

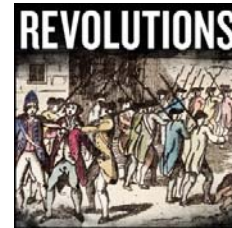


Brazil SOTP

Revolutions
Tess Lambert
4/01/19

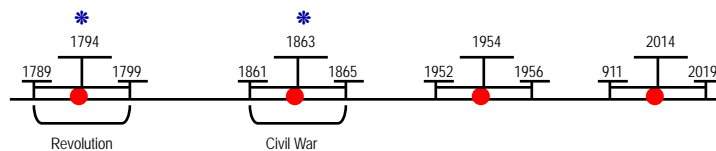


Escola dos
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Revolution and Church and State

We've been looking at 2014 and we saw it as a midpoint between 2001 and 2019. Then we backtracked and we look at that a couple of periods of history. We spent most of our time at 1863 with this new religious language that was coming in. We saw this was the period of the civil war. We saw this dynamic repeated in the 1950s, we mark 1952, 1954 and 1956. We also marked after this, we briefly discussed 1888 and you can place it between 1884 and 1892. And our fourth midway point what 1794, 1789 and 1799. **It's these two that we want to consider the most because they give us the history of civil war our revolution.** They give us revolution or civil war from 911 to 2019. We want to make one statement, going forward we're just going to use the word revolution because they are interchangeable terms. So we're just going to call 2001 to 2019 the time period of the revolution. We want to make a final comment on the history of the civil war and the 1950s and the union between church and state. We didn't just overlay revolution, we began by looking at church and state. We're going to quote from a news article, there are others with extra information, we recommend finding this one and notice the names mentioned, and search further. We're just going to read this one. It's the New York Times, it's an opinion piece from December 2018. Some of the things they're mentioning come up in other news articles and we need to look up some of these to continue to add extra details to this subject.

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One month before the midterm elections of 2018, 1000 movie theaters screened a documentary, it's known as the Trump Prophecy. We discussed 2011 as a way mark and completely unrelated to this subject, 2011 is the point where both Putin and Trump begin their journey. We can trace their beginnings to 2011. In 2011 there's a man that claims to have a dream or a vision. Seems to be described as a vision, this man is Mark Taylor. He says that in 2011 God showed him that Donald Trump would be elected president. It shows him collapsing in a flash of light, he picks up a Bible, turns to the 45th chapter of Isaiah which describes the anointing of King Cyrus. He's been in this film interviewed by evangelical speakers. One of those evangelical speakers, **Lance Wallneu**, he's an evangelical author and speaker and he said that the 45th president or Donald Trump was Cyrus of Isaiah 45 and he's going to restore the crumbling walls that separate us from cultural collapse. This is the language of Steve Bannon when he says we're in a culture war. He then goes on in this news article to talk about King Cyrus briefly. It goes into the psychology behind Trump voters, why are they so content to elect an immoral president. They attacked Obama over little issues, a happily married man without all that immortality attached to him that Donald Trump carries. What's interesting about this person's perspective is Cyrus didn't have to be moral, they see a pagan king rise up to restore Israel. Who Trump is as a person doesn't come into that equation.

New York Times
Dec., 2018

The Trump Prophecy
<https://www.imdb.com/title/tt8235296/>
Mark Taylor
Lance Wallneu

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This film was created or came out of Liberty University. The president of Liberty University is Jerry Falwell Jr. We discussed his father, the elder Jerry Falwell is the one that we described as the founding father of the far-right. He is an evangelical pastor and founded a megachurch around 1956. He has an interesting past history. He really opposed the ending of segregation, formed all white schools and fought against the Civil Rights movement. He's the one that we quoted in 2001 saying that America deserved 911 because it's the judgment of God for immorality. He names homosexuality, pagans etc. So it's his son that has helped with this documentary, how Donald Trump fulfills King Cyrus. This is become popular, it's not like a fringe thing. People on Fox news have picked this up and they share the same concepts, because those on Fox news, some of them, believe this. Donald Trump is raised up of God as a king to restore society. So has the Arab-Israeli Ambassador to the United States.

New York Times
Dec., 2018

The Trump Prophecy
<https://www.imdb.com/title/tt8235296/>
Mark Taylor
Lance Wallneu
Jerry Falwell, Jr.

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Paula White spoke at Donald Trump's inauguration, she's his spiritual advisor. She advises the White House. She says it is God that raises up a king. Ralph Dollinger, he leads a weekly Bible study group at the White House that is attended by the Vice President and members of the Cabinet. He's very fond of the word king. Donald Trump to them isn't a president, he's a king. He said that he hopes very soon, it's Christian believers that will become perfect governing authorities in the United States. We should understand Donald Trump's fondness of despotic leaders or autocrats, or dictators. (Katherine Stewart) writing this article says that she's attended many Christian conferences from 2016 to 2019 to track the mentality behind Trump supporters, their strong Christian element. She's attended all these conferences over 2 years. She finds many people questioning Trump's immorality, what she's also tracked is the disbelief that he is sent of God to bring the nation back to God, back to Christianity. To resist Trump is to resist God. This isn't just a movement that likes Trump and thinks he'll be good for the country. We're not the only ones observing history through prophecy, they're doing that as well. Protestantism within the United States that is. They are saying Donald Trump is King Cyrus, therefore even if he's immoral, bad anyways, he's still good in the sense that he's King Cyrus, raised up of God to bring morality back to the United States. People come into this movement with that idea as well and they say that God raises up kings and puts down kings. So Donald Trump in a sense is still good. I'd like to hear them say that about Hitler but they won't. Cyrus led Israel out of captivity. What's going to happen to Adventism under Donald Trump?

In an interview with *The Guardian*, White, whose relationship with [Trump stretches back to 2002](#), said God told her directly to "show him who I am," referring to the president. She is chair of the president's evangelical advisory committee and a confidant.
<https://www.newsweek.com/donald-trump-pastor-paula-white-god-assignment-1376616>

Paula White: the pastor who helps Trump hear 'what God has to say'
<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2019/mar/27/paula-white-donald-trump-pastor-evangelicals>

Trump's spiritual adviser: relationship with president is 'assignment' from God
<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2019/mar/27/trump-spiritual-adviser-relationship-with-president-direct-assignment-from-god>

New York Times
Dec., 2018

The Trump Prophecy
<https://www.imdb.com/title/tt8235296/>

Mark Taylor
Lance Wallneu
Jerry Falwell, Jr.
Paula White
Ralph Dollinger

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This is what is happening in this history from 911 forward, this push to bring the nation back to God. They're falling under Obama. This turning point in 2014, where, not just Steve Bannon but others recognizing their last election defeat, and are determined to turn it around. From 2014 to 2019 you have the raising up of Donald Trump, we say the breaking of the Republican horn, the end of democracy and the coming together of church and state.

They're also being led by prophecy, but a false conception of it. And that is that Donald Trump is King Cyrus. That's why he can say terrible things, he can do anything with any country and those core Christian supporters are not shaken. Because even if he does strange things, he's raised up of God, Cyrus wasn't moral, he wasn't even Christian, so why does Donald Trump have to be moral or Christian? He has a prophetic purpose to bring God back into the government. We just need to see a little bit more of what is happening, these are not minor people, Paula White spoke at his inauguration. She leads a huge mega church and she teaches the prosperity Gospel. She has assured Donald Trump that he is saved. She says God has told her that Donald Trump is perfect and saved and he believes her. There is nothing he can do now, he's saved of God, he cannot make mistakes. He once said he would never once apologize or ask for forgiveness. He doesn't see a situation where he would ever do that. Because he doesn't sin and he doesn't make mistakes. She has contributed to that mindset because behind Donald Trump is a prosperity Gospel. He is rich because God favors him, it's what he's being taught. So how does he see his country - that its wealth is connected to God's favor.



Jerry Falwell Jr, the son of the creator of the modern far-right. We're going to bring the subject up again because there are a couple of other pieces we need to add.

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It would be good to watch the inauguration and read/hear the prayers by several religious entities, Paula White, the son of Billy Graham, a Rabbi and others to hear what they have to say in their prayers at the inauguration of Donald Trump. There's more people than Paula White. This is just a starting point with the names that we've listed thus far for us, if we didn't know where to start, start searching for some of these names. So it's a good idea to look at Donald Trump's inauguration, and who spoke and the mentality of those influencing him. But it was very interesting that they went to the 45th chapter of Isaiah and they're marking him as Cyrus, they have prophecy but a false reading of it.

The Religious Speakers Taking Part in Trump's Inaugural Ceremony
<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/18/us/politics/inauguration-speakers.html>

Six religious leaders — including a rabbi, a cardinal, and a diverse group of Protestant preachers — will participate, more than for any previous president, said Jim Bendat, an author and historian of inaugural ceremonies. Each will have 60 to 90 seconds to offer a reading or lead a prayer.

"Some inaugurations have had just one, others have had two or three covering different religions, but this is a record," Mr. Bendat said.

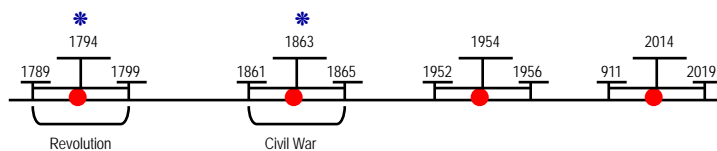
Comment: just noting that at the inauguration when Trump started speaking, it started to rain. The son of Billy Graham said look Mr. President it's starting to rain. In the Bible the rain is a symbol of divine blessing. They have all the same words and prophecies and symbols that we have. Why did God allow it to start raining? They have perfect freedom to make that interpretation. It's concerning sometimes how difficult the tests are and perhaps God sets them up just the way they need to be, but they're not made easy. People want to see Donald Trump as king Cyrus, he's going to lead Christianity out of captivity and they can come up with that interpretation. The papacy thought that Hitler was there to restore them too.

The path of Truth and error lie close together, can we imagine what it's going to be like at Sunday law? By the time he's re-elected and he's bringing in all these changes they want to see, then comes Sunday law time period, can you imagine how ardent his supporters will be when they actually see him restoring the nation spiritually? They're already set up for that.

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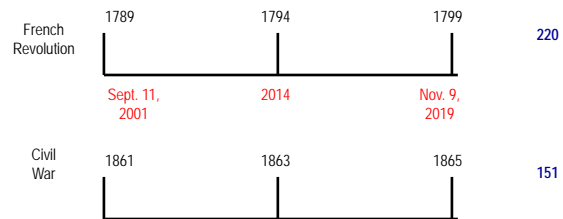
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We tracked [these two histories particularly](#) and what we're wanting to see is this period of revolution, the overturning of the government of the United States.



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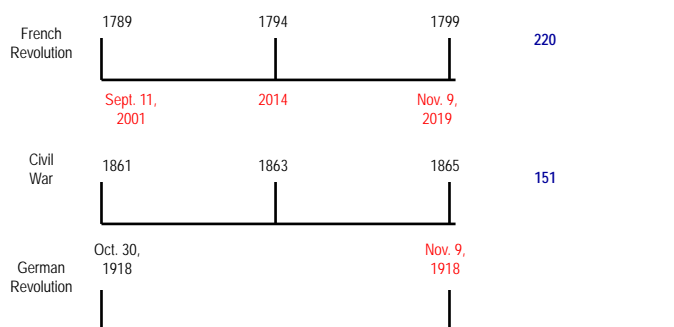


We'll look at the French revolution. It began in 1789. The midpoint 1794 is what took us here and it ends in 1799, the end of the revolution. What happened in 1799 to end the revolution? It ends on **November 9**, 1799 Napoleon declares the end of the revolution and becomes a dictator. Our purpose or what we're trying to achieve in studying these revolutions is to determine 2019, November 9th. The French Revolution, 1789-1799 is 9/11/ 2001, then we have 2014 the midpoint, then we have 2019, the end of the revolution. November **9th 2019**. So it starts at 9/11 and ends at November 9, 2019. In the French Revolution on **11/9** Napoleon becomes a dictator in France and he declares the end of the revolution.

Next will consider the civil war. 1861 to 1863 to 1865. And again 2001 2014 and 2019. What took us to the French revolution was the 220. What took us to the civil war was the 151. So what we can observe is revolution from 9/11 to 11/9 this year.

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We want to look at some other revolutions in history. We're going to go first to the German revolution, directly after World War I. We're going to overlay the German revolution with ours. One of the reasons or the original cause that we started seeing revolutions in our time period was because the external news started connecting Donald Trump with these histories based on the date November 9. They couldn't ignore that connection. We're going to read some history of what was happening inside Germany towards the end of World War I.

Donald Trump and the Ninth of November

<https://lime.com/4573211/donald-trump-november-ninth/>

10

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The fall of 1918 the leaders of Germany knew they could not win the world war. The generals were trying to convince the government or particularly its leader, to form a new German government that was more democratic than that of the Kaiser. It's particularly the Navy. Towards the end of 1918, Germany is losing the war. One of the reasons there was a war in the first place, is that Kaiser Wilhelm had decided to build this large Navy to rival England. England took that as a threat. The leader of their Navy decided that as they were most likely going to lose the war, he didn't want England taking their ships so he decided to do the noble thing, lead the Navy into a battle they were definitely going to lose then all their beautiful Navy could go down in glory and all of their ships wouldn't be taken by the British. They would not have been able to defeat the British Navy. But you could imagine by the end of 1918 how the sailors felt about that plan. They mutinied and refused to set sail. That might have sounded like a glorious end to the generals, but to the sailors they'd sacrificed everything for their country, seeing their leadership fail and they had families back home and they weren't going to satisfy their generals by just dying and sinking their ships. So it began with this mutiny by the sailors on the 30th of October 1918 where they refuse to sail the Navy into battle with the British.



Kaiser Wilhelm II

News of this mutiny spread throughout Germany and many more people started to rise up and join them in supporting the sailors. All across Germany this revolution swelled for about 11 days until November 9th of 1918. Many of the workers left the factories, this is in Berlin. They marched in thousands to the center of the city men, women and children. Wounded soldiers, war widows, they all left their factories and started marching to the center of Berlin to the army barracks. The barracks were barred, shut down. They were expecting a violent uprising so they had guns and rifles in every window to fire on the crowd if needed. But the army refused to fire on their own people. They threw down their weapons and opened the gates and all the leading officers surrendered. Because of this swelling revolution, Kaiser Wilhelm and the German leaders of government all stood down and Kaiser Wilhelm fled the country.

In October 1918, the [imperial naval command](#) in Kiel under Admiral [Franz von Hipper](#) planned to dispatch the [fleet](#) for a final battle against the [Royal Navy](#) in the [English Channel](#).^[2] The [naval order of 24 October 1918](#) and the preparations to sail triggered a [mutiny](#) among the affected sailors and then a general revolution which was to sweep aside the monarchy within a few days.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kiel_mutiny



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After the [Oberste Heeresleitung](#) stated the German front was about to collapse and asked for immediate negotiation of an armistice, the cabinet of Chancellor [Georg von Hertling](#) resigned on 30 September 1918. Hertling, with the support of [Haußmann](#), [Oberst Hans von Haeflén](#) ^[de] and [Erich Ludendorff](#) suggested [Prince Maximilian of Baden](#) as his successor and to have Wilhelm II appoint Maximilian as Chancellor of Germany and [minister president of Prussia](#).^{[2][3]} When Maximilian arrived in [Berlin](#) on 1 October, Emperor Wilhelm II convinced him to take the post and appointed him on 3 October 1918. The message asking for an armistice went out on 4 October, hopefully to be accepted by [President of the United States Woodrow Wilson](#).^{[4][44]} In late October, Wilson's third note seemed to imply that negotiations of an armistice would be dependent on the abdication of Wilhelm II. On 1 November, Maximilian wrote to all the ruling Princes of Germany, asking them whether they would approve of an abdication by the Emperor.^[4] On 6 November, Maximilian urged Wilhelm II to abdicate. The *Kaiser*, who had fled from Berlin to the [Spa, Belgium](#) OHL-headquarters, was willing to consider abdication only as Emperor, not as King of Prussia.^[citation needed] Around 4 November, delegations of sailors dispersed to all of the country's big cities. By 7 November the revolution had seized all large coastal cities as well as [Hanover](#), [Braunschweig](#), [Frankfurt on Main](#), and [Munich](#). On 7 November, Maximilian met with [Friedrich Ebert](#), leader of the [Social Democratic Party of Germany](#), and discussed his plan to go to Spa and convince Wilhelm II to abdicate. He was thinking about [Prince Eitel Friedrich of Prussia](#), Wilhelm's second son, being the [regent](#).^{[4][76]} However, the outbreak of the [German Revolution](#) in Berlin prevented Maximilian from implementing his plan. Ebert decided that to keep control of the socialist uprising, the emperor had to resign quickly and that a new government was required.^{[4][77]} As the masses gathered in Berlin, at noon on 9 November 1918, Maximilian unilaterally announced the abdication, as well as the renunciation of [Crown Prince Wilhelm](#).
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abdication_of_Wilhelm_II

Wilhelm was the last German emperor (kaiser) and king of Prussia, whose bellicose policies helped to bring about World War One.

Wilhelm was born on 27 January 1859 in Berlin, the eldest child of Crown Prince Frederick of Prussia and Victoria, daughter of Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom. A difficult birth left Wilhelm with a withered arm, which he always tried to conceal. In 1881, after a period of military service, Wilhelm married Augusta Victoria, Princess of Schleswig-Holstein, and they had seven children.

In 1888, Wilhelm's father succeeded as Frederick III. He died shortly afterwards, making Wilhelm kaiser at the age of 29. Although he had previously admired the great German statesman Otto von Bismarck, within two years Wilhelm had forced his resignation. He was a strong believer in increasing the strength of the German armed forces, particularly the navy. His policies towards Britain were contradictory. He alienated Britain with his naval expansion and a policy of aggressive German colonial expansion, and also supported the Boers in their fight against the British. But he was also closely related to the British royal family and was particularly fond of his grandmother, Queen Victoria.

Following the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo in 1914, Wilhelm encouraged the Austrians to adopt an uncompromising line against Serbia, effectively writing them a 'blank cheque' for German support in the event of war. He appeared not to realise the chain reaction this would trigger. Russia and her allies France and Britain entered the war against Germany and Austria. Wilhelm tried to scale back the mobilisation of Germany's armed forces, but was prevented by the victorious allies to extradite and try him for war crimes came to nothing. With Adolf Hitler's rise to power after 1933, Wilhelm had hopes of being restored but they came to nothing and he died on 4 June 1941.
http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/wilhelm_kaiser_ii.shtml

In 1918, the United States' full scale entry into the war, combined with severe German shortages of men and materials from years of attrition-based trench warfare, led to Germany's military collapse. Wilhelm was forced to abdicate and went into exile in the Netherlands. Attempts by the victorious allies to extradite and try him for war crimes came to nothing. With Adolf Hitler's rise to power after 1933, Wilhelm had hopes of being restored but they came to nothing and he died on 4 June 1941.
http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/wilhelm_kaiser_ii.shtml

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We're going to quote from a German news paper on November 10th, the next day. He says that on the morning of November 9 everything is still there. They have a king Kaiser Wilhelm, the chief of police, the heads of their government. By the afternoon of November 9 everything has been swept away, all the government. The Kaiser abdicated and it's the end of the monarchy. The end of the system of government that has led Germany all through that past history.

Hitler talked about this day in his autobiography he wrote in 1923, five years later. He was fighting in World War I. He tells the story about himself and he uses the language of Jesus on the Cross. He says that he was called in with all the men to hear about what had just happened to the government, the end of World War I, their defeat. He talks about the impact this had on him and this is really what formed the backbone of his propaganda machine. The story of November 9, how Germany was undefeated, this heroic nation, that had been stabbed in the back by their own people, by traitors. And he put a lot of that on the Jewish people. He talks in his autobiography of himself as if he were Christ. He says this was his crucifixion. We put our line over the reform line of Christ, this is the cross, a different application. He says how he was completely broken in body and soul at the news of Germany's defeat. Then he has this resurrection as if a dying prophet all of the sudden he has this vision. It's hard to paraphrase his writing, in the same way it's hard to read Trump's writing. But in a different way, he waxes poetical and very descriptive and emotional. He says how he stumbled groping back to the room and covers himself in his blankets and pillows, went through this experience that he describes as crucifixion and resurrection and he says that coming out of this, as part of this resurrection, "I resolved now to become a politician".

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So he died a soldier and resurrected a politician. He saw this as his moment that he sees himself as Germany's savior. This really becomes the backbone of his propaganda machine into World War II.

So all the history of Germany through World War II, you can center it around the date of November 9, whether that's when Hitler tried to take power by force, when the Holocaust turns violent, or when Hitler would do his public speeches. Which then coincided with his assassination.

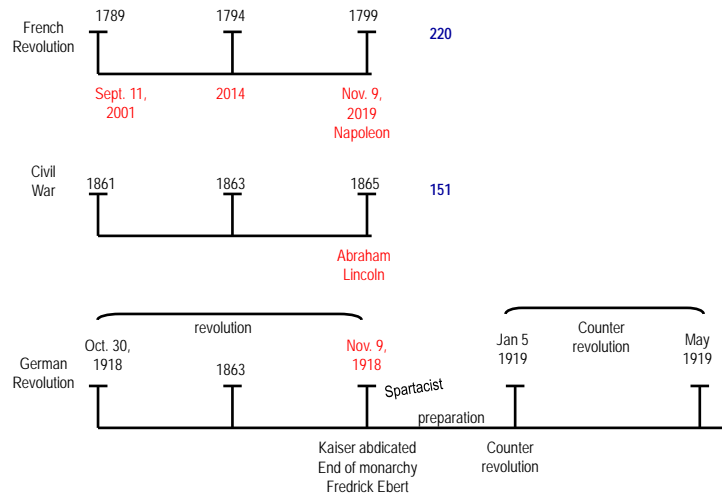
It's not sure he actually had this experience, but whether or not he actually went through that experience, he really used this date as the backbone of his philosophy, that Germany should have never lost the World War. Then it's intentionally used to manipulate the people, it's a method of manipulation and control, based on emotion, how people in their own country have betrayed their country. And he's the only one that can save it. Remember we're taking all of this to 1918.

It was in 1923, November 9th that he tried to take over Germany by military force. What he was trying to do was to repeat the work of Mussolini in Italy. Mussolini marched on Rome and took Italy by force and Hitler tried to do the same thing in Germany on November 9. So even in 1923, he's seeing the importance of the date, November 9. What he's harnessing is that emotion of the people, that sense of betrayal and humiliation. He failed in that attempt and he took power in the 1930s, 10 years later. But he makes November 9 a public holiday when he comes into power, to remember this date, (Nov. 9, 1918) and then also to remember his failed attempt to come into power. So November 9 became a public holiday under the Nazi government. Hitler would do speeches to rally support, which is why this was really a useful day to try to assassinate him. Many of his assassination attempts were either on this day or around it. But we weren't going into the history of World War II yet, we're just talking about World War I and this revolution that ends on November 9 with the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm.

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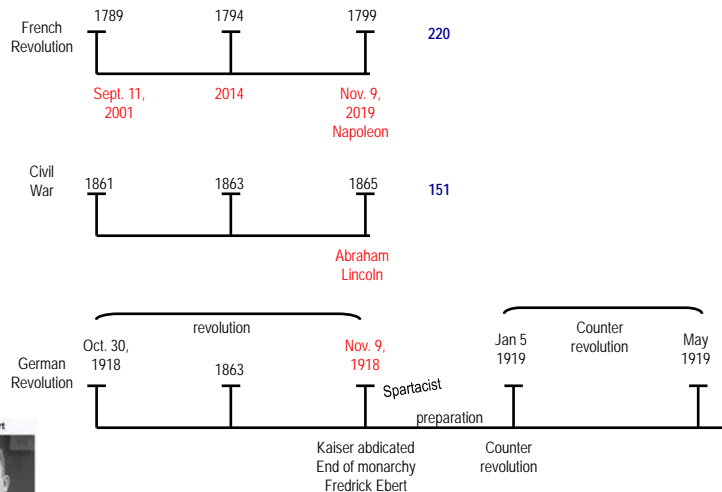
When the Kaiser abdicated, also the chancellor abdicated, and this left a vacuum in their government. Another fellow took over, Frederick Ebert. He took over government but there was a problem, they had rivals. So Ebert takes over the government but they have rivals known as the Spartacists. This effort of the Spartacists took time to swell, they needed a period of preparation. There was an incident on Christmas Eve of 1918, but it didn't really begin until January 5 of 1919, where there was a counter-revolution. This is the pattern that we want to start observing. It began with the revolution, we've already placed that with the French Revolution and it takes us to November 9 and the rising up of Napoleon. We placed that by using the 2014 midpoint. Then we placed the American Civil War, again what took us there was 1863 and the midpoint to 2014. Then when we consider the German revolution, we can tie it to November 9, there's a revolution, the Kaiser abdicates so their King is overthrown. It's the end of the monarchy in Germany. There's a new leader, but there's also another party. They take time to prepare, to gather their forces and launch a counter-revolution. That counter-revolution begins the following year, early in 1919. The counter-revolution is defeated in May the same year. They armed hundreds of workers and unionist, and they attempted an armed takeover of Berlin. They took over all the government buildings, police stations etc. They took over also the checkpoints, bridges, all of those areas.



The Spartacist Uprising in Berlin
 A power struggle in postwar Germany erupted on January 5th, 1919.
<https://www.historytoday.com/archive/spartacist-uprising-berlin>

The **Spartacist uprising** (German: *Spartakusaufstand*), also known as the **January uprising** (*Januaraufstand*), was a general strike (and the armed battles accompanying it) in Berlin from 5 to 12 January 1919. Germany was in the middle of a post-war revolution, and two of the perceived paths forward were social democracy and a council republic similar to the one which had been established by the Bolsheviks in Russia. The uprising was primarily a power struggle between the moderate Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) led by Friedrich Ebert, and the radical communists of the Communist Party of Germany (KPD), led by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, who had previously founded and led the Spartacist League (*Spartakusbund*).

Ebert was a pivotal figure in the [German Revolution of 1918–19](#). When Germany became a republic at the end of World War I, he became its first chancellor. His policies at that time were primarily aimed at restoring peace and order in Germany and containing the more extreme elements of the revolutionary left. In order to accomplish these goals, he allied himself with conservative and nationalistic political forces, in particular the leadership of the military under General [Wilhelm Groener](#) and the right wing [Freikorps](#). With their help, Ebert's government crushed a number of socialist and communist uprisings as well as those from the right, including the [Kapp Putsch](#). This has made him a controversial historical figure.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friedrich_Ebert



We won't go through all that history but the government raises up about 40,000 soldiers and crushed this revolution that was waged between January and May. So first of all we see a revolution that overthrows the monarchy. Then we see a time of preparation leading to the following year and a counter-revolution. The first revolution, like the French revolution takes us to November 9. We see the rising up of Napoleon, but also the death of Abraham Lincoln in this history. Or the abdication of the Kaiser a government is overthrown but Hitler also has his epiphany about what he's now required to do. Which is as a hero of the people to save them from this defeat.

Question: want to clarify what ends May

This was the final defeat of the Spartacist. The one in Berlin that started in January was crushed but it wasn't gone from the country. In April they took over Bavaria, they named Munich as their capital and they formed a new government. It was this revolution in Bavaria that caused the government to bring 40,000 soldiers against the Spartacists and defeated them in May. So it's on going through this history. But the one in Berlin did not last long.

Question: just help me understand so we have a revolution and then a counter-revolution usually use this idea that the counter-revolution goes against the idea of the previous revolution. So I really didn't get what the Spartacist was, what sense does this counter-revolution go against this new Chancellor?

Ebert is leading Germany November 9, 1918 he's Chancellor but he's also quite weak. So in the same month the Spartacists declared that they are the new government because the Spartacists are Communist which ties to the Soviet Union. So they're saying that Ebert is not the rightful leader and this is an attempt to overthrow him. So first the attempt to overthrow the monarchy and you have the establishment of a new leader. Then like a counter attack on the new leader by those who opposed his government.

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