

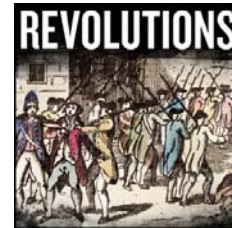


Brazil SOTP

Revolutions 3
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4/02/19



Escola dos Profetas - O Livrinho



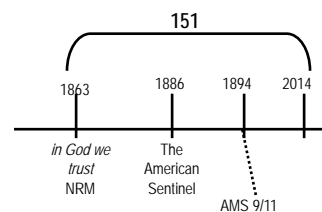
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We want to make one comment about a prior study and return to our study of revolutions.

We started looking at 2014 and the phrase *in God we trust*. We went from 2014 to 1863. In 1863 they choose the phrase *in God we trust*. They also form the National Reform Movement. It's the formation of this National Reform Movement as it tries to introduce Sunday laws, the first one in 1863 and that causes AT Jones and other pioneers to begin the publishing the American Sentinel. They began issuing the AMS in 1886 and they're trying to counteract the work of the National Reform Movement. So it's 1886 the American sentinel — in the Ellen White app go to pioneer writings and on the column on the left we can open up the tab with all of the authors, scroll down to AT Jones, and the fourth one down is the American Sentinel articles. It's worth reading these articles to see the things that he's discussing about that history. He doesn't speak much about this phrase *in God we trust*, only mentioned once in the American Sentinel. When it is mentioned he's making a reference or a quote. The American Sentinel is numbered by the years, so 1886 the American Sentinel number one. 1887 the American Sentinel number two, 1888, #3.

When you open up those years you can open up the American Sentinel #9 and it will take you to 1894 and you'll find it there listed by weeks to take you to the particular week's articles.



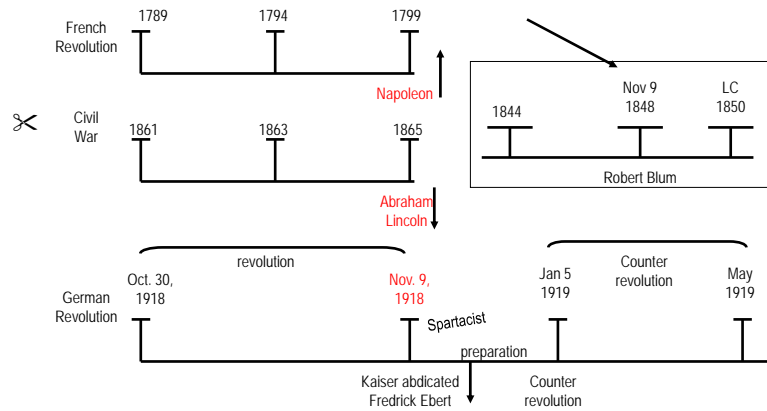
There's only one mention of *in God we trust* - the history that he is giving is 1894 (*in March 15 March edition*) and there's a hearing by the House of Representatives in Congress. So it's 1894 and there's a debate going on in the House of Representatives in Congress or a hearing. They're discussing whether or not to amend the Constitution and establish the Christian religion as the official religion of the United States. Their excuse for wanting to recognize it is the steps that have already been taken. One of the excuses they make in 1894 by Congress is that we've already taken the phrase *in God we trust* and stamped it on our coins. It actually becomes part of their excuse or reasoning why Protestantism should be the official religion of the United States. It says that considering *in God we trust* is on our coins, and a couple of other steps that had recently been taken, why shouldn't they also recognize it within the Constitution? Because the Constitution is deficient and hasn't kept up with the other steps. The step they want to take is recognizing the name of God. It's interesting that this is the ninth year of operation. The American Sentinel AMS, the 9th year of operation in the 11th week. So in looking for the reference, it's AMS 911. This placing of this inscription on the coins becomes an excuse to amend the Constitution in 1894. We needed to highlight that mentioning of the phrase and encourage us all to go and read some of those articles to get some of the idea of the history and what AT Jones was fighting.

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We looked at our histories of revolutions, we recognized that we weren't taking the French revolution history and moving it linearly to 2014 because that would be marking some type of progression. What we've needed to do was cut the line and take it underneath our history. The French revolution, and the American Civil War, using the concept of a midpoint we're able to overlay both these histories from 9/11 to 2019.

We talked about the German revolution, the 11 days that led up to the Kaiser's abdication on November 9, and also the placing of a new government, there is a period of preparation before a rival faction challenges that new government. What we have is revolution and then a counter-revolution, the thread that we are tying together to recognizing November 9 and we're going to follow that through history.

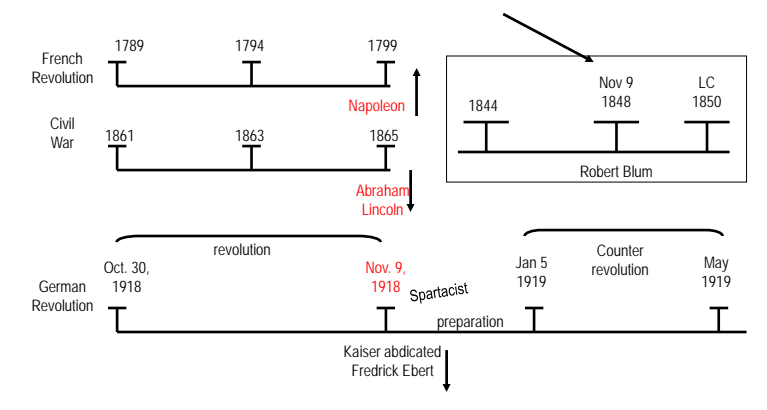


We talked about the significance of November 9 in German history and we haven't actually looked at those dates yet, we've just mentioned them because we do have some pre-knowledge of them. But less familiar is 1848. We read an article from Time magazine that talked about November 9, 1918, the end of that revolution. This is a historian who compares this revolution with 2016 and the election of Donald Trump. And 2 days later we have the armistice. There's one other sentence we want to highlight in that magazine article and that is when they say that prior to this revolution Germany had been engulfed in a costly war that had seemed endless. What this article says is the United States has been suffering in a similar way, with the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, these proxy wars that the people are tired of. He says they've had 16 years of also fighting wars that the people are tired of and we've come to a point that is an end and a beginning with the election of Donald Trump.

3

So they took the history of 1918 and they want to make it 2016. But we're not making it 2016, we're making it 2019. Why is it not 2016? We see the death of a dictator in 2016 we say it doesn't match up with 1918 because this is when a dictator is raised up.

Consider the revolutions, what is 1918 November 9? It's the end of the revolution, which is in our case not so because we're not at the end of the revolution until 2019. We have the histories of the French revolution and Civil War and they don't end at 2016. 1863 lines up with 2014, and 1865 lines up with October 22 which is a shut door. And there's no shut door in 2016. So we have to take the end of the revolution to a shut door. This is where we disagree with the article, we've connected a November 9 with another November 9 and where they're taking it is 2016, Ipsus. We're saying it's Raphia but still a November 9, 2019. We wanted to see if we have any historical evidence to explain November 9 in 2016. Then we looked for this one and we found that in Germany they have another November 9. The first one marked in their history which is the 1848 revolutions. How did we explain 1848? There's a revolution in Europe. 1848 is back into Millerite history and we also placed it using internal history. 1850 is the second chart, and what do we call this waymark? 1850 is the loud cry two years before you have this revolution in Europe, we'll paraphrase a passage -



4

1848
Nov 9
2016

2018

Nov 9
2019

In October there's revolution in Vienna, Robert Blum traveled there and joined the revolution. When Vienna surrenders, Blum is arrested on November 4th. He's executed November 9th. His death became a symbol of the futility of the revolution, that it would be futile or pointless, a failed attempt. The article is marking that November 9, 1848. But did the revolution end on that day? No, it symbolically ends, it's taken as a symbol of how futile the revolution was and it's two years before a loud cry. Where would we place that in our history? 2016 or the battle of Ipsus. When is the loud cry in our history? We've already said the revolution ends in 2019, November 9th. 2018 marks the loud cry. Is there any other November 9th in this history? 2016. 1848 November 9th, Robert Blum is executed. It's marking a turning point in a revolution but not the end of a revolution. 2 years before our internal loud cry. Where would we place that on our reform line? If it's 2 years before the loud cry it would be 2016. So we see a waymark within the revolution but not the end of the revolution but it's still a November 9, in 2016. 2 years before the loud cry. We do have historical precedent to identify why the election of Donald Trump is November 9.

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The Time magazine article that we read said that 1918 is 2016. And we're saying 1918 is 2019 because 1918 is the end of the revolution not just a stepping stone. 2016 is a point within a revolution and it is showing the futility, it's essentially futile after the election of Donald Trump.

1848 was a history of failure. Robert Blum was the one fighting for a democratic Germany. He was put down in November 9, 1848 by a government that wasn't willing to accept democracy. It doesn't matter if we make it Obama or Clinton because both of them can be seen as representing the ancestors. What does the name Clinton mean? We'll discuss this in our next class.

German Revolution

Oct. 30, 1918

revolution

Nov. 9, 1918

Spartacist preparation

Kaiser abdicated
End of monarchy
Fredrick Ebert

Counter revolution

Jan 5, 1919

May 1919

1844

Nov 9, 1848

LC 1850

Robert Blum

Ipsus 11/9, 2016

11/9, 2019

SL

6

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It wasn't until the late 1920s that Germany came up with the name **Schicksalstag** which means day of fate or day of destiny. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/November_9_in_German_history
 It's the German word to reference the 9th of November because the history of the country keeps being made on the 9th of November. The reason this phrase was used, because it was actually part of Nazi propaganda. We started to discuss Hitler and his role and experience through the history of World War I. We read what he actually did in that history and it's completely different from what he writes in his autobiography. As he writes his autobiography it's probably propaganda that he's invented. He uses this day November 9th, as a propaganda tool because there's a lot of national pain that's connected to this day. That gives him something to manipulate. So most of Mein Kampf is a build up to this November 9 when he said that after all this suffering he resolved to become a politician. The next November 9 that we mark in that history is the coup in 1923. Then in 1927, this is Alfred Rosenberg, the person that really built his propaganda machine, and he recorded the story of these two November 9's, 1918 and 1923. This story became the backbone of Nazi propaganda. So he invented the word Schicksalstag in 1927, meaning day of fate to refer to November 9.

Schicksalstag (1927)
 "Day of Fate" = 11/9
 11/9 1923 → coup
 11/9 1938 → persecution

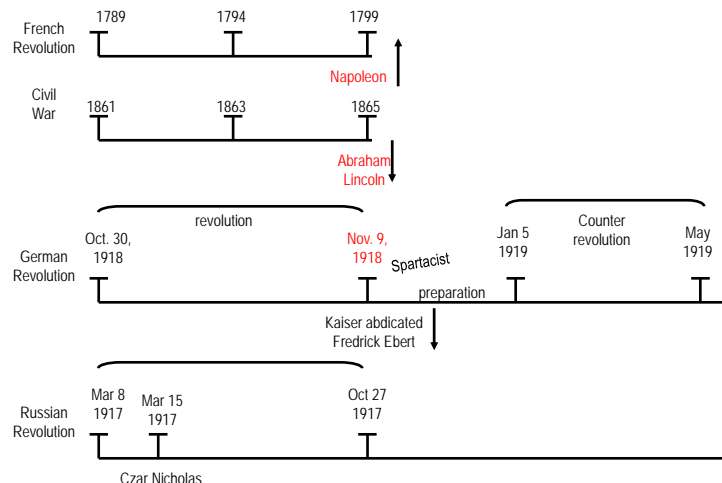
We haven't yet discussed this one but 1938, the night of broken glass, the Jewish persecution. There's been an assassination attempt on Hitler's life because part of the propaganda he's usually doing speeches on this date as he made it a national holiday.

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The last date we're going to discuss and then we're finished with revolutions is 1989 and the fall of the Berlin Wall. When we discussed these November 9's other than on the persecution of the Jews, it wasn't something that was planned but it was just something that happened on that date. That isn't why the Berlin Wall fell on November 9th.

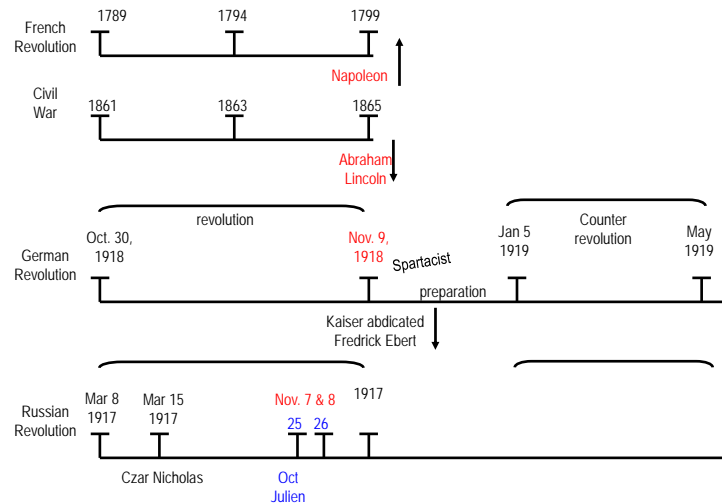
So we'll go to the Russian revolution, it's 1917 and they are opposing Czar Nicholas, the revolution against Czar Nicholas, also known as the Bolshevik Revolution. It starts on the 8th of March 1917. On this day thousands of the people took to the streets. Again in Russia, prior to the war ending in Germany, the Russian people have the same thoughts or feelings, they're tired of World War I and they want it to end. So the people begin to rise up against the Czar and on the 15th of March he abdicates and there's the new government placed that lasts until 27th of October in 1917. This is the Bolsheviks. We call this Red October, this final end of the revolution. Why do we call it red October? Communism comes with the connection of the color red, they actually got it from the French revolution.



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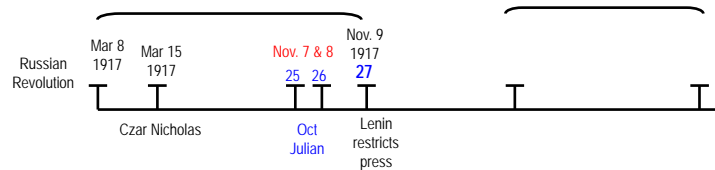
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The red symbolized blood, but it was meant to symbolize the blood of the workers which was being sacrificed for the upper classes. In the French revolution it became the color red and that spread across also to the Bolsheviks. We call it Red October because they're using the Julian calendar which places this end of the revolution in October on the 25th and 26th. The night of the 25th the Bolsheviks took Petrograd, and on the 26th of October they took the Winter palace, which was the last holdout of the provisional government. The revolution began on the 8th of March, on the 15th the Czar abdicated and this weak government holds power until the 25th and 26th of October where Lenin leads the Bolsheviks and takes control, takes power. We could mark this is the 25th and 26th October, using a Julian calendar. By this point in time Russia is the only ones using the Julian calendar still. Other countries like the United States sometime before had changed to the Gregorian. In the Gregorian calendar this is the 7th and 8th of November when they take the Winter palace.



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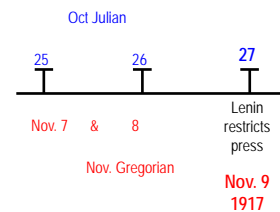
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Then on the 9th of November Lenin restricts the press. On the 9th of November it's the 27th of October. We need to know that we mentioned previously the connection between the number 27 and November 9. This is the first one we need to consider. November 9th in the Gregorian is the 27th of October in the Julian and this is the first Bolshevik decree censoring the press.

What do we think makes Donald Trump a dictator?

In this history leading up to the decree of the press, we usually call it the October Revolution. Red October. We would mark the 25th the 26th and the 27th, the three dates we're looking at. They take Petrograd, they take the last hideout of the provisional government and then they restrict the press freedom. This is the Julian calendar. But we use the Gregorian calendar by this date in the United States we already used it for a couple of hundred years. The 25th of October is the 7th of November. The 26th is the 8th. The 27th and 9th of November. So we're connecting 27 and November 9.



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Timeline of the Russian Revolution:

- Mar 8 1917
- Mar 15 1917
- Nov. 7 & 8 1917
- Nov. 9 1917
- Oct Julian
- Lenin restricts press

What is the first step of every dictator? To restrict the press. Why was Napoleon able to come back from Egypt and very quickly take over the government? He's in Egypt, there's the fall of the army and what he began to set up was a propaganda machine. He controlled all of the news that got through to his army, he put out his own newspaper to feed information to the troops regarding what was happening back home in France. Prior to the end of the revolution you already have a propaganda machine, and he'd already started using it to control the viewpoint of his army. Soon after the revolution ended, he released one paper and said this is the only one that speaks for the government because he realized unless he continued to control the media he would lose power. So when Lenin takes the government, his first step on the 9th of November is to censor the press.

We're going to paraphrase a little of that decree.

Timeline showing the conversion of dates:

- Oct Julian 25
- Nov. Gregorian 7 & 8
- Oct Julian 26
- Nov. Gregorian 8
- Oct Julian 27
- Nov. Gregorian 9 1917
- Lenin restricts press

11

11

Timeline of the Russian Revolution:

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He says it because of this critical time period that we are in we've been forced to take a couple of steps and we've been forced to restrict the freedom of the press. We're encouraged to go and read this because Donald Trump couldn't have written it better. What he's saying is, is that it's fake news, a liberal pretense that's being controlled by the wealthy to poison the minds of the masses. He said it's one of the most powerful weapons they have, the most powerful weapon of the establishment. We're in this time period where the workers are starting to speak. It is this crucial moment where they're starting to speak but they're still weak. And this liberal press machine is a weapon just as much as bombs in guns are. This liberal press, controlled by the establishment, wants to drown the recent victory of the common people. All it sends out is filth and lies. He said as soon as the country is in order we'll give back the press their freedom as long as they restrain themselves with some legal responsibilities. They're only restrained as much as is necessary. It's the exact same argument that Donald Trump is using, they're fake news, they're controlled by the establishment, they put out filth and lies. He said that the media is the greatest enemy of the people, there are greater enemy to the people than Russia. Lenin said they're just as much a weapon as a bomb. You have the exact same mindset from Lenin to Trump regarding the press. It's worth noting Steve Bannon, he said he wants to repeat the work of Lenin, because he studied this history. This is what Steve Bannon wants for the United States. So we can connect the 27th of October to November 9. This suggests that this attack on the press it's what makes a dictator a dictator.

12

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This is the establishment of the Bolsheviks. Shortly after they take the Winter palace, their enemies start together. They take time to prepare, they don't come together until 1918. All those opposed to the Bolsheviks put aside their differences and engage in a counter-revolution and this last until 1922 and the Soviet Union is created. This was the red army vs the white army, like we said red October red representing the Bolsheviks, but over here you have the white army engaging in a counter-revolution. What they're wanting to re-establish is the Czar, they want to go back to this form of government that had been toppled with in this revolution, before Lenin.

Clarification: the white army was the side that was fighting for the monarchy, so after Lenin takes power in 1917 some of those that were opposed to the Bolsheviks put aside their differences and then they fought against Lenin. And this history is known as white terror, because it's the white army that is trying to remove the Bolsheviks from power. It's known as the Russian civil war. If you were to look for this in history, 1917 is the history of the Russian Revolution—1918 to 1922 they called the Russian civil war. First there is revolution that places is Lenin but not everyone is happy with him so the whole country descends into civil war. It's in this history past 1922 we see Stalin start to take power. But they had many internal problems in this country so he was held back in that history. The last major rebellion ended in 1922. They say from November of 1917 through the spring of 1918 people began to choose sides, white army red army.

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We want to consider one last revolutionary period, and this is taking us back to the French revolution. When we study that revolution we can find a secondary application because that history comes in the form of a revolution then counter revolution. The French revolution is a 10-year period from 1789 to 1799. We call that 10 year period the French revolution. But if we go further into that history within those 10 years is the same model, there's revolution and then counter-revolution. The revolution with 1789 to 1794. What they're toppling is the monarchy, the king. We call this time period the reign of terror and this happens under the Jacobins. This first period is the Jacobins had we call it the reign of terror. We can see the reign of terror, people do it different ways, you can look at certain specific dates to observe a particular period of time that is violent but for the purpose of this exercise half of this revolutionary time is the reign of terror. That terror begins in 1789 and it ends in 1794 on the 27th of July.

In 1793 they introduced a different calendar, a French revolutionary calendar that was designed to remove God, the 7-Day week, everything that reminded them of that old system. So the 27th of July 1794 in the revolutionary calendar is the 11th day of the 9th month. This day is known as the [Thermidorian Reaction](https://www.britannica.com/event/Thermidorian-Reaction), the month in the revolutionary calendar was Thermidore, that's their 11th month. So they called this the Thermidorian Reaction. And the dictator that has been set up here is Robespierre. On this day he's taken, has governments toppled but the Jacobins were overthrown. But it took some time to respond to the Jacobins to persecute the people that they've overcome.

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Thermidorian-Reaction>

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This is the reign of terror that was performed by the Jacobins. Their leader is Robespierre, their government is overthrown halfway through the revolution in 1794. There are still Jacobins and Jacobin club, so there's a period of preparation before those who overthrew the Jacobins engaged in what is known as the reaction. In 1795 we see a counter-revolution to the end in 1799. This is known as the white terror. It's orchestrated against those that conducted the reign of terror. We need to consider why we find white terror in both histories and what that means.

There's one other revolutionary time period. We'll look at in our next class. If we just mark these revolutions, what we've learned so far, we've learned that 9/11 to 2019 is the history of a revolution or civil war. Then we took revolutions — the French the German and the Russian and we formed a pattern. One thing connects these histories, this concept of the 9th day of the 11th month. We find it in their Thermidorian calendar, in the Gregorian which we used as opposed to the Julian. Our connecting thread is a 9th day of the 11th month which runs like the state through each revolutionary. The other pattern we saw revolution it took us to this November 9 then saw a period of preparation and then the following year a counter-revolution. Revolution ends in 2019, the period of preparation choosing of sides, counter-revolution 2020.

There's one of the revolution we want to discuss. We discussed the American civil war and we will discuss the American revolution.

