

# APOLOGETICS 23

SATAN GOES UNDERGROUND



REVELATION 12:1

**A**ND a great sign appeared in heaven:  
a woman clothed with the sun, and  
the moon was under her feet, and upon  
her head a crown of twelve stars.

( See the Mystery inside the cover and page 17.)



**a-pol-o-get-ics**  
the branch of theology having to do with the defense and proofs of Christianity

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THE CONFRATERNITY EDITION OF

**The New Testament**

*A Revision of the Challoner-Rheims Version Edited by Catholic Scholars  
under the Patronage of the Episcopal Committee of the  
Confraternity of Christian Doctrine*

Chap. 12, Ver. 1. A woman: this woman is not the Blessed Virgin, for the details of the prophecy do not fit her. The prophecy pictures the Church of the Old and New Covenants. The beams of the divine glory clothe her; the moon is beneath her feet; she is crowned with a crown of twelve stars, and she must bring forth Christ to the world. By accommodation the Church applies this verse to the Blessed Virgin.

## Satan Goes Underground

The word "underground" in Greek is μυστικός (mustikos, Divry). This adjective is close to the Bible noun, μυστήριον (musteerion), "mystery". Let me just mention that the noun μύστης (mustees), "one initiated", is a name of Apollo. (L+S) (also Bacchus, L+S)

Note in Apologetics 22, p.12, Satan's authority was over "all the Kingdoms of the inhabited-earth", Lk. 4:5,6. The NT "church" began within his territorial jurisdiction. Note Jesus' statement to Peter and the disciples, Luke 22:31, Consistent Translation.

"Simon, Simon, behold, the Satan demanded YOU, (plural) to-sift as the wheat; ..."

The first period of "church" history was that under Ephesus. The second period of "church" history, was under the second phase of the 4<sup>th</sup> beast of Daniel 7; the period of the "10 horns". This period is known in history as the ten persecutions of Jews and Christians by Roman Emperors and is referred to in Rev. 2 as the Smyrna church. Satan's authority continued. (Rev. 2:10 Consistent Translation).

"Behold the devil is-about to-be-casting (some) out-of YOU into (a) guard-house in-order-that YOU-might-be-tried, and YOU-will-have Tribulation of ten days. You-be-becoming trustworthy unto death, and I-shall-give to-you the crown of-the life."

The Jews were going into a world-wide dispersion. Christianity was also spreading world-wide. In order for Satan to continue to persecute God's people he had to change his Empire into a world-wide empire; this, he now proceeded to do. The little horn of Dan. 7

came on the stage of world history. This began the 3rd phase of the Roman Empire.

Just as the horns on the ram of Dan. 8:20 at first represented Darius and Cyrus, and the first horn on the goat of Dan. 8:21 represented Alexander the Great, I believe this "little horn" represented Constantine the Great.



Britannica, 15<sup>th</sup> ed., vol. 16

Constantine I, the first Roman emperor to profess Christianity, initiated not only the evolution of the empire into a Christian state but also provided the impulse for a distinctively Christian culture that prepared the way for the growth of Byzantine and Western medieval culture.



Constantine the Great, marble bust (restored), 4th century AD. In the Uffizi, Florence.

By courtesy of the Galleria degli Uffizi, Florence

Throughout his life, Constantine ascribed his success to his conversion to Christianity and the support of the Christian God. The triumphal arch erected in his honour at Rome after the defeat of Maxentius ascribed the victory to the "inspiration of the Divinity" as well as to Constantine's own genius. A statue set up at the same time showed Constantine himself, holding aloft a cross and the legend, "by this saving sign I have delivered your city from the tyrant and restored liberty to the Senate and people of Rome." After his victory over Licinius in 324, Constantine wrote that he had come from the farthest shores of Britain as God's chosen instrument for the suppression of impiety, and in a letter to the Persian king Shāpūr II he proclaimed that, aided by the divine power of God, he had come from the borders of the ocean to bring peace and prosperity to all lands.

Constantine's adherence to Christianity was closely associated with his rise to power. He fought the Battle of the Milvian Bridge in the name of the Christian God, having received instructions in a dream to paint the Christian monogram (☩) on his troops' shields. This is the account given by the Christian apologist Lactantius; a somewhat different version, offered by Eusebius, tells of a vision seen by Constantine during the campaign against Maxentius, in which the Christian sign appeared in the sky with the legend, "In this sign, conquer." Despite the Emperor's own authority for the account, given late in life to Eusebius, it contains anachronisms and is in general more problematic than the other: but a religious experience on the march from Gaul is suggested also by a pagan orator, who in a speech of 310 referred to a vision of Apollo received by Constantine at a shrine in Gaul.

We come now to a very important yet controversial document, known as the "Donation of Constantine."

This document is said to be a forgery; does it matter?

Constantine was a "Pontifex Maximus" which title was passed on to the popes. What kind of a "Christian" was he?

The Book of Knowledge, vol. 4, p. 1252

It is interesting to note that Constantine, who did more for the Christians than any other emperor, was not a very firm believer in Christianity. He acted as pontifex maximus, or leader of the pagan faith, during a large part of his reign; he became a Christian himself only when he was on his deathbed. He seems to have advanced the interests of Christianity because he felt that it would help to preserve the tottering Empire.

Constantine built a new capital city on the site of the old town of Byzantium, on the European side of the Bosphorus. He called this city Constantinople (City of Constantine, in Greek); it was also known for a time as Nova Roma or New Rome. The city of Rome was no longer the centre of the Empire. It continued to be important, however, as the seat of the powerful bishop of Rome, the most important Christian leader in the West. Under the title of pope, the bishop of Rome was to become the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Vol. 19 p. 7157

### anti-Semitism

In the early part of the fourth century, the Roman emperor, Constantine the Great, accepted Christianity and made it the state religion of all Roman dominions, including Palestine. With the zeal of a new convert, he oppressed the Jews, forbidding them to study their religion or even to build synagogues. Their religious life was in peril.

### Library of Universal History, Vol. 3

Constantine's conversion to the religion of the meek and lowly Jesus did not prevent him from committing some great crimes—such as the murder of his wife, Fausta, and his eldest son, Crispus. At the age of seventeen, the virtuous Crispus had been made Cæsar, and was extremely idolized by the people. This popularity aroused the jealousy of his father, who suspected Crispus of treasonable designs. Constantine seized his son during the festivities at Rome in honor of the twentieth year of his reign, and caused him to be secretly tried and put to death (A. D. 326). At the same time Constantine caused his nephew Licinius, whom he also suspected, to be seized, tried and executed. Constantine had been instigated to these harsh deeds by his wife Fausta; and when too late he discovered his error, he caused Fausta and her accomplices to be put to death.

In Apologetics #6 and #22 we saw that Satan's primary "method" of operation is to misquote the word of God. Since very few persons are careful in reading, studying, and teaching the scriptures; in misquoting, Satan has a very clever method of leading astray. What could be even more deceptive than for Satan to cease his operation through a civil power, as the Roman Empire, and move his operation into the "church" itself? Satan did exactly this by moving "his" title "Pontifex Maximus" into the "church" through the Donation of Constantine. Notice below (\*), the document is important even though it may be a forgery. Is it a forgery?

Britannica, 14<sup>th</sup> ed. vol. 7, p. 524

**DONATION OF CONSTANTINE** (*Donatio Constantini*), the supposed grant by the emperor Constantine, in gratitude for his conversion by Pope Silvester, to that pope and his successors for ever, not only of spiritual supremacy over the other great patriarchates and over all matters of faith and worship, but also of temporal dominion over Rome, Italy and "the provinces, places and civitates of the western regions."

Britannica, 15<sup>th</sup> ed. vol. 22, p. 191

There has been and still is considerable discussion of the circumstances of the notorious Donation of Constantine, which is so closely linked to the beginnings of the church's temporal power. This was a forgery, a pretended document in which the Emperor, after narrating his miraculous recovery from leprosy and his subsequent conversion by Pope Sylvester, donated to this pope the Lateran palace, Rome, Italy and its islands, and, indeed, the entire western part of the empire. The whole thing is probably the work of a cleric attached to the Roman Curia, between the pontificates of Stephen II and Adrian I. The size and vagueness of the donation make it a statement of principle rather than a legal proof; this is confirmed by the importance that is given in the document to the concession to the pope of the diadem, purple garments, and other symbols of empire and also the equality established between the papal dignitaries and those of the imperial court. It seems as if the forger's primary intent was to establish the pope's claim to a dignitas equal to that of the emperor and as if the territorial donation was merely a corollary of that dignity. The use made of the document in the Roman Curia confirms this interpretation. In any case, the Donation of Constantine is an extremely important document for understanding the development of the political ideology of the papacy.

\*

It is not as though the Donation of Constantine was the only evidence of Satan's transfer of power. The first Ecumenical Church Council, the council of Nicaea, was called together by Constantine in 325 A.D. Constantine presided in this council. Between 250 and 381 bishops were present in this first council. Little by little the authority of the Roman Empire was transferred to the Roman Catholic Church.

important even though it may be a forgery. Is it a forgery?

Britannica, 15<sup>th</sup> ed. vol. 20, p. 628

Note who "proved?" the forgery. His name was Valla.

Between about 1440 and his death in 1457, Valla was one of the most influential Humanists. His *Elegantiae linguae latinae* (1444; "Elegancies of the Latin Language") was a treasury of information about correct Latin usages. For Valla the meaning of words was not natural but conventional and historical, because it was derived from changing custom. Thus a sense of ceaseless historical evolution was planted at the very centre of Humanist preoccupations with the recovery, the correction, and the interpretation of ancient texts.

In 1440 Valla's patron, King Alfonso of Naples, at war with the papacy, asked Valla to write a treatise against Pope Eugenius IV. Valla obliged by decisively disproving, on both linguistic and historical grounds, the genuineness of the "Donation of Constantine."

Note first; Valla was biased, and paid by the opposition. Second; note what he believed about scripture. ↓

Valla's work on the texts of the New Testament proved in the long run to be one of the most influential applications of the new science of historical philology. His aim was to recover, so far as possible, the original Greek version through the use of the oldest extant manuscripts. He defended these researches by pointing out that he was not correcting the Holy Scriptures but merely the Latin Vulgate translation of St. Jerome that had been adopted by the Catholic Church. The revolutionary nature of Valla's historical approach comes out most strikingly in his comment that "none of the words of Christ have come to us, for Christ spoke in Hebrew and never wrote down anything." The corrections assembled by Valla became generally known when, in 1505, Erasmus published them as *Annotationes* on the New Testament.

"Romanism As It Is, Barnum, 1881

AN Ecumenical (=Ecumenical, from the Greek *Oikoumenē*) Council is properly a council assembled from all parts of the inhabited world.

The word *οἰκουμένη* (*oikoumenee*) occurs 15x in the NT. The KJ translates this word

once "earth" and 14x "world"; neither of which is correct. (See A Teaching Dictionary, R.H. Mount) This word means the "inhabited-earth." Consider one NT use, Luke 2:1.

Luke 2:1 KJ

AND it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be \*taxed.

Luke 2:1 CT

vs.1 But it-came-to-pass in those days (a) decree went-out from Caesar Augustus, all the inhabited-earth to-be-being-registered;

Compare these two translations. It should be obvious that slaves were not sent home to be registered; nor traveling foreigners etc. The "inhabited-earth" was the Roman Empire.

Theological Dictionary of the New Testament, vol. 5, p. 159, says, "There is within the NT no disputing of the political *οἰκουμένη* understanding of the Roman Empire, not even in Rev."

Satan went "underground" or "undercover" and used this word *οἰκουμένη* (ecumenical) for his new "Christian", Roman Catholic Empire, the Roman Catholic Church. Thus delegates at the Ecumenical Council of Nicaea 325 A.D. were from the Roman Catholic Church world, not the entire Christian world.

Consider what the empire of the "little horn" was to do.

Dan. 7: 8, 20, 24 ASV



8 I considered the horns, and, behold, there came up among them "another horn, a little one, before which three of the first horns were plucked up by the roots: and, behold, in this horn were eyes like the eyes of a man, and a mouth speaking " great things.

even that horn that had eyes, and a mouth that spake great things, whose look was more stout than its fellows. 21 I beheld, and the same horn "made war with the saints, and prevailed against them;

and another shall arise after them; and he shall be diverse from the former, and he shall put down three kings. 25 And he shall "speak words against the "Most High, and shall "wear out the saints of the Most High; and he shall think to "change the times and the law; and they shall be given into his hand until a "time and times and half a time.

Consider the "eyes."

Clare's History p. 1119, vol. 3

Even the ten thousand spies, known as the King's Eyes, were maintained in the Roman Empire under Constantine the Great, as they had been of old in the Medo-Persian Empire under Darius Hystaspes and Xerxes the Great.

Consider now, the "eyes" of the Roman Catholic Church - The confessional: of God or of Satan?

# Romanism As It Is, Ch. 17

## CONFESSION AND THE CONFESSIONAL.

Confession is defined in the "Catechism of the Council of Trent,"

"A sacramental accusation of one's self, made to obtain pardon by virtue of the keys."<sup>1</sup>

### 1 Matt. 16 CT

vs. 18 But I also am saying to you, because you yourself are Peter, also upon this rock I shall build up my assembly, and gates of Hades will not prevail in it.

vs. 19 And I shall give to you the keys of the kingdom of the heavens; and what (thing) if you might bind on the earth, it will be having been bound and still bound in the heavens; and what (thing) you might loose on the earth, it will be having been loosed and still loosed in the heavens.

This catechism—and other catechisms and devotional works agree with it in substance—teaches that the institution of confession is most useful and even necessary; that this sacrament was instituted by our Lord Jesus Christ; and that it is obligatory upon all of both sexes, who have arrived at the use of reason, to confess their sins at least once a year.

### 2 John 20 CT

vs. 22 And having said this he breathed on (them), and he is saying to them: YOU take (the) Holy Spirit.

vs. 23 Of (ones) whom YOU might forgive the sins they are being forgiven to them; of (ones) whom YOU might be retaining, they have been and still are retained.

A "confessional" may be simple, i.e., accommodating but one penitent at a time; or double, i.e., having a place for a penitent on each side of the confessor. The accompanying cut is of a simple confessional, and shows the penitent's place by the grate at the end, and the confessor's seat in the closet, which is furnished with a door.

The priest who attempts to seduce a woman by means of the confessional may therefore laugh at human penalties; no one knows the fact but himself and his victim; or if she communicates it to others, she only publishes her own shame, and becomes a slanderer of her spiritual guide and intercessor with God. He can not be convicted of sin on her testimony, but she may be punished without mercy for bringing up an evil report of the priesthood, the sacraments, the church. The priest knows all the secrets of every female heart in his parish, and, as the church teaches, holds the keys of the kingdom of heaven; not a girl or a woman within his jurisdiction but must blush and tremble before him; she must confess to him every unchaste thought, desire, and action under pain of eternal damnation; she is taught from her infancy to reverence him, to regard him as the infallible representative of the Lord Jesus Christ

Let me conclude by observing, that no invention of the Roman church equals this, as regards the power it gives to the priesthood. One of the greatest difficulties to establish a free and rational government in Popish countries arises from the opposition which free and equal laws meet with from the priests in the confessional. A confessor can promote even treason with safety, in the secrecy which protects his office."

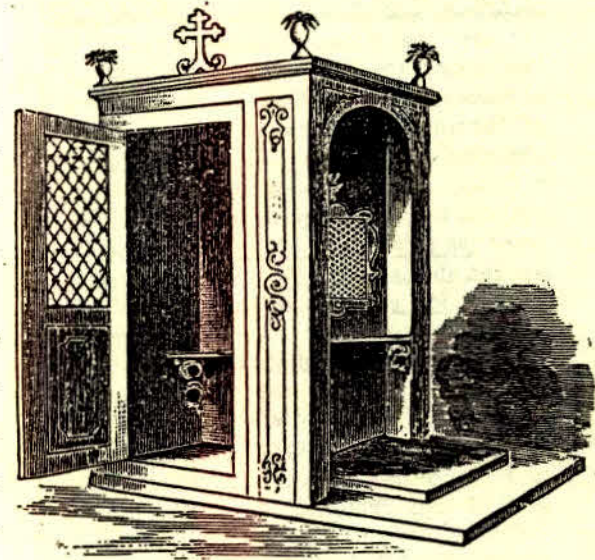
The pope claims the "keys" promised to Peter. This, one of Satan's lies; a misuse of scripture.

To Peter, not the pope. This is OT, before the cross.



POPE'S TIARA AND KEYS.— VIGNETTE OF THE ROMAN BREVIARY.

Another misuse of scripture. This scripture, John 20:23, is also before the cross and spoken to the disciples.



CONFESSIONAL.

### 1 Tim. 2 Catholic, NT.

5 For there is one God, and one Mediator between God and men, himself man, Christ Jesus,

Thus through the confessional the pope can be alert to everything going on in the world. Truly like "eyes."

Let us now consider the "mouth speaking great things." It must be remembered that while the "little horn" came up in a few years of history, the development of the horn into a powerful mystery world power was only gradual, and took centuries. The line of popes provide the "mouth" of this horn. What "great things" are being spoken?

1. "He shall speak words against the Most High." Dan. 7:25
2. "He shall wear out the saints of the Most High." Dan. 7:25
3. "He made war with the saints, and prevailed against them." Dan. 7:21
4. "He shall think to change the times and the law."

Dan. 7:25. Better perhaps; he will think secretly to alter seasons and religion. (See LXX)

The saints here, are the Jews. The seasons are God's established seasons such as Passover, Sabbath, etc. The religion, is God's established theocracy. (see Deut. 33:2)

Let me list a number of passages from various sources without trying to keep them in chronological order.

Encyclopedia Judaica, p. 536 vol. 5

Under the Roman Empire. While a Catholic (i.e., "universal") Church came into being only at The Council of Nicaea in 325, a unified interpretation of the new religion of \*Christianity had begun to emerge during the three preceding centuries, and concomitantly the foundations of a Church attitude toward the Jews. The early \*Church Fathers, eager to complete the break with the synagogue, urged the substitution of Sunday for the Jewish Sabbath and the abandonment of Passover, commemorative of the Exodus, for Easter, commemorative of the crucifixion. Retaining the Bible while denying the people that was its subject, the Church declared itself the New Israel. It claimed the patriarchs and prophets for itself and later pronounced Judaism an aberration from the Divine Will. All warnings and rebukes contained in the Jewish scriptures were applied to the Jewish people, while all praise and promise were applied to the Church. At the Council of Nicaea, Christianity was unified under the Roman emperor, whose favorite theologian at any given time set the standard for orthodoxy.

➡ All of this applies to both Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches to this day. The Sabbath applies to Israel only. Notice in the scriptures the word "forever." Satan has become strongly entrenched by tampering with God's word.

Ex. 31:16, 17 KJ

Sabbath

16 Wherefore the children of \*Israel shall keep the sabbath, to observe the sabbath throughout their generations, for a perpetual covenant.

17 It is a sign between me and the children of Israel for ever: for in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day he rested, and was refreshed.

Ex. 12:14, 24 KJ

14 And this day shall be unto you a memorial; and ye shall keep it a feast to the LORD throughout your generations: ye shall keep it a feast by an ordinance for ever.

24 And ye shall observe this thing for an ordinance to thee and to thy sons for ever.

← Passover (Apologetics\*)

It is regrettable that many so-called "Bible believers" follow this same pattern. Satan's method is to misuse the word of God and he does so very successfully.



Constantine proclaimed Sunday, the day of the sun, a day of rest. (Clare's History, Vol. 3, p. 1116) Christianity was thus led to the paganism of Rome.

Romanism as It Is, p. 125 In process of time the pope has been authoritatively declared by general councils to be not only "the successor of the blessed Peter," but also "the true vicar of Jesus Christ, the head of the whole church, and the father and teacher of all Christians." "Both the name and the works of God have been appropriated to the pope," says Rev. Dr. Edgar, "by theologians, canonists, popes, and councils." In the 4th session of the 5th Lateran council, December 10, 1512, and with the approbation of the council, Christopher Marcellus thus publicly addressed the pope in the name of the church: "Thou art pastor, thou physician, thou governor, thou supporter, thou in fine another God on the earth." According to Innocent III., "the pope holds the place of the true God." The canon law, in the gloss, denominates the pope "our Lord God"; and the canonists say that "the pope is the one God, who has all power in heaven and in earth." The canon law also declares that "the pope has the plenitude of power and is above right;" "he changes the substantial nature of things, for example, by transforming the unlawful into lawful."

Such words are against the Most High. Britannica, 15th ed. vol. 12, p. 280

Vatican Council, FIRST, 20th ecumenical council of the Roman Catholic Church (1869-70), convoked by Pope Pius IX to deal with contemporary problems.

The statement on the pope's authority was approved only after long and heated debate both preceding and during the council. The decree states that the true successor of St. Peter has full and supreme power of jurisdiction over the whole church; that he has the right of free communication with the pastors of the whole church and with their flocks; and that his primacy includes the supreme teaching power to which Jesus Christ added the prerogative of infallibility, whereby the pope is preserved free from error when he teaches definitively that a doctrine concerning faith or morals is to be believed by the whole church. The original schema had not included a statement of papal infallibility, but the majority of the council fathers, urged on by Pius IX, overrode vociferous opposition from those who argued that a formal definition was inopportune and gave their approval to the dogmatic definition.

An Introduction to the History of Western Europe, J.H. Robinson

Britannica, 15ed., vol. 26, p. 943

63. Among the writings of Gregory VII there is a very brief statement, called the *Dictatus*, of the powers which he believed the popes to possess. Its chief claims are the following: The pope enjoys a unique title; he is the only universal bishop and may depose and reinstate other bishops or transfer them from place to place. No council of the Church may be regarded as speaking for Christendom without his consent. The Roman Church has never erred, nor will it err to all eternity. No one may be considered a Catholic Christian who does not agree with the Roman Church. No book is authoritative unless it has received the papal sanction.

THE PAPACY  
The papal office. The word papacy (Latin *papatia*, derived from *papa*, pope; i.e., father) is of medieval origin. In its primary usage it denotes the office of the pope (of Rome), and, hence, the system of ecclesiastical and temporal government over which he directly presides.

Gregory does not stop with asserting the pope's complete supremacy over the Church; he goes still further and claims for him the right to restrain the civil government when it seems necessary in the cause of righteousness. He says that "the Pope is the only person whose feet are kissed by all princes"; that he may depose emperors and "absolve subjects from allegiance to an unjust ruler." No one shall dare to condemn one who appeals to the pope. No one may annul a decree of the pope, though the pope may declare null and void the decrees of all other earthly powers; and no one may pass judgment upon his acts.<sup>1</sup>

The multiplicity and variety of papal titles themselves indicate the complexity of the papal office. In the *Anuario Pontificio*, the official Vatican directory, the pope is described as bishop of Rome, vicar of Jesus Christ, successor of the prince of the Apostles, supreme pontiff of the universal church, patriarch of the West, primate of Italy, archbishop and metropolitan of the Roman province, sovereign of the state of Vatican City, servant of the servants of God.

\* Webster:  
Holy Father, a title of the Pope.

\* Jesus: a title of God.

John 17:11 Catholic NT  
Holy Father, keep in thy name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one even as we are.

Matt. 23:9 Catholic NT  
9 And call no one on earth your father; for one is your Father, who is in heaven.

I don't know how the pope could be more blasphemous. Let me show you a picture by Albrecht Dürer, 1511, published in Symbols Signs and Signets by Ernst Lehner, 1950. (over)

## "Adoration of the Trinity," 1511



### 2 Thes. 2 CT

vs. 1 But we are interrogating YOU, brothers, in behalf of the presence of our Lord Jesus Messiah and leading together completely of us upon him,

vs. 2 With reference to YOU not to be quickly stirred from the mind nor to be being alarmed, neither through spirit nor through word nor through epistle as through us, as that the day of the Lord has stood in and still stands in.

vs. 3 Might not anyone delude YOU according to not one manner; because (that day will not come) if not the apostasy\* might come firstly and the MAN of the lawlessness might be uncovered, the son of the destruction,

vs. 4 The (one) opposing and being exceedingly lifted up over every thing being called God or venerated object, so that he to seat with reference to the sanctuary of the God, painting out himself that he is God.

vs. 5 Do YOU not have in memory that still being with YOU I was saying these things to YOU?

vs. 6 And now YOU are knowing absolutely the thing holding fast, with reference to him to be uncovered in his season.

vs. 7 For the mystery of the lawlessness\* is already operating for itself; only the (one) holding fast just now till he might become out of (the) midst.

Jesus is in the arms of the Father, who is wearing the pope's tiara. (page 5)  
The dove, the Holy Spirit, is above the Father. Now from what you read on page 7, is the pope the Holy Father or the Holy Father the pope?

Consider a very important passage of scripture closely connected with the subject we are studying. Those who are "pre-trib" sweep this whole passage into the future, largely because of their lack of knowledge of history. Perhaps some day I can make an apologetic on this passage, but for now note just a few points.

\* "the apostasy," has been going on from Satan's under-cover position for many centuries.

vs. 4, certainly the pope, the little horn has been doing this. Alford, p67 says Pope Gregory the Great called the Papacy the "forerunner of Antichrist."

\* "the mystery --- is already operating," in Paul's day, under the Roman Emperors. And it continues even today.

2 Thes. 2 CT continued.

vs.8 And then the (one) lawless will-be-uncovered, whom the Lord Jesus will-carry-off by-the spirit of-his mouth and will-render-inactive by-the clear-appearing of-his presence,

vs.9 Of-whom the presence is according-to (an) operation of-the Satan in all power and signs and wonders of-a-lie

vs.10 And in all deceit of-unrighteousness to-the (ones) perishing, instead-of which they-received not the charity of-the truth with-reference-to them to-be-saved.

vs.11 And because-of this the God is-sending to-them (an) operation of-leading-astay with-reference-to them to-trust in-the lie,

vs.12 In-order-that all the (ones) not having-trusted in-the truth BUT having-thought-well in-the unrighteousness might-be-judged.

Since the "little-horn" is the 3rd and final phase of the beast

I would expect the last pope to be an antichrist in person.

vs.11 "the God is-sending"; all these years, from Paul's day.

"(An) operation of-leading-astay." (See Apologetic 23 p.1)

No single person, an antichrist, could by himself, in a few years exceed the deviltries perpetrated by the 4<sup>th</sup> beast of Daniel 7. The deviltries of an antichrist will simply be a terrible climax to add to the long list. Let us consider the "little-horn" activity against the Jews, the OT saints, first.

Jesus warned the Jews: Matt. 24:9, Mark 13:13, Luke 21:17 "YOU-will-be being-hated by all because-of my name." (see Apologetics #14)

One of the first writers of the NT "church" to tend toward anti-Semitism was the author of the "Epistle of Barnabas." He taught that the sacrifices are now abolished, \*the new covenant belongs to "Christians", the true sabbath was the first day of the week, etc. (about 100 A.D.) cont.

Encyclopedia Judaica

Vol. 5 p.551

The first anti-Jewish polemic in Greek which has been almost entirely preserved is the "Dialogue with Tryphon" by \*JUSTIN (d. 165), the most important Christian apologist of the second century. The work is an adaptation of a debate which perhaps actually took place between Justin and a philosopher who lived in Erez Israel, possibly R. \*Tarfon. The discussion, which lasted two days, deals with the validity of Old Testament Law, the divinity of Jesus, and the Christian claim that the Nations represent a New Israel. \*

The first anti-Jewish polemic in Latin, Adversus Iudaeos, dates from about 200 and was written by TERTULLIAN. It purports to present a written refutation of Jewish objections put forward in the course of an actual discussion during which the Christian spokesmen against the Jews could not make themselves heard. Here again, the discussion concerns the validity of the Law, the messiahship and divinity of Jesus, the rejection of the Jews, and the choice of the Christianized pagans in their place as the People of God. \*

➔ Anti-Semitism existed from the very beginning of the church. Through anti-Semitism, Satan very early in church history sowed the idea that the \* "church" was the true Israel. This basis aided greatly in Satan's misuse of scripture. (See Apologetics 6) Today more than ever scriptures are being misused and misquoted.

Encyclopedia Judaica

Vol. 3 p. 87

In Antiquity. Prejudice against Jews appeared in antiquity almost exclusively in those countries which later became part of the Roman Empire.

Vol. 5 p. 552

\*JOHN CHRYSOSTOM (354-407) delivered eight sermons of extreme violence against the Jews while he was in Antioch. These were intended to warn certain Christians against the attraction which Judaism exerted over them to the extent that they participated in the Jewish festivals or adopted Jewish practices.

Vol. 5 p. 554

\*AUGUSTINE, who, on the contrary, does not appear to have had any personal contacts with Jews, defined his doctrine concerning them in his "Sermon against the Jews" where he asserts that even though they deserved the most severe punishment for having put Jesus to death, they have been kept alive by Divine Providence to serve, together with their Scriptures, as witnesses to the truth of Christianity. Augustine's reputation from his own times as a violently anti-Jewish author explains why many other anti-Jewish treatises by unknown or obscure authors have been attributed to him.

Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, Schaff, vol. 1

Disposing of his property, he began in Tagaste an ascetic life; but in 391 he was elected priest to the church of Hippo-Regius, and in 395 became the colleague of Bishop Valerius, and shortly after full bishop.

Augustine is one of the doctors of the Universal Church. He is, perhaps, the most prominent leader in the development of doctrine, and to many the successor of the apostles. Luther and Calvin, in the doctrines of sin and grace, are essentially Augustinian. The Protestant emulates the Romanist in paying him honor. But, though a fountain of sweet water, he gave out bitter water too; for many of the errors of Rome, her deference to human authority, her doctrines of the church, tradition, baptismal regeneration, and the right of persecution, can be either traced directly to him, or deduced from his writings. He was pre-eminently a preacher; was in the habit of composing rapidly; and so, if many of his works were very deliberately written, many more were not, and the necessity of making up his mind quickly may have weakened his judgment. Although he was not a scholar like Jerome, for he knew little Greek and no Hebrew, he had a deeper spiritual insight into the Scriptures than any other of the Fathers. Genius, more than learning, gave him light. With all his defects, he claims the reverence of the world.

\* Keep in mind that the Roman Catholic Church was coming into a world power very slowly, not instantaneously. At the same time the Roman Empire was breaking up.

The Popes, Michael Walsh, 1980, p. 55

Leo appropriated the once pagan title of *Pontifex Maximus*, still used by the popes today, and borne, until towards the end of the fourth century, by Roman Emperors to indicate that as civil rulers they had a right to intervene in religious affairs.

Note the concentration in prejudice to the Roman Empire, Satan's place of authority.

John Chrysostom was ordained a priest 384 A.D. (E.J. Vol. 10 p. 161)

These 8 sermons, "were written down verbatim by his audience and subsequently circulated. Thus their great anti-Jewish influence was felt beyond the period..." (Vol. 10, p. 161)

Augustine has a reputation as a great theologian even among protestants, but note a few items from Schaff, vol. 1. As a Roman Catholic bishop he started many theological errors. Through the "little-horn" of Dan 7, Satan launched his war with the saints to wear out the saints of the Most High. (p. 6)

Rom. 11 KJ

I SAY then, \*Hath God \*cast away his people? \*God' forbid. For I also am an Israelite, of the seed of Abraham, of the tribe of Benjamin.

2 God hath not cast away his people which \*he foreknew.

11 I say then, Have they stumbled that they should fall? God forbid: but rather \*through their fall salvation is come unto the Gentiles, for to 'provoke them <sup>2</sup>to <sup>b</sup>jealousy.

12 Now if the fall of them be the riches of the world, and the 'diminishing of them the riches of the Gentiles; how much more their <sup>2</sup>fullness?

This he was able to do in spite of scripture, simply by a twist of God's word. He convinced the "church" they were a new Israel.

Some regard Leo I (440 A.D.) as the first real pope?

The Popes, Michael Walsh, p. 54

The question of the day was this: fourth-century councils declared that Jesus Christ was truly God. But was He truly man, and if so, how? The Council of Ephesus of 431, at which the Roman delegation arrived late, decided that because Mary was mother of Jesus she was Mother of God: Jesus, in other words, was God from the moment of his conception as man.

➔ The "church" was moving closer and closer to paganism.

Instructions for Non-Catholics, 1954 by Parish Priests, p. 125

Statues (images) from paganism were moved into Satan's new type of world power.

J. LEARN THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

At the end of this course of instructions the priest will ask you to recite the Commandments in order. Study them now.

➔ How were they permitted? Compare the 10 commandments as taught; with those given in the scriptures. These

1. I am the Lord thy God; thou shalt not have strange gods before Me.
2. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain
3. Remember thou keep holy the Sabbath day.
4. Honor thy father and thy mother.
5. Thou shalt not kill.
6. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
7. Thou shalt not steal.
8. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor
9. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife.
10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods.

verses of scripture are from Exodus 20 in a Catholic Bible. Number 2 (\*) is omitted in Catholic teaching and number 10 is made into two: 9 and 10.

3 Thou shalt not have strange gods before me.

①

4 \* Thou shalt not make to thyself a graven thing, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, nor of those things that are in the waters under the earth.

\* \* \*

5 Thou shalt not adore them, nor serve them: I am the Lord thy God, mighty, jealous, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me:

\* \* \*

6 And shewing mercy unto thousands to them that love me, and keep my commandments.

②

7 \* Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain: for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that shall take the name of the Lord his God in vain.

③

8 \* Remember that thou keep holy the sabbath day.

9 Six days shalt thou labour, and shalt do all thy works.

10 But on the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God: thou shalt do no work on it, thou nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy beast, nor the stranger that is within thy gates.

11 \* For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, and the sea, and all things that are in them, and rested on the seventh day: therefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it.

④

12 \* Honour thy father and thy mother, that thou mayest be longlived upon the land which the Lord thy God will give thee.

⑤

13 \* Thou shalt not kill.

⑥

14 Thou shalt not commit adultery.

⑦

15 Thou shalt not steal.

⑧

16 Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

⑨

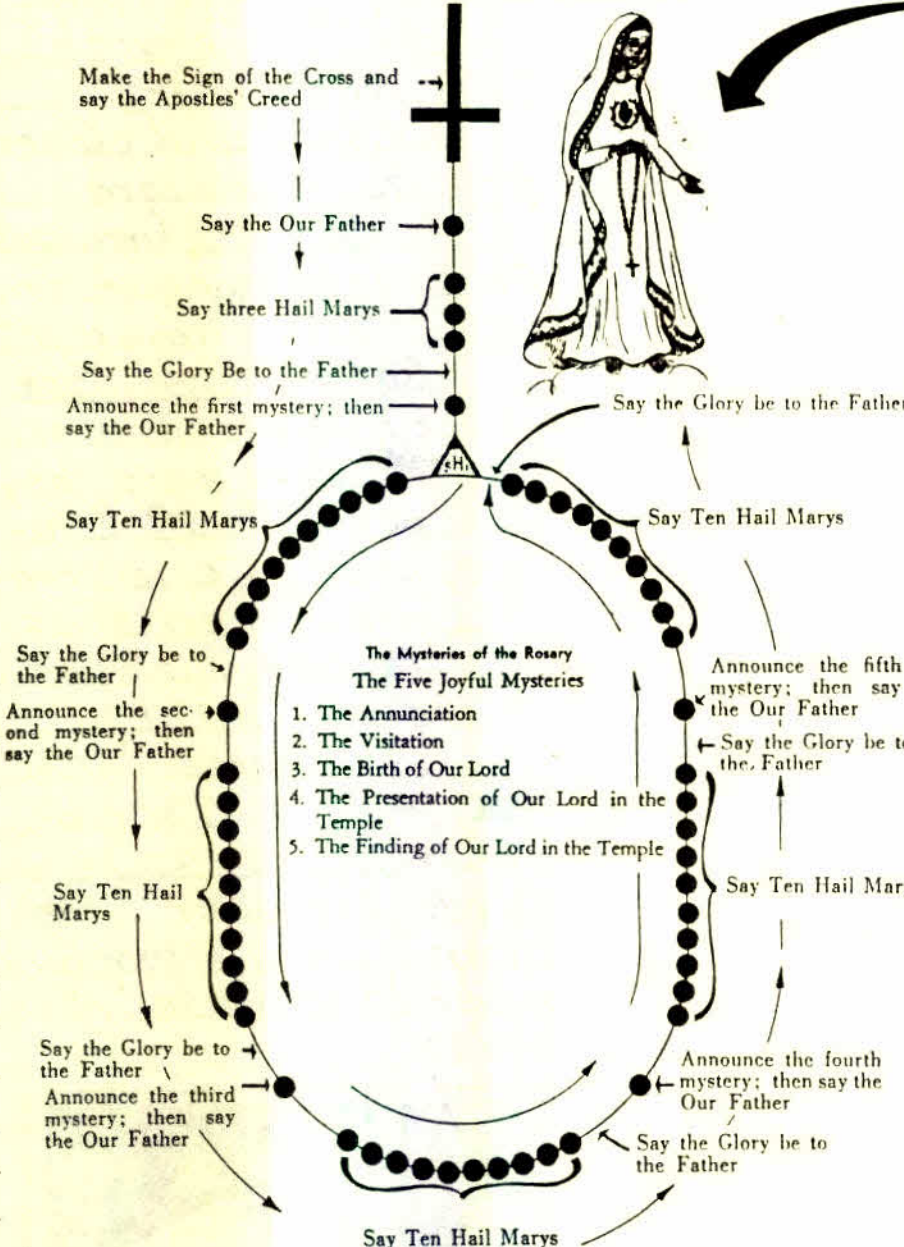
17 \* Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house: neither shalt thou desire his wife, nor his servant, nor his handmaid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

⑩



Pope John Paul in the hospital recovering from several serious gunshot wounds thanks Our Lady of Fatima for saving his life. He recognized in this assassination attempt on his life, and Our Lady's miraculous intervention and appeal from Her to listen to Her Fatima Message.

HOW TO SAY THE ROSARY



After you know how to use the Rosary beads you can use the mysteries of the Rosary. During the recitation of the Rosary you meditate on the events (mysteries) in the life of Jesus and Mary.



Tibetan prayer wheel, gilt silver, 18th-19th century; in the Seattle (Washington) Art Museum

Rosaries are used in Buddhism, Islam, Hinduism, etc. So Satan had no trouble introducing them to "Christianity."

PRAYERS

**The Sign of the Cross**  
In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. (One hundred days' indulgence; with holy water, 300 days)

**The Lord's Prayer**  
Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

**The Hail Mary**  
Hail Mary, full of grace! the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death. Amen.

**Glory Be to the Father**  
Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

**The Apostles' Creed**  
I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Creator of heaven and earth; and in Jesus Christ, His only Son, Our Lord; who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died, and was buried. He descended into hell; the third day He arose again from the dead; He ascended into heaven, sitteth at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty; from thence He shall come to judge the living and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and life everlasting. Amen.

In Tibet prayers are written, then placed in a prayer wheel. The prayer wheel is spun around to say more prayers faster.

Matt. 6 Catholic Bible

7 But in praying, do not multiply words, as the Gentiles do; for they think that by saying a great deal, they will be heard.

Compare; Satan to scripture.

Consistent Translation

vs. 7 But (ones)-praying, might-You not babble as-a-together the gentilish-(ones): for they-are-think-ing that they-will-be-listened-to in their much-speaking.

