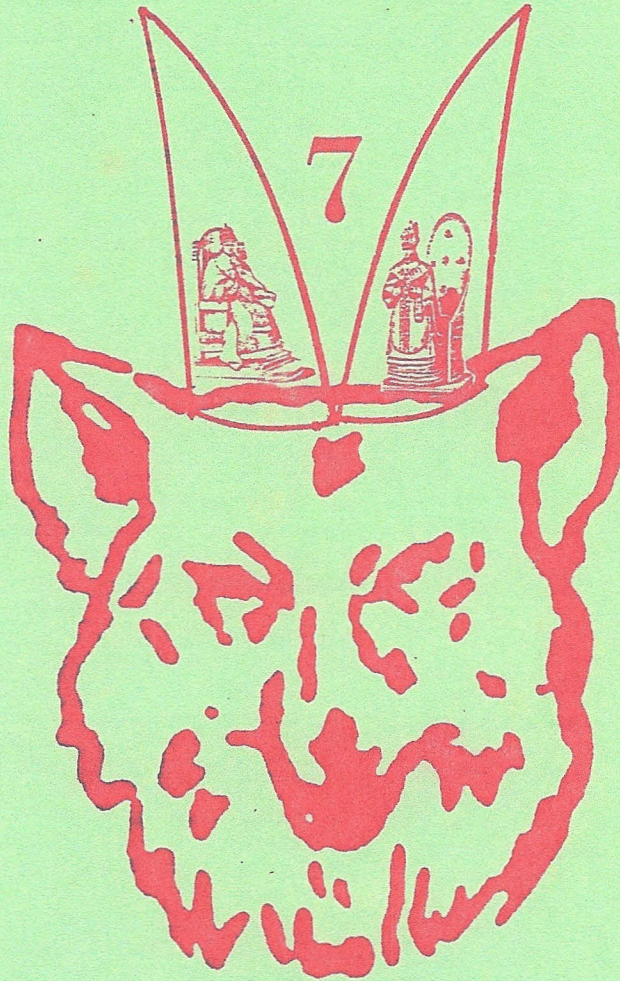
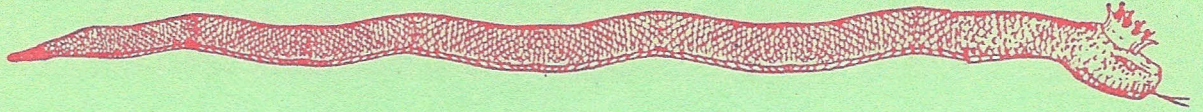
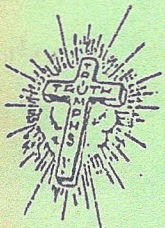


APOLOGETICS 33



Two Horns Like to a Lamb



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

Mount Publications, Rt. 1, Box 298, Morriston, Fla. 32668

Two Horns Like to a Lamb

There is no clear path through the world's mythology, but certain "themes" occur very consistently. Various ancient sources often give contradictory information. This is to be expected. Before beginning the study of the transfer of the Roman Empire beast, head #6, to the next controlling head, the Roman Ecumenical Assembly, let me list some mythological statements.

The Two Babylons, Hislop, p.277

In the Mysteries, as formerly hinted, an important change took place as soon as the way was paved for it. First, Tammuz was worshipped as the bruiser of the serpent's head, meaning thereby that he was the appointed destroyer of Satan's kingdom. Then the dragon himself, or Satan, came to receive a certain measure of worship, to "console him," as the Pagans said, "for the loss of his power," and to prevent him from hurting them; * and last of all the dragon, or Teitan or Satan, became the supreme object of worship, the Titania, or rites of Teitan, occupying a prominent place in the Egyptian Mysteries,† and also in those of Greece.‡ How vitally important was the place that these rites of Teitan or Satan occupied, may be judged of from the fact that Pluto, the god of Hell (who, in his ultimate character, was just the grand Adversary), was looked up to with awe and dread as the great god on whom the destinies of mankind in the eternal world did mainly depend; for it was said that to Pluto it belonged "to purify souls after death." § Purgatory having been in Paganism, as it is in Popery, the grand hinge of priestcraft and superstition, what a power did this opinion attribute to the "god of Hell"! No wonder that the serpent, the Devil's grand instrument in seducing mankind, was in all the earth worshipped with such extraordinary reverence, it being laid down in the Octateuch of Ostanee, that "serpents were the supreme of all gods and the princes of the Universe." || No wonder that it came at last to be firmly believed that the Messiah, on whom the hopes of the world depended, was Himself the "seed of the serpent"! This was manifestly the case in Greece; for the current story there came to be, that the first Bacchus was brought forth in consequence of a connexion on the part of his mother with the father of the gods, in the form of a "speckled snake." ¶ That "father of the gods" was manifestly "the god of hell;" for Proserpine, the mother of Bacchus, that miraculously conceived and brought forth the wondrous child—whose rape by Pluto occupied such a place in the Mysteries—was worshipped as the wife of the god of Hell, as we have already seen, under the name of the "Holy Virgin." ** *

Note (*): Pluto is Hades, - serpent worship, - see Apologetics 30 Eve and the serpent, - "Holy Virgin".

Larousse, p.190

Persephone. ● The name of the wife of Hades,

As goddess of the Underworld Persephone's attributes were the bat, the narcissus and the pomegranate. She was honoured in Arcadia under the names Persephone Soteira and Despoena. She was also venerated at Sardes and in Sicily. But usually her cult was joined to Demeter's and the rites of both were almost always similar.

↑ Note the pomegranate.

Also Apologetics 31, p 18, also Hera, Astarte, Cybele.

Larousse, p.106

Zeus and Hera. - And then Zeus married Hera. Actually their relationship was already long established. In the days when Cronus still reigned, the young goddess grew up in the island of Euboea under the care of her nurse Macris. Zeus came to her one day and bore her to Mount Cithaeron on the confines of Attica and Boeotia, where he lay with her. Another legend places the first encounter between Zeus and Hera in the region of the Hesperides, while at Cnossus in Crete, near the river Theris, they also pointed out the exact spot where the marriage of the divine couple was consummated. Pausanias relates the adventure differently. In order not to awaken his sister's suspicions Zeus came to her in the form of a cuckoo. It was winter and the bird seemed to be frozen with the cold. Touched by pity, the young goddess warmed the cuckoo by holding it against her breast. Zeus then re-assumed his natural form and attempted to take advantage of the situation. Hera resisted at first and gave way only after Zeus had promised to marry her. The marriage, solemnly celebrated on Olympus, did not, however, put an end to Zeus' amorous enterprises. Braving Hera's jealousy and ignoring the misfortunes which this jealousy could bring upon its victims, Zeus continued enthusiastically to pursue goddesses and mortal women.

Remember the Genesis 6 record of the "fallen angels" in connection with Zeus.

Larousse, p.76

The goddess Asherat-of-the-Sea was called 'Mother of the Gods' and was said to have seventy children. She was also 'Creator of the Gods', and 'In Wisdom the Mistress of the Gods'. She was El's counsellor and the mother of Ba'al.

You can see the confusion; but all mythology goes back to the garden of Eden. The father of Baal was Dagon. (See page 2)

2 Encyclopedia

Britannica, Vol. 3, p. 846

Dagon, also spelled DAGAN, West Semitic god of crop fertility, worshipped extensively throughout the ancient Near East. Dagan was the Hebrew and Ugaritic common noun for "grain," and the god Dagon was the legendary inventor of the plow. His cult is attested as early as about 2500 BC, and, according to texts found at Ras Shamra (ancient Ugarit), he was the father of the god Baal. Dagon had an important temple at Ras Shamra, and in Palestine, where he was particularly known as a god of the Philistines, he had several sanctuaries, including those at Beth-dagon in Asher (Josh. 19:27), Gaza (Judg. 16:23), and Ashdod (1 Sam. 5:2-7).

➔ We will come back to Dagon later and the true meaning of his name.

According to the Bible promises to Israel, God sent his son to the Jews, Jesus the Messiah, born of the virgin Mary, came with the good news of salvation to his people Israel.

Having been crucified, and raised again by the Father, Jesus sent this good news into the world, a world of idolatry confused with its mythology. Remember in Apologetics 31, p. 1 we said Satan might be called a "mythomaniac"; he was not yet ready to give up.

EPHESUS - The New Testament "church" entered its first period of prophesied history. 30 A.D. - 70 A.D. Rev. 2:1-7 (Apologetics 25) This period was a period during which Rome was in a war with the Jews. Jerusalem fell to Titus in 70 A.D. and it was destroyed by the Romans.

SMYRNA - The second period of prophesied history. Rev. 2:8-11 70 A.D. - 325 A.D. Persecution of Christians was very severe at various periods in this time period.

This was a period of 10 severe persecutions under 10 Roman Emperors, the 10-horn period of the 4th beast of Daniel 7. (There were actually about 50 total emperors in this period. See Apologetics 22) The Jews were gradually going into world-wide dispersion; and Satan, in order to pursue them, had to redesign his Kingdom. This Kingdom was represented by the 7th head of the beast in Rev. 17. (I have used a fox.)

The "little horn" on the 4th beast of Daniel 7 represents Constantine who began the transfer of Satan's Kingdom. (See Apologetics 22, 23 proof.)

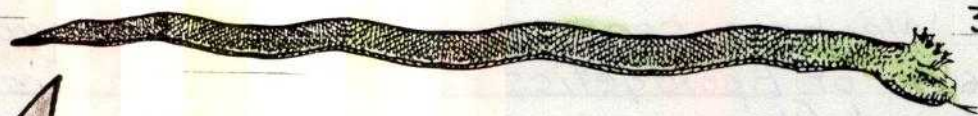
Another source of confusion entered the picture.

The Early Christian Church in the Roman Empire, Ency. Brit., p. 3

With nationalistic Judaism squelched in the East, Rome did not proceed vigorously against Jews in other areas, and probably did not clearly distinguish Christians from Jews until about the end of the first century. Complicating the confusion during this period was the tacit exemption of Jews from emperor worship and the Christians' claim that they were the true Jews, the true continuation and heirs of the ancient prophecies and promises.

➔ Christians claimed to be the true Jews; a claim still persisting today. (Apologetics 24, p. 6) (Rev. 2:9 "a synagogue of Satan.")





Rev. 13 CT

11 And I-saw another beast ascending out-of the earth, and it-was-having two horns like to-(a)-lamb, and it-was-speaking as (a) dragon.

12 And it-is-doing all the authority of-the first beast in-sight of-it. And it-is-making the earth and the (ones) residing in it in-order-that they-will-worship the beast namely-the first, of-which the blow of-its death was-healed.

13 And it-is-doing great signs, in-order-that it-might even be-making fire to-be-descending out-of the heaven into the earth in-sight of-the MEN.

14 And it-is-leading- astray the (ones) residing on the earth because-of the signs which it-was-given to-it to-do in-sight of-the beast, saying to-the (ones) residing on the earth to-make (an) image to-the beast, who is-having the blow of-the dagger and it-lived.

15 And it-was-given to-it, to-give spirit to-the image of-the beast, in-order-that the image of-the beast might even speak, and it-might-make as-many-as might not worship the image of-the beast in-order-that they-might-be-killed.

16 And it-is-making all, the little and the great, and the rich and the destitute, and the free and the slaves, in-order-that they-might-give to-them (a) mark on their hand, namely-the right, or on their forehead,

17 Even in-order-that not anyone might-be-being-able to-buy-in-the-market or to-offer-for-sale unless the (one) having the mark or the name of-the beast or the number of-its name.

18 Here is the wisdom. The (one) having the mind let-him-count-up the number of-the beast; for it-is (a) number of-(a)-MAN. And its number (is) six hundreds sixty six. [Manuscripts show 666, 860, 646, 706, 616]



The "fox", head 7, the "two horns like to a lamb", and the "little horn" of Dan. 7, all overlap as we shall see.

We have, in our day, an historic fact which helps a great deal in this area of study. (Apologetics 22-25)

Daniel 7

24 And as for the 'ten horns, out of this kingdom shall ten kings arise: 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. *

Daniel 12

*How long shall it be to the end of these wonders? 7 And I heard the man clothed in linen, who was above the waters of the river, when he *held up his right hand and his left hand unto heaven, and swore by him that *liveth for ever that it shall be for a *time, times, and a half; and when they have made an end of *breaking in pieces the power of the holy people, all these things shall be finished.

Rev. 12

13 And when the *dragon saw that he was cast down to the earth, he persecuted *the woman that brought forth the man child. 14 And there were given to the woman the *two wings of the great eagle, that she might fly *into the wilderness unto her place, where she is nourished for *a time, and times, and half a time, *from the face of the serpent. *

* All of these expressions in Greek are "season, seasons, and half a season." The end of the period is the return of God's people and the end of Israel's persecution.

4 We have seen proof of Israel's regathering on pages 6-10 of Apologetics 32. The Vatican Empire is the 7th head. (Apologetics 32, Babylon, etc.) Satan is a liar as we know from John 8:44. We would expect his system to be likewise a lying system. As we progress through the list of popes, there will only be room for a brief note. The primary listing and dating is taken from J.N.D. Kelly, The Oxford Dictionary of Popes, Oxford University Press, 1986.

1. St. Peter - Early writers testify as to his death in Rome.
2. St. Linus (c.66-c.78) Not much really known.
3. St. Anacletus (c.79-c.91) No clear idea of his life.
4. St. Clement I (c.91-c.101) Wrote: First Epistle of Clement
5. St. Evaristus (c.100-c.109) Nothing reliably known.
6. St. Alexander I (c.109-c.116) Virtually nothing reliably known.
7. St. Sixtus I (c.116-c.125) Nothing clearly known.
8. St. Telesphorus (c.125-c.136) Martyred (only 2nd. cen. "popè" mart.)
9. St. Hyginus (c.138-c.142) Not much evidence of anything.
10. St. Pius I (c.142-c.155) During his reign Gnosticism introduced at Rome. Rejects O.T. Gnosticism stands on the border-line between the Christian system and Paganism. (Schaff)
11. St. Anicetus (c.155-c.166) Polycarp arrived, tried to persuade Anicetus to observe Easter on Nisan 14, the day of Passover. Anicetus celebrated resurrection every Sunday.
12. St. Soter (c.166-c.174) Little known, annual Easter festival.
13. St. Eleutherus (c.174-189) Martyred? Montanism introduced.

Schaff

→ The Popes, Michael Walsh, p. 23

MONTANISM. About the middle of the second century (in 156, according to Epiphanius: *Har.*, xlviii. 1) Montanus appeared as a new prophet in Phrygia, at Ardaban on the frontier of Mysia, and found many adherents, among whom were Alcibiades and Theodotus. Under him, also, prophetesses appeared, — Priscilla and Maximilla. Prophecy was, indeed, the most prominent feature of the new movement. Ecstatic visions, announcing the approach of the second advent of Christ,

proclaimed as the direct continuation and final consummation of the prophetic gift of the apostolic age. In spite of the sensation it created and the discussion it caused, the movement remained for a long time within the pale of the Church;

Condemned in Rome and in its native country, Montanism found a new home in North Africa, and its most prominent representative in Tertullian. He adopted all its views, and further developed them. The speedy advent of Christ, and the establishment of the millennium, are the fundamental ideas of his theology.

Perhaps in the years immediately following Peter's death there was no single bishop in Rome. It may be that there was a form of government by a group of priests, all of more or less equal status — Linus, Cletus and Clement. If so, it would explain the confusion over the succession lists.

14. St. Victor I (189-198) Claimed the right to interfere in other churches.

Excommunicated a Theodotus.

15. St. Zephyrinus (198-217) Penance?

16. St. Callistus I (217-222) Taught that the church was a home for sinners as well as saints. (Parable of tares and wheat.)

Antipope: St. Hippolytus (217-235)

Arrested and sent to Sardinia by Emperor Maximinus Thrax where he died due to cruel conditions. The church was thoroughly Latinized by this time.

17. St. Urban I (222-230) Not much known.
18. St. Pontian (230-235) Died in Maximin persecution #6.
19. St. Anterus (235-236) Nothing known for certainty.
20. St. Fabian (236-250) Martyred during reign of Decius #7.
Due to Decius persecution, no "pope" for 14 months.
21. St. Cornelius (251-253) Restored large number of "Christians" that had lapsed under persecution. He himself was banished during persecution by Gallus #8.
Antipope; Novation (251-258) Great writer. Martyred during persecution #9 by Valerian.
22. St. Lucius I (253-254) Only pope 9 months. Martyred?
23. St. Stephen I (254-257) Problems: How to handle cases of those who "apostatized" under persecution. How to handle "rebaptism." First pope to base Roman primacy on Matt. 16:18. Breach between Rome, Africa, Asia Minor.
24. St. Sixtus II (257-258) He and 7 deacons were beheaded under Valerian #9 persecution.
25. St. Dionysius (260-268) Not elected till Valerian's death.
26. St. Felix I (269-274) One of the most obscure popes.
27. St. Eutychian (275-283) Little known.
28. St. Caius (283-296) Nothing known.
29. St. Marcellinus (296-304) Diocletian (persecution #10) ordered the destruction of churches, surrender of sacred books, offering of sacrifice. Marcellinus, together with Marcellus, Miltiades, and Silvester, all three to become popes, complied. No evidence of his martyrdom.
30. St. Marcellus I (306-316) Papacy vacant 3½ years. He probably did not give in to Diocletian. (see above).
31. St. Eusebius (6 months) Emperor Maxentius had him deported to Sicily because of split with Heraclius.
32. St. Miltiades (311-314) The first pope to see the church not only tolerated but beginning to enjoy the active favor of the Roman government. Church properties restored. Constantine the Great gave the Lateran palace to the pope.
33. St. Silvester I (314-331) Probably suffered in persecution of Diocletian. See 29 above, probably a libel by Donatists. Donation of Constantine grants Silvester and his successors the temporal dominion over Rome, Italy etc. The Donation of Constantine is said to have been a forgery. (See Apologetics 23, p. 2, 3.) I believe Constantine was represented by the "little horn", p. 3

6 I believe this closed the 2nd phase of the Roman Empire and the Smyrna phase of church prophetic history. Satan had failed to defeat the Christians by persecution; his next move was to join the Christians. Thus far, these bishops of Rome were in no way popes as we know popes. Some of them died as martyrs for Jesus. I believe we now enter the Pergamos (thoroughly-married) period of prophetic church history. There were also bishops in Carthage, Ephesus, Constantinople, etc. The "little horn" was indeed very "different" from the period of the "10 horns" which persecuted Christians. This "little horn" first represented Constantine who, in effect, attempted to make Rome a "Christian" nation. The "little horn" continues to represent Roman rulers whose authority was gradually being transferred to head #7 of the beast, the present continuing world empire. (Apologetics 32 p.17) This transfer was not a smooth one. The Council of Nicaea 325 A.D. was a beginning.

34. St. Mark (9 mos.) The pallium comes into use. Note Enc. Brit. V.9 p.90, 15ed. The Popes p.85

pallium, also called PALL, liturgical vestment worn over the chasuble by the pope, archbishops, and some bishops in the Roman Catholic Church. It is bestowed by the pope on archbishops and bishops having metropolitan jurisdiction as a symbol of their participation in papal authority. It is made of a circular strip of white lamb's wool about two inches wide, is decorated with four black crosses, and is placed over the shoulders. Two vertical bands, each decorated with a cross, extending from the circular strip in the front and back, give the pallium a Y-shaped appearance.

The use of the pallium by church officials developed from the secular tradition of emperors and other high officials wearing a special scarf as a badge of office. The pallium was worn by many bishops in the 4th and 5th centuries, and in the 6th century the pope was conferring it as a symbol of distinction. Since the 9th century, an archbishop cannot exercise his metropolitan jurisdiction until he has received the pallium from the pope. He can wear it only within his own province; only the pope can wear it anywhere.



the material, "lamb's wool" and compare, "two horns like to a lamb." The cross will be shown to be the "mark"

35. St. Julius I (337-352) (4 mo. vacancy) He

supported orthodoxy and Athanasius.

Athanasius = Antipas

Rev. 2, Apologetics 24,

Arianism was very common.

Schaff Vol.1 p.137

The Arian system is a refined form of Paganism, and substitutes a created demigod for the eternal uncreated Logos. It lowers Christianity to a merely relative value. It separates God and the world by an impassable gulf, and makes a real reconciliation and atonement impossible. It represented the Erastian principle of the Byzantine Empire, and associated itself with the secular political power, without which it soon lost its vitality. Its logical tendency is downward to Socinianism, Unitarianism, and Rationalism, until the untenable conception of a secondary God, who originated before the world, out of nothing, gives way to the idea of Christ as a mere man.

Arianism puts Jesus on the level of Satan. This

doctrine is still taught today.

Rev. 2

12 And to the angel of the church in Pergamum write:

These things saith he that hath the sharp two-edged sword: I know where thou dwellest, even where Satan's throne is; and thou holdest fast my name, and didst not deny my faith, even in the days of Antipas my witness, my faithful one, who was killed among you, where Satan dwelleth.

36. Liberius (352-366) The Emperor Constantius II, now sole emperor, was against Athanasius. Liberius supported Athanasius, resisting bribery and threats until he was banished to Beroea. Liberius finally gave in. For several years, leadership of the West passed into other hands. Liberius resumed his stand for Nicene orthodoxy later.

Antipope: St. Felix II (355-365) Emperor Constantius allowed Liberius to return from exile if Felix and Liberius would act as co-bishops, Note: no fixed "popē" as yet.

37. St. Damasus I (366-384) } These two got into a real
Antipope: Ursinus (366-367 d. 385) war. Damasus hired a gang of thugs, stormed the Julian basilica and carried out a three-day massacre of Ursinians. Damasus frequently referred to Rome as "the apostolic see". Emperor Theodosius I declared Christianity the state religion. (Feb. 27, 380 A.D.)

38. St. Siricius (384-399) In writing a reply to bishop Himerius he opens with a claim that the Apostle Peter was present in him, Priscillian heresy starts - only one God - Trinity is only triple form of revelation - Satan is not a fallen angel but developed from chaos and darkness. A monk Jovian excommunicated for teaching that BVM lost her virginity in bearing the Saviour. Condemned teaching that Mary had borne children to Joseph.

39. St. Anastasius I (399-401) Favored Jerome.

40. St. Innocent I (401-417) Western empire crumbling under barbarian invasions. Alaric the Visigoth stormed and plundered Rome. (Aug. 24, 410) The pope not in Rome.

41. St. Zosimus (417-418) This pope was first on one side and then on the other of the Pelagian Controversies. Basically: "Adam would have died even if he had not sinned. Children are born in the same state as Adam was in before the fall, and consequently they have eternal life, even though they die unbaptized. (Schaff)

Antipope: Eulalius (418-419) } Both elected - but Eulalius occupied the Lateran by force.

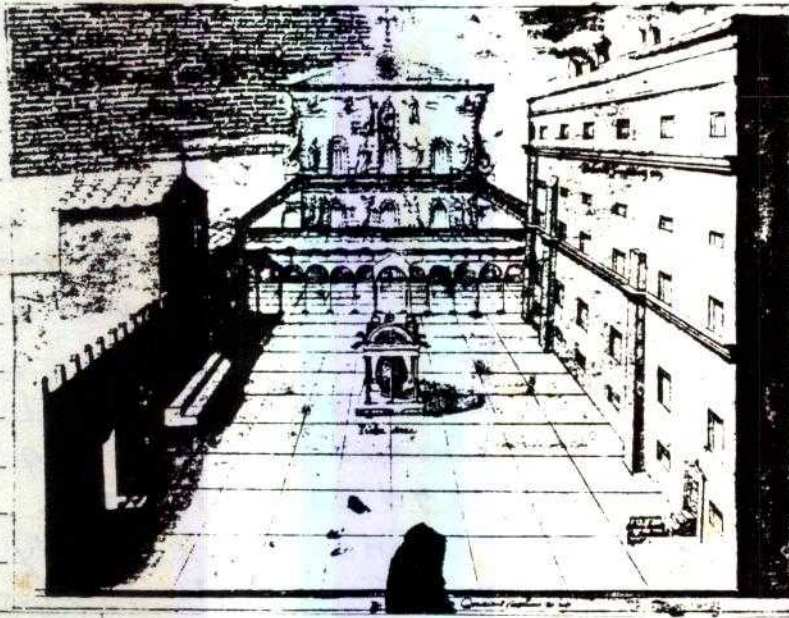
42. St. Boniface I (418-422) } Boniface wrote, "It has never been lawful for what has once been decided by the apostolic see to be reconsidered."

43. St. Celestine I (422-432) Many doctrinal differences occurring. Nestorius attacks BVM as "mother of God."

44. St. Sixtus III (432-440) Held to "Catholic" opinions against various differences now arising.

8 Very early the "pine cone" was introduced.

The Popes, Michael Walsh, p. 38



Above: This drawing, taken from a book now in the Vatican library, shows the forecourt and facade of the original basilica of Saint Peter. In the foreground stands an unusual fountain in the shape of a pine cone.

Encyclopedia of Freemasonry

PINE-CONE. The tops or points of the rods of deacons are often surmounted by a pine-cone or pineapple. This is in imitation of the *Thyrsus*, or sacred staff of Bacchus, which was a lance or rod enveloped in leaves of ivy, and having on the top a cone or apple of the pine. To it surprising virtues were attributed, and it was introduced into the Dionysiac Mysteries as a sacred symbol.

Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities p. 136



Ezekiel 8

14 Then he brought me to the door of the gate of Jehovah's house which was toward the north; and behold, there sat the women weeping for Tammuz. 15 Then said he unto me, Hast thou seen this, O son of man? thou shalt again see yet greater abominations than these.



The Two Babylons, Hislop, p. 19, 22 Tammuz is Bacchus, "The lamented one." The pagan Madonna and child are introduced into the "church" in symbol - the pine cone.

45. St. Leo I (440-461) The Popes pp. 54, 55

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. (It was to celebrate this that Sixtus dedicated his great church to Santa Maria.) But disagreement about how Jesus was both God and man continued, and the Emperor Theodosius II determined that another council was needed. He solicited the support of the influential Bishop of Rome, but Leo was against the idea. Eventually, however, he had no choice but to send delegates to Chalcedon in 451. Their brief was a letter, Leo's 'Tome', which the Pope had written to the Patriarch of Constantinople two years earlier. It explained very simply that Jesus Christ is one person, but in Him there are two natures, the nature of God and the nature of man, both present in their fullness and neither absorbing the other. 'Peter has spoken through Leo' acclaimed the assembled bishops when the Tome was read out, and although it singularly failed to close the controversy which had occasioned it, the Tome became from that moment the accepted expression of the faith of the Catholic Church.

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.

Paganism is being more entrenched. The Hebrew word is more clear.

*הָרָה—(1) TO CONCEIVE (as a woman), TO BECOME PREGNANT ["The etymology seems to lie in the idea of swelling;

συλλαβάνω-Greek "to-take-together", hence "conceive"—implies male seed. Better for Mary—"to become pregnant."

Catholic teaching has now been fixed that Mary is the "Mother of God" as was Eve, and all mothers of pagan gods. (Apologetics 30) Pope Leo I has taken the title Pontifex Maximus, "chief bridge-builder." (See course - His Presence p. 82) This indicates control of religious affairs. (above p. 8)

46. St. Hilarus (461-468) Had to tolerate Arianism. (See p. 6)

47. St. Simplicius (468-483) Theology problems - Christ one nature.

48. St. Felix III (483-492) A widower with two children.

49. St. Gelasius I (492-496) First pope to have been saluted as "vicar of Christ." Put forward his theory that two powers govern the world; the "consecrated authority of bishops" and the "royal power," the one centered in the pope and the other in the emperor.

50. Anastasius II (496-498) Critics claimed his death; divine decree.

51. St. Symmachus (498-514) } Two popes, bribery, fought
Antipope: Lawrence (498-505) } bloodily in the streets.

52. St. Hormisdas (514-523) Restored peace.

53. St. John I (523-526) Subjected to Emperor Theodoric's fury.

54. St. Felix IV (526-530) Temples converted to Christian worship.

Antipope: Dioscorus (530) } Two popes - Dioscorus died in 22 days.

55. Boniface II (530-532) } Nominated the next pope, but
revoked his nomination, conceding he had exceeded his rights.

56. John II (533-535) 2½ month vacancy. Intrigue and corruption. A compromise candidate Mercury was elected.

First pope to change his name, also contradicted a previous pope in a matter of doctrine.

57. St. Agapitus I (535-536) Ruled less than a year.

58. St. Silverius (536-537) Martyr for the orthodox faith.

59. Vigilius (537-555) Overpowered by the Emperor.

60. Pelagius I (556-561) Appointed by Emperor Justinian.

61. John III (561-574) Not much known. Lombard invasion.

62. Benedict I (575-579) Cruel phase of Lombard conquest.

63. Pelagius II (579-590) Son of a Goth. Died in plague.

64. St. Gregory I (590-604) "The Great." He was involved as ^{changed} much in temporal as in spiritual affairs. He was ^{the} convinced that the end of the world was imminent. ^{Calendar}

65. Sabinian (604-606) Little known of his short reign. ^{End #1}

66. Boniface III (607) 9 months. St. Peter's - head of all churches.

67. St. Boniface IV (608-615) Roman Pantheon, first pagan temple converted to a church. Dedicated to BVM and martyrs.

- 10 68. St. Adeodatus I (615-618) Nothing known of his reign.
69. Boniface V (619-625) Little known of his reign.
70. Honorius I (625-638) Pressed for conversion of Jews. He took on more temporal responsibilities. Stop being Jews.
71. Severinus (640) Had to wait 20 months for imperial mandate for consecration. Treated brutally, reigned 2 months.
72. John IV (640-642) Many imperial and theological problems.
73. Theodore I (642-649) Controversies continue.
74. St. Martin I (649-653) In conflict with the emperor at Constantinople, was charged with treason, publically flogged, banished, but later listed as a martyr.
75. St. Eugene I (654-657) Major issue during all this period was whether Christ had two wills. Again schism between Rome and Constantinople - Papal and Imperial.
76. St. Vitalian (657-672) Continuing Easter date controversy.
77. Adeodatus II (672-676) Reign was extremely obscure.
78. Donus (676-678) Little known of his reign.
79. St. Agatho (678-681) Religious peace with Constantinople.
80. St. Leo II (682-683) Sixth Council anathematized Honorius I.
81. St. Benedict II (684-685) Further cooperation with emperor.
82. John V (685-686) Not much known. Very ill most of the time.
83. Canon (686-687) Support of military and civil authorities.
- Antipope: Theodore (687) Roman militia's candidate.
- Antipope: Paschal (687) Died imprisoned 692.
84. St. Sergius I (687-701) The Lateran gates stormed against the two antipopes. Sergius enriched the 4 feasts of BVM.
85. John VI (701-705) Lombard duke invades Campania.
86. John VII (705-707) A devotee of BVM - buried in her chapel.
87. Sisinnius (708) Reign of 4 months
88. Constantine (708-715) Bloody battles in streets of Rome.
89. St. Gregory II (715-731) Argument over images begins.
90. St. Gregory III (731-741) Emperor Leo III prohibits images. St. Gregory III excommunicated anyone destroying images. He set up many colourful and splendid images.
91. St. Zacharias (741-752) A defender of images.
92. Stephen II (752) Died of a stroke on 4th day.
93. Stephen III (752-757) The formation of the papal state.
94. St. Paul I (757-767) Consolidates papal state. Persecution of image-worshippers intensified in the east.
- Antipope: Constantine (767-768) Removed (eyes put out).
- Antipope: Philip (768) Put as pope by Lombards - then removed.

This listing of each pope may seem very boring, yet I believe it is necessary if we are to move forward in our understanding of prophecy. A great many persons have written and taught on these things and introduced a great deal of confusion. Remember a great deal of prophecy has been fulfilled since they wrote. History must verify prophecy. Considerably more history is now known to us. Some things I have held before seem to need to be changed, and we may have to change some things in line with fulfilling prophecy even tomorrow. Let us look at a summary of a few things.

Ⓐ Note the word "little-bit"; it only occurs these two times in Revelation in reference to time, and time is relative. (ὀλίγος - oligos)

Rev. 17 CT

Rev. 12 CT

7 And the angel said to-me: Because-of what did-you-marvel? I myself-will-say to-you the mystery of-the woman and of-the beast namely-the (one) bearing her namely-the (one) having the seven heads and the ten horns.

8 The beast which you-saw was and it-is not, and it-is-about to-be-ascending out-of the abyss and it-is-withdrawing into destruction; and the (ones) residing on the earth will-marvel, of-whom the name has not been-nor-is-written on the little-book of-the life from casting-down of-(a)-world, looking-to the beast that it-was and it-is not and it-will-be-alongside.

9 Here (is) the mind namely-the (one) having wisdom. The seven heads are seven mountains where-in-which the woman is-sitting over them, and they-are seven kings;

10 The five fell, the one is, the other (one) not-yet came, and at-the-time-that he-might-come it-is-essential (for) him to-remain a-little-bit.★

11 And the beast which was and it-is not, even he himself-is eighth, and he-is out-of the seven and he-is-withdrawing into destruction.

12 And the ten horns which you-saw they-are ten kings, they-who not-yet took (a) kingdom, BUT they-are-taking authority as kings one hour with the beast.

13 These are-having one sentiment, and they-are-giving their power and their authority to-the beast.

12 Because-of this YOU-be-being-merry-for-your-selves, heavens and the (ones) tabernacled in them; woe to-the (ones) residing (on) the earth and the sea, because the devil descended to YOU having great anger, knowing-absolutely that he-is-having (a) little-bit season.

13 And when the dragon saw that he-was-cast into the earth, he-pursued the woman, one-who brought-forth the male.

Rev. 17:10 - 5 of the Kingdoms had fallen in John's day - one - Rome - existed. Number 7 was future. (The beast upon reappearing is number 8 - not 7) Kingdom 7 remains a "little-bit" - that is the "little-bit" season that Satan has, to pursue Israel. (Rev. 12:12,13)

This "little-bit" has already been nearly 2000 years.

Ⓑ The iron kingdom - Rome - crushed - the gold, silver, and brass but not the clay. (Dan. 2:40) The clay and iron feet and toes remain for the stone to crush and bring to an end. (Dan. 2:44)

Therefore, the remnants of the Roman Empire have continued for about 1600 years and still are continuing. (See Apologetics 32 etc.)



12 © The "little horn" of Dan. 7 begins the transfer from Kingdom 6 - Rome - to the 7th Kingdom - the Vatican Empire. (See Apologetics 32 and many other courses.) I have used a fox head, although it is not named in scripture. The "fox" empire is a lying, deceiving empire; and so also were some of Israel's prophets. The same Ezk. 13 ASV ↓ Kind of deception is present in churches.

13 And the word of Jehovah came unto me, saying, 2 Son of man, prophesy against the prophets of Israel that prophesy, and say thou unto them that prophesy out of their own heart. 3 Hear ye the word of Jehovah: 3 Thus saith the Lord Jehovah, Woe unto the foolish prophets, that follow their own spirit, and have seen nothing! 4 O Israel, thy prophets have been like foxes in the waste places. 5 Ye have not gone up into the gaps, neither built up the wall for the house of Israel, to stand in the battle in the day of Jehovah. 6 They have seen falsehood and lying divination, that say, Jehovah saith; but Jehovah hath not sent them: and they have made men to hope that the word would be confirmed. 7 Have ye not seen a false vision, and have ye not spoken a lying divination, in that ye say, Jehovah saith; albeit I have not spoken?

Luke 13 ASV
31 In that very hour there came certain Pharisees, saying to him, Get thee out, and go hence: for Herod would fain kill thee. 32 And he said unto them, Go and say to that fox, Behold, I cast out demons and perform cures to-day and to-morrow, and the third day I am perfected.

↓ The "fox" is also applied to Herod. Satan, through Herod, had killed John the Baptist, God's witness.

Now Herod sought to kill Jesus. I feel the "fox" is quite suitable for the 7th empire. I believe that the horns grow slowly, as is usual on animals. In this case I think we can show that the religious horn rises first; let us see what we have learned from history.

④ The Ephesus period 30-70 AD ↓ the rise of Christianity.

⑤ The Smyrna period 70-325 AD ↓ ten horns of persecution. Satan begins to prepare the 7th head for his future operation. Roman church bishops introduce: penance, excommunication, latinize the system (away from Greek), start to push the Roman church into 1st place among churches, begin to enjoy favor of Roman government.

⑥ The Pergamos period 325-750 AD ↓ "little horn" (Dan. 7:8), Constantine, becomes known and transfers pagans into the church. Satan's throne being moved in. (Rev. 2:13) (See dictionary ἔθρονος, "thronos" p. 5) The pallium introduced. Christianity declared the state religion, "thoroughly-married." Blessed Virgin Mary (BVM) introduced in prominence as, "mother of God." Doctrine of innocence of children introduced. Pope Leo I takes Roman title "Pontifex Maximus." Worship of images contested; and images fixed in the Roman church about 730 A.D. The ecclesiastical horn now established, pagan idols become saints.



We now begin the Thyatira "church", about 750AD.
 While the operation of the serpent continues, it is the dragon that speaks. Rev. 13:11 p. 3. (See Apologetics 24)

History of Western Europe
 James Robinson, p. 76, 1925

If, as many writers have maintained, Pippin recognized the pope as the sovereign of this district, we find here the first state that was destined to endure into the nineteenth century delimited on the map of Europe.

A most amazing historic event, unlike all empires of history, this empire has only a few square miles of territory; yet, today her

subjects number about 1,000,000,000, 1/5 of the world population. Thus Satan has been able to pursue and persecute the Jews; God's chosen people. (Rev. 12:13-17)

Pope Gregory (590-604) had already worn the triple crown. (tiara) (See Webster's)



The Popes, p. 58
 Gregory the Great, 590-604



Hand icon pointing to text: "Temporal, spiritual, and purgatorial sovereignty."

"The States of the Church," no one thought of any other "church," also called Papal States, and later Vatican City. Satan kept the fragmented Roman Empire, the iron and clay feet and toes, involved in almost constant wars. (Matt. 24:6)

The 7th head of the dragon continued to build his 7th world empire.



14 Continuing with the popes -

95. Stephen IV (768-772) Only deacons and cardinal priests to be popes. Laity should have no vote in elections of popes.

96. Hadrian I (772-795) Sometimes called 2nd founder of papal state.

97. St. Leo III (795-816) Crowned Charlemagne 800 AD. "The first and last obeisance a pope was to offer a western emperor." Plot to depose and assassinate Leo. Leo condemned scores to death.

98. Stephen V (816-817) First emperor, Louis, anointed and crowned by a pope. Pope affects imperial power.

99. St. Paschal I (817-824) Made many enemies, detested in Rome.

100. Eugene II (824-827) The people and clergy elect popes.

101. Valentine (827) Elected by clergy, nobility, and people. Reigned 40d.

102. Gregory IV (827-844) Little known.

Antipope: John (844) Elected by the people. Deposed

103. Sergius II (844-847) Elected by nobility. Simony, church offices sold to highest bidder. Muslim pirates plunder St. Peter's + St. Paul's.

104. St. Leo IV (847-855) Organized fleets and defeated Muslims.

105. Benedict III (855-858) 2nd choice - Benedict ejected + imprisoned.

Antipope: Anastasius (855) Took the Lateran by force.

106. St. Nicholas I (858-867) Final separation of east and west.

107. Hadrian II (867-872) Was married earlier and had 1 child.

108. John VIII (872-882) Destructive raids by Saracens. John VIII poisoned by members of his entourage and clubbed to death.

109. Marinus I (882-884) Little known of the short reign.

110. St. Hadrian III (884-885) Blinded a high official of the Lateran.

111. Stephen VI (885-891) 888 Charlemagne's empire disintegrated.

112. Formosus (891-896) Ambitious - Nine months after his death his decaying corpse was dug up, dressed as a pope, a mock trial presided over by Stephen VII, found guilty of perjury etc. Three fingers of his right hand hacked off and body thrown into the Tiber.

113. Boniface VI (896) Died after 15 days.

114. Stephen VII (896-897) See Formosus above, Sudden collapse of the Lateran basilica. Stephen deposed, imprisoned, strangled.

115. Romanus (897) Reigned 4 months, maybe then deposed.

116. Theodore II (897) Reigned 20 days. Reburied Formosus' corpse.

117. John IX (898-900) Sergius elected, expelled and John elected.

118. Benedict IV (900-903) Rome lapsed into anarchy of party strife.

119. Leo V (903-904) Palace revolution after 30 days; put in jail.

Antipope: Christopher (903-904) Reign 4 months; put in jail.

120. Sergius III (904-911) Marched on Rome with armed force, overthrew Christopher. He had Leo V and Christopher strangled, cont.

With such evil men in the Papal system, it should be very clear that the line of popes has no connection with Peter and even less connection with the Holy Spirit. Satan is now in complete control, "... evil men and impostors shall wax worse and worse," 2 Tim. 3:13 How much worse?

121. Anastasius III (911-913) Not much known.
122. Lando (913-914) Reigned 6 months. Theophylact family controls Rome.
123. John X (914-deposed 929) A 5-year old boy made archbishop. Theophylact's daughter Marozia (senatrix) omnipotent ruler of Rome was in control. John X imprisoned, suffocated by a pillow.
124. Leo VI (May-Dec. 928) Stopgap appointment till Marozia's son John, by pope Sergius III, was ready. Leo VI murdered.
125. Stephen VII (928-931) Appointed through Marozia. Murdered.

Halley's Bible Handbook p.774
Sergius III (A.D. 904-911). Said to have had a mistress, Marozia. She, her mother Theodora, and her sister, "filled the Papal chair with their paramours and bastard sons, and turned the Papal Palace into a den of robbers." Called in history The Rule of the Harlots (904-963).

Anastasius III (911-913). Lando (913-914). John X (914-928), "was brought from Ravenna to Rome and made Pope by Theodora for the more convenient gratification of her passion." He was smothered to death by Marozia, who, then, in succession, raised to the Papacy Leo VI (928-929), and Stephen VII (929-931), and John XI (931-936), her own illegitimate son. Another of her sons appointed the four following Popes, Leo VII (936-939), Stephen VIII (939-942), Martin III (942-946), and Agapetus II (946-955). John XII (955-963), a grandson of Marozia, was "guilty of almost every crime; violated virgins and widows, high and low; lived with his father's mistress; made the Papal Palace a brothel; was killed while in the act of adultery by the woman's enraged husband."

➡ Satan keeps his history from being generally known. All the world looks to the pope as a great "Christian" leader. Gradually the "Christian" world is being united. When united it will be delivered to the 8th power by Satan.

126. John XI (931-935) Marozia's illegitimate son by Sergius III.
127. Leo VII (936-939) Anti-Semitic. Appointed by Marozia's son.
128. Stephen IX (939-942) Appointed by Marozia's son. Brutally mutilated.
129. Marinus II (942-946) Appointed by Marozia's son.
130. Agapitus II (946-955) Appointed by Marozia's son, Alberic II.
131. John XII (955-964) Original name, Octavian. Bastard son of Alberic II. Suffered a stroke while in bed with a married woman.
132. Leo VIII (963-965) John XII deposed but returned and deposed and excommunicated Leo VIII. After John XII died, Leo VIII was ignored and Benedict V elected, but Leo VIII returned.
133. Benedict V (May-June 964) Deposed - Leo VIII returned.
134. John XIII (965-972) Revolt in Rome, John assaulted, imprisoned, banished. Emperor brought John back, punished revolters with gruesome brutality. John crowned Emperor's 12-year old son.
135. Benedict VI (973-974) Strangled by a priest for Boniface VII. Antipope; Boniface VII (974; 984-985) Returned a second time.
136. Benedict VII (974-983) Supposed to have brought back from Jerusalem a fragment of the true cross.

- 16 137. John XIV (983-984) No regular election. Emperor Otto II picked Peter Canepanova (2nd choice), changed his name to John, to avoid "Peter." Boniface VII brutally assaulted John, deposed him, imprisoned him. John died 4 months later, starvation or poison. (see above)
138. John XV (985-996) Died of fever - Not much known.
139. Gregory V (996-999) Died under 30 with malaria.
- Antipope: John XVI (997-998) Reigned 10 months, blinded, mutilated.
140. Silvester II (999-1003) Learned in science, music, mathematics.
141. John XVII (6mo. in 1003) Nothing much known.
142. John XVIII (1003-1009) Possibly forced to retire.
143. Sergius IV (1009-1012) Nothing much known - disappeared?
144. Benedict VIII (1012-1024) Military man - army and navy.
- Antipope: Gregory VI (7mo. in 1012) Disappears from history?
145. John XIX (1024-1032) Tusculan family regards papacy as theirs.
146. Benedict IX (1032-1044) Violent and dissolute, excommunicated.
147. Silvester III (2mo. 1045) Benedict staged a comeback, expelled him.
148. Gregory VI (1045-1046) Bought the office. Later deposed.
149. Clement II (1046-1047) Probably died of lead poisoning.
150. Damasus II (1048) 23 days. Probably died of malaria.
151. St. Leo IX (1049-1054) When he could not stop warring factions in Rome their towns were destroyed and vines uprooted. Against simony, stopped Clerical concubinage, these women became servants in the papal palace. Declared "Universal Primate" 1049.
152. Victor II (1055-1057) Died of a fever. Tried to reform "church".
153. Stephen IX (1057-1058) Pushed reform. Reigned 7 months.
- Antipope: Benedict X (1058-1059) 9 mos. deposed and degraded.
154. Nicholas II (1059-1061) Gained some control over south Italy.
155. Alexander II (1061-1073) St. Peter's banner at battle of Hastings (1066)
- Antipope: Honorius II (1061-1064) Two popes. Judgement for Alexander.
156. Gregory VII (1073-1085) (Hildebrand) Died in exile.

The Popes p. 103

The Roman Church, Gregory held, had never erred, nor could it ever err. The Bishop of Rome could judge all, and be judged by none, could summon general councils and had the duty of approving decisions taken by synods of bishops before they became binding. He was Universal Bishop, with the right of intervening in important matters anywhere in the world. He could depose bishops, and release subjects from their oaths of allegiance.

➡ If you have followed this list of popes you will see that this statement contradicts the facts. But,

these statements are gradually becoming the beliefs of this 7th world power. Many seeming reforms are taking place in this period of church history. (Thyatira) But the "Thyatira" church is to grow much worse. This point is only 1000 years from the fall of Jerusalem.

Synod of 1059, The Popes p.101

But it was the election decree which was most important. It laid down that, for the future, cardinal bishops were to nominate a candidate for the papacy, lesser cardinals were to approve him, and the clergy and the people of Rome were to accept him. The choice was to be made from among the clergy of the Roman Church, and the Emperor was to have no more than a formal right of approval. The election was to be in Rome, but if the city proved unsafe, then it could take place anywhere. It was to be the election itself and not the enthronement which empowered a new pope to act with papal authority.

→ A system for electing a pope was set up. Attempt was made to stop "simony"; selling of "church" offices.

History of Western Europe p.158

The sin of buying or selling church offices was recognized as a most heinous one. It was called *simony*,¹ a name derived from Simon the Magician, who, according to the account in the Acts of the Apostles, offered Peter money if he would give him the power of conferring the Holy Spirit upon those upon whom he should lay his hands. As the apostle denounced this first simonist, so the Church has continued ever since to denounce those who propose to purchase its sacred powers,—"Thy silver perish with thee, because thou hast thought to obtain the gift of God with money" (Acts viii. 20).

← Refer to page 16.
Pope Gregory VII declared he was "Overlord of Kings and Princes." (Halley's p.775)
Gregory the Great (picture p.13) (about 475) earlier, is shown with a triple crown yet the triple crown historically is dated about 1300 AD.

The Popes p.116



Gregory IX

→ Here, in a painting by Raphael, Gregory IX (1227-1241) is shown with the triple crown. It is interesting to see history being deliberately back-dated. Little by little Satan was building-up the imperial "horn" of the "fox head."



→ Discoveries at Nineveh, Layard 1851, p.325 The tiara goes back to Nineveh, and even to Nimroud (Calneh) the beginning of Nimrod's Kingdom. Gen. 10:10. p.97



Head-Dress of the King. (N.W. Palace, Nimroud.)

Graven in the Rock, Kinns, p.4

It is a most interesting fact, that actually whilst Rawlinson was on the Behistun Rock copying the cuneiform inscriptions, Layard was delving among the ruins of Assyria; so that almost as soon as those ancient monuments were placed in our British Museum, a key was in the hands of Oriental scholars which enabled them to read the inscriptions upon them. These things certainly did not happen by chance, but were rather direct acts of Providence for the purpose of throwing a flood of light upon our Holy Scriptures.

Discoveries at Nineveh, Layard, p. XIV

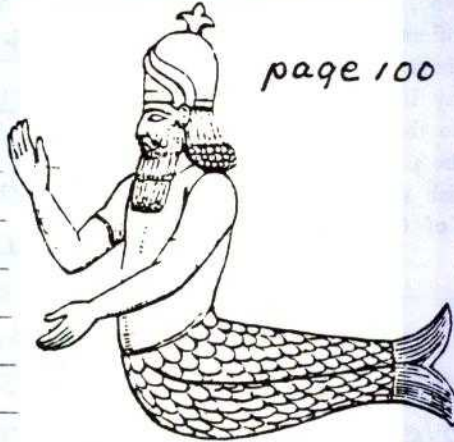
The custom of engraving inscriptions on stone, as well as on baked clay, the two methods of perpetuating their annals adopted by the Assyrians, is of the very highest antiquity. The divine commands were first given to man on stone tables; Job is made to exclaim, "Oh that my words were now written! . . . that they were graven with an iron pen and lead in the rock for ever;"* and Ezekiel, when prophesying on the river Chebar, was directed "to take a tile and portray upon it the city of Jerusalem."* There could have been no more durable method of preserving the national records; and the inscribed walls of palaces and rock tablets have handed down to us the only authentic history of ancient Assyria.

God is preparing us to understand the coming of the 8th world power.



THE POPE IN HIS PONTIFICAL DRESS.

Romanism As It Is, Samuel Barnum, 1881
 p. 119. The political "crown" goes back to Nimrod.
 Let us study the religious or spiritual "mitre,"
 as it is called. The name "mitre" derives from
 Mithra - the sun god of ancient Persia. (Iran)
 (See Origins, Eric Partridge, 1983 - also Webster's)
 Fairbairn's Bible Vol. II
 Encyclopedia, 1867 p. 100
 Dagon of the Assyrians,
 from Nimroud - B.M.



Dagon of the Philistines,

page 100

Fairbairn's also,
 Page 3, the Britannica
 article derives the
 word Dagon from
 the word for "grain".

Dagon, by these very pictures, derives
 from "fish." Dagon in mythology is the
 father of Baal. (p. 3) The mother of Baal
 is the goddess Asherat-of-the-Sea. (p. 3)
 When the 8th world power (beast) comes
 he comes from the sea. (Rev. 13:1)

Back on page 8 I showed the pine cone
 as connected with the worship of Bacchus,
 who in turn is Tammuz.

Note the pine cone from Layard's,
 Nineveh. The mitre, tiara, and pine cone
 all can be traced to Nimrod, the original
 beast of Rev. 17. L+S Lexicon. ↓

θύρσος, δ, in late Poets with heterog. pl. θύρσα Anth. P. 6. 158:—the
 thyrsus or Bacchic wand, being a wand wreathed in ivy and vine-leaves
 with a pine-cone at the top, carried by the devotees of Bacchus.

Mythology is extremely complex. Read
 The Two Babylons, by Alexander Hislop.
 "Mystery Babylon the Great." Rev. 17:5



Continuing with the popes.

Antipope: Clement III (1080; 1084-1100) The king had him elected pope in 1080. The Roman clergy and people elected him pope in 1084. He was indirectly responsible for the development of the college of cardinals. He acted as pope till 1100, during the reign of Victor III and Urban II.

157. Victor III (1086-1087) Established in Rome by Norman troops. He was not able to remain because of Clement III's troops.

158. Urban II (1088-1099) Fled to Normans in south Italy. In 1093 returned to Rome and got possession of the Lateran by bribery. Called the First Crusade, for "Christians" to deliver Jerusalem from the Muslims. Jerusalem captured July 15, 1099.

The Popes p. 103

In November that same year, after a council held at Clermont in France, Pope Urban had preached a sermon calling upon people to go to the assistance of the Emperor. It is not clear what it was that Urban had in mind: helping the Emperor to stave off the Turks, or recovering the Holy Land from the Moslems. In the event, Jerusalem became the goal, and with crosses on their clothes, thousands flocked to join the Crusade.

It was preached throughout Europe by Urban and his delegates. The Pope himself travelled through France for eight months, whipping up religious fervour among the peasant class, and channelling the bellicosity of the emergent knightly class away from Europe and into the Middle East. The moral authority of the Pope, as the instigator of this holy adventure, grew enormously, because all those who 'took the cross' became part of the papal 'family', and as this made them temporary churchmen they were exempt from secular law, and a moratorium was placed on all their debts. There were spiritual advantages to be gained as well. Notorious public sinners were allowed to commute the penance imposed upon them by the Church into a promise to take part in a war to liberate Jerusalem.

History of Western Europe p. 191



Knight of the First Crusade

History of Western Europe, p. 189

Great numbers, doubtless, went to Jerusalem "through devotion alone, and not for the sake of honor or gain," with the sole object of freeing the Holy Sepulcher from the hands of the infidel.

To such as these the pope promised that the journey itself should take the place of all penance for sin. The faithful crusader, like the faithful Mohammedan, was assured of immediate entrance into heaven if he died repentant in the holy cause. Later the Church exhibited its extraordinary authority by what would seem to us an unjust interference with business contracts. It freed those who, with a pure heart, entered upon the journey from the payment of interest upon their debts, and permitted them to mortgage property against the wishes of their feudal lords. The crusaders' wives and children and property were taken under the immediate protection of the Church, and he who troubled them incurred excommunication.¹ These various considerations help to explain the great popularity of undertakings that, at first sight, would seem to have promised only hardships and disappointment.

The capture of Jerusalem is proof that the "church" is not the "true Jews," or "Israel."

Luke 21 CT

24 And they-will-fall by-mouth of-dagger, and they-will-be-led-captive into all the Gentiles; and Jerusalem will-be-being-trodden by nations until seasons of-nations might-be-fulfilled.

The "cross" begins to appear as the mark, Rev. 13 CT ↓

16 And it-is-making all, the little and the great, and the rich and the destitute, and the free and the slaves, in-order-that they-might-give to-them (a) mark on their hand, namely-the right, or on their forehead,

In the next section you will see more of the "dragon

showing, in the beast out of the earth with "two horns like to a Lamb." Rev. 13:11

Two Horns Like to a Lamb

There is no clear path through the world's mythology, but certain "themes" occur very consistently. Various ancient sources often give contradictory information. This is to be expected. Before beginning the study of the transfer of the Roman Empire beast, head #6, to the next controlling head, the Roman Ecumenical Assembly, let me list some mythological statements.

The Two Babylons, Hislop, p.277

In the Mysteries, as formerly hinted, an important change took place as soon as the way was paved for it. First, Tammuz was worshipped as the bruiser of the serpent's head, meaning thereby that he was the appointed destroyer of Satan's kingdom. Then the dragon himself, or Satan, came to receive a certain measure of worship, to "console him," as the Pagans said, "for the loss of his power," and to prevent him from hurting them; * and last of all the dragon, or Teitan or Satan, became the supreme object of worship, the Titania, or rites of Teitan, occupying a prominent place in the Egyptian Mysteries,† and also in those of Greece.‡ How vitally important was the place that these rites of Teitan or Satan occupied, may be judged of from the fact that Pluto, the god of Hell (who, in his ultimate character, was just the grand Adversary), was looked up to with awe and dread as the great god on whom the destinies of mankind in the eternal world did mainly depend; for it was said that to Pluto it belonged "to purify souls after death." § Purgatory having been in Paganism, as it is in Popery, the grand hinge of priestcraft and superstition, what a power did this opinion attribute to the "god of Hell"! No wonder that the serpent, the Devil's grand instrument in seducing mankind, was in all the earth worshipped with such extraordinary reverence, it being laid down in the Octateuch of Ostanee, that "serpents were the supreme of all gods and the princes of the Universe." || No wonder that it came at last to be firmly believed that the Messiah, on whom the hopes of the world depended, was Himself the "seed of the serpent"! This was manifestly the case in Greece; for the current story there came to be, that the first Bacchus was brought forth in consequence of a connexion on the part of his mother with the father of the gods, in the form of a "speckled snake." ¶ That "father of the gods" was manifestly "the god of hell;" for Proserpine, the mother of Bacchus, that miraculously conceived and brought forth the wondrous child—whose rape by Pluto occupied such a place in the Mysteries—was worshipped as the wife of the god of Hell, as we have already seen, under the name of the "Holy Virgin." ** *

Note (*): Pluto is Hades, - serpent worship, - see Apologetics 30 Eve and the serpent, - "Holy Virgin".

Larousse, p.190

Persephone. ● The name of the wife of Hades,

As goddess of the Underworld Persephone's attributes were the bat, the narcissus and the pomegranate. She was honoured in Arcadia under the names Persephone Soteira and Despoena. She was also venerated at Sardes and in Sicily. But usually her cult was joined to Demeter's and the rites of both were almost always similar.

↑ Note the pomegranate.

Also Apologetics 31, p 18, also Hera, Astarte, Cybele.

Larousse, p.106

Zeus and Hera. - And then Zeus married Hera. Actually their relationship was already long established. In the days when Cronus still reigned, the young goddess grew up in the island of Euboea under the care of her nurse Macris. Zeus came to her one day and bore her to Mount Cithaeron on the confines of Attica and Boeotia, where he lay with her. Another legend places the first encounter between Zeus and Hera in the region of the Hesperides, while at Cnossus in Crete, near the river Theris, they also pointed out the exact spot where the marriage of the divine couple was consummated. Pausanias relates the adventure differently. In order not to awaken his sister's suspicions Zeus came to her in the form of a cuckoo. It was winter and the bird seemed to be frozen with the cold. Touched by pity, the young goddess warmed the cuckoo by holding it against her breast. Zeus then re-assumed his natural form and attempted to take advantage of the situation. Hera resisted at first and gave way only after Zeus had promised to marry her. The marriage, solemnly celebrated on Olympus, did not, however, put an end to Zeus' amorous enterprises. Braving Hera's jealousy and ignoring the misfortunes which this jealousy could bring upon its victims, Zeus continued enthusiastically to pursue goddesses and mortal women.

Remember the Genesis 6 record of the "fallen angels" in connection with Zeus.

Larousse, p.76

The goddess Asherat-of-the-Sea was called 'Mother of the Gods' and was said to have seventy children. She was also 'Creator of the Gods', and 'In Wisdom the Mistress of the Gods'. She was El's counsellor and the mother of Ba'al.

You can see the confusion; but all mythology goes back to the garden of Eden. The father of Baal was Dagon. (See page 2)

2 Encyclopedia

Britannica, Vol. 3, p. 846

Dagon, also spelled DAGAN, West Semitic god of crop fertility, worshipped extensively throughout the ancient Near East. Dagan was the Hebrew and Ugaritic common noun for "grain," and the god Dagon was the legendary inventor of the plow. His cult is attested as early as about 2500 BC, and, according to texts found at Ras Shamra (ancient Ugarit), he was the father of the god Baal. Dagon had an important temple at Ras Shamra, and in Palestine, where he was particularly known as a god of the Philistines, he had several sanctuaries, including those at Beth-dagon in Asher (Josh. 19:27), Gaza (Judg. 16:23), and Ashdod (1 Sam. 5:2-7).

➡ We will come back to Dagon later and the true meaning of his name.

According to the Bible promises to Israel, God sent his son to the Jews, Jesus the Messiah, born of the virgin Mary, came with the good news of salvation to his people Israel.

Having been crucified, and raised again by the Father, Jesus sent this good news into the world, a world of idolatry confused with its mythology. Remember in Apologetics 31, p. 1 we said Satan might be called a "mythomaniac"; he was not yet ready to give up.

EPHESUS - The New Testament "church" entered its first period of prophesied history. 30 A.D. - 70 A.D. Rev. 2:1-7 (Apologetics 25) This period was a period during which Rome was in a war with the Jews. Jerusalem fell to Titus in 70 A.D. and it was destroyed by the Romans.

SMYRNA - The second period of prophesied history. Rev. 2:8-11 70 A.D. - 325 A.D. Persecution of Christians was very severe at various periods in this time period.

This was a period of 10 severe persecutions under 10 Roman Emperors, the 10-horn period of the 4th beast of Daniel 7. (There were actually about 50 total emperors in this period. See Apologetics 22) The Jews were gradually going into world-wide dispersion; and Satan, in order to pursue them, had to redesign his kingdom. This kingdom was represented by the 7th head of the beast in Rev. 17. (I have used a fox.)

The "little horn" on the 4th beast of Daniel 7 represents Constantine who began the transfer of Satan's kingdom. (See Apologetics 22, 23 proof.)

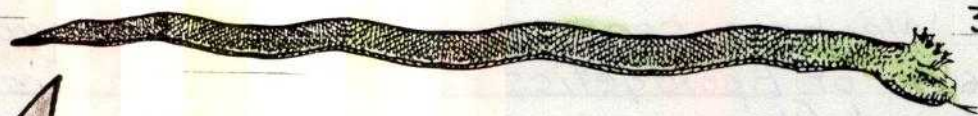
Another source of confusion entered the picture.

The Early Christian Church in the Roman Empire, Ency. Brit., p. 3

With nationalistic Judaism squelched in the East, Rome did not proceed vigorously against Jews in other areas, and probably did not clearly distinguish Christians from Jews until about the end of the first century. Complicating the confusion during this period was the tacit exemption of Jews from emperor worship and the Christians' claim that they were the true Jews, the true continuation and heirs of the ancient prophecies and promises.

➡ Christians claimed to be the true Jews; a claim still persisting today. (Apologetics 24, p. 6) (Rev. 2:9 "a synagogue of Satan.")





Rev. 13 CT

11 And I-saw another beast ascending out-of the earth, and it-was-having two horns like to-(a)-lamb, and it-was-speaking as (a) dragon.

12 And it-is-doing all the authority of-the first beast in-sight of-it. And it-is-making the earth and the (ones) residing in it in-order-that they-will-worship the beast namely-the first, of-which the blow of-its death was-healed.

13 And it-is-doing great signs, in-order-that it-might even be-making fire to-be-descending out-of the heaven into the earth in-sight of-the MEN.

14 And it-is-leading- astray the (ones) residing on the earth because-of the signs which it-was-given to-it to-do in-sight of-the beast, saying to-the (ones) residing on the earth to-make (an) image to-the beast, who is-having the blow of-the dagger and it-lived.

15 And it-was-given to-it, to-give spirit to-the image of-the beast, in-order-that the image of-the beast might even speak, and it-might-make as-many-as might not worship the image of-the beast in-order-that they-might-be-killed.

16 And it-is-making all, the little and the great, and the rich and the destitute, and the free and the slaves, in-order-that they-might-give to-them (a) mark on their hand, namely-the right, or on their forehead,

17 Even in-order-that not anyone might-be-being-able to-buy-in-the-market or to-offer-for-sale unless the (one) having the mark or the name of-the beast or the number of-its name.

18 Here is the wisdom. The (one) having the mind let-him-count-up the number of-the beast; for it-is (a) number of-(a)-MAN. And its number (is) six hundreds sixty six. [Manuscripts show 666, 860, 646, 706, 616]



The "fox", head 7, the "two horns like to a lamb", and the "little horn" of Dan. 7, all overlap as we shall see.

We have, in our day, an historic fact which helps a great deal in this area of study. (Apologetics 22-25)

Daniel 7

24 And as for the 'ten horns, out of this kingdom shall ten kings arise: 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. *

Daniel 12

*How long shall it be to the end of these wonders? 7 And I heard the man clothed in linen, who was above the waters of the river, when he *held up his right hand and his left hand unto heaven, and swore by him that *liveth for ever that it shall be for a *time, times, and a half; and when they have made an end of *breaking in pieces the power of the holy people, all these things shall be finished. *

Rev. 12

13 And when the *dragon saw that he was cast down to the earth, he persecuted *the woman that brought forth the man child. 14 And there were given to the woman the *two wings of the great eagle, that she might fly *into the wilderness unto her place, where she is nourished for *a time, and times, and half a time, *from the face of the serpent. *

* All of these expressions in Greek are "season, seasons, and half a season." The end of the period is the return of God's people and the end of Israel's persecution.

4 We have seen proof of Israel's regathering on pages 6-10 of Apologetics 32. The Vatican Empire is the 7th head. (Apologetics 32, Babylon, etc.) Satan is a liar as we know from John 8:44. We would expect his system to be likewise a lying system. As we progress through the list of popes, there will only be room for a brief note. The primary listing and dating is taken from J.N.D. Kelly, The Oxford Dictionary of Popes, Oxford University Press, 1986.

1. St. Peter - Early writers testify as to his death in Rome.
2. St. Linus (c.66-c.78) Not much really known.
3. St. Anacletus (c.79-c.91) No clear idea of his life.
4. St. Clement I (c.91-c.101) Wrote: First Epistle of Clement
5. St. Evaristus (c.100-c.109) Nothing reliably known.
6. St. Alexander I (c.109-c.116) Virtually nothing reliably known.
7. St. Sixtus I (c.116-c.125) Nothing clearly known.
8. St. Telesphorus (c.125-c.136) Martyred (only 2nd. cen. "popè" mart.)
9. St. Hyginus (c.138-c.142) Not much evidence of anything.
10. St. Pius I (c.142-c.155) During his reign Gnosticism introduced at Rome. Rejects O.T. Gnosticism stands on the border-line between the Christian system and Paganism. (Schaff)
11. St. Anicetus (c.155-c.166) Polycarp arrived, tried to persuade Anicetus to observe Easter on Nisan 14, the day of Passover. Anicetus celebrated resurrection every Sunday.
12. St. Soter (c.166-c.174) Little known, annual Easter festival.
13. St. Eleutherus (c.174-189) Martyred? Montanism introduced.

Schaff

→ The Popes, Michael Walsh, p. 23

MONTANISM. About the middle of the second century (in 156, according to Epiphanius: *Har.*, xlviii. 1) Montanus appeared as a new prophet in Phrygia, at Ardaban on the frontier of Mysia, and found many adherents, among whom were Alcibiades and Theodotus. Under him, also, prophetesses appeared, — Priscilla and Maximilla. Prophecy was, indeed, the most prominent feature of the new movement. Ecstatic visions, announcing the approach of the second advent of Christ,

proclaimed as the direct continuation and final consummation of the prophetic gift of the apostolic age. In spite of the sensation it created and the discussion it caused, the movement remained for a long time within the pale of the Church;

Condemned in Rome and in its native country, Montanism found a new home in North Africa, and its most prominent representative in Tertullian. He adopted all its views, and further developed them. The speedy advent of Christ, and the establishment of the millennium, are the fundamental ideas of his theology.

Perhaps in the years immediately following Peter's death there was no single bishop in Rome. It may be that there was a form of government by a group of priests, all of more or less equal status — Linus, Cletus and Clement. If so, it would explain the confusion over the succession lists.

14. St. Victor I (189-198) Claimed the right to interfere in other churches.

Excommunicated a Theodotus.

15. St. Zephyrinus (198-217) Penance?

16. St. Callistus I (217-222) Taught that the church was a home for sinners as well as saints. (Parable of tares and wheat.)

Antipope: St. Hippolytus (217-235)

Arrested and sent to Sardinia by Emperor Maximinus Thrax where he died due to cruel conditions. The church was thoroughly Latinized by this time.

17. St. Urban I (222-230) Not much known.
18. St. Pontian (230-235) Died in Maximin persecution #6.
19. St. Anterus (235-236) Nothing known for certainty.
20. St. Fabian (236-250) Martyred during reign of Decius #7.
Due to Decius persecution, no "pope" for 14 months.
21. St. Cornelius (251-253) Restored large number of "Christians" that had lapsed under persecution. He himself was banished during persecution by Gallus #8.
Antipope; Novation (251-258) Great writer. Martyred during persecution #9 by Valerian.
22. St. Lucius I (253-254) Only pope 9 months. Martyred?
23. St. Stephen I (254-257) Problems: How to handle cases of those who "apostatized" under persecution. How to handle "rebaptism." First pope to base Roman primacy on Matt. 16:18. Breach between Rome, Africa, Asia Minor.
24. St. Sixtus II (257-258) He and 7 deacons were beheaded under Valerian #9 persecution.
25. St. Dionysius (260-268) Not elected till Valerian's death.
26. St. Felix I (269-274) One of the most obscure popes.
27. St. Eutychian (275-283) Little known.
28. St. Caius (283-296) Nothing known.
29. St. Marcellinus (296-304) Diocletian (persecution #10) ordered the destruction of churches, surrender of sacred books, offering of sacrifice. Marcellinus, together with Marcellus, Miltiades, and Silvester, all three to become popes, complied. No evidence of his martyrdom.
30. St. Marcellus I (306-316) Papacy vacant 3½ years. He probably did not give in to Diocletian. (see above).
31. St. Eusebius (6 months) Emperor Maxentius had him deported to Sicily because of split with Heraclius.
32. St. Miltiades (311-314) The first pope to see the church not only tolerated but beginning to enjoy the active favor of the Roman government. Church properties restored. Constantine the Great gave the Lateran palace to the pope.
33. St. Silvester I (314-331) Probably suffered in persecution of Diocletian. See 29 above, probably a libel by Donatists. Donation of Constantine grants Silvester and his successors the temporal dominion over Rome, Italy etc. The Donation of Constantine is said to have been a forgery. (See Apologetics 23, p. 2, 3.) I believe Constantine was represented by the "little horn", p. 3

6 I believe this closed the 2nd phase of the Roman Empire and the Smyrna phase of church prophetic history. Satan had failed to defeat the Christians by persecution; his next move was to join the Christians. Thus far, these bishops of Rome were in no way popes as we know popes. Some of them died as martyrs for Jesus. I believe we now enter the Pergamos (thoroughly-married) period of prophetic church history. There were also bishops in Carthage, Ephesus, Constantinople, etc. The "little horn" was indeed very "different" from the period of the "10 horns" which persecuted Christians. This "little horn" first represented Constantine who, in effect, attempted to make Rome a "Christian" nation. The "little horn" continues to represent Roman rulers whose authority was gradually being transferred to head #7 of the beast, the present continuing world empire. (Apologetics 32 p.17) This transfer was not a smooth one. The Council of Nicaea 325 A.D. was a beginning.

34. St. Mark (9 mos.) The pallium comes into use. Note Enc. Brit. V.9 p.90, 15ed. The Popes p.85

pallium, also called PALL, liturgical vestment worn over the chasuble by the pope, archbishops, and some bishops in the Roman Catholic Church. It is bestowed by the pope on archbishops and bishops having metropolitan jurisdiction as a symbol of their participation in papal authority. It is made of a circular strip of white lamb's wool about two inches wide, is decorated with four black crosses, and is placed over the shoulders. Two vertical bands, each decorated with a cross, extending from the circular strip in the front and back, give the pallium a Y-shaped appearance.

The use of the pallium by church officials developed from the secular tradition of emperors and other high officials wearing a special scarf as a badge of office. The pallium was worn by many bishops in the 4th and 5th centuries, and in the 6th century the pope was conferring it as a symbol of distinction. Since the 9th century, an archbishop cannot exercise his metropolitan jurisdiction until he has received the pallium from the pope. He can wear it only within his own province; only the pope can wear it anywhere.



the material, "lamb's wool" and compare, "two horns like to a lamb." The cross will be shown to be the "mark"

35. St. Julius I (337-352) (4 mo. vacancy) He

supported orthodoxy and Athanasius.

Athanasius = Antipas

Rev. 2, Apologetics 24,

Arianism was very common.

Schaff Vol.1 p.137

The Arian system is a refined form of Paganism, and substitutes a created demigod for the eternal uncreated Logos. It lowers Christianity to a merely relative value. It separates God and the world by an impassable gulf, and makes a real reconciliation and atonement impossible. It represented the Erastian principle of the Byzantine Empire, and associated itself with the secular political power, without which it soon lost its vitality. Its logical tendency is downward to Socinianism, Unitarianism, and Rationalism, until the untenable conception of a secondary God, who originated before the world, out of nothing, gives way to the idea of Christ as a mere man.

Arianism puts Jesus on the level of Satan. This

doctrine is still taught today.

Rev. 2

12 And to the angel of the church in 'Pergamum' write:

These things saith he that hath "the sharp two-edged sword: 13 I know where thou dwellest, even where 'Satan's throne is; and thou holdest fast my name, and didst not deny * my faith, even in the days ¹⁰ of Antipas my * witness, my * faithful one, who was killed among you, * where Satan dwell- eth.

36. Liberius (352-366) The Emperor Constantius II, now sole emperor, was against Athanasius. Liberius supported Athanasius, resisting bribery and threats until he was banished to Beroea. Liberius finally gave in. For several years, leadership of the West passed into other hands. Liberius resumed his stand for Nicene orthodoxy later.

Antipope: St. Felix II (355-365) Emperor Constantius allowed Liberius to return from exile if Felix and Liberius would act as co-bishops, Note: no fixed "popē" as yet.

37. St. Damasus I (366-384) } These two got into a real
Antipope: Ursinus (366-367 d. 385) } war. Damasus hired a gang of thugs, stormed the Julian basilica and carried out a three-day massacre of Ursinians. Damasus frequently referred to Rome as "the apostolic see". Emperor Theodosius I declared Christianity the state religion. (Feb. 27, 380 A.D.)

38. St. Siricius (384-399) In writing a reply to bishop Himerius he opens with a claim that the Apostle Peter was present in him, Priscillian heresy starts - only one God - Trinity is only triple form of revelation - Satan is not a fallen angel but developed from chaos and darkness. A monk Jovian excommunicated for teaching that BVM lost her virginity in bearing the Saviour. Condemned teaching that Mary had borne children to Joseph.

39. St. Anastasius I (399-401) Favored Jerome.

40. St. Innocent I (401-417) Western empire crumbling under barbarian invasions. Alaric the Visigoth stormed and plundered Rome. (Aug. 24, 410) The pope not in Rome.

41. St. Zosimus (417-418) This pope was first on one side and then on the other of the Pelagian Controversies. Basically: "Adam would have died even if he had not sinned. Children are born in the same state as Adam was in before the fall, and consequently they have eternal life, even though they die unbaptized. (Schaff)

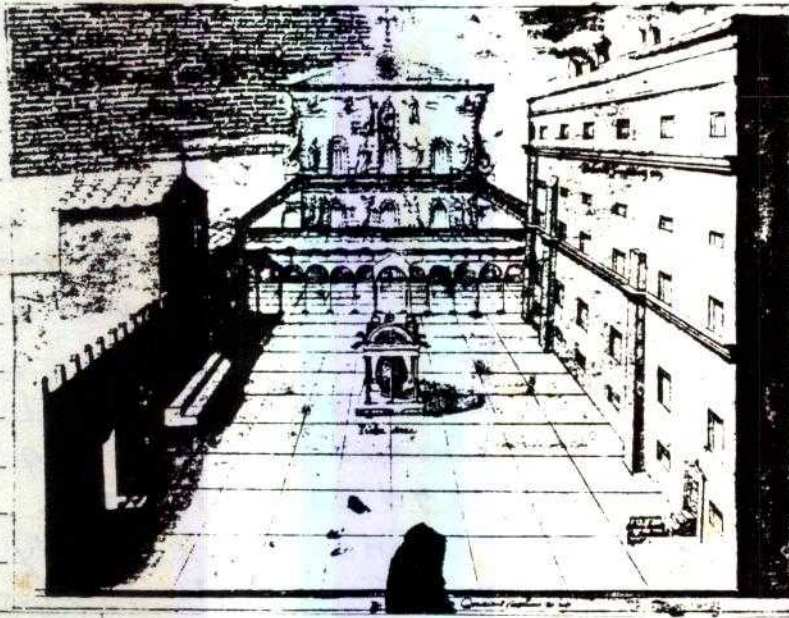
Antipope: Eulalius (418-419) } Both elected - but Eulalius
 42. St. Boniface I (418-422) } occupied the Lateran by force. Boniface wrote, "It has never been lawful for what has once been decided by the apostolic see to be reconsidered."

43. St. Celestine I (422-432) Many doctrinal differences occurring. Nestorius attacks BVM as "mother of God."

44. St. Sixtus III (432-440) Held to "Catholic" opinions against various differences now arising.

8 Very early the "pine cone" was introduced.

The Popes, Michael Walsh, p. 38



Above: This drawing, taken from a book now in the Vatican library, shows the forecourt and facade of the original basilica of Saint Peter. In the foreground stands an unusual fountain in the shape of a pine cone.

Encyclopedia of Freemasonry

PINE-CONE. The tops or points of the rods of deacons are often surmounted by a pine-cone or pineapple. This is in imitation of the *Thyrsus*, or sacred staff of Bacchus, which was a lance or rod enveloped in leaves of ivy, and having on the top a cone or apple of the pine. To it surprising virtues were attributed, and it was introduced into the Dionysiac Mysteries as a sacred symbol.

Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities p. 136



Ezekiel 8

14 Then he brought me to the door of the gate of Jehovah's house which was toward the north; and behold, there sat the women weeping for Tammuz. 15 Then said he unto me, Hast thou seen this, O son of man? thou shalt again see yet greater abominations than these.



The Two Babylons, Hislop, p. 19, 22 Tammuz is Bacchus, "The lamented one." The pagan Madonna and child are introduced into the "church" in symbol - the pine cone.

45. St. Leo I (440-461) The Popes pp. 54, 55

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. (It was to celebrate this that Sixtus dedicated his great church to Santa Maria.) But disagreement about how Jesus was both God and man continued, and the Emperor Theodosius II determined that another council was needed. He solicited the support of the influential Bishop of Rome, but Leo was against the idea. Eventually, however, he had no choice but to send delegates to Chalcedon in 451. Their brief was a letter, Leo's 'Tome', which the Pope had written to the Patriarch of Constantinople two years earlier. It explained very simply that Jesus Christ is one person, but in Him there are two natures, the nature of God and the nature of man, both present in their fullness and neither absorbing the other. 'Peter has spoken through Leo' acclaimed the assembled bishops when the Tome was read out, and although it singularly failed to close the controversy which had occasioned it, the Tome became from that moment the accepted expression of the faith of the Catholic Church.

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.

Paganism is being more entrenched. The Hebrew word is more clear.

*הָרָה—(1) TO CONCEIVE (as a woman), TO BECOME PREGNANT ["The etymology seems to lie in the idea of swelling;

συλλαβάνω-Greek "to-take-together", hence "conceive"—implies male seed. Better for Mary—"to become pregnant."

Catholic teaching has now been fixed that Mary is the "Mother of God" as was Eve, and all mothers of pagan gods. (Apologetics 30) Pope Leo I has taken the title Pontifex Maximus, "chief bridge-builder." (See course - His Presence p. 82) This indicates control of religious affairs. (above p. 8)

46. St. Hilarus (461-468) Had to tolerate Arianism. (See p. 6)

47. St. Simplicius (468-483) Theology problems - Christ one nature.

48. St. Felix III (483-492) A widower with two children.

49. St. Gelasius I (492-496) First pope to have been saluted as "vicar of Christ." Put forward his theory that two powers govern the world; the "consecrated authority of bishops" and the "royal power," the one centered in the pope and the other in the emperor.

50. Anastasius II (496-498) Critics claimed his death; divine decree.

51. St. Symmachus (498-514) } Two popes, bribery, fought
Antipope: Lawrence (498-505) } bloodily in the streets.

52. St. Hormisdas (514-523) Restored peace.

53. St. John I (523-526) Subjected to Emperor Theodoric's fury.

54. St. Felix IV (526-530) Temples converted to Christian worship.

Antipope: Dioscorus (530) } Two popes - Dioscorus died in 22 days.

55. Boniface II (530-532) } Nominated the next pope, but
revoked his nomination, conceding he had exceeded his rights.

56. John II (533-535) 2½ month vacancy. Intrigue and corruption. A compromise candidate Mercury was elected. First pope to change his name, also contradicted a previous pope in a matter of doctrine.

57. St. Agapitus I (535-536) Ruled less than a year.

58. St. Silverius (536-537) Martyr for the orthodox faith.

59. Vigilius (537-555) Overpowered by the Emperor.

60. Pelagius I (556-561) Appointed by Emperor Justinian.

61. John III (561-574) Not much known. Lombard invasion.

62. Benedict I (575-579) Cruel phase of Lombard conquest.

63. Pelagius II (579-590) Son of a Goth. Died in plague.

64. St. Gregory I (590-604) "The Great." He was involved as ^{changed} much in temporal as in spiritual affairs. He was ^{the} convinced that the end of the world was imminent. ^{Calendar}

65. Sabinian (604-606) Little known of his short reign. ^{End #1}

66. Boniface III (607) 9 months. St. Peter's - head of all churches.

67. St. Boniface IV (608-615) Roman Pantheon, first pagan temple converted to a church. Dedicated to BVM and martyrs.

- 10 68. St. Adeodatus I (615-618) Nothing known of his reign.
69. Boniface V (619-625) Little known of his reign.
70. Honorius I (625-638) Pressed for conversion of Jews. He took on more temporal responsibilities. Stop being Jews.
71. Severinus (640) Had to wait 20 months for imperial mandate for consecration. Treated brutally, reigned 2 months.
72. John IV (640-642) Many imperial and theological problems.
73. Theodore I (642-649) Controversies continue.
74. St. Martin I (649-653) In conflict with the emperor at Constantinople, was charged with treason, publically flogged, banished, but later listed as a martyr.
75. St. Eugene I (654-657) Major issue during all this period was whether Christ had two wills. Again schism between Rome and Constantinople - Papal and Imperial.
76. St. Vitalian (657-672) Continuing Easter date controversy.
77. Adeodatus II (672-676) Reign was extremely obscure.
78. Donus (676-678) Little known of his reign.
79. St. Agatho (678-681) Religious peace with Constantinople.
80. St. Leo II (682-683) Sixth Council anathematized Honorius I.
81. St. Benedict II (684-685) Further cooperation with emperor.
82. John V (685-686) Not much known. Very ill most of the time.
83. Canon (686-687) Support of military and civil authorities.
- Antipope: Theodore (687) Roman militia's candidate.
- Antipope: Paschal (687) Died imprisoned 692.
84. St. Sergius I (687-701) The Lateran gates stormed against the two antipopes. Sergius enriched the 4 feasts of **BVM**.
85. John VI (701-705) Lombard duke invades Campania.
86. John VII (705-707) A devotee of **BVM** - buried in her chapel.
87. Sisinnius (708) Reign of 4 months
88. Constantine (708-715) Bloody battles in streets of Rome.
89. St. Gregory II (715-731) Argument over images begins.
90. St. Gregory III (731-741) Emperor Leo III prohibits images. St. Gregory III excommunicated anyone destroying images. He set up many colourful and splendid images.
91. St. Zacharias (741-752) A defender of images.
92. Stephen II (752) Died of a stroke on 4th day.
93. Stephen III (752-757) The formation of the **papal state**.
94. St. Paul I (757-767) Consolidates papal state. Persecution of image-worshippers intensified in the east.
- Antipope: Constantine (767-768) Removed (eyes put out).
- Antipope: Philip (768) Put as pope by Lombards - then removed.

This listing of each pope may seem very boring, yet I believe it is necessary if we are to move forward in our understanding of prophecy. A great many persons have written and taught on these things and introduced a great deal of confusion. Remember a great deal of prophecy has been fulfilled since they wrote. History must verify prophecy. Considerably more history is now known to us. Some things I have held before seem to need to be changed, and we may have to change some things in line with fulfilling prophecy even tomorrow. Let us look at a summary of a few things.

Ⓐ Note the word "little-bit"; it only occurs these two times in Revelation in reference to time, and time is relative. (ὀλίγος - oligos)

Rev. 17 CT

Rev. 12 CT

7 And the angel said to-me: Because-of what did-you-marvel? I myself-will-say to-you the mystery of-the woman and of-the beast namely-the (one) bearing her namely-the (one) having the seven heads and the ten horns.

8 The beast which you-saw was and it-is not, and it-is-about to-be-ascending out-of the abyss and it-is-withdrawing into destruction; and the (ones) residing on the earth will-marvel, of-whom the name has not been-nor-is-written on the little-book of-the life from casting-down of-(a)-world, looking-to the beast that it-was and it-is not and it-will-be-alongside.

9 Here (is) the mind namely-the (one) having wisdom. The seven heads are seven mountains where-in-which the woman is-sitting over them, and they-are seven kings;

10 The five fell, the one is, the other (one) not-yet came, and at-the-time-that he-might-come it-is-essential (for) him to-remain a-little-bit.★

11 And the beast which was and it-is not, even he himself-is eighth, and he-is out-of the seven and he-is-withdrawing into destruction.

12 And the ten horns which you-saw they-are ten kings, they-who not-yet took (a) kingdom, BUT they-are-taking authority as kings one hour with the beast.

13 These are-having one sentiment, and they-are-giving their power and their authority to-the beast.

12 Because-of this YOU-be-being-merry-for-your-selves, heavens and the (ones) tabernacled in them; woe to-the (ones) residing (on) the earth and the sea, because the devil descended to YOU having great anger, knowing-absolutely that he-is-having (a) little-bit season.

13 And when the dragon saw that he-was-cast into the earth, he-pursued the woman, one-who brought-forth the male.

Rev. 17:10 - 5 of the Kingdoms had fallen in John's day - one - Rome - existed. Number 7 was future. (The beast upon reappearing is number 8 - not 7) Kingdom 7 remains a "little-bit" - that is the "little-bit" season that Satan has, to pursue Israel. (Rev. 12:12,13)

This "little-bit" has already been nearly 2000 years.

Ⓑ The iron kingdom - Rome - crushed - the gold, silver, and brass but not the clay. (Dan. 2:40) The clay and iron feet and toes remain for the stone to crush and bring to an end. (Dan. 2:44)

Therefore, the remnants of the Roman Empire have continued for about 1600 years and still are continuing. (See Apologetics 32 etc.)



12 © The "little horn" of Dan. 7 begins the transfer from Kingdom 6 - Rome - to the 7th Kingdom - the Vatican Empire. (See Apologetics 32 and many other courses.) I have used a fox head, although it is not named in scripture. The "fox" empire is a lying, deceiving empire; and so also were some of Israel's prophets. The same Ezk. 13 ASV

13 And the word of Jehovah came unto me, saying, 2 Son of man, prophesy against the prophets of Israel that prophesy, and say thou unto them that prophesy out of their own heart. 3 Hear ye the word of Jehovah: 3 Thus saith the Lord Jehovah, Woe unto the foolish prophets, that follow their own spirit, and have seen nothing! 4 O Israel, thy prophets have been like foxes in the waste places. 5 Ye have not gone up into the gaps, neither built up the wall for the house of Israel, to stand in the battle in the day of Jehovah. 6 They have seen falsehood and lying divination, that say, Jehovah saith; but Jehovah hath not sent them: and they have made men to hope that the word would be confirmed. 7 Have ye not seen a false vision, and have ye not spoken a lying divination, in that ye say, Jehovah saith; albeit I have not spoken?

Kind of deception is present in churches.

Luke 13 ASV

31 In that very hour there came certain Pharisees, saying to him, Get thee out, and go hence: for Herod would fain kill thee. 32 And he said unto them, Go and say to that fox, Behold, I cast out demons and perform cures to-day and to-morrow, and the third day I am perfected.

The "fox" is also applied to Herod. Satan, through Herod, had killed John the Baptist, God's witness. Now Herod sought to

kill Jesus. I feel the "fox" is quite suitable for the 7th empire. I believe that the horns grow slowly, as is usual on animals. In this case I think we can show that the religious horn rises first; let us see what we have learned from history.

© The Ephesus period 30-70 AD the rise of Christianity.

© The Smyrna period 70-325 AD ten horns of persecution. Satan begins to prepare the 7th head for his future operation. Roman church bishops introduce: penance, excommunication, latinize the system (away from Greek), start to push the Roman church into 1st place among churches, begin to enjoy favor of Roman government.

© The Pergamos period 325-750 AD "little horn" (Dan. 7:8), Constantine, becomes known and transfers pagans into the church. Satan's throne being moved in. (Rev. 2:13) (See dictionary ἔθρονος, "thronos" p. 5) The pallium introduced. Christianity declared the state religion, "thoroughly-married." Blessed Virgin Mary (BVM) introduced in prominence as, "mother of God." Doctrine of innocence of children introduced. Pope Leo I takes Roman title "Pontifex Maximus." Worship of images contested; and images fixed in the Roman church about 730 A.D. The ecclesiastical horn now established, pagan idols become saints.



We now begin the Thyatira "church", about 750AD.
While the operation of the serpent continues, it is the dragon that speaks. Rev. 13:11 p. 3. (See Apologetics 24)

History of Western Europe
James Robinson, p. 76, 1925

If, as many writers have maintained, Pippin recognized the pope as the sovereign of this district, we find here the first state that was destined to endure into the nineteenth century delimited on the map of Europe.

A most amazing historic event, unlike all empires of history, this empire has only a few square miles of territory; yet, today her

subjects number about 1,000,000,000, 1/5 of the world population. Thus Satan has been able to pursue and persecute the Jews; God's chosen people. (Rev. 12:13-17)

Pope Gregory (590-604) had already worn the triple crown. (tiara) (See Webster's)



The Popes, p. 58
Gregory the Great, 590-604



"Temporal, spiritual, and purgatorial sovereignty."

"The States of the Church," no one thought of any other "church," also called Papal States, and later Vatican City. Satan kept the fragmented Roman Empire, the iron and clay feet and toes, involved in almost constant wars. (Matt. 24:6)

The 7th head of the dragon continued to build his 7th world empire.



14 Continuing with the popes -

95. Stephen IV (768-772) Only deacons and cardinal priests to be popes. Laity should have no vote in elections of popes.

96. Hadrian I (772-795) Sometimes called 2nd founder of papal state.

97. St. Leo III (795-816) Crowned Charlemagne 800 AD. "The first and last obeisance a pope was to offer a western emperor."
Plot to depose and assassinate Leo. Leo condemned scores to death.

98. Stephen V (816-817) First emperor, Louis, anointed and crowned by a pope. Pope affects imperial power.

99. St. Paschal I (817-824) Made many enemies, detested in Rome.

100. Eugene II (824-827) The people and clergy elect popes.

101. Valentine (827) Elected by clergy, nobility, and people. Reigned 40d.

102. Gregory IV (827-844) Little known.

Antipope: John (844) Elected by the people. Deposed

103. Sergius II (844-847) Elected by nobility. Simony, church offices sold to highest bidder. Muslim pirates plunder St. Peter's + St. Paul's.

104. St. Leo IV (847-855) Organized fleets and defeated Muslims.

105. Benedict III (855-858) 2nd choice - Benedict ejected + imprisoned.

Antipope: Anastasius (855) Took the Lateran by force.

106. St. Nicholas I (858-867) Final separation of east and west.

107. Hadrian II (867-872) Was married earlier and had 1 child.

108. John VIII (872-882) Destructive raids by Saracens. John VIII poisoned by members of his entourage and clubbed to death.

109. Marinus I (882-884) Little known of the short reign.

110. St. Hadrian III (884-885) Blinded a high official of the Lateran.

111. Stephen VI (885-891) 888 Charlemagne's empire disintegrated.

112. Formosus (891-896) Ambitious - Nine months after his death his decaying corpse was dug up, dressed as a pope, a mock trial presided over by Stephen VII, found guilty of perjury etc. Three fingers of his right hand hacked off and body thrown into the Tiber.

113. Boniface VI (896) Died after 15 days.

114. Stephen VII (896-897) See Formosus above, Sudden collapse of the Lateran basilica. Stephen deposed, imprisoned, strangled.

115. Romanus (897) Reigned 4 months, maybe then deposed.

116. Theodore II (897) Reigned 20 days. Reburied Formosus' corpse.

117. John IX (898-900) Sergius elected, expelled and John elected.

118. Benedict IV (900-903) Rome lapsed into anarchy of party strife.

119. Leo V (903-904) Palace revolution after 30 days; put in jail.

Antipope: Christopher (903-904) Reign 4 months; put in jail.

120. Sergius III (904-911) Marched on Rome with armed force, overthrew Christopher. He had Leo V and Christopher strangled, cont.

With such evil men in the Papal system, it should be very clear that the line of popes has no connection with Peter and even less connection with the Holy Spirit. Satan is now in complete control, "... evil men and impostors shall wax worse and worse," 2 Tim. 3:13 How much worse?

121. Anastasius III (911-913) Not much known.
122. Lando (913-914) Reigned 6 months. Theophylact family controls Rome.
123. John X (914-deposed 929) A 5-year old boy made archbishop. Theophylact's daughter Marozia (senatrix) omnipotent ruler of Rome was in control. John X imprisoned, suffocated by a pillow.
124. Leo VI (May-Dec. 928) Stopgap appointment till Marozia's son John, by pope Sergius III, was ready. Leo VI murdered.
125. Stephen VII (928-931) Appointed through Marozia. Murdered.

Halley's Bible Handbook p.774
Sergius III (A.D. 904-911). Said to have had a mistress, Marozia. She, her mother Theodora, and her sister, "filled the Papal chair with their paramours and bastard sons, and turned the Papal Palace into a den of robbers." Called in history The Rule of the Harlots (904-963).

Anastasius III (911-913). Lando (913-914). John X (914-928), "was brought from Ravenna to Rome and made Pope by Theodora for the more convenient gratification of her passion." He was smothered to death by Marozia, who, then, in succession, raised to the Papacy Leo VI (928-929), and Stephen VII (929-931), and John XI (931-936), her own illegitimate son. Another of her sons appointed the four following Popes, Leo VII (936-939), Stephen VIII (939-942), Martin III (942-946), and Agapetus II (946-955). John XII (955-963), a grandson of Marozia, was "guilty of almost every crime; violated virgins and widows, high and low; lived with his father's mistress; made the Papal Palace a brothel; was killed while in the act of adultery by the woman's enraged husband."

➡ Satan keeps his history from being generally known. All the world looks to the pope as a great "Christian" leader. Gradually the "Christian" world is being united. When united it will be delivered to the 8th power by Satan.

126. John XI (931-935) Marozia's illegitimate son by Sergius III.
127. Leo VII (936-939) Anti-Semitic. Appointed by Marozia's son.
128. Stephen IX (939-942) Appointed by Marozia's son. Brutally mutilated.
129. Marinus II (942-946) Appointed by Marozia's son.
130. Agapitus II (946-955) Appointed by Marozia's son, Alberic II.
131. John XII (955-964) Original name, Octavian. Bastard son of Alberic II. Suffered a stroke while in bed with a married woman.
132. Leo VIII (963-965) John XII deposed but returned and deposed and excommunicated Leo VIII. After John XII died, Leo VIII was ignored and Benedict V elected, but Leo VIII returned.
133. Benedict V (May-June 964) Deposed - Leo VIII returned.
134. John XIII (965-972) Revolt in Rome, John assaulted, imprisoned, banished. Emperor brought John back, punished revolters with gruesome brutality. John crowned Emperor's 12-year old son.
135. Benedict VI (973-974) Strangled by a priest for Boniface VII. Antipope; Boniface VII (974; 984-985) Returned a second time.
136. Benedict VII (974-983) Supposed to have brought back from Jerusalem a fragment of the true cross.

- 16 137. John XIV (983-984) No regular election. Emperor Otto II picked Peter Canepanova (2nd choice), changed his name to John, to avoid "Peter." Boniface VII brutally assaulted John, deposed him, imprisoned him. John died 4 months later, starvation or poison. (see above)
138. John XV (985-996) Died of fever - Not much known.
139. Gregory V (996-999) Died under 30 with malaria.
- Antipope: John XVI (997-998) Reigned 10 months, blinded, mutilated.
140. Silvester II (999-1003) Learned in science, music, mathematics.
141. John XVII (6mo. in 1003) Nothing much known.
142. John XVIII (1003-1009) Possibly forced to retire.
143. Sergius IV (1009-1012) Nothing much known - disappeared?
144. Benedict VIII (1012-1024) Military man - army and navy.
- Antipope: Gregory VI (7mo. in 1012) Disappears from history?
145. John XIX (1024-1032) Tusculan family regards papacy as theirs.
146. Benedict IX (1032-1044) Violent and dissolute, excommunicated.
147. Silvester III (2mo. 1045) Benedict staged a comeback, expelled him.
148. Gregory VI (1045-1046) Bought the office. Later deposed.
149. Clement II (1046-1047) Probably died of lead poisoning.
150. Damasus II (1048) 23 days. Probably died of malaria.
151. St. Leo IX (1049-1054) When he could not stop warring factions in Rome their towns were destroyed and vines uprooted. Against simony, stopped Clerical concubinage, these women became servants in the papal palace, Declared "Universal Primate" 1049.
152. Victor II (1055-1057) Died of a fever. Tried to reform "church".
153. Stephen IX (1057-1058) Pushed reform. Reigned 7 months.
- Antipope: Benedict X (1058-1059) 9 mos. deposed and degraded.
154. Nicholas II (1059-1061) Gained some control over south Italy.
155. Alexander II (1061-1073) St. Peter's banner at battle of Hastings (1066)
- Antipope: Honorius II (1061-1064) Two popes. Judgement for Alexander.
156. Gregory VII (1073-1085) (Hildebrand) Died in exile.

The Popes p. 103

Gregory held, had never erred, nor could it ever err. The Bishop of Rome could judge all, and be judged by none, could summon general councils and had the duty of approving decisions taken by synods of bishops before they became binding. He was Universal Bishop, with the right of intervening in important matters anywhere in the world. He could depose bishops, and release subjects from their oaths of allegiance.

The Roman Church,

If you have followed this list of popes you will see that this statement contradicts the facts. But,

these statements are gradually becoming the beliefs of this 7th world power. Many seeming reforms are taking place in this period of church history. (Thyatira) But the "Thyatira" church is to grow much worse. This point is only 1000 years from the fall of Jerusalem.

Synod of 1059, The Popes p.101

But it was the election decree which was most important. It laid down that, for the future, cardinal bishops were to nominate a candidate for the papacy, lesser cardinals were to approve him, and the clergy and the people of Rome were to accept him. The choice was to be made from among the clergy of the Roman Church, and the Emperor was to have no more than a formal right of approval. The election was to be in Rome, but if the city proved unsafe, then it could take place anywhere. It was to be the election itself and not the enthronement which empowered a new pope to act with papal authority.

→ A system for electing a pope was set up. Attempt was made to stop "simony"; selling of "church" offices.

History of Western Europe p.158

The sin of buying or selling church offices was recognized as a most heinous one. It was called *simony*,¹ a name derived from Simon the Magician, who, according to the account in the Acts of the Apostles, offered Peter money if he would give him the power of conferring the Holy Spirit upon those upon whom he should lay his hands. As the apostle denounced this first simonist, so the Church has continued ever since to denounce those who propose to purchase its sacred powers,—"Thy silver perish with thee, because thou hast thought to obtain the gift of God with money" (Acts viii. 20).

← Refer to page 16.

Pope Gregory VII declared he was "Overlord of Kings and Princes." (Halley's p.775) Gregory the Great (picture p.13) (about 475) earlier, is shown with a triple crown yet the triple crown historically is dated about 1300 AD.

The Popes p.116



Gregory IX

→ Here, in a painting by Raphael, Gregory IX (1227-1241) is shown with the triple crown. It is interesting to see history being deliberately back-dated. Little by little Satan was building-up the imperial "horn" of the "fox head."



→ Discoveries at Nineveh, Layard 1851, p.325 The tiara goes back to Nineveh, and even to Nimroud (Calneh) the beginning of Nimrod's Kingdom. Gen. 10:10. p.97



Head-Dress of the King. (N.W. Palace, Nimroud.)

Graven in the Rock, Kinns, p.4

It is a most interesting fact, that actually whilst Rawlinson was on the Behistun Rock copying the cuneiform inscriptions, Layard was delving among the ruins of Assyria; so that almost as soon as those ancient monuments were placed in our British Museum, a key was in the hands of Oriental scholars which enabled them to read the inscriptions upon them. These things certainly did not happen by chance, but were rather direct acts of Providence for the purpose of throwing a flood of light upon our Holy Scriptures.

Discoveries at Nineveh, Layard, p. XIV

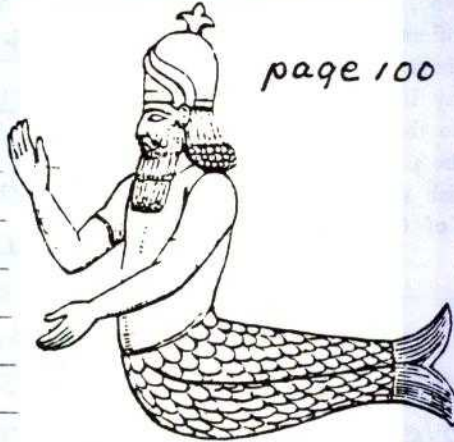
The custom of engraving inscriptions on stone, as well as on baked clay, the two methods of perpetuating their annals adopted by the Assyrians, is of the very highest antiquity. The divine commands were first given to man on stone tables; Job is made to exclaim, "Oh that my words were now written! . . . that they were graven with an iron pen and lead in the rock for ever;"* and Ezekiel, when prophesying on the river Chebar, was directed "to take a tile and portray upon it the city of Jerusalem."* There could have been no more durable method of preserving the national records; and the inscribed walls of palaces and rock tablets have handed down to us the only authentic history of ancient Assyria.

God is preparing us to understand the coming of the 8th world power.



THE POPE IN HIS PONTIFICAL DRESS.

Romanism As It Is, Samuel Barnum, 1881
 p. 119. The political "crown" goes back to Nimrod.
 Let us study the religious or spiritual "mitre,"
 as it is called. The name "mitre" derives from
 Mithra - the sun god of ancient Persia. (Iran)
 (See Origins, Eric Partridge, 1983 - also Webster's)
 Fairbairn's Bible Vol. II
 Encyclopedia, 1867 p. 100
 Dagon of the Assyrians,
 from Nimroud - B.M.



Dagon of the Philistines,

page 100

Fairbairn's also,
 Page 3, the Britannica
 article derives the
 word Dagon from
 the word for "grain".

Dagon, by these very pictures, derives
 from "fish." Dagon in mythology is the
 father of Baal. (p. 3) The mother of Baal
 is the goddess Asherat-of-the-Sea. (p. 3)
 When the 8th world power (beast) comes
 he comes from the sea. (Rev. 13:1)

Back on page 8 I showed the pine cone
 as connected with the worship of Bacchus,
 who in turn is Tammuz.

Note the pine cone from Layard's,
 Nineveh. The mitre, tiara, and pine cone
 all can be traced to Nimrod, the original
 beast of Rev. 17. L+S Lexicon. ↓

θύστρος, ὁ, in late Poets with heterog. pl. θύστρα Anth. P. 6. 158:—the
 thyrsus or Bacchic wand, being a wand wreathed in ivy and vine-leaves
 with a pine-cone at the top, carried by the devotees of Bacchus.

Mythology is extremely complex. Read
 The Two Babylons, by Alexander Hislop.
 "Mystery Babylon the Great." Rev. 17:5



Continuing with the popes.

Antipope: Clement III (1080; 1084-1100) The king had him elected pope in 1080. The Roman clergy and people elected him pope in 1084. He was indirectly responsible for the development of the college of cardinals. He acted as pope till 1100, during the reign of Victor III and Urban II.

157. Victor III (1086-1087) Established in Rome by Norman troops. He was not able to remain because of Clement III's troops.

158. Urban II (1088-1099) Fled to Normans in south Italy. In 1093 returned to Rome and got possession of the Lateran by bribery. Called the First Crusade, for "Christians" to deliver Jerusalem from the Muslims. Jerusalem captured July 15, 1099.

The Popes p. 103

In November that same year, after a council held at Clermont in France, Pope Urban had preached a sermon calling upon people to go to the assistance of the Emperor. It is not clear what it was that Urban had in mind: helping the Emperor to stave off the Turks, or recovering the Holy Land from the Moslems. In the event, Jerusalem became the goal, and with crosses on their clothes, thousands flocked to join the Crusade.

It was preached throughout Europe by Urban and his delegates. The Pope himself travelled through France for eight months, whipping up religious fervour among the peasant class, and channelling the bellicosity of the emergent knightly class away from Europe and into the Middle East. The moral authority of the Pope, as the instigator of this holy adventure, grew enormously, because all those who 'took the cross' became part of the papal 'family', and as this made them temporary churchmen they were exempt from secular law, and a moratorium was placed on all their debts. There were spiritual advantages to be gained as well. Notorious public sinners were allowed to commute the penance imposed upon them by the Church into a promise to take part in a war to liberate Jerusalem.

History of Western Europe p. 191



Knight of the First Crusade

History of Western Europe, p. 189

Great numbers, doubtless, went to Jerusalem "through devotion alone, and not for the sake of honor or gain," with the sole object of freeing the Holy Sepulcher from the hands of the infidel.

To such as these the pope promised that the journey itself should take the place of all penance for sin. The faithful crusader, like the faithful Mohammedan, was assured of immediate entrance into heaven if he died repentant in the holy cause. Later the Church exhibited its extraordinary authority by what would seem to us an unjust interference with business contracts. It freed those who, with a pure heart, entered upon the journey from the payment of interest upon their debts, and permitted them to mortgage property against the wishes of their feudal lords. The crusaders' wives and children and property were taken under the immediate protection of the Church, and he who troubled them incurred excommunication.¹ These various considerations help to explain the great popularity of undertakings that, at first sight, would seem to have promised only hardships and disappointment.

The capture of Jerusalem is proof that the "church" is not the "true Jews," or "Israel."

Luke 21 CT

24 And they-will-fall by-mouth of-dagger, and they-will-be-led-captive into all the Gentiles; and Jerusalem will-be-being-trodden by nations until seasons of-nations might-be-fulfilled.

The "cross" begins to appear as the mark, Rev. 13 CT ↓

16 And it-is-making all, the little and the great, and the rich and the destitute, and the free and the slaves, in-order-that they-might-give to-them (a) mark on their hand, namely-the right, or on their forehead,

In the next section you will see more of the "dragon

showing, in the beast out of the earth with "two horns like to a Lamb." Rev. 13:11