

INTERNAL PREDICTOR OF THE USSR

**How and for what is sacred status attributed to texts?
(How and why are Scriptures made "sacred")?**



St. Petersburg
2016

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The painting “Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane” (1869-1887 гг.) by Nikolai Nikolaevich Ge (1831-1894) is at the front side of the cover art. It is stored in the Tretyakov Gallery.

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Preface

If you read the Bible carefully, and correlate it's text with the life, the number of questions may arise, the answers to which can be found nowhere. And then there are two ways: - the first one is proposed to us by church, and is in sincere belief to the content of the Bible, because it is "a text inspired by God"; the second one is to try to separate the content, inspired by God, from the human gag, i.e., from the later subjective inserts into Scripture, made by those, who pursued personal or corporate targets.

Of course, path of search for the truth requires a lot of work, but there is no alternative.

We consider the provisions of Christian doctrine, including Old and New Testaments, that cause misunderstanding (to say the least) or rather – hostility (non-acceptation) by modern researchers of Bible, and not only by the modern.

We will be interested in the following questions:

- If the Apostle Paul's messages are truth?
- Who, when and for what acknowledged Jesus Christ to be God?
- Why did the Latin Church invent the crucifixion of Christ?
- How and when was the Christianity of Latin modification spread and implanted in Russia?
- for what was the usury (gombeen) doctrine put in the Old Testament (Torah)?
- The role of the Roman Catholic Church and Judaism in spreading and implanting the Old Testament as a "holy book" in Rus`.

The first three provisions of Christianity have a huge impact on people's worldview, and the last one impacts on the global financial and economic system and, consequently, on people life on the Earth.

We will regard these and other questions below.

1. "The Second Gospel"

It is known, that the first Christian written documents are epistles of the Apostle Paul, the canonical Gospels were written later, than the epistles².

The Apostle Paul wrote 14 epistles. According to the importance of the information contained in them, they are correctly called "the Second Gospel." Usually the epistles by Paul play more important role in the Christian doctrine, than the Gospel itself.

Paul's teaching was the basis of the late Christianity, even though it was a flagrant deviation from the "original" Christianity.

Some historians, such as A. Drews³ doubt, that Paul was a historical person, but nobody doubts in the fact, that Paul's epistles play a crucial role in Christianity.

Newton believed, that Paul's teaching is distorted by the Catholic Church.

Leo Tolstoy wrote about it⁴:

² For example see "About history of New Testament. Origin of canon » (<http://grecheskij-yazyk.narod.ru/>)

³ Arthur Drews: The Legend of Saint Peter: A Contribution to the Mythology of Christianity

⁴ L.N. Tolstoy. Why all Christian nations and especially Russian nation are in distressfull situation now. (http://az.lib.ru/t/tolstoj_lew_nikolaewich/text_0690.shtml).

"... In order to allow people to use the great blessing given to us by the true Christian teaching, at first we must get rid of incoherent, false and, more importantly, deeply immoral teaching, which concealed the true Christian teaching from us. This teaching hiding from us the teaching of Christ, this is the teaching of Paul, expressed in his epistles, and it became the basis for the teaching of the Church. Paul's teaching is not the teaching of Christ, but it is the teaching opposite to Christ's teaching. "

Renan, in his book "The Apostle Paul"⁵ " is surprised, that, the Apostle Paul was not popular in Europe in the Middle Ages:

"Almost no one **before the XVI century** (*here and below we use **bold and cursive text**, to which, according to the author's opinion, special attention should be payed*) is named after his name (almost nobody is named Paul); he is very rare portrayed in the stucco monuments; he does not have fans, churches were not build for him, candles were not burn for him. Starting from the XVI century, the name of Paul is heard everywhere."

As we can see, apostle Paul became popular in the epoch of the Reformation in the XVI century.

English historian Edwin Johnson (1842-1901) wrote a book "The Pauline epistles"⁶, in which he came to very interesting conclusions, based on the consideration of a large number of sources⁷. We will bring only the main conclusionss of Johnson), necessary for our further research (without his proofs).

On the apostle Paul

- epistles of Paul were created in the middle of the XVI century.
- Paul was unknown until the time of **Martin Luther**.
- Paul was "constructed" to make the Jews to be indirect founders of the Christian Church. The Jews have no relations to Saul-Paul. Simply the Jewish name Saul of the Benjamin tribe was taken and used.
- Epistles of Paul were created after start of book-printing in Europe. And it was made not by one person, but by a group of people, when the church schism occurred.
- The only little book of dictums "The Apostle" survived, which is referred to in the church books, and this little book evolved.
- At first, epistles of Paul were very short.
- Paul was supposed to become a martyr and founder of the Roman Church. He must be a Jew, "transformed by the voice from the sky."
- He organizes Eastern Church with Peter together, and then Roman Church also, and Rome becomes the capital of the Christian world.
- Paul comes to Rome and ends his career in order to start his unvisible influence.
- Paul is an idol or ideal of the Catholic Church, the Augustinians, Lutherans, Calvinists, and various Christian sects. They may have different names, but they can not do without Paul.

⁵ Joseph Ernest Renan. Saint Paul. (<http://barnascha.narod.ru/books/renan/03/renan03.htm#g00>).

⁶ [Джонсон] Johnson, Edwin. THE PAULINE EPISTLES. RE-STUDIED AND EXPLAINED, M.A., London: Watts & Co., 1894.
9, (http://www.radikalkritik.de/pauline_epistles.htm).

⁷ Johnson dealt with Vatican sources and Western sources of information

- Hebrews (Epistles to Hebrews) were introduced by the **imaginary** Origen⁸, and they do not belong to Paul.

- In the early epistles of Paul (Thessalonians) a phrase was inserted "Jesus is Lord of the faithful, he died and resurrected", but nothing had been reported about his life and teachings, cross, intercession and atonement.

- His epistles contain a lot of things absent in New Testament. Paul mentions Hermas in Romans.

- At the end of the Romans, a string of names is mentioned to show a large number of students of Paul and in order to create attendance of him and his disciples in our imagination. In verses 1-6 the 1st chapter the Creed was introduced. It is shown, that Christ was made of the seed of David.

- Luke, the physician from Antioch, accompanies Paul all journeys. It seems, that Paul gave permission to Luke to write Gospel, learned by Luke from Paul and from the other apostles. Luke makes this statement in his preface.

- Monks had found another way to glorify Paul. They invented a multitude of heretics, the most prominent of whom testified about Paul.

- Apocryphal writings serve to arouse the curiosity and entertain, as well as to enhance the value of the canonical books. Paul and Thekla, and all fables about the lion's baptism, obtained the status of the Apocrypha.

- Paul's scribbling is absent both in Syria and in Africa, and in any of these places, but probably, it exists in several Italian monasteries, as well as in other monasteries of (Catholic) system, particularly in France, and especially in French Benedictine monastery in Saint-Moré.

On the history of Christianity

- Imaginary Tertullian⁹ compiled all the history of Christianity and spread it in world. It could not happen before the middle of the XVI century.

- The history among VII and XIV centuries was invented by writers-monks, who created imaginary characters and events.

- Concepts such as "Fathers of the Church," "Gospels", "St. Paul" are absent in the early Christian texts.

- No manuscripts about the history of the church dated before the beginning of the XVI century – have survived.

- Monks- writers developed alphabets, parchments and inks for submission of manuscripts of different ages.

- Adoption of the Creed in Nicea is a fiction.

- Latin language is and was the original language of the church. For example, the works of Virgil Polydorus¹⁰ used only Latin authors, without reference to the Greek authors, which means that Latin was the language of the original church.

⁸ Wikipedia. **Origen**. approx. 185, Alexandria - 254, Tyre - Greek Christian theologian, philosopher, scientist. One of the Eastern Fathers of the Church. Founder of biblical philology. The author of the term "God-man". The teaching of Origen is the first systematic exposition of the Christianity ideas.

⁹ Wikipedia: Tertullian (lat. Quintus Septimius Florens Tertullianus, 155/165, Carthage - 220/240, ibid) - one of the most prominent early Christian writers and theologians. At the nascent theology Tertullian was the 1st first, who expressed the concept of the Trinity. He laid the foundation of the Latin patristic and ecclesiastical Latin - the language of the medieval Western thought

¹⁰ Wikipedia: Polydorus Virgil (Latin Polydorus Vergilius.), 1470-1555 - Italian historian and humanist, a significant part of his life in England. His most famous works "History of England" and "On the inventors."

- The Catholic Church was established relatively recently - during the Council of Trent¹¹, or at the moment, when the decrees were drawn up. And these decrees (for the most part) are formally based on the doctrine of St. Paul, so decrees are an expression of the views of the Fathers (monks), who "contrived" Paul.

Here are short excerpts from the suggestions, proposed on behalf of Paul:

"Heavenly Father, the Father of mercies and God of all consolation sent His Son Christ. Jesus's coming was foretold in the Old Testament. He can liberate the Jews, who lived in accordance with the law, and the Gentiles, who followed him, and all (people) can become sons of God. Christ redeemed our sins before God by faith and by his blood, but not only ours, but the sins of the whole world. "

On the Bible and its components

- Acts were written at the middle of the XVI century.
- Vulgate¹² or Latin Bible, along with the Bible in Hebrew, are the earliest existing texts of the Bible (Latin Bibles - author). In this case, the whole story happens in the sixteenth century. The final version of the Bible text was adopted by the Catholic Church as an official, and this text was published in 1589-1592 (Jackson denies, that the Vulgate was written by Jerome, and calls it a fairy tale - auth.).
- Gutenberg Bible (supposedly printed in 1456) - it is likely one of the tales of historians, which arose after the XVI century or more later, when someone needed to "prove" the existence of the Bible in the middle of the XV century. Editions of the Bible had been dated retroactively. Extremely high typographical quality of "Gutenberg" edition shows, that this Bible (edition) could be printed only after a long period of new art of printing development.
- The New Testament was formed gradually and was created by the monks in the monasteries, at first different fragments of the Acts and the Epistles were created, and then mosaic of the New Testament was compiled of such fragments.
- Acts were written about 400 years ago (now - more than 500 years ago - auth.). They are the basis of the whole system, on which the New Testament was written. This is - an introduction to the New Testament and the work of theologians. Persons, place and time - everything is fiction. The work was done by the monks, harmonized and disseminated in the monasteries at the time of the early Reformation.

On the writings of the church fathers

- **Tertullian, Eusebius, Jerome, Origen and Augustine** - these authors and their works in Latin were invented by medieval monks.
- Works of Eusebius¹³ were written by medieval monks in Latin in Paris. Then they were transferred to the Greek language in order to show, that the early church was formed in Greece.

¹¹ 1545 according modern common chronology.

¹² Wikipedia: Vulgate (lat. Vulgata versio - "common version", "publicly available") - a Latin translation of the Scriptures, which goes back to the writings of St. Jerome (about 345-420 years.). Council of Trent approved the transfer of Jerome, and it came into general use in the West. For the first time the Vulgate was published at the time of Pope Sixtus V, under the title: «Biblia sacra vulgatae editionis» (Rome, 1590). the new edition of the Bible was published in 1979, which was called "New Vulgate".

¹³ Wikipedia: **Eusebius of Caesarea** (approx. 263-340 years) - the father of church history. One might think, that he tent to the Arian views later... At the first ecumenical council, as a best scientist among the assembled bishops, Eusebius held prominence: he was commissioned to make the creed from behalf of the Council. In his draft Eusebius evaded a definitive solution of the question, regarded

- “Jerome” and “Augustine” are not the names of people, who wrote more than 1400 years ago, but they are aliases of monastic fraction of the Renaissance epoch.
- Origen introduced the term "God-man".
- Monks created the doctrine of original sin (Romans 5:12).
- Tertullian in his dogmatic-polemical writings mentions only Epistles 1 and 2 Timothy, Galatians, Romans, 1 and 2 Corinthians, Philippians.
- Legend of the writings of Marcion appears relatively late, and was placed under the title "Tertullian".
- Tertullian was the first man, who formulated the concept of the Trinity, and laid the foundation of the ecclesiastical Latin¹⁴.

On Jews

- It is impossible to say for sure about Jewish culture before 1492. Likely, it was written in Hebrew about that period approximately at the middle of the sixteenth century.
- Jewish scholars, expelled from Spain, took up the legal literature.
- There are no survived works of rabbis before the XV century. Very few books dated before XV century AD have survived.
- The first book was published in Hebrew in a place called the Soncino near Cremona, but you may find, that even the printing date “XVI century” is highly questionable.
- In Christian circles it is difficult to find traces of Hebrew emergence, even at the first half of the sixteenth century.
- Kabbalah, or tradition is the invention of the Renaissance.
- The Jewish community in the world should always be oppressed.
- «We want them to be destroyed, but we can't do without their books," said Polydor. And this is one of the assumptions, that unravels the whole puzzle of Paul.
- All Catholics say: Paul is to be a Jew and also is to be a Catholic. All Protestants say: he must be a Protestant. But a fateful moment in the proof is, that the Jews have no relationship to Saul-Paul.
- The day, when the Church ceases to be a fraction against the Jews, it will be the last day of the church.
- An absurd theory, that the Jews were the first in everything, is imposed on us again and again

Note, that Johnson also performed the analysis of the Council of Trent decisions, but we'll talk about it later.

In fact, Johnson's conclusions are shocking for Christians and for the traditionalist historians. Moreover, the author gives us a very different chronology of the history of the Christian Church, he still talks about constructing “sacred” texts in order to rule over the Christian world.

by the Cathedral, and wrote the Creed in general terms, partly favorable to Arianism.

¹⁴ This is confirmed by other authors, for example, according to J. A. Kessler (Russian civilization. Yesterday and tomorrow) liturgical Latin originated in the XV century.

According to Johnson, benedictine monks made a Creed and the Gospel, invented the actors: the church founders, Christian scholars, apostles with their Epistles and Acts, to whom monks attributed their thoughts.

Accordingly, it turns out, that at the time of the Reformation small group of "healers" undertook the transformation of the Church in Europe and began the expansion of Latin modification of Christianity.

Note, that not only Johnson, but other Western scholars wrote about faking Christian books. For example, Barthélemy Germon, a French Jesuit of Orleans (1663 - 1712) believed, that the ancient manuscripts with the texts of St. Augustine, even the Gospel manuscripts were forged in the Benedictine monastery Corby until the XIII century. Many of the writings of Augustine, Origen, Jerome, Isidore of Seville, Bernard, etc. – are forged.

According Germont even Holy Scripture books were subjected to changes. Luke (Gospel by Luke) and a several epistles of the Apostle Paul.¹⁵

Germont considers famous heretics: **Arius, the Ebionites ("poor") and Albigenses** to be forgerers, but in fact, as we shall see later, the Jesuit is cunning: it is Latins, who purposefully corrected doctrinal books of Arians and Albigenses (Cathars).

The Latin Church did not create new sacred books, *but in accordance with the tasks assigned by global governance*, - it did "corrections" and added relevant sections to texts, that radically changed the essence of the Christian faith.

So we see, that Paul's epistles were created before the Gospels and were the basis formulating all the key moments for changing the Gospels. Paul is attributed to the doctrine of the divinity of all power, doctrine of Jews superiority over all and their God's chosen character, the redemption by Christ of all the sins, the genealogy of Christ from David, and so on. According to Johnson it had never been earlier.

Indeed, if we analyse Old Russian literature, for example, the apocrypha "Vision of the Apostle Paul"¹⁶ we see a very different Paul. Paul appears as "favorite of God," who was personally known and loved by "Son of God" - Christ¹⁷. Nothing reports us about Jews in this apocrypha, and even more, nothing says, that Paul was a Jewish Saul. It condemns those *"who increases interest (rate of interest), seeks wealth and do not want to have an assistant in God."*

Primary Chronicle (The Tale of Past Years) also mentions Apostle Paul, Paul speaks there as a "teacher of the Slavs ... we, Rus`, origin from the same Slavs; and therefore Paul is teacher for us, Rus`, because he taught Slavic people"

There are no phrases from the Synodal Bible like: *"Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of your heart, as unto Christ..." (Ephesians 6:5)* in books collected by I. Sreznevsky¹⁸, who collected ancient Slavic Christian books. Ephesians begins immediately with verse 12: *"For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in*

¹⁵ Uwe Topper. Great deception or fictional history of Europe. - St. Petersburg: Publishing House "Neva". 2004.

¹⁶ Apocrypha of Ancient Russia: Texts and Studies. - M.: Nauka, 1997 - 256 p. (Public opinion: studies and publications).

¹⁷ According common version of Christian tradition Christ and Paul weren't personally acquainted at the period of Christ's earthly life.

¹⁸ Sreznevsky Izmail. Ancient slavonic manuscripts of yusic script (script with using nasal vowels (yuses). Collected articles, read in Department of Russian language and linguistics in The Imperial Academy of Sciences. Volume 3, St-Petersburg, 1868.

high places. (Ephesians 6:12)". This means, that Paul called to oppose power, which became satanic, which creates hopeless darkness for the people.

Thus, Johnson's conclusions are supported by ancient Russian sources also.

But if we address to the Synodal Bible, which was adopted by the Russian Orthodox Church as a holy book, we will see, that the text of all the canonical books is exactly the same as text of the Vulgate - the holy book of the Roman Catholic Church, but before the XVII century, it was not the same.

Who, how and when managed to replace the Russian sacred books with the Roman Catholic, we'll discover further.

2. Time of the Black Madonna

On the state of pre-Christian Rus`

Historians, both domestic and foreign, have the opinion, that Rus` was a wild, illiterate and barbaric before the baptism, but only after baptism, through Christianity, Russia has become a cultural, obtained written language, barbarity disappeared and so on.

Read the Catholic Encyclopedia:

"At 988, prince Vladimir of Kiev adopted Christianity in its Byzantine form. This event placed Rus` to the European orbit, established foundation in state for development of law, culture and art. "

Orthodox Encyclopedia "Drevo" (Tree) has closely opinion also:

"Baptism created revolution in the life of Rus` - it was a gap, a national self-renunciation, a turn to the side of good. Baptism let Russians to leave the category of "*barbarians*" and allowed to join the already established circle of links and influences."

The Great Soviet Encyclopedia keeps up with them:

"The adoption of Christianity had also led to changes in the culture of ancient society and to its enrichment. Art and architecture, as well as writings and written literature reached a high development in the Byzantine – spread in Rus`."

Such opinion on the influence of Christianity on the culture of Rus` is not new, it was began to spread even by representatives of the "skeptical school" of Russian historiography (founded by M. Kachenovsky) at the XIX century.

Brockhaus and Efron Dictionary in its article "Skeptical school" writes, that according to Karamzin:

"... At the IX and X century there was the Russian state, whose territory was larger almost all European countries; the state was at the most flourishing condition: it had a rich cities and capitals, the administrative staff, monetary system, civil laws, fleets, properly arranged permanent troops, large trade; It was familiar with lush luxury, mechanical arts, fine arts, eloquence, architecture and so on".

But representatives of the skeptical school did not like this version of Karamzin. They claimed, that russes was a rough and wild nation, engaged in looting and robbery, but Russian sources used by Karamzin, are unreliable, we can trust only view of foreigners¹⁹.

¹⁹ Look, Stroyev. On unreliability of ansient Russian history and falseness of opinion on ansient character of Russian chronicles.

Can we trust the foreign sources, writing about Russia?

We think, we can not²⁰. Foreigners, especially Western, always blackened Russia.

If we watch and read Western propaganda, "in its light" we can see, that even modern Russia is a wild, aggressive and uneducated country - the same as it was 1000 years ago. So skeptics did not believe Karamzin for nothing, and relied on the memories of foreigners, which had been likely falsified.

But Karamzin was right and some modern Western scholars indirectly confirm this.

Economic prosperity and the cult of the Black Madonna

There is a prevalent myth in Western history, that the Middle Ages was a time of constant wars and inquisition at the territory of present-day Europe. But Belgian scientist and financier Bernard Lietaer has a different opinion on this matter, he outlined in his book "The Mystery of Money".²¹

"... Now we know, that there are two or three centuries at the middle (about X-XIII century), during which there was a totally different process...

We all know that in America and Western Europe, the average height has increased over the past generations. This phenomenon is usually explained by the improvement of nutrition, especially in childhood and adolescence. The study of people body size from the Stone Age to the present time in the same areas of London, shows surprising results.

It turns out, that at the X-XI centuries, women were, on average, higher compared to any other period, including the current time. During the Saxon period an average London woman was a centimeter higher than modern woman and 7 cm higher than woman at the Victorian period²². Men had started to grow only during the last 50 years and by 1988 escalated their compatriot from the X-XII centuries.

The bones taken out of the men graves buried in England in the year 1000 A.D., show strong and healthy people - the Anglo-Saxons occupied most of the British Isles after the departure of the Romans. Nine out of ten people lived in a clean area, ate simple food, were strong, had healthy organs, healthy teeth and healthy body.

Later, it became worse: the archaeologists, studying XIV-XV century, speak about unhealthy fragility of the skeletal remains.

Some historians even claim, that the quality of ordinary people life was the highest in the European history during specific economic boom!

Let's give statements of French historians. Guy Fourquin, historian: "For France, XIII century was the last century, known as the "common prosperity". Icher Francois,

²⁰ This is confirmed by modern experience also. That was the reason for existence of different attitude to Russia in past?

²¹ Bernard Lietaer. "The soul of money – Moscow, Olimp:AST:Astrel.2007.-365 p.- The author of this book is Belgian scientist and financier, known in financial spheres of Europe.

NOTE OF TRANSLATOR:

In Europe this book is published as

Bernard A. Lietaer. The Mystery of Money: Emotional meaning and operation under taboo

Bernard A. Lietaer. Mysterium Geld: Emotionale Bedeutung und Wirkungsweise eines Tabus

<http://www.slideshare.net/LocalMoney/bernard-lietaer-the-mystery-of-money-287pp-full-book>

Bernard A. Lietaer. The mystery of money: Beyond Greed and Scarcity

https://www.banks-need-boundaries.net/docs/en/Lietaer_Mystery_of_Money.pdf

²² Time of Queen Victoria ruling: 1837-1901

the historian: "Between the XI and XIII centuries the western world flourished, that was evidenced by the unprecedented in the history of the demographic explosion." Historian D. Damaschke: "The time between 1150 and 1250 was a period of rapid development, economic prosperity, which we can hardly imagine today."

According estimations, between 1000 and 1300 AD the growth of population had unprecedented rate and population was doubled. In fact, only by 1700 the population of England regained his strength and reached the level of 1300! "

As for religion, unequivocal opinion prevails in this matter, that almost all Europe was Catholic, especially after the separation of churches in 1054.

However Lietaer holds another opinion. He discovered the link among economic prosperity of European society with a religious system, which he called the "Cult of the Black Madonna."

The author gives some facts about the time of Black Madonna cult:

1. In contrast to modern Christian tradition, all the official documents ... always put the name of Black Madonna before the name of Christ.

2. A number of prominent religious leaders, who become saints of the Latin Church later, worshiped Black Madonna. Joan of Arc prayed to Black Madonna, known as Notre Dame Miraculeuse (miracle). Legend claims, that Jesus Christ himself worshiped the statue of Black Madonna, when surrounded by the four evangelists.

3. The statement, that the statue was not made, but definitely found nearby, or even in the most ancient pagan symbolic place, for example in dolmens, was the first unusual feature of the legend, attributed to most Black Madonnas, and only to these types of statues.

Moreover, these statues occur to be important marks along the road to Santiago de Compostela. This road is one of the oldest pre-Christian tract in Europe, as it was proven by marks relating to the Stone Age. All this means, that the cult of the Black Madonna belongs to the most ancient religious cults known by man. French author Jacques Bonvin concludes: "Only the Black Madonna was able to crystallize all the beliefs of pagan traditions with the Christian faith, without falsification of at least one of all the countless superstitions. In this aspect Black Madonna is unique. "

4. None of the original Black Madonna was dated later than the XIII century.

5. Sculpture has always represented by "Virgin in Greatness," where sitting Mother and child look at a single point in the distant perspective.

6. It is invariably placed in the pre-Christian place of worship, or other Celtic pagan Mother Goddess. Even when a whole cathedral was built for her, she was always kept in the crypt under the cathedral.

7. Often sanctuaries were located near holy springs or wells, or near the stones of prehistoric cults.

8. The legend associated with the statue usually has a clear oriental element: crusader brought the statue from the East, pilgrims to the Holy Land were saved, awakened by her and etc.

9. The official title referred to this statue - Alma Mater - "Noble Mother."

10. The face of the Virgin and her hands are always almost black, thus, her name "Black Madonna" is justified.

Black colour was systematically reduced by the Roman church. Until today, the church tried to explain black color as random, as a result of smoke from the candles. But if the face and hands of the Virgin and Child were originally black, why have their multicolor clothes kept color, and why a similar process didn't happen with the other statues of the same period? Subservient to Rome priests repainted face and hands in white color among the historically proven cases.

In the temple of Diana in Ephesus, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, people revered completely black statue of the goddess. It is assumed, Mary lived in this city after the death of Christ, and Her Assumption took place in a place called karatchalti (literally "black stone").



Monastery Mega Spileo (Spileon). Greece.
It is believed, that this icon was made by Evangelist Luke.

So, what was the secret message of Black Madonna?

This question has many aspects. The most literal reading is, that Black Madonna **symbolizes Mother Earth**, and the child represents humanity, each of us. Moreover, one of the first images of the Virgin Mary, giving the breast to Christ Child, was located in a Christian monastery in Jeremiah, the Egyptian Sahara, and apparently this image depicting Isis suckling Horus was inspired by Egyptian iconography. By the way the legend tells, that in Egypt people worshiped the Virgin Mary even before the birth of Christ, because Jeremiah prophesied to them, that a savior should be born by a virgin.

Standard encyclopedia devoted to classical mythology, contain entire sections, dedicated to "identifying Isis with the Virgin Mary."

Bernard Lietaer discovered, that falling the Black Madonna cult occurred simultaneously with the change of the financial system and was "accompanied by a strong decline in the living standards of ordinary people."

"So, what was the difference of new financial system, which came from the beginning of the XIV century? In short, dual monetary system of the Central Middle Ages was rejected. Along with the "long-distance" demurrage – free currency for foreign trade suitable for accumulation for the future, everywhere local money were used, and this currency was demurrage-charged. Here, instead of this binary monetary system, authorities began to establish a new single centralized monetary system.

In combination with the other factors mentioned above, this new situation has led to economic decline. Due to decline the plague epidemic took disastrous scales. From third to a half of the European population became extinct. Each of these provisions will be discussed below.

The abuse of demurrage system created a shortage of money in two ways in the aggregate:

- It reduced the money velocity;
- And it concentrated wealth in the hands of the urban elite (bankers).

Lifestyle of upper echelons of the social structure, royal family and the nobility became increasingly luxurious with the wealth concentration in their hands. Perhaps, the roots of the economy, led to the Renaissance of XV-XVI centuries, can be found here.

But most importantly, that the first plague in England happened in 1347! It was a new disease, that devastated the country and from time to time affected people later. But, however, the population began to decline for two generations prior to this date!

Historians believe, that the famine gripped Europe for the first time in 1315-1316, and then, according to his estimates, 10% of the population died. There was a picture, when people ate cats, rats, reptiles, animal droppings everywhere, and even cannibalism was widespread.

The sequence of events: "The economic decline after 1300 was measured with falling incomes and property values, reduction of arable land and the urban population, decline in demand for industrial products. As the economy declined, the total population began to fall. *But initially the decline of population happened slower than reducing economy, resulting in decreased quality of life, income per capita reduced.* " This quote, placed to the first pages of the book with the significant title BEFORE the black death, brings the study of that period to the modern level, and refutes the old idea, that the Black Death was the cause of the decline. On the contrary, the plague is a **consequence** of economic decline, that began 50 years before her."

3. The events in Europe after 1300

Researches of Lietaer, as it was shown above, say there was a society with high living standards, supported by the financial and economic system development on the territory of present-day Europe up to 1300. The author also revealed the link among

economic prosperity of society with a doctrine, which he named as: "The cult of the Black Madonna"

In fact Lietaer found a direct link among the dominant religious system (people's world-understanding formed by religious system) and the quality of life in society.

It clearly follows from the content of the Lietaer's book, that the Black Madonna cult is pre-Christian (or – Pre-Catholic) religion, but Christ already appears in it, as well as others, worshiping the Black Madonna. There is no deification of Christ yet, but there is one goddess - Black Madonna.

So who is this Black Madonna? We can see from Lietaer, that by Black Madonna they mean Egyptian goddess Isis and the goddess Mother- Earth.

Valery A. Chudinov has shown, that Russian Goddess Mokos (Makosh)²³ was understood under the Egyptian goddess Isis. Wikipedia says, that "parallels among image of Mother Earth and the image of Virgin arose in the national consciousness with the spread of Christianity. In East Slavic mythology it was probably linked to Mokos (Makosh). "

Thus, comparing all previously discussed, we can conclude, that there was a religious system, based on the cult of Goddess Mokos (Makosh) or Mother Earth at the territory of modern Western Europe at early Middle Ages. It is also known, that Slavs worshiped these goddesses, but we are not making far-reaching conclusions.

Another aspect is important for us. At the beginning of the XIV century there was group of people, who intercepted control of financial and economic system, after which the society was plunged into chaos.

Then, people, having understood (like Lietaer at the twentieth century) connection among religious system and financial and economic system, entered the arena. And then the new epoch began, when a new religious system - Latin modification of Christianity was formed, whose doctrine, in fact, began to imply (represent) a usurious doctrine after the Council of Trent.

There are several assumptions about those, who could do it. For example Valery Chudinov believes, that local Slavic tribes were driven out by "refugees" from Egypt and Middle East (Arabs, Semites). They settled down in Rome and brought their culture and faith, then gradually took over land of Slavs, and drove them out of the territory of present-day Europe, imposing their version of Christianity (Latinism) to Slavs²⁴.

4. How the substitution was made

One of Western authors Uwe Topper wrote:

With which method was the christianization of Europe carried out? We do not know that. Anyway, it didn't happen, as religious texts describe it, neither time frames, nor methods of operation. Actual events were distorted beyond recognition in legends, all was turned upside down.

²³ Vitaly Chudinov. Russian scriptures on gods of Egypt and Israel (<http://chudinov.ru/russkie-nadpisi-na-bogah-egipta-i-izrailya>).

²⁴ How Catholics destroyed Vedism <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p65d87zyoII>.

Next we look at the development of events, that eventually have led to the birth of Latin modification of Christianity and violent spread of this type of "Christianity" on the territory of present-day Europe and in Russia.

Order of the Knights Templar

On Friday, October 13, 1307 all the French Templars were arrested by King Philip IV order and their property was confiscated.

The charges:

- The Order deviated from Christianity for a long time ago (it was not a Christian - auth.). Members of the Order spitted on the cross, when entering into order, aloud renounced the authority of the church over themselves.
- Tax evasion, financial fraud with real estate, loan sharking and more.

The bulk of the evidences had been collected by royal judges with tortures conventional at the time of proceedings.

Who became the owner of the property and funds of the Order? Apparently, the one, who carried out the further transformation of society and the unification of Europe.

Avignon Papacy

Avignon Papacy (1309-1377) was the next significant event.

According the official version²⁵, Avignon Papacy began with a financial disagreement among Pope Boniface VIII and the French king Philip IV. Note, that once again we meet with Philip IV.

Many sources say, that Philip IV was not an independent figure, but his entourage played a great role in policy of Philip. There was a certain team, that conducted the "restructuring" in Europe, destroying the existing foundations.

As encyclopedias write, Avignon papacy (captivity) lasted during 68 years. By this time, the papacy lost its role in the political life of Europe (but it didn't exist in reality - auth.).

At that time centralizations of the states began in Western Europe. Entire population of centralized states, including the clergy, subordinated to the monarch, and this process led to fragmentation of Europe. Global Control Center has set the task to unite Europe. This is the target for start of papacy creation.

William Kammeier in the book "The universal falsification of history" (1926) writes:

"The existence of the Catholic popes before so-called Avignon papacy (captivity) was completely invented."

U. Topper believes, that the Papacy arose "... in Avignon and at the end of the XIV century moved to in Rome in Italy."

Avignon period in the history of the papacy had very few resemblance with the real captivity, rather it was a collaboration among Popes and "the powers that be".

Apparently, all leaders of the church (the Popes) were gathered together in order to unite them under single power²⁶.

²⁵ Karelin M. Important moments in history of medieval Papacy.

²⁶ There are data, that name "pope" in past was applied to all bishops, and initiately, to all priests, who had right to bless (Wikipedia), but later only Roman bishops, were begun to be named so.

Unlimited power in the church was given to Popes. Wikipedia:

"Western Schism (1378-1417) started just a year after the end of Avignon papacy, when competing popes resided in Avignon and in Rome and divided the whole Catholic world among themselves (may be not Catholic world, but religious, because the Catholicism didn't exist yet - author) ".

Apparently, not everyone agreed with the decisions taken in Avignon. Because at that time, there were other beliefs at the territory of present-day Europe.

The Council of Constance

The Council of Constance (1414-1418) began during the Western Schism in order to unite the **Roman Catholic Church**²⁷ and to stop the Schism, which had already led to three-papacy existing.

The Council of Constance restored the unity of the Catholic Church.

Martin V became the new Pope in the result of the election.

Two documents were adopted at the council, which stated:

- The Council has the highest authority given to it by Christ, and everybody, including the Pope, must obey this power;
- Council will meet regularly, after a certain number of years.

Both of these documents expressed the thesis of cathedral power supremacy over the papacy, and therefore these documents were not confirmed by the Pope. It is believed, that the Council stopped Schism, but didn't manage to carry out the church reform.

At the same time the Council decided to punish the heretic Jan Hus. He was burned together with his works. The execution of Hus caused Hussite Wars (1419-1434).

It can be said, that roman catholic churches were united into a single organization at the Council of Constance 1414-1418.

Although the Council didn't decide all tasks, in particular, the Pope didn't receive absolute power, but this united church organization showed, what would happen with those, who doesn't obey its decisions.

This sin against God was the beginning of united latin church work, named later "catholic", perhaps after the word "**kat**": in Czech language "**kat**" means "**executioner, hangman, slaughterer**" (Vasmer Dictionary).

Not the whole truth is known about Jan Hus, especially about faith, he defended.

But some provisions preached by him are known:

- Do not blindly obey the church, but you should to think yourselves.
- The power, which violates the commandments of God, can not be recognized by Him.
- **Each person is directly related to God without any intermediaries**, therefore, the Church is not needed as an intermediary between man and God.
- Confession is violence against conscience, and therefore the internal human repentance in front of face of God is enough.

²⁷ It would be more correct to say: "Church of Latin rite", because term "Roman Catholic church", originated after Reformation at XVI century.

- It is necessary to translate the Bible from the traditional Latin language into the national languages.

So what Christianity was preached by Jan Hus?

Indirectly the following fact tells us about it. A squad **of Orthodoxes patrials** of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, who fought against sticking the catholic faith in their country, came to help the Hussites, who defended against the crusaders of the pope. Eight years they fought against the Polish, German and Hungarian troops with the Taborites»²⁸.”

Apparently, the orthodoxes helped the orthodoxes against the latins.

It should be noted, that at present time the Czech Republic is the most atheistic state in Europe.

The Council of Florence.

Council of Florence took place in 1438-1445.

After the war against the Czechs, it was decided to try to impose the Latin version of Christianity by political means. The official purpose of the Florence Council was to overcome the dogmatic differences among the Western and Eastern churches and to complete the union (among them).

Representatives of all Christian churches were brought together - about 700 people. Metropolitan of Kiev Isidore participated in it. An entrance into an alliance with the Latin Church with the Papal primacy was offered to them in the form of an ultimatum. At the same time, they demanded to adopt new Christian dogma of the Latin Church: the primacy of the Pope in the Universal (Catholic) Church, the filioque²⁹ (addition to the Creed) and the doctrine of purgatory.

July 5, 1439 the Florentine union was signed.

The union was **in recognition of the Roman Church innovations**, but with the provision, that the Eastern Church will not put Latin liturgical and religious rites into practice.

Representatives of Orthodox Churches signed the documents against their will. During the Cathedral most of the representatives of the Byzantine delegation hadn't been receiving money for food for 5 months, although it had been promised as a condition of the delegation's presence at the council still in Constantinople.

Metropolitan Mark of Ephesus was among non-signatory the union. Mark of Ephesus did not make any concessions to the Latin doctrine, **calling Latins heretics**.

Why did Mark of Ephesus call Latins “heretics”?

He said, that the Latins had changed the Gospel, when attributed to Christ words, he hadn't said: *"Why ... is other Gospel preached!"*³⁰.

However, the union was fragile and in fact did not last long. Within a few years, many Bishops and Metropolitans, presented at the Council, became to deny openly their consent to the Council or to claim, that the decision of the Council were adopted under threats and bribery from the Latin clergy.

²⁸ Hussite wars (<http://dic.academic.ru/dic.nsf/ruwiki/139210>).

²⁹ Addition to Creed (prayer “I believe”), statement, that Holy Spirit proceedeth not only from the Father, but from the Son also

³⁰ Archimandrite Ambrose (Pogodin). Saint Mark of Ephesus and the union of Florence. http://krotov.info/history/15/1/pogodin_00.htm).

Thus, an amicable agreement was not possible, but that the Latins were not satisfied with it: and already in 1453, the Ottomans took Constantinople with the help of the Latins and Jews.

How did Russian authorities react to the Council of Florence decisions?

Metropolitan of Kiev Isidore signed a union with the Roman Catholic Church, but the Grand Prince of Moscow Vasily Ivanovich (Basil III, 1479-1533) sent Isidore to prison on the third day after the arrival, deprived him of dignity and **broke the union with the Roman Church**.

The Council of Trent

The Council of Trent was held between 1545 and 1563 (it lasted 18 years).

It is one of the most important cathedrals in the history of the Catholic Church.

It solved tasks for 300 years ahead. Next The Vatican Council took place only in 1869, and it was interrupted.

"Most likely, Catholicism did not exist as a single organized structure until the Council of Trent."³¹.

Decisions of the Council of Trent

- Trent fixed the popes supremacy. In fact, Roman Catholicism was created as a monolithic multinational supranational monarchical organization with a single control center - the Pope, whose judgments on matters of faith and morals have infallibility.

- It formed the ideological basis in the form of Bible.

- From this moment, Vulgate, i.e. the Latin translation of the Bible, is the official Bible of the Catholic Church.

- it was indicated, that God was the author of all the books of the Old and New Testaments.

- The Decree of the Creed (Credo - in Latin) was adopted;

- Order of the Jesuits was officially established.

- Decree on the List of prohibited books (Index Librorum Prohibitorum) was approved.

- Gospel of Christ and the writings of his apostles (later) were published for the first time.

- For the first time, it told about our "Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God."

- It forbade the laity to interpret Scripture. Only holy mother Church has the right to interpret the true meaning of the Holy Scriptures. *"Those, who act contrary to the prescription, will be exposed by the clergy and punished according to the law."*

- It approved the basic tenets of Catholicism.

- It made all the clerics and professors of Catholic Universities to make a Tridentine profession of faith.

In fact, at the Council of Trent they established religiously-ideological-political organization, with the globalist oriented activity, not just religious (doctrinal), as other churches.

³¹ Litsenberger, O. Roman Catholic church in Russia: history and legal status. – Saratov: Volga region Academy of State service, 2001. – 384 p.

The unity of the Church, based on the Papal primacy, is a strong point of the Roman Church, which allows to solve many problems, that were beyond the power of the other churches. Papal power was unlimited.

The Jesuit Order legalized on Cathedral was created for the announced purpose to teach nations of other countries the Latin doctrine. By default, it was a military-monastic order, played a huge role in forming many rulers of medieval Europe. The Jesuits were always famous for ability to achieve results by any cost. Order entangled all civilized countries of the world with its ties. On the one hand it created intrigue and blackmail, bribery and murder, on the other hand it protected interests of Church and Catholicism. **In fact, if we use present day terminology, the Order of the Jesuits is one of the "hybrid war" tools for the absolute world domination, conducted by the papacy and its owners (wheelers-dealers).**

A goal was set at the Council: to clean the church from heresy, to eradicate abuse and flaws, to enhance internal church discipline and to liberate the Roman church from the control of the secular monarchs.

They relied on the List of Prohibited Books³² and the Inquisition in the eradication of heresy.

Note, that all monastic orders were established **to stick a catholic faith in non-Catholic nations** by any methods and means.

Formally the possibility of the Pope after Council of Trent was limited to the appointment of bishops in any Catholic country, but in fact the Pope appointed kings and emperors. In Catholicism, there is the concept of the supremacy of the Church over the secular power.

This can be proved by proposal of the Jesuit A. Possevino to Ivan the Terrible to accept Catholicism as the only correct religion, and for this he was promised to be appointed Eastern emperor.

Then the Roman Catholic Church had to solve two problems:

1. To remove the heretics, witches and wizards, who prevented the spread of Catholicism in Europe.
2. To expand the Catholic influence, i.e., to make the expansion to other countries, including Russia.

The Inquisition in the West.

The religious wars and the fight against heresies started in Europe after the Council of Trent at the second half of the XV century and at the XVI century.

130 years among 1559 and 1689. became a period of anarchy, civil wars and rebellions in Europe. The official history describes the Protestant-Catholic religious struggle as the main reason of it, but is it true? Protestants also participated in Council of Trent and took the Latin version of the Scriptures.

Luther was an Augustinian friar, and Calvin was a Catholic and a theologian. Both were engaged in Bible translation. They could carry out a special mission - to lead

³² List of prohibited books (lat. Index Librorum Prohibitorum) – list of issues, forbidden for reading by Roman Catholic Church under treat of excommunication. After Church legislation of book prohibition was changed by Council of Trent, Pope Pius XII sent out so-called Tridentine Index. This List was basis of all following Lists of prohibited books, until Pope Loe XIII published his List, Index Leonianus.

those, who were dissatisfied with Catholicism, but do not let these discontented people abandon doctrine (established by Latins) and the struggle against the heretics.

As a rule, only Catholics are blamed in the Inquisition. But this is not true. Protestants also burned witches and wizards, and more sophisticatedly than the Catholics. Here is an excerpt from the book "Christianity and ergot"³³:

"... In the Protestant areas of Germany witch hunters were mad, even more than in the lands remaining Catholic. ... Every city, every town, every prelacy, every noble estate in Germany ignited fires. ... Everywhere throughout Germany the smoke of fires rises, obscuring the light.

If we mark each adjusted case of burning a witch with a point on the map, then ... solid patches of the points would be formed in Switzerland and from the Rhine to Amsterdam, also at the south of France, England, Scotland and the Scandinavian countries would be splattered. It should be noted, that **the centers of Protestantism were the areas of most crowded points (most number of points) ... the most prominent figures of Protestantism (Luther, Calvin, Baxter) were fanatical persecutors of witches.** "

It seems, that there was a division of labor: the Catholics fought against heretics, Protestants - against witches and wizards.

Let's put a question:

- Why did the Inquisition begin to act only at the Middle Ages, despite the fact, that Christianity had existed for almost fifteen hundred years, as the official history tells us? Was it possible, that Christianity didn't manage to find stability for such a long time.

- From where did the hordes of heretics arise?

As it was shown by the already mentioned Johnson, "hordes" of heretics appeared only on paper.

From our point of view, the heretics were invented to conceal the existence of common religious doctrine throughout Europe at the earlier time, and to inspire a thought to everyone, that there were only scattered and unconnected sects, against which the Catholicism was forced to fight.

For which concrete "crimes" were heretics tortured and burned? There is a description of tortures and executions, there is statistics, literature about the Inquisition names about 2 thousand. But it is difficult to understand, what was fault of heretics exactly (for what were heretics punished).

To what belief did so-called witches and wizards belong?

Those who were called witches and sorcerers were also connected with heretics. If they were scattered, they would be quickly finished off, but not fought against during several centuries.

From the book "A History of Pagan Europe"³⁴, we learn, that the hunt for so-called witches was a deliberate persecution of the remaining pagans in Europe.

³³ D. Absentis Christianity and ergot. (http://zlayakorcha.com/xclsd_10e_witches_luter.htm).

³⁴ Prudence Jones, Nigel Pennick. A History of Pagan Europe / Translated from English by R.Kotenko – SPb:Eurasia, 2000. – 448 p: ill.

Obviously, there was a struggle not against the heretics, but against the Slavic population of Europe, they were destroyed and forced out under the guise of heretics, witches and wizards.

"Theoretical" basis for the Inquisition

Inquisitors referred to the Old Testament, in order to justify their activities:

"God destroyed all mankind by flood, when sparing only Noah and his family, didn't he; he burnt alive all the people of Sodom and Gomorrah, when "rained upon Sodom and upon Gomorrah brimstone and fire, didn't he" (Genesis 19:24.); he destroyed 14,700 people, who dared to murmur against Moses during the wanderings of the Jews in the desert, didn't he; he sent poisonous snakes to those, who "was much discouraged because of the way" (Numbers 21: 4, 6). He smote 50,070 men of Bethshemesh, because they had looked into the ark of the LORD", didn't he? In comparison with these mass slaughter of the biblical God, our affairs may seem almost childish" (A History of Pagan Europe).

With the help of the Old Testament it is possible to prove the "divine" origin of the Inquisition.

Inquisitors considered even Jesus Christ himself to be founder and legislator of the Inquisition.

In the Gospel of John, Jesus says: " If a man abide not in me, he is cast forth as a branch, and is withered; and men gather them, and cast them into the fire, and they are burned. "(John 15: 6.). This phrase was especially pleasing to the inquisitors, as justified both them, and their use of campfires. However, at the same time they shied away from answer to question: *Why didn't Christ during his first coming, burn "heretics" either alone or en masse, but insisted in " They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick. But go ye and learn what that meaneth, I will have mercy, and not sacrifice: for I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance. "*³⁵

The main heresies. What is the essence?

The Bogomils (The Cathars).

Official church history says, that the crusade against the Cathars took place in 1209-1229 and was a series of military campaigns initiated by the Roman Catholic Church to eradicate the Cathar heresy³⁶ in Languedoc.

Last Cathar was burned at the stake at 1321. During the crusade, which lasted 20 years, at least a million people was destroyed (Wikipedia).

In our opinion, it is not logically to talk about the wars of the Roman Catholic Church against the Cathars at the XIII century: at that time there was no single Latin Church. Small groups of bandits could gather to rob the inhabitants of Languedoc, but no more.

But the first crusade of Latins against the Hussites took place. Serious military power was demanded to fight against the Cathars, to destroy the fortifications such as

³⁵ Mathew, chapter 9:12,13

³⁶ Heresy – the deviation from generally accepted teaching

Cité de Carcassonne (city of Carcassonne), and the Fortress of Montségur, they needed artillery: the thickness of the walls is several meters there, and artillery became commonly used only at the XV century.

And construction of such monumental fortifications had meaning only for defense against artillery³⁷.



The Fortress of Montségur

All wars against the Cathars could take place only at the XVI-XVII centuries and, most likely, after the Council of Trent.

There is evidence, that the Latin Church fought against heretics Waldensians (also known variously as Waldenses, Vallenses, Valdesi or Vaudois) which were being destroyed at the XVII century. Wikipedia says, that *at 1655 the Piedmontese army in alliance with the bandits and Irish mercenaries had tortured two thousand Waldensians. At 1685, French and Italian troops killed about 3,000 believers, captured about 10,000 and distributed about 3,000 children over Catholic areas* ".

The Waldensians and the Cathars are so close to each other on religious beliefs, that it is almost impossible to distinguish them³⁸.

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This aspect can be demonstrated with the ruins of the fortress Kalamita in Inkerman (near Sevastopol): Photo on the left. Fortress in its original variant was built in the era before mass use of artillery (1427), and therefore its walls were relatively thin. When the artillery began to represent a real *systematic* threat to the fortresses, the Turks (under whose authority has passed fort) put additional layers of stones on the old walls (1475), as a result, the wall had become about twice as thick than were originally.

³⁸ Leo Moulin. Daily life of West Europe medieval monks (X-XV centuries)

NOTE OF TRANSLATOR

In Europe it is issued as Leo Moulin. *La Vie quotidienne des religieux au Moyen age (Daily religious life in the Middle-ages)*.

Who are the Cathars (Waldensians) and for what were they destroyed? In what did they prevent the Latins?

The most accurate description of the religious beliefs of the Cathars is given in the book by Jean Duvernoy "Religion of Cathars"³⁹

The main provisions of the Cathar teachings:

- Son of God came into this world, not in order to atone for the original sin with His victim's death on the cross, but to remind people that their kingdom is not of this world, and to teach them the saving ritual, that would forever rid them of evil and of time;

- Christianity of Cathars is without crucifixion⁴⁰.
- Son of God is an Angel of God.



Jesus Christ on background of Cathar cross (on nimbus).
The facade of Notre-Dame de Paris Cathedral.

The Holy book of the Cathars (Waldensians) contained the Gospel, Apostle, Ecclesiastes, Psalms, Song of Solomon (Song of Songs) and some other texts.

Russian Encyclopedia "Tradition" in article "The Cathars" writes: "Bogomils of Byzantium and the Balkans, as well as the Cathars of Italy and France, of Languedoc represented one and the same Church."

³⁹ Jean Duvernoy. Religion of Cathars. Part II.II . <http://credentes.livejournal.com/62478.html>

NOTE OF TRANSLATOR

In Europe it is also issued as

Jean Duvernoy. La religion des cathares. Le catharisme.

<http://jean.duvernoy.free.fr/auteur/biblio.htm>

<https://www.catharisme.eu/Documents/publis/duvernoy/rdc/rdc-13.pdf>

⁴⁰ About erecting false accusations to God of Christ's crucifixion – read works of Internal Predictor of USSR: "Master and Margaret": hymn to demonism or Gospel of selfless faith", "According to your faith be it unto you. Holy book and global crisis".

"Cathars claimed, that they are the sole and authentic Christian Church, but the Roman Church was the deviation from the teachings of Christ."⁴¹

Brockhaus and Efron Encyclopedic Dictionary announces the following about Cathars (Bogomils):

"At the beginning of the XIII century. the whole Southern Europe from the Pyrenees and the Ocean to the Bosphorus (Bosporus) and Olympus was surrounded by almost unbroken chain of Bogomil settlements.

In the West, they didn't have names "bogomils" and "babuni", but they were called manichaeans (manichees), poplicans (paulicians), patarenes (patarins) - in Italy, cathars - in Germany (hence ketzer - heretic), albigenses - in the south of France (by the town of Albi), and also tisserands (from tissarands - weavers by craft). In Russia Bogomils were also known, and their influence affected significantly in the apocryphal literature.

History and religious doctrine of western bogomils are set forth under words - Albigenses and Cathars. Bogomils existed until the XVII century.; Many of them were converted to Orthodoxy, but even more were converted to Catholicism".

In general, we can confidently say, that the Cathars, Bogomils, etc. "heretics" - are representatives of one and the same doctrine, and the official Roman Catholic Church fought against it until the end of the XVII century.

Here, it should be noted, that the Bogomils regarded Satanail as evil inclination of the visible world, and Christ - as a good inclination⁴².

The last stronghold of the Cathars - the Fortress of Montségur, was called the temple of the Holy Grail, and then - **the temple of Sun**.

The Arians and features of their religious doctrine

It follows from the theological works on the history of religion, that Arians disappeared in ancient times, but the centuries passed, and Arians didn't not go away to anywhere and concealment of their existence until the XVIII century failed. For example, a huge colony of Arians existed in the XVII century in Poland⁴³.

Topper U. wrote⁴⁴:

"The heretic Arius also may be a fictional person, masking certain more powerful religion as heretical high priest.

Here are the main provisions of the Arian teaching:

- Arians did not acknowledge Jesus as God, but only the first of an equal - the mediator among God and people;
- rejected the idea of the trinity of God;
- Jesus did not always exist, i.e., there is the "beginning of his existence";
- Jesus was created from nothing, because he didn't exist before;

⁴¹ Wikipedia.

⁴² Nikolai Osokon. History of the Albigenses and their time. ([http://www.e-reading.club/bookreader.php/70483/Osokin - Istoriya al'bigoicev i ih vremeni. Kniga pervaya.html](http://www.e-reading.club/bookreader.php/70483/Osokin_-_Istoriya_al'bigoicev_i_ih_vremeni._Kniga_pervaya.html)).

⁴³ A.Efimemko. History of Ukrainian nation. Publishing company Brockhaus and Efron. (<http://book.libertorrent.com/viewtopic.php?t=18552>).

⁴⁴ Uwe Topper. Great deception or fictional history of Europe. - St. Petersburg: Publishing House "Neva". 2004.

- Jesus can not be equal with the Father - God, that is, he is **not of the one substance** with the Father, but **of the similar substance** with the Father.

Voltaire wrote about Arians⁴⁵: "Whatever it was, the party of Arius again begins to revive both in England, and in Netherlands and in Poland. Great Mr. **Newton** honored this direction, having taken it under his protection. "

Wikipedia: Close to Arianism views are found among many believers scientists at XVII-XVIII centuries, including Newton. ... Newton's friend William Whiston (translator of Joseph Flavius works) in 1710 was deprived of his professorship and expelled from the University of Cambridge for his assertion, that "**Arianism was the religious doctrine of the early Church.**"

Note the essential point: Arianism was the religious doctrine of initial Christianity.

So we see, that Arianism was spread in Europe even in the XVIII century, but the Latin theologians moved Arianism history to IV century.

The fight of the West against initial Christianity (Arianism) does not stop until now. For over 6 years, Western mercenaries have been trying to destroy Syria's President Bashar al-Assad and to change the power in this country. All the Syrian elite, including President Assad are the Alawites. Number of the Alawites in Syria is not more than 2 mln., about 12% of the population, living in the region of Latakia-Tartus.

Why do Alawites cause hatred in the West? The nature of this hatred is the same as the nature of hatred for the Russians.

West managed to inflame hatred to Alawites among Sunni Muslims, who believe that the fight against the regime of President Assad is a "jihad" against the infidels - Alawites, and against the ruler, who is not a Muslim.

The history of this strife is much longer than 6 years, to which attention was paid by the media. Until 1936, there was Alawite State, then French joined it to Syria, despite the protests of Alawi sheikhs. After that, the Alawites, in order to avoid persecution by the Sunni Muslims, began to declare affiliation of Alawism to Islam. However, it is still impossible to say, in what degree do Alawites belong Muslims. This is a fairly closed group, whose religious preferences are not absolutely clear. Principle "taqiya" plays a significant role for Alawites, whereby Alawite can perform the rites of other religions, maintaining his faith in his soul.

In our opinion, the Alawite faith is close to Arianism. They revere Isa (Jesus Christ), Christian apostles and some saints, celebrate Christmas and Easter, to read the gospel during worship and use Christian names.

Many people know, that the prophetess grandmother Vanga (baba Vanga), answered unconventionally to the question about the beginning of World War III: "*Syria has not fallen yet.*" Apparently she felt that Syria was one of the last bastions of early Christianity, the West seeks to destroy by all means. And attempt still fails, only due to the fact, that Russia has stood up in the way of Western civilization expansion.

Orthodox help orthodox!

Interrelationship of Slavic religious doctrine with the Arianism, the Cathars and the Bogomils

⁴⁵ Voltaire. Philosophical works.

Nikolai Osokin⁴⁶ writes, that contemporaries of Albigensian wars considered Cathars to be descendants of the Arians. They stressed, that Arianism was widespread in Asia and Europe, and there it was official religious doctrine. The role of Slavic religious movement Bogomil is also acknowledged.

For us it is important, that the Albigenses were the descendants of the Arians, to be exact – they were Arians and they were Slavs.



Stone worship cross in Yaroslavl Art Museum.

The inscription on the cross:

"Tzar of slavyn (slavs),
Is. Christ
Nika "

⁴⁶ Nikolay Osokin. History of Albigensians and their time.
(http://royallib.com/book/osokin_nikolay/istoriya_albigoytsev_i_ih_vremeni_kniga_pervaya.html).



Enlarged upper part of the worship cross

We have already regarded teachings of the Cathars and have seen, that it coincides with teachings of the Bogomils and the Waldensians. Now it is clear to us, that the Arians preached the same doctrine.

G.V. Vernadsky writes⁴⁷:

"The fact, that the Bogomil ideas, were preached in Russia, can be seen in tale of boyar Jan, the son of Vyshata, written in "The Tale of Past Years". In 1071 Jan came to Lake Beloye, area of Northern Russia, to collect tribute and there he had a conversation with a certain sorcerer, who declared, that "the devil made man, but God put soul in him."

It also follows from the response of Ivan the Terrible to Jan Rokyta⁴⁸:

"Just as **Satanail** was rejected by Heaven, and he named himself the dark and deceit, and his angels named themselves demons instead of an angel of light (another variant - he was called the dark and deceit and his angels were named demons instead of angel of light) " - that Arianism was in Russia at the time of Ivan the Terrible. "⁴⁹

⁴⁷ George Vernadsky. Kievan Russia http://statehistory.ru/books/Vernadskij_Kievskaya-Rus/71).

⁴⁸ Response of Ivan the Terrible to Jan Rokyta (<http://www.hrono.ru/dokum/grozyanu.html>).

⁴⁹ Then, however, Ivan the Terrible begins to quote from the Epistles of the Apostle Paul. But this is clearly the insert, made by later editors, if we rely on proofs, made by Johnson, about Apostle Paul appearance in the history.



Portrait of Ivan the Terrible
from the collection of the Vologda Museum⁵⁰.
Arian (Cathar) cross can be watched
on the breast.

Absolutely "undestructable trump card" is presented in "The Tale of Past Years" Creed, in which Vladimir the Baptist of Russia says: "*The Son has the similar substance and co-exists with Father without beginning...*". He has the similar substance, but not the one substance (not consubstantial), as it is stated in the Nicene Creed. The Arians regarded Jesus to be merely a created being (creature), but like the Father.

Prince Vladimir also mentions Satanail in "The Tale of Past Years".

Once again we meet with Arian doctrine manifestations in texts of dogmas. It turns out, that if Vladimir was baptizer of Rus', he adopted Arianism.

It should be noted, that the Bogomil (Arian) books have not survived, and we can read all information about (judgments of) their doctrine, only in the critical literature written by Christian writers, mostly – by Catholics. In addition, it is unclear, what alphabet did they use, whether it was a Cyrillic or Glagolitic script⁵¹.

So, prince Vladimir adopted Arianism, and Ivan the Terrible directly expressed world understanding in accordance with Arian dogmas in his letters. So what - did the Arianism exist in Russia?

Did dual faith exist in Russia?

Some authors consider, there was a period of dual faith in Russia.

For example, N. Shevtsova⁵² believes, that "even educated, enlightened circles of Russian society were drawn in dual faith. For example, the anonymous author of "The

⁵⁰ <http://www.zoroastrian.ru/node/655>

⁵¹ I. Sreznevskiy supposed, heretics, including Bogomils, used Glagolitic script till XVI century.

⁵² N.P. Shevtsova. Paganism and Christianity in genesis of the national Russian culture (<http://avt.miem.edu.ru/Persona/shevcova.html>).

Tale of Igor's Campaign", one of the most brilliant samples of ancient Russian literature, says, that his character goes to worship to the temple of the Holy Mother of God in Kiev - in gratitude for the miraculous deliverance from captivity; but at the same time mentions ancient heathen gods, who also patronize Prince Igor. The author, being a heathen and a Christian at the same time, does not grasp a difference among the one and the other yet. "

Dual faith is confirmed by inscriptions on Sophia Cathedral walls in Novgorod⁵³, where worshipers pray to St. Sophia, mention the heathen gods, and describe heathen rituals. The name of the cathedral is not a Christian.

V.Y. Petruhin⁵⁴ writes:

"The combination of Christian and heathen rites not only within the limits of the cemetery (as it was in Kiev, Gnezdovo (Gnyozdovo), Timerevo (Timeryovo)), but also within a burial, indicates a relatively peaceful interaction of Christian and heathen communities."

In our understanding, the term "dual faith" is not correct. This term was invented by experts in order to explain within the existing concept the religious beliefs of Russian people, but without regarding the basis of historical Christianity. The actual picture could be quite different: **it was the Russian faith of that time, in certain meaning it was, "synthetic", but was not "dual faith".**

N.K. Nikolsky⁵⁵ thought, that Rus` was baptized at the time of Prince Vladimir, but this Christianity was significantly different from modern Christianity, altered at the period of Nikon's reforms. Christianity of Vladimir time *"promised to Russia a bright future," as opposed to the current one, in which the system of morals and its dogmatic basis is radically changed"*.

Chudinov noted:

"The transition to Christianity at the early stages **was just a little renaming the Vedic gods.** Goddess Mara was named as the Virgin Mary, God Yar - Jesus Christ. The apostles were portrayed as the Vedic gods. "

5. "Hybrid war" against Rus`.

"Foreign researchers insist, that Rome constantly, throughout the entire history of relations among our states, urged Russia to friendship and good neighborly relations.

Domestic researchers of history describe these relations is exactly the opposite: "the papacy was always a staunch ally of Western aggressors invaded the land of Russian people."⁵⁶

Let's look, how Catholics acted in relations with Russia.

Attack of the Roman Catholic Church to Russia was started in several sectors. The task was to spread in Russia "holy books" of Latin modification.

⁵³ A. A. Medyntseva. Ancient Russian inscriptions of Novgorod. Nauka, Moscow, 1978.

⁵⁴ Vladimir Yakovlevich Petruhin . The Beginning of Ethnic and Cultural History of Rus in the 9th-11th Centuries (http://krotov.info/history/09/2/petruhin_04.htm).

⁵⁵ Nikolai Konstantinovich Nikolski. Christianity of ancient Russia// Russkaya mysl'. 1913

⁵⁶ F.G. Ovsienko. Catholicism. – Moscow.:2005.- P.280-281

The 1st direction of Catholicism aggression was conducted through Greece (Constantinople):

- in 1577 they founded the St. Athanasius Collegium in Rome, specially dedicated to the Greek youth. This collegium could provide its pupils education and maintenance for free;

- Education was conducted by Catholics and homecoming Greeks were the conductors of papal power ideas;

- with the permission of the Turkish government Jesuits in 1600 in Constantinople (in Galata) began to found schools, orphanages, hospitals, etc. Jesuits looked as benefactors of Christianity in conditions of a heavy Turkish oppression;

- in Rome they reprinted Orthodox books inserting Latin opinions into them and spread them at the East;

- Catholic orders acted in the Ottoman Empire, founded monasteries, schools, openly walked preaching throughout towns and villages, seducing Orthodoxes with money donation.

After they managed to subjugate the Greek orthodox church, the Catholics began to say, that the Russian faith was corrupted and it was necessary to get back to the correct Greek faith.

2nd direction of Catholicism aggression was conducted through Poland.

Jesuit Order operated in Poland under the patronage of the King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania Stephen Báthory (Stefan Batory) (1533-1586).

In 1578 Báthory founded a Jesuit college in Wilno (Jesuit Academy (College) of Vilnius), which was to become the starting point of attack to the Eastern Europe. The main task of the college was to teach Orthodox students and to convert them to Catholicism. The entire enormous arsenal of Jesuit order educational tools was used. There was a whole network of educational institutions subordinate to the college in Wilno.

3-rd main direction of Catholicism aggression was conducted through internal "dissidents" in Russia and their supervisors-Latins.

Even at the time of Ivan the Terrible a Jesuit, apostolic legate and vicar (bishop without a diocese) of all the Nordic countries Antonio Possevino (Antonius Possevinus) (1534-1611) appeared in Russia. He wrote the book "Muscovia" about his stay in Moscow.

Possevino didn't conceal purpose of visit to Muscovy: according task of the Pope, he was to convert Russia to Latin faith.

Possevino required, that Ivan agreed to the Latin faith, promising him, in this case, the title of emperor.

Possevino offered the Pope using the following methods of introducing the Catholic religion in Muscovy⁵⁷

- To establish a seminary in Wilno or Polotsk (Polatsk) for Russians from the Kingdom of Poland, and for those, who were taken prisoner in the war in Muscovy.

- To use methods, used on Greek colleagues, and it may be useful for Russians in high extent.

⁵⁷ All further methods are identical to the methods of work with "dissidents" in Russia at the further times, and methods of work with them in our day implied by the West.

- To send to the Papal Seminaries those people, who can be taken out from Moscow. They should not have shortage of housing and catering facilities.
- It is necessary, that the Venetians send one or two merchants, even individuals, but people who are honest, in order they try to use any opportunity and to assist the Catholic clergy to be able to gain a foothold in this country.
- It is necessary to take advantage of the fact that "some of the princes, as for example, in Ostrog⁵⁸ and Slutsk have printing houses and schools, in which the schism is supported."

The Time of Troubles.

It is known, that there was a "time of troubles"⁵⁹ at the beginning of the XVII century in Russia.

Many reasons for time of troubles are called: cooling, lean years, the struggle for power within the Russian elite, and so forth.

"Some Russian historians directly called **constant aspirations of papacy to subjugate the Russian Orthodox Church** and the skillful work of the Jesuits as the main causes of time of troubles (N. N. Kostomarov). Rome, gestating plans to spread Catholicism in Russian lands, decided, that they needed to put prince - Catholic on the Russian throne, so the Pope supported the Polish-Lithuanian intervention to the Moscow State at the XVII century beginning⁶⁰... "

False Dmitry (Pseudo-Demetrius) (Grishka Otrepyev), on whom Catholics had high expectations, having put him on Russian throne, did not meet them. Here, Gregory Mamaev⁶¹ writes about it:

"Grishka-Anathema was not an ordinary person. It is incorrect to regard him as limp doll in the hands of the Poles, the Jesuits and the Moscow boyars ... He lead and those and others a pretty dance for a rather long time. It is known, that he accepted Catholicism, but as though he didn't not refuse of Orthodoxy... Most likely, he was neither Catholic nor Orthodox. Most likely, he was **a supporter of the ancient Aryan heresy.**

A huge colony of demonstrative and masked Arians existed in the XVII century in Poland - Gregory Otrepyev labored in it after escaping from the Chudov monastery and before the appearance at the Polish court.

So False Dmitry was an Arian, - there are a lot of evidences. Apparently, the Arians and their secret patrons promoted fugitive Russian monk to the uppermost parts of the Polish nobility. Perhaps, there were Arians in Moscow also ...

He paid promises greater than money to Poland, didn't hurry to fulfill the main requirement of Polish elite: ceding Russian lands, granting privileges for Catholicism. "

⁵⁸ It concerns the question to "Ostrog Bible" and authenticity of it's texts to meanings of initial Revelations to Moses, other prophets, Christ - author

⁵⁹ A special work of IP USSR "The Time of Troubles in Rus': birth, process, overcome" is devoted to this theme in Concept of Public Security materials

⁶⁰ OlgaA. Litzenberger. Roman Catholic Church in Russia: history and legal status. – Saratov. Volga region Academy of State Service, 2001. – 384 p.

⁶¹ Gregory Mamaev. Arian on Russian throne.

http://ruskline.ru/monitoring_smi/2011/05/17/arianin_na_russkom_trone/

Author is likely right. By that time Arianism was not completely destroyed and resisted the Vatican expansion, but the forces were not equal.

K. Valishevsky⁶² also inclined to opinion, that Gregory Otrepyev was a supporter of Arianism: "On the sight (According estimations) of people, who could estimate, his Orthodoxy (Orthodoxy of Gregory - author) had always been noticed in having shade of Arian and Socinian heresies⁶³".

Here Melnikov-Pechersky⁶⁴ writes about the activities of the Roman Catholics in Russia:

"In the Moscow State all people had still fresh memory of recent events of trouble times and **fanatical atrocities of the Roman Catholics in the very walls of the Kremlin.**"

Romanovs come to power

In 1613 Mikhail Romanov comes to power.

This was the result of Filaret collusion with Sigismund, and Englishmen.

Patriarch Filaret (Feodor Romanov) father of Michael was arrested by the Poles in 1611 and returned to Russia in 1619.

Kessler⁶⁵:

"This man managed to organize the election Tsar of All Rus` of his underage son Michael, in addition he (Filaret) was "elected Velikiy Gosudar` (Great Sovereign, Great Prince)", i.e. Tsar, while remaining the Patriarch, and single-handedly ruled Muscovy until his death in 1633".

It is clear, that Romanov dynasty become tsars in Muscovy as **the result of a Europe-wide political agreement**. The actual founder of the new Russian dynasty Filaret probably **bought prospective autocracy from Catholic Europe**, i.e. political and religious independence of Muscovy, in exchange for the replacement of "corrupt doctrine" to "correct" Catholic doctrine.

Filaret, staying in captivity, was forced to accept the demands of the Catholics, under the condition, that his claim to the Russian throne would be supported by the West.

He began his activity with immediate correcting religious books and in fact created the correct-believing (pravovernuyu) church, which was later renamed the Orthodox.

This caused the resistance of society, and resulted, Filaret didn't manage to achieve the final goals set by the Vatican.

Kessler:

Modern Christianity didn't exist in Rus` before Romanovs, it is proved by the fact, that the **city of St. Michael the Archangel**, the current Arkhangelsk, was the first city in Russian history received a name of the saint. The city was founded in **1613** in honor of Mikhail Romanov start reigning, but previously it was called Novyye Kholmogory

⁶² Kazimierz Waliszewski. The Time of Troubles.

NOTE OF TRANSLATOR: In Europe this book is issued as Kazimierz Waliszewski. La crise revolutionnaire, 1584-1614: Smoutnoié vrémia. (Kazimierz Waliszewski. The revolutionary crisis, 1584-1614: Smoutnoié vrémia)

⁶³ Heresy of Socinianism rejects dogma of Trinity and divine nature of Christ. (Our explanation when quoting).

⁶⁴ I. Melnikov-Pechersky. Essays about the popovschina (priestists/priestism)

⁶⁵ J. A. Kessler. Russian civilization. Yesterday and tomorrow. – Moscow.: OLMA-PRESS; PC "Krasny proletariy", 2005. – 510 p: ill.

(New Kholmogory) (city was founded in 1597). (For comparison: the name of the Catholic cities named in honor of various saints with prefixes San-, Santa-, Saint- appeared only **in the second half of the XVI century**). "

It is known, that Mikhail Fedorovich took a loan of 20 thousand rubles from James I King of England in order to pay mercenaries for his coming to power.

Filaret starts to struggle against Arianism by means of printing.

A.V. Kartashev reports that "... during the time of Patriarch Filaret the Moscow printing house published printed books more than during the whole time of Russian printing from its beginning at time of Ivan the Terrible. Gospel, Psalms, Apostle and so on., When caring about the fullness of worship, and on bringing it to unification, the Tsar and the patriarch generously sent books to the churches without commercial gain, at prime cost, and even completely free to the distant Siberia⁶⁶. "

Set of old books was taken away from all the churches and burned publicly.

Then, the relations with the Catholics were broken off, apparently to calm the public.

These relations were renewed "in the early 70-ies of XVII century. **Papal ambassadors were sent to Moscow** after Tsar Alexey Mikhailovich (1645-1676) personally appealed to the Pope with a proposal to conduct a joint struggle against the Ottoman Empire.

Creation of Rus` baptism myth - hand of the Vatican is obvious

Although there wasn't evident relations with the Vatican, however, work on introduction of the Latin version of Christianity was continued.

They began to act in other way. They decided to impose a version of the Rus` baptism from the Greeks, and then to make Church to correct doctrinal church books according Greek samples, which had already been replaced for Latin variants. They operated via Kiev, its priests and theologians.

There is a common version of the Rus` baptism by Prince Vladimir.

But it is also known, that the Russian chronicles are silent about the canonization of Vladimir the Baptist.

Church historian Yevgeny Golubinsky considered, that the described version of the Rus` Baptism by Vladimir was a fairy tale, "that it is the latest fantasy and fiction, even though, in all probability, it was not the Russian fiction, but the Greek one." It is logical, that the story of the baptism of Rus' was invented by the Greeks and inserted later into the Tale of the Past Years (Primary Chronicle) . If this is Greek insert, and the Greeks began to operate in Russia at the time of Nikon's reforms, it is most probable time of insertion in the Primary Chronicle.

Catholic, Greek and our church adhere to one version of the Baptism of Rus`, set out in the Primary Chronicle.

The term "baptism of Rus" is not correct: you can baptize a person. One becomes a member of the church through baptism. The sacrament of baptism is immersion (single or three-fold - depending on denomination) of a person into water.

⁶⁶ Kartashev. Essais sur l'histoire de l'Église russe, Paris, 1959 (Essays on history of Russian Church. - Paris, 1959)

All baptism procedures are related to a person, but not to the state or territory.

Also meaning of word "Rus'" at ancient times is not known veraciously, so it is impossible to speak about baptism of state as a whole. You can talk about the baptism of a group of people, for example, the prince's retinue, but not a country.

Wikipedia: "A single list of the Constantinople Patriarchate dioceses for the period from 969 till 1118 has not survived. Kiev archdiocese was listed the 62nd in the list for period from 1170 till 1179. "

So, there is no reason to talk about the baptism of Rus' before the XII century.

But in the XII century Kiev Metropolis was something like the modern sect "Jehovah's Witnesses", because the 62-th place in the Constantinople patriarchy means small number of believers.

Next, we see, that from 1458 till 1620 Kiev Metropolis stayed with a short break in The Union of Florence and the Union of Brest, i.e. obeyed the Pope. Then, it existed in the structure of the Constantinople Orthodox Church, until the incorporation into the Moscow Patriarchate in 1687.

In 1461 the Metropolitan of Moscow appeared, which had been existing till 1589, when the Moscow Patriarchate was established.

So we can talk about the beginning of the Christianization of Russia only after 1589. Lithuania has almost the same chronology.

Lithuanian nobility converted to Catholicism in 1386, together with the Grand Duke Władysław II Jagiełło (Jogaila), but the Catholic faith prevailed over paganism only at the end of the XVII century, when the Counter-Reformation was completed (1645). *See Wikipedia.*

But back to Vladimir Baptist of Rus'.

According to church historians, there is no accurate data about the beginning of church worship of Prince Vladimir.

In 1635 the Metropolitan of Kiev Peter Mogila (Pyotr Mogila) found relics of Vladimir in the ruins of the Church of the Tithes, it started the veneration of his remains⁶⁷.

And who is Peter Mogila?

Let's investigate the work of the Kiev Metropolitan Peter Mogila.

Archpriest Georges Florovsky considered, that Peter Mogila was not a sincere supporter of Orthodoxy, but rather he supported spreading the Catholicism in Russia. It is possible, that he sincerely believed, that the Latin doctrine was correct, early orthodoxy.

Mogila was one of the conductors of the Roman Catholic doctrine, at first - in Kiev, then - in Russia.

Russia turned out to be a tough nut for Rome. And as we saw the attempts to change the doctrine of Rus' with "brute force" at the end of XVI – beginning of XVII

⁶⁷ Work of A. Koor (Aleksandr Kurenkov) "From true history of our ancestors" was published in magazine "Molodaya Gvardiya", № 1, 1994. It says, that these excavations of The Church of the Tithes showed: Vladimir died of a violent death (p. 256). This is indirectly proved by 11 icons of Saint Equal of the Apostles Vladimir, on which he is painted with symbols of his martyrs death: martyr's cross in right hand (p. 256).

Additionally, A.Koor expresses the opinion in it, that initially Rus' was converted in Arianism.

centuries were unsuccessful, so they began the "cultural" expansion. They tried to attack from two sides: through Kiev and through the Constantinople Patriarchate.

As we already know, the Jesuits actively ruled the roost in the Constantinople Church and made great strides with the help of the Turks. Peter Mogila was appointed to Kiev, and played the role of a fighter against Roman Catholicism, Orthodoxy supporter.

De-facto Latin Academy was established in Kiev, where teachers of Roman Catholic school created staff. Then, it was necessary to wait for the moment for transferring the Latin experience to Russian soil in Moscow. And this moment will come fast enough.

Why did Mogila find relics of Vladimir in Kiev, and did he know, that it was the relics of Vladimir? You will not find an answer to this question.

We can note, that in the XIX century Church of the Tithes was demolished to build a magnificent temple. An archaeological research was conducted before that, and they discovered a stone tomb made of red color slabs in process of research. There were a skeleton without head and bones of the right hand, a remains of a brocade dress, golden buttons and men's shoes. Most likely, it was the relics of Prince Vladimir⁶⁸.

It is evident, that there are no precise data about Vladimir, only guesses exist.

For whom and for what was it necessary, Peter Mogila to find Vladimir`s relics in the Church of the Tithes tomb?

In 1853, a monument to St. Prince Vladimir was opened in Kiev.

But only in July 1888, on the occasion of the 900th anniversary of the Rus` Baptism the Most Holy Governing Synod adopted the decree including the day of St. Vladimir memory into holidays, which have the sign of the cross in a semicircle in the Charter, in order "to record the name of Russian nation Illuminator forever in reverent memory of the Orthodox Russian Church children".

Prince Vladimir is venerated by Catholics also.

When did Vladimir convert to the Christianity?

Giles Fletcher writes about this fact⁶⁹. The author was in Russia in 1588. He writes that according Polish legends Vladimir was converted to Christianity in 990, but at that time Russian own legend told about 1300.

On the basis of the monuments and graves dates⁷⁰, one can conclude that the baptism was in the XII-XIII centuries.

Schaveliyeva N.I. in her book "Ancient Rus` in the Polish history by Jan Długosz" demonstrated, that Prince Vladimir lived in the XIII century.

Conclusion: The chronicles were most likely amended with late insertion, that the baptism came from the Greeks.

This was necessary, in order to create basis for correction of Russian books after (per samples of) the Greek ones, which had, allegedly, the unchanged content, but Russian ones were, allegedly, spoiled.

⁶⁸ <http://fakty.ua/167985-cherep-knyazya-vladimira-ischez-v-blokadnom-leningrade-i-do-sih-por-ne-najden>.

⁶⁹ Giles Fletcher, the Elder. Of the Russe Common Wealth. Or, Maner of gouernement of the Russe emperour, (commonly called the Emperour of Moskouia) with the manners, and fashions of the people of that country.

⁷⁰ M.Markabov. Dating of Rus` baptism and ancient Russian art.

But we already know, that Jesuits replaced Arian sacred books with Latin ones in Greece in the XVII century.

The Schism (Raskol)

Samuel Collins⁷¹ wrote:

"Now the reigning Emperor is called Alexei Mikhailovich Romanov, i.e. Alexei, the son of Michael, Roman (the Roman)».

At the time of Alexei Mikhailovich the church schism happened. By the way, we should note, that the prospective tsar Alexei began to study at the age of five and studied the Horologion, the Psalms and the Acts⁷². And where is the Gospel and the complete Bible? Or at that time it didn't exist?

Melnikov-Pechersky⁷³, the writer and the journalist, speaking about the schism, said about difficulties in understanding this phenomenon:

Raskol (Schism) and raskol`niki (schismatics) "is one of the most interesting phenomenon in the historical life of the Russian people. But this phenomenon remains unexplored properly, although it has been existing longer than two centuries. Neither the administration, nor the society do not know in whole and in details, what is the schism. Even more: nine-tenths of the schismatics themselves are not completely aware of the split as it is ...

Yes, we must frankly confess, that in the continuation of two hundred years, neither Russian administration nor Russian literature did almost nothing to clarify the subject, dark object, not loving light and also, by coincidence, put into the darkness of secrecy for a long time.

Now, when we have finally passed through both terrible time of fires, and the strange time of mystery, and dark time of scholastic disputes about the fingers bending and walking clockwise, now when all this is acknowledged as sad and failed attempts to destroy the schism, now we **still know about it not more, than our fathers and grandfathers knew** at the time of the terrible fires.

We are even less aware then them, because we have moved away from the common people, more than they had. Meanwhile Russian people thirst to clarify this subject, ardently desires to be finally **explained** to with method of all-lightning analysis **about this mysterious phenomenon, affecting dozens of millions Russian people and more than hundred thousand people in Prussia, Austria, the Danube principalities, Turkey, Asia Minor, Egypt and maybe even Japan**".

We see, nobody realized two hundred years after the schism, what was the reform of the Church, combined with such terrible consequences, both for the state as a whole, and for millions Russian people. What were the motives of the authorities, both secular and ecclesiastical, forced to make such sacrifices. Even the schismatics do not understand, what was the schism, but the government keeps *secret*.

⁷¹ Samuel Collins. The Present State of Russia.

⁷² See. Rulers of House of Romanov. 1613 – 1913. – Moscow. Publishing house of I.D.Sytin. 1913

⁷³ Melnikov-Pechersky. Letters on raskol (schism).

(http://dugward.ru/library/melnikov_pecherskiy/melnikov_pisma_o_raskole.html (text in Russian)

Now We understand, that complex of reforms carried out by Romanovs (Roman) captured power in Russia, was aimed at the destruction of native Russian Vedic faith, Christianity (Arianism) associated with it, and implanting Christianity in Catholic rendition, archly called Orthodoxy to calm down the believers.

And all this was carried out under the guise of church literature correction with help of Greek hierarchs, who sold themselves to Catholics, and Kiev henchmen, who surged to Moscow after Ukraine joined the Moscow Tsardom.

On the role of the Greeks and natives of Kiev in organizing schism.

Issue about the Greek and Kiev hierarchs and theologians, has been already consecrated by us in the previous chapters.

We can add to it the opinion of the priest Joahn Lukyanov, who visited Istanbul⁷⁴:

"The Latins took away books from Orthodox Greeks and burned them. After that the books were re-published in "Latin countries", but with " heretical corrections". Metropolitan Theophan wrote about is in 1645 to Russian Tsar Alexey Mikhailovich. "

It is believed, that the main inspirer of Nikon's reforms in the Russian Church, according his own admission, was the eastern patriarch Athanasius III Patellarios (Alexios Patellarios, Athanasius III of Constantinople), who was, the supporter of Latin faith according to professor Evguéni Schmurlo. The following inspirers and the staff of Nikon were not better Athanasius.

Fedor Melnikov⁷⁵ writes:

"Nikon arranged business of books correction by deception and forgery. He convened Council in Moscow in 1654, where liturgical books were decided to be corrected according ancient Russian and ancient Greek manuscripts⁷⁶. In fact, the Nikon`s correctors corrected books **according new Greek books, written in Jesuit printing houses in Venice and Paris.** "

At the Council of 1666-1667 Paísios Ligarídis, *cunning Jesuit*, wheeled and dealt with everything, who required correction of old books.

Further, the author points out: "... the influence of ex-inhabitants of Kiev grew up strongly in Moscow by that time. Malorossia (Rus' Minor) joined to Muscovy, and a great number of South Western monks, teachers, politicians and other dealers came to Moscow. They all were strongly infected with Latinism. They gained great importance at the court of tsar.

The influence of the Western trends was getting stronger in governmental circles and among entourage of Tsar, and at this time Paísios Ligarídis conducted serious negotiations with **Rome about uniting the Russian Church with the Latin**. He bowed the Eastern patriarchs to it also. Russian bishops obeyed the tsar in everything ... In order to make devout Russian people to adopt a new faith and new books, **Council blessed to torment persons, who disobey decrees of Council, with the gravest**

⁷⁴ Journey to holy land of Moscow priest Joahn Lukyanov 1701-1703 – Moscow, Nauka. 2008

⁷⁵ Fedor Melnikov. History of Old-Orthodox (old-believer) church in short.

⁷⁶ Author of work "How church books were corrected in our land. Matherial about history of book correction in the 17th century. According documents of Typographic library archive in Moscow.) Typography of M.N. Lavrov and Co Leonty-by-street. 1883. John Mansvetov discovered, that Greek books didn't exist in Russia before 1649 or they weren't used, but only Slavonic books were used.

punishments: to imprison them, to exile, to beat with beef tendons, to cut off ears, noses, to cut tongues, to cut off the hands and the like. "

It is known, that Arseny Sukhanov was sent by the tsar and Nikon to the East and after return from there described everything seen in "Proskynitáron", including description of **Athos monks burning books of the Moscow printing.**

This is a very sad fact, that the Greek orthodox Christians and Athos monks by that time refused of the ancient faith, and danced to the tune of the Latins.

People said: "The Poles and Roman kostel (church), by the hand of the God`s enemy, Nikon, want to dissent and put into darkness the Russian land."

At the same time, to stop old procedures of service everywhere, Nikon ordered to **take away old books** in all the parishes urban and rural.

The elite looked at these events with indifference. - As always...

The role of the Jews

Examining the works of Russian theologians, you do not find out from them about the role played by Jews in the schism. But it is clear, that the Jews were behind the Catholics and their role in the schism was rather significant.

The largest historian and specialist in Russian history, Librarian of Congress Emeritus James Hadley Billington⁷⁷ gives interesting facts:

Old Believers accused Nikon of allowing the Jews to translate the holy books of the Old Believers, but supporters of Nikon accused old-believers of allowing the Jews to conduct church service. ... Both sides considered the Council of 1666-1667 to be "Jewish meeting (gang)", but the Council accused its opponents of becoming victims of "deceptive Jewish words" in it`s decree... There were rumors everywhere, that the government was given to "cursed Jewish rulers", and Tsar married according defiling "western" rituals, when befuddled with love potions of Jewish doctors.

We can`t abstain from believing the Librarian of Congress Emeritus, he certainly had access to the closed archives and will not publish unverified information. Then, it becomes clear, who supported the process of the schism. But for what? What was the main goal, because the schism by itself - is not the goal?

But this becomes clear from the book of the XIX century by theologian Solskiy⁷⁸:

"And in 1674 Alexey Mikhailovich adopted a decree and received a blessing from the holy Council to translate **the Old and the New Testaments**. But only Psalms were translated from German Bible by Luther, but it was not published. "

⁷⁷ James Hadley Billington. "The Icon and the Axe. An Interpretive History of Russian Culture". Printing house "Rudomino" Moscow. 2001. (p.203) (<http://booksee.org/book/1454706>).

Text in English

<http://www.rulit.me/books/the-icon-and-the-axe-read-250257-1.html>

⁷⁸ Stephan (Stefan) Solskiy. Review of works on studying Bible in Russia since the XV century till now. – 1869. (http://www.bible-mda.ru/e-books/djvu/solsky_sm-rus-bible-studies-15-19.djvu).

Nikon

Alexey Mikhailovich conducted reforms by hands of Patriarch Nikon.

In "The life of protopop Avvakum, written by himself"⁷⁹, Avvakum writes:

"I know Nikon: he was born near my homeland between Murashkina and Lyskova in a village. His father was Cheremis⁸⁰ and his mother was mermaid, Minka and Man`ka. And he, Nikita, became sorcerer, and in Zheltovodye (place of power - the lake, flooded by river Volga now, auth.) got acquainted with book, and - higher, and - higher, and was taken to devil as chieftain. "

It is likely, that Nikon was a supporter of the Vedic faith, so Avvakum calls him a sorcerer, but when the Latin version of Christianity was began to be introduced, he was in the forefront of the new faith supporters.



Nikon breaks the holy icons on the church floor slabs

Wikipedia: "Nikon became part of an informal circle of spiritual and secular persons. The main announced targets of the circle were: revival of church and religious life in the Moscow state improving morality both people and clergy, spreading education; the target by default was the correction of liturgical books. "

Brockhaus and Efron Encyclopedic Dictionary says, that the leader of circle *Stephan (Stefan) Vonifat'ev* influenced Alexey Mikhailovich. **Stephan, together with Nikon, was an admirer and defender of Kiev theologians, who brought Latinism to Russia and were it`s defenders.**

⁷⁹ Life of protopop Avvakum, written by himself, and other essays. – North-Western book publishing house, framing, prolusion, 1990.

⁸⁰ Cheremis was name for Mari people in ancient time, although some authors consider Nikon to be mordvin.

State of religion in Russia at the end of the XVII century

Kapustin N.S. writes⁸¹:

"Historians and religious philosophers have to admit, that **pure Orthodoxy did not exist**. It is was a mixture of Byzantium, Slavonic heathenism, cult of Solar gods and veneration of the dead ancestors. **In spite of centuries of domination**, the Orthodoxy did not manage to gain a foothold in consciousness of the Russian nation totally⁸². "

The Christianization of the masses has not reached its goals. Some historians of church had to recognize it. Yevgeny Golubinsky in his "History of the Russian Church," noted, that *"the Russian people didn't have proper understanding of Christianity till the epoch of Peter I."*

Here Golubinsky is right: we did not have proper understanding of Latin Christianity, but not Orthodox, and we can add: Russia did not want to accept Latin version of Christianity.

When at the end of the XVII century they began to burn the heretics, these were clear signs of the Catholic Inquisition already. "And having exposed that blasphemer, to execute him, **to burn**", as it was provided in Sobornoye Ulozheniye (Code of Russian laws) of Tsar Alexey Mikhailovich. Executioners Catholics had fulfilled their job.

"Confession" by Ignatius of the Solovki.

Many priests and monasteries did not agree to accept innovations. Solovetsky monastery had especially strong resistance. When besieged from 1668, it was taken in 1676, and the rebels were hanged, besides mercenaries according some information *"true Latins"*, were used for destroying monks, because Russians refused to fight against compatriots⁸³.

We find out many interesting things in the "Confession" by Ignatius of the Solovki⁸⁴. He calls reformers "blasphemers, heretics and **apostates from the true gracefull gospel law, converted to Latin Roman heresies**":

"And now you dare to attempt to create your sly, a new Jewish set of gods against **Christ-Light**, moreover this was not provided (defined) by holy fathers.

Your Faith is **not Orthodox and not Christian**, but Latin Roman heresy, and other heresies did many quarrels.

⁸¹ Kapustin N.S. Features of religion evolution (on materials of ancient beliefs and Christianity) - 1984, Moscow, Mysl.1984. - 222 p (<http://ns.philos.rsu.ru/nkapustin.html>).

⁸² Very much the other way, it was pure Orthodoxy, author.

⁸³ Буганов В. И., Богданов А. П. Бунтари и правдоискатели в русской православной церкви. — М.: Политиздат. 1991. — 526 с.

V. I. Buganov, A.P. Bogdanov. Rioters and truth-seekers in russian orthodox church. — Moscow, Politizdat. 1991. — 526 p.

⁸⁴ С. Демкова. Из истории ранней старообрядческой литературы. IV. «Исповедание» Игнатия Соловецкого (1682 г.) и отклики современников на разгром Соловецкого монастыря царскими войсками в 1676 г.

S. Demkova. From history of early old-believers literature. IV. "Confession" by Ignatius of the Solovki (1682) and responses of contemporaries to stifle a rebellion in Solovetsky monastery by tsar's troops in 1676.

... We didn't leave catholical (collective) true eastern apostolic church, we have left your heretic, new, **Christ-crucifying jewish** (church)"



The iconostasis of St. Basil's Cathedral⁸⁵
in Moscow, built by Ivan the Terrible.
Entrance to the royal doors is crowned with the Sun
– the symbol of the Christ-Light⁸⁶.

In fact, Ignatius of the Solovki makes it clear, that **there were both Orthodox faith and Christian faith in Russia**, which didn't not conflict with each other. The new church deviated from the true graceful gospel law into Latin Roman heresy.

Ignatius states, that the reformators are not bishops, but they are blasphemers and apostates from God, building a lie against Holy Fathers of the early Christian church. They dare to attempt to create false Jewish gathering against **Christ-Light**, which wasn't commanded by the holy fathers. And their church is a false bunch of heresies joined with the Roman kostel (church).

And the most important thing is, Ignatius of Soloveki emphasizes that, a new church is heretical, **Christ-crucifying** and jewish.

We can understand from this phrase, that early Christianity (Orthodoxy) is a doctrine without the crucifixion of Christ⁸⁷, it corresponds to **Arian views**. In addition, naming Christ the Light, i.e. Solar Angel also says about Arianism.

⁸⁵ We also note, there are researches, whose authors insist, that architecture of Basil the Blessed Temple corresponds to Tengrism (Tengriism or Tengrianism) cult

⁸⁶ Such framing of royal doors is rather rare (watch photos in Internet). Sun over the entrance to royal doors presents in decoration of St. Nicholas Naval Cathedral in St. Petersburg and in several less known cathedrals also.

⁸⁷ What makes his beliefs in this question identical to Quranic: "In fact, they did not kill him, nor did they crucify him, but it appeared to them as if they did. Indeed, those who differ about him are in doubt about it. They have no knowledge of it, except the following of assumptions. Certainly, they did not kill him. Rather, God raised him up to Himself. God is Mighty and Wise. (Quran, 4:157, 158) <http://www.clearquran.com/004.html>

The Legislative codes against "blasphemy".

Here is the text of Sobornoye Ulozheniye (Code of Russian laws) 1649 of Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich, the 1st chapter of Ulozheniye is called "About blasphemers and church-rioters":

"If any person of different faith, or a Russian say a blasphemy against the Lord God and our Savior Jesus Christ, or against His Most Pure our Lady Theotokos and Ever-Virgin Mary, or against Holy Cross, or against His holy pleasers (saints), this should be thoroughly investigated by any means. If it (such action and person) is found certainly, such blasphemer after being exposed should be executed, **burnt**. In case, when come to the church of God at the time of the Holy Liturgy, any revelries doer use to **prevent conducting the Divine Liturgy**, (authorities are) **to execute him by death** without any mercy, having caught him, investigated and certainly proved his action".

The criminal law of Emperor Peter I:

"... Blaspheming the name of God and the holy sacraments entailed **burning tongue through, and then cutting off the head**, but the reproaching the Mother of God, the saints and the Orthodox faith (was punished by) cutting off the joint, or the death penalty."

Analyzing the information above, we can conclude, that at the XVII century Christian doctrine was radically changed, and Latin version finally established both in the West and in Russia.

Since this age the differences among Catholicism and Orthodoxy⁸⁸ had been reduced to a minimum: in both places the contents of the sacred books was no different, though they had failed to be include the Old Testament into the sacred books in Russia yet, it was done in the XIX century.

Signs of Catholicism, appeared in Russia in the XVII century

Crossing with three fingers. (Life of archpriest Avvakum: "The Romans cross themselves with the three fingers until now, then they deluded Poland and all the surrounding countries: the Germans, and Serbs, Albanians and Hungarians, and Greeks - all were deluded. And now our Russia has beloved the same three fingers. ").

The Inquisition. Decrees and the real burning those people, who did not accept the innovations.

⁸⁸ It should be noted, that Christianity in Rus` before reforms of Nikon was called correct-believing (pravovernoye (правоверное - rus)). At the time of Peter I, the church was called correct-believing (pravovernoye (правоверное - rus)), but the teaching – correct glorifying (pravoslavnoye (православное – rus) orthodox). (see 1721 Spiritual regulation by Peter I)

Latin Gospels and the entire New Testament.

Also, they wanted to make the papal throne, where the role of "the Pope of all Russia"⁸⁹ was prepared for Nikon.

Nikon wrote personal letters to the Patriarchs, where he condemned the Tsar Alexey, because the tsar loved Latin faith and Russian Church fell in Latin dogmas.

Catholics were excluded from the heretic category.

The only thing that they didn't manage to fulfil, was to include the Old Testament into content of holy book.

Each works for someone who understands more

In the XVII century each solved his tasks:

- Alexey Mikhailovich wanted to become emperor;
- Nikon wanted to become Orthodox Pope;
- The Catholics wanted to spread Catholicism in Russia for the congregation expansion;
- The Jews aspired to make the Torah the Scripture in Russia;
- The Global predictor (global conceptual power of biblical project of enslaving mankind from the name of God) wanted to introduce the concept of usury from God's name (covering with God's name).

Let's recall Melnikov-Pechersky, who complained of lack of understanding the schism causes by all social stratuses. In his way he was right: each participant of these events understood only his function, but could not see the concept as a whole, except the Global Predictor.

At the time of Peter I

It is possible to talk about the real spread of Catholicism in Russia only since the end of XVII - beginning of XVIII century. Special contribution to it belongs to Peter I (Peter the Great), Catherine II (Catherine II of Russia) and Paul I (Paul I of Russia).

Olga A. Litzenberger:

"Peter I repeatedly visited luxurious Catholic services in the German Quarter, and Catholics began to play a prominent role in Russian society during his reign.

On the one hand Peter I declared the Orthodoxy the state religion, but on the other hand, he abolished the institution of patriarchate by entering the post of the custodian of the patriarchal throne (exarch) in order to eliminate the political role of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Stephen Yavorsky, the former uniater, studied the Latin theology in the Polish Jesuit colleges and called "the pole" and "the latin", was appointed to post of the custodian of the patriarchal throne.

In 1721 the post of custodian of the patriarchal throne was abolished and The Most Holy Governing Synod was established. Feofan (Theophan) Prokopovich ruled the Synod, he also received an excellent Catholic education. "

⁸⁹ Vasily Nikitich Tatishchev. Russian History. Vol. I, part 2. Moscow., 1769

Florovsky writes about him: "It was a typical mercenary and rogue (adventurer)..." Institution of orthodox patriarch stopped to exist, therefore, a special status of the Russian Orthodox Church in the country was eliminated.

At the first year of its existence, the Holy Synod adopted a decree allowing the Orthodox marriages among orthodoxes and believers of other Christian confessions without converting the last into Orthodoxy.

On the basis of religious Orthodoxy conservatism a myth appeared, that the real tsar was captured in Sweden, but instead of him "a German was released for reigning " or "a son of the German woman."

On December, 20 1720 Peter I issued a decree obliging monasteries to deliver to him ancient manuscripts and printed books and on February, 16 1722 signed the Decree about delivering chronicles storing in the monasteries for copying.

The similar decrees were at the time of Alexey Mikhailovich also. As the results – the educational material created by Orthodox authors earlier stopped to exist.

"Orthodox theologians have to study using translated books by famous philosophers and theoreticians of the different eras Catholic Church"⁹⁰.

Many Russian educational facility were supervised by the Catholic monastic orders. Beginning from the era of Peter the Great, the Russian education system was rebuilt according European models, all based on the theory of education, developed by the Jesuit monastic order. "

Here is the control method, at first they destroyed all Russian doctrinal books, and then began to teach using Catholic books and this policy has led to the fact that, *"More and more thinking intellectuals and representatives of the educated nobility inclined in favor of Catholicism"* according to the author.

Thus, during the time of Peter they educated and raised the Catholic elite, which worked for the owners and wheelers-dealers of regional civilization of the West, sincerely believing, that it is the center of culture and education, but Russia is uneducated and wild country. They succeed to maintain this opinion in our "elite" till now⁹¹.

Florovsky says, "Babylonian captivity of the Russian Church begins..."

The Orthodox clergy in Russia since the era of Peter becomes a *"frightened class"*.

Decrees were issued, that "people of male and female gender of any rank are to confess sins to their spiritual fathers every year ", evasion of confession would be fined.

This was done with the purpose to define persons belonging to ancient doctrine, for which people were subjected to double taxation.

A special decrees issued in 1718 ordered Orthodox townees to visit the church and the temples certainly and stand with reverence and in silence, listening to the holy service, otherwise they faced fines.

⁹⁰ A.N. Kopylov. Catholic church in Russia (end of the IX – beginning of the XXI centuries). – Publishing house "Sputnik", 2012.

⁹¹ Technology of "Overton window" has been acting for many centuries before Joseph P. Overton introduced the term into political science.

Theological school of seminary type were established in different cities of Russia, where the Latin was the language of teaching, and even the Scripture was learned using the Vulgate.

After Peter I

Period since 1725 till 1762 was named by Russian researchers stage of "palace coups", when six sovereigns placed each other on the throne, and Russia *"was ruled by foreign German rogues (adventurers)" and "Germans were dumped into Russia like garbage from bag full of holes, they stuck around courtyard, sat on and around throne, got to all the lucrative positions in management system"*, according expression of Vasily O. Klyuchevsky.

During the reign of Anne of Courland (Anna Ioannovna, Anna of Russia)⁹², who had been ruling since 1730 till 1740 and surrounded herself with Germans - protestants (Ernst Johann von Biron, Heinrich Johann Friedrich Ostermann (Andrey Ivanovich Osterman), Burkhard Christoph von Münnich), interest to western religions reached unprecedented proportions in the highest circles.

Catholic missionary became especially large in these years in the country, Latin priests freely walked across Russian cities in priest robes. A significant part of the Russian nobility consciously accepted Catholicism under the influence of missionaries and interest to Western European culture. Often, this occurred, when Russian nobility resided abroad.

At the time of Catherine II (of Russia) (1762-1796) doors were the most widely opened for Catholics.

It was the time of Catherine II reign, when official relations among Russia and the Vatican began to develop, and at the end of the XVIII century even the treaty was signed about the conditions of diplomatic relations with the Vatican, the appointment of bishops, property of church, family and marriage, and so forth. The papal embassy existed in Russia up to 1917 with some intervals.

During reign of Paul I (of Russia) (1796-1801) the Jesuits exerted great influence on the tsar, received significant privileges in Russia.

Paul I share the views of the Jesuits in the divine origin of royal power and saw an ally in the struggle against atheism in the Roman Catholic Church.

Paul I even offered the Pope to transfer residence to Russia⁹³.

Nicholas I and the Catholics

Emperor Nicholas I (of Russia) held anti-Catholic policies especially after the November Uprising of 1830-1831 in Poland. This is one of the causes, why Liberals "dislike" and slander him.

⁹² Nephew of Peter I, daughter of Ivan V Alekseyevich – step brother and co-ruler of Peter I with regency of tzarina Sophia Alekseyevna (of Russia).

⁹³ Anton Vladimirovich Kartashev. Essais on the History of the Russian Church (Essais sur l'histoire de l'Église russe) – Paris. 1959.

Catholic Bishop Kessler described Nicholas I as a "decisive enemy of the Catholic Church, who suppressed religious freedom, persecuted members of Catholic orders and miserable Uniates".

During the reign of Nicholas I about 40 anti-Catholic decrees were issued in the Russian Empire with prohibiting, eliminating and restricting content.

In 1842 the Pope condemned the Russian policy towards the Catholic Church and accused the Russian government in the absence of tolerance, persecution and destruction of the Catholic Church.

Nicholas I agreed to the proposal of the Holy See to begin negotiations, seeking to prevent potential negative consequences for Russia, and for fear of worsening international relations. Russian **Emperor arrived at the Apostolic Capital, where on the December 12, 1845 repected with the Pope.** It was agreed, that the focus should be on the treaty.

July 22, 1847 in Rome Cardinal Luigi Lambruschini and representatives of Russia - Count Dmitry Bludov and Apollinaris Butenev signed the agreement. All the provisions of the agreement were never fully fulfilled.

It should be noted, that in fact during the thirty years of Emperor Nicholas I reign, there was virtually no attempt to translate and, moreover, to issue the Old Testament.

The Russian elite of that time did not understand the global policy also, for example, according to Chaadayev⁹⁴, Western successes in the field of culture, science, law, material well-being are the direct and indirect fruits of Catholicism as a "*political religion*".

The Catholic church acts as direct and legitimate heir of the apostolic church for Chaadayev. It is the only carrier of the collective, cathedral, catholicital beginning.

Catholics, Greeks and Kiev Uniats have not coped with set tasks

When analyzing the information above, we can conclude that the task set by the world backstage was completed only partially to the XIX century. Strong resistance of Russian society, especially of those, who defended the interests of Russia and understood the tasks of global governance, failed to achieve the main goal. Then, a new team came to help Catholics.

"... During the reign of Catherine II (1762-1796), the great mass of Polish Jews found itself under Russian rule at once, as a result of partition of Poland and joining many of its areas to the Russian Empire."⁹⁵

After the Jews had found themselves in Russia, the rabbis obtained significantly more opportunities, not only for the complete Bible dissemination, but also for the doctrine of usury implementation.

⁹⁴ Petr (Pyotr) Yakovlevich Chaadayev. Philosophical letters. (<http://www.vehi.net/chaadaev/filpisma.htm>). In Russian

⁹⁵ Simon Dubnow. A Short History of the Jewish People – Rostov-na-Donu: Phoenix.2000.

The Russian "elite", including religious, was afraid to publish the Bible. In 1857 Metropolitan Philaret of Kiev wrote to the Ober-Prokuror (the Chief Procurator) of the Most Holy (Governing) Synod Alexander P. Tolstoy: *"The effects of the Scriptures translation into Russian will be unfortunate for our mother Orthodox Church ... Then all the Orthodox people will stop to visit the temples of God."*

Translations of the Old Testament books into the Russian was continued in 1856, during the reign of the Emperor Aleksandr Nikolaevich (Alexander II of Russia). At his time Synod decided for the necessity of Old Testament translation into Russian. But it took additionally 20 years of struggle in a certain sense, in order to publish in 1876 a complete edition of the Bible in Russian in one volume, signed *"Blessed by the Most Holy Synod"* on the title page. This text was called "Synodal translation", "Synodal Bible" and today it is re-issued with the blessing of Patriarch of Moscow and All Rus`.

One of the main roles in the Old Testament translation was played by Daniel Abramovich Chwolson (Chwolsohn / Khvolson), who was a disciple of Rabbi and the head of the Department of Jewish, Syrian and Chaldean literature at the Faculty of Oriental Studies of St. Petersburg University, and Vasily Andreevich Levison, a rabbi from Germany, who converted into Orthodoxy in 1839.

It is meaningless to talk about the Russian financial independence since this moment.

Then the question arises: Why do Russian Orthodox Church hierarchy abstain from offering an alternative concept of society organization, free of usury? After all, as it is written in the Gospel of John (16:13): *"Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth..."*

It is necessary, the hierarchs of the Russian Orthodox Church to take a decision, what shall they do with theoretical platform of usury - the Old Testament doctrine of buying up the world and enslaving humanity on behalf of God. I.e. they should decide: *whether the now recognized as an integral part of the "Holy Scriptures" edition of the Old Testament, is truly inspired by God?*

Is it possible to build the kingdom of God on Earth? Christ said: "The **Kingdom of God is within you.** ... And every man presseth into it "(Luke 17: 21, 16:16). - But it was called heresy by the churches named Christ, and this heresy was named "chiliasm" (Gr.) - " Millennialism " (lat.), thus rejecting the teachings of Christ.

In our opinion, the essence of Christ teachings is in this, and this essence should be cleaned from the lies, created by wheelers-dealers of biblical project of enslaving mankind on behalf of God, and **people should return to the true Christianity, preached by Jesus Christ**, it needs the revision of the historically formed religious tradition and underlying doctrine.

Conclusion

So we can conclude, that substitution of concepts was implemented in Christianity: the salvation of the soul is announced, but in reality a global system of usury is constructed.

In the XIX century Ignatius Bryanchaninov made a proposal to the Russian Orthodox Church, to which church did not responded.

Offer of Ignatius Bryanchaninov

"On the necessity of the Council devoted to the current state of the Russian Orthodox Church. Notes of bishop Ignatius Brianchaninov 1862-1866"⁹⁶.

"During two centuries the position of the Russian Church was not regarded and checked by Council. Since the last years of the XVII century the Western wind brought a lot of dirty dust into the bosom of the Church and into the bosom of the state, having damaged the faith, morality and the nation.

The Church constantly gathered Councils to resolve all difficult cases rising in it. The present difficult state of All-Russian Church strictly demand gathering Council. Meanwhile, in accordance with the spirit of time, the Council convocation is impossible without a certain preparation for such holy undertaking.

To collect and to print Sacred Tradition of the Universal Church (cursus completus Patrologiae) in Greek, Latin, Slavonic and Russian. Sacred tradition of the (Eastern) Orthodox Catholic Church, ascertained by using the most reliable documents, should act in favor of the Orthodox Church.

All the great scientists, mathematicians and naturalists, such as **Newton**, Leibniz, Necker - were deists, but also recognized Christianity. "

This is the allusion to the return to Arianism, because Newton was a supporter of Arianism, and Leibniz denied anthropomorphic God, i.e. deification of Christ⁹⁷.

Ignatius Bryanchaninov actually proposed a set of measures to restore Arianism, i.e. Christianity in its original form given by Christ: without crucifixion, without deification of Christ and without usury doctrine of the Old Testament, leading to the construction of the Kingdom of God on Earth by efforts of the people themselves under guidance of God. Russia was deprived of this Christianity in the XVII century.

**Internal Predictor of the USSR,
08.07.2016**

⁹⁶ <http://pravbeseda.ru/library/index.php?id=464&page=book>.

⁹⁷ Leibniz also considered, that there are evil and good inclination in world. God allowed evil, to express good.