

The Abomination That maketh Desolate

1. 2 Thessalonians 2:1-12
2. Matthew 24:1-8_11_14-27 (The Abomination of Desolation did not happen during Greek rule or 70 AD)
3. Daniel 7:1-9_15-22
 - 4 Kingdoms/4 winds/4 beasts= Gentile Kingdoms: Chaldeans, Medo-Persians, Greece, & Rome.
 - Little/stout horn= Pope
 - Verse 7=Fall of the Grecians: The Fall of Greece: **World Scope Encyclopedia, Volume 6: "Greece"** – In 432 BC, the Spartans began a general war to conquer Athens after 27 years and establish Spartan supremacy. The oppression that followed resulted in an alliance between a number of states and the Persian king and in 321 led to the defeat of the Spartans. Greece attained its height and military power during the Macedonian supremacy, particularly under Alexander the Great, son of Phillip the Barbarian of Macedon who reigned in 336-323 BC. This great leader, defeated Darius, overthrew the Persian Empire, annexed large parts of Asia and Africa and among other cities founders Alexandria, Egypt. The brief reign of Alexander was followed by internal dissensions and invasions by the Gauls in 279 BC and the nation was threatened by the States that rose in the West and all of Greece, became a Roman province after the capture of Corinth in 146 BC” **The Last Two Million Years, page 105:** “The Shadow of Rome”: The great struggle between Rome and Carthage which dominated the west Mediterranean during much of the Hellenistic Age came to an end in 146 BC with a total victory for the Romans. With the destruction of Carthage Rome was free to turn her attention to the eastern Mediterranean. Mainland Greece soon became a Roman protectorate, and during the 1st century BC Rome gradually absorbed Asia Minor, Syria, Judea and nearly all the remnants of Alexander’s eastern empire.”
 - Verse 8=The ten horns on the fourth (great and terrible) beast, represent 10 temporal leaders that would try to reunite the Roman Empire after it “fell” in 476 A.D. Among these 10 horns came another little horn that came into its religio-political power after the three horns got plucked up (eliminated from History) after trying to restore the Roman Empire on their own terms. This little horn is a priest-king (like the Babylonian priest-kings of old) and represents the anti-Christ office of the papacy. He is the ruler that is responsible for the emperorship of the 7 horns/kings that have tried to and that will reunite the Roman Empire. Every pope has either ruled Europe indirectly or presided over his own sovereign city-state established 1929 AD (Vatican City) and speaks great blasphemies against the God of Israel:
 - Horns 1-3= Herulians, Vandals, and Ostrogoths (Germanic tribes)
 - **Pictorial History of the Italian People, page 63-65: “Barbarian Rulers”** – After 455 AD, West Central government remained in Italy for eighty years in the hands of German mercenary troops or of Germanic tribes that settled in the country and

lived, exploiting the docile, servile Christian Roman population. The Vandals remained in Italy for a short time. They appointed and dismissed emperors in the empire for 16 years. Another general, Orestes, possibly a Roman and not a Barbarian, nominated his teenage son, Romulus Augustulus emperor in 475 AD. In the following year, Odoacer the Herulian and his troops deposed Romulus Augustulus. 476 AD is the year that marks the end of the Roman state in Italy.” (Odoacer governed Italy nominally as representative of the Roman emperor in the East. In reality he acted as an independent ruler, and inefficiently. In 488, the Ostrogoths, authorized since around 450 by the government in Constantinople to settle on the right bank of the middle Danube, were led into Italy by their leader, King Theodoric II. Besieged in Ravenna, Odoacer surrendered and was assassinated in 493. The Herulians were never heard of again. In 535 the Roman emperor in the East, the able Justinian, bent on reestablishing the unity of the Empire, sent an expeditionary force to Italy. In his eyes, as in the eyes of all native Italians, Italy was still very much an integral part of the Roman State. Surprised initially by the attack, the Goths soon rallied behind their leaders. While most Italians looked on, a ferocious war was fought for nearly two decades between the armies of the Gothic kings and those of the legitimate ruler, the emperor. Finally defeated, the Ostrogoths disappeared from the pages of history.

- **Grolier Encyclopedia:** Justinian’s aim was the restoration of the earlier Roman Empire by reconquest of areas lost to the Germanic tribes. With the help of his general Belisarius, he regained North Africa from the Vandals (533-34) and, after a lengthy war (535-54), Italy from the Ostrogoths (see Goths). Justinian also acquired southeastern Spain. Repeated wars with the Sassanid Persians, however, usually ended with the Byzantines buying peace; and the Slavs occupied much of the Balkan Peninsula.
- Horns 4-10= Justinian, Charlemagne, Otto, Charles V, Napoleon, Mussolini, & the President of the European Union (Does not exist yet) or the beast along with the final pope or false prophet.
- **THE LAST 2 MILLION YEARS PAGES 121/123 (Justinian):** One of the greatest of the Byzantine emperors came to the throne in 527. He was Justinian I, whose 38-year reign was distinguished by three major achievements. He reconquered much of the old Western Empire; he modernized Roman Law; and built hundreds of churches, including the magnificent Hagia Sophia, the church of the holy wisdom, in Constantinople. He devoted his long reign to trying recreate the old Roman Empire as it was when dominated the Mediterranean throughout the centuries before the barbarian invasion. He succeeded in driving the Vandals from Africa and the Ostrogoths from Italy. **The Pictorial History Of Italian People page 81 (Charlemagne):** Charlemagne himself remained ever after a major figure of Italian lore as did, with modified names, the English monk Alcuin (Charle-magne’s trusted adviser for many years) and the gallant knight Roland. All Italians certainly took pride in the revived title of Roman emperor and in the great ceremony at which Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne in the old Basilica

of Saint Peter's in Rome, on Christmas Day of the year 800; There had been no emperor of the West since 476: now Italy seemed again to be the leading Western nation. Quote from Funk and Wagnall's online encyclopedia, under Holy Roman Empire. On December 25, 800, Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne emperor. This act established both a precedent and a political structure that were destined to figure decisively in the affairs of central Europe. The precedent established the papal claim to the right to select, crown, and even depose emperors that was asserted, at least in theory, for nearly 700 years. In its primary stage, the resurrected Western Empire endured as an effective political entity for less than 25 years after the death of Charlemagne in 814. The reign of his son and successor, Louis I, was marked by feudal and fratricidal strife that climaxed in 843 in partition of the empire. For an account of the growth, vicissitudes, and final dissolution of the Frankish realm, see FRANCE. **Funk and Wagnall's online encyclopedia under Holy Roman Empire:** (Otto the Great) Despite the dissension within the newly created Western Empire, the popes maintained the imperial organization and the imperial title, mainly within the Carolingian dynasty, for most of the 9th century. The emperors exercised little authority beyond the confines of their dominions, however. After the reign (905-24) of Berengar I of Friuli (850- 924), also styled as king of Italy or ruler of Lombardy, who was crowned emperor by Pope John X, the imperial throne remained vacant for nearly four decades. The East Frankish kingdom, or Germany, capably led by Henry I and Otto I, emerged as the strongest power in Europe during this period. Besides being a capable and ambitious sovereign, Otto I was an ardent friend of the Roman Catholic church, as revealed by his appointment of clerics to high office, by his missionary activities east of the Elbe River, and finally by his military campaigns, at the behest of Pope John XII, against Berengar II (900- 66), king of Italy. In 962, in recognition of Otto's services, John XII awarded him the imperial crown and title. **Grolier Encyclopedia (Charles V):** Charles V, Holy Roman emperor (1519-56) and King of Spain (1516-56), dominated the politics of Europe for 40 years. Charles was born in Ghent, in present-day Belgium, on Feb. 24, 1500, the eldest son of the Habsburg Philip the Handsome (later Philip I) and Joan the Mad of Castile. From his father, who died in 1506, he inherited the Netherlands (including most of the modern Netherlands and Belgium) and Franche Comte (a French-speaking province that bordered eastern France but belonged to the Holy Roman Empire). After the death (1516) of his maternal grandfather, Ferdinand II of Aragon, Charles became ruler of the kingdoms of Spain and the Spanish dependencies in Italy—the kingdoms of Naples, Sicily, and Sardinia. The Habsburg possessions of Austria and several smaller south German lordships came to him on the death (1519) of his paternal grandfather, Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I, as did hereditary claims to the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia. The latter were made good by his younger brother Ferdinand (later Emperor Ferdinand I) in 1526, after the last independent king of Hungary, Louis II, was killed by the Turks in the Battle of Mohacs.

Meanwhile, in 1519, Charles had been elected German king and Holy Roman emperor in succession to his grandfather Maximilian. **Grolier Encyclopedia (Napoleon Bonaparte):** With peace restored, Bonaparte extended French influence into Holland (the Batavian Republic), Switzerland (the Helvetic Republic), and Savoy-Piedmont, which was annexed to France; he played the major role in the Imperial Recess (1803), by which the free cities and minor states of the Holy Roman Empire were consolidated; and he attempted to extend the French colonial empire, principally by recovering Haiti (see Louisiana Purchase). As a result of these policies and his refusal to grant trade concessions to Britain, war was renewed in 1803. In the wake of these events, which revived royalist hostility, the Senate petitioned Bonaparte to establish a hereditary dynasty. On Dec. 2, 1804, therefore, Napoleon crowned himself emperor in a ceremony presided over by Pope Pius VII. Napoleon created a titled court that included many of his statesmen and generals as well as ex-royalists. Believing that family ties were more durable than treaties, in the next few years he placed members of his family on the thrones of several satellite states Naples, Holland, Westphalia, and Spain and married his relatives to some of the most distinguished families in Europe. **THE LAST 2 MILLION YEARS PAGE 409 (Benito Mussolini):** Mussolini ordered his followers to march on Rome in 1922; the king gave way before this show of force and called on Mussolini to form a government. Mussolini gradually transformed Italy into a dictatorship, basing his policies on the idea of corporative state. Under his rule, the Fascist attempted to control every major aspect of Italian life. He took the title of Il Duce (the leader) and suppressed parliament, retaining the monarchy as a figure-head. The Duce had grandiose ambition of reviving the glories of Ancient Rome and making the Italians once again a conquering, militaristic people. These ambition, strengthened by the memory of humiliating defeat the Italians had suffered at Adowa in Ethiopia in 1896, led him to attack and conquer Ethiopia in 1935-6. Mussolini allowed Vatican City to become a sovereign state in 1929.

- Horn 10 is the beast and false prophet.
4. Daniel 8:1-17_20-23
- Ram=Medes and Persians
 - Goat=Greece
 - Notable/Great horn=Alexander the Great
 - 4 notables ones= Alexander's generals. Alexander did not have any sons. The Kingdom was divided among his four generals: Cassander, Lysimachus, Ptolemy, & Seleucid
 - Little Horn/King of Fierce countenance=Pope
 - Dark Sentences=Pope knows God's word and how things will play out because he is a willing instrument of satan.
 - After the Edomites & Ashkenazi gentile converts rebuild the temple and start animal sacrifice it will be 2,300 days before the Pope will come and put an end to

it. After this begins the 3 ½ year tribulation. Christ will appear in the sky during the last 5-6 months of the tribulation.

5. Revelation 6:1-11
 - Pale Horse=Man of sin or False Prophet AKA the last Pope
 - Red horse= War
 - Black Horse=Famine
 - Pale Horse=Death over half the world's population will be killed
6. Daniel 11:31-37 (The E.U. will place the Pope in Jerusalem in the temple and end the daily sacrifice. Remember gentiles get their panites in a bunch over animals and trees. You can kill/abort babies and shoot innocent Black men but you can't harm a dog or a tree.)
7. Daniel 8:24-25 (craft=witchcraft and prince of princes is Jesus)
8. Revelation 13:1-7_11-18 (Beast with 7 heads and 10 horns.is the gentile dynasty. Wound is when Rome fell in 476 AD. Beast with two horns=President of E.U. and Pope or the beast and false prophet.)
 - BACKGROUND ON POPE: his title is Vicarius Filii Dei (Representative or Substitute for the Son of God). This title in of itself is blasphemous because he is calling himself Jesus Christ's replacement on earth. Nowhere in scripture is he or anyone else given this authority. When you add the Roman Numerals up for Vicarius Filii Dei it adds up to 666

Titles of the Roman Catholic Church that add up to 666

ITALIKA EKKLÉSIA (Latin: Italian church)
10 300 1 30 10 20 1 5 20 20 30 8 200 10 1

VICARIUS FILII DEI (Latin: vicar of God's Son)
5 1 100 0 0 1 5 0 0 1 50 1 1 500 0 1

DUX CLERI (Latin: head of clergy)
500 5 10 100 50 0 0 1

HÉLATINÉ BASILEIA (Greek: Latin Kingdom)
0 8 30 1 300 10 50 8 2 1 200 10 30 5 10 1

LATEINOS (Greek: Latin-speaking man)
30 1 300 5 10 50 70 200

- Pope Urban I Miracle: Knocked down an idol that killed 22 people Towards the end of his life, in 230, Urban and his followers had been imprisoned and brought before an idol, to pray. Instead, Urban prayed to the Christian God, and the idol fell down, killing 22 priests.
- Agapetus I Miracle: Made a paralyzed man walk In the early 6th century, a paralyzed man was brought to pope; after Mass, the pope took the man by the hand, and he was able to stand up.
- John XXIII Miracle: Cured a dying 23-year-old nun In 1966, an Italian nun was on the verge of death, from a gastric hemorrhage, when another nun took a relic of the recently deceased pope and put it on the stomach of her suffering sister. Within days, the director of the hospital says, she saw Pope John in a vision and the suffering nun's condition disappeared.
- John Paul II Miracle: Cured Parkinson's and a brain aneurysm. Pope John Paul II died in 2005 of Parkinson's, and three months later, Sister Marie Simon Pierre, who suffered from the same disease, prayed to him; one day, she woke up able to move again. Later, doctors told a woman in Costa Rica, Floribeth Mora Diaz, that she would die within days, of a brain aneurysm; she prayed to the pope, heard his voice tell her not to be afraid, and was healed, with no medical explanation.



- Pope Pius X Miracle: Cured a paralyzed child, etc. After Pius X became pope in 1903, he was credited with many healing miracles. He returned a man's paralyzed arm to life and cured an Irish girl covered with sores. His sock cured another girl's foot disease. A nun with abdominal cancer was cured after she swallowed a bit of his clothing. Another was cured of a hip disease after one of her young students asked the pope to pray for her. He blessed two ailing nuns who were so restored that the driver who took them to see the pope didn't believe

they were the same people when they came out. One of his most dramatic healing miracles, though, was curing a child who had been paralyzed since birth. He sat on the pope's lap and within a few minutes started running around the room.

- Pope Cornelius I Miracle: His statue blessed the marriage of an unlikely couple In medieval Germany, a lord's daughter fell in love with an artist hired to decorate a chapel dedicated to Cornelius, a third-century pope. The lord said he would not give his blessing to the marriage unless the pope did; a devotional statue of Cornelius bowed from the altar and blessed the couple

9. Daniel 3:1-2_4-6 (666 is not new)

10. Daniel 12:1-13

11. Revelation 11:1-2 (Edomites/Ashkenazi will build temple outside of Dome of the Rock. Arabs are not gentiles. They are Hebrews sons of Abraham. You are what your father is.)

12. Genesis 14:13

13. Genesis 16:15

14. Revelation 17 (Rome still rules the world)

- 2.5 Billion Roman Sunday Christians minimum today
- Gregorian Calendar named after and created by Pope Gregory XIII to regulate easter. It replaced the Julian calendar created by Roman Emperor Julius Caesar.
- Moved New Year from Spring to Winter and changed the Sabbath to Sunday.
- All Western countries use some form of Roman law
- Pope Alexander VI published a bull, 'Inter caetera', to divide the New World between Spain and Portugal. It decreed that all lands west and south of a meridian line 100 leagues west of the Azores and Cape Verde islands rightfully belonged to Spain.
- Roman names for months in calendar
- Back of U.S. money in Latin
- Pope Nicolas V issued a series of papal bulls that granted Portugal the right to enslave sub-Saharan Africans. Church leaders argued that slavery served as a natural deterrent and Christianizing influence to "barbarous" behavior among pagans. Using this logic, the Pope issued a mandate to the Portuguese king, Alfonso V, and instructed him: . . . to invade, search out, capture, vanquish, and subdue all Saracens and pagans whatsoever ...[and] to reduce their persons to perpetual slavery, and to apply and appropriate to himself and his successors the kingdoms, dukedoms, counties, principalities, dominions, possessions, and goods, and to convert them to his and their use and profit . . . **Why did the pope when approving the African Slave Trade refer to them as Saracens? Because he knew he was enslaving the Hebrews. Saracen was the name Greeks and Romans gave to the nomads of the Syrian and Arabian deserts.**
- Many countries to this day bare Roman names or Catholic colonial names for example Saint Vincent, Puerto Rico, the Philippines etc...

- The peace treaty between Great Britain and the United States following the Revolutionary War: Prince George the Third, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunebourg, arch-treasurer and **prince elector of the Holy Roman Empire** etc., and of the United States of America
- Britain still owns the United States. The United States of America is corporation owned by Queen Elizabeth. For example if you read the Treaty of Paris between the United States of America and Britain the Mississippi river is still owned by Britain. The Queen is the owner and supreme head of state of Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and the English speaking Caribbean among other territories.
- The Roman Empire or Western Europe placed the Edomites/Ashkenazi in Palestine after WWII. Why is there the star of Remphan/fake-David on the back of U.S. dollars?
- The eagle (Used by America) was Roman symbol.
- Majority of the world celebrates Roman holidays
- Remember the the Pope/Vatican supported the Axis powers (Italy, Nazi's, & Japan) in WWII. The allied powers were America, Britain, and Russia. Notice today how America is cozying up once again to Russia via Trump. Notice Brexit. During the Battle of Armageddon the U.S. may not be with the West.