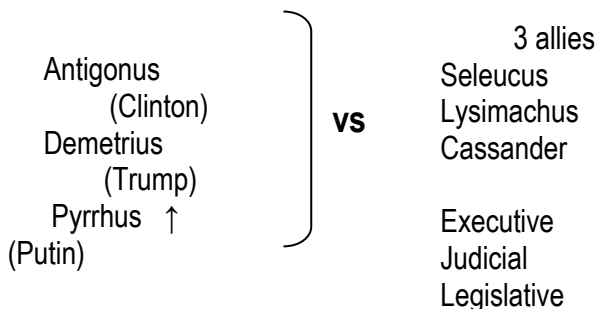


We came to the Battle of Ipsus through the study of Pyrrhus. We understood Pyrrhus to represent the King of the South. We took him back to where he began being involved in the affairs of the world at that time. In studying his early life, we saw that he entered history during the breakup of Alexander's Empire. He is born a few years after Alexander dies, and he begins to be involved in the 4th Diadochi War when there are five generals fighting over Alexander's Empire. One of these generals, Antigonos, is much stronger than all of the others and Pyrrhus goes into an alliance with his son, Demetrius. Our strongest general, Antigonos, went to war with three allied powers; that was Seleucus, Cassander and Lysimachus, known as the three allies or Allied Forces. Antigonos is a powerful general and he meets these three allies at the Battle of Ipsus. He's not fighting alone; he's fighting alongside his son Demetrius. Pyrrhus is in an alliance with Demetrius. The fourth Diadochi war culminates in the battle of Ipsus in 301 BC. We understood through our structures that Ipsus represents 2016 and the American election. When we first brought up the subject of Ipsus, we learned that it needs to be seen on more than one level. We spent about two classes looking at this level, and making applications. In our last presentation, we began to look at another level or direction. Another perspective to view that battle.

### 1. Perspective Ipsus/2016





This is our first perspective. In this battle we have Antigonos, and who does Antigonos represent? Hillary Clinton and Demetrius represents Trump. Why are they fighting each other in this battle? They're not fighting each other; they are fighting the three allies. In this battle they're father and son, in application why do we not want to see them fight each other? Clinton doesn't want Trump Tower, they're both fighting over something separate from each other. That is the three branches of the US government the executive, the judicial, and legislative branches.

What does the name Antigonos mean? Like the ancestor. Like or in comparison to the ancestor. When we consider the Greek Empire, who are they saying he is like? Alexander the Great, so we can do an alpha and omega. We can have Alexander and Antigonos, the beginning of the end, the Alpha and Omega. They both built the empire. Daniel is able to skip all four Diadochi wars in Daniel 8:8 because this Empire is still being pulled together or united until the death of Antigonos because Alexander was building the Greek Empire, and Antigonos was doing the same work. So, you can say Washington—are those that wrote the Constitution, and Clinton is who upheld the Constitution.

**Antigonos** = equal to the ancestor  
anti means like or comparison to;  
gonos means ancestor  
**(Alexander the Great)**

---

Hillary Clinton

|   |   |
|---|---|
|  |  |
| Alexander<br>G Washington   | Antigonos<br>Clinton  |

We can see that Antigonos goes into this battle with one eye. In a battle previously he had lost an eye and was blind in one eye. Born with two eyes, one had fallen previously, and Antigonos is killed in this battle losing that eye. We made application to the two horns of the United States. One fell in 1844, and the other one fell in 2016. The Protestant horn and the Republican horn.

Tess, Brazil

A quote from Turning Points of the Ancient World

“Antigonus had been so close to achieving the impossible, reuniting Alexander's Empire. At the final hurdle he was unsuccessful. He was the last man who seriously attempted it, to achieve such a dream. With his death a new time began. Alexander's Empire was forever broken up between the remaining generals. It was never reunited again.”

If we were to see Alexander's Empire, in the time of Antigonus, he held nearly all of it. He started to lose Babylon to Seleucus, but at the height of his power it was nearly as large as Alexander's. His goal was to maintain that same Empire. The goal of the three allies was to create their own Empire, an empire built out of Egypt or Babylon. But it isn't considered to be the Empire of Alexander the Great out of Macedonia.

So alpha and omega, we understand Clinton represented the establishment as it existed since 1798, and the Republican horn of the US. But in this battle, about 400-500 war elephants divided Antigonus from his troops and left him unprotected. This is one application of the battle of Ipsus and the 2016 election.

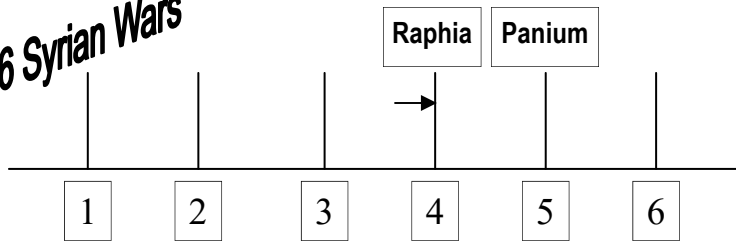
**Ipsus**

Antigonus  
Demetrius  
Pyrrhus ↑

vs

3 allies  
Seleucus ← “E”  
Lysimachus  
Cassander

**6 Syrian Wars**



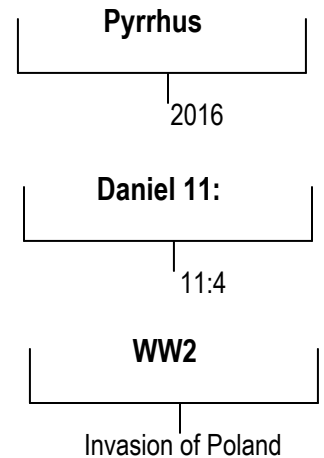
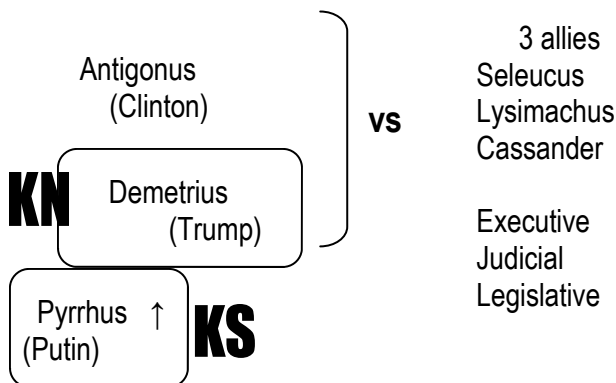
We began also to make another observation; we want to consider this from a couple of different angles. I want to read the next paragraph of the quote. We understood our three allies won this battle. Out of this battle, Demetrius though weakened became king and Pyrrhus was undefeated. In this following paragraph it says for the winners of the battle of Ipsus these three allies were able

to divide up the Empire of Antigonus, a large empire. It says yet almost straight away, because they were dividing up the Empire of Antigonus it sowed the seeds for a new war. It says in Syria immediately the seeds of a new war begin between Seleucus and Ptolemy. Each would claim control of Syria. Out of Ipsus a new war began. Or you could say six wars. Out of Ipsus, these six Syrian wars led to the end of the 4th, the battle of Raphia and at the end of the fifth the battle of Panium. So, this is our first perspective. Our second perspective of Ipsus relates to Daniel 11. In the battles of Raphia and Panium.

A web page, [Turning Points of the Ancient World](http://turningpointsoftheancientworld.com/) (http://turningpointsoftheancientworld.com/), “How significant was the battle of Ipsus?” It gives a nice description of that battle.

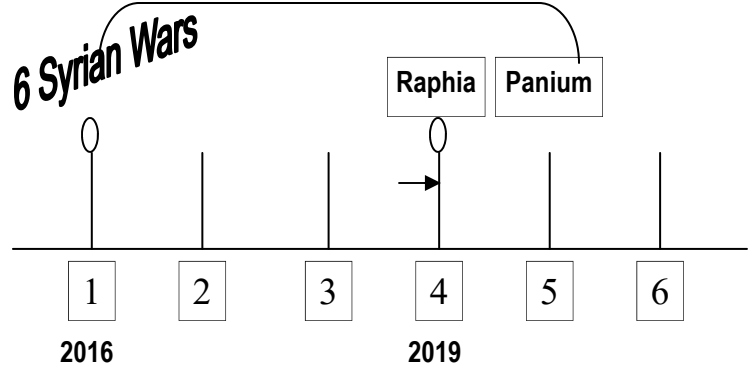
In our first perspective, we have a king of the North and a king of the South and we know that they are a King of the North and the South because we can construct the whole reform line to demonstrate that. Right now, we're just pulling out Ipsus and looking at it from three different reform lines. We have the reform line of Pyrrhus, and in here we have Ipsus. We have the reform line of Daniel 11, Seleucus and Ptolemy, 11:4, the battle of Ipsus. Before we're done we'll have a closer look at World War II and the invasion of Poland. Instead of going all the way through Pyrrhus, we need to first look more into this one waymark. When we're finished with 2016 we will finish the line of Pyrrhus.

**1. Perspective Ipsus/2016**



Daniel 11:5-15

In a previous study we went on a diversion, into Daniel 11, in Raphia and Panium. We looked at the six Syrian Wars. Daniel 11 skips the 1st and 6th. These Syrian wars sprung out of the battle of Ipsus, because as we read they were dividing of the territory of Antigonus. We have Ptolemy in Egypt, Seleucus the North, King of the North, King of the South. They're not fighting for each other's territories, but the area of Coele Syria. At the end of the battle of Ipsus, Seleucus was awarded this territory. Before Seleucus could take it, Ptolemy took it for himself. Everyone knew it had been given to Seleucus originally. Seleucus never fought him for it but when both men die their children begin to fight over it. That fight over Coele Syria is Daniel 11:5-15.



Daniel doesn't include the story of the sixth war.

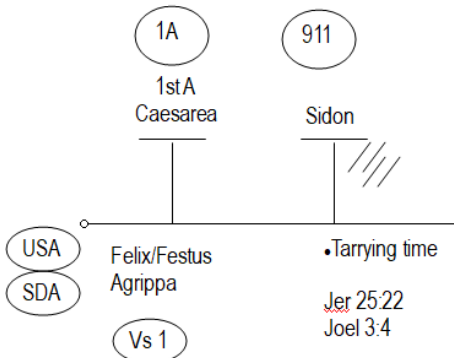
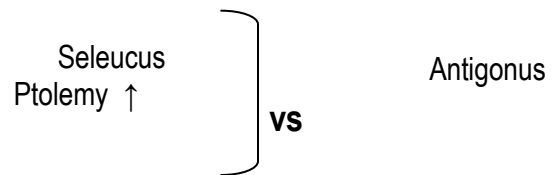


What we need to see, there is no Battle of Raphia without Ipsus. If we were to connect our Waymarks, threading the needle, understanding cause and effect, then there must first have been a cause at Ipsus which was the disagreement over Coele Syria. If the Battle of Raphia is 2019, we could see the beginning of this conflict in 2016. There is no Raphia at 2019 without 2016. A couple of things we need to mention in review, Demetrius's name means harvest. When we think about Daniel 12:1, harvest, close of probation, Demetrius is the man that takes us into harvest. There is no harvest without him. That is one nice evidence to see that he's the last president of the United States because he's the one that takes us into harvest.

From this perspective who is the King of the North and the King of the South in Daniel 11? In the history of our first perspective, it's Pyrrhus and Demetrius. We have another story for the same

battle—Seleucus and Ptolemy. In the battle of Ipsus, Ptolemy actually supported Seleucus, they're allies. We have Seleucus going into battle supported by Ptolemy. It's interesting that in this battle Ptolemy doesn't actually turn up because he's received word that the battle is lost, which was not true; he received a false report. Even though he's not at Ipsus, because if this is the US election, he doesn't even have a vote, but he's still involved. There's a city in the Coele Syria area that belongs to

2nd Perspective Ipsus/2016



Antigonus, and while our three generals are coming against Antigonus, Ptolemy is laying siege in this area belonging to Antigonus. He is fighting Antigonus even though he's not at Ipsus. It's not a coincidence that this is the city of Sidon. Where have we seen Sidon before? Acts 27. What did Sidon represent? We placed it at 9:11, the United States. So, we can place the United States at 9:11 but at many other waymarks. It's not a coincidence that this is the city that Ptolemy was attacking.

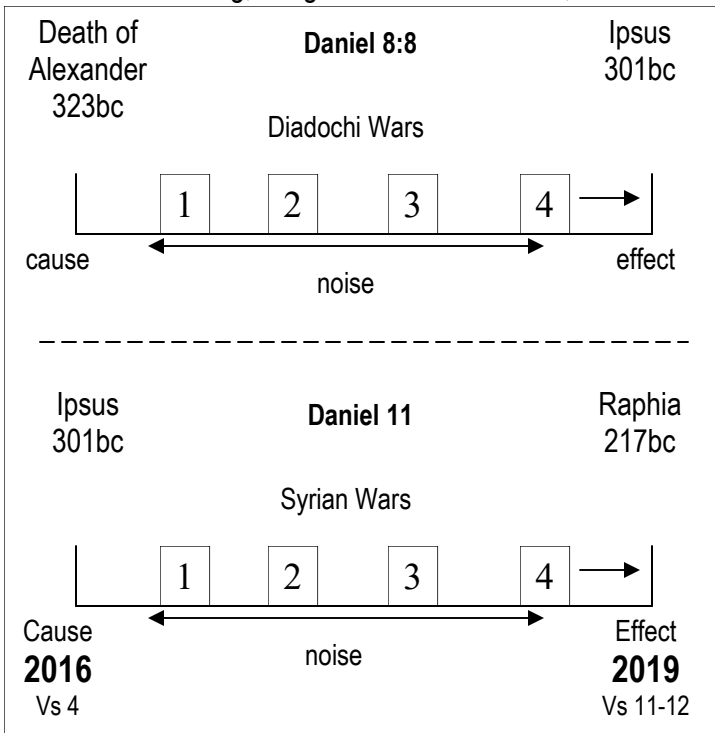
Tess, Brazil

So this gives us another perspective. Again, we have the King of the North and the King of the South in an alliance, while the King of the North takes on a common enemy. At the 2016 election it was Putin and Trump, in an alliance they took on Clinton and Obama. We can see the destruction of Clinton and really of the United States as a democracy. That was our second perspective.

We are able to see the battle of Raphia, we stepped back to the verses of Daniel 11 and identified Panium and Raphia. We could see 1989 in application, 1798, 538, all the way through those 10 verses. We need to add one more structure to this.

Daniel 8:8, let's draw what Daniel has done.

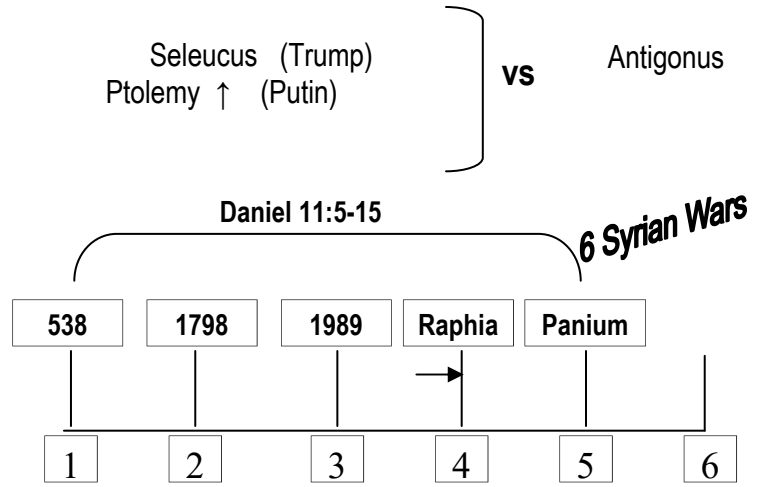
Dan 8:8 Therefore the he goat waxed very great: and when he was strong, the great horn was broken; and for it came up four notable ones toward the four winds of heaven.



these middle verses of Daniel 11 are four Syrian Wars. Ipsus is the end of the fourth Diadochi War. Raphia is the end of the fourth Syrian War. Daniel calls this noise, straight from cause to effect. He wants to make one application, and we can do the same with Ipsus. We want to mark a cause and effect, and there is no Raphia in 2019 without Ipsus in 2016. Even our story of Raphia and Panium begin with the North and the South in an alliance. But that Alliance turns.

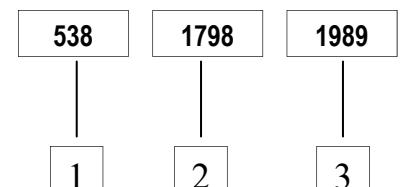
We're marking 301bc as the end of an empire and Daniel doesn't cover the history between the death of Alexander and Ipsus/301bc—it's broken at the death of Alexander—the empire continues through till the death of Antigonus. He's like the ancestor, they're the same person.

### 2nd Perspective Ipsus/2016

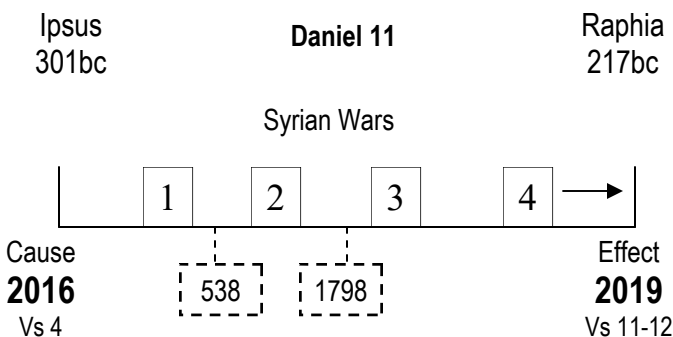
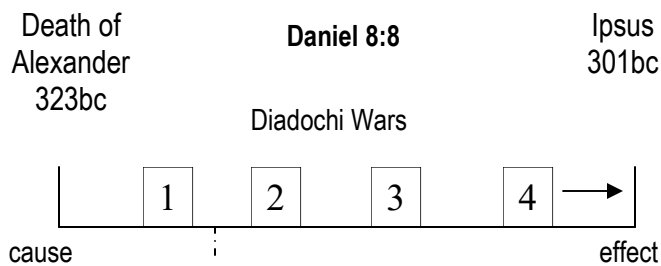


In Daniel 8:8 we can see that he's gone from one general, Alexander to four. We've considered what he is doing here, we have our one King - Alexander 323 BC, the death of Alexander in 323, and he skips 22 years in history. He takes us to 301 BC when we have four generals. This is the history of the four Diadochi Wars. The Battle of Ipsus ends the fourth war. What Daniel has done is really condensed history from where it begins to be destroyed or crumble, to the death of Antigonus. If we're saying that they are one person then we need to bring them together. This is not a history of destruction, the Republican horn is not crumbling, we can pinch those two men together and skip all these four wars. If we're going to mark the destruction, we can mark it at Alexander or at Antigonus. So, we have the cause and the effect. This is Daniel 8 8. What we're doing in making application here, is skipping over this history, the history of 538, 1798, and 1989. Daniel calls this history noise. We are doing the same structure; we're going from the Battle of Ipsus in 301 BC and we're saying this is the cause. The effect is Raphia in 217 BC. To get from Ipsus to Raphia, all

Skipping this history (noise)



We can read Daniel 11:4, halfway through the first sentence, his kingdom is divided to the four directions of the compass.

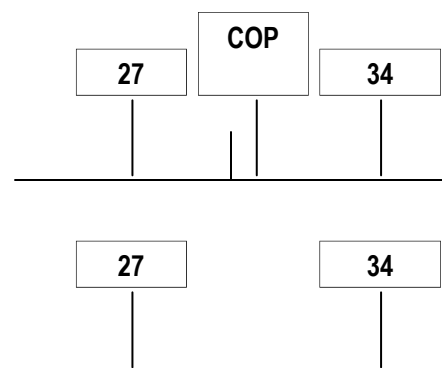


When is his Empire divided into the four directions? Ipsus. So, Ipsus is in these verses even if he doesn't name it. We don't find the names Raphia and Panium either but we know they're in those verses. It's not Ipsus that is noise, it's the connecting history. What we can see that people want to do, if this is 2016 and this is 2019, 2016 is Daniel 11:4, and 2019 is Daniel 11:11-12, we're going to want to go into those verses and reapply them. We're saying, based on the structure, we don't do that. These four words become noise, we're doing the history just the same way Daniel does. Like he picked up certain points, we are picking up different points. Like Parminder said he might pick up four kings and two kings, and we pick up five kings and three kings. But we're treating the history in the same way. So, we are jumping from verse 4 to 11.

The question is when we come to this history of 2016 then we would want to place 538 then 1798 and these other waymarks that exists between verse 4 and 11. The only reason we would want to make those applications, is because Daniel makes them for us. If Daniel was to have taken this history, he could have

gone into the Diadochi wars and placed another line of evidence here. But he hasn't chosen the Diadochi story, he's chosen the Syrian wars story.

We have been doing this for a long time, we take the line of Christ, we take the year 27, 31, and 34 because they are in agreement with our understanding of the lines and we all ignore a lot of history that takes place during these years and sometimes we say 31 is the close of Probation and put another waymark in between which is the triumphal entry. And when we ignore 31, we call these fractals. We did the same with this story, I believe. I think what Brother Mathias is saying is that we would go to the line of Christ and construct a reform line out of those verses in that history. But then because of a structure or another reform line, we would go to that same history and make another application. To do that we would ignore waymarks to create a different story.



We're having trouble with the Chronological sequence. How can you have 2016 jump back two thousand years and then go back. It's like cherry picking, Daniel chooses to ignore all of this history that we are covering in our studies. We are going to the history from before the third Diadochi war and we will say this is the alpha history of modern Babylon, one of the most important histories we can have in this movement is understanding World War 1 and World War II. Daniel doesn't even mention them. The only reason we're struggling to treat these histories the same way, is that we have Bible verses attached to them and other applications in this movement. We need to treat them the same way and that is to ignore them as noise.

Daniel 11:2 And now will I show thee the truth. Behold, there shall stand up yet three kings in Persia; and the fourth shall be far richer than [they] all: and by his strength through his riches he shall stir up all against the realm of Grecia.

11:3 And a mighty king shall stand up, that shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will.

11:4 And when he shall stand up, his kingdom shall be broken, and shall be divided toward the four winds of heaven; and not to his posterity, nor according to his dominion which he ruled: for his kingdom shall be plucked up, even for others beside those.

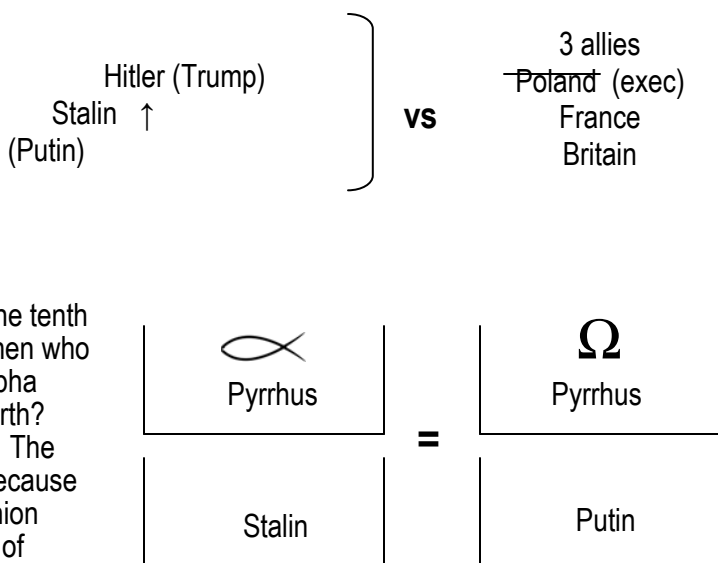
In application, that mighty king is Donald Trump. In verse 5, when is that? When did we say a great Dominion was? The 1260. The traditional reading of Daniel 11 for the movement as we've understood it, is to actually do this except we go from the introduction of Trump to Sunday law to 538 and say that is going to cover the history of the King of the North and the King of the South.

*How we get away with doing that, we can ask Elder Parminder when he comes back, I don't know that story so well.*

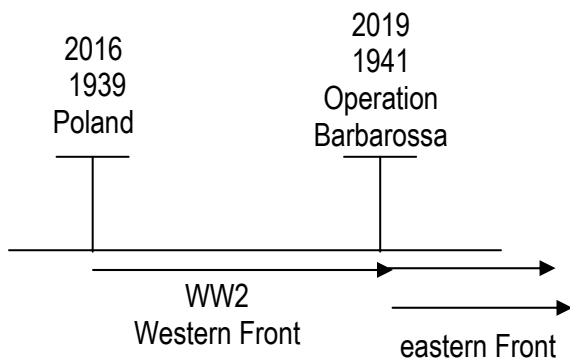
The last line we want to put on top of this, is the history of World War II. This is the invasion of Poland, and this gives us other details. Instead of the dynamic, particularly where we see Demetrius and Antigonus, the story doesn't give you the rise of the King of the North, he's already in

power. This is Hitler and Stalin and again they are taking on three allies. This is World War II, the same waymark. Why can we go to the history of World War II to do this? When we did alpha and omega histories, we understood Pyrrhus comes in two parts. When we're considering the King of the South, there's an alpha and omega. How can we then tie the alpha history to World War II? Because we did Alpha and Omega of Pyrrhus, and recognize that he represented Putin in the omega history but there is an alpha history. How did we get to World War II? Pyrrhus was the tenth of Epirus and we considered that a king equals a kingdom. Then who also typifies Putin? Stalin. So, we can identify Stalin as the alpha history. And when does Stalin fight against the King of the North? World War II. Because who is trying to ride Hitler as a beast? The papacy. There's an alliance between the Vatican and Hitler because they both had one common enemy, the Communist Soviet Union under Stalin. When we considered World War II, the invasion of Poland was 2016 in application. And now we have Hitler taking on how

### Hitler begins WW2

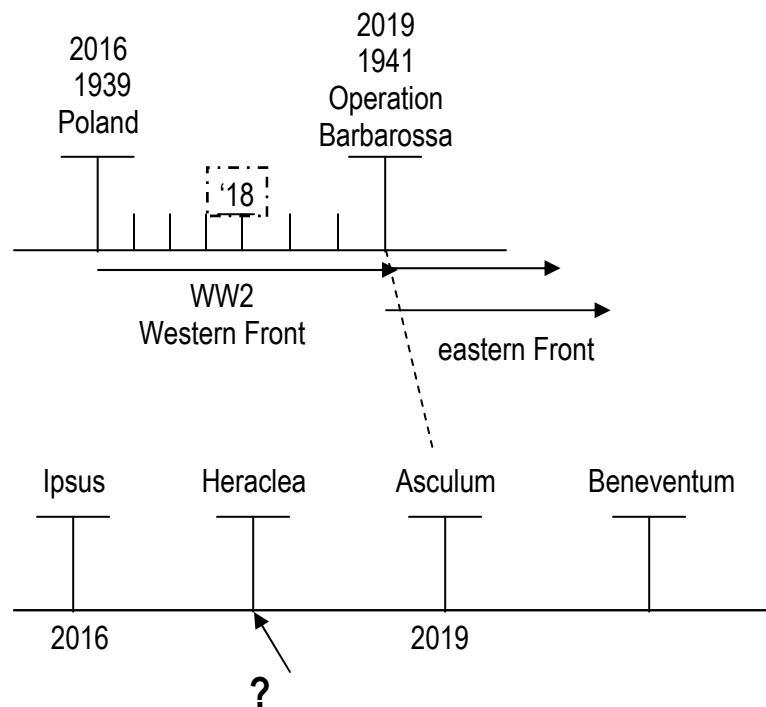


many allies? Three, France, Poland and Britain. Hitler has an important ally, who is he allied to? Stalin. Even though their mortal enemies they begin their history as allies. Without Stalin, Hitler would have never been able to go to war with the three allies. Again, we make application, King of the South, Putin, is enabling the King of the North, Trump to take on the three branches of the US government. He takes the one branch quickly, Poland. And then there's a prolonged war with France and Britain and the aspect of World War II is it gives us war on the Western Front. We can see that what Trump is fighting now is as much a part of this war as is Raphia and Panium because World War II has two fronts. From the invasion of Poland its war on the west. From Operation Barbarossa it's war on the East. So, when we see Trump declare a National Emergency, go to war with congress, shut down the government, face investigation for impeachment, you know that there is war on the Western Front. In that war there are many battles, fought in the courts, on the streets, over Twitter and social media. It's a war largely of information. We know that this is 2016 and 2019. What is happening on the west soon we'll turn on the east. These two men that started up as allies we're fighting much the same way as Trump is fighting now.

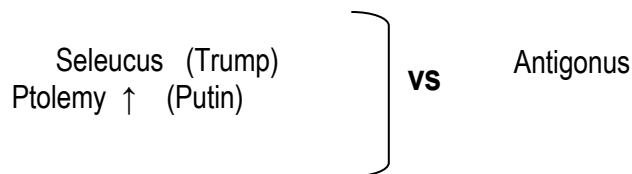


Did Seleucus conquer Demetrius? You can't say that Demetrius is defeated, he leaves because his father has died. In this model you can't have a victory by three branches of government. The three branches can't win anything. How is the judicial branch going to win anything? It can't, so these three branches can't actually win anything. We need another aspect to show us that perspective. If we're going to have a battle 2000 years ago illustrate a United States election, that's why we need more than one perspective. It's this perspective that shows us who wins. It also shows us who is using this new mode of warfare. It's Seleucus that has the nearly 500 elephants, and it's believed that it was Seleucus's men that killed Antigonus - so we can understand this from this perspective. This one shows us the death of Antigonus.

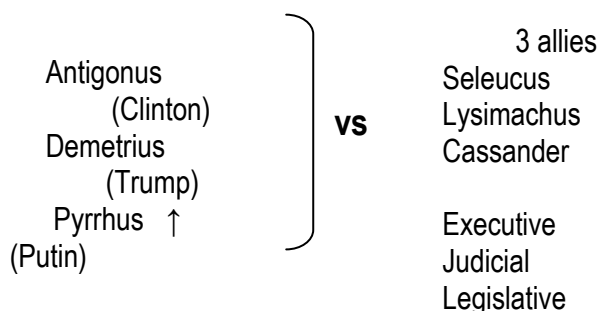
When we go into the history of Pyrrhus, there's actually four battles. We spent all our time so far on the first one. But there are three more, Heraclea, Asculum, and Beneventum. The battle of Asculum is Raphia. We're still marking a battle in this history and we're asking why it's still war on the Western Front. In the history of World War II, Stalin and Hitler are in alliance from 2016 to 2019 but their relationship is strained at a period in between so we can mark something in this history, but there's not open warfare until Operation Barbarossa, that alliance is still in effect. Now instead of just fighting the West, he's turning on his ally.



## 2nd Perspective Ipsus/2016 (shows us who wins)



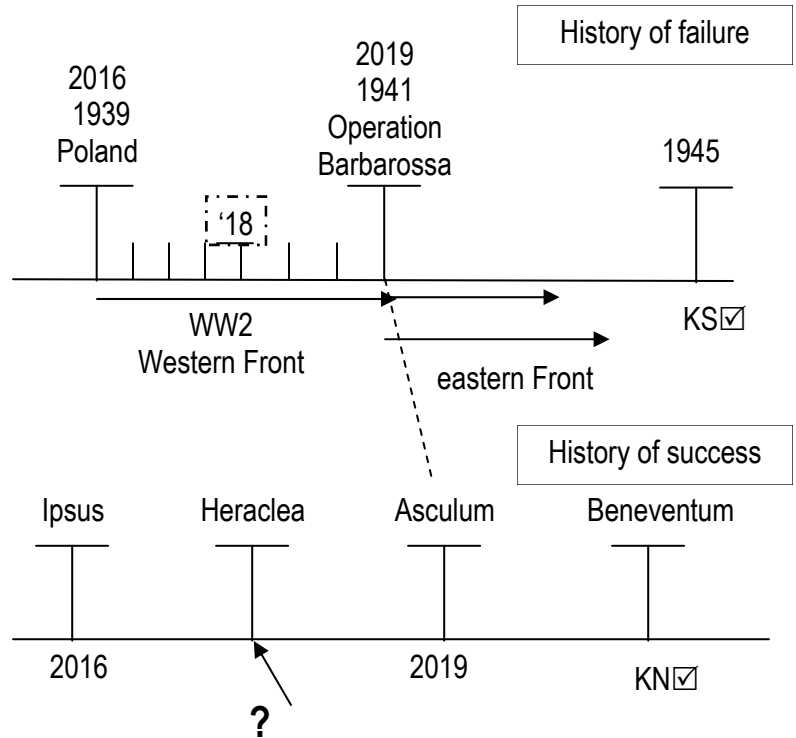
## 1. Perspective Ipsus/2016 (shows the death of Antigonus)



Trump wants to build the wall; he needs money for that wall. Who is he at war with? Right now? The legislative and judicial branches. They won't do as he says so that's why he's passing this emergency order and then went to played golf. There is war in the west. When we talk about the west, the United States is a large part of the west. He's still attacking NATO and Britain, the European Union. He's attacking the West. This is mainly talking about inside the United States. If he wants a war he's going to battle against the legislative and judicial branches.

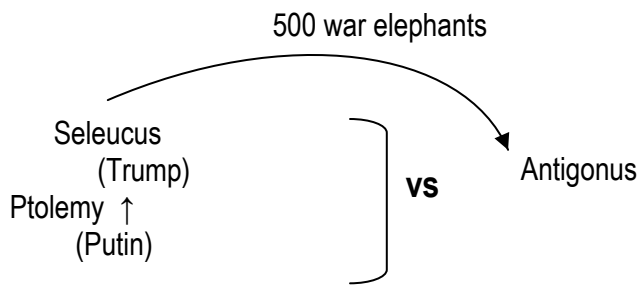
In this history it's the history of failure, it takes you to 1945. Who wins in 1945? The King of the South. And who wins in our time? The King of the North. If the Millerites had done their job would we exist? Would there be any line of 144,000? No —there is no omega history if the alpha is successful. The only reason there's an omega history is it fails in the alpha. If the Millerites had finished their work and Jesus had come back then there would be no omega history. It's the same for their Alpha. Which makes us consider when we go to 1844 and there's a mistake in their prophetic message and a disappointment—can we expect the same? Or was theirs a history of failure? We will go into that history more later in detail. We have nearly finished Ipsus.

We just need to make one final point that Hitler could not take on the three allies without an alliance with Stalin. Much of the material he needed whether it was gas or rubber had to come from Stalin to fund his war effort. This battle is won by 500 war elephants and they come from Seleucus not Ptolemy. So, when we consider the mode of warfare being used in 2016, a great deal of time is spent trying to blame Russia and Putin. This is something that Trump developed and used himself. So, we made that point that it comes from Trump, that Putin does not run his Twitter feed, and wasn't making those statements at the rallies, and Putin was not using Cambridge Analytical. When we consider these other histories like World War II, this is not just local support, they're giving material that Trump could not go to war without having. What Putin did in 2016 with disinformation, and hacking also comes into that story. In

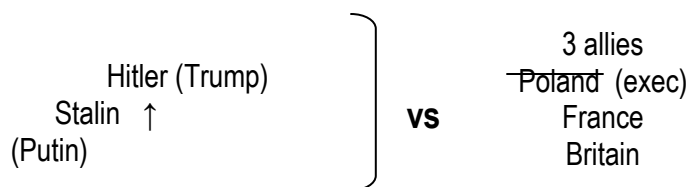


another class soon we'll go into the history of Putin. It will just be basic history not in great detail, we want to understand where Putin came from. And why he has a problem with Hillary, and an alliance with Trump. We will go into the history that builds into 2016.

**2nd Perspective  
Ipsus/2016 (shows us who wins)**



**Hitler begins WW2**





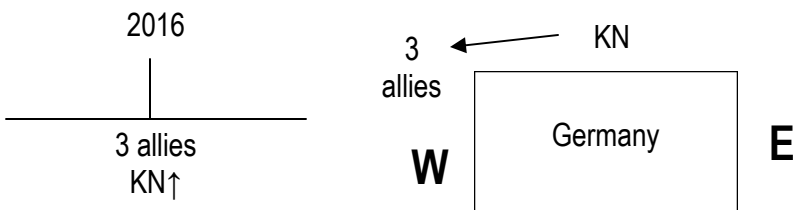
## The history of Putin

We've been talking about the war between the King of the North and the King of the South. We're in 2019, what do we think this war looks like? We've had a proxy war since 2011, sanctions mainly since 2014 and we say nothing is going to change and that is just what the war will continue as. When we say then we are not yet in the Eastern Front....?

*In agreement to an earlier study that there will be broad information that will influence the government of Trump. So we have sanctions, proxy wars and now we're adding at this time information battles.*

*We have the attack from the King of the North to conquer three areas, this is what we see until now. So what does that conquering look like? As we've said until now, it's about three branches of government which is the legislative, judicial, and executive.*

When we consider World War II, we see the three allies to the three branches. The battle for those three allies - where the King of the North or Hitler takes on the three allies. How many fronts do you have in World War II? How many battles is Hitler fighting? In World War I and World War II, if this is Germany, what disadvantage does it have that



Britain, France, and Russia don't have? It has a particular disadvantage. The problem with Germany is its location. It's the west front and the east front. Which front is the war with the three allies? West. This is the King of the North fighting three allies. Where is the war with the King of the South? On the eastern front. When we talk about Daniel 11:40, the three allies aren't part of that war with the North and the South. What does the eastern front look like? What does the war in our time look like? Between the King of the North and the King of the South? Then we went to World War II, the King of the North against three allies. But what does war look like between Trump and Putin?

For the next classes coming up, before we finish off the history of Pyrrhus, we need to know a little bit of our history, particularly Putin. We'll also discuss Trump. If we go into the history of Pyrrhus, and we see a battle and that battle says that we're going to see it in 2018, we want to know what we're looking for, because we're saying there is a battle between the King of the North in the King of the South in 2018. We can't keep going further in the studies without addressing the question about what battles look like in our time. We have some information on Putin, to go through his early life to where we are today.

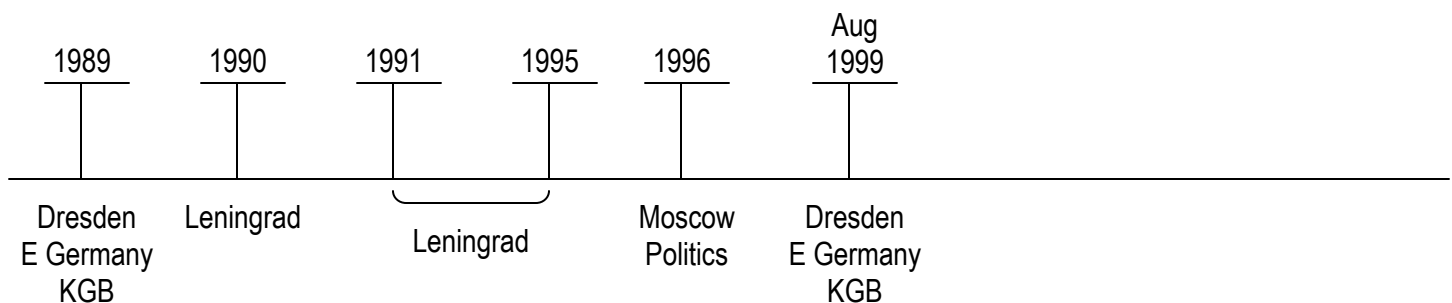
In looking at what battles look like today, in the past, countries battled for territories, for greater land which made them more powerful. But now the battle is not for greater territories because you can have smaller countries with more money and more power. To have power today is to have Global influence and a network of subordinate countries that are allied to you.

When we consider where Putin came from, we only briefly mentioned it, we didn't go into it. But you can line up Putin and Stalin in a special way with both their life stories, and how they came to power, and how they ruled. To start from the beginning, they were both raised in extreme poverty. Putin was raised in the slums of Leningrad. His first occupation was hunting rats in stairwells. There would be many families in one flat and you would separate your family from the other families with cardboard boxes. It was a very difficult upbringing for him. From a young age he was fascinated with the KGB, the Russian version of the CIA. Stalin became involved with the Bolsheviks, and what was his work at the beginning of the Soviet Union? He organized bank robberies, kidnappings, he murdered government officials, he organized paramilitary groups, and when villages weren't being loyal to the Bolsheviks, he would go into the country and burn down entire villages. He was so violent that Lenin turned against him. In their own Communist Parliament, he was reprimanded in their Parliament.

[Putin's Career Rooted in Russia's KGB](#)

When we consider the beginning and the end of the Soviet Union, Stalin was an operative at the beginning and Putin an operative at the end. Stalin had this particular way of fighting, that was through violence and paramilitary works. Putin at the end has his way of fighting, but his work was not in this combat way. He joined the KGB and worked in counterintelligence. This type of work all relates to information: how you deceive your enemies, prevent sabotage, to gather political and military information. Also, to interfere with your enemy's information sources. Stalin is robbing banks and killing people and then he continues to fight when he's in power in the same way he was trained to. Putin is fighting in the same way he was trained to. He was trained in the work of disinformation. We read when we discussed disinformation, that only 15% of the resources of the KGB that went to this intelligence operation, only a small percentage went to espionage. The majority of their work was through a slow process, that we've called active measures. A Defector of the KGB said, "the purpose was to change the perception of reality of every American to such an extent that despite an abundance of information, no one can come to sensible conclusions to defend themselves, their families, their community and their country. This work of distorting reality in the west was Vladimir Putin's field, to use disinformation. So, Stalin fought the same what he was trained to and Putin is fighting the same way he was trained.

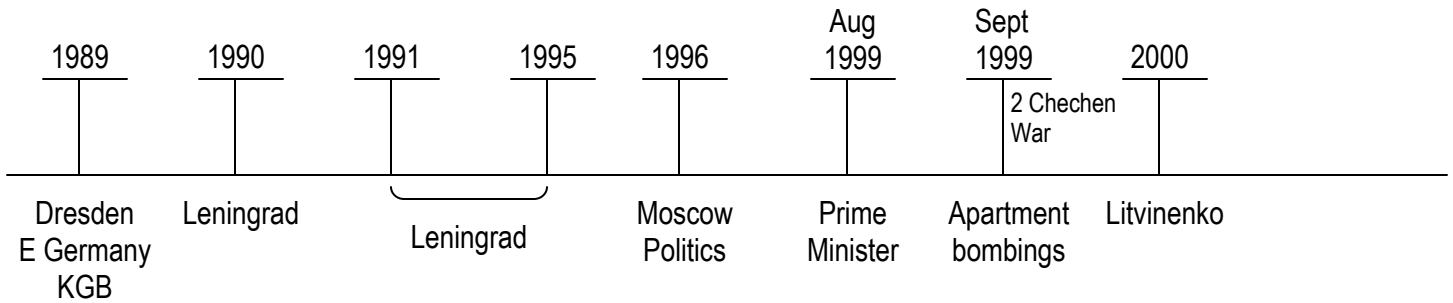
One Defector said that fighting a war on the battlefield is the most primitive and a stupid way of fighting a war. The highest art of warfare is not to fight at all, but to subvert anything of value in your enemy's country to turn them against each other.



In 1989 Putin is stationed in Dresden in East Germany and he's working in counterintelligence for the KGB. This is right when the protest begins to happen. He's working alongside the East German secret police, the Stasi. In 1989 Reagan was in Germany and called on Gorbachev to tear down the wall. Protesters gathered all across East Germany. And in Dresden they raided the Stasi headquarters, raided and sacked. Growing more and more angry they gathered around the KGB building where Putin was working. He's trying to call back to Russia for instructions and help. But he can't get through. Finally, he reaches someone in Moscow, he tells them he's under threat, that protesters are threatening to storm the building. They tell him Moscow is silent, Putin is on his own. He decides to bluff his way out, he walks to the gates of the building and tells the protesters, the mob, there are men with guns inside the building that will shoot them and this stops the mob from coming in. He then goes to the basement of the building, and with the other agent they're burning every document they can, just in case the building is stormed.

In 1990 he returns to Russia and in the KGB headquarters in Leningrad, he's watching the statues of Stalin and their leaders being torn down. In 1991 he calls this the greatest geopolitical catastrophe of the century. The collapse of the Soviet Union. They asked him last year if he could change one event in his nation's history what would it be? And he said the collapse of the Soviet Union. A lot of bad things have happened in Russia but what he wants to change is the collapse of the Soviet Union.

So, he's working for the KGB from before 1989 and 1990 he returns to Leningrad. With the collapse of the Soviet Union he begins to become involved in politics. From 1991 to 1995 he's working in politics in Leningrad. These are local politics. In 1996 he decides to become involved in state politics. He travels to Moscow and starts winning over Boris Yeltsin. One thing that Putin is good at is politics, how to interact with people. In this time period he convinced Yeltsin that he also wanted to see Russia as a democracy. And like Lenin realized that Stalin had tricked him, by the time Yeltsin died he realized Putin had tricked him. But disinformation and lies was Putin's training. Within three years, by 1999, he has become Russia's prime minister. He's working directly under Yeltsin in August 1999. He's the fifth prime minister in 18 months, the government is in chaos.



In 1999 Putin becomes prime minister, and a month later in September 1999 are the Russian apartment building Bombings. These were the Russian apartment bombings that got Putin elected as president. There were some apartments in Russia where bombs were placed in the basements and when they went off nearly 300 people died. Putin blamed terrorists from Chechnya and began the second Chechen War. There are some discrepancies with this account. His approval rating soared after these bombings. He responded like a strongman and he took full advantage of that publicity. Many historians, people who's account can be trusted, believe that those apartment bombings were organized by FSB. The FSB was set up by the KGB, it's the same thing. It's believed that those apartment bombings were set up with the purpose of promoting Putin into the presidency. There's some solid evidence for this. One of the speakers at the Parliament, accidentally announced that a building had been bombed three days before the bomb was set off. There's other evidence also. People, eyewitnesses, recognized FSB officers and were able to name them and later they found undetonated bombs at the bottom of other apartment buildings. FSB claimed this was a training exercise, using live bombs without evacuating anyone. This has been a scandal inside Russia. One woman began investigating, her first name, Anna, was a Russian journalist, writer, and human rights activist and she was reporting on the second Chechen War. They arrested her and put her through a mock execution. In 2004 she was poisoned but she survived, just two of the times they tried to silence her. On the 7th of October 2006, she was found dead in a lift. She had been shot in the style of an execution. It was just a few blocks from the Kremlin and it was Vladimir Putin's birthday. A lawyer tried to investigate what she was reporting, he was assassinated in 2009. A journalist saw him being attacked, she tried to save him, she was also killed. Then one of Anna's main informants, six months later was also killed. So, there's been a trail of assassinations, executions of anyone who has looked into this.

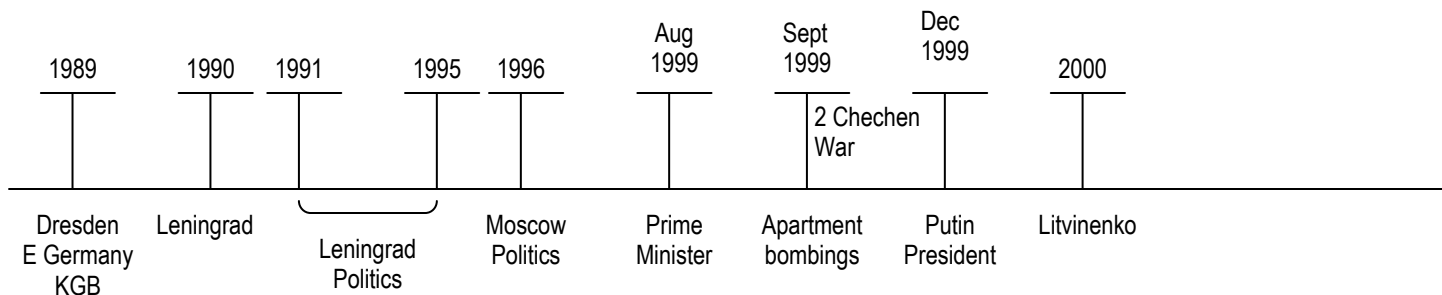
In the year 2000 one man fled Russia after being threatened by Putin. His name was Litvinenko. He also began to speak about the Chechen War. When he saw Anna had died, he began to speak more about the Chechen War. He wrote two books where he talked about the apartment bombings, and them being an inside job with the FSB. On November 1st 2006, he met with two former KGB agents. They claimed to have the information on Anna's death. A few hours after the meeting he became sick, it was polonium poisoning, he died a few weeks later. Some of his final words 'where you may succeed in silencing one man, but there will be protests from around the world that Mr. Putin will hear for the rest of his life.' He knew he had had him killed. We've covered about four or five people, there is not time but that is the tip of the iceberg. He has killed dozens of people, but we're just speaking about people directly related to the apartment bombings. There are many others.

The **Russian apartment bombings** were a series of explosions that hit four apartment blocks in the Russian cities of Buynaksk, Moscow, and Volgograd in September 1999, killing more than 300, injuring more than 800, and spreading a wave of fear across the country. The bombings, together with the Dagestan War, led the country into the Second Chechen War. Vladimir Putin's handling of the crisis boosted his popularity and helped him attain the presidency within a few months.

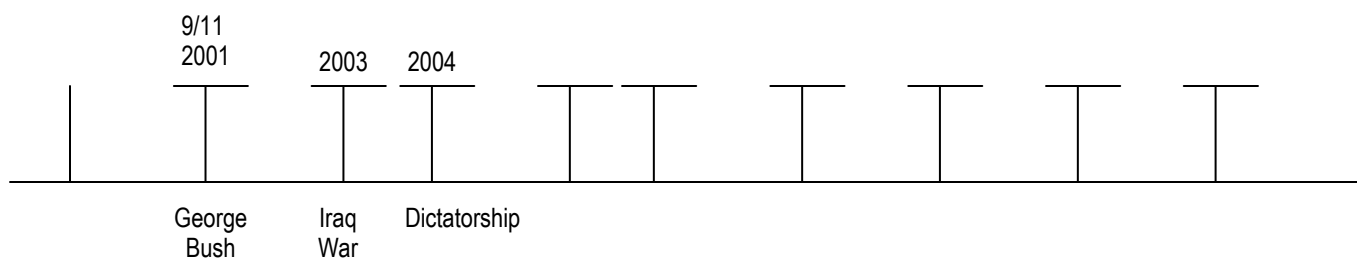
Alexander Litvinenko, who blamed FSB for the bombings in two books, was poisoned by FSB agents in London.

According to historians, the bombings were coordinated by the Russian state security services to bring Putin into the presidency.<sup>[10][11][12][13][14][15][16][17]</sup> This view was justified by a number of suspicious events, including bombs planted by FSB agents in the city of Rязan, an announcement about a bombing in the city of Volgograd three days before it had happened by Russian Duma speaker Genadiy Seleznyov, weak evidence and denials by suspects none of whom was a Chechen, and poisoning of Alexander Litvinenko who wrote two books on the subject.

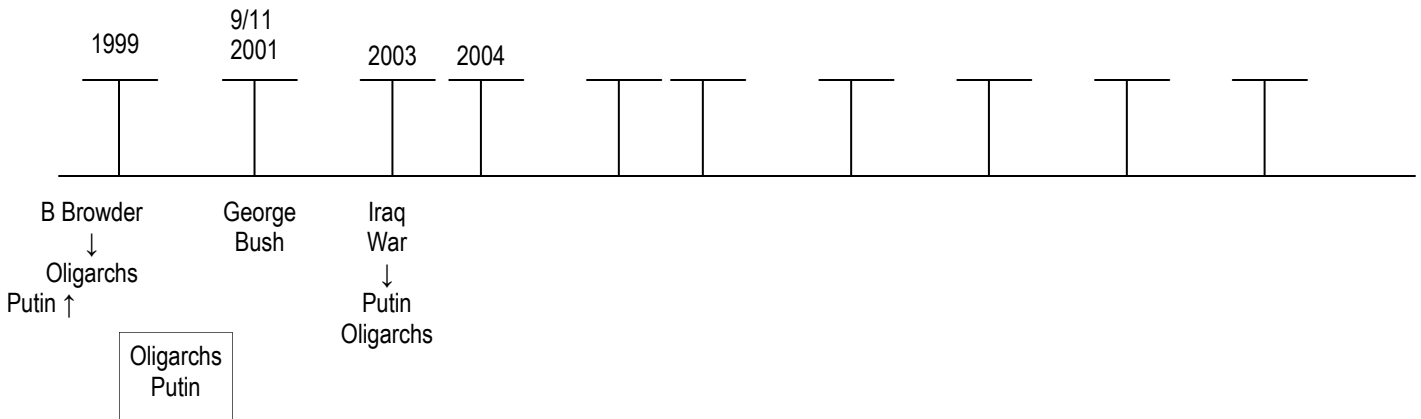
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian\\_apartment\\_bombings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_apartment_bombings)



On December 1999, Yeltsin stepped down and Putin became president. He's relatively new in government, to go from just being involved in local politics to President of Russia in four years. It's a very quick rise. From the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, to 1999, television and news had become independent. They were free to ridicule their politicians. They would mock Putin. One of their largest companies was NTB. Putin had it raided, got them not directly, but their parent company. It was the largest independent media company in Russia. He imprisoned their president and said that he could be freed if he would hand over NTB to the oligarchs, an oligarch friendly to Putin. Almost as soon as he came into power, he began taking over the media. When he became president in 1999, one of the first people to visit him was Bill Clinton. This visit did not go well, Putin was angry with what the United States had done to Russia. Clinton immediately left his meeting with Putin, and went to meet with Yeltsin. He said to Yeltsin, I'm concerned about the man you have turned the presidency over to, he leaned over and touch Yeltsin in his heart, and he said Vladimir Putin doesn't have democracy in his heart. The visit had not gone well. But in 2001 there's a new president, now there's George Bush. Vladimir Putin is hoping he can have a good relationship with the west. In Putin's mind, they can be allies if there's the right president, they are powers that can work side-by-side. So he began to build a good relationship with George Bush. George Bush said famously, 'I looked the man in the eye, and found him to be very straightforward, I was able to get a sense of his soul. He's a man deeply committed to his country and to the best interest of his country.' So it starts off well, they are friends. And then 9/11 happens. Vladimir Putin was the very first world leader to call George Bush and give sympathy and support. He was trying to work like a global partner, to give advice, to offer help. But Bush wanted to go a certain way and that was into a war with Iraq. Which was exactly what Vladimir Putin didn't want. He had watched America conduct regime change in the Soviet Union and he was very against the Iraq War. He tried to convince Bush not to go into war, but he suddenly found he was not being listen to. In 2003 the Iraq War began.

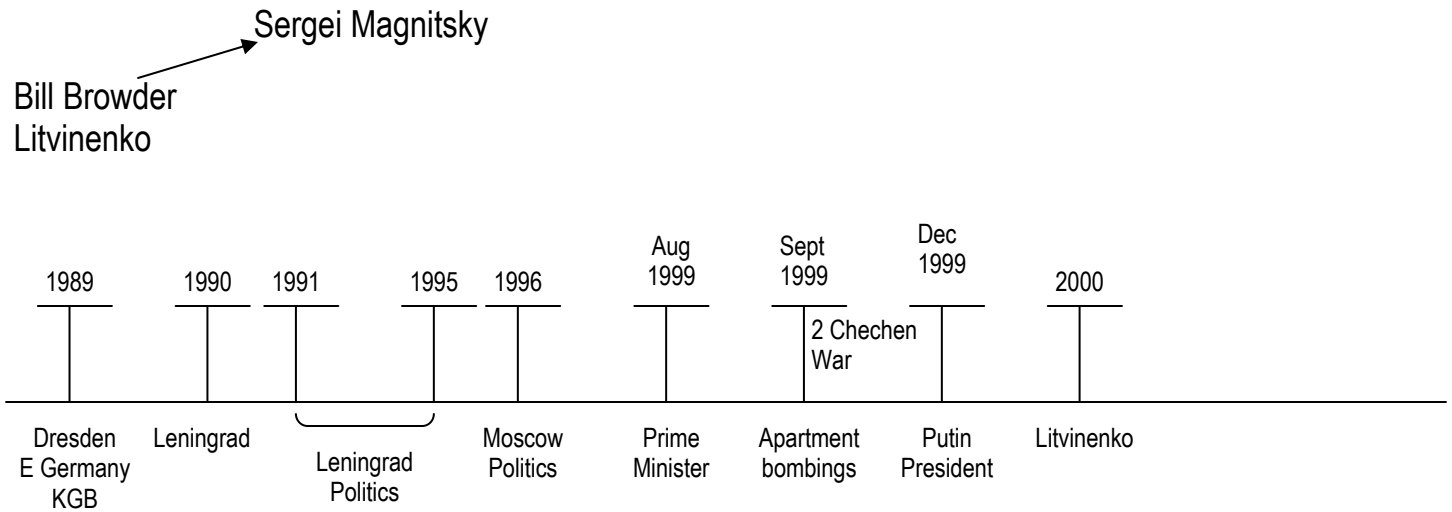


Putin had said about the Iraq War, that it was shaking the foundations of global stability, that bush went against international law. He spoke strongly against it. In 2003, he's still saying we have a good relationship with the United States. So, they might listen to us. But George Bush's language is different, he is speaking of spreading democracy. George Bush said, 'and everywhere that freedom stirs let tyrants fear.' We don't fully realize what the Iraq War resulted in. This is what turned Putin against the west. He was willing to negotiate until then. In 2004 Russia suffers another terrorist attack. Chechen terrorists hijacked a school. Over 1,000 people were held hostage. Putin ordered the army to attack the school, nearly a third of the hostages died in the firefight that followed. Putin blamed the Chechen attack on the United States. His tone begins to change. It's after this terrorist attack in 2004, he canceled elections and forced out opposition leaders. In 2004 he set up a dictatorship.



We're going to go back to 1999, Putin becomes president but he's weak, because Russia is run by oligarchs. When it goes from a communist country to a capitalist, all their state-owned holdings are privatized. They sold off almost for nothing, so a small group of powerful men buy them up. They become Russia's oligarchs and that was a bloodthirsty battle over those holdings. So, Putin has become president and there's one man in Russia named Bill Browder. If you're going to do research, these are the names you need to know, Bill Browder and Litvinenko, but particularly Bill Browder. He came from the United States and began to invest in Russia. He started an investment company, the most successful investment company ever known, because they were able to invest in these companies that had just been privatized. In around 1999 he began to realize that the companies he was investing in were very corrupt. He decided to start researching their corruption and then releasing to journalists in the media how they were doing this corruption. Other people before him had tried to handle the corruption, and they tended to die. So, he had a good group of bodyguards. In 1999 Bill Browder was fighting the oligarchs, who else was fighting the oligarchs? Vladimir Putin. They had a common enemy. Bill Browder is investigating these powerful men and uncovering their corruption, and that helps Vladimir Putin because then Putin is able to arrest those that are corrupt, but not because they are corrupt, but because they threaten his power. Towards the end of 2003 this changes and Putin makes his move to control them. He takes the richest oligarch, richest man in Russia, the owner of one of their oil companies, he arrests him on his private jet, brings him back to Russia, and puts him on a public trial. His name is Mikhail Khodorkovsky, his oil company is Yukos. He puts him inside a cage in a courtroom and has the news cameras come in and film it. This is the richest man in Russia and what Putin was doing was sending a message to all the oligarchs. One by one they submit to Putin and they asked what they need to do to be safe. On top of doing as Putin tells them to do, they must also give him a cut of their profits. Now Bill Browder is in trouble, because now when he's attacking the oligarchs, he's no longer attacking just them, but Vladimir Putin. Because Putin is taking a cut off of their corruption. Around this time in 2003, Vladimir Putin also makes a deal with the Russian Mafia. Over this time, he brings in the oligarchs, and the mafia, everything is state-controlled. You don't have a mafia in Russia that is separate from the government. So now Bill Browder is in danger. In 2005, he's detained in a Russian airport and deported. He's declared a threat to National Security. He evacuated his staff and sold everything he had in Russia. In 2007, police officers raided his offices in Moscow. They were able to re-register his companies in their own names. They took over his companies. They did not know that he'd already drained his accounts when he fled Russia. They got no money from this. What they did instead, is it they asked for a tax refund from his businesses. But the taxes he paid to the Russian government was \$230 million dollars. They asked for this tax refund on the 23rd of December, it was paid to them the following day with no questions asked. The biggest tax refund in Russian history. To be able to do this, they've been able to trace bribes at every level at every stage. And this had to have Putin's approval to go ahead.

privatize transfer (a business, industry, or service) from public to private ownership and control.

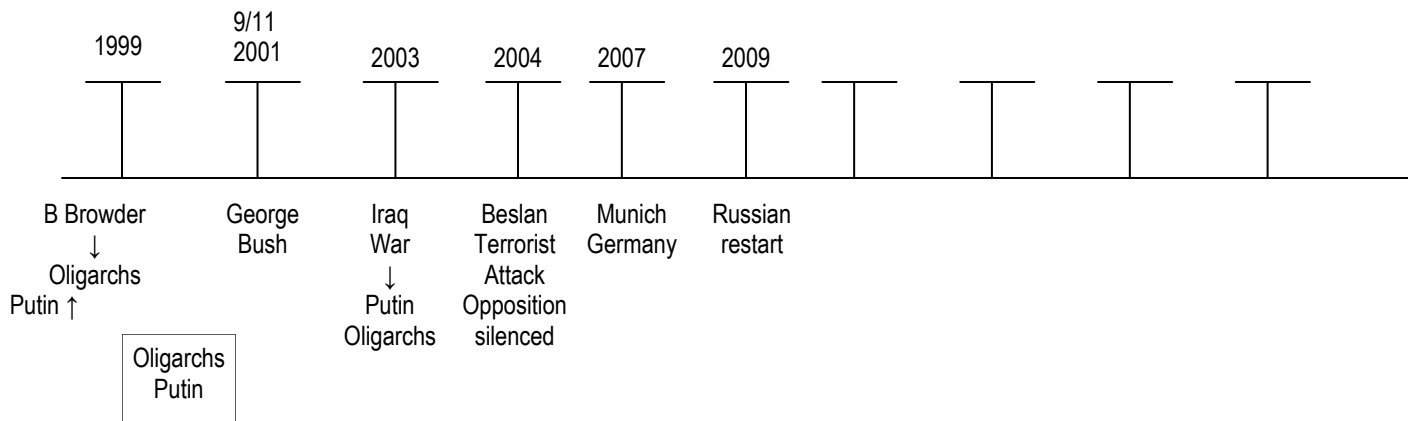


Bill Browder began to speak publicly, against what he had seen happen. He hired a young lawyer, inside Russia, Sergei Magnitsky. Magnitsky testified in Russia to the Russian version of the FBI. In 2008, the same offices that he testified to, arrested Magnitsky. He was beaten and tortured, they tried to have him take back his testimony. For over six months he was moved to different jails, through harsh conditions and torture his health broke down. November 16th 2009, they tied him to his bed and beat him to death. Bill Browder was very angry and his life purpose since then is to get justice for Magnitsky. What Bill Browder now does is go from country to country and ask them to pass a Magnitsky Act. What this act does is put sanctions on everyone that benefited from Magnitsky's death. Some of Russia's most powerful people, including Vladimir Putin, can no longer access their money in western bank accounts because of these sanctions. Trump and Putin met in Helsinki in 2018. When they came and stood out in the front, they gave a small account of what they had spoken about. Trump said, Putin was so generous, the only thing he'd asked of me is that I give him an interview with Bill Browder. So you have a meeting between the King of the North and the King of the South, their very first meeting. And what does Putin want more than anything? Bill Browder. He's considered to be Putin's number one enemy. Through these early years, we can see Putin take control of Russia, he silences the media first, then he brings in the oligarchs, the Russian mafia, and then in 2004 all opposition is silenced, due to a terrorist attack. By then the Iraq war is happening and now he is speaking against the United States. In 2004 was the Beslan terrorist attack: opposition silenced. It's progressive. I don't think it's a coincidence but every dictatorship starts with the media. You take down the media before anything else. It's a pattern we can see Trump following.

The **Magnitsky Act**, formally known as the **Russia and Moldova Jackson–Vanik Repeal and Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act of 2012**, is a bipartisan bill passed by the U.S. Congress and signed into law by President Barack Obama in December 2012, intending to punish Russian officials responsible for the death of Russian tax accountant Sergei Magnitsky in a Moscow prison in 2009.

Since 2016 the bill, which applies globally, authorizes the US government to sanction those who it sees as human rights offenders, freezing their assets, and ban them from entering the U.S [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnitsky\\_Act](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnitsky_Act)

“I’ve been under his skin for a long time,” Browder told me, referring to Putin. He pointed to the expansion of the Magnitsky Act across seven countries and counting, and to the money-laundering investigations that have been launched as a result of the discovery of the alleged tax-fraud scheme. “He knows this has the potential to bring down the Russian government at some point in time.” <https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2018/07/putins-big-tell/565460/>



In 2007, he's speaking in Munich Germany and Putin says I'm allowed to speak my mind, aren't I? And then he launches an angry attack against the United States. Particularly because of the Iraq War. He says first, the United States has overstepped its national borders, in the economic and political spheres, it pushes on other nations. Who would like this? This is of course extremely dangerous. It results in the fact that we no longer feel safe. I want to emphasize this, no one feels safe.

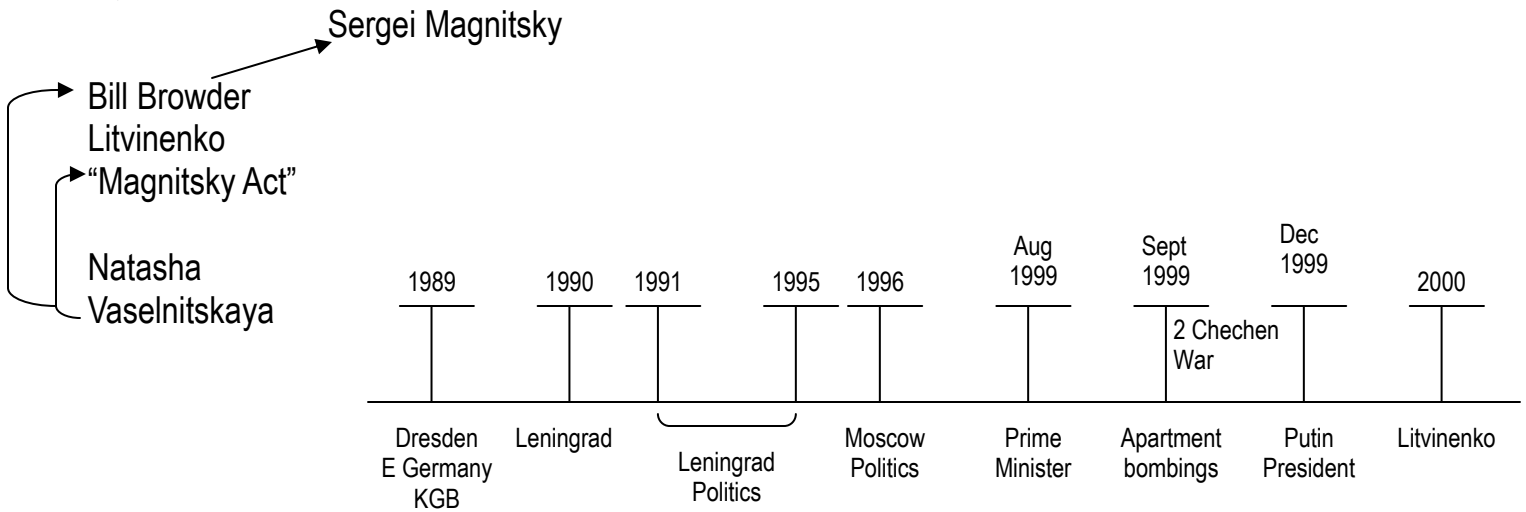
The **Beslan school siege** (also referred to as the **Beslan school hostage crisis** or **Beslan massacre**)<sup>[3][4][5]</sup> started on 1 September 2004, lasted three days, involved the illegal imprisonment of over 1,100 people as hostages (including 777 children),<sup>[6]</sup> and ended with the deaths of at least 334 people. The crisis began when a group of armed Islamic militants, mostly Ingush and Chechen, occupied School Number One (SNO) in the town of Beslan, North Ossetia (an autonomous republic in the North Caucasus region of the Russian Federation) on 1 September 2004. The hostage-takers were the Riyad-us Saliheen, sent by the Chechen warlord Shamil Basayev, who demanded recognition of the independence of Chechnya, and Russian withdrawal from Chechnya. On the third day of the standoff, Russian security forces stormed the building with the use of tanks, incendiary rockets and other heavy weapons.<sup>[7]</sup> As of December 2006, 334 people (excluding terrorists) were killed,<sup>[1]</sup> including 186 children.<sup>[8]</sup>

The event led to security and political repercussions in Russia; most notably, it contributed to a series of federal government reforms consolidating power in the Kremlin and strengthening of the powers of the President of Russia.<sup>[9]</sup> As of 2016, aspects of the crisis in relation to the militants continue to be contentious: questions remain regarding how many terrorists were involved, the nature of their preparations and whether a section of the group had escaped. Questions about the Russian government's management of the crisis have also persisted, including allegations of disinformation and censorship in news media, whether the journalists who were present at Beslan were allowed to freely report on the crisis,<sup>[10]</sup> the nature and content of negotiations with the terrorists, allocation of responsibility for the eventual outcome, and perceptions that excessive force was used.<sup>[7][11][12][13][14]</sup>

The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) in a 2017 ruling criticized Russia for not taking sufficient precautions before the event, and for using excessive lethal force when concluding the siege which violated the "right to life"

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beslan\\_school\\_siege](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beslan_school_siege)

Putin's mindset is interesting. From the time he was in Dresden in Germany, he knows the personal threat the United States can be when it's conducting regime change and when it's flexing its muscles. By the time he gets into power in 1999, he has no sympathy for Clinton. He won't work with him. But he thinks he can work with George Bush and the relationship is going well. But when he sees what the United States did in Iraq, he knows that the same United States that took down the Soviet Union, and who's refusing to listen to him now, all must abide by international law - wouldn't hesitate to also destroy him. When the United States invaded Iraq, they broke international law, that's not a conspiracy theory. They went into that country against the United Nations; that's illegal. So, when a journalist stands up and says to Vladimir Putin, you invaded the Ukraine, what do you think he's going to say? You invaded Iraq, and they will say you invaded Georgia, we can still say you invaded Iraq against international law. And he knows that the United States has not changed. So what you are saying in 2007, that no one feels safe, it shows some of his personal paranoia. The relationship with George Bush has disintegrated. In 2009 Vladimir Putin has finished his second term as president. George Bush had finished his second term as well. So now you have a new president in Russia and the United States. This is Medvedev and Obama.



Obama gives the job of rebuilding this relationship to his secretary of state, Hillary Clinton. We'll go into that in another study. Before we go back into Pyrrhus, will cover the history with Clinton.

We need to have a little bit of knowledge of this, even if the names don't come easily. In teaching this in one place in referencing the 2016 election, and the things that are being questioned inside the movement, people who don't know any of this history, say why would Putin ever go into an alliance with Trump? They believe in conspiracy theories that he was actually in an alliance with Hillary Clinton. They're questioning why Putin would ever have a problem with Clinton being president.

**Natalia Vladimirovna Veselnitskaya** (Russian: Наталья Владимировна Весельницкая, IPA: [nətəlʲɪjə vɐsʲɛlʲnʲɪtskəjə]; born 22 February 1975) is a Russian lawyer. Her clients include Pyotr Katsyv, an official in the state-owned Russian Railways, and his son Denis Katsyv, whom she defended against a money laundering charge in New York.<sup>[1][2]</sup> On January 8, 2019, Veselnitskaya was indicted in the United States with obstruction of justice charges for allegedly having attempted to thwart the Justice Department investigation into the money laundering charges against Katsyv.<sup>[3]</sup>

Her June 2016 meeting with Donald Trump Jr., Jared Kushner, and Paul Manafort in Trump Tower has attracted attention related to Russian interference in the 2016 United States elections,<sup>[4][5][6][7]</sup> as well as to the role of her business contacts at research firm Fusion GPS in investigating that interference.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natalia\\_Veselnitskaya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natalia_Veselnitskaya)

[Veselnitskaya, Russian in Trump Tower Meeting, Is Charged in Case That Shows Kremlin Ties](#)

[Russian official with ties to lawyer in Trump Tower meeting dies in helicopter crash](#)

Perhaps we're still not comfortable with how Putin works or why he's doing what he's doing. I think we have more to understand prophetically about this earlier history, How Putin turned against the west. But particularly when it comes to what his problems are, what he wants from Donald Trump, what he asked for was Bill Browder. What he's fighting against is sanctions. How many have you have heard of the meeting in Trump Tower in 2016? In 2016 there was a meeting in Trump Tower between a Russian lawyer, Natasha Veselnitskaya. Part of the investigation into Trump is why this Russian lawyer met in secret with his campaign manager and son-in-law. This lawyer, Natasha Veselnitskaya, was tasked with one job from the Kremlin. She's a lawyer that travels around the world and her one task is takedown Magnitsky Acts and destroy Bill Browder. That is what much of this is coming down to. Trump said that that meeting was about sanctions, that part of his lies was true. She was trying to get them to turn on Bill Browder. She wanted the campaign team, if Trump was elected to remove sanctions on the Russian government. That's one of the reasons Trump is under investigation. Some of these things start to tie together oh, and they can give us a picture of what is happening in politics today. Why Trump is under investigation. Some of these things start to tie together. They can give us a picture of what's happening in politics today, and Russia under investigation.

He used the terrorist attack as an excuse to come out against terrorists, but he specifically blamed the United States for terrorist attacks. And when your nation is afraid, what he's been able to do in Russia, is make them see that everything is the United States. He's given them the idea that he's the only person that can keep them safe. Anything that opposes him, any opposition or protest, is sponsored by the United States. It made it much easier in 2004 to remove the opposition and he canceled the elections that were being held.



**Mikhail Borisovich Khodorkovsky** (Russian: Михаил Борисович Ходорковский, IPA: [mʲɪxəˈɪ̯ xədərˈkofskʲɪj]; born 26 June 1963) is an exiled Russian businessman, philanthropist and former oligarch,<sup>[3]</sup> now residing in London.<sup>[1]</sup> In 2003, Khodorkovsky was believed to be the wealthiest man in Russia, with a fortune estimated to be worth \$15 billion, and was ranked 16th on *Forbes* list of billionaires.<sup>[4]</sup> He had worked his way up the Komsomol apparatus, during the Soviet years, and started several businesses during the period of *glasnost* and *perestroika* in the late 1980s. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, in the mid-1990s, he accumulated considerable wealth by obtaining control of a number of Siberian oil fields unified under the name Yukos, one of the major companies to emerge from the privatization of state assets during the 1990s (a scheme known as "Loans for Shares").

In October 2003, he was arrested by Russian authorities and charged with fraud. The government under Russian president Vladimir Putin then froze shares of Yukos shortly thereafter on tax charges. Putin's government took further actions against Yukos, leading to a collapse of the company's share price and the evaporation of much of Khodorkovsky's wealth. In May 2005, he was found guilty and sentenced to nine years in prison. In December 2010, while he was still serving his sentence, Khodorkovsky and his business partner Platon Lebedev were further charged with and found guilty of embezzlement and money laundering; Khodorkovsky's prison sentence was extended to 2014. After Hans-Dietrich Genscher lobbied for his release, President Vladimir Putin pardoned Khodorkovsky, releasing him from jail on 20 December 2013.<sup>[5]</sup>

There was widespread concern internationally that the trials and sentencing were politically motivated.<sup>[6][7]</sup> The trial was criticized abroad for the lack of due process. Khodorkovsky lodged several applications with the European Court of Human Rights, seeking redress for alleged violations by Russia of his human rights. In response to his first application, which concerned events from 2003 to 2005, the court found that several violations were committed by the Russian authorities in their treatment of Khodorkovsky.<sup>[8]</sup> Despite these findings, the court ultimately ruled that the trial was not politically motivated,<sup>[9][10][11]</sup> but rather "that the charges against him were grounded in 'reasonable suspicion'".<sup>[10]</sup> He was considered to be a prisoner of conscience by Amnesty International.<sup>[7]</sup>

Upon being pardoned by Putin and released from prison at the end of 2013, Khodorkovsky immediately left Russia and was granted residency in Switzerland.<sup>[5][12]</sup> At the end of 2013, his personal estate was believed to be worth, as a rough estimate, \$100–250 million.<sup>[13]</sup> At the end of 2014, he was said to be worth about \$500 million.<sup>[2]</sup> 2015 he moved to London.<sup>[14]</sup> In December 2016, a court unfroze \$100m of Khodorkovsky's assets that had been held in Ireland.<sup>[15]</sup>

In 2014, Khodorkovsky re-launched Open Russia to promote several reforms to Russian civil society, including free and fair elections, political education, protection of journalists and activists, endorsing the rule of law, and ensuring media independence.<sup>[16][17]</sup> He has been described by *The Economist* as "the Kremlin's leading critic-in-exile".<sup>[18]</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mikhail\\_Khodorkovsky](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mikhail_Khodorkovsky)

**William Felix Browder** (born 23 April 1964)<sup>[1]</sup> is an American-born British financier and economist. He is the CEO and co-founder of Hermitage Capital Management, an investment fund that at one time was the largest foreign portfolio investor in Russia.<sup>[2]</sup> After having business in Russia for ten years, Browder was refused entry to Russia in 2005 as a threat to national security; he has said it was because he exposed corruption.

After the death in prison in 2009 of Sergei Magnitsky, a Russian accountant and auditor who had represented his company as Power of Attorney and conducted an investigation into massive tax fraud related to it, Browder lobbied for Congress to pass the Magnitsky Act, a law to punish Russian human rights violators, which was signed into law in 2012 by President Barack Obama.<sup>[3][4]</sup> In 2013, Browder was tried in absentia in Russia for tax fraud, jointly in a posthumous prosecution of Magnitsky.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> He was convicted and sentenced to nine years in prison. Interpol rejected Russian requests to arrest Browder, saying the case was political. In 2014, the European Parliament voted for sanctions against 30 Russians believed complicit in the Magnitsky case; this was the first time it had taken such action.

In July 2017, Browder testified to the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee on Russia's alleged interference in the 2016 U.S. presidential election through use of persons in Washington, D.C.

On October 19, 2017, Canada enacted its own Magnitsky Act, which allows for the freezing of assets and visa bans on officials from Russia and other nations considered to be guilty of human rights violations, and prohibits Canadian firms from dealing with foreign nationals who have grossly violated human rights.<sup>[5]</sup> Other countries including Estonia, Lithuania, and the United Kingdom, have also enacted their own version of the Magnitsky Act.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

On October 21, 2017, as part of a criminal conviction for tax evasion,<sup>[6]</sup> the Russian government attempted to place Browder on Interpol's arrest list. After a protest by U.S. Congressional leaders, his visa was restored the following day.<sup>[7]</sup> Russia's arrest-warrant request was rejected by Interpol on October 26, 2017.<sup>[6]</sup> While visiting Spain in May 2018, Browder was arrested on 30 May 2018 by Spanish authorities on a new Russian Interpol warrant and transferred to an undisclosed Spanish police station,<sup>[8]</sup> yet he was released two hours later, after Interpol confirmed that this was a political case.<sup>[9]</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill\\_Browder](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill_Browder)