel 11:14)

"And the Glory of the Lord went up from the midst of the city, and stood upon the mountain which is on the east side." (Ezekiel 11:23)

Thus fulfilling God's words which He spoke to Ezekiel 11:23, before this happened.

587 "Thus saith the Lord God; because the enemy [Israel's enemy - The Jews] hath said against you, aha, even the Ancient High Places are our's in Possession." (Ezekiel 36:2)

586: Destruction of Jerusalem; mass deportation to Babylonia. Exile of Judeans in Babylonia. (2 Kings 25:20-11)

585-???: Murder of Gedaliah. 6th cent. Canonization of the Pentateuch (in Babylonian Exile).

580: King Nebuchadnezzar builds Hanging Gardens of Babylon.

563: Buddha is born.

560: Jehoiachin (Jeconiah) released from prison in Babylon.

551: Confucius is born.

550: Belshazzar slain by Median/Persian army as Babylon falls.

540: Cyrus in his third year decrees the rebuilding of the Temple.

539: Cyrus takes Babylonia.

538: First return under Sheshbazzar. Cyrus' edict. (Ezra 1)

525: Haggai the prophet. The Temple is rebuilt; Zechariah the prophet. Egypt conquered by Cambyses.

522: Zerubbabel governor. (Haggai 1:1)

520-515: Temple rebuilt.

475: Esther is made queen by Ahasuerus. Ezra returns to Jerusalem.

465-424: Artaxerxes I. (Ezra 4:7)

450: Artaxerxes Longimanus decrees to rebuild walls of Jerusalem. Nehemiah governs Judah. Malachi the prophet.

428-???: Second return under Ezra.

445: Walls of Jerusalem reconstructed under Nehemiah; Ezra reads the Law.

411: Destruction of the temple of the Jewish colony at Elephantine.

404-358: Artaxerxes II. Egypt regains freedom.

400 BC (approx.): The now-separate Jewish religion (rabbinical Judaism as generally known today*) officially begins, but in oral form at first. It maintains that the Judah are the "chosen people of God" (their God is Jehovah), and that all other people are inferior to the Judah. In other words, the first "official" bigotry in history, long before Christianity. (*Note that there is a difference between "Old Testament Israel" and the more modern "rabbinical Judaism").

350: Alexander the Great. Ptolemies and Seleucids (Greek kings of Egypt and Syria).

348: Artaxerxes III deports a number of Jews to Hyrcania. 4th cent. Canonization of the Prophets Section of the Bible.

343: Egypt reconquered by Persia.

332: Alexander the Great conquers Egypt and Palestine.

323-285: Ptolemy I. Death of Alexander the Great. Chandragupta founds first Empire of India.

312-280: Seleucus I. Mid-3rd cent. Pentateuch translated into Greek in Egypt.

301: Ptolemy I conquers Palestine.

285-246: Ptolemy II, Philadelphus.

250: Septuagint - Old Testament translated into Greek.

246-221: Ptolemy III, Euergetes.

223-187: Antiochus III.

221-203: Ptolemy IV, Philopator.

219-217: Antiochus III conquers most of Palestine. Ptolemy IV defeats Antiochus III in the battle of Rafah and recovers Palestine.

215: Great Wall of China is built.

203-181: Ptolemy V, Epiphanes.

198: Battle of Panias (Banias): Palestine passes to the Seleucids.

175: Antiochus Epiphanes.

172: Jerusalem becomes a polis (Antiochia).

171-167: Menelaus high priest.

170: Book of Ben Sira written.

169: Antiochus IV plunders the Temple treasuries.

168: Antiochus IV invades Egypt, storms Jerusalem; gentiles settled on the Acra.

167: Antiochus IV outlaws the practice of Judaism; profanation of the Temple; the rebellion of the Hasmoneans begins.

166-160: Judah Maccabee, leaders of the rebellion, victorious over several Syrian armies.

164-163: Antiochus V. Judah Maccabee captures Jerusalem and reeducates the Temple.

161: Judah Maccabee defeats Nicanor and reconquers Jerusalem, treaty between Judah and Rome.

160: Judah Maccabee falls in battle against Bacchides, Jonathan assumes the leadership; guerilla warfare.

157: Treaty between Bacchides and Jonathan, withdrawal of Seleucid garrisons, Jonathan enters Jerusalem.

152-145: Jonathan high priest. Alexander Balas.

150: The Maccabean Revolt.

142: Jonathan treacherously murdered by Tryphon. Simeon assumes leadership; Demetrius II recognizes the independence of Judea; renewal of treaty with Rome.

140: Great Assembly in Jerusalem confirms Simeon as ethnarch, high priest, and commander in chief.

134-132: War with Antiochus VII; Jerusalem besieged; treaty between John Hyrcanus and Antiochus VII.

134-104 Simeon assassinated. John Hyrcanus. Latter second century First Book of Maccabees written. Treaty with Rome renewed.

79 The Sadducees were constant opponents of the Pharisees and their imported Babylonian paganism, which they misrepresented as the Tradition of the Elders, the "Oral Law" transmitted privately to Moses and on down the line, superseding anything written in the Bible. In the six years of civil war between them and Alexander Jannaeus, King and High Priest of Jerusalem, 50,000 were killed on both sides before this Sadducean ruler succumbed and his widow Salome turned affairs over to the Pharisees in 79 B.C. Her brother, Simon ben Shetah, had been waiting for such an opportunity.

67-63: Civil war between Hyrcanus II and Aristobulus.

63 The continued civil war resulted in the sons of Alexander, Hyrcanus and Aristobulus, both going hat in hand to Pompey, Caesar's Roman

general who was in Syria at the time, and asked him to invade Palestine and slaughter their respective opponents. Pompey decides in favor of Hyrcanus II. Temple Mount besieged and captured by Pompey. This is how Rome happened to be in power when Christ was born. And it was only after Christ's Ascension that the Pharisees triumphed.

63-40: Hyrcanus II ethnarch and high priest. Judea loses its Independence.

55: Julius Caesar conquers Gaul, invades Britain.

53: Palestine conquered by the Romans under Pompey

50: Julius Caesar.

48: Hyrcanus II and Antipater help Caesar in Alexandria. Caesar confirms Jewish privileges.

44: Assassination of Caesar.

37-4: Jerusalem captured by Herod. Herod Shemaiah and Avtalion.

5-1 Christ was born. Caesar Augustus begins his rule as Roman emperor. Philip, Herod Anitpas, Archelaus - tetrarchs of Palestine. "For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour" Tiberius Caesar - emperor of Rome. Pontius Pilate, provincial governor of Judaea. The gospel of the Kingdom is preached. 6-41

Judea, Samaria, and Idumea formed into a Roman province (Iudaea) under a praefectus beginning of 1st cent. death of Hillel. Tiberius expels the Jews. Claudius, Roman Emperor, as recorded in "Epistolae:" "{Jews were} fomenting a general plague on the whole world."

26-36: Pontius Pilate praefectus.

27-14 A.D.: Augustus. Temple rebuilt by Herod.

It is highly probable that the bulk of the Jew's ancestors 'never' lived in Palestine 'at all,' which witnesses the power of historical assertion over fact." (H.G. Wells, The Outline of History)

There are basically two concepts of religious theory in Judaism, the orthodox principle and the reformed principle. The Orthodox Jew is strictly a Talmudic worshiper. The Talmud {a written continuation of the Oral Laws of the Jews} was not compiled by one person, or at one time. Generations of scholars and jurists took a period of several centuries to complete it.

In one version, Rabbi Aschi began it in 327 A.D. and labored over it for sixty years; he was followed by Rabbi Maremar about the year 500 A.D. This part of the Talmud includes thirty-six chapters of interpretations. For nearly 500 years after the Talmud was completed, the study of the Talmud produced a variety of theories, partly due to public calamities and partly caused by dissensions among the Jewish scholars. In the eleventh century, others wrote further editions to the Talmud, while present day rabbinical scholars still write their interpretation of the Jewish Law. The great confusion created by the different versions of Jewish Law has led many Jews to fall away from religious belief.

Several rabbis have verified that the Jewish congregation is predominantly agnostics and atheists. Weary of waiting for the coming of the Messiah, the Jews have tended to identify the Messiahship with the Jewish nation itself and not with any particular individual. This is the religion of the Reformed Jew. Regardless of whether a Jew is an Orthodox or a Reformed believer, almost all the Jews contribute and give their wholehearted support to their Zionist political government.

30

The Spirit of God is poured out upon the Apostles on Pentecost. Stoning of Stephen - first martyr. Christ crucified by the Jews (Luke 23:23-33; 24:20; John 19:6; 19:14-18; Acts 2:36; 3:14-15; 4:8-10; 4:11-12; 5:30; 10:39; 13:27-29; 1 Thessalonians 2:14-15); death of Shammai. The Jews are the enemy of Christians. They tried to destroy The Lord Jesus Christ by Crucifying Him and persecuted His followers, killing and torturing them Historically speaking, scripture believers had accepted Christ as the

Messiah foretold. They were no longer "Jews," but called themselves "Christians." These were the True Israelites, not Jews, the Jews have never accepted Christ, nor the Christian religion. They were persecuted as such by the Pharisees.

Jews kill Christ, or rather, have him killed, as some prefer. (Christ is born about 4 BC). Christ is indeed killed by Jews for, among other things, idolatry. At the time of the trial of Yahshua there were about twelve former high priests around, along with Caiaphas who was then the high priest; so these made up the "council of the high priests." In John 11:47-48, (this is how it reads in the Greek): "Then assembled the high priests (and that's in the plural) and the Pharisees a high council, and said, "What are we doing? Because this man doeth many miracles. If we allow Him thus, all will believe in Him; and will come the Romans then and take away from us both the place and the nation." What were they referring to? They didn't fear because somebody was going around, as your Judeo-Christian churches give you the picture of Christ, meekly whimpering that people ought to behave themselves and be good. Yahshua was reminding the people that nothing they had in their then existing religious or political system was according to the Laws of God.

When Herod the Great died, he left Judea "by will" to one of his sons Herod Archelaus, to be king over it, as the Romans had confirmed the first Herod as King of Judea. But the Romans "were not born yesterday," and they were not about to make an untried man king; so they confirmed Herod Archelaus merely as governor for a test period. From 4 B.C., to 6 A.D., a period of ten years, he gave the people of Judea about the most miserable misrule that any nation has had in history, with the exception of Russia from 1917 to the present time.

Remember that the Romans were hated as the alien conquerors who maintained rule by military force, so the people would not on any mere trifling ground of discontent ask the Romans to take over the complete government. They had been allowed (to keep them from being too discontented), a measure of local self government. But this was so intolerable that the people sent an embassy to Rome, complaining of what Herod Archelaus had done, until the Romans put him on trial, found him

guilty, removed him, and exiled him into Gaul; and the people asked that a Roman governor be appointed in Judea. So the Romans appointed a series of procurators; Roman governors, of whom Pontius Pilate happened to be number six. So one of these Edomite Jews had become so unbearable that people wouldn't stand for it any longer and they complained to the Romans and the Romans removed him.

You can understand what the high priests were talking about, when they said, "We're not going to get away with our racket if we let this man continue educating the people. They'll complain to the Romans until the Romans take the rulership of this nation away from us." That is the reason they determined to murder Yahshua; not because they disliked His religious doctrines. If He was just a meek man of sorrows, that your Judeo-Christian churches try to tell you He was, the Sadducees wouldn't even have bothered sneering at Him. But He was a threat to their power and for that they determined to murder Him.

It is doubtful if at any time in history you could find such a collection of unhung scoundrels as these high priests who were part of the Sanhedrin at the time of the trial of Yahshua. Among those we can trace is Simon Ben Boethus who was high priest for some period of time ending in 4 B.C., at the death of the first Herod. Joazar, who was the son of Simon, was high priest from 4 B.C. to 2 A.D. Eliazar, a second son of Simon Gen Boethus, was high priest three months in the year 2 B.C. Jesus Ben Sie was high priest from 2 to 6 A.D. Annas, mentioned in the bible (that's the first one before whom they brought Yahshua for a mock trial), was the father-in-law of Caiaphas, and had been high priest from the year 7 to the year 11 A.D. Ishmael Ben Phabi was high priest nine years, probably 14 to 22 A.D. Eleazar was again high priest, 23 to 24 A.D. Simon Ben Camithus, 24 to 25 A.D., and Caiaphas from 25 to 36 A.D. Also, there were a number of important priests that are largely related to annas who later became in their turn high priests and who were also in this "chamber of priests."

31: Jews allowed to return to Jerusalem.

35: Paul's conversion on the road to Damascus. The Gospel comes to the Gentiles; Cornelius baptized

37-41: Cahguta. Crisis caused by Caligula's insistence on being worshiped as a deity. Anti-Jewish riots in Alexandria.

40: Legation of Jews of Egypt lead by Philip to Rome. Until 40 Philo writes in Alexandria. Believers first called Christians at Antioch.

41-44: Agrippa I. Claudius issues edict of toleration.

43: James beheaded by Agrippa I; Peter freed from prison by an angel.

45: Paul's first missionary journey.

47: Council at Jerusalem.

50: Paul's second missionary journey.

53: Paul's third missionary journey.

54-68: Nero accepts Judaism and becomes a Jew. Rome under Nero is partly destroyed by fire.

60: Paul at Rome

65: Rome burns and Nero persecutes Christians. Death of Paul; Nero commits suicide.

66 Massacre of the Jews at Alexandria. Beginning of revolt against Rome. Jews revolt against Roman rule as they become tired of the type of oppressive Roman taxes they now impose on modern Americans. Masses of Jews rioted and wiped out the small Roman garrison stationed in Jerusalem. Cestius Gallus, the Roman ruler in neighboring Syria, sent in a larger force of soldiers. But the insurgent Jews routed them as well. The next exchange would be different. The Romans returned with 60,000 heavily armed professional troops. The Romans first attacked in Galilee in the north, where they killed and sold into slavery an estimated 100,000 Jews. The Jews who survived the Galilee massacre fled to Jerusalem for their final stand and prepared for a siege by the Romans. During the

summer of 70 AD, the Romans breached the walls of Jerusalem, and initiated an orgy of violence and destruction. Shortly thereafter, they destroyed the Second Temple. This was the final and most devastating Roman blow against Judea. It is estimated that as many as one million Jews died in the revolt against Rome. This precipitated the Jewish diaspora leaving Judea and the movement from temple worship to decentralized Rabbinical Judaism. In addition, that great document of Jewish ethnocentrism, the Talmud Yerushalmi, was assembled in Tiberias, modern day Israel soon after the final Jewish defeat in Jerusalem.

67: Vespasian conquers Galilee the Zealots take over in Jerusalem.

69-79: Vespasian.

70: Jerusalem besieged and conquered by Titus; the Temple destroyed. Destruction of Qumran community. Sanhedrin established at Jabneh by Johanan Birth of Zakkai.

72: Judea completely conquered; the "Fiscus Judaicus" instituted by Vespasian.

73: Temple in Leotopolis closed. Fall of Masada.

79: Eruption of Vesuvius destroys Pompeii.

79-81: Titus. Josephus completes Jewish Wars.

80: Christian persecutions under Domitian.

93: Josephus completes Jewish Antiquities.

115: The Jews of Babylonia, Palestine, Egypt, Cyprus, Cyrene, and Libya rise against Trajan.

116-117: "War of Quietus."

118: The Jews of Palestine rise against Trajan and Hadrian; "War of Lucius Quietus."

132-135: Bar Kokhba war. Fall of Bethar; Aelia Capitolina established; Akiva executed.

133: Rebellion of Bar Kokba against Hadrian; restoration of the Jewish state.

135: Fall of Bethar; end of Bar Kokba's rebellion.

135-138: Persecutions of Hadrian.

138-161: Antoninus Pius. 2nd cent. Canonization of the Ketuvim (Hagiographa).

140: Sanhedrin at Usha.

164: Revolution in Palestine against Antoninus Pius.

170: Sanhedrin at Bet She'arim.

185 Earliest Secret Chinese Societies. The earliest notice we have of a secret Chinese league is towards the close of the Han Dynasty (A.D. 185). Three patriots, having then associated themselves, defended the throne against the "Yellow Cap" rebels, a society numbering among its members the flower of Chinese littérateurs. From that time until the establishment of the Tartar dynasty (twelfth century), the League showed few signs of vitality. But at the beginning of the eighteenth century five monks and seven other persons bound themselves by an oath, which they ratified by mixing blood from the arm of each, and drinking it in common, to overthrow the Tsings, the Tartar dynasty, and restore the Mings, the dispossessed Chinese dynasty. The name of the society they founded was Pelin-kiao, or the White Lily. The members relied on a prophecy that one of them should be emperor of China. The leaders were Wang-lung and a bonze named Fan-ui. The former made himself master of the town of Shoo-chang-hien, but was soon driven thence, and eventually captured, and executed with many of his followers.

In 1777 the Pe-lin-kiao again appeared, only to be defeated again; the heads of the leaders, including those of two women, were cut off and placed in cages for public inspection. In 1800 a sect called the Wonderful Association, and another, called the Tsing-lien-kiao, supposed to be the Pe-lin-kiao under a new name, conspired against the ruling dynasty, but unsuccessfully.

Under the reign of the Emperor Kia-King (1799-1820) arose the Th'iën-Hauw-Hoi'h, that is, the family of the Queen of Heaven, spread through Cochin-China, Siam, and Corea, with its headquarters in the southern provinces of the empire. The society on being discovered and, as it was thought, exterminated, arose again under the name of the Great Hung League; Hung literally means flood, and the leaders adopted the name to intimate that their society was to flood the earth.

To avoid appearance of all belonging to one society, they gave different names, some borrowed from previously existing sects, to the branches they established. Thus they were known as the Triad Society, the Blue Lotus Hall, the Golden Orchid District, and others. These soon attracted the attention of Government, and for some time they were kept in check. About 1826 the chief leader of the League was one Kwang San. It was reported that, to make himself ferocious he once drank gall, taken out of a murdered man's body, mixed with wine. He resided chiefly at the tin-mines of Loocoot, where the brethren then swarmed. The directing power was vested in three persons; the chief, with the title of Koh, i.e., the Elder; the two others took that of Hiong Thi, i.e., Younger Brothers. In the Malacca branches the three chiefs were called Tai-Koh, eldest brother, Ji-Koh, second brother, and San-Koh, third brother. The oath of secrecy was taken by the aspirant kneeling before an image, under two sharp swords.

While the oath was being administered the Hiong Ghi had also to kneel, the one on the right, the other on the left of the aspirant, and hold over his head the swords in such a fashion as to form a triangle. The oath contained thirty-six articles, of which the following was the most important: "I swear that I shall know neither father nor mother, nor brother nor sister, nor wife nor child, but the brotherhood alone; where the brotherhood leads or pursues, there I shall follow or pursue; its foe shall be my foe."

The aspirant, with a knife, then made an incision into his finger, and allowed three drops of blood to fall into a cup of arrack; the three officials did the same thing, and then drank the liquor. In order further to ratify the oath, the newly-sworn member cut off the head of a white cock, which was to intimate that if he proved untrue, his head should be cut off.

In 1850 Tae-ping-wang, the noted revolutionary leader, made a fresh attempt to restore the Ming dynasty, from whom he pretended to be descended. With his defeat and death the League again subsided into obscurity. In the spring of 1863 a quantity of books were accidentally found by the police in the house of a Chinaman, suspected of theft, at Padang (Sumatra), containing the laws, statutes, oaths, mysteries of initiation, catechism, description of flags, symbols, and secret signs of the League, all of which were published in English in a volume at Batavia in 1866.

But this discovery showed the League to be still in existence, and about the year 1870 it started into activity again; in Sarawk it assumed such a threatening aspect that the Government made a law decreeing death to every member ipso facto. The disturbances at Singapore in 1872 also were due to the secret societies of the Chinese in the Straits Settlements. On that occasion the Sam-Sings, or "fighting men," were the chief rioters, taking the part of the street hawkers, against whom some severe regulations had been issued. Murder and incendiarism, torturing and maiming, are the usual practices of the League, which again made itself very obnoxious in 1883 and 1885.

The section of the "Black Flag," the remnant of the Taepings, as also the "White Lily," were the most active in their demonstrations against the Tsing dynasty. The last police reports from the protected state of Perak, in the Malay Peninsula, say that in 1888 secret societies "caused endless trouble and anxiety," although in 1887 four members of the Ghee Hin Association were sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for conducting an agency for their society. half the Chinese in Perak are members of secret societies, tickets being found upon them whenever the police have occasion to search them. The Straits Times of the 17th September 1889 contained full particulars of the trial of a number of prisoners who were

proved to be members of the Ghee Hin or Sam Tian secret society at Sarawak. The six leaders were shot; eleven, being active members, carrying out orders of the leaders, beating, frightening, or murdering non-members, were sentenced to receive six dozen strokes with a rattan, to have their heads shaved, to be imprisoned during the Rajah's pleasure; seven others, against whom no specific charges were made out, were dismissed on swearing to have no further dealings with the society.

Toward the end of the year 1895 a number of Mohammedans rose against the Chinese Government and captured the capital of the province of Kansu; the secret societies in Central China joined the Mohammedan insurgents. Their success, however, was of short duration; in the month of December of the same year the insurrection was crushed, and some fifteen of the leaders were captured and beheaded. Others made their escape. Among these was Sun Yet Sun, or, as he is also called, Sun Wen, a medical man, well known in Hong-Kong. His being made a prisoner in the house of the Chinese Ambassador in London in the month of October 1896, until, at the instance of Lord Salisbury, he was released.

He asserted that he was kidnapped by the Chinese Ambassador's people, by being induced to walk into the Ambassador's house; but it is a curious circumstance that San Wen, who evidently knew something of London, should not have known where the Chinese Embassy was located, especially after all the excitement caused by Li Hung Chang's visit to the Continent and to England.

In justice to the Taepings and other secret associations in China, it must be stated that the insurrection was and is the war of an oppressed nationality against foreign invaders. The Mantchoos or Tsing dynasty are an alien tribe, ruling over the vast Chinese empire; their government was one of the most despotic the world has ever seen; their laws were so ruthless and unjust, that it would seem they could never be carried out, did not the blood of millions, perishing by every kind of frightful death that the most diabolical cruelty could invent attest the fact of their being obeyed. Yet British ministers did sanction the enlistment of British officers, Bible Gordon being their leader, what a satire! and men in the service of the Mantchoos, whom they further supplied with arms and artillery.

From the book published at Batavia, and mentioned above, we extract the following information: "The lodge is built in a square, surrounded by walls, which are pierced at the four cardinal points by as many gates; the faces are adorned by triangles, the mystic symbol of union. Within the enclosure is the hall of fidelity and loyalty, where the oaths of membership are taken. Here also stands the altar, and the precious nine-storied pagoda, in which the images of the five monkish founders are enshrined. The lodges, of course, only appear in out-of-the-way places, where they are safe from the observation of the Mandarins; in towns and populous neighbourhoods the lodge is dispensed with; the meetings are held at the house of the president. The instruments of the lodge are numerous. First in importance is the diploma; then there are numerous flags; there is the 'bushel,' which contains among other articles the 'red staff,' with which justice is done to offenders against the laws of the society; the scissors, with which the hair of the neophytes is cut off; a jade foot measure, a balance, an abacus, etc.

"The supreme government is vested in the grand masters of the five principal lodges, and the affairs of each lodge are administered by a president, a vice-president, one master, two introducers, one fiscal, thirteen councillors, several agents, who are otherwise known as 'grass shoes,' 'iron planks,' or 'night brethren,' and some minor officials, who, as indicative of their rank, wear flowers in their hair...

"Henry Pottinger, in a despatch to Lord Aberdeen (1843), perhaps alludes to a secret society, saying: "The song being finished, Ke-Ying, the Chinese commissioner, having taken from his arm a gold bracelet, gave it to me, informing me, at the same time, that he had received it in his tender youth from his father, and that it contained a mysterious legend, and that, by merely showing it, it would in all parts of China assure me a fraternal reception."

The Ko lao Hui: The secret society which at the present time seems to be the most powerful in China. It was at first a purely military association whose object was mutual protection against the plunder and extortion practiced by the civil officials in dealing with the pay and maintenance of the troops. It is believed that the initiation consists in killing a cock and

drinking the blood, either by itself, or mixed with wine. It is also believed to use a planchet, whose movements are attributed to occult influence; gradually persons not connected with the army were admitted; the ticket of membership is a small oblong piece of linen or calico, stamped with a few Chinese characters. The possession of one of these, if discovered, entails immediate execution by the authorities.

The society is anti-foreign and anti-missionary, and is believed to be at the bottom of all the riots against foreigners, and especially against foreign missionaries, which have occurred in China. Of course, as long as missionaries, instead of making it their business to convert the heathens at home, will go among people who don't want them, and in China will establish themselves outside Treaty limits, they should be prepared to take the risks they voluntarily incur, but whenever attacked, they make the Chinese Government pay them liberally for any inconvenience or loss they may have suffered, of course, with the assistance of English gun-boats.

In 1891 the Ko lao Hui, which is also anti-dynastic, caused inflammatory placards to be posted up in various parts of the empire, which the authorities immediately tore down, only to be posted up afresh; the society also distributed anti-missionary pamphlets, with titles such as: "The Devil Doctriners ought to be killed," wherein the missionaries are charged with every kind of crime against morals and life; the Roman Catholics are more severely handled than the Protestants.

In September 1891 it would appear that the society was organizing a rising against the Government, and a Mr. C.W. Mason, a British subject, and a fourth-class assistant in the Customs at Shanghai, was implicated in the project, he having been instrumental in introducing arms and dynamite into the country for the use of the conspirators.

He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour and he was further at the expiration of that period, to find two sureties of \$2500 to be of good behaviour and failing in this he was to be deported from China. This latter happening on his release, he was sent out of the country in September 1892. In November 1891 a famous Ko lao Hue leader named

Chen-kin-Lung fell into the hands of the Chinese Government. He had been staying at an inn with about thirty of his followers. Gagged and bound, he was taken on board a steam-launch kept ready to start, and carried to Shanghai. His examination was conducted with the greatest secrecy by the magistrate and deputies of the Viceroy and the Governor. On his person were found several official documents issued by the Ko lao Hui, and a short dagger with a poisoned blade.

He was addressed in the dispatches as the "Eighth Great Prince," and was evidently the commander of a strong force. Three examinations were held, but Chen preserved the strictest silence. Torture was employed, but in vain; the only words that could be extracted from him were, "Spare yourselves the trouble and me the pain; be convinced that there are men ready to sacrifice their lives for the good of a cause which will bring happiness to this country for thousands of generations to come."

Then more gentle means were employed, but with what result is not known--That the popular feeling against Christian missionaries in China was and still is very strong cannot be denied, and has displayed itself in frequent attacks on their persons and property.

Such outbreaks are almost regularly reported in the European Press, but is not allowed to be known in the United States. A plain intimation was given to Sir Rutherford Alcock on his bidding adieu to a high Chinese official. "I wish," said the functionary, "now you are going home, you would take away with you your opium, and your Christian missionaries."... (The Secret Societies of all Ages and Countries, Charles William Heckethorn, vol. ii, pp. 131-138)

200: Sanhedrin at Sepphoris.

210: Reduction of the Mishnah to writing.

212: Jews (together with most of subject of the empire) become Roman citizens.

Expulsions of Jews from Host Nations:--

- 1). A.D. 250, Carthage;
- 2). 415, Alexandria;
- 3). 554, Diocese of Clement (France);
- 4). 561, Diocese of Uzzes (France);
- 5). 612, Visigoth Spain;
- 6). 642, Visigoth Empire;
- 7). 855, Italy;
- 8). 876, Sens;
- 9). 1012, Mayence;
- 10). 1181, France;
- 11). 1290, England;
- 12). 1306, France;
- 13). 1348, Switzerland;
- 14). 1349, Hielbronn (Germany);
- 15). 1349, Hungary;
- 16). 1388, Strasbourg;
- 17). 1394, Germany;
- 18). 1394, France;
- 19). 1422, Austria;
- 20). 1424, Fribourg & Zurich;
- 21). 1426, Cologne;
- 22). 1432, Savory;
- 23). 1438, Mainz;
- 24). 1439, Augsburg;
- 25). 1446, Bavaria;
- 26). 1453, Franconis;
- 27). 1453, Breslau;
- 28). 1454, Wurzburg;
- 29). 1485, Vincenza (Italy);
- 30). 1492, Spain;
- 31). 1495, Lithuania;
- 32). 1497, Portugal;
- 33). 1499, Germany;
- 34). 1514, Strasbourg;
- 35). 1519, Regensburg;
- 36). 1540, Naples;
- 37). 1542, Bohemia;

- 38). 1550, Genoa;
- 39). 1551, Bavaria;
- 40). 1555, Pesaro;
- 41). 1559, Austria;
- 42). 1561, Prague;
- 43). 1567, Wurzburg, Genoese Republic;
- 44). 1569, Papal States;
- 45). 1571, Brandenburg;
- 46). 1582, Netherlands;
- 47). 1593, Brandenburg, Austria;
- 48). 1597, Cremona, Pavia & Lodi;
- 49). 1614, Frankfort;
- 50). 1615, Worms;
- 51). 1619, Kiev;
- 52). 1649, Ukraine;
- 53). 1654, LittleRussia;
- 54). 1656, Lithuania;
- 55). 1669, Oran (North Africa);
- 56). 1670, Vienna;
- 57). 1712, Sandomir;
- 58). 1727, Russia;
- 59). 1738, Wurtemberg;
- 60). 1740, LittleRussia;
- 61). 1744, Bohemia;
- 62). 1744, Livonia;
- 63). 1745, Moravia;
- 64). 1753, Kovad (Lithuania);
- 65). 1761, Bordeaux;
- 66). 1772, Jews deported to the Pale of Settlement (Russia);
- 67). 1775, Warsaw;
- 68). 1789, Alace;
- 69). 1804, Villages in Russia;
- 70). 1808, Villages & Countrysides (Russia);
- 71). 1815, Lubeck & Bremen;
- 72). 1815, Franconia, Swabia & Bavaria;
- 73). 1820, Bremes;

- 74). 1843, Russian Border Austria & Prussia;
- 75). 1862, Area in the U.S. under Grant's Jurisdiction;
- 76). 1866, Galatz, Romania;
- 77). 1919, Bavaria (foreign born Jews);
- 78). 1938-45, Nazi Controlled Areas;
- 79). 1948, Arab Countries. (International Jewish Encyclopedia).

The degrading fate of those who mock the wise becomes horribly apparent in the actual text of the Talmud. "He said: What is your punishment? They replied with boiling hot excrement, since a Master has said: Whoever mocks at the words of the Sages is punished with boiling hot excrement." (Git. 56b)

Thrown Out: Jews have claimed over and over at every opportunity that they have been innocent victims of anti-Semitism time and time again. They are always portrayed on television and in the movies as being guilty of no wrong doing, desiring only to practice their faith, and make an honest living. An inquiring mind cannot help but wonder that, if this is the case that the Jews are innocent - why have the Jews been the brunt of persecution so many times without cause?

If a man were accused of a serious crime and tried and found guilty by a jury of his peers, we would find but little cause to put faith in a claim by him of persecution. However if he insisted that this was exactly the case, and that only because he believed differently than others was he charged of misconduct, then we might grant him a second trial to assure ourselves he had not been the victim of injustice, believing with confidence that the people would not a second time find an innocent party guilty of crime that he did not commit.

If, at the conclusion of the second trial by another jury of peers, the man is found guilty of an offence against the people, we have no reason to listen to or place belief in continued cries of persecution. What does this have to do with the Jew? Quite simple. Since the year 250 A.D., the Jews have, by their own records and count, been expelled from eighty-one (81) countries, nations, or political entities. Let's see now. Eighty-one countries,

eighty-one people's courts, eighty-one guilty verdicts, and eighty-one cries of persecution.

The first time, maybe. The second time doubtful. But eighty-one times to have been found worthy of expulsion for crimes against the people of the countries they were in at the time? Such a claim stretches the limits of human credulity beyond its most liberal bounds of endurance.

It has been said that the Jews protest to much. When one comes to the realization of the fact that these different peoples in most cases did not know of each other, or for that matter had not even heard of the others existence, and yet determined, independently, over a two thousand year span of time that the Jews were committing such serious crimes that it was necessary to uproot them lock, stock and barrel in order to drive them from their homes, many times with loss of life and great destruction of property, it is then and only then, that a true appreciation of the Jewish question is obtained.

268: Goths invade Greece.

286: Judah III., son of Judah II., patriarch, collects a tax from foreign communities.

306: Council of Elvira forbids Christians to eat with Jews or to intermarry with them.

306-337: Constantine I.

321: Jews in Cologne.

325: First Nicene Council separates the celebration of Easter from that of the Jewish Passover. Christian Church formulates its policy toward the Jews; the Jews must continue to exist for the sake of Christianity in seclusion and humiliation.

329: Constantius forbids, under penalty of death, marriage of a Jew with a Christian woman, and circumcision of slaves.

337-361 Constantius II. Death of Abbaye. Constantius II prohibits marriage between Jews and Christians and possession of Christian slaves by Jews.

351: Jews and Samaritans revolt against Gallus; destruction of Bet Sh'earim.

359: Permanent calendar committed to writing.

361: Restoration of the Temple at Jerusalem undertaken under Julian the Apostate.

362: Julian the Apostate abolishes the Jew tax.

363: Julian the Apostate allows Jews to start rebuilding the Temple.

370: Asian Huns invade Europe.

400: Moses, the False Messiah of Crete. Death of Judah IV.

406: Vandals invade Gaul; Romans leave Britain.

415: Cyril, Bishop of Alexandria, drives the Jews from Alexandria.

418: Jews excluded from all public offices and dignities in the Roman empire.

425: Extinction of the patriarchate. Patriarchate abolished. Angles, Saxons, and Jutes invade Britain.

427: Death of Ashi. 5th cent. Yose b. Yose earliest liturgical poet known by name.

433: Attila the Hun begins reign.

438: Theodosius II Novellae against the Jews and heretics.

455: Persecution of the Babylonian Jews under Yezdegerd III. Jews forbidden to keep the Sabbath.

465: The Council of Vannes (Gaul) prohibits the clergy from taking part in Jewish banquets.

470: Persecutions by the authorities; Huna b. Mar Zutra the exilarch and others executed by the authorities.

471: Persecution of the Babylonian Jews under Firuz (Perozes); the exilarch Huna Maria and others suffer martyrdom.

476: End of Western Roman Empire. Goths depose Western Roman Emperor, Romulus Augustus; Middle Ages begin.

481-511: Clovis I king of the Franks.

495-502: Revolt of Mar Zutra the exilarch.

499 Babylonian Talmud completed. You may ascertain by turning to top Jewish authorities today that the Babylonian Talmud, the written form of the Tradition of the Pharisees, is the sole authority of the so-called "Jewish" religion, or Judaism.

The 1905 Jewish Encyclopedia, concerning the Pharisees, states:

"With the destruction of the Temple (70 A.D.) the Sadducees disappeared altogether, leaving the regulation of all Jewish affairs in the hands of the Pharisees. Henceforth, Jewish life was (is) regulated by the Pharisees; the whole history of Judaism was reconstructed from the Pharisaic point of view, and a new aspect was given to the Sanhedrin of the past. A new chain of tradition supplanted the older priestly tradition. (Abot 1:1) Pharisaism {has} shaped the character of Judaism and the life and thought of the Jew for all the future."

Historically speaking, True Israelites have accepted Christ as the Messiah as foretold in the Scriptures. They were NOT JEWS and called themselves

"Christians." They were persecuted as such by the Pharisees. In fact the word "Pharisee" comes from the word "separated," because they were separated and different from the True Israelites.

Rabbi Finklestein's history of the Jews, states: "The Talmud derives its authority from the position held by the ancient academies (Pharisee academies). The teachers of those academies, both of Babylonia and Palestine, were considered the rightful successors of the older Sanhedrin... "At the present time, the Jewish people have no living central authority comparable in status to the ancient Sanhedrins or the later academies. Therefore, any decision regarding the Jewish religion must be based on the Talmud as the final resume of the teaching of those authorities when they existed." (The Jews - Their History, Culture, and Religion, Vol. 4, p. 1332, Jewish Publication Society of America, 1949)

"The Talmud; Heart's Blood of the Jewish Faith," was the heading of a November, 1959, installment of a best-selling book by the Jewish author, Herman Wouk, which ran serially in the New York Herald-Tribune. "The Talmud is to this day the Circulating Heart's Blood of the Jewish Religion. Whatever laws, customs or ceremonies we observe, whether we are Orthodox, Conservative, Reform or merely spasmodic sentimentalists, we follow the Talmud. It is our common Law."

The Babylonian Talmud is composed of Mishnah (or "Halacha"), or laws, formulated by the Pharisees whose teachings comprise the Talmud, and "Gemara," or argumentative teachings about these laws. There are 63 books in the Babylonian Talmud, largely divided without topical organization.

All Talmud books have "Mishnah" (plural "Mishnaim"). Some lack a "Gemara." The "Mishnah" or law of one or another Pharisee may be referred to, for example, as the "Mishnah of Rabbi Akiba," or of "Eliezer ben Jacob." The name Mishnah is applied in particular to the collection of Halachoth, or laws, made by Judah Hanasi (generally known as Rabbi) and his colleagues at the beginning of the 3rd Century C.E. (Note: "C.E." stands for "Common Era," to avoid "A.D." or "Year of Our Lord," from the Latin, Anno Domini).

"The Mishnah represents the culmination of a series of attempts to bring order into the vast mass of traditions which had been transmitted orally for many centuries—The compilation of the Mishnah is not, however, the work of one man, or even of the scholars of one age, but rather the result of a long process extending over a period of two centuries.

"In the Palestine Pharisee Talmudic centre at Jabneh (for it was never in Jerusalem but at Jabneh where the Jerusalem Talmud was composed) there was a concerted effort on the part of the sages of Jabneh (about 90 C.E.) to assemble and harmonize the Halachah—Akiba (died about 135 C.E.) arranged the Halachoth in logical order and probably constructed the frame work of the present day Mishnah; the collection of the Akiba was enlarged and brought up to date by his disciples Meir (Note: Who, the Talmud says, was a descendant of Nero, a convert to Talmudaism {Judaism}), it became the custom, after the time of Akiba, for every head of an academy to compile his own Mishnah so that the confusion that resulted—motivated Judah Hanasi to compile a standard authoritative Mishnah; although it is reported that Judah made use of thirteen different collections of alachoth in his work, his Mishnah is based largely upon the collection of Meir, and indirectly, therefore, upon that of Akiba." (Universal Jewish Encyclopedia, "Mishnah")

Judah Hanasi, who compiled the Mishnah, was born about A.D. 135 and died after A.D. 200 (same authority, "Judah Hanasi"). "Nasi," meaning "prince" of Jewry, was the title given the head of the Sanhedrin court (Beth Din), which meted out life and death under Talmudic Law. The Talmud is divided into six main divisions called "Sedarim" (orders), but each division and each volume is a hodge-podge of every subject imaginable. The main and overall characteristics of the Talmud are: pomp, silliness, obscenity and more obscenity, a setting up of laws seemingly for the purpose of inventing circumventions, and evasions; delight in sadistic cruelty; reversal of all Biblical moral teachings on theft, murder, sodomy, perjury, treatment of children and parents; insane hatred of Christ, Christians and every phase of Christianity. The Six Divisions of the Babylonian Talmud, called "Seder" (plural Sedarim), are:

1). Zeraim (seeds), composed of the following books:

a). Berakoth. The name of this book supposedly means benedictions, but is as foul a collection of obscenity as one could find, with 405 pages of what is nothing but "privy talk."

The following 10 books occupy one 406-page volume in the Soncino edition:

- b).** Pe'ah (corner).
- c).** Demai (doubtful).
- d).** Kil'ayim (mixtures).
- e).** Shebi'th (seventh).
- f).** Termuah (heave offerings).
- g).** Ma'aseroth (tithes).
- h).** Ma'aser Sheni (second tithe).
- I).** Hallah (dough).
- j).** 'Oriah
- k).** Bikkurim (first fruits).

There are 11 books in Zeraim.

2). Seder Moed (festivals):

- a).** Sabbath (laws of endless silly regulations and their evasions).
- b).** Erubin (mingling).
- c).** Pesahim (passover).

- d).** Shekalin (shekels).
- e).** Yoma (Yom Kippur).
- f).** Sukkah (booths).
- g).** Yob Tob (feast day).
- h).** Rosh Hashona (New Year).
- I).** Ta'anit (fasting).
- j).** Megillah (Scroll of Esther, read on Purim).
- k).** Moed Katan (half feasts).
- l).** Hagiagah (feasting).

The Megillah is a sadistic celebration of drunkenness and bloodlust, the Talmudic admonition being that it is the day of the Jew to be so drunk on Purim he doesn't know the difference between "Blessed be Mordecai" and "Cursed be Haman."

There are 12 books in Moed.

3). Seder Nashim (women). This section includes a 13-page introduction to the Soncino edition by Rabbi J. H. Hertz. These books are principally distinguished by their sub-sewer filth and obscenity:

- a).** Yebamoth (the dead brother's widow) occupies 2 volumes, 871 pages in the Soncino edition.
- b).** Kethuboth (on the sum due a wife who is divorced, occupies 2 volumes and 728 pages of Talmudic sex filth (e.g. a baby girl being fair prey for adult men).

- c). Nedarim (vows): 282 pages of filth and immorality, illustrative of what Christ denounced when attacking the Pharisees.
- d). Nazir (more vows); 253 pages in the Soncino edition, hairsplitting, immoral twaddle, and including the Kol Nidre.
- e). Soth (the suspected woman), 271 pages in the Soncino edition.
- f). Kiddushin (betrothal).
- g). Gittin (on getting the "Get" or divorce) with space allotted for such things as placing Christ and all Christians in Hell, 439 pages in the Soncino edition.

There are 7 books in the Nasham.

4). Seder Nezikin (damages):

- a). Baba Kamma (the first gate): 719 pages of Talmudic ramblings, a general law on damages being that hurting Gentile property is permissible; injuring Jewish property is like assaulting the Divine, for only "Jews" are "men" and non-Jews rank as animals. This is "brotherhood" as advocated in the Talmud.
- b). Baba Mezia (middle gate): 676 pages in Soncino edition of similar import.
- c). Baba Bathra (last gate): 779 pages in two volumes and replete with anti-Gentile preaching.
- d). Sanhedrin (781 pages): States the introduction in the Soncino edition of the Talmud: "It forms, along with Makkoth, the chief repository of the criminal law of the Talmud." This section includes the most virulent calumnies of Jesus, including His imaginary stoning, burning in dung, His decapitation, His strangling in dung, His hanging, or crucifixion for "blaspheming" the Pharisee "sages."

- e). Makkoth (beatings), 175 pages in the Soncino edition.
- f). Shebuoth (oaths, more vows), 309 pages.
- g). Edayyoth (testimonies).
- h). Abodah Zarah on treatment of the presumably non-human, non-Jew, 366 pages.
- I). Aboth (sayings of the fathers of Talmudism).
- j). Horayoth (rulings).

There are 10 books in Seder Nezikin.

5). Seder Kodashim (sacrifices):

- a). Zebachim (bloody sacrifices).
- b). Menahot (meal offering).
- c). Hulin (killing).
- d). Bekorot (first born).
- e). Arakin (estimation).
- f). Temurah (exchange).
- g). Keritot (extermination).
- h). Me'ilah (trespass).
- I). Tamid (daily offering).
- j). Middot (measures).

k). Minim (birds' nests).

There are 11 books in Kodashim.

6). Seder Tohoroth (cleanness):

a). Niddah (the menstruant woman) is the prize part in this alleged religious section, devoting 509 pages to discussing smell, color, and examination by the rabbis of menstruation, without apparent medical or any other purpose except wallowing in the repulsive; pomp and asininity also abound.

The other 11 books occupy one 589-page volume in the Soncino edition.

b). Kelim (vessel, utensil cleanness) illustrates through "nit-picking" rules the "straining at a gnat," cited by Christ (Matthew 23:24); also: "Pharisees make clean the outside of cup and the platter; but your inward part is full of ravening and wickedness." (Luke 11:39)

c). Oholoth (tents).

d). Nega'im (plagues).

e). Parah (young cow).

f). Tohoroth (purification).

g). Mikawaoth (ritual bath - such as the menstruate woman should take before having intercourse with her husband, thus ridding her of the evil eye).

h). Makshirin (kosher, proper).

I). Zabim (flux).

j). Tebul Yom.

k). Yadayim (hands).

l). The last book of Tohoroth is Ukzin (stems). There are 12 books in Tophoroth.

The last 11 of these (excepting Niddah) occupy one 589-page volume in the Soncino edition. The 1,098 pages on 'cleanness,' filled with the foulest obscenities of thought, once again justify Christ's disdain for this hypocrisy and serve to illustrate the justification for His attitude toward the Talmudic Pharisees.

500: Abu-Kariba, Kimyarite king, adopts Judaism, converts his army and his people.

516: (May 14, 15) Uprising against Jews of Clermont; synagogue destroyed.

517: The Council of Epaon forbids Christians to take part in Jewish banquets.

518: Persecution of the Jews by Kobad, King of Persia.

525: End of Jewish kingdom in southern Arabia.

532: Justinian I, decrees that the testimony of Jews shall be valid only in Jewish cases.

537: Justinian declares Jews incapable of holding any official dignity.

538: The Council of Orleans forbids Jews to appear on the street at Eastertide.

553: Justinian interferes in the conduct of Jewish worship.

570: Muhammad is born at Mecca.

589: Reccared, Visigothic King of Spain, completely isolates Jews from Christians. Beginning with the period of Geonim.

612, 633, 638: Severe legal measures against the Jews in Spain.

612: Sisebut, Visigoth king, forces the Jews to accept baptism or to emigrate.

614 The persecution and destruction of White Christian people by the Jews is not a recent thing but reaches far back into history. Writing in April, 1921 issue of the "Hebrew Christian Alliance Quarterly," the Rev. M. Malbert stated:

"I am going to show that real religious persecution is uniquely Jewish...In the time of Justinian, in the sixth century, the Jews massacred Christians in Caesarea and destroyed their churches. When Stephanus, the governor, attempted to defend the Christians, the Jews fell on him and slew him. In 608 A.D. the Jews of Antioch fell upon their Christian neighbors and killed them with fire and sword...About 614 A.D. the Persians advanced upon Palestine and the Jews, after joining their standard, massacred the Christians and destroyed their churches. Ninety thousand Christians perished in Jerusalem alone." (The International Jew, Vol. IV (1922), pp. 171, 173)

614-617: Jewish rule established in Jerusalem under the Persians.

620: Vikings invade Ireland.

622: Muhammad's flight to Medina.

624: The Banu Kainuka's, a Jewish-Arabic tribe, driven from Arabia by Mohammed.

624-628: Jewish tribes of Arabia destroyed by Muhammad.

627: Emperor Heraclius forbids Jews to enter Jerusalem, and harasses the Palestinian Jews.

628-638: Dagobert I expels Jews from Frankish Kingdom.

629: Dagobert orders the Jews of the Frankish empire to accept baptism or to emigrate.

632: Death of Muhammad. Heraclius decrees forced baptism.

633: Visigothic king, and Isidore of Seville, forces converts from Judaism to Christianity.

634: Muslims begin conquest of Near East and Africa.

638: Chintila enacts that only professing Catholics shall remain in Visigothic Spain; Jews emigrate. Jerusalem conquered by the Arabs.

640: Omar, the second calif, banishes all Jews from Arabia; the "Pact of Omar" imposes restrictions upon Jews in the whole Mohammedan world.

640-642: Egypt conquered by the Arabs.

641: Bulan, khan [chaghan] of the Chazars, becomes a Jew.

694: All Jews in Spain and Gallic Provence declared slaves; children under seven forcibly baptized.

694-711: Jewish religion outlawed in Spain.

711: Spain conquered by the Arabs.

721: Appearance of the false Messiah Serenus in Syria causes many Spanish Jews to emigrate to Palestine.

740: Conversion of the Khazars to Judaism. In Asia (northeast of Turkey), an entire Mongol/Turkish tribe, called the Khazars, allegedly convert to Judaism en mass, all 4,000 of them, on orders of their leader, Bulan. This will allegedly become the Ashkenazim (largest) branch of world Jewry. New Standard Jewish Encyclopedia, page 179,[GCP pg. 68] "ASHKENAZI, ASHKENAZIM—constituted before 1963 some nine-tenths of the Jewish people (about 15,000,000 out of 16,500,000)[As of 1968 it is believed by some Jewish authorities to be closer to 100%]"
1328-1384

The Catholic Church and its' surrogate ruler, the English king, disagreed over the division of rents, taxes and tithes taken from the people. The English king had his own champion; a Catholic priest named John Wycliffe. His weapon was the Bible. A serious ecclesiastical argument by a king with the Church over money was something that had not happened in a thousand years, and it caused consternation in the ranks of the Catholic Church.

Wycliffe knew the Bible, He pointed to a place where it said that monopolies were forbidden, especially land-monopolies, that the land was to be divided and never ever sold. (God's Law: "Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no place, and they may be placed alone in the midst of the earth." (John 5:8) "The land shall not be sold for ever." (Leviticus 25:23) Wycliffe had known this for a long time, but he couldn't speak out and challenge the Catholic Church unless he had someone to protect him from being burned alive as a heretic.

The princes of England were glad to give him their protection; there was a lot of money at stake. He was talking their language when he told the world that God said that land-monopolies were illegal, illegal for the Church, that is. The princes paid Wycliffe to attend all the conferences they held with the Pope's representatives. He was their "expert witness," and they paid him 20 shilling a day for doing it, a royal income in that time. As their in-house ecclesiastic-lawyer he argued their case and they protected him from a Roman Church that was irate because one of their employees had switched sides and let the cat out of the bag on this land-monopoly thing. (He now publicly proclaimed the doctrine that righteousness is the sole title to dominion and to property, that an unrighteous clergy has no such title, and that the decision as to whether or not the property of the ecclesiastics should be take away rests with the civil power." (Encyclopedia Britannica 14th ed, vol. 23, p. 822)

In 1366, he published his "Determiatio quaedam de dominio" supporting parliament in refusing the tribute demanded by Pope Urban V. (Encyclopedia Britannica 14th ed, Vol. 23, p. 822) The controversy continued: "As soon as parliament met in the autumn of 1377, Wycliffe was consulted by it as to whether or not it was lawful to allow that treasure

to pass out of the country in obedience to the pope's demand." (Encyclopedia Britannica, 14th ed, Vol. 23, p. 823)

Wycliffe quoted scripture proving that it was unlawful to do so. Wycliffe was indispensable; from being the Pope's churchman, he was acting as the Princes'-churchman-a state priest. He said things that the Roman church burned people for saying, those people who had no protection.

Wycliffe suggested to the king that the quickest way for the king to gain the support of the people was to allow them to read the scriptures and determine for themselves who was right; the prince or the pope. The King's council agreed; but to do this, a Bible in English would be needed since most of the people who could read couldn't read the Latin Vulgate. Wycliffe agreed to translate the Bible from Rome's Latin Vulgate into English; thereby depriving the Church of the monopoly on the Holy Scripture that they had had for a thousand years.

The Bible is an operation manual for all who study it. With the Bible to guide; the warts on the nose of the Roman Church became visible to all. Wycliffe not only translated the Bible, but wrote books expounding the doctrines he had discovered, things that were eagerly read by reform-minded Catholic priests all over Europe. In rapid succession he wrote the following arguments and pronouncements:

De civili dominio: His argument was that for the clergy to hold property is sinful, and that it is lawful for statesmen; God's stewards, to take away the goods of a clergy no longer obedient to God.

Wycliffe recommended that the king take possession of the property claimed by Rome, including all the Church-owned monopolies in England as a "divine right."

The king liked that. Other kings in other countries liked that, Land-monopoly, the church's biggest prize, was getting within reach. Why should kings split the peasants' tithe and the merchants' rents and taxes with the church? After all, wasn't England protected by an English Channel if the Church called down a crusade on her head?

He declared that the doctrine of arbitrary divine decrees of papal infallibility was anathema.

The Bible determines right and wrong. Many priests like that one.

Based on the cornerstone truth that "In the beginning was the WORD and the WORD was with God and the WORD was God" the laws, statutes and judgments; and that the Pope was violating the WORD, he found the Pope to be an antichrist (See vol. II. Of the Sermones, Book iii. Of his Opus evangelicum entitled De Anticristo)

Later reformers picked up on this one. The Pope didn't like being called an "antichrist" anymore than today's Pope and antichrist protestant preachers enjoy being labelled with the antichrist tag.

Knowing that acorns don't fall far from the oak, he pronounced that all "Church Order" were liable to the same corruption.

This put the Roman Church on one side and the king and his supporters on the other. The people were the balance.

The argument in his last book Opus evangelicum, proclaimed his insistence on the "sufficiency of Holy Scripture."

Today, this argument is accepted by all Protestants, and many Catholics, in theory. Back then, it was heresy; it put limits on what the Church could do. The Church (and the princes), could either submit to the Word and obey its commandments, or fight the Word, and destroy those who demanded obedience to it. Both chose to give lip service to the first and to follow the latter course.

It was his discussions from the scripture that brought forth the doctrines of "free-will," "merit," and "predestination."

Calvin later added "grace," and Wycliffe's "merit" proved that the "grace" resulted in salvation. It is hard to have one without the other in spite of the thief crucified with Yahshua who had no time to do good works.

With his new Bible in hand, Wycliffe trained "poor preachers" who spread out over England taking the Word to all who would listen.

The day of the itinerant preacher had arrived and the Word went directly to the people, and the common people loved it. They rejoiced in the clear and homely doctrine which dwelt chiefly on the simple "Law" illustrated by the parables contained in the gospels. Unknown to both King and Church, England's people were being taught that their God, the Word, had promised them wonderful things. These things were there, all around them, if only they would take them for themselves. After all, it was their land the King and Church were squabbling over, it was they who actually produced the wealth upon which both King and Church fed.

Each time the Church came after Wycliffe, he appealed for protection from the king, and got it. (John Huss later raised Wycliffe's doctrine to the dignity of a national religion. Many of the works attributed to Huss were actually the works of Wycliffe. Huss, Luther and other continental reformers owed Wycliffe much, and the spirit of the English reformer permeated the reformed churches of Europe)

1381

The Peasant's Revolt: While kings and prelates argued over who was to get the land-monopoly with its tithes and rents, the people had been listening and learning that God said that land was not to be a church-monopoly, nor a prince-monopoly, but that it was to be divided among the people and never ever sold. The Bible said that the land was not to be taxed, that the Bible said that God had made the children of Israel "kings and priests" not the Kings or the Roman Church.

Of course, the poor preachers who preached to the people had no mighty protector to protect them when they condemned land-monopolies, usury-monopolies, and taught the Biblical stories about the Phineas Priesthood. Both the Church and the King could hang them out to dry, so they "whispered." They were so quiet that neither the prince nor the confessionals of the priest revealed that they were whispering, or what they were whispering about. Matters came to a head in 1381 when

Archbishop Sudbury ordered the king to collect from every adult additional tribute in the form of a poll tax. Rich or poor the tax was the same. The poorest family had to provide his three goats. All hell broke loose, the people weren't going to do it. Scripture said that Christians were not to be taxed. (God's Law: "Of whom the kings of the earth take custom or tribute? Of their own children, or of strangers? Peter said unto him, of strangers." (Gr. Allorios foreign, not akin)...Then are the children free." (Matthew 17:25-26) All England burst into flame from coast to coast, from city to city, and town to town. Castles and manors were burned.

Tax collectors, priests, and lawyers were hunted down and butchered along with proctors (overseers), unjust judges and rulers. County, manor, castle, and town militias armed themselves and gathered. In an age when 8,000 men made a respectable army, the English peasant army numbering 100,000 gathered and elected Wat Tyler their leader. John Ball, a poor preacher, was his religious advisor. They marched on London, the Londoners were equally oppressed by the church monopolizing manufactures and trade. London's city aldermen opened the city's gates and the rural army joined the city's disaffected militias and together they began hunting down unjust churchmen, judges, lawyers, foreigners, and Lombards (bankers). (God's Law is simple and just. Most of man's statues are unjust. Each one is passed to shave a bit from God's Law and give advantage to special interests. Judges and lawyers, instrumental in destroying justice, were hated by the people) Whole areas were burnt.

They demanded to be freed from being slaves of the manor. They demanded freedom from taxes and the tithe, and they demanded the right to rent land at four-pence an acre as freemen rather than being the property of the manor. These peasants were armed with long-bows and most arrived in their manorial militia companies. Many of them had fought in the king's wars with France. The week before they were humble serfs, now, united, they were the most powerful force in the world; and they were armed.

Wat Tyler and his followers met with the royal party of Richard II, a boy aged 14. Most peasant demands seem modest by today's standards, that they not be treated as villains (manor-slaves), be allowed to rent their land

at four-pence an acre, be able to move away when they liked, be given relief from and cassation of countless rents, dues, taxes, and tithes.

These demands were granted; Royal letters were written to local governors, and everything was put in a charter. The English love charters. While this was going on, more ecclesiastics were hunted down and dispatched by peasant vigilantes. The next day when they arrived to meet with the king, Tyler had consulted with his poor-preacher advisors and had expanded the peasant demands to include the division of the land among the people as required by scripture. This was the real heart of the matter.

Taking the church land-monopoly from the Catholic Church and dividing it among the king's supporters "en fief" to the king rather than Rome was the prize the king and his party had planned to take for themselves. Now, the peasants demanded this land for their own. The peasants in essence rejected both King and Church and meant to take what was their own land back again. A king without a kingdom was no longer a king.

The king's party made ready to deal with these trusting peasants. After, all, they had a kingdom to lose or a kingdom to gain, their future rode on the success of their plans. They negotiated with the peasants to disarm their suspicions. It was planned that when next they met, a SWAT team composed of the mayor of London and twelve of his supporters would suddenly rush Wat Tyler, and cut him down. Everything went as planned.

When Tyler got close enough, the assassination party drew concealed weapons and rushed Tyler, killing him. (The terminal lesson is that violators of the Word can never be trusted. A thief, a liar, or a usurer will also murder) The people were left without a spokesman. Thousands of peasants drew their bows and the lives of the king's party hung by a thread, one bowman loosing his arrow would have caused a thousand more to fly, but before the arrows could be loosed, the young king boldly rode forward and said that he would be their leader. In essence, the wolf told the sheep that he would protect them and the sheep foolishly believed him.

The king rode back to the safety of the Tower of London and issued orders to his armies to attack the peasants. The chivalry of England, knights in

full armors, went after the peasants slaying indiscriminately. The king quickly annulled the freedoms he had just granted and hanged the peasants by the hundreds.

Tyler's advisor, the people's preacher John Ball, when condemned, confessed that he learned his subversive doctrines from Wycliffe. William Courtenay, who succeeded the executed Archbishop Sudbury, the author of the poll tax that had touched off the revolt; as Archbishop of Canterbury, resolved to stamp out the Wycliffe heresy, including Wycliffe himself. He called a council of bishops, theologians and canonists at the Blackfriars' Convent. But the king still needed Wycliffe, so he remained at large and was unmolested. After all, the king had to have a theological lawyer to support his claim to the church's land-monopoly. Neither the king nor the Church needed a third claimant to step in; peasants aroused by learning Christian teachings. The prince and church disagreed on almost everything except that. They still do.

The slaughter of peasants continued until there was no evidence of rebellion left. Those Protestants who were left alive kept very quiet, but they did not go away. Today we are regaled in story after story of how Catholics slaughtered Protestants. This is true; however, the story glossed over by the establishment church is that it was the "state-protestant" appointed by the king who slew peasant-Protestants by the thousands. "State Protestantism" defends the king's gold as aggressively as the Catholic Church defends its gold.



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