

Who is the Synagogue of Satan

1. Revelation 2:8-9
2. Revelation 3:9
3. Genesis 9:20-29 (Ashkenazi Jews I.E. Gentile Converts)
 - The word enlarge here is not the best translation. The KJV translates Strong's H6601 in the following manner: entice (10x), deceive (8x), persuade (4x), flatter (2x), allure (1x), enlarge (1x), silly one (1x), silly (1x). פָּתַח pāthâh, paw-thaw'; a primitive root; to open, i.e. be (causatively, make) roomy; usually figuratively (in a mental or moral sense) to be (causatively, make) simple or (in a sinister way) delude:—allure, deceive, enlarge, entice, flatter, persuade, silly (one). Yah enticed Japheth to dwell in the tents in the tents of Shem (the promised land). This happened during the crusades, 1949, & will again after the abomination of desolation.
4. Genesis 10:1-5
 - **Encyclopedia Britannica:** *Ashkenazi, plural Ashkenazim, from Hebrew Ashkenaz ("Germany"), member of the Jews who lived in the Rhineland valley and in neighbouring France before their migration eastward to Slavic lands (e.g., Poland, Lithuania, Russia) after the Crusades (11th–13th century) and their descendants. After the 17th-century persecutions in eastern Europe, large numbers of these Jews resettled in western Europe, where they assimilated, as they had done in eastern Europe, with other Jewish communities. In time, all Jews who had adopted the "German rite" synagogue ritual were referred to as Ashkenazim to distinguish them from Sephardic (Spanish rite) Jews. Ashkenazim differ from Sephardim in their pronunciation of Hebrew, in cultural traditions, in **synagogue cantillation (chanting)**, in their widespread use of Yiddish (until the 20th century), and especially in synagogue liturgy..*
 - **The Oxford Companion to the English Language (2 ed.):** *Yiddish is the language used by Jews of Eastern and Central Europe and their descendants, spoken for nearly a thousand years and until World War II the most widely used Jewish language of modern times, with over 11m speakers. Currently, there are about 2m speakers worldwide, mostly in North and South America, Israel, and the Soviet Union, although this figure is very difficult to confirm with any accuracy, given how widespread the speakers are geographically. Yiddish is a Germanic language akin to English, but with a distinctive lexical component of about 18% HEBREW–Aramaic and 16% Slavic (Czech, Polish, Russian, Ukrainian) as well as Romance elements from Old French and Old Italian. It is the only Germanic language to be written in a non-Roman alphabet: like other Jewish languages, Yiddish is written in the Hebrew alphabet, and words of Hebrew or Aramaic origin retain their original spellings, while those of Germanic or other origin are spelled according to phonetic rules. Scholars divide Yiddish historically into four phases: Earliest Yiddish from c.1000, Old Yiddish from 1250, Middle Yiddish from 1500, and Modern Yiddish from 1700. Of the two major dialect groups, Western and Eastern, only the latter survives; Western Yiddish*

(Germany, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Alsace-Lorraine) went into decline after 1700. The chief dialects of Eastern Yiddish are North-Eastern (Lithuania, Latvia, Byelorussia), South-Eastern (Ukraine, Romania, eastern Galicia), and Central (Poland, Western Galicia). Standard Yiddish is closest to the North-Eastern dialect in pronunciation, and generally closest in grammar to Central Yiddish.

- **New Catholic Encyclopedia:** *The Khazars were an ethnic group, belonging to the Turkish peoples, who, toward the end of the second century of the Christian Era, had settled in the region between the Caucasus and the lower Volga and Don Rivers, and in the following centuries, after a series of victories over the Byzantines, the Persians, and the Arabs, established a powerful kingdom in southeastern Asia. At the beginning of the eighth century, dynastic ties bound the Khazars more closely to Constantinople, which led to a limited spread of Christianity among them. They also became acquainted with Judaism from the numerous Jews who lived in the Crimea and along the Bosphorus. When the Byzantine emperor, Leo the Isaurian, persecuted the Jews in A.D. 723, many Jews found refuge in the Khazar kingdom, and their influence was so great that, around the middle of the eighth century, the king of the Khazars and many of the Khazar nobility accepted the Jewish faith. According to a widespread legend, the conversion of the Khazars to JUDAISM followed a religious discussion in which their king was particularly impressed by the arguments of Jewish theologians. After the conversion of the leading Khazars to Judaism, many Jews, including several Jewish scholars, migrated to the Khazar kingdom, where they kept in touch with the intellectual centers of the Jewish world, especially those in Mesopotamia and Palestine. The literary sources indicate explicitly that the Khazars acknowledged the authority of the Talmud; hence, they must not have been affected in religious matters by the Karaites. The Khazars' acceptance of Judaism coincided with a period of peaceful development in their history, when they focused their attention on the strengthening of their power at home and on the extending of their political influence abroad.*
- Khazars migrated into Central Europe forming the Genesis of the Ashkenazi Jewry. Mention how most adopt Hebrew names when moving to Israel but original names were Germanic/Yiddish/Slavic. They were taught Judaism by Edomites.

5. Matthew 6:7 (From highlighted above)

6. Luke 22:25 (Ashkenazi became the benefactors)

- In 1743 a goldsmith named Amschel Moses Bauer opened a coin shop in Frankfurt, Germany. He hung above his door a sign depicting a Roman eagle on a red shield. The shop became known as the Red Shield firm. Amschel Bauer had a son, Mayer Amschel Bauer. At a very early age Mayer showed that he possessed immense intellectual ability, and his father spent much of his time teaching him everything he could about the money lending business and in the basic dynamics of finance. A few years after his father's death in 1755, Mayer went to work in Hannover as a clerk in a bank owned by the Oppenheims.

Mayer's superior ability was quickly recognized and his advancement within the firm was swift. His success allowed him the means to return to Frankfurt and to purchase the business his father had established in 1743. The big Red Shield was still displayed over the door. Recognizing the true significance of the Red Shield (his father had adopted it as his emblem from the Red Flag which was the emblem of the revolutionary minded Jews in Eastern Europe), Mayer Amschel Bauer changed his name to Rothschild, the German word for "red shield." It was at this point that the House of Rothschild came into being. Through his experience with the Oppenheimers, Mayer Rothschild learned that loaning money to governments and kings was much more profitable than loaning to private individuals. Not only were the loans bigger, but they were secured by the nation's taxes. Mayer Amschel Rothschild had five sons, Amschel, Salomon, Nathan, Karl and Jakob. Mayer spent the rest of his life instructing them all in the secret techniques of money creation and manipulation. As they came of age, he sent them to the major capitals of Europe to open branch offices of the family banking business. Amschel stayed in Frankfurt, Salomon was sent to Vienna, Nathan was sent to London, Karl went to Naples, and Jakob went to Paris. In 1838 Nathan made the following statement: "Permit me to issue and control the money of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws."

7. Genesis 25:19-34

8. Genesis 27

9. Amos 1:3-12 (Teman/Bozrah=Edom)

10. Malachi 1:1-5

11. Ezekiel 35:1-9 (Seir=Esau, Esau claimed Israel's land and identity. Blood shall pursue=For example holocaust)

- **INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BIBLE ENCYCLOPEDIA (EDOM; EDMITES):**

They gave what help they could to Nebuchadnezzar, and exulted in the destruction of Jerusalem, stirring the bitterest indignation in the hearts of the Jews (La 4:21; Eze 25:12; 35:3 ff; Ob 1:10 ff). The Edomites pressed into the now empty lands in the South of Judah. In 300 BC Mt. Seir with its capital Petra fell into the hands of the Nabateans. 5. Idumaea and the Idumeans: West of the 'Arabah the country they occupied came to be known by the Greek name Idumaea, and the people as Idumeans. Hebron, their chief city, was taken by Judas Maccabeus in 165 BC (1 Macc 4:29,61; 5:65). In 126 BC the country was subdued by John Hyrcanus, who compelled the people to become Jews and to submit to circumcision. Antipater, governor of Idumaea, was made procurator of Judea, Samaria and Galilee by Julius Caesar. He paved the way to the throne for his son Herod the Great. With the fall of Judah under the Romans, Idumaea disappears from history.

- Nomadic Nabateans migrated out of Arabia into Edom and drove the Edomites westward. Directly west of Edom were established routes of passage. Land there was historically more prosperous and resourceful than the land of Edom, which consisted of infertile deserts and jagged mountains. Further-more, the land bore

a family association: after all, Esau was Jacob's brother. Hebron, 19 miles south of Jerusalem and 3400 ft. above sea level, became their new capital: established 1500 years earlier, unlike Jerusalem, it was left intact as prime real estate after the Babylonian deportation under Nebuchadnezzar. As the Babylonians took Judah into captivity, and angry soldiers wrecked the walls, slew the people, and burned the city, we could have observed their neighboring citizens—the Edomites—encourage the Babylonians to ruin the city: "Raze it! Raze it!" they were calling. "Dash their little children against the stones and wipe out the Jews!" Hebron remained under Edomite control until Judas Maccabeus retook the city under Jewish control in 164 B.C. Thirty-eight years later, in 126 B.C., they had to be reconquered by the Jewish Army under prince and high priest John Hyrcanus. A pivotal event then took place in which Idumeans were forced to be proselytized into Judaism or flee or die. This resulted in many Idumeans pretending to become Jews, yet really were not. In 47 B.C. Julius Caesar promoted the Idumean Antipater as procurator over Judea, Samaria and Galilee. In 37 B.C., the Romans named Herod, son of Antipater, as King over Israel. (His mother was Nabatean). Thus, the Herods of the New Testament were Edomites: One of them killed the Jewish babies in his attempt to destroy Christ;⁹ another Herod murdered John the Baptist; another one killed James the brother of John. These "almost Jews" were—to the Roman mind—more comfortable than the true Jews. The Idumeans had five centuries of prior history in Israel by the time of the arrival of the Messiah Jesus.

12. Ezekiel 11:14-17 (inhabitants of Jerusalem=Edomites. Discuss term and origin of Jew. Also Israeli, Jewish, nationality versus religion)
13. Matthew 22:15-21 (Herodians=Edomites and Leaven=Doctrine of Edomites)
14. Mark 8:15
 - TALMUD - The Body of Jewish Civil and ceremonial law and legend comprising the Mishnah and the Gemara. The Talmud is one of the "holy" books of Judaism. This book is held higher than scriptures in some forms of Judaism, this is stated in the Talmud. Erubin 21b (Soncino edition): "My son, be more careful in the observance of the words of the Scribes than in the words of the Torah (Old Testament)." The Talmud is a collection of rabbinic writings. Jews say these writings are the oral law of Israel, everything Moses didn't write down on Mt. Sinai is said to be in the Talmud. Example: How to properly slaughter animals etc.
15. Mark 13:1-2
16. Luke 19:41-44
17. Luke 21:20-28
 - **The Jewish War and the Destruction of Jerusalem. A. D. 70 History of the Christian Church, Volume I — Philip Schafflin April:** a.d.70, immediately after the Passover, when Jerusalem was filled with strangers, the siege began. The zealots rejected, with sneering defiance, the repeated proposals of Titus and the prayers of Josephus, who accompanied him as interpreter and mediator; and they struck down every one who spoke of surrender. They made sorties down the

valley of the Kedron and tip the mountain, and inflicted great loss on the Romans. As the difficulties multiplied their courage increased. The crucifixion of hundreds of prisoners (as many as five hundred a day) only enraged them the more. Even the famine which began to rage and sweep away thousands daily, and forced a woman to roast her own child, [545] the cries of mothers and babes, the most pitiable scenes of misery around them, could not move the crazy fanatics. History records no other instance of such obstinate resistance, such desperate bravery and contempt of death. The Jews fought, not only for civil liberty, life, and their native land, but for that which constituted their national pride and glory, and gave their whole history its significance -- for their religion, which, even in this state of horrible degeneracy, infused into them an almost superhuman power of endurance. At last, in July, the castle of Antonia was surprised and taken by night. This prepared the way for the destruction of the Temple in which the tragedy culminated. The daily sacrifices ceased July 17th, because the hands were all needed for defence. The last and the bloodiest sacrifice at the altar of burnt offerings was the slaughter of thousands of Jews who had crowded around it. After a siege of five months the entire city was in the hands of the victors. The number of the Jews slain during the siege, including all those who had crowded into the city from the country, is stated by Josephus at the enormous and probably exaggerated figure of one million and one hundred thousand. Eleven thousand perished from starvation shortly after the close of the siege. Ninety-seven thousand were carried captive and sold into slavery, or sent to the mines, or sacrificed in the gladiatorial shows at Caesarea, Berytus, Antioch, and other cities. The strongest and handsomest men were selected for the triumphal procession in Rome, among them the chief defenders and leaders of the revolt, Simon Bar-Giora and John of Gischala.

- After this Esau/Edom/Idumeans were referred to as Judeans or Jews in the lands they migrated to. Hiding their true identity.

18. Psalms 137

19. Psalms 83:1-8

20. Obadiah 1-2_7-21 (Judging Edom in Mt Zion because that is where they will be.)

21. Jeremiah 49:7-8_9-11 (Esau hiding=pretending to be Israel. The remnant of Esau will be women and children,)

22. Ezekiel 35:9-15 (Esau Today)

- Sephardi Jews, also known as Sephardic Jews or Sephardim (Hebrew: סְפָרְדִים, Modern Hebrew: Sefaraddim, Tiberian: Səp̄ āraddīm; also יְהוּדֵי סְפָרַד Ye'hude Sepharad, lit. "The Jews of Spain", Spanish: Judíos sefardíes, Portuguese: Judeus sefarditas), originally from Sepharad, Spain, or the Iberian peninsula, are a Jewish ethnic division. They established communities throughout areas of modern Spain and Portugal, where they traditionally resided, evolving what would become their distinctive characteristics and diasporic identity, which they took with them in their exile from Iberia beginning in the late 15th century to North Africa, Anatolia, the Levant, Southeastern and Southern Europe, as well as the

Americas, and all other places of their exiled settlement, either alongside pre-existing co-religionists, or alone as the first Jews in new frontiers. Their millennial residence as an open and organised Jewish community in Iberia began to decline with the Reconquista and was brought to an end starting with the Alhambra Decree by Spain's Catholic Monarchs in 1492, and then by the edict of expulsion of Jews and Muslims by Portuguese king Manuel I in 1496,[1] which resulted in a combination of internal and external migrations, mass conversions and executions. More broadly, the term Sephardim has today also come sometimes to refer to traditionally Eastern Jewish communities of West Asia and beyond who, although not having genealogical roots in the Jewish communities of Iberia, have adopted a Sephardic style of liturgy and Sephardic law and customs imparted to them by the Iberian Jewish exiles over the course of the last few centuries. This article deals with Sephardim within the narrower ethnic definition.

- Mizrahi Jews, Mizrahim (Hebrew: מִזְרָחִים), also referred to as Edot HaMizrach (עֲדוֹת-הַמִּזְרָח; "Communities of the East"; Mizrahi Hebrew: 'Edot(h) Ha(m)Mizrah), Bene HaMizrah ("Sons of the East"), or Oriental Jews,[10] are descendants of local Jewish communities in the Middle East and North Africa from biblical times into the modern era. They include descendants of Babylonian Jews from modern Iraq and Iraqi Kurdistan, Syrian Jews, Yemenite Jews, Georgian Jews, Mountain Jews from Dagestan and Azerbaijan, Persian Jews from Iran, Bukharan Jews from Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. The term Mizrahim is also sometimes applied to descendants of Maghrebi and Sephardi Jews, who had lived in North Africa (Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco),[11] the Sephardi-proper communities of Turkey, and the mixed Levantine communities of Lebanon, Old Yishuv, and Syria. These various Jewish communities were first grouped into a single ethnic identity in an official sense in the Jewish Agency's 1944 One Million Plan. Before the establishment of the state of Israel, Mizrahi Jews did not identify themselves as a separate Jewish subgroup. Instead, Mizrahi Jews generally characterized themselves as Sephardi, as they follow the traditions of Sephardi Judaism (but with some differences among the minhag "customs" of particular communities). That has resulted in a conflation of terms, particularly in Israel and in religious usage, with "Sephardi" being used in a broad sense and including Mizrahi Jews and North African Jews as well as Sephardim proper. From the point of view of the official Israeli rabbinate, any rabbis of Mizrahi origin in Israel are under the jurisdiction of the Sephardi Chief Rabbi of Israel. From 1948 to 1980, over 850,000 Mizrahi and Sephardi Jews were expelled, fled or evacuated from Arab or Muslim countries. As of 2005, 61% of Israeli Jews were of full or partial Mizrahi ancestry.
- The One Million Plan was a strategic plan for immigration and absorption of one million Jews from Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa into Mandatory Palestine, within a timeframe of 18 months, in order to establish a state in the territory. After being voted on by the Jewish Agency for Israel Executive in 1944, it

became the official policy of the Zionist leadership. In light of the extent of the Holocaust becoming known in 1944, the Biltmore Conference ambition of two million immigrants was revised downwards, and the plan included, for the first time, Jews from the Middle East and North Africa as a single category as the target of an immigration plan.

- The modern day country of Israel is 75% Jewish (Ashkenazi Gentile Converts & Edomites), 20% Arab, & 5% other (primarily Israelite=Falasha & African American Immigrants) As read earlier there are more Edomite Jews than Ashkenazi.
- Hyrcanus took also Dora and Marissa, cities of Idumea, and subdued all the Idumeans; and permitted them to stay in that country , if they would circumcise their genitals, and make use of the laws of the Jews; and they were so desirous of living in the country of their forefathers, that they submitted to the use of circumcision, and the rest of the Jewish ways of living; at which time therefore this befell them, that they were hereafter no other than Jews.” (Josephus, The Antiquities of the Jews, 13:9:1)

23. Isaiah 1:1-7

24. Isaiah 34:1-8

25. Romans 9:1-13