



## July 4 is Independence Day

January 8 is the 2nd Independence Day

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The French were evicted from the New World by the British after the Seven Years' War. After the colonies were separated from Great Britain by a "revolution," the Jesuits dreamed of evicting the colonists in order to give the entire New World to Spain, and fulfill the Bull of Pope Alexander VI....Man proposes but God disposes!!

"Proclaim LIBERTY throughout *all the land* unto *all the inhabitants thereof*." (Leviticus 15:10).

"And to the angel of the congregation in Philadelphia write; These things saith he that is holy, he that is true, he that hath the key of David, he that openeth, and no man shutteth; and shutteth, and no man openeth" (Revelation 3:7).

The oldest REPUBLIC in the *modern* world had its birth on July 4, 1776.



Liberty bell in Philadelphia.

On July 4, 1776, the liberty bell rang out to summon the people for the reading of the Declaration of Independence.

On the bell were inscribed these word written by Moses:

"Proclaim LIBERTY throughout *all the land* unto *all the inhabitants thereof*" (Leviticus. 25:10).

The Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson, and signed in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.



Independence Hall in Philadelphia where the Declaration of Independence was signed.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness" (Declaration of Independence).

The founding of the United States took place in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1776. Philadelphia means CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE. It is a real shame that the capital did not stay in Philadelphia—the city of BROTHERLY LOVE!!

## The reasons for the War of Independence!!

On June 24, 1494, John Cabot discovered the New World. He landed in Canada and planted the banners of King Henry VII of England and the lion of St. Mark of Venice.



Because of the Norman Conquest of England in 1066, the kings of England claimed kingship over France. In other words, the two kingdoms were considered *one*.

Because of the Norman Conquest of Ireland a century later, the English kings considered themselves *lords* of Ireland.

In 1494, John Cabot planted the banners of England and France in the New World.

"Henry by the grace of God King of England and of ffraunce and lord of Irland To the Tresourer and Chambrelains of oure Eschequier greting" ([Letter from King Henry VII granting a pension to John Cabot](#)).

French explorer Jacques Cartier (1491-1557), began exploring the Canadian region in 1534.

In 1562, Captain Jean Ribault (1520-1565) — a devout French Protestant Christian— founded a colony in Florida. He named it Carolina after King Charles IX. His colony was brutally wiped out by the Spanish Inquisition with over 900 Christians massacred in cold blood. Had this colony flourished, FRENCH . . . and not English . . . would be the main language of the New World.

King Charles took no interest in this terrible massacre of his best citizens. He refused to declare war on Spain and avenge the spilling of innocent blood. No further attempts to colonize were made by Protestant France especially after the horrible Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre. As a result, the Jesuits rushed in to fill the vacuum left by the massacre of the noble French Protestants.

Around 1673, Jesuit priests, Louis Joliet, René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, and Jacques Marquette sailed down the Mississippi River as far as New Orleans, and claimed *all* the land for Roman Catholic France.



In 1620, the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts. They were Protestant Christians sent out by King James VI & I.

They were the CHOSEN PEOPLE and God gave them the best land in the world as a heritage because they came to seek GOD . . . not GOLD.

Pilgrim Fathers were the founders of the British colonies in the New World.

By their hard work and industry, this small outpost in the great howling wilderness grew quickly, and by 1750 it comprised 13 prosperous and free colonies, which provided a livelihood for one in five families in Great Britain.

One in five families in Great Britain depended on trade with the colonies for their livelihood:

"By the mid-eighteenth century as many as one in five families in Great Britain were directly dependent for their livelihood on foreign commerce. Even more dramatic was the change in direction of trade. While Continental markets grew modestly, colonial markets expanded at an astonishing rate. In the first half of the eighteenth century British exports to North America grew fourfold, those to the West Indies doubled, while East India tea imports increased an incredible forty times. Ninety five percent of the increase in Britain's commodity exports was sold into protected colonial markets."(Fowler, *Empires at War*, p. 17).

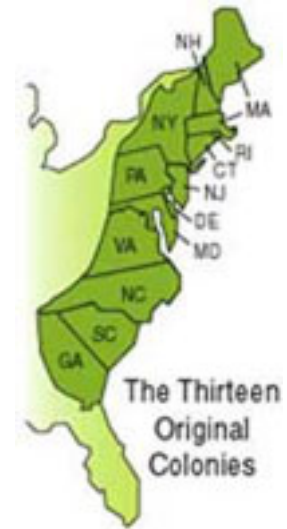
## Map of the New World in 1756

The entire center of the continent was claimed by France. The English colonies were hemmed in by the Atlantic ocean on one side, and the French dominated Louisiana Territory on the western side.

Jesuit priests were constantly arming and leading the Indians to attack and kill the British Protestant colonists. War was bound to come sooner or later.



Click to enlarge



The Thirteen Original Colonies.

This vast territory was claimed by Roman Catholic France.

## The Seven Years' War (1756-1763) or the First World War!!

The Jesuits were determined to fulfill the Bull of Pope Alexander VI and eliminate both the English . . . and French . . . from the New World. Jesuits in disguise in the English and French governments actually started a war between England and France called the Seven Years' War or the French and Indian Wars. The French call it the *War of Conquest* because they lost control of Canada.

The first shots of this worldwide conflict were fired by a youthful George Washington, who was sent on an expedition against the French in the Ohio country, a region claimed by Virginia. Great Britain declared war on France in May, 1756, and eventually the conflict spread to the whole world. Almost a million people died before a peace treaty was signed in 1763.

## Map of the New World after the Seven Years' War!!

The Jesuit general was delighted after the war ended. His slogan was: ONE DOWN . . . ONE TO GO.... In other words, Spain now had only one rival left on the continent.



Click to enlarge

Map of the New World after the Seven Years' War ended in 1763.

Incredible as it may seem, the Spanish ended up supplanting the French in the Louisiana Territory. This came to pass even though Spain fought with France against England!!

This was how it happened:

By 1762, France knew that she had lost the war. On Nov. 3, 1762, French King Louis XV signed a secret treaty with King Carlos III of Spain, giving him control of the Louisiana Territory. It was called the Treaty of Fountainebleau.

The next year, when a peace treaty was signed between England, France, Spain, and Portugal, the English King George III recognized the Treaty of Fountainebleau and allowed the Spanish to keep the territory. This was *suicide* to the British Empire in the New World.

Protestant England was victorious in the Seven Years' War and had a golden opportunity to evict Spain from the New World for good. Instead, she gave Spain control of the vast Louisiana Territory. Here is a brief quote from the [Treaty of Paris](#) signed in 1763:

"George the Third, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenbourg, Arch Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire; the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince, Lewis the Fifteenth, by the grace of God, Most Christian King; **and the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince, Charles the Third, by the grace of God, King of Spain and of the Indies, after having laid the foundations of peace in the preliminaries signed at Fontainebleau the third of November last;** and the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince, Don Joseph the First, by the grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves, after having acceded thereto, determined to compleat, without delay, this great and important work."

## The Jesuit general was DELIGHTED with the results of the Seven Years' War!!

The Jesuit general's slogan was: ONE DOWN ... ONE TO GO.... Only ONE rival remained to Spain in the New World and that was England. The next step was to ferment revolution in the colonies and eject Britain from the New World altogether. Hemmed in by the Spanish, and surrounded by hostile Indians, the British colonies would eventually be destroyed.

## The Spanish had a fourfold plan to destroy the British colonies!!

Once the colonies (including Canada) were separated from Great Britain, the Spanish had a fourfold plan to strangle the infant U.S. Republic to death:

1	Arm the Indians to attack the colonists.	2	Refuse the colonists navigation of the Mississippi.
3	Establish a bank to destroy their economy.	4	Wage germ warfare against the colonists.

In the Treaty of Madrid, signed between Spain and the U.S. in 1795, Spain was given possession of the former British colonies of East and West Florida. This vast area stretching from New Orleans to the eastern seaboard was ideal for launching a FLANKING attack on the infant U.S. Republic. Thomas Pinckney of South Carolina negotiated the treaty with Spain. It is no wonder that South Carolina tried to leave the Union during the presidency of Andrew Jackson, and they were the first to secede at the time of the Civil War.

The southern states insisted on keeping slavery in the Union while the northern states rejected it. This issue could also be exploited by the Spanish to divide and conquer and tear the Union apart.

## The Louisiana Purchase by the United States

By 1800, the infant United States Republic was struggling for survival when a golden opportunity presented itself. Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Spain and demanded that Spain hand back the Louisiana Territory to France. In October 1800, Spain signed the [Treaty of San Ildefonso](#) officially giving France title to Louisiana.

Napoleon Bonaparte had plans to reestablish the French Empire in the New World. He first needed to subdue a slave revolt in Haiti. François Dominique Toussaint L'Ouverture was the hero of the slave insurrection and thousands of French troops died trying to subdue the island. Napoleon abandoned his idea of a French Empire and decided to sell Louisiana to the U.S.

There was no provision in the Constitution for acquiring new lands that were not already states, so President Jefferson took a huge gamble that Congress would approve the purchase.



In 1803, President Jefferson bought the Louisiana Territory from France for the sum of 15 million dollars (about 4 cents an acre).

The Louisiana Territory was purchased from France in 1803. It doubled the size of the United States.

Spain and England were *furious* when Napoleon sold Louisiana to the U.S.

Spain . . . and England . . . were *furious* when they found out that Napoleon had sold the vast territory to the U.S. Spain could do nothing militarily, but England had the most powerful navy in the world. In 1812, war broke out between Great Britain and the U.S. The eastern seaboard of the U.S. was invaded and Washington City was burned to the ground. This was just a diversionary tactic or a feint as the main blow was aimed at NEW ORLEANS —the key to the Louisiana Territory.



## The Battle of New Orleans in 1814

The war of 1814 has been called the 2nd War of Independence. In 1814, a huge armada of 60 ships and over 10,000 crack troops left England bound for New Orleans. These soldiers were veterans of the wars against Napoleon and the best troops in the world. They expected a cakewalk and then they planned on handing the Louisiana Territory back to Spain.



General Andrew Jackson  
(March 15, 1767 - June 8, 1845).

The Battle of New Orleans was fought on January 8, 1814. The British had a huge armada of ships and soldiers ready to invade New Orleans and sail up the Mississippi River.

Control of New Orleans would have given them control over the vast Louisiana Territory.

The British never recognized Napoleon's right to acquire the Louisiana Territory from the Spanish and then sell it to the U.S.

They were determined to conquer it and then hand it back to Spain. That was their modus operandi until they met general Jackson.

General Jackson and his small volunteer militia fell like a thunderbolt from Heaven on the unsuspecting British invasion force.

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## The 4 main reasons for the War of Independence

There were 4 main reasons that pressured the colonists to revolt from Great Britain:

1	A standing army was established in the colonies after the end of the Seven Years' War.

2	In the <a href="#">Proclamation of 1763</a> , the colonists were forbidden to settle in lands west of the Appalachian Mountains.
3	<a href="#">The Currency Act of 1764</a> abolished the paper currency of the colonies.
4	<a href="#">The Stamp Act of 1765</a> forced the colonists to pay for the standing army with nonexistent silver or gold.

## The Bank of England pressured the colonists to revolt!!

According to Benjamin Franklin, it was the demands made by the Bank of England to pay their taxes in coin or specie that forced the colonists to revolt. At that time, there were no gold or silver mines in the colonies. Most of *their* trade was done by barter.



The Stamp Act of 1765 was enacted by King George III.

"For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed, written or printed, any special bail and appearance upon such bail in any such court, a stamp duty of two shillings.

"For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed, written, or printed, any licence, appointment, or admission of any counsellor, solicitor, attorney, advocate, or proctor, to practice in any court, or of any notary within the said colonies and plantations, a stamp duty of ten pounds."([Stamp Act of 1765](#)).

At that time, 10 POUNDS consisted of 10 pounds of STERLING SILVER!!

Anyone can see that paying taxes is bad enough but not having the money to pay the taxes is infinitely worse.

This law was BOUND to cause the colonists to revolt sooner or later!!

## The Bank of England pressured the king to tax the colonies!!

Once the Bank of England was chartered in 1694, the bankers set about controlling the members of the British Parliament. British Prime Minister George Grenville put pressure on the king to enact harsh, unrealistic taxation on the colonies.

About that time, King George had a very mysterious illness which nobody could diagnose. That was a mild dose of the [Cantrella of Borgia](#) in order to make the king more cooperative.



King George III (king from 1760 to 1820). The king suffered from a mild dose of the cup of Borgia to make him compliant.

Obviously King George was not ready to meet his Maker so he had to comply with Prime Minister Grenville and Parliament.

On April 18, 1775, British general Thomas Gage sent 700 soldiers to destroy guns and ammunition the colonists had stored in the town of Concord, just outside of Boston. They also planned to arrest Samuel Adams and John Hancock, two of the key leaders of the patriot movement.

The first shots "heard around the world" were fired at Lexington, Massachusetts on April 19, 1775.

The war dragged on for 7 long years until finally ending with the surrender at Yorktown on October 19, 1781.

When the war ended, Great Britain had lost control of an area greater in size than the Roman empire— and the best land in the world — thanks to the Jesuits and the Bank of England!!

## The Jesuits were SUPPRESSED during the War of Independence!!

During the crucial period of the War of Independence, the Jesuits were suppressed in *most* of the countries of Europe. Unfortunately that did not include England where they remained very busy!!

No doubt the British colonies had many Jesuits in disguise trying to influence the birth of the new nation and its Constitution, but their efforts were made ineffective by the addition of the Bill of Rights.



Jesuit general Ricci  
(1758 to 1775).

The plan of this general was to separate Great Britain from her colonies in the New World.

Then he planned on handing the colonies to the Spanish in order to fulfill the Bull of Pope Alexander VI.

By the Providence of Almighty God, the Jesuits were suppressed just 3 years before the War of Independence began:

"All countries were expelling the Jesuits and shipping them by whatever means to the Papal States. Some, too old for such treatment died and others left Religion or became secular priests. By 1773 the Suppression was complete. On August 16 the Brief of Suppression was read to the assembled Jesuits and they dispersed to various locales and to other works. On August 17 Ricci, the unfortunate General, was bundled off to prison in Castel Sant'Angelo where he languished for two years not even permitted to celebrate Mass or receive visitors. Eventually he died there on November 24, 1775 after 15 years as General. He testified to the end that the Society was innocent of all the accusations thrown against it" (Zeyen, *Jesuit Generals*, p. 45).

The Jesuits were finally restored by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1814.

## The Bill of Rights

These 10 amendments have kept the Jesuits and the Spanish Inquisition at bay for the past 230 years. It is one thing to have a great Constitution but quite another to have the

means to defend it. The Second Amendment gives the people the right to defend their Constitution:

#### Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

#### Amendment II

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

#### Amendment III

No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

#### Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

#### Amendment V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

#### Amendment VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

#### Amendment VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common

law.

#### Amendment VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

#### Amendment IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

#### Amendment X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

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### Vital Links

[List of Jesuit generals](#)

[Secrets of the Bank of England Revealed at Last!!](#)

[U.S. History.org](#)

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### Editor's Note

The English monarchy claimed sovereignty over France until 1801. You could say that all the wars between England and France from 1066 to 1801 were CIVIL WARS!!

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