

*God Is Government*

*Isaiah 33:22*

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



## TRUTH ABOUT RELIGION & THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

### PART SIX

In Parts One through Five we have laid out the foundation for the Roman Catholic Church, its reason for formation, the founders of the church, some of the misconceptions regarding Christ and St. Peter and much more. We even in the last Part went through the buildings of the Church because this will play an important part in our understanding of the church in future documents. We will now go into not only the history of the church but its organizational structure and how it has conducted its business throughout history. This is where you will come to understand that the Roman Catholic Church is not a church but a governmental and political machine to control the world. As the Roman Empire began to fail from the weight of its own bureaucracy the Roman Catholic Church began to pick up the slack of its failure and aid in the repositioning of the Roman Empire throughout the world in other governments. This means that the world governments today are the furtherance of the Roman Empire as vassal states of the world governments. All reporting back into the Vatican and its organizational structure centralizing the control of the world at the Vatican. All this begins in the Book of Acts. So, we will look at the Roman Catholic Church in this Part as the continuation of the Roman Empire legal structure and discuss more on the church formation and the structure of the Roman Empire in today's society.



#### ➤ **30BCE Roman Empire Annexed Pharaoh Dynasty into Roman Empire**

- Shared in religious practices common to other Canaanite-derived people and correlated many of their gods to stars, planets, and constellations. (Baal, Astarte, and Melqart)
- Israelites maintained their Godly worship.
- Jesus commissioned Apostles to Disciple Families (Mark 16:15-18) and Nations (Matthew 28:18-20)
- 201 A.D., the Roman Empire declared that converting to Christianity or Judaism was considered a capital offense with the penalty in found guilty was death.

- **303-305 AD Emperor Diocletian ordered the worst and largest persecution.** At that time Christianity stood on the heels of being completely disbanded. Diocletian hunted out and dismissed within his empire Christians in imperial service, confiscated liturgical objects, burned scriptures and leveled meeting places.
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  - Jesus commissioned to Disciple Families (Mark 16:15-18) and Nations (Matthew 28:18-20)
- **312 AD Battle of the Milvian Bridge and Constantine attributed it to Jesus that things were set on another course.** The year after this battle, Constantine made his Edict of Milan. This Edict permitted Christianity to be tolerated and even favored among other religions. Constantine set a course by giving the Church property, buildings and land to making the Church an imperial Church that looked like Roman in style and administration. From this time forward the church became the religious arm of the in-power government. This is the start of molding the church away from Jesus primary doctrine to that of the government. The door was opened to allow politics to come into the church by having the State promulgated religion.
- **325 AD Church Council of Nicaea was the first council in the history of the Christian church that was intended to address the entire body of believers.** It was convened by the emperor Constantine to resolve the controversy of Arianism, a doctrine that held that Christ was not divine but was a created being.
- **380 AD Theodosius declared Christianity to be the one and only religion permitted in the Roman Empire.** This turned the tables on all religions, including the Greco-Roman system, by declaring them to be pagan, atheistic, illegal and traitorous. This move officially made the Roman version of Christianity a state sponsored religion.
- **All these debates plus others were settled by the Church's first four general councils (Nicaea I in 325, Constantinople I in 381, Ephesus in 431, Chalcedon in 451) set the creed and declared all other statements heretical.** However, these general councils, while seemingly solving theological issues, only cause other issues to raise their ugly head.

In the 4th and 5th centuries the core heretical ideas arose that reappeared occasionally until the Middle Ages when only a chosen few had the special and full knowledge necessary for salvation (gnosis). It was

the Christian authorities that defined such doctrine. Now just who were the Christian authorities? It was the Roman Empire in its embracing of the Christianity for political purposes that were the authorities. Another major theological heresy called Arianism emerged from a priest of Alexandria who taught that Jesus was fully human without any divinity. This started a number of other heresies.

➤ **4<sup>th</sup> Century**

- **Vatican was built.** The word "Vatican" literally means "Divining Serpent," and is derived from Vatis = Diviner and Can = Serpent. Vatican City and St. Peter's Basilica were built on the ancient pagan site called in Latin vaticanus mons or vaticanus collis, which means hill or mountain of prophecy.
- **The Roman Empire fell.** We find that instead of the church turning to God for their government. They turned inward to themselves and sought what they felt they needed to do for protection and security. In doing so, laid the foundation to what changed the church forever. Well not changed but solidified its foundational core belief. When the Roman Empire fell, the bishop of Rome was forced by circumstance to take on a civil or secular role to maintain safety and the orderly running of the city of Rome and the nearby central portion of the Italian peninsula. So it was Pope Leo I who in 452 and 455 rode out to bribe the Huns and Vandals into skirting Rome.
- **7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> centuries** began to take hold after Mohammad's death in 632 AD. Islam was sweeping rapidly across the Roman Empire's former eastern, southern and western provinces. Islam religion was in control of the Middle East, North Africa and the Iberian peninsula. Rome was forced to look north for a protector and for evangelization opportunities. They turned to Europe. Monks from Ireland, Britain and Germany played a key role in the implementation of a strategy discovering where people's faith already was operating, even if it was still a mix of Roman paganism and Arianism, which was often the case in central and northern Europe.
- **800 AD Because of Islam's spread,** popes seeking protection turned north, most notably to Charlemagne, who was only too happy to take on Constantine's mantle as defender of the faith and Church. Pope Leo III crowned him the Holy Roman Emperor, thus beginning centuries of an uneasy alliance between royal powers who saw themselves in a theocratic role as sacred kings, which was the model in the Byzantine Empire, and popes who had sometimes to be civil rulers but who always claimed that spiritual power trumped temporal power.

- **1054 AD the first of many schisms occurred.** The first was the split of the Greek east and the Latin west. The basis of the split was largely over matter of the papal (Pope) authority and liturgical differences. The Latin's held that the primary role of the bishop, going all the way back to Peter, meant total supremacy over all other bishops (Antioch, Alexandria, Jerusalem and Constantinople). The Greeks rejected this contending that the collectively whole (the five locations) held the Church's executive authority together made and carried out the decision that were made in the collegial general council. There were also the following differences.
  - Discipline (married or celibate clergy);
  - Liturgy (leavened or unleavened bread);
  - Doctrine (whether the Spirit proceeded from the Father alone or from the Father and Son, the latter described by the Latin word filioque).
- Many other differences continued to rise for centuries until the unfortunate moment in 1054 AD when east and west excommunicated the other-an excommunication mutually lifted in 1965 by Pope Paul VI and Ecumenical Patriarch Athenagoras I. Wow! It took 900 years to begin to reconcile differences of the church. Amazing!
- **11th Century Catholic Church** broke away from the cozy relationship with royal power and set up a rival monarchy complete with a law system (canon law) and court process, bureaucratic department (chancery, tax office, archive), ambassadors (legates), and inner circle of curial advisers (college of cardinals). This was Concordat of Worms, whereby civil rulers could give bishops and abbots symbols of their secular authority (a bowl of earth symbolizing property, perhaps a sword or scepter), but not religious symbols. Wow -symbols from the Phoenicians! It has come full circle – Satan religious followings – Jesus Salvation and New Covenant – Back to Satanic religious activities. The Church setup itself to take on wars and conquer lands to build the church ownership of property and people.
- Crusades began in Muslim Spain, Pope Urban II in 1095 called on Catholics to take up the cross. First Crusade of 1099 succeeded. A Second Crusade (1147-1149) reacted to Muslim victories and then Muslims under Saladin retook Jerusalem in 1187. A Third Crusade (1189-1192) and Fifth Crusade (1213-1221) secured safe passage for Christian pilgrims, but the Fourth Crusade resulted in the disastrous sack of Constantinople (and eastern, Greek Christians) by western Europeans in 1204.

- The Crusades also resulted in a resumption of Catholic violence against Jews, which had roots in the first millennium. Catholic crusaders in 1096 and 1147-1149 killed Jews in Germany, considering them infidels along with Muslims. Forced conversions among Jews in Spain in the 13th century and expulsions from England in 1290, France in 1306, and Spain in 1492.
- **In the 12th Century** Dualism appeared at the heart of the Albigensians or Cathari heretical movement. The Law of Duality is basically defined as the Law of opposites – good vs evil, love vs hate, light vs darkness. Started in the 4th century by the priest of Alexandria.
- **1378 AD and continuing through 1417 AD** the second major schism took place called the Great Western Schism. Three rival papacies complete with three colleges of cardinals competed for power over the church. From 1378 to 1409, there were two Popes – one in Rome and the other in Avignon. The Schism was resolved at the Council of Constance, convened in 1414.
- **1491 AD The Jesuit Order**, or The Society of Jesus, also called "Jesuits" today, was founded by a man named Ignatius of Loyola.
- **1492 AD Catholics and Protestants** joined the race for "God, glory, and gold" in the rapid opening up of the world after Columbus sailed in 1492. Spanish and French Catholic missionaries, especially Franciscans and Jesuits, were influential in setting up missions that became cities in the American southwest and midwest: San Antonio, Santa Fe, St. Louis, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Jose, San Francisco, and many others. A number of missionaries also became martyrs, such as the Jesuit North American martyrs in modern-day New York, Montreal, and Quebec.
- 1520 AD a third major schism when the papal at that time excommunicated Martin Luther. It wasn't long after that that we find not only Lutherans, but Calvinists and other Protestant churches throughout Europe and then the rest of the world, which split the unified Latin west for the first time in a millennium and a half. What we find is religion at its best. When a group of people do not fear God in all things then they allow their EGO to take charge and things go only one way – wrong.
- **1521 AD** Violence toward indigenous peoples was also not uncommon. Ferdinand Magellan arrived in the Philippines in 1521, set up a cross on Easter Sunday, and forced local leaders to venerate it. When a village resisted, Magellan burned it down. In 1640, the archbishop of Lima in Peru ordered "idolatry inspections." An overlooked hero of this part of the story of Catholic missions is Bartolomé de Las Casas (1474-1566), whose father sailed with Columbus on his second voyage and returned with a slave for his son. Las Casas went to Cuba in 1502, where he owned property and slaves. Appalled by their fate, he was ordained

a priest, joined the Dominicans, and championed the indigenous' people's plight. Shuttling between Europe and the Caribbean, he argued that they were humans and equals, earning the title "Protector of the Indians."

- **1534 AD** The Society of Jesus was created under the banner of Roman Catholicism by Ignatius of Loyola. With several of his companions he formed the Jesuit Order in 1534 and it was officially commissioned and sanctioned by Pope Paul III in 1540.
- **1537 AD** Soon after Columbus landed on lands to be known to us in history lessons as the United States of America, he encountered a group of people that indigenous to the lands. Questions were raised as to whether indigenous peoples were humans or savages and whether they could be baptized or ordained--or enslaved. Rome's answers to these and related questions of just how to acculturate the faith were frequently inconsistent. Pope Paul III, in 1537, said that Mexico's "Indians" were human who could be taught, baptized, and who must be left free regardless of their faith. He reversed the decisions of two popes of the prior century who had allowed non-Christians to be taken as slaves, supporting another pair of 15th-century popes who had opposed slavery. Do these acts reflect one of a God fear church? I don't think so.
- **1540 AD** Ignatius was also commissioned by the Pope to reorganize the "Bank of Rome" in 1540. In its early stages, just after they were reorganizing the Bank of Rome, they began ruthlessly taking over Education. Taking over the schools and the colleges would allow them access to change teachings.
- **1552-1610 AD** It was the Jesuits that took the lead in other countries as well. Jesuits in Japan and China were equally sensitive to the problems associated with imposing a Latin-oriented, European style of theology and worship. The Jesuit Matteo Ricci gained entry to China when he dressed as a Buddhist monk. He studied Confucius, learned Chinese, and engaged scholars to gain authority before he began preaching. But this effort, in the eyes of some, went too far and led to the Chinese Rites controversy. It appears Jesuits permitted a measure of indigenous religion to cross over into Catholicism: ancestor worship, reverence for Confucius, and Chinese ideas about heaven, monotheism, and God's all-knowing quality that were deemed close enough to, if not quite, Catholic dogmas. Rome's response was once again inconsistent. Paul V (1605-1621) permitted Mass in Chinese. In 1645, Rome condemned ancestor worship, but a decade later Pope Alexander VII approved of the Jesuit approach only to have it condemned again in the next century. Finally, in 1745, Pope Benedict XIV abolished Chinese Rites.

- **1570 AD** there was a measure of liturgical variation in the Middle Ages that regulated, with the Roman Missal issued shortly after the Council of Trent. A precise order for Mass was laid down, but variations were permitted as long as they were at least 200 years old, which was the case with the Ambrosian rite in Milan and Spain's Mozarabic rite, both dating to the middle of the first millennium.
- **1500's The Jesuit Order** would become the Papacy's Counter-Reformation. The Reformation, started by reformed Catholics such as Martin Luther, began as a wave of truth in the 1500's, calling out and exposing the abominable heresies of the Catholic Church. It was mostly through the Papacy's selling of "indulgences", or certificates of pardon, that the Reformation was flamed to life. Luther was outraged when members of the university were handing him these "requests for pardon of sin". He quickly told them that unless they actually repented of their sins, coming before the Throne of Grace for forgiveness, they would unfortunately perish in those sins. He began teaching people that the grace of God cannot be purchased, that God's grace is a FREE GIFT. His opposition to Catholic doctrines began riling up the entire Catholic Order against him.
- **15th and 16th Century** The Church of Rome reorganized Bank, by the Jesuits, began branching out and opening various offices in Europe. Some of the banks they opened up: Venice (1587) The Wisselbank in Amsterdam (1609) Hamburg (1619) Nuremberg (1621) Rotterdam (1635) Bank of England (1694).
- **1962-1965 AD** Vatican II beginning the debate and negotiations with the spin off religions from the Roman Catholic Church as to reconciliation. Don't think this was anything of any kind of reconciliation. Its main purpose was to facilitate an agreement to move forward with the real agenda of the Church – one world dominance.
- **1999 AD** Catholic Church signing Joint Declaration on the Doctrine of Justification between the Catholic Church and the Lutheran World.
- **2000 AD** Vatican statement on Dominus Jesus. A declaration by the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith (known as the "Holy Office"), approved in a Plenary meeting of the Congregation and signed by its then Prefect, Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger, later Pope Benedict XVI, and of its then Secretary, Archbishop Tarcisio Cardinal Bertone, later Cardinal Secretary of State. The declaration was approved by Pope John Paul II and was published on August 6, 2000. It is subtitled "On the Unicity and Salvific Universality of Jesus Christ and the Church". It is most widely known for its elaboration of the Catholic dogma that the Catholic Church is the sole true Church of Christ.

- **2007 AD** Vatican clarification statement on Dominus Jesus given Rome's assertion that Protestant groups should not technically be called churches, let alone sister churches on an equal footing with Rome.
- **On May 14, 2020** Vatican hosted a major educational event to advance the Pope's global vision of a one world religion. This day just so happens to take place on the 72nd Independence Day of the State of Israel which, according to one rabbi, is fitting since Judaism is the last bastion, entirely incompatible with a New World Order.

### **SYMBOLISM REFLECT THEIR TRUE SELVES**

A religious symbol is an iconic representation intended to represent a specific religion, or a specific concept within a given religion.

The Zucchetti which is worn by Catholic priests, cardinals and the Pope, represents respect, fear and submission to Cybele, the Mother Goddess of Rome. The Cap of Cybele is one of the oldest and most sacred pagan religious symbols of humanity, dating back to 2,000 B.C. The skull cap was worn by the sun priests of Egypt. It is a thin, slightly rounded skullcap now commonly known by various titles including the Yarmulke (Jewish) and Kufi (Muslims). The Roman Catholic Church calls it the Zucchetti. Vatican Hill was the site of the largest ancient temple to Cybele. Ashtoreth the goddess of fertility, sexuality and war; was known as Cybele in Rome. The Bible warns against worshiping her, "Then the children of Israel again did evil in the sight of the LORD and served the Baals and the Ashtoreths." Judges 10:6 The Bible declares "For a man indeed ought not to cover his head, since he is the image and glory of God." 1 Corinthians 11:7





The ancient Babylonians worshiped Dagon, the god of agriculture, plenty (food) and good fortune. The Babylonian priests wore a headdress that represented the worship of Cybele and Dagon. It featured an open-fish mouth on the head, with the rest of the fish body forming a cloak. In the Roman Empire, it was worn by the head priest of Cybele (the Magna Mater) or the Great Queen Mother Goddess. Today the Catholic Cardinals, Bishops and the Pope all wear the open fish-mouth mitre, which represents the worship of Cybele and Dagon. The Mitre hat of Dagon is always worn over the Kippa of Ashtoreth/Cybele, as you can see in the picture of Pope Francis I. God warned the Jews not to worship the gods of Babylon, " I will pronounce My judgments on them concerning all their wickedness, whereby they have forsaken Me and have offered sacrifices to other gods, and worshiped the works of their own hands." Jeremiah 1:16



Obelisks were prominent in the architecture of the ancient Egyptians, who placed them at the entrance of a temple, marking it as a zone of sun worship. They represent the Sun God Ra, the Egyptians' greatest deity; the creator of humanity, the source of all heat and light, the being on which man was totally dependent. An Egyptian obelisk sits in front of the Pantheon of ancient Rome, which housed statues of their pagan gods. The obelisk was originally constructed by Pharaoh Ramses II for the Temple of Ra in Heliopolis. It was brought to Rome in ancient times where it was used near a shrine to the Egyptian god Isis. The Pantheon was dedicated to pan theos, meaning "all the gods." When it became a Roman Catholic Church, it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and all the martyrs. The most well-known Egyptian obelisk was re-erected in 1586 A.D., in front of St. Peter's Basilica. It is surrounded by a sun wheel, with the points lining up with the Vernal Equinox, the Summer Solstice and the Winter Solstice.



The hexagram has been used by people such as the pagan Babylonians, Egyptians and Assyrians, to directly or indirectly worship Satan. Helena Blavatsky wrote that “Lucifer is the true God“, and she incorporated the hexagram in the emblem of the Theosophical Society, which she founded in 1875. Satanists, Luciferians, astrologers and witches use it to invoke the power of demons. The six-sided star numerically equals 666 (6 points, 6 triangles, 6-sided hexagon). Christians pass it off as the ‘Star of David‘ but the truth is that King David never used a star, so calling it a nice sounding name hides what it really represents. King Solomon used it in witchcraft, magic and idolatrous worship to Ashtoreth and to Moloch. Stephen accused the Jewish leaders, “And you took up the tent of Moloch, and the star of your god Remphan, the figures which you made” “in order to worship them.” Acts 7:43



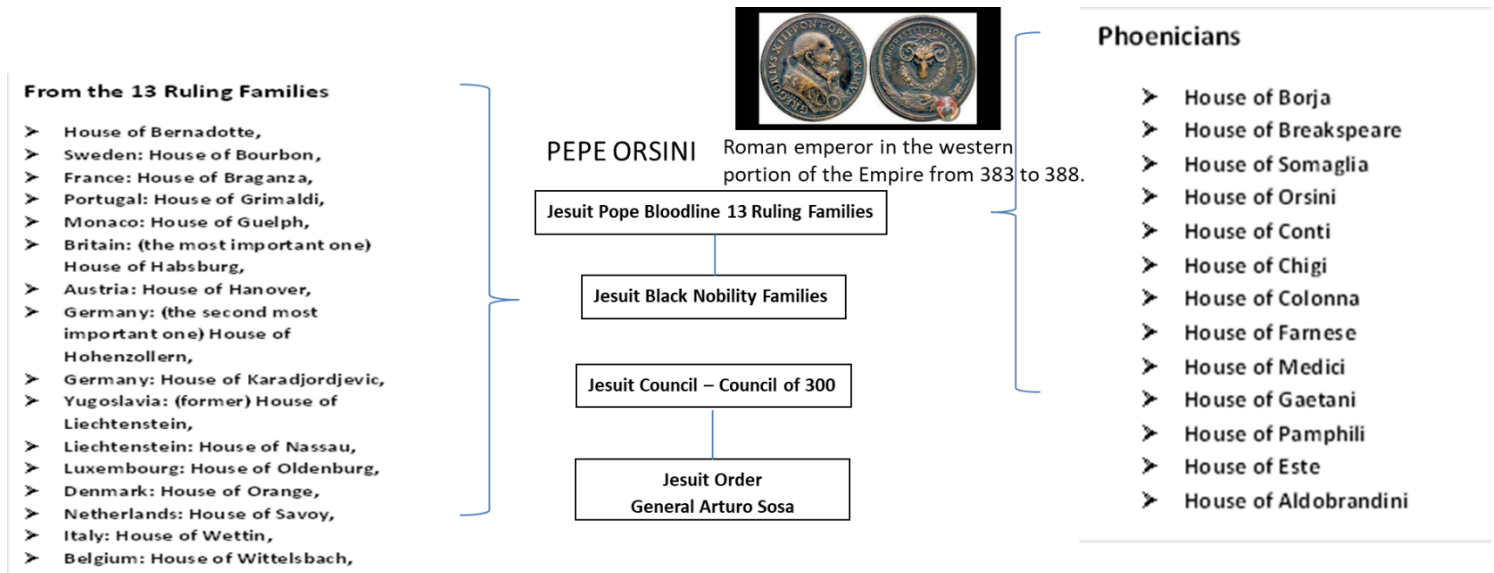
In the image, an ancient Assyrian king is wearing a cross on his chest, just like the one seen on the Pope’s robe. Shamash (Akkadian Šamaš “Sun”), was a native Mesopotamian deity and the sun god in the Akkadian, Assyrian and Babylonian pantheons. Shamash was the god of justice in Babylonia and Assyria, corresponding to Sumerian Utu. This cross was identified with a Sun god eight centuries before Christ and long before it was called the Maltese Cross by the Knights of Malta. It’s also called the Iron Cross. Roman Catholic Adolph Hitler renewed use of the Iron Cross in 1939 and superimposed the Nazi swastika in its center.



“So they worshiped the dragon who gave authority to the beast; and they worshiped the beast, saying, “Who is like the beast? Who is able to make war with him?” Revelation 13:3

Revelation 13 says that Satan the dragon gives authority to the antichrist beast, yet there's many dragons at the Vatican. Ask yourself, why does the Catholic Church use images of the dragon which represents Satan?

## WORLD RULING HIERARCHY



## OUR SPIRITUAL WAR THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH

