

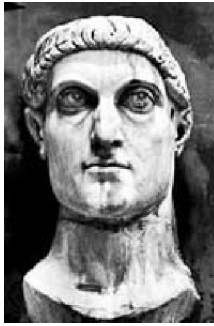


The Jesuits in Russia—from Russia with *Hate!!*

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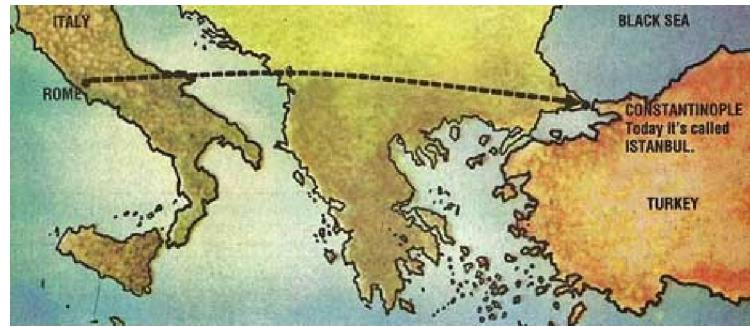
The Jesuits entered Russia from the very beginning seeking to overthrow the Orthodox church and annex that GREAT country to the Spanish empire.

The Orthodox church came from Constantinople which was founded by [Emperor Constantine](#)—the first Pope.



Constantine founded a new capital and a new dynasty for the Roman Empire.

This was the 2nd Rome.



Constantinople became the new capital of the Roman Empire.

Emperor Constantine (272-337). Reigned from 306 to 337.

The Emperors at Constantinople called themselves *Roman Emperors* even though they spoke Greek and lived in the Eastern part of the Empire.

The Emperors at Rome were replaced by the Popes, and the Pope's followers became known as [LATINS](#)....The principal Latin nations were: Italy, France, and Iberia (later Spain and Portugal).

All true Christians—both East and West—originally called themselves CATHOLIC which means UNIVERSAL in contradistinction to the Jewish congregation which was local and restricted to Jews and proselytes only.

When Rome and Constantinople split around 1054, the Latin church arrogated the name CATHOLIC, while the Greeks adopted the name *Orthodox*, which means adhering to the accepted or traditional and established faith.

At the time of the blessed Reformation, a *new name* was given to those who followed the teachings of the Bible alone and rejected Rome's claims.... They were called Protestants . . . but *they* are the true CATHOLIC and ORTHODOX CHRISTIANS.

Constantinople fell to the Turks in 1453

Ferocious battles were fought by the Papacy to subjugate the 2nd Rome to the Latin church. During the 4th Crusade in 1204 A.D., the Latins attacked Constantinople and completely destroyed the city.

Finally in 1453, the Papacy used the Turks to bring an end to the Constantinian Roman dynasty.

The Latin church fought ferocious battles to overthrow the Eastern Roman Emperors.

Finally in 1453, they used the Ottoman Empire to conquer Constantinople.

After that defeat, the Orthodox church



Constantine XI (1449- 1453).
Considered the last Roman
Emperor.

moved to Moscow and that became the
3rd Rome.



Sultan Mehmed II (1449-1481).
Conqueror of Constantinople.

The Orthodox church preserved the manuscripts of the Greek New Testament....The conquest of Constantinople by the Turks caused many of the Greek scholars to flee to Italy bringing their manuscripts with them.

Erasmus of Rotterdam used these ancient and correct manuscripts to prepare Latin and Greek editions of the New Testament.

Saint Martin Luther and the other Reformers used the Latin and Greek editions of Erasmus to translate the Scriptures into the living languages of Europe.



"Christ" the Saviour Cathedral
in Moscow.

After the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks, the Orthodox church moved to Moscow and Moscow became known as the 3rd Rome.

The ruler of Russia became known by the title TSAR which means *Caesar*.

Caesar was the title of the Roman Emperors in Constantinople.



The *Orthodox* "christ" with the long hair looks a lot like the Roman Catholic "christ."

Ivan IV was the first Russian TSAR or Caesar!!

Ivan Vasilyevich was the first Russian ruler to call himself TSAR or CAESAR....That was because he saw himself as successor and protector of the Greek Orthodox church which escaped from Constantinople.

Ivan wasn't so TERRIBLE. . . at least not before the Jesuits tried to poison him.

His marriage to Anastasia Romanovna founded the Romanov dynasty which lasted until its overthrow by the Communists in 1917.

During his reign, that GREAT country became the largest empire on earth as it spread westward to the Pacific Ocean; southward to the Crimea, and west to the Baltic Sea.

He established diplomatic and trading relations with England's greatest queen: [Elizabeth I.](#)



Ivan IV (1530 - 1584).
Reigned from 1533 to 1584.

Ivan was a very enlightened and tolerant ruler until the death of his beloved wife, Anastasia, by poison.

Obviously the poison was meant for him . . . but he survived.

Poison has been known to affect people MENTALLY as well as physically!!

In the case of Ivan . . . the poison made him TERRIBLE!!



Death of the Tsar's beloved wife, Anastasia, by poison, in 1560.

Ivan's establishment of cordial relations with England was enough to win him the eternal enmity of the Jesuits who were determined to conquer that country with their "Invincible" Armada.

Napoleon's invasion of Russia in 1812

It was always very, very difficult for the Jesuits to penetrate Orthodox Russia from within . . . so their first major attempt at its overthrow from without was made by the Jesuit tool Napoleon Bonaparte.

After he was crowned emperor of the French, Napoleon decided to add Russia to his empire....On June 22, 1812, he launched a massive invasion of Russia with over half a millions soldiers from France and his other vassal states.



Battle of Borodino outside Moscow.

Bonaparte's Grande Armée actually made it all the way to Moscow.

The French soldiers looted and burned the city.

Tsar Alexander I refused to negotiate a surrender so Napoleon was forced to retreat during the bitter Russian winter.



Looting and burning of Moscow by the French.

Tsar Alexander the Great—conqueror of Napoleon

Tsar Alexander I was one of Russia's greatest Tsars....He is known in history as the conqueror of Napoleon Bonaparte.

The invasion of Russia and the fires of Moscow enlightened his soul to the true nature of the Bonaparte regime.

From that time onward until his untimely death, the Holy Scriptures were his constant guide.



He took personal command of the army and led it all the way to Paris and the overthrow of Bonaparte.



Alexander led his victorious armies all the way to Paris.

Tsar Alexander I (1777-1825).

Reigned from 1801 to 1825.

When Napoleon reached Moscow and set the city on fire, the Tsar had a mighty spiritual awakening which showed him the true nature of Napoleon Bonaparte:

"Alexander went forward with his army in a state bordering on religious ecstasy. More and more he turned to the eleventh chapter of the Book of Daniel with the apocalyptic vision of how the all-conquering King of the South is cast down by the King of the North. It seemed to him as if the prophecies, which had sustained him during the dark days of autumn and early winter, were now to be fulfilled: Easter this year would come with a new spiritual significance of hope for all Europe. 'Placing myself firmly in the hands of God I submit blindly to His will', he informed his friend Golitsyn from Radzonow, on the Wkra. 'My faith is sincere and warms with passion. Every day it grows firmer and I experience joys I had never known before....It is difficult to express in words the benefits I gain from reading the Scriptures, which previously I knew only superficially... **All my glory I dedicate to the advancement of the reign of the Lord Jesus Christ.**" (Palmer, *Alexander I Tsar of War and Peace*, p.260).

Napoleon arrived back in France with his Grande Armée reduced by 570,000 of his best soldiers....He was forced to abdicate and Alexander was careful to let the French people choose their own government.

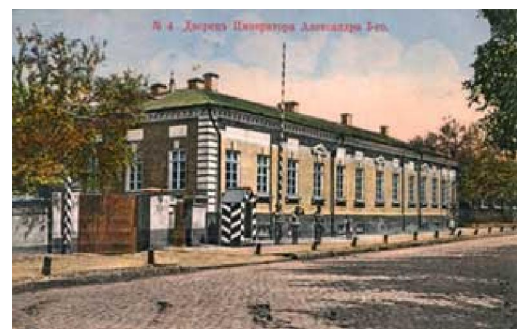


The victorious Allies entered Paris in March 1814, led by Tsar Alexander.

The victorious Allies entered Paris in March 1814, led by Tsar Alexander.

Inspired by his new found faith, Alexander proposed a Holy Alliance of peace and Christian charity among all the states of Europe.

Only Great Britain, the Vatican, and the Turks refused to sign.



The Tsar died of poisoning on Dec. 1, 1825, in the Russian city of Taganrog.

The monarchy was restored when Bourbon King Louis XVIII assured the Tsar that he would respect the constitutional rights of the French people.

This GREAT Tsar was absolutely horrified by the slaughter of the Napoleonic wars, so he proposed a treaty of friendship among all the European states called the Holy Alliance. This alliance was to instill the Christian virtues of

charity and peace in European political life.

In conjunction with the British Bible Society, he arranged for the translation and distribution of the Scriptures throughout Russia. This also earned the Tsar the undying hatred of the Jesuits.

The Holy Alliance and the distribution of the Scriptures ended with the untimely death of the Tsar by poisoning on December 1, 1825, in the Russian city of Taganrog.

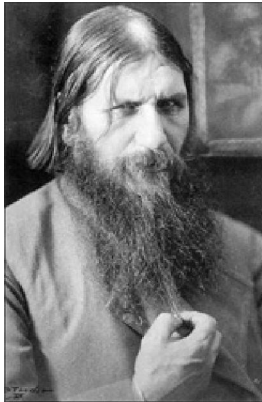
Grigori Rasputin—the Mad (Jesuit) Monk!!

Grigori Yefimovich Rasputin—the Mad Monk—the name itself tells us everything we need to know about his character....It conjures up images of dark intrigues and your worst nightmares....Even in Russia today, parents tell their children that if they don't behave, Rasputin will get them!!

Rasputin belonged to a mysterious, bizarre sect called Khlysts or Khlysty who were just Jesuits in disguise:

"The Khlysty sect drew their greatest strength from mystery, and in order to preserve this mystery, to protect the truth from any profanation, the founders of the new doctrine prescribed that their adherents should strictly observe in externals the forms of the "false faith," Orthodoxy, and even distinguish themselves by special zeal in observance" (Fülöp-Miller, Rasputin the Holy Devil, p. 19).

In 1903, Rasputin arrived in Saint Petersburg, where he gradually gained a reputation as a starets (or holy man) with strange supernatural powers of healing and prophecy.



Grigori Yefimovich Rasputin
(1868 -1916).

Rasputin's career mirrors that of [David Riccio](#) in Scotland.

After many travels in Siberia and throughout Europe, he arrived at St. Petersburg, in 1903.

St. Petersburg was the Russian center of power and the place to be in order to gain access to the Tsar and his family.



Tsarskoe Selo (Tsar's Village) just south of St. Petersburg was the home of the Tsar and his family.

St. Petersburg was the ideal place for anybody seeking access to Emperor Nicholas II and his family.

Nicholas and Alexandra

Nicholas and Alexandra ruled the vast Russian empire from Poland in the West to the Pacific ocean in the East. They had 4 daughters, and one son named Alexei.

Rasputin gained entrance to the Russian royal family by means of a close friend of the Tsaritsa.

Tsarevich Alexei had a blood disease known as hemophilia



Tsar Nicholas II (1894-1918).

which was life threatening.
When Rasputin entered his presence, the bleeding *miraculously* stopped!!



Empress Alexandra (1872-1918).

Tsarevich Alexei had a blood disease known as hemophilia which was life threatening. This was a golden opportunity for Rasputin, who was introduced to the court by Anna Vyubova, lady-in-waiting to the Empress.



The Tsar with his wife, 4 daughters and son Alexei.

in 1905, Rasputin was introduced to the Tsaritsa as a healer and the bleeding *miraculously* stopped when he was present.

This gave him an opportunity to become the father confessor and political adviser to the Tsaritsa and thus influence her husband the Emperor.



Tsarevich Alexei (1904-1918).

Rasputin gained total ascendancy over the royal family through his healing of the Tsar's son. Just like David Riccio in Scotland, he began to fill important government positions with his "friends."

Rasputin had total control over Nicholas and Alexandra

At the beginning of WWI, Rasputin's advice caused the Tsar to make disastrous decisions on the battlefield, leading to the withdrawal of Russia from the war.

Cartoons began to appear on the streets of St. Petersburg showing the Tsar as a puppet of Rasputin and the Tsaritsa as his LOVER.



Rasputin and the Tsaritsa as lovers.



Russia's Ruling House. The Tsar and Tsaritsa sitting on Rasputin's lap.



The Tsar dancing to Rasputin's tune.

Art does mirror life and the cartoons were expressing the political reality of the Russian royal family. Rumors were flying the lecherous Rasputin was having sex with Tsarists . . . and her daughters!!

The murder of Rasputin in 1916

As in the case of David Riccio in Scotland, 2 patriotic Russians named Prince Felix Yusupov and Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovich decided to get rid of Rasputin in order to save their country. It's doubtful that they knew he was a Jesuit in disguise but they knew he was a menace to the royal family and the nation.



Prince Felix Yusupov (1887-1967) shown here with his wife Irina.

2 patriotic Russians decided to get rid of Rasputin by assassination.

On December 16, 1916, he was lured to the Yusupov's Moika Palace, and served massive amounts of cyanide.

The cyanide failed to kill him, so he was shot several times, and his body was dumped into the Neva River.



Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovich (1891-1941).

It's doubtful that they knew he was a Jesuit in disguise, but they knew he was a menace to the royal family, and the entire nation.

Rasputin was a "faith healer" and notorious womanizer, so Prince Felix told him that his wife was



Raputin drinks the poisoned wine as he waits to "heal" Irina.

"sick" and would like to be "healed."

As he waited for Irina, Rasputin ate enough poisoned candy and drank enough poisoned wine to kill an elephant!!



Rasputin's horribly mutilated body was pulled from the Neva River.

The poison had no effect, so he was shot several times, and dumped in the Neva River.

The Russian Revolution of 1917 was revenge for the killing of Rasputin!!

The murder of Rasputin was a big blow to the Jesuits scheme for the "conversion" of Russia. They lost a vital insider who could produce a Jesuit heir to the throne plus stack the government with Roman Catholic sympathizers.

Whenever a nation closes the door to the Jesuits, the result is always an atheistic regime to take its place. In England, after the Glorious Revolution, they introduced atheism with the teachings of Charles Darwin. The same pattern was followed in Russia with the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917.



Vladimir Lenin (1870-1924).

After the death of Rasputin, the Jesuits introduced an atheistic regime based on Communism or Marxist Leninism.

Of course the next step was to consolidate the regime by getting rid of the Tsar and his family.

This occurred on July 17, 1918, when the entire family was brutally shot and their bodies dumped down a mineshaft.



Bolshevik forces marching on Red Square in 1917.

With the Communist regime in power, Russia was now officially atheistic, and this paved the way for *another* invasion of Russia, this time by Nazi Germany, in order to get rid of "godless" Russia!!

Nazi Germany invaded Russia in 1941

On June 22, 1941—exactly 129 years from the invasion of Napoleon, three million German troops attacked the Soviet Union, breaking the non-aggression pact Hitler had concluded with Stalin two years earlier. This invasion, called Operation Barbarossa, seized huge amounts of territory, including the Baltic states, Belarus, and Ukraine.



Adolf Hitler (1889-1945).

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.

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



Heinrich Himmler (1900-1945), with the skull and bones symbol of the dreaded SS.

Nazi Germany was finally defeated by Russia in 1945 ending the career of Jesuit tool Adolf Hitler.

Editor's Note



Mary Queen of Scots breviary.

Mary Queen of Scots personal breviary, which she took with her to the scaffold, is preserved in the Russian National Library of St. Petersburg.

Vital Links

[1812 Overture by Tchaikovsky Part 1 on YouTube](#)
(Berlin Philharmonic).

[1812 Overture by Tchaikovsky Part 1 on YouTube](#)
(Royal Albert Hall).

[1812 Overture by Tchaikovsky Part 2 on YouTube](#)
(Berlin Philharmonic).

[1812 Overture by Tchaikovsky Part 2 on YouTube](#)
(Royal Albert Hall).

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