



## The Jesuits in Germany

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Germany is the home of the blessed Reformation so we should expect that the wrath of the Jesuits should be especially directed against that country.

Because of the great apostasy or falling away from the Apostolic Faith at the time of Emperor Constantine, a Reformation was absolutely necessary to return the world to Apostolic Christianity.

The trend of human nature is always to become more corrupt unless Reformers stem the tide of evil.... Many tried to reform Christianity before Luther, but their attempts were drowned in blood. By the 6th century, Hibernian missionaries found Christianity in Europe to have totally departed from the Apostolic Faith.

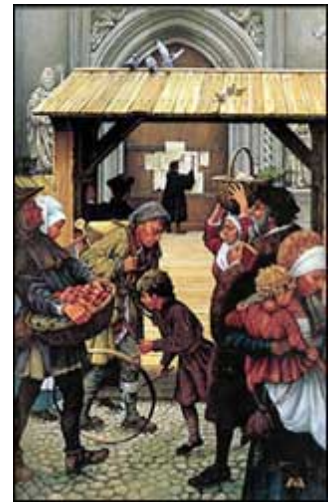


Saint Martin Luther (Nov. 10, 1483- Feb. 18, 1546).

Saint Martin was only 34 years old when he posted his 95 Theses on the church door in Wittenberg, Germany.

The Theses were in medieval Latin—a language only understood by scholars and the clergy of the Roman Catholic church.

Sympathetic friends translated his Theses into German, and thanks to the newly invented printing press, they were all over Europe in a month!!



October 31, 1517, was the official beginning of the Reformation.

With the translation of his Theses into German and other languages, what was meant to be a debate among scholars quickly became household talk throughout Europe.

Naturally Luther felt compelled to defend his Theses, and he began to research the history of the Papacy. Just a cursory view of the past 1,000 years was enough to convince him that Rome was *Babylon* and the very kingdom of Nimrod—the mighty hunter of souls....Soon he was producing one volume after another.

His books produced a sensation and Rome trembled on its foundation of sand.... One of his most notable tomes was entitled: *The Babylonian Captivity of the Geminde (Congregation)* which compared the 70 Years' Jewish Captivity in Babylon to the Congregation Captivity by Rome.

In the Papal Bull *Exsurge Domine*, issued on June 15, 1520, Pope Leo X called Saint Martin a *wild boar* and gave him 60 days to appear at Rome.... Luther knew that his appearance at Rome would mean a fiery death so he appealed to Caesar (Emperor Charles V).



Emperor Charles V was the father of the infamous Philip II of Spanish Armada notoriety.

After Luther's heroic defense of his writings, Charles V placed him under the ban of the Empire.

Luther escaped his clutches and went on to translate the Bible into the German language.

Emperor Charles V (1500-1558).  
Unholy Roman Emperor from 1519 to 1556.



Saint Martin Luther defends his writings before the Emperor Charles V at the Diet of Worms.

In 1521, disguised as a knight, Saint Martin began working on his incomparable translation of the New Testament from Greek into German. The devil was furious and full of hellish rage. This is where the famous incident of throwing ink at the devil took place.

Dreadful noises in his chamber at night would awaken him from sleep. Howling as of a dog could be heard at his door, and on one occasion, as he sat translating the New Testament, an apparition of the Evil One, in the form of a lion, seemed to be walking round and round him, and preparing to spring upon him. Seizing the weapon that came first to his hand, which happened to be his inkstand, Luther hurled it at the devil with such force, that he put the fiend to flight, and broke the plaster on the wall.



Wartburg Castle where Saint Martin worked on his Greek to German translation of the New Testament.

After his excommunication by Pope Leo X and his refusal to recant at the Diet of Worms, Saint Martin was taken to this castle for safety at the request of Frederick the Wise.



This is the room where Saint Martin translated the New Testament into German.

It was during this period that he, under the name of Junker Jörg (the Knight George), translated the New Testament into German.

The German translation had a miraculous effect on the entire nation. Multitudes were seeing for themselves how far the church of Rome had fallen from the original faith of the Apostles.

## The Diet of Speyer of 1526

So quickly did the Truth spread that in 1526, the Reformed Christians had a meeting with the archduke Ferdinand (brother of Emperor Charles V) to remove the excommunication and ban on Luther and give official recognition to the Reformation.



Archduke Ferdinand (1503-1567).

Emperor Charles V was too preoccupied with keeping England from following the example of Germany and breaking with Rome completely.

He 1526, his brother, Archduke Ferdinand removed the ban of the Empire.

Philip of Hesse (known as Philip the magnanimous) was the driving force behind the acceptance of the Reformation in Germany.



Philip I Langrave of Hesse (1504-1567).

With the reading of the Bible in the vernacular, the Truth advanced so rapidly that the execution of the Edict of Worms became less and less practicable. This was made manifest at the imperial Diet of Speyer, held in the summer of 1526 under Archduke Ferdinand, in the name of the Emperor.

The Reformed princes dared here for the first time to profess their faith, and were greatly strengthened by the delegates of the imperial cities in which the Reformation had made great progress. The threatening invasion of the Turks, and the quarrel of the Emperor with the Pope over the divorce of Henry VIII, favored the Reformation and inclined the Roman Catholic majority to forbearance.

## The origin of the name *Protestant* at the Diet of Speyer in 1529

Protestantism got its name as followers of Martin Luther protested a ruling by the Diet of Speyer forbidding the teaching of Scripture in Catholic states while letting Roman Catholics teach in Lutheran states.



Saint Martin wrote almost 100 volumes and never once did he refer to himself or his followers by any other name than CHRISTIAN.

He never called his followers *Lutherans* or *Protestants*.

Protestantism had its origin in the famous *protest* against the



The 1529 Diet of Speyer.

revoking of the freedoms granted to the Reformed Christians in 1526.

Speyer Memorial church in which the famous protest took place.

Rome had monopolized the name CHRISTIAN since the time of Emperor Constantine. When the Greeks split from the Romans in 1054, she arrogated the name CATHOLIC or UNIVERSAL even though she was now confined to Western Europe.

Obviously the Papacy was not going to give the followers of Martin Luther their proper designation of Christians or Reformed Christians, so a new term (Protestant) was invented to describe those who adhered to the Bible exclusively as the sole source of faith and doctrine.

Many referred to the rediscovery of the Bible as the *new learning* or *new religion* but this was a misnomer as the original teachings of Christianity were based on the Word of God alone.

So mightily did the Word of God prevail in Germany that it was 100 years before the Jesuits launched their initial war of extermination against the Reformed Christians. It was called the 30 Years' War.

### The Jesuits 30 Years' War (1618-1648).

In 1618, a fearful struggle began among the nations of Europe. Engineered by the Jesuits to destroy the Reformation in Germany, it caused the deaths of countless millions and Germany's population was reduced by over one half.

The Jesuit engineered 30 Years' War was one of the most savage conflicts in the history of the world and no slaughter of such magnitude appeared until WWI.

The U.S. Civil War was a bloody conflict, but that war lasted only 5 years, and the antagonists did take prisoners. Multiply that conflict by SIX and you get some idea of what the war was like.



Jesuit general Mutius Vitelleschi started the 30 Years' War with the goal of completely destroying the Reformation in Germany.

His tool was the Emperor Ferdinand II who eliminated his predecessor and became unholy Roman Emperor in 1619.

The terrible conflict was mostly confined to Germany, but most countries sent mercenaries to fight on either side.



Emperor Ferdinand II (1578-1637).  
Reigned from 1619 to 1637.

Jesuit general Mutius Vitelleschi,  
Black Pope from 1615 to 1645,  
started the 30 Years' War.

**King Gustavus of Sweden saved the Reformation in Germany!!**

When all hope was gone and the imperialists were preparing to invade Germany and completely destroy the Reformation, God

raised up a champion to save the Christians from complete extinction. His name: King Gustavus of Sweden—the [Lion of the North](#).



King Gustavus of Sweden  
(1594 -1632).  
Reigned from 1611 to 1632.

The Lion of the North invaded Germany in July 1630, with a small army of only 4,000 men.

He won battle after battle and soon the timid Germans joined his forces.

Determined to march to Austria and depose Ferdinand II, he was killed at the Battle of Lutzen in 1632.



Death of King Gustavus at the Battle of Lutzen in 1632.

## The Peace of Westphalia in 1648

Of course the Jesuit general was delighted with the death of the king of Sweden. His rejoicing was turned into mourning however when the French entered the conflict. The imperialists were deemed invincible but the victories of King Gustavus encouraged the French to help the Swedes.



Cardinal Richelieu (1585-1642).  
Prime Minister from 1624 to 1642.

The French were greatly encouraged by the many victories of the Swedes over the imperialists.

Cardinal Richelieu concluded an alliance with Sweden to help the Protestant states of Germany.

The French won many victories, and finally the war was ended with the Peace of Westphalia in 1648.



Battle of Rocroi in 1643 in which French forces soundly defeated the imperialists.

When the war ended with the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, there was nothing left to fight over. Europe was ruined....France emerged the clear *winner* under the leadership of Cardinal Richelieu. The *unholy* Roman Empire was greatly weakened and

Spain was forced to sign a peace treaty with Holland ending the 80 Years' War.

The map of Europe that was drawn after the war has still continued unchanged unto this very day!!

## The liberation of Rome in 1870

The next great victory for the Reformation was the fall of the Papal States in 1870.

The Franco-Prussian War or Franco-German War, often referred to in France as the 1870 War (July 19, 1870-May 10, 1871), was a conflict between France and Prussia, which was backed by the North German Confederation and the south German states of Baden, Württemberg and Bavaria.



German Emperor William I (1797-1888).  
Reigned from 1861 to 1888.

The Franco-Prussian war was a lightning victory of Protestant Prussia over the Jesuit puppet Napoleon Bonaparte III.

The soldiers of Emperor Napoleon III were garrisoning Rome and had to be withdrawn following the defeat of France in the war.

In order to defend Paris, the French soldiers had to be withdrawn from Rome, and the Italian patriots rushed in, and declared the city *their* capitol after a long wait of over 1,000 years.



Otto von Bismarck (1815-1898).  
Chancellor of Germany from 1871 to 1890.

Obviously the Jesuits were FURIOUS with the loss of the Papal States and especially for the role of Prussia in bringing it about. They immediately planned their revenge.

## The assassination of Kaiser Frederick III

Prince Frederick William was next in line to the throne after his father, Emperor William I. He was married to Princess Victoria, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria. After his father died, he was Emperor for 99 days only.

His death caused a world war, while the death of his grandfather, Prince Albert, prevented a war between the United States and Great Britain.



Kaiser Frederick III (1831-1888).  
Reigned only 99 days.

Emperor Frederick III was married to the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, thus cementing an alliance of peace and friendship between Great Britain and the German Empire.

After reigning for only 99 days he died of throat cancer!!

His son, William II, succeeded him and he was the notorious Kaiser of WWI.



Princess Victoria (1840-1901).  
Wife of Emperor Frederick III.

The Jesuits were intent on starting another war in Europe in order to recover the lost Papal States.

The last thing in the world they wanted was peace between the British and the German Empires....Peace loving Emperor Frederick III was assassinated to make way for his belligerent son, William II.

### The World WAR I Kaiser

After the murder of his father, William II became German Emperor, and began a massive naval buildup in order to surpass the Royal Navy. Of course the excuse to go to war was that Germany was *surrounded* by Great Britain, France and Russia!!

He dreamed of repeating the lightning Prussian victory of 1870 over France, but this time his hopes were disappointed, because the plans of the Jesuits are *always* doomed to failure.



Kaiser William II (1859-1941).  
Reigned from 1888 to 1918.

The militant Kaiser William II succeeded in the place of his murdered father.

Of course his advisers were Jesuits urging him to go to war to restore the lost states.

The war turned out to be a disaster for the Kaiser and he abdicated on November 9, 1918.



Massive German casualties at the battle of Verdun. Europe had not seen such a bloody conflict since the 30 Years' War.

Total casualties of World War I amounted to 10 million dead and 20 million wounded worldwide. If we include the Spanish flu,

which happened shortly thereafter, the figure is a staggering 30 to 50 million killed!!

## Hitler was a soldier during World War I

Every war is just a precursor for the next one as the defeated always plan revenge. In the case of Germany, the Jesuits spread the lies that "communists" or "Jews" were responsible for the defeat.

Hitler, as a soldier in the defeated army, was very bitter and a pliable tool in the hands of the Jesuits.



Hitler can be seen on the left with his fellow soldiers.

The swastika and skull and bones are all Jesuit symbols.

Hitler had a Jesuit in his ancestry because his grandmother, Maria Anna Schicklgruber, was raped while working in the Rothschild castle in Austria.



Adolf Hitler (1889-1945).

Hitler signed a concordat with the Vatican in 1933 and would definitely have restored the Papal States if he had won the war.

Total casualties of the Jesuit instigated World War II amounted to about 100 million dead.

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### Vital Links

[The Lion of the North](#)

[Won by the Sword](#)

[History of the Thirty Years' War](#)

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