

*God Is Government*

*Isaiah 33:22*

*“For the LORD is our judge, the  
LORD is our lawgiver, the LORD  
is our king; he will save us.”*



## TRUTH ABOUT ISRAEL

### PART FOUR

In order to understand why the State of Israel we must continue to review history just a bit more. We will in this post look at the Roman Empire and see from their history how we got to a world of today.

Rome was founded in 753 B.C. by Romulus and Remus, twin sons of Mars, the god of war. Left to drown in a basket on the Tiber by a king of nearby Alba Longa and rescued by a she-wolf, the twins lived to defeat that king and found their own city on the river's banks in 753 B.C. After killing his brother, Romulus became the first king of Rome, which is named for him.

A line of Sabine, Latin and Etruscan (earlier Italian civilizations) kings followed in a non-hereditary succession. There are seven legendary kings of Rome: Romulus, Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Martius, Lucius Tarquinius Priscus (Tarquin the Elder), Servius Tullius and Tarquinius Superbus, or Tarquin the Proud (534-510 B.C.). While they were referred to as “Rex,” or “King” in Latin, all the kings after Romulus were elected by the senate.

This is where it gets interesting to look at today's world.

The power of the monarch (the early Republic – this is where the United States gets its term the Republic in our pledge of allegiance and our original constitution) passed to two annually elected magistrates called consuls (this is our President). They also served as commanders in chief of the army. The magistrates, though elected by the people, were drawn largely from the Senate, which was dominated by the patricians, or the descendants of the original senators from the time of Romulus. Politics in the early republic was marked by the long struggle between patricians and plebeians (the common people – this is why our constitution is We The People), who eventually attained some political power through years of concessions from patricians, including their own political bodies, the tribunes, which could initiate or veto legislation.



In 450 B.C., the first Roman law code was inscribed on 12 bronze tablets—known as the Twelve Tables (this is the sole basis of our original laws of the United States)—and publicly displayed in the Roman Forum. These laws included issues of legal procedure, civil rights and property rights and provided the basis for all future Roman civil law. By around 300 B.C., real political power in Rome was centered in the Senate, which at the time included only members of patrician and wealthy plebeian families (the beginning of the thirteen ruling families of today).

By 29 B.C., Octavian was the sole leader of Rome and all its provinces. To avoid meeting Caesar's fate, he made sure to make his position as absolute ruler acceptable to the public by apparently restoring the political institutions of the Roman republic while in reality retaining all real power for himself. In 27 B.C., Octavian assumed the title of Augustus, becoming the first emperor of Rome.

Augustus' rule restored morale in Rome after a century of discord and corruption and ushered in the famous *pax Romana*—two full centuries of peace and prosperity. He instituted various social reforms, won numerous military victories and allowed Roman literature, art, architecture and religion to flourish. Augustus ruled for 56 years, supported by his great army and by a **growing cult** of devotion to the emperor. When he died, **the Senate elevated Augustus to the status of a god, beginning a long-running tradition of deification for popular emperors.**

In the book titled *Antiquity of the Jews* written by an early Jewish Historian by the name of Flavius Josephus he writes of the Roman Empire control. He identifies that the Roman senate was started, funded and controlled by one family that went by the name of Bacharach. They managed and controlled the financial systems of Rome. This bloodline can be traced all the way back to Ham's bloodline, one of Noah's sons. It was through Ham's bloodline that reconnected to the fallen angels continuing the bloodline of Cain.

If you recall the senate and the house of Rome was called the Sanhedrin. It was Augustus who was ruler of Rome at the time Yeshua the Christ.

The Great Sanhedrin dealt with religious and ritualistic Temple matters, criminal matters appertaining to the secular court, proceedings in connection with the discovery of a corpse, trials of adulterous wives, tithes,

preparation of Torah Scrolls for the king and the Temple, drawing up the calendar and the solving of difficulties relating to ritual law.

In about 30 C.E., the Great Sanhedrin lost its authority to inflict capital punishment. After the Temple was destroyed, so was the Great Sanhedrin. A Sanhedrin in Yavneh took over many of its functions, under the authority of Rabban Gamliel. The rabbis in the Sanhedrin served as judges and attracted students who came to learn their oral traditions and scriptural interpretations. From Yavneh, the Sanhedrin moved to different cities in the Galilee, eventually ending up in Tiberias.

Local Sanhedrins consisted of different numbers of sages, depending on the nature of the offenses it dealt with. For example, only a Sanhedrin of 71 could judge a whole tribe, a false prophet or the high priest. There were Sanhedrins of 23 for capital cases and of three scholars to deal with civil or lesser criminal cases.

John 8:44 Christ was speaking to the Sanhedrin “Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it.”

The Sanhedrin was made up of two groups of people called the Sadducees and the Pharisees. These two groups were the political class during the Roman Empire. This is where we get our two classes of politics today – Democrats and Republicans. Can you figure out who the Sadducees and the Pharisees?

Christ was asked by his disciples about destroying the Roman Empire and its system of government. Matthew 5:17 “Think not that I am come to destroy the law (the evil world government system), or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil (Christ came to establish his Kingdom/His system through His crucifixion).” John 18:36 “Jesus answered, My kingdom is not of this world: if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews: but now is my kingdom not from hence.”

At this point the Roman Empire figured out that they were not going to be destroyed but that Christ was going to establish His Kingdom through the building of His body which we call the church. So, the Roman Empire could only counter this Kingdom by building an alternative religious system – the Roman Catholic Church.

## **Decline and Disintegration**

The decadence and incompetence of Commodus (180-192) brought the golden age of the Roman emperors to a disappointing end. His death at the hands of his own ministers sparked another period of civil war, from which Lucius Septimius Severus (193-211) emerged victorious. During the third century Rome suffered from a cycle of near-constant conflict. A total of 22 emperors took the throne, many of them meeting violent ends at the hands of the same soldiers who had propelled them to power. Meanwhile, threats from outside plagued the empire and depleted its riches, including continuing aggression from Germans and Parthians and raids by the Goths over the Aegean Sea.

The reign of Diocletian (284-305) temporarily restored peace and prosperity in Rome, but at a high cost to the unity of the empire. Diocletian divided power into the so-called tetrarchy (rule of four), sharing his title of Augustus (emperor) with Maximian. A pair of generals, Galerius and Constantius, were appointed as the assistants and chosen successors of Diocletian and Maximian; Diocletian and Galerius ruled the eastern Roman Empire, while Maximian and Constantius took power in the west.

The stability of this system suffered greatly after Diocletian and Maximian retired from office. Constantine (the son of Constantius) emerged from the ensuing power struggles as sole emperor of a reunified Rome in 324. He moved the Roman capital to the Greek city of Byzantium, which he renamed Constantinople. At the Council of Nicaea in 325, Constantine made Christianity (once an obscure Jewish sect) Rome's official religion.

Roman unity under Constantine proved illusory, and 30 years after his death the eastern and western empires were again divided. Despite its continuing battle against Persian forces, the eastern Roman Empire—later known as the Byzantine Empire—would remain largely intact for centuries to come. An entirely different story played out in the west, where the empire was wracked by internal conflict as well as threats from abroad—particularly from the Germanic tribes now established within the empire's frontiers like the Vandals (their sack of Rome originated the phrase “vandalism”)—and was steadily losing money due to constant warfare.

Rome eventually collapsed under the weight of its own bloated empire, losing its provinces one by one: Britain around 410; Spain and northern Africa by 430. Attila and his brutal Huns invaded Gaul and Italy around 450, further shaking the foundations of the empire. In September 476, a Germanic prince named Odovacar won control of the Roman army in Italy. After deposing the last western emperor, Romulus Augustus, Odovacar's

troops proclaimed him king of Italy, bringing an ignoble end to the long, tumultuous history of ancient Rome. History tells us that the fall of the Roman Empire was complete. But was it?

The Roman Empire was never conquered. The Roman Empire fell because of the weight of its own bureaucracy. But the Roman Empire system was spread to all of the Middle East and all of Europe. As you can see above the Byzantine Empire was an extension of Rome. Italy today is an extension of Rome. In fact, the city where the Roman Catholic Church is located is called the City of Rome. What went with the spreading of the Roman Empire – the money system, the governmental laws, the Roman Catholic Church and the people who were in control over all this – the Bacharach family.