

*Chapter 3: European History, The Union of The Crowns, & The Colonization of Eastern America*

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# Chapter 3:

**53 B.C.-1669 A.D.:**

**The Origins of the International Banking System,  
The Imperial Conquest of Indigenous Europe,**



*The Seal of The Soldier of Christ*

## **The Colonization of Pre-American Eastern United States**

**And The Introduction of The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade**



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**James Stuart (1566-1625)  
was crowned  
“King James VI of Scotland”  
on July 24<sup>th</sup>, 1567  
at the age of 13 months old.**

*His mother (“Mary, Queen of Scots”) was compelled to abdicate (rule) in his favor<sup>2</sup> along with four regents (from the Latin *regens*, “[one] ruling”) who governed during his minority, which ended officially in 1578. He did not gain full control of his government until 1583. James was the great-great-grandson of Henry VII through both his parents, uniquely positioning him eventually, in 1603, to accede to all three thrones: Scotland, England, AND Ireland, when he would succeed the last Tudor (Welsh)<sup>3</sup> monarch of England & Ireland, Elizabeth I, whom had no children: this made James “next in line” according to the law of *The Divine Rite of Kings* (see page 94).*

**“King James VI” of Scotland inherited the throne of England to become “King James I” of England. Portrait by Daniel Mytens, 1621.**

The Latin term *Scotti* refers to the Gaelic-speaking people of Ireland, & the Irish who settled in western Scotland. In early medieval times Ireland was known not only as “Éire” but also as Scotia, a name the Romans used at times to refer to Ireland as well as Scotland. By the end of the 11th century it generally referred to Scotland, which had become Gaelicised by settlers from Ireland, from where the name Scotland. Thus, the “Scots” missionaries who were so influential in the early Church history of Germany included men from both Ireland & Scotland.<sup>4</sup>

1 **National Portrait Gallery in London:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_Portrait\\_Gallery,\\_London](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Portrait_Gallery,_London)

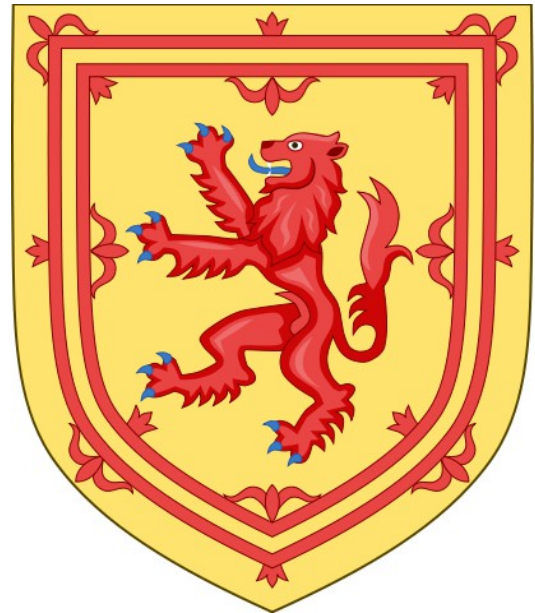
2 **By the normal rules of succession James had the best claim to the English throne, as the great-great-grandson of Henry VII. However, Henry VIII's will had passed over the Scottish line of his sister Margaret in favour of that of their younger sister Mary Tudor. In the event, Henry's will was disregarded.** Stewart, pp. 159–161; Willson, pp. 138–141.

3 **The Official Website of The British Monarchy, *The Tudors*:** <http://www.royal.gov.uk/HistoryoftheMonarchy/KingsandQueensofEngland/TheTudors/TheTudors.aspx>

4 **Ott, Michael (1912). "Schottenklöster". *The Catholic Encyclopedia* 13. New York: Robert Appleton Company. Retrieved 19 February 2013:** <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/13589b.htm>

## History of The Royalty of Scotland:

The monarch of Scotland was the head of state of the Kingdom of Scotland. According to tradition, the first King of Scots was Cináed mac Ailpín (Kenneth MacAlpin), an Irish-Gael who founded the state in 843<sup>5</sup> just before defeating the rival Pictish kings around 845–848. The monarchy then became known as the 'King of Picts', & then the 'King of Alba' (an Irish-Gaelic term) from 900-1286 A.D., & then the 'King of Scots'.<sup>6</sup> Cináed mac Ailpín's father, Alpin MacEchdach, received the *relics of St. Columba from Diarmait, the Abbot of the Isle of Iona, & then passed them to Cináed*, who in turn moved the relics to Dunkeld, making it an important Christian Centre in 849 A.D.<sup>7</sup>



*Royal Arms of the Kingdom of Scotland used from the 12th century to 1603 by the Kings of Scots up until the Union of the Crowns.*



*Edinberg Castle, Scotland: <http://www.tourireland.com/database/?item=622>*

5 Broun, Dauvit (2007), *Scottish Independence and the Idea of Britain. From the Picts to Alexander III.*, Edinburgh University Press, ISBN 978-0-7486-2360-0 pp. 71–97.

6 Alex Woolf, *The New Edinburgh History Of Scotland Vol.2 – From Pictland To Alba*, Edinburgh University Press, (2007) ISBN 978-0-7486-1234-5

7 BritRoyals, *British Royal Family History*, “Scottish Kings and Queens - Historical Timeline”: <https://www.britroyals.com/scotstimeline.asp>

## 1597-1598: James Authors & Institutes “The Divine Rite of Kings”:

The “divine right” is a political & religious doctrine of *laws & bylaws* which reinforce royal & political legitimacy: *James wrote extensively on this topic* in his book . It asserts that a monarch is subject to no earthly authority, deriving the right to rule directly from the will of God. The king is thus *not subject to the will of his people*, the aristocracy (*small, privileged ruling “wealthy class” of primarily inherited, then politically-maintained wealth*), or any other estate of the realm, including (*especially in Protestant countries*) the Catholic Church.

The Divine Rite of Kings has been especially favored & promoted by unjust kings, as the doctrine states that “only *God* can judge an unjust king”. The doctrine implies that **any attempt to depose the king or restrict his powers runs contrary to the will of God, & may constitute a sacrilegious** (*violation of anything sacred or held sacred*) **act, punishable by death**. The remote origins of the theory are rooted in the ancient idea that God had bestowed earthly power *on the king*, just as God had given *spiritual* power & authority to the church— *centering on the pope*. The immediate author of the theory was French jurist & political philosopher Jean Bodin (1530–1596), *a member of the Parliament of Paris & professor of law in Toulouse*, who is well-known for interpreting Roman law.

The Scots' textbooks of *the divine right of kings* were written in 1597–98 by James VI & I before his accession to the English throne. In his *Basilikon Doron*, a manual on “*the powers of a king, who inherits from the God the burden of government, whereof he must be countable*” he wrote:

**“The state of monarchy is the supremest thing upon earth, for kings are not only God's lieutenants upon earth & sit upon God's throne, but even by God himself they are called gods. There be three principal [comparisons] that illustrate the state of monarchy... In the Scriptures kings are called gods, & so their power after a certain relation compared to the Divine power. Kings are also compared to fathers of families; for a king is truly *parens patriae* [parent of the country], the politic father of his people. And lastly, kings are compared to the head of this microcosm of the body of man.”<sup>8</sup>**

**Kings are justly called gods, for that they exercise a manner or resemblance of divine power upon earth: for if you will consider the attributes to God, you shall see how they agree in the person of a king. God hath power to create or destroy, *make or unmake at his pleasure*, to give life or send death, *to judge all & to be judged nor accountable to none*; to raise low things & to make high things low at his pleasure, & to God are both souls & body due. And the like power have kings: they make & unmake their subjects, they have power of raising & casting down, of life & of death, judges over all their subjects & in all causes & yet accountable to none but God only...**

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8 A speech to parliament (1610).

**I conclude then this point touching the power of kings with this axiom of divinity, that as to dispute what God may do is blasphemy— so is it *sedition* (an insurrectionary movement tending towards treason) in subjects to dispute what a king may do in the height of his power. But just kings will ever be willing to declare what they will do, if they will not incur the curse of God. I will not be content that my power be disputed upon; but I shall ever be willing to make the reason appear of all my doings, & rule my actions according to my laws... I would wish you to be careful to avoid three things in the matter of grievances:**

**First, that you do not meddle with the main points of government; that is my craft... to meddle with that were to lesson me... I must not be taught my office.**

**Secondly, I would not have you meddle with such ancient rights of mine as I have received from my predecessors. All novelties are dangerous as well in a politic as in a natural body. & therefore I would be loath to be quarreled in my ancient rights & possessions, for that were to judge me unworthy of that which my predecessors had & left me.**

**And lastly, I pray you beware to exhibit for grievance anything that is established by a settled law. You know I will never give a plausible answer; for it is an undutiful part in subjects to press their king, wherein they know beforehand**

James' assertion that the only authority over him was God – & sometimes rather bizarre – for instance, his order that the lower classes should not be allowed to play bowls (“boccie ball” & other yard games). He warned against the dangers of passive smoking, cultivating friendships with Spaniards, & he also called for the protection of forests.



*Portrait of James Stuart attributed to John de Critz, c. 1606*

## 1603: The Union of The Scottish & English Crowns:

On March 24<sup>th</sup>, 1603, the kingdoms of Scotland & England were individual sovereign states, with their own parliaments, judiciary, & laws, though both were to be ruled by James via a coronation (*ceremonial crowning & marriage contract*) & “personal union” between the *Royal Family of England & Royal Family of Scotland*.

**Personal Union:** the combination of two or more states who have the same monarch while their boundaries, laws, & interests remain distinct.<sup>9 10</sup> It differs from a federation in that each constituent state has an independent government, whereas a federal state is united by a central government. The ruler in a personal union need not be a hereditary monarch.<sup>11</sup>

“NEMO ME  
IMPUNE  
LACCESSIT”  
translates “No one  
provokes me with  
impunity”.



*SCOTTISH.BIZ, Everything Scottish, "17th Century Scottish History Timeline": <http://scottish.biz/Scottish-History-Timeline/Edinburgh-history-timeline-17th-century.htm>*

9 Joseph Lalor, ed., *Cyclopaedia of Political Science*. New York: Maynard, Merrill, and Co. Accessed 13 June 2013

10 Oppenheim, Lassa; Roxbrough, Ronald (2005). *International Law: A Treatise*. The Lawbook Exchange. ISBN 1-58477-609-9. Retrieved 13 June 2013.

11 In the Holy Roman Empire, many prince-bishops had themselves elected to separate prince-bishoprics, that they ruled in a personal union. For example, Joseph Clemens von Bayern (1671-1723) was Prince-Bishop of Freising (1685-1694), Prince-Bishop of Regensburg (1685-1694), Prince-Elector of Cologne (1688-1723), Prince-Bishop of Liège (1694-1723) and Prince-Bishop of Hildesheim (1702-1723).



### Queen Anne of Denmark:

In 1589, James sailed briefly to Denmark to marry the then 14 year old Anne (Dutch/Danish: *Anna*), who became *Queen of all the realms* alongside him.<sup>12</sup>

She was the second daughter of King Frederick II, who was hailed as successor to the Throne of Denmark in 1542, & of Norway in 1548.<sup>13</sup>, who was inspired by his tutors, *devout Lutherans*, before establishing *Lutheranism* as the state religion of his realms in a reformation. *Still today*, Lutheranism has been the state religion for several centuries, with the Lutheran church now having the status of "The People's Church" in the Constitution of Denmark (1849). In Norway, Lutheranism remained the official state religion until a constitutional revision in 2012.

Anne married James in 1589 at age 14 & bore him three children, *including the future Charles I*. She demonstrated an independent streak & a willingness to use factional Scottish politics in conflicts with James, however in England she shifted energies from factional politics to patronage of the arts, constructing her own magnificent court, *hosting one of the richest cultural salons in Europe*.<sup>14</sup> After 1612, she suffered sustained bouts of ill health. Though she was reported to have been a Protestant, at the time of her death, evidence suggests that she may have converted to Catholicism sometime in her life.<sup>15</sup>



Queen Anne of Denmark, painting by "Marcus Gheeraerts the Younger", located at Woburn Abbey, England.

**Political Faction:** "A group of individuals, such as a political party, trade union, or other group with a common political purpose, which may include fragmented sub-factions, or "parties within a party", aka "power blocs" or "voting blocs". Members of factions band together as a way of achieving these goals and advancing their agenda and position within an organization."<sup>16</sup>

12 Williams, Ethel Carleton (1970). *Anne of Denmark*. London: Longman; ISBN 0-582-12783-1, page 201.

Willson, David Harris ([1956] 1963 edition). *King James VI & I*. London: Jonathan Cape Ltd; ISBN 0-224-60572-0 page 403.

13 "Johan Rantzau". Den Store Danske. Retrieved August 15, 2016.

14 Stewart, Alan, page183.

15 McManus, Clare (2002). *Women on the Renaissance Stage: Anna of Denmark and Female Masquing in the Stuart Court (1590–1619)*. Manchester: Manchester University Press; ISBN 0-7190-6092-3, page, 93.

16 Online Etymology Dictionary,: [https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political\\_faction](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_faction)

## 1589: Danish & Scottish Royal Families Institute *En Mass Witch Hunts*:

The witch hunts that swept across Europe between 1450 & 1750 are one of the most controversial & terrifying phenomena in history, resulting in the trial of around 100,000 people (most of them women), with a little under *half* of whom were put to death. King James became known to be, however, the most notorious royal witch-hunter of all time. A holocaust of their time, historians have long attempted to explain why & how the European witch craze that spread around Europe between the 15th & 18th centuries took such rapid & enduring hold.

One of the most active centers of witch-hunting was Scotland, where up to 4,000 people were publicly burned. This was striking for such a small country, & was more than double the execution rate in England. James approved of burning anyone who held a theory, belief, or knowledge of history which was incompatible with strict Biblical teachings; they would be accused of being “heretics” or “blasphemers”—punishable by *death*.

His obsession with witchcraft can be traced back to his childhood, when the exceptionally violent public execution of his Catholic mother, *Mary, Queen of Scots*, seems to have inspired a dark fascination with magic. **“His Highness told me her death was visible in Scotland before it did really happen,”** related Sir John Harington many years later, being, as he said, **“spoken of in secret by those whose power of sight presented to them a bloody head dancing in the air.”**

Two years after her execution, in 1589, Anne of Denmark nearly lost her life in a violent tempest when she set sail across the North Sea to meet her new husband. James resolved to sail to Denmark & collect her in person, but on their return voyage, the royal fleet was battered by more storms, & one of the ships was lost.<sup>17</sup> Authorities wanted to investigate the cause of the storm &



1556: The Inscription of the Etching reads: *The Burning of Katherine Cawches, and her two Daughters in the Isle of Garnesy*: <http://www.careyroots.com/a20.html>

accused the minister of finance, Christoffer Valkendorff, of having equipped the fleet so poorly it was not able to withstand the storm. He defended himself by saying the storm had been caused by witches in the house of Karen the Weaver, who “sent little demons in empty barrows who had climbed up the keels of the ships & caused the storm”. Karen was arrested in July, & admitted having caused the storm with other women, whom she named, one of which being Anna Koldings, who named five other women as witches, including Malin, the wife of the mayor of Copenhagen. They were all arrested. Koldings was judged guilty & burned at the stake along with twelve other women<sup>18</sup>

17 History Extra, “*Shakespeare's Macbeth and King James's witch hunts*”:

<http://www.historyextra.com/article/culture/shakespeare-macbeth-king-james-witch-hunts>

18 Anne of Denmark, Ethel Carleton Williams. Longman, 1970.

James, after hearing about the Danish witch trials, *also* placed the blame on witches, claiming they must have cast evil spells upon his fleet. As soon as he reached Scottish shores, James ordered more than 70 suspects were rounded up in the coastal Scottish town of North Berwick on suspicion of raising a storm to destroy James & his new bride.

The *North Berwick witch trials* as they came to be called began in 1590 with of a number of people from East Lothian, Scotland, who were accused of witchcraft in the local *St Andrew's Auld Kirk*. The Church of Scotland, referred to locally as the “Kirk”<sup>19</sup>, traces its roots back to the beginnings of Christianity in Scotland when it was introduced by Roman soldiers during the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> century. Its identity is principally shaped, however, by the Reformation of 1560, at which time the church chose to formally sever from the Catholic Church & Papacy altogether. *Protestant* and *Presbyterian*, it now seeks “to respect liberty of opinion in points of which do not enter into the substance of Faith”<sup>21</sup>, being tolerant of both conservative & liberal theological positions.



Church's flag: The phrase “*Nec tamn conumbatur*” translates “*It was not, however, consumed*”

Two well-known accused persons included a respected local healer & midwife for a large section of the local community<sup>22</sup> named

Agnes Sampson (aka “the Wise Wife of Keith”<sup>23</sup>), & Dr. John Fian, *schoolmaster, scholar, & hypnotist*<sup>24</sup>. Both refused to confess, then were put to severe torture: Sampson was brought before King James & a council of nobles, where denied all the charges, but after being tortured horrifically, finally “confessed”. By special commandment, her head & body hair was shaven; she was fastened to the wall of her cell by a witch's bridle, an iron instrument with 4 sharp prongs forced into the mouth, so that two prongs pressed against the tongue, & the two others against the cheeks. She was kept without sleep, thrown with a rope around her head, & only after these ordeals did Agnes Sampson confess to the fifty-three indictments against her. She was finally strangled & burned as a witch.<sup>25 26</sup>

19 Queen and the Church, royal.gov.uk. Retrieved 5 July 2015. Archived 7 July 2015 at the Wayback Machine.

20 Image Source: "Church of Scotland Must Be Fearless Against the Bullying Board of Deputies", May 1, 2017 by Robert A. H. Cohen : <http://www.patheos.com/blogs/writingfromtheedge/2017/05/church-of-scotland-must-be-fearless-against-the-bullying-board-of-deputies/>

21 "Articles Declaratory of the Constitution of the Church of Scotland". The Church of Scotland.

22 Anne of Denmark, Ethel Carleton Williams. Longman, 1970.

23 Gordon, James Frederick Skinner (1880). *The Book of the Chronicles of Keith, Grange, Ruthven, Cairney, and Botriphnie: Events, Places, and Persons*. R. Forrester.

24 James. *Daemonologie. A Critical Edition. In Modern English*. 2016. p. 107-109. ISBN 1-5329-6891

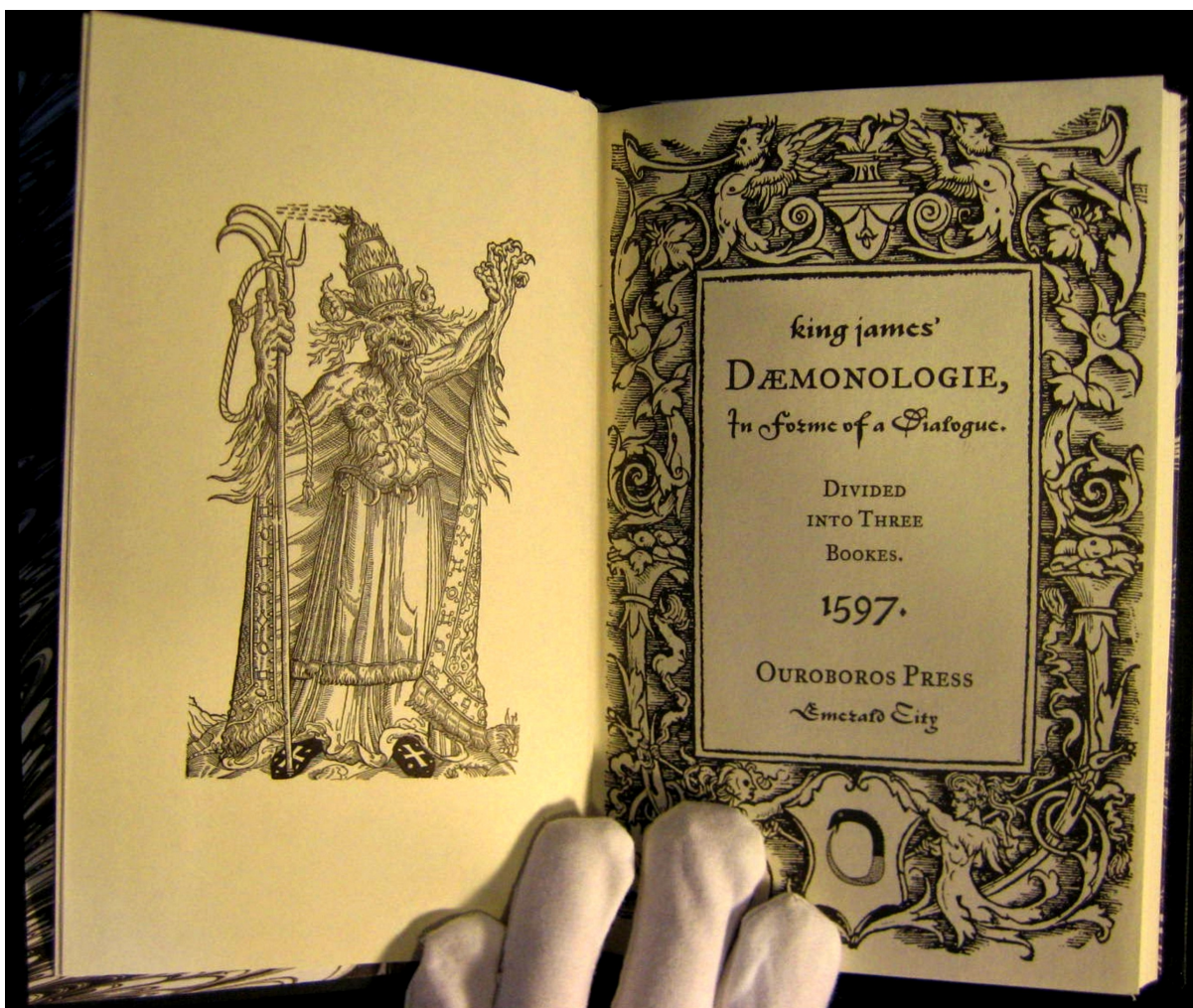
25 Rosen, Barbara (1969). *Witchcraft in England, 1558–1618*. Univ of Massachusetts Press.

26 Guiley, Rosemary (2008). *The Encyclopedia of Witches, Witchcraft and Wicca*. Infobase.

## James of Scotland Publishes *DAEMONOLOGUE*, Expands Persecutions:

As soon as the North Berwick trials ended, James commissioned *Newes from Scotland*, a pamphlet that relayed the whole saga in language aimed at intensifying popular fear of witches, & in 1597 James became the only monarch in history to publish a treatise on witchcraft, called *Daemonologie* (literally, ‘the science of demons’).

As well as to convince the doubters of the existence of witchcraft, the purpose of *Daemonologie* was to inspire those who persecuted witches with new vigor & determination. James described witchcraft as “high treason against God”, which meant that absolutely *horrendous forms of torture* were justifiable in wringing confessions from the accused. Cases of witchcraft multiplied at an alarming rate following the release of these publications.<sup>27</sup>



*Balkan's Arcane Bindings, "Daemonologie of King James":*  
<http://balkansarcanebindings.blogspot.com/2014/05/the-daemonologie-of-king-james.html>

27 History Extra, “*Shakespeare's Macbeth and King James's witch hunts*”:  
<http://www.historyextra.com/article/culture/shakespeare-macbeth-king-james-witch-hunts>

## Upon The Union of The Crowns, James Brings the Witch Hunts to England:

Upon the death of renown liberal & founder of the English Protestant Church Elizabeth I<sup>28</sup> in March 1603, when her throne passed to James, he was dismayed to find that his new English subjects were far from sharing his witch-hunting fervor. By the end of her reign, the number of witchcraft trials & executions in England had declined significantly. There was also a growing skepticism about the existence of witches, *however* he was determined to drown out all dissenting voices within his new kingdom. During the first year of his reign, *Daemonologie* was reprinted twice. This prompted a rash of similar pamphlets aimed at whipping up popular fear of witches. As part of a state-controlled printing industry, these publications became an essential means by which James & his government could manipulate public opinion.

In his view, the English law was by no means strict enough in prosecuting the crime. Barely a year after his accession, James therefore ordered that the Elizabethan statute on witchcraft be replaced by a much harsher version. Until now, those who practiced witchcraft were severely punished only if they were found to have committed murder or other injuries through their devilish arts. However, James wanted the practice of any form of magic to be severely punished, regardless of whether it had caused harm to others. The Witchcraft Act of 1604, therefore, made *hanging* mandatory for a first offense of witchcraft, even if the accused had not committed murder, & if the suspected witch was found to have the devil's mark on their body, this was enough to condemn them to death. The act stipulated: **“If any person or persons... shall use, practice, or exercise any invocation or conjuration of any evil or wicked spirit, or shall consult, covenant with, entertain, employ, feed, or reward any evil and wicked spirit to or for any intent or purpose... [they] shall suffer pains of death.”**

Many of James's new subjects were eager to curry favor with him by echoing his hatred of witches. In the same year the new Witchcraft Act was passed, Christopher Marlowe's dark morality play, *The Tragicall History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus*, was published. This had first been performed in around 1588, & was one of the most shocking portrayals of witchcraft ever to be performed. As well as terrifying people into avoiding any dabbling with necromancy, the play also intensified their hatred & fear of witches. It was published in the very year that James I began his crusade against witchcraft in England.<sup>29</sup>

**Shown At Right:** 1591: North Berwick “Witches”, Agnes Sampson, Agnes Tompson, & Dr. Fian beaten & executed in front of James.



alamy stock photo

030N2  
www.alamy.com

Hulton Archive/Getty Images.

<sup>28</sup> Starkey *Elizabeth: Woman*, 5

<sup>29</sup> History Extra, “*Shakespeare's Macbeth and King James's witch hunts*”:

<http://www.historyextra.com/article/culture/shakespeare-macbeth-king-james-witch-hunts>

## **The Witch Scare Targeted Traditional Herbalists, Primarily Woman, & Aimed at Taking Peoples' Lands & Monopolizing The Pharmaceutical Industry:**

During the Middle Ages, preceding the Renaissance & the Age of Exploration, women generally were responsible for the health & care of their families. Medicines we take for granted today were obviously not available. Women & their families would grow what was known as a “physik” garden containing herbs, flowers & plants which had medicinal value & could be used to treat various illnesses & conditions. For example, peppermint could be used to treat upset stomach in the form of a tea made of the dried leaves of the plant. Honey & anise leaves were used for the same purpose. The juice of poppy seeds were applied to the nipples of nursing mothers to curb colic in a baby. These same poppy seeds could be wrapped in a small piece of woven material & given to a sick or crying baby to suck on, and, not surprisingly, the baby was soon sound asleep. Chamomile leaves were dried & made into a tea which could sooth & calm both children & adults who were ill or restless. Dried primrose flowers were eaten to ease muscle aches.

These gardens were tended diligently because they were a valuable asset to the families & midwives who used them. “Wise women” who passed down the knowledge of these plants, flowers & herbs would become branded, beginning in the 1300’s, as “witches” by the Catholic & Protestant churches of both the Old *and* New World. Between the 1300’s and 1700’s in Europe, millions of women were executed for “witchcraft”, and men, at times, were as “warlocks”.

Despite this persecution, however, women grew & harvested their “physik” gardens for the good of their families. When the plants were ready to be harvested, they were cut, bundled, & tied

together by the stalks, then hung upside down to dry. In Middle English the word for this process is “driggen,” meaning *to dry*. It is from this word that we derive our term “drug.”



Source: *Malleus Maleficarum* (“*The Hammer of the Witches*”):

<http://www.umdrinknoinferno.com/?p=11759>

In the Middle Ages, and later, astrology was considered a science & was studied seriously & extensively. The belief that the planets, moon, & stars had a significant influence in the affairs of “men” (and women), was widely accepted. One of the beliefs of astrology was that the planet Jupiter wielded a tremendous influence over the physical health & well being of human beings. The astrological symbol for the planet Jupiter was “Rx”, & as time went by this symbol came to represent the medicines/drugs given to people to improve their health or cure an illness. *That is* why on every bottle of medicine dispensed by a pharmacy today, you see the symbol “Rx.”

### Chapter 3: European History, The Union of The Crowns, & The Colonization of Eastern America

In 1321, Dominican advisors to Pope John XXII agreed with him that his enemies were trying to kill him via the use of magic, so the Pope & his advisors spearheaded a campaign throughout Christian Europe against what were commonly known as the “cunning arts”, the ancient folk traditions, knowledge & lore having to do with fertility, childbirth & medicine– commonly known as “witchcraft,” & its practitioners, mostly women, as “witches”– from the Anglo-Saxon word “Wicca.”

In 1486, 6 years before Columbus sailed, two Dominican priests from Germany named *Kramer and Sprenger* wrote & published a book entitled *Malleus Malefic- arum* (“The Hammer of Witches”). It was a witch-burning manual, a sort of “how-to” book, which described in detail how to identify, detect, question, torture (to be piously done with the sprinkling of holy water and the saying of prayers), convict, & cure those, mostly women, suspected of witchcraft. It became an instant best-seller & unleashed a pent-up hysteria that had existed in Europe for over 150 years.

This campaign was slow to take root & few people were punished or burned for the crime of witchcraft. However, this all changed with the publication of “The Hammer of Witches” in 1486. It cloaked, under the guise of Christian piety, a crusade to rid Europe of anyone suspected of practicing either the black arts or not conforming to church doctrine (heresy). This hysteria condoned the use of torture to extract “voluntary” confessions., & opened the doors to false accusations against neighbors, the settling off of old hatreds, & the means for coveting & gaining lands of those who would not sell their ancestral homes. To be declared a “witch” or “warlock”, one simply had to speak any word that was contrary to orthodox Christianity as professed by the church at that time. A missing child report was enough to set off a *storm of accusations* & lead to the arrest of someone, whether or not the child was ever found, of “sacrificing the unbaptised children to the devil”. Engaging in carnal lust with either the devil or his demons (the “incubi” and “succubi”) was difficult to prove, but a confession under torture was a valid admission of guilt.<sup>30</sup>



30 **Drugs, Wise Women and Witchcraft, Being Burned At the Stake, “Puking” and the “Rx” Symbol.** Jerry Anderson. December 9, 2015: <http://www.historyspaces.com/world-history/drugs-wise-women-and-witchcraft-being-burned-at-the-stake-puking-and-the-rx-symbol/>

## 1604: King James Commissions the Making of *The King James Bible*:

As the coronation procession (*ceremony & festival for his crowning*) of King James of Scotland wound its way southward, Puritan leaders presented the king with the Millenary Petition (*so-called because it allegedly bore the signatures of a thousand Puritan ministers*).<sup>31</sup> English Puritans in 1603 had high hopes that the new Scottish king would push the Church of England nearer to *Protestant Calvinism*,<sup>32</sup> a theological system developed by John Calvin developed from Martin Luther's 'doctrine of justification', which professed *that humanity can become saved by faith & the grace of God alone, & also the 'doctrine of predestination'— that God has "freely & unchangeably ordains whatever comes to pass"*.



*King James and Puritans at Hampton Court (1604), artist uncited, posted by Robert Arakaki: <http://blogs.ancientfaith.com/orthodoxbridge/should-protestants-make-the-sign-of-the-cross-a-response-to-pastor-doug-wilson/>*

In response, the king called together the Hampton Court Conference, held *January 14th, 1604*, where Puritans requested a new *English translation* of the Bible be commissioned.

The king surprised the assembly by approving the request, but he did so with a scornful put-down of the Geneva Bible (the Puritans' preferred-translation), *and* of the whole tradition of English Bible translation. The king's famous stated that he **"could never yet see a Bible well translated in English, but the worst of all his Majesty thought the Geneva to be."**

The forty-seven men who did the translation were chosen solely on the basis of their scholarly ability. They were "the best of the best" that England had to offer in Hebrew & Greek language studies, & biblical scholarship, & they were *also* clerics in the Church of England, but all viewpoints within that church were represented, from high church Anglo-Catholics to low-church Puritans. Approximately a fourth of the translators were Puritans.

31 **Alliance of Confessing Evangelicals:** <http://www.reformation21.org/articles/what-makes-the-king-james-version-great.php>

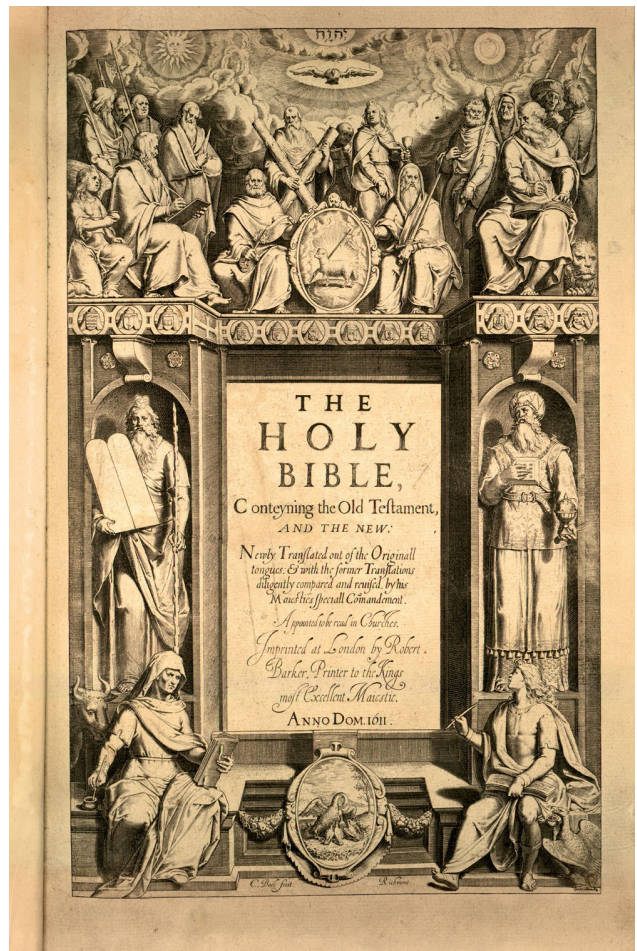
32 **HistoryToday, "The Hampton Court Conference":** <http://www.historytoday.com/richard-cavendish/hampton-court-conference>



While the committee structure would seem to have been unmanageable in size & location, the process was so thorough that eventually all committee members read & had opportunity to comment on the entire manuscript. Even though the *Geneva Bible* (produced in Sweden) was considered the best & most popular translation of the day, the *Bishops' Bible of 1568* was the stipulated starting point for the King James translators.

The six committees produced a unified product which became considered among many as *a literary masterpiece*—the only Biblical translation ever produced by a committee. During the process they met in three separate locations—Oxford University, Cambridge University, & the Jerusalem Chamber off the entrance to Westminster Abbey in London.<sup>33</sup>

**Title Page for The (Calvinist) Puritans' Preferred Geneva Bible:**



*The title page to the 1611 first edition of the KJB by Cornelis Boel shows Apostles Peter & Paul seated centrally above the text, which is flanked by Moses & Aaron. In the four corners sit Matthew, Mark, Luke & John. The rest of the Apostles (with Judas facing away) stand around Peter & Paul. At the very top is the Tetragrammaton "יהוה".*

The Geneva Bible is one of the most historically significant English translations of the Bible, preceding the KJV by 51 years.<sup>34</sup> It was the primary Bible of 16th century English Protestantism, *used by William Shakespeare, Oliver Cromwell, & many others.*

33 **Alliance of Confessing Evangelicals:** <http://www.reformation21.org/articles/what-makes-the-king-james-version-great.php>

34 Metzger, Bruce (1 October 1960). "The Geneva Bible of 1560". *Theology Today*. 17 (3): 339. doi:10.1177/004057366001700308.

## The King James Version *Omitted* Key Symbolism:

**Book of Armagh:** aka 'Codex Ardmachanus' or 'Canon of Patrick' is an Old Irish manuscript written mainly in Latin, *now located* within the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (MS 52). It is valuable for containing early texts relating to St Patrick *and* some of the oldest surviving specimens of Old Irish.



A scribe named Ferdomnach of Armagh (died 845 or 846). wrote the first part of the book in 807 or 808, for St. Patrick's heir (comarba) Torbach. Two other scribes are known to have assisted him.

According to legend, St. Patrick brought the celebrated Bachal Isu, or Staff Of Jesus along with his Book of Gospels, known as the *Book of Armagh*, to Armagh Cathedral in Ulster, which he had recently founded. The staff was said to have been given to St. Patrick by a hermit on an island located in the Etruscan Sea, who had received it from Jesus Christ. Jesus allegedly informed the hermit to give it to Patrick when he inevitably arrived.<sup>35</sup>

The manuscript contains a drawing of *each* of the four Evangelists' symbols: the *man* (Matthew), *lion* (Mark), *eagle* (John), & *ox* (Luke).

**Book of Dimma:** 8<sup>th</sup> century Irish pocket Gospel Book originally from the Abbey of Roscrea, founded by St. Cronan in the County Tipperary, Ireland. In addition to the four Gospels, in between the Gospels of Luke & John, it has an order for *The Unction & Communion of the Sick* (a type of ceremony). The book was signed by its scribe, Dimma MacNathi, at the end of each of the Gospels. The illumination of the manuscript is limited to illuminated initials, three Evangelist portrait pages, & one page with an Evangelist's symbol.



The legend for writing the Book was that the Scribe Dimma replied he had but only a day for writing. After forty days and forty nights without food, drink or sleep, he finished the book, however he believed that he had been writing for only one day!<sup>36</sup>

**Shown At Left:** The symbol of *John*, folio 104v.

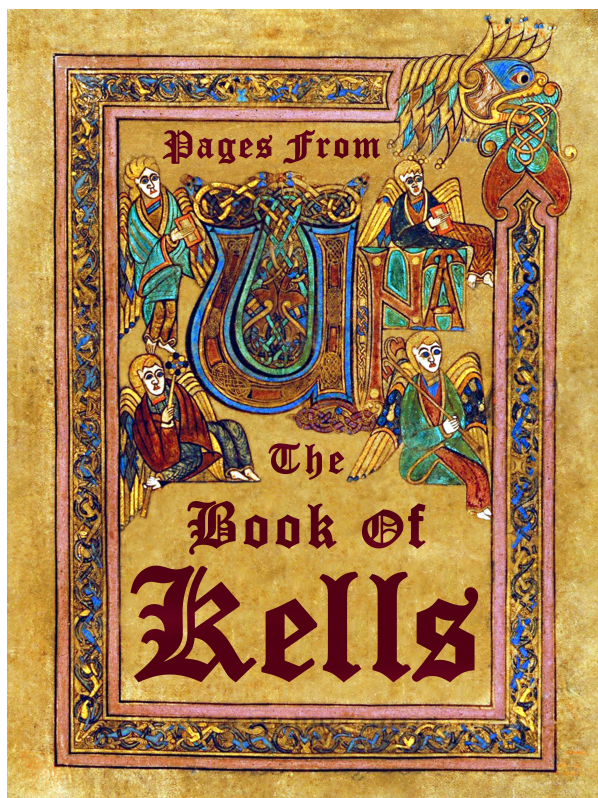
<sup>35</sup>Ronan, Miles V., "St. Patrick's Staff and Christ Church," *Dublin Historical Record*, published by Old Dublin Society, 5.4 (Jun-Aug 1943): 125: [http://www.jstor.org/stable/30080047?seq=1#page\\_scan\\_tab\\_contents](http://www.jstor.org/stable/30080047?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents)

**The Book of Kells:** An illuminated book in Latin, containing the four Gospels of the New Testament together with various prefatory texts & tables.

A masterwork of Western calligraphy & widely regarded as Ireland's finest national treasure, it is believed to have been created ca. 800 AD. The illustrations & ornamentation surpass that of other Insular Gospel. Figures of humans, animals, & mythical beasts together with Celtic knots & interlacing patterns in vibrant colors made from iron gall ink, *derived from a wide range of substances*— many of which were imports from distant lands. Today it is on permanent display at Trinity College Library in Dublin. Unlike *several* later versions including the King James Bible, the Book of Kells contains *key symbolism* which appear to directly relate to various European Coats of Arms.



*Folio 27v contains the symbols of the Four Evangelists (Clockwise from top left): a man (Matthew), a lion (Mark), an eagle (John), & an ox (Luke).*



**Note:** These pages contain *select* pieces of art from these books, which contain *hundreds* of pages of encoded art within their entirety. The entire books, *along with several other early versions of the Bible* may be found on the Trinity College's "Early Irish Manuscripts Project" website, located at:

[www.tcd.ie/library/early-irish-mss/early-irish-ms-project/](http://www.tcd.ie/library/early-irish-mss/early-irish-ms-project/)

**Folio 129v, 4 Evangelists: *notice the resemblance to the American flag within the symbol of John (eagle):***

See previous pages for *all* symbolic references.



**These Symbols Re-Appear Historically Throughout Several Nations, States, Coats of Arms, & Private Organizations:**

**Coin struck during the reign of Macedonian King Amyntas III, descendant of Alexander The Great, 392 to 370 BC:**

37

**Left:** Head of Herakles wearing a lion skin.  
**Right:** Eagle devouring a serpent.



**Coin struck during the reign of Philip II of Macedonia 340-328 BC:**

38

**Left:** Head of Herakles right, wearing lionskin headdress.  
**Right:** Forepart of lion, crescent below.



**Coin struck during the reign of Macedonian Ptolemy II Philadelphus 309–246 BCE:**

39

**Left:** Diademed head of Zeus-Ammon.  
**Right:** Eagle standing on a thunderbolt.



37 WILDWINDS, “Ancient Coinage of Macedonia, Kings, Amyntas III”:

[http://www.wildwinds.com/coins/greece/macedonia/kings/amyntas\\_III/i.html](http://www.wildwinds.com/coins/greece/macedonia/kings/amyntas_III/i.html)

38 WILDWINDS, “Ancient Coinage of Macedonia, Kings, Philip II”:

[http://www.wildwinds.com/coins/greece/macedonia/kings/philip\\_II/i.html](http://www.wildwinds.com/coins/greece/macedonia/kings/philip_II/i.html)

39 Reference: Svoronos 446 Photo from Marcantica, “The Virtual Coin Show”:

[https://www.vcoins.com/en/stores/marcantica/94/product/rare\\_octobol\\_of\\_ptolemy\\_ii\\_alexandria\\_egypt\\_diademed\\_head\\_of\\_zeusammon\\_right\\_eagle\\_standing\\_left\\_on\\_thunderbolthead\\_turned\\_right\\_letter\\_e/623216/Default.aspx](https://www.vcoins.com/en/stores/marcantica/94/product/rare_octobol_of_ptolemy_ii_alexandria_egypt_diademed_head_of_zeusammon_right_eagle_standing_left_on_thunderbolthead_turned_right_letter_e/623216/Default.aspx)

***Both*** coins below struck during the reign of the ***First*** (& secret) Emperor of Rome, Syrian ruler ***Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus*** 211 –222 BCE:



40

**Augustus with *the charging bull*, symbolizing the force of the Roman legions**



41

**Julius Caesar with *the charging bull*, Dictator of Rome 40 B.C.:**



42

40 **Authentic Ancient Silver Roman Coin:** <http://www.ebay.com/itm/ELAGABALUS-219AD-Antioch-Eagle-Large-Authentic-Ancient-Silver-Roman-Coin-i52635-/351561684360>

41 **The 12 Caesars of Suetonius, “The Julio-Claudian Dynasty”:** <http://www.romancoins.info/12C-JulioClaud.HTML>

42 **WILDWINDS, Sear Roman Coins and their Values (RCV 2000 Edition) Number 1428, “Ref Julius Caesar RSC 45 denarius”:** <http://www.wildwinds.com/coins/sear5/s1428.html>

### Julius Caesar on *The Tribes & Old Empires of Europe*:

**“In Gaul** (region where France is— “Gaul”, as in “land of Gaelic people”) **there are factions not only in all the states, & in all the cantons** (districts) **and (in) their** (administrative) **divisions** (i.e. villages), **but almost in each family, & of these factions those** are the leaders who are considered according to their judgment to possess the greatest influence, upon whose will & determination the management of *all affairs & measures* depends. And that seems to have been instituted in ancient times with this view, that no one of the common people should be in want of support against one more powerful; for none of those leaders suffers his party to be oppressed & defrauded, & if he do otherwise, he has no influence among his party. This same policy exists throughout the whole of Gaul; for all the states are divided into two factions.

The Aedui were the leaders of one faction, the Sequani of the other. Since the latter were less powerful by themselves, inasmuch as the chief influence was from of old among the Aedui, & their dependencies were great, they had united to themselves the Germans & Ariovistus, & had brought them over to their party by great sacrifices & promises. And having fought several successful battles & slain all the nobility of the Aedui, they had so far surpassed them in power, that they brought over, from the Aedui to themselves, a large portion of their dependents & received from them the sons of their leading men as hostages, & compelled them to swear in their public character that they would enter into no design against them. (as in, the Germanic Ariovistus conquered the Gaelic Aedui faction)



Ariovistus (King of the Germans) & Caesar, by P.J.M. Leiger, as preserved on Archetron:  
<https://alchetron.com/Ariovistus-937581-W>

Throughout all Gaul there are two orders of those men who are of any rank & dignity: for the commonality is held almost in the condition of slaves, & dares to undertake nothing of itself & is admitted to no deliberation. The greater part, when they are pressed either by debt, or the large amount of their tributes or the oppression of the more powerful, give themselves up in vassalage to the nobles, who possess over them the same rights without exception as masters over their slaves. But of these two orders, one is that of the Druids, the other that of the knights. The former are engaged in things sacred, conduct the public & the private sacrifices, & interpret all matters of religion. To these a large number of the young men resort for the purpose of instruction, & they (the Druids) are in great honour among them. For they determine respecting almost all controversies, public and private; & if any crime has been perpetrated, *if murder has been committed, if there be any dispute about an inheritance, if any about boundaries*, these same persons decide it; they decree rewards & punishments; if any one, *either in a private or public capacity*, has not submitted to their decision, they interdict (prohibit) him from the sacrifices. This among them is the most heavy punishment. Those who have been thus interdicted are esteemed in the number of the impious & the criminal: all shun them, & avoid their society & conversation, lest they receive some evil from their contact; nor is Justice administered to them when seeking it, nor is any dignity bestowed on them. Over all these Druids *one* presides, who possesses supreme authority among them. Upon his death, if any individual among the rest is pre-eminent in dignity, he succeeds; but, if there are many equal, the election is made by the suffrages (votes) of the Druids; sometimes they even contend for the presidency with arms. These assemble at a fixed period of the year in a consecrated place in the territories of the Carnutes (northwest Gaul), which is reckoned the central region of the whole of Gaul. Hither all, who have disputes, assemble from every part, and submit to their decrees and determinations. This institution is supposed to have been devised in Britain, & to have been brought over from it into Gaul; & now those who desire to gain a more accurate knowledge of that system generally proceed thither for the purpose of studying it.<sup>43</sup>

Celtic coin struck in Carnutes, "Toutobocio-Atepilos", coated w/ black patina, 50-30 B.C.:

44



43 The Gallic War, book 6, chapters 11-28" in *The Classics: Greek and Latin*, W. A. McDevitte, tr., Marion Mills Miller, ed. *The Latin Classics*, vol. 5 ( New York: Vincent Parke and Co., 1909), pp. 38-48

44 From Classical Numismatic Group, Inc., "Exceptional Carnutes Bronze":  
<https://www.cngcoins.com/Coin.aspx?CoinID=107705>



## 58 B.C.: Julius Caesar Expands The Roman Empire to Conquer The Gallic Tribes:

Originally, it was not Caesar's intention to attack Gaul, but Rumania, which was rich in precious metals. In the spring of 58 BCE, Caesar's legions were already in the eastern parts of his province: the Seventh, the Eighth, the Ninth & especially the Tenth, which was called 'the knights', & was very dear to Caesar.

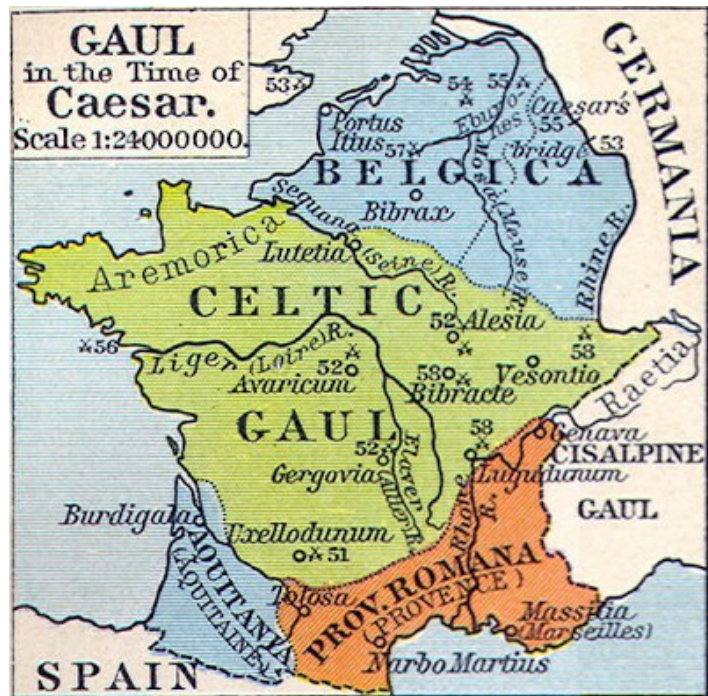
However, the migration of the Helvetians, a coalition of tribes in modern Switzerland, forced him to think about at least one or two campaigns in the north. The Helvetians had migrated to the south-west of France & had to cross through Roman territories. This was unacceptable to any Roman governor.

For Caesar, it was a golden opportunity to impress the Senate & People's Assembly. Besides, there were reports about Germans that were attacking the Aedui, a Gallic tribe in the valley of the Saône that was allied to Rome. A victory over the Germans would place him on the same rank as his uncle Marius (which is exactly what happened.)

In March 58, Caesar destroyed the bridge at Geneva, & blocked the road along the Rhône, which served to slow down the Helvetian advance. This gave Caesar sufficient time to lead his army across the Alps & to recruit two extra legions (Eleven and Twelve). The Helvetians now choose to leave their country in the neighborhood of modern Basel, but when they wanted to cross the Saône in July, Caesar was ready to defeat them, & he defeated them again in August near the capital of the Aedui, *Bibracte*.<sup>45</sup>

**Right: “All Gaul is divided into three parts, one of which the Belgae inhabit, the Aquitani another, those who in their own language are called Celts, in ours Gauls, the third. All these differ from each other in language, customs & laws.”**

**- Julius Caesar<sup>46</sup>**



World History Sources, Center for History and New Media, George Mason University:

<http://chnm.gmu.edu/worldhistorysources/w/72.html>

45 Livius.org, *Articles About Ancient History*, “Gaius Julius Caesar: Conquest of Gaul”:

<http://www.livius.org/articles/person/caesar/caesar-04/>

46 *The Gallic Wars*” By Julius Caesar: <http://classics.mit.edu/Caesar/gallic.1.1.html>

## Jesus Christ Inspired *Waves of Revolutions* Throughout Europe Which Would Lead to The *Birth* of The Modern Civil Law System:

**"Do not think that I have come to abolish the Law or the Prophets; I have not come to abolish them but to fulfill them"**<sup>47</sup> His words led a *movement* to which centuries of revolutions & reformations would seek to institute. Renown for *challenging injustices* with *wisdom & love*, he was then publicly murdered before his followers, who, too, would soon become *rounded up & murdered*. Though scripture is quoted on a daily basis, some of Jesus's most challenging quotes are *not*, & even many who claim to represent Christianity, directly exemplify behaviors he stood against. He came at a time when many were facing oppression, *being stoned to death* "in the name of God", & then *publicly challenged such laws* while bearing a strong message of peace & good will to all.

### Excerpts from *The Book of Mathew*:

#### Chapter 5

**3: "Blessed are the poor in spirit,  
for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.**

**4: Blessed are those who mourn,  
for they will be comforted.**

**5: Blessed are the meek,  
for they will inherit the earth.**

**6: Blessed are those who hunger & thirst for righteousness,  
for they will be filled.**

**7: Blessed are the merciful,  
for they will be shown mercy.**

**8: Blessed are the pure in heart,  
for they will see God.**

**9: Blessed are the peacemakers,  
for they will be called Children of God.**

**10: Blessed are those who are persecuted because of righteousness,  
for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.**

**11: Blessed are you when people insult you,  
persecute you & falsely say all kinds of evil against you because of me."**

#### Chapter 10:

**16: Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves: be ye therefore wise as serpents,  
& harmless as doves. 17: But beware of men: for they will deliver you up to the councils, &  
they will scourge you in their synagogues; 18: And ye shall be brought before governors &  
kings for my sake, for a testimony against them & the non-Jews.**<sup>48</sup>

<sup>47</sup> Mathew Chapter 5:7: <http://biblehub.com/matthew/5-17.htm>

<sup>48</sup> The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints: <https://www.lds.org/scriptures/nt/matt/10?lang=eng>

### Excerpts from The Book of Luke, Chapter 4:

16: He went to Nazareth, where he had been brought up, & on the Sabbath day (Saturday) he went into the synagogue, as was his custom. He stood up to read, 17: & the scroll of the prophet Isaiah was handed to him. Unrolling it, he found the place where it is written:

18: **“The Spirit of the Lord is on me, because he has anointed me to proclaim good news to the poor. He has sent me to proclaim freedom for the prisoners & recovery of sight for the blind, to set the oppressed free, 19: to proclaim the year of the Lord’s favor.”**

20: ... The eyes of everyone in the synagogue were fastened on him. 21: He began by saying to them, **“Today this scripture is fulfilled in your hearing.”**

### Chapter 10:

25: There was a scholar of the law who stood up to test him and said, **“Teacher, what must I do to inherit eternal life?”**

26: Jesus said to him, **“What is written in the law? How do you read it?”**

27: He said in reply, **“You shall love the Lord, your God, with all your heart, with all your being, with all your strength, & with all your mind, & your neighbor as yourself.”**

28: He replied to him, **“You have answered correctly; do this and you will live.”**

29: But because he wished to justify himself, he said to Jesus, **“And who is my neighbor?”**

30: Jesus replied, **“A man fell victim to robbers as he went down from Jerusalem to Jericho. They stripped and beat him and went off leaving him half-dead. 31: A priest happened to be going down that road, but when he saw him, he passed by on the opposite side. 32: Likewise a Levite came to the place, and when he saw him, he passed by on the opposite side. 33: But a Samaritan traveler who came upon him was moved with compassion at the sight. 34: He approached the victim, poured oil and wine over his wounds and bandaged them. Then he lifted him up on his own animal, took him to an inn and cared for him. 35: The next day he took out two silver coins and gave them to the innkeeper with the instruction, ‘Take care of him. If you spend more than what I have given you, I shall repay you on my way back.’ 36: Which of these three, in your opinion, was neighbor to the robbers’ victim?”**

37: He answered, **“The one who treated him with mercy.”**

Jesus said to him, **“Go and do likewise.”**

### Chapter 11:

46: Jesus replied, **“And you experts in the law, woe to you, because you load people down with burdens they can hardly carry, & you yourselves will not lift one finger to help them. 53: Woe to you, scholars of the law! You have taken away the key of knowledge. You yourselves did not enter & you stopped those trying to enter.”**

54: When he left, the scribes & Pharisees acted with hostility toward him & to interrogate him about many things, for they were plotting to catch him at something he might say.<sup>49</sup>

49 United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, *Luke Chapter 10 & 11*: <http://www.usccb.org/bible/luke/11:5>

**Excerpts from the Book of John, Chapter 2:**

**13:** Since the Passover of the Jews was near, Jesus went up to Jerusalem. **14:** He found in the temple area those who sold oxen, sheep, & doves, as well as the money-changers seated there. **15:** He made a whip out of cords & drove them all out of the temple area, with the sheep and oxen, & spilled the coins of the money-changers & overturned their tables, **16:** & to those who sold doves he said, **“Take these out of here, & stop making my Father’s house a marketplace.”**



*Neoconservative Politics and Christian Right, "Jesus did Walk the Courts of the Jewish Temple?": <https://oneway2day.wordpress.com/2012/08/>*

### Book of John Chapter 8:

3: ... The scribes & Pharisees brought to Him a woman caught in adultery... 4: they said to Him, **“Teacher, this woman was caught in adultery, in the very act.**

5: **Now Moses, in the law, commanded us that such should be stoned** (as in “pelted with stones, to death”). **But what do You say?”** 6: This they said, *testing Him*, that they might have *something* of which to accuse Him. But Jesus stooped down & wrote on the ground with *His* finger, as though He did not hear.

7: So when they continued asking Him, He raised Himself up & said to them, **“He who is without sin among you, let him throw a stone at her first.”** 8: And again He stooped down & wrote on the ground. 9: Then those who heard *it*, being convicted by *their* conscience, went out one by one, beginning with the oldest *even* to the last. And Jesus was left alone, and the woman standing in the midst.

### **The Foundation of Christian Theology & The Modern Civil Law System: Overcoming Injustice by Standing Up For What is Morally Right**



*Jesus protecting a woman by "talking sense into the people":  
<http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Honor>*

**Excerpts from The Book of John, Chapter 18:**

**1:** When he had finished praying, Jesus left with his disciples and crossed the Kidron Valley. On the other side there was a garden, & he and his disciples went into it. **2:** Now Judas, who betrayed him, knew the place, because Jesus had often met there with his disciples. **3:** So Judas came to the garden, guiding a detachment of soldiers & some officials from the chief priests & the Pharisees. They were carrying torches, lanterns & weapons.

**4:** Jesus... went out & asked them, **“Who is it you want?”**

**5-8:** **“Jesus of Nazareth,”** they replied.

**“I am he,”** Jesus said... **12:** Then the detachment of soldiers with its commander & Jewish officials arrested Jesus. They bound him **13:** and brought him first to Annas, *who was the father-in-law of Caiaphas*, the high priest that year. **19:** ... the high priest questioned Jesus about his disciples & his teaching.

**20:** **“I have spoken openly to the world,”** Jesus replied. **“I always taught in synagogues or at the temple, where all the Jews come together. I said nothing in secret. 21: Why question me? Ask those who heard me. Surely they know what I said.”**

**22:** When Jesus said this, one of the officials nearby slapped him in the face. **“Is this the way you answer the high priest?”** he demanded.

**23:** **“If I said something wrong,”** Jesus replied, **“testify as to what is wrong. But if I spoke the truth, why did you strike me?”**

**28:** Then the Jewish leaders took Jesus from Caiaphas to the palace of the Roman governor



*“Christ before Pilate”, Mihály Munkácsy, 1881. Museum of Canada.*

(Pontias Pilate)... **29:** Pilate came out to them & asked, **“What charges are you bringing against this man?”**

**30:** **“If he were not a criminal,”** they replied, **“we would not have handed him over to you.”**

**31:** Pilate said, **“Take him yourselves and judge him by your own (Jewish) law.”**

**“But we have no right to execute anyone,”** (under Jewish law) they objected. **32:** This took place to fulfill what Jesus had said about the kind of death he was going to die.<sup>50</sup>

*(Upon the Jews’ insistence that Jesus must be killed, Pilate asked him whether he was the king of the Jews...)*

**36:** **“My kingdom is not from this world. If my kingdom were from this world, my servants would be fighting to keep me from being handed over to the Jewish authorities. But as it is, my kingdom is not from here.”**

#### Excerpts from The Book of Mathew, Chapter 27:

**1:** Early in the morning, all the chief priests & the elders of the people made their plans how to have Jesus executed. **2:** So they bound him, led him away & handed him over to Pilate the governor. ... ..

**11:** ...Jesus stood before the governor, & the governor asked him, **“Are you the king of the Jews?”**

**“You have said so,”** Jesus replied.

**12:** When he was accused by the chief priests & the elders, he gave no answer. **13:** Then Pilate asked him, **“Don’t you hear the testimony they are bringing against you?”** **14:** But Jesus made no reply, not even to a single charge— to the great amazement of the governor.

*(Pilate’s question implies that the Jewish leaders accused Jesus of claiming to be the king of the Jews, which is how they perceived their awaited Messiah.)*

**Luke 23:** **“We found this man subverting our nation, forbidding us to pay the tribute tax to Caesar & claiming that he himself is Christ, a king.”**

**Luke 23:5:** They began to accuse him, saying, **“We found this man subverting our nation, forbidding us to pay the tribute tax to Caesar & claiming that he himself is Christ, a king.”**

**Luke 23:14:** [Pilate said to them:] **“You brought me this man as one who was misleading the people. When I examined him before you, I did not find this man guilty of anything you accused him of doing.”**

**John 19:7:** The Jewish leaders replied, **“We have a law, & according to our law he ought to die, because he claimed to be the Son of God!”**

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<sup>50</sup> John Chapter 18, *New International Version*: <https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=John+18>

**Book of Mathew, Chapter 27, continued:**

**15:** Now it was the governor's custom at the festival to release a prisoner chosen by the crowd.

**16 :** At that time they had a well-known prisoner whose name was *Jesus Barabbas*. **17:** So when the crowd had gathered, Pilate asked them, **“Which one do you want me to release to you: Jesus Barabbas, or Jesus who is called the Messiah?”** **8** For he knew it was out of self-interest that they had handed Jesus over to him.

**19** While Pilate was sitting on the judge's seat, his wife sent him this message: **“Don't have anything to do with that innocent man, for I have suffered a great deal today in a dream because of him.”** **20** But the chief priests & the elders persuaded the crowd to ask for Barabbas & to have Jesus executed.

**21** **“Which of the two do you want me to release to you?”** asked the governor.

**“Barabbas,”** they answered.

**22** **“What shall I do, then, with Jesus who is called the Messiah?”** Pilate asked.

They all answered, **“Crucify him!”**

**23** **“Why? What crime has he committed?”** asked Pilate.

But they shouted all the louder, **“Crucify him!”**

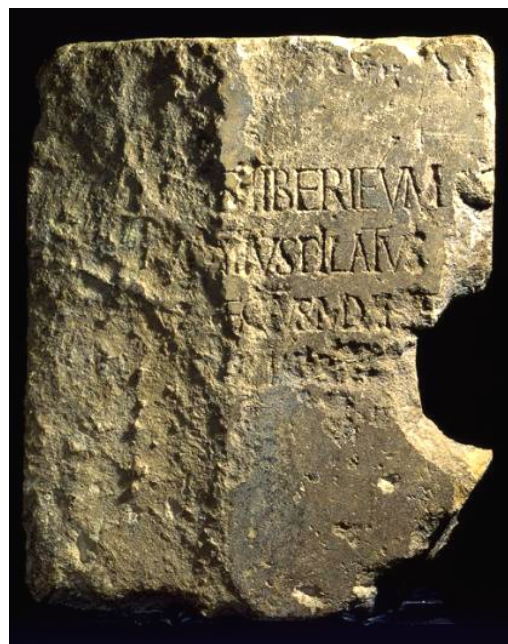
**24** When Pilate saw that he was getting nowhere, but that instead an uproar was starting, he took water & washed his hands in front of the crowd. **“I am innocent of this man's blood,”** he said. **“It is your responsibility!”**

**25** All the people answered, **“His blood is on us & on our children!”**

**Pontias Pilate, Prefect of Imperial Rome:**

Pontius Pilate was the fifth prefect (*Governor*) of the Roman province of Judaea under *Emperor Tiberius* from AD 26–36.<sup>51 52</sup>

One of several sources which confirms his existence is an inscription known as the Pilate Stone, which further establishes his title as *prefect*. According to Josephus c. AD 93,<sup>53</sup> Pilate was ordered back to Rome after harshly suppressing a Samaritan uprising, arriving just after the death of Tiberius.



**“Pilate Stone” from Roman theater, Caesarea 26–36 A.D., Israel Museum:**  
<http://www.imj.org.il/eng/exhibitions/2000/christianity/jesusdays/crucifixion/>

51 "Britannica Online: Pontius Pilate". Britannica.com. Retrieved 21 March 2012.

52 Jona Lendering. "Judaea". Livius.org. Retrieved 21 March 2012.



In all four gospel accounts Pilate lobbies for Jesus to be spared his eventual fate of execution, & acquiesces only when the crowd refuses to relent. He thus seeks to avoid personal responsibility for the death of Jesus. In the Gospel of Matthew, Pilate washes his hands to show that he is not responsible for the execution of Jesus & reluctantly sends him to his death. The Gospel of Mark, depicting Jesus as innocent of plotting against the Roman Empire, portrays Pilate as reluctant to execute him. In the Gospel of Luke, Pilate not only agrees that Jesus did not conspire against Rome, but Herod Antipas, the tetrarch of Galilee, also finds nothing treasonable in Jesus' actions.<sup>54</sup> In the Gospel of John, Pilate states "**I find no guilt in him [Jesus],**" & he asks the Jews if Jesus should be released from custody.<sup>55</sup>



*Ecce Homo ("Behold the Man"), Antonio Ciseri's depiction of Pilate presenting a scourged Jesus to the people of Jerusalem.*

53 Flavius Josephus, *Jewish Antiquities* 18.89

54 Harris, Stephen L., *Understanding the Bible*. Palo Alto: Mayfield. 1985.

55 John 18:38-39 ESV – My Kingdom is Not of This World". Bible Gateway. Retrieved 9 June 2012.

**26** Then he released Barabbas to them. But he had Jesus flogged, & handed him over to be crucified, which occurred on 16 March in AD 37.



*Flagellation of Christ 1516-24 Mural painting in oil San Pietro in Montorio, Rome. By SEBASTIANO DEL PIOMBO (b. 1485, Venezia, d. 1547, Roma)*

### Luke Chapter 23:

32: Two other men, criminals, were also being led off to be executed with him.

33: And when they got to the place called Calvary<sup>56</sup>, they nailed him to the stake there alongside the criminals, one on his right & one on his left.

34: But Jesus was saying: **“Father, forgive them, for they do not know what they are doing.”**

46: And Jesus called out with a loud voice & said: **“Father, into your hands I entrust my spirit.”** After he said this, he expired.

47: Because of seeing what occurred, the army officer began to glorify God, saying: **“Truly, this man was righteous.”**

### Mark Chapter 15:

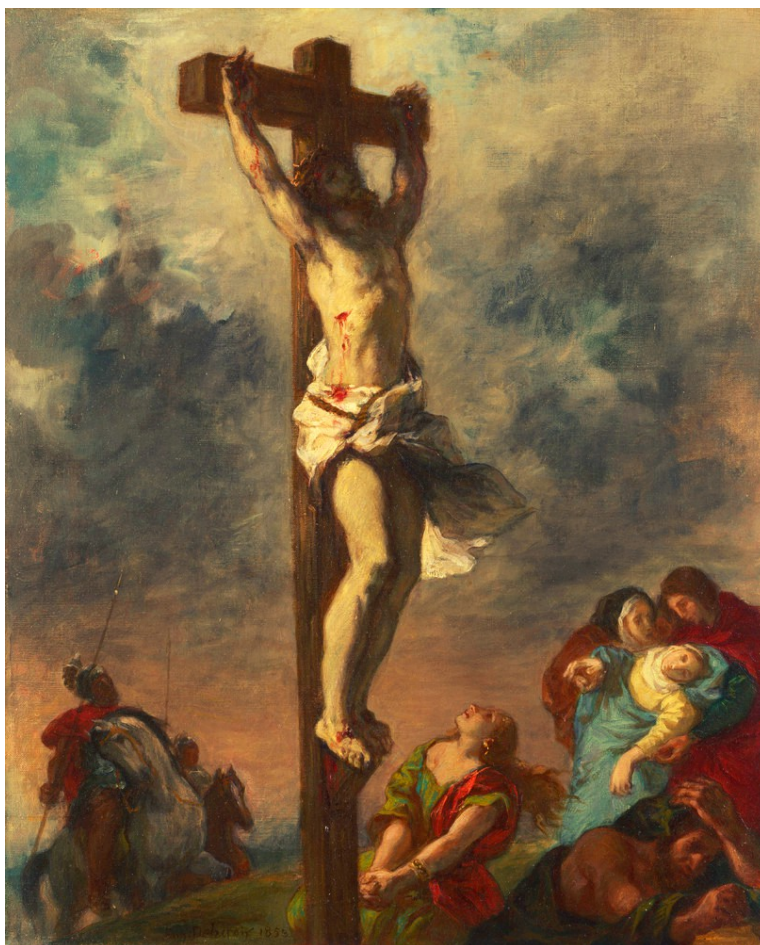
34:... Jesus called out with a loud voice: **“E’li, E’li, la’masa-bach-tha’ni?”** which translates: **“My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?”**

37:... Jesus let out a loud cry & expired.

**Shown at Right:** The archaeological remains of a heel bone from a crucified individual located at the Museum of Israel. Israel is one of the most excavated places on the planet, with an average of 300 digs resulting in approximately 40,000 artifacts excavated each year.

**Photo Source:** REUTERS, March 19<sup>th</sup>, 2017, *“Israeli opens vast storeroom of archaeological treasures from Jesus era”*:

<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/03/20/world/israeli-warehouse-holds-clues-life-death-times-jesus-era/#.WSC7jxPytBw>



*Christ on the Cross, 1853. Artist: Delacroix, Eugène (1798-1863) Found in the collection of the National Gallery, London. (Photo by Fine Art Images/Heritage Images/Getty Images): [http://www.huffingtonpost.com.au/entry/jesus-crucifixion-art\\_n\\_5168763.html?section=australia#gallery/346099/10](http://www.huffingtonpost.com.au/entry/jesus-crucifixion-art_n_5168763.html?section=australia#gallery/346099/10)*



56 The Aramaic term *Gagultâ* means *place of the Skull*, which in Greek is Κρανίου Τόπος (*Kraníou Tópos*), & in Latin is *Calvariae Locus*, from which the English word *Calvary* is derived.

### 303-311 A.D: Diocletian Splits The Empire, *Persecutes Christians*:

*Diocletian*, who ruled from 284 to 305, appointed fellow officer Maximian as Augustus (co-emperor), & both Galerius & Constantius as Caesars (junior co-emperors). Under this 'tetrarchy', or "rule of four", each emperor would rule over a quarter-division of the empire. Diocletian secured the empire's borders & purged it of all threats to his power, including during the infamous Diocletianic Persecution (303–11), the empire's last, largest, & bloodiest official persecution of Christianity.<sup>57</sup>

Persecution of Christians can be traced historically based on the biblical account of Jesus in the first century of the Christian era to the present time. Early Christians were persecuted for their faith at the hands of both Jews from whose religion Christianity arose, & by the Romans who controlled much of the land across which early Christianity was distributed.<sup>58</sup>

Originally crucifixions were performed by the Persians (*Iranian*), Carthaginians (aka "Punics", descendants of *the Phoenicians*), & Macedonians. Greeks were generally opposed to crucifixions,<sup>59</sup> however, in his *Histories*, ix.120–122, the Greek writer Herodotus describes the execution of a Persian general at the hands of Athenians in about 479 BCE<sup>60</sup> due to "the enormity of the outrage", & "Athenian deference to local feeling".<sup>61</sup>

**Right:** Naked, crucified Christian women from the Armenian Genocide which began in 1915 under the Turkey's Islamic Ottoman Empire; crucifixions & persecutions such as these have been occurring for thousands of years, & were accelerated under "Diocletian's Persecution".



*From the Armenian Genocide Museum-Institute's National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Armenia website:*  
[http://www.genocide-museum.am/eng/online\\_exhibition\\_6.php](http://www.genocide-museum.am/eng/online_exhibition_6.php)

<sup>57</sup> *New Empire*; Bowman, "Diocletian and the First Tetrarchy" (CAH), 68.

<sup>58</sup> **Open Doors: The worst 50 countries for persecution of Christians :**

[http://www.opendoorsuk.org/persecution/country\\_profiles.php](http://www.opendoorsuk.org/persecution/country_profiles.php)

<sup>59</sup> **Stavros, Scolops (σταῦρός, σκόλωψ).** The cross; encyclopedia Hellinica:

<http://www.mlhanas.de/Greeks/LX/Stavros.html>

<sup>60</sup> **Bohn's Classical Library: Herodotus Literally Translated.** London, G. Bell and Sons 1917, pp. 591–592

<sup>61</sup> W.W. How and J. Wells, *A Commentary on Herodotus* (Clarendon Press, Oxford 1912), vol. 2, p. 336

**290-304 A.D.: Saint Pancratius (aka “Pancras”) of Phrygia,  
14 Year Old Executed by Diocletian for Proclaiming Faith in Jesus:**



*Skeleton of St. Pancratius , patron saint of children & is invoked against perjury & false witness; martyred at 14 & venerated as one of the "Solider Saints.":*  
<http://undeadhepcat.blogspot.com/2014/02/ars-moriendi.html>

Martyred at the age of fourteen alongside Saint Nereus, Saint Achilleus, & Saint Domitilla for publicly proclaiming their faith during the persecution under Diocletian around 303 AD, Pancras was one of *many* who would come to be considered “martyrs” following the crucifixion of Christ.

His mother Cyriada died during childbirth, while his father Cleonius died when he was eight years old. Pancras became entrusted to his uncle Dionysius' care. They both moved to Rome to live in a villa on the Caelian Hill, where they converted to Christianity.

Pancratius was brought before the authorities & asked to perform a sacrifice to the Roman gods. Diocletian, impressed with the boy's determination to resist, promised him wealth & power, but Pancras refused, & finally the emperor ordered him to be beheaded on the Via Aurelia, on May 12, 303 AD<sup>62</sup>

His relics from the cemetery of Calepodius in Rome were sent to the British Isles as part of the evangelization of England so they would have relics to install in altars in new churches. Saint Augustine of Canterbury dedicated the

first church in England to Saint Pancras, & subsequent churches throughout England are similarly named for him.<sup>63</sup>

In 1672 in Wii, Switzerland, his skeleton was dressed as a Roman soldier. The people who decorated the skeletons were most commonly nuns.<sup>64</sup>

62 Hubertus Drobner, *Der heilige Pankratius: Leben, Legende und Verehrung* 2nd rev. ed. 2005.

(Paderborn:Bonifatius Verlag) is the most complete modern monograph on the texts and the spread of the *cultus*.

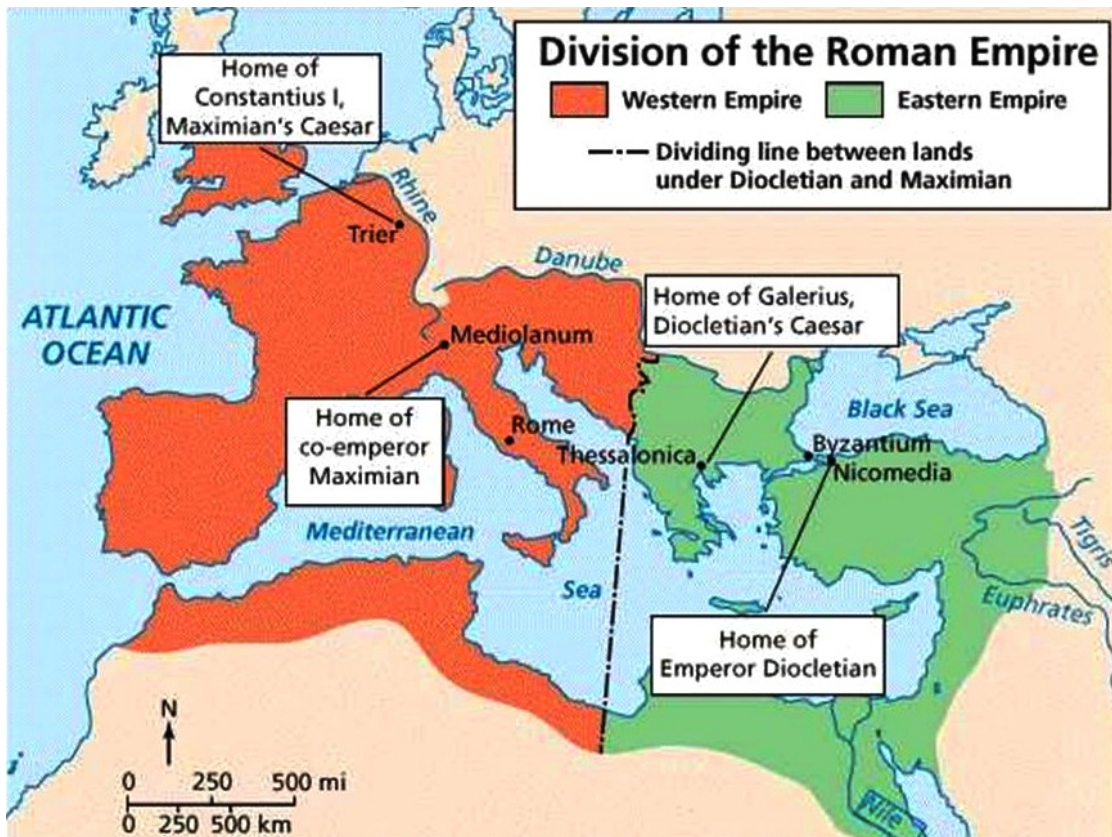
63 “Saint Pancras of Rome”: <http://catholicsaints.info/saint-pancras-of-rome/>

64 Beauty from the crypt: “Mystery of Europe's jeweled skeletons”, June 29<sup>th</sup>, 2015, on “CNN; Style”:  
<http://www.cnn.com/2013/12/05/world/gallery/beauty-from-the-crypt/>

### 313 A.D.: Constantine Converts Western Rome to Christianity:

Since its inception, the Romans had persecuted Christians because of their beliefs (which were popular among the poor), but in 313 A.D. Roman emperor Constantine ended all persecution & declared toleration for Christianity. Later that century, Christianity became the official state religion of the Empire. This drastic change in policy spread this relatively new religion to every corner of the Empire. The new monotheistic religion ran counter to the traditional Roman religion, which was polytheistic (many gods). By approving Christianity, the Roman state also *directly undermined* its religious traditions, *including* that the Romans considered their emperor to be an *incarnation of God*— but the Christian belief in *one god*— who was *not* the emperor— weakened the authority & credibility of the emperor.

In 330 A.D. when Constantine *split the Roman empire into two parts*: the western half became centered in Rome, where *Latin* was spoken; the home of Roman Catholicism. The eastern half centered in Constantinople (modern day Istanbul), a city named after himself; this region spoke *Greek* & worshipped under the Eastern Orthodox branch of the Christian church, among the *Byzantine Empire*. This “splitting of the empire” became a major factor that contributed to the fall of Western Rome & *the rise of Christianity*.<sup>65</sup>



Map from SlidePlayer: <http://slideplayer.com/slide/11086031/>

65 Ushistory.org, Ancient Civilizations; “6f. The Fall of the Roman Empire”:  
<http://www.ushistory.org/civ/6f.asp>

## The Roman Catholic Empire Enforces Christianity Throughout Western Rome:

“Common law” is generally defined as “the laws which are native or accustomed to a people living in a particular region”. For early Christians of Europe, “Common Law” was derived from the The Bible, *or what people considered “God's Law”*.

Under the supreme authority of the Roman Catholic Empire, Christ's teachings were *applied throughout the land* under the service of the Knights & “Ordinaries”, a type of *officer* who was “Ordained” to enforce “Ordinances”. The term “Ordinary” (the English translation of the word) is derived from the Latin word *ordinalis*, which refers to numbers in a series, stemming from the Latin word *ordo*, from which we get the English word *order*. **Ordinances were generally drafted in order to enforce a *creed, encyclical, decretal, canon, or papal bull* decreed by the Pope:**

**Creed:** From the Latin verb *credo*, which translates "I believe." A creed is a collection of articles of the faith which are necessary to believe for salvation; "creed" can also refer to an individual article of faith. A Sovereign Pontiff can draw up a symbol of faith, and he must do so if the faith is endangered by errors; e.g., the Arian heresy prompted Pope St. Sylvester I, under the guidance of the Council of Nicea, to draw up the Nicene Creed; or Pope Damasus to approve the Nicene-Constantinopolitan Creed of the First Council of Constantinople. Other creeds include the Apostle's Creed and the Athanasian Creed. The collection of articles of the faith is also called a "symbol," from "*συμβάλλειν*," which means "to throw together," i.e. *a collection*.

**Encyclical:** These "circular letters" are circulated globally, to all the faithful, & are meant to express the mind of the Pope. They are not *per se* infallible, but they are infallible wherever they reiterate previous infallible teaching. Pope Leo XIII was the first pope to write encyclical letters.

**Decretal:** This is a somewhat more archaic term that refers to a papal decree, e.g., an official response to a question of discipline.

**Canon:** From Latin & Greek meaning "rule." In the present context of "official church doctrine," "canon" means "a short definition of some dogmatic truth, with attached **anathema**, made as a rule by general councils", which must be approved by a Pope. For example, this is one of the canons from the 24th Session of the Council of Trent (1563): “If any one saith, that it is lawful for Christians to have several wives at the same time, and that this is not prohibited by any divine law: let him be anathema.”

**Definition of Anametha:** **1.** a person or thing detested or loathed. **2.** a person or thing accursed or consigned to damnation or destruction. **3.** a formal ecclesiastical curse involving excommunication. **4.** any imprecation of divine punishment.

**Papal Bull:** This word comes from the Latin *bullā*, which refers to the stamped seal on the letter that shows it's authentically from the Pope. Thus, a papal bull is simply an authoritative papal document.<sup>66</sup>

<sup>66</sup> Christianity Stack Exchange, “*Creed, Encyclical, Decretal, Canon, Bull, etc - What's the difference?*”: <https://christianity.stackexchange.com/questions/45938/creed-encyclical-decretal-canon-bull-etc-whats-the-difference>

### 113-596: Germanic Tribal Uprisings Lead to *The Fall of Western Rome*:

The Germanic Wars is a name given to *hundreds* of large battles between the Romans & various Germanic tribes between 113 BC & 596 AD. The nature of these wars varied through time between Roman conquest, Germanic uprisings (from conquered regions), & later invasions by *German tribes* against Rome.<sup>67</sup>

During these centuries, Germanic tribes experienced massive technological, social, & economic changes, *many* of them being a *direct result* of having now lived for four centuries alongside the Roman Empire. Their populations, economic production, & tribal confederations continued to grow throughout these centuries, & *so did the development of their warfare tactics & technology*, which eventually increased to the point of challenging Rome.<sup>68</sup> On August 24<sup>th</sup>, 410 A.D., King Alaric of the Germanic tribe known as the *Visigoths* led his people to attack Rome among an infamous event known as *the Sack of Rome*.<sup>69</sup> For three days, the Visigoths looted, burned, & pillaged their way through the city, leaving a wake of destruction wherever they went.<sup>70</sup> For the first time in almost 800 years, the city of Rome was in the hands of someone other than the Romans & had fallen to a foreign enemy. This event became a major landmark which led to the complete *fall* of the Western Roman Empire.<sup>71</sup>

As suggested by many authors, the break-up of the Roman Empire did not result only from the onslaught of barbarians, but because Rome was already "ruined from within by Christian sects, conscientious objectors, enemies of the official cult, the persecuted, persecutors, criminal elements of all sorts, & total chaos."<sup>72</sup>

Other fundamental problems contributed to the fall. In the economically ailing west, a decrease in agricultural production led to higher food prices. The western half of the empire had a large trade deficit with the eastern half. The west purchased luxury goods from the east but had nothing to offer in exchange. To make up for the lack of money, the government began producing more coins with less silver content, which led to inflation. Finally, piracy & attacks from Germanic tribes disrupted the flow of trade, *especially in the west*.

There were political & military difficulties as well. Political amateurs were in control of Rome in the years leading up to its fall. Army generals dominated the emperorship, & corruption was rampant. Over time, the military was transformed into a mercenary army with no real loyalty to Rome. As money grew tight, the government hired the cheaper & less reliable Germanic soldiers to fight in Roman armies. By the end, these armies were defending Rome against their

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67 Mommsen, Theodor. "History of Rome: Book IV - The Revolution". p. 67. Retrieved 2009-04-18: <http://italian.classic-literature.co.uk/history-of-rome/04-the-revolution/ebook-page-67.asp>

68 Peter Heather, *The Fall of the Roman Empire: A New History of Rome and the Barbarians*, (Oxford University Press, 2006), pages 84–100.

69 St Jerome, Letter CXXVII. To Principia, s: Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers: Series II/Volume VI/The Letters of St. Jerome/Letter 127 paragraph 12.

70 Ushistory.org, Ancient Civilizations; "6f. The Fall of the Roman Empire": <http://www.ushistory.org/civ/6f.asp>

71 St Jerome, Letter CXXVII. To Principia, s: Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers: Series II/Volume VI/The Letters of St. Jerome/Letter 127 paragraph 12.

72 Tomislav Sunic, *Marx, Moses, and the Pagans in the Secular City*, "Usury and its Effect on Rome and Early Christianity" by Eduardo: <http://www.vanguardnewsnetwork.com/v1/index274.htm>



*Chapter 3: European History, The Union of The Crowns, & The Colonization of Eastern America*

fellow Germanic tribesmen. Under these circumstances, the sack of Rome came as no surprise. Wave after wave of Germanic barbarian tribes swept through the Roman Empire. Groups such as the Visigoths, Vandals, Angles, Saxons, Franks, Ostrogoths, & Lombards took turns ravaging the Empire, eventually carving out areas in which to settle. The Angles & Saxons populated the British Isles, & the Franks ended up in France.

In 476 C.E. Romulus, the last of the Roman emperors in the west, was overthrown by the Germanic leader Odoacer, who became the first Barbarian to rule in Rome. The order that the Roman Empire had brought to western Europe for 1000 years was no more.<sup>73</sup>



*The Varus battle by Otto Albert Koch, 1909, Lippisches Landesmuseum Detmold, K 2009/0167/2009: [www.lwl.org](http://www.lwl.org)*

<sup>73</sup> Ushistory.org, Ancient Civilizations; “6f. The Fall of the Roman Empire”: <http://www.ushistory.org/civ/6f.asp>

## Differences Between Western Rome & The Byzantine (Eastern) Empire:

After the western part of the Roman Empire fell, the eastern half continued to exist as the Byzantine Empire for hundreds for an additional thousand years until it eventually crumbled into various feudal kingdoms until finally falling to Ottoman Turkish onslaughts in 1453.<sup>74</sup> Therefore, the "fall of Rome" really refers only to the fall of the western half of the Empire.<sup>75</sup>

A main difference between the Eastern (Byzantine) Orthodox Church & the (Western) Roman Catholics has to do with the recognition of the Pope. Roman Catholics recognize the Pope as *infallible*, & with supreme authority over all churches. The Pope can, for example, contradict or usurp the power of a lower ranking church leader (e.g., a priest, bishop or cardinal). Within the Eastern Orthodox, there are various bishops with *one* who is considered the highest bishop, also called the *first among equals*, but the Eastern Orthodox do not believe the highest ranking bishop, or *archbishop*, to be infallible, nor do they grant him with supreme authority over all churches.

Another difference between the Eastern Orthodox & Roman Catholic churches notable until the mid 20th century was that Roman Catholic services were conducted in Latin, rather than in native languages. The early Eastern Orthodox Church rejected the language of Rome & celebrated mass in native languages (primarily Greek) from its onset.

### Other Differences:

- Eastern Orthodox Churches often have icons while Catholic churches have statues.
- Catholic Priests may not be married whereas Eastern Orthodox priests may marry prior to ordination.
- There are no separate religious orders of Eastern Orthodox monks or nuns whereas the Roman Catholics belong to these associations which are devoted to a specific form of service.
- The Eastern Orthodox Church does not believe in purgatory and does not observe the Stations of the Cross.
- The Roman Catholic Eucharist is an unleavened wafer while the Eastern Orthodox Church uses leavened bread.<sup>76</sup>

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74 **Encyclopædia Britannica**, "Byzantine Empire": <https://www.britannica.com/place/Byzantine-Empire>

75 **Ushistory.org**, **Ancient Civilizations**; "6f. The Fall of the Roman Empire":  
<http://www.ushistory.org/civ/6f.asp>

76 **St. Joseph Catholic Church**, **St. Stephen the Martyr Mission**, **Archdiocese of Galveston-Houston**, "Some Differences Between the Eastern Orthodox and the Roman Catholic Church":

<http://stjosephnewwaverlytx.net/Religious%20Education/Teachers%20and%20Staff/Lessons/Misc/Differences%20Eastern%20and%20Roman.htm>

## 482-514 A.D.: Justinian I Sets Out to Reconquer The Western Empire:

The last Roman emperor to speak Latin as a first language<sup>77</sup>, Justinian I (*aka "Iustinian I" or "Saint Justinian the Great" in the Eastern Orthodox Church*) was a Byzantine emperor from 527 to 565 who avidly sought to reconquer the lost western half of the Roman Empire. His rule constitutes a distinct epoch (*period of time*) in the history of the Roman empire, with the impact of his administration extending far beyond the boundaries of his time & domain, marking an ambitious but only partly realized *renovatio imperii*, or "restoration of the Empire".<sup>78</sup> The dragging war with the Goths was a disaster for Italy<sup>79</sup>, though his institution of *Corpus Juris Civilis* (*next page*) would redefine . Justinian was buried at The Church of the Holy Apostles (*aka Imperial Polyáandreion*), an Eastern Orthodox church in Constantinople.

### 482-514 A.D.: Justinian I Institutes "Corpus Juris Civilus"; A Civil Law System Which Binds Roman Law with Christianity:

The *Corpus Juris* (or *Iuris*) *Civilis* ("Body of Civil Law") is the modern name for a collection of fundamental works in jurisprudence, issued from 529 to 534 by his administration. Also called the **Code of Justinian**, but more authoritatively titled *Codex Justinianus*.

#### The Work Contain 3 Primary Parts:

1. **The Code (Codex):** a compilation, by selection & extraction, of imperial enactments to date. Numerous provisions served to secure the status of Christianity as the state religion of the empire, uniting *Church & state*. Everyone who was not connected to the Christian church was made a non-citizen. The very first law in the Codex requires all persons under the jurisdiction of the Empire to hold the Christian faith. This text later became the springboard for discussions of international law, especially the question of exactly what "persons" are under the jurisdiction of a given state or legal system. Other laws, while not aimed at pagan belief as such, forbid particular pagan practices. For example, it is provided that all persons present at a pagan sacrifice may be indicted as if for murder.
2. **The Digest or Pandects** (the Latin title contains both *Digesta* and *Pandectae*): an encyclopedia composed of mostly brief extracts from the writings of Roman jurists.
3. **The Institutes (Institutiones):** a student textbook, mainly introducing the *Code*, although it has important conceptual elements that are less developed in the *Code* or the *Digest*.

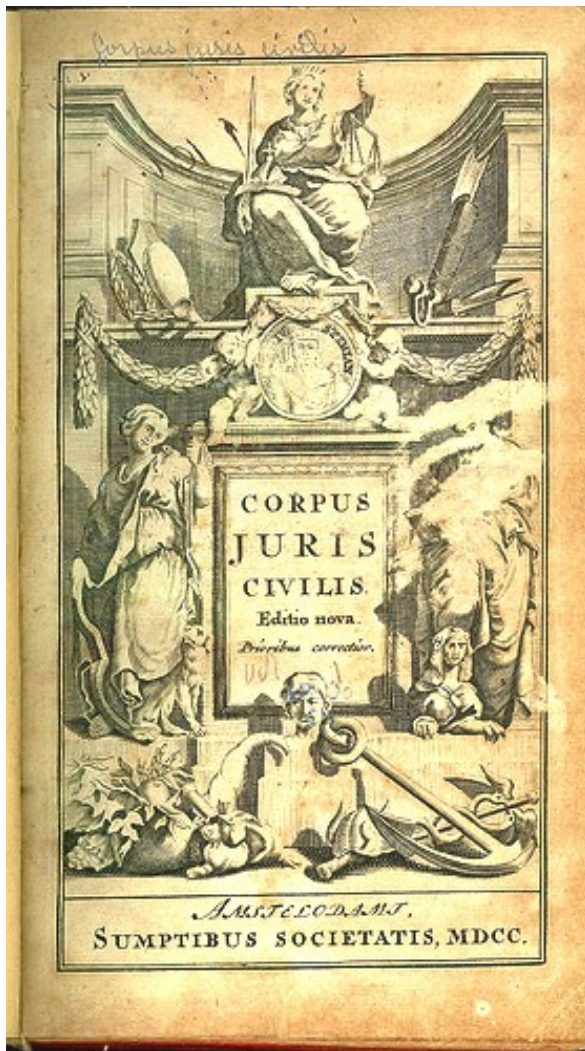
All three parts, even the textbook, were given force of law. They were intended to be, together, the sole source of law; reference to any other source, including the original texts from which the *Code* & the *Digest* had been taken, was forbidden. Nonetheless, Justinian found himself having to enact further laws & today these are counted as a fourth part of the Corpus, the *Novellae Constitutiones* (*Novels*, literally *New Laws*).

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<sup>77</sup> *The Inheritance of Rome*, Chris Wickham, Penguin Books Ltd. 2009, ISBN 978-0-670-02098-0 (page 90)

<sup>78</sup> J. F. Haldon, *Byzantium in the seventh century* (Cambridge, 2003), 17–19.

<sup>79</sup>See Lee (2005), p. 125 ff



Yale Law Library Online: Source: *CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS* (Amsterdam, 1700); call # RL 22 B56 1700 v.1.

### About *Corpus Juris Civilis*:

The work was directed by Tribonian, an official in Justinian's court, & was composed & distributed almost entirely in Latin, which was still the official language of the government at that time, whereas the prevalent language of merchants, farmers, seamen, & other citizens was Greek. By the early 7th century, the official government language would become Greek during the lengthy reign of Heraclius (610–641).

*Corpus Iuris Civilis* became "received" or imitated as private law & its public-law content was quarried for arguments by both secular & ecclesiastical (church) authorities. This *revived Roman law*, in turn, became the foundation of law in all civil law jurisdictions. Provisions of the *Corpus Juris Civilis* also influenced the Canon Law of the church: it was said that *ecclesia vivit lege romana*—the church lives by Roman law.<sup>80</sup>

### Shown At Right:

**FRONT:** Justinian I. 527-565 AD. holding the "Globus Cruciger" (cross on top of globe, signifying Christ's authority over Earth).

**Reverse Side:** ANNO (YEAR)  
"K" = 1000 "XII" = 12.

"YEAR 1012" (Roman Year 1012).  
Dated 538 A.D. Constantinople mint.



<sup>80</sup> Cf. *Lex Ripuaria*, tit. 58, c. 1: "Episcopus archidiaconum jubeat, ut ei tabulas secundum legem romanam, qua ecclesia vivit, scribere faciat" English Translation: Ripuarian law: "bishops, archdeacons, he will bid, so as to the tables of the Romans only according to the law, by which the Church lives, to write to do".

### 668-718: The (Greek) Byzantine-Arab Wars:

In the 7<sup>th</sup> century, the founder of Islam, Muhammad (considered a *prophet* by Muslims) was believed to have, between 610 & 632 A.D., received *revelations from God* which make up the Quran. The Qu'ran was not written at that time, though. Instead, **“the revelations were preserved in the 'memories of men,'”** said David Thomas & Nadir Dinshaw, both religious professors at the University of Birmingham. The Qu'ran we see today was completed under the direction of Caliph Uthman ibn Affan, the third leader of the Muslim community, in about A.D. 650, & was distributed to the main cities under Muslim rule.<sup>81</sup>

During Muhammad's life, as well as beneath the Rashidun & Umayyad Caliphates who assumed rulership, rapid expansion of the new Islamic Empire occurred, stretching from the borders of China & India, across Central Asia, the Middle East, North Africa, Sicily, & the Iberian Peninsula, to the Pyrenees.

There were several sieges against Constantinople, but in 668–669, & again 717–718 such attacks were thwarted with the help of the recently invented Greek fire” aka “sea fire”. The composition of Greek fire is unknown, however ecology & trade indicates that it could have been comprised of any combination of pine resin, naphtha, quicklime, calcium phosphide, sulfur, or niter.<sup>82</sup>



12<sup>th</sup> century illustration from an illuminated manuscript called the *Madrid Skylitzes*, showing Greek fire in use against the fleet of the Thomas the Slav in 821.

81 LiveScience, “1,500-Year-Old Quran Manuscript Could Be Oldest Known Copy” by Elizabeth Goldbaum: <http://www.livescience.com/51638-quran-manuscript-oldest-known-copy.html>

82 Hoyland, Robert G. (2014). *In God's Path: The Arab Conquests and the Creation of an Islamic Empire*. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-991636-8.108–109, 175–177)

## 632-750 A.D.: Islam Conquers Much of The Known World:

Generally, Muslim scholars believe that Allah (God) had perfected religion (Islam) for all humanity, thus commanding his final prophet (Muhammad) & community (Muslims) to spread Islam to the world, & that non-Muslims are to accept it either willingly or unwillingly (jihad).

According to the Muslim historical tradition, the majority of non-Muslim peoples of the Old World, not desiring to submit to Islam or its laws (Sharia), fought back, though most were eventually defeated & subsumed.

The first major conquest, renowned for its brutality, occurred in Arabia itself, immediately after Muhammad's death in 632. Many tribes which had only nominally accepted Islam's authority, figured they could break away; however, Muhammad's successor & first caliph, Abu Bakr, would have none of that, & proclaimed a jihad against these so-called "apostates" (non-believers), known in Arabic as the "Ridda Wars" (or Apostasy Wars). Tens of thousands of Arabs were put to the sword until their tribes re-submitted to Islam.

To keep the Arab Muslims from quarreling, the next caliph, Omar, launched the Muslim conquests: Syria was conquered around 636, Egypt 641, Mesopotamia & the Persian Empire, 650. By the early 8th century, all of north Africa & Spain to the west, & the lands of central Asia & India to the east, were brought under Islamic suzerainty (vassalage).

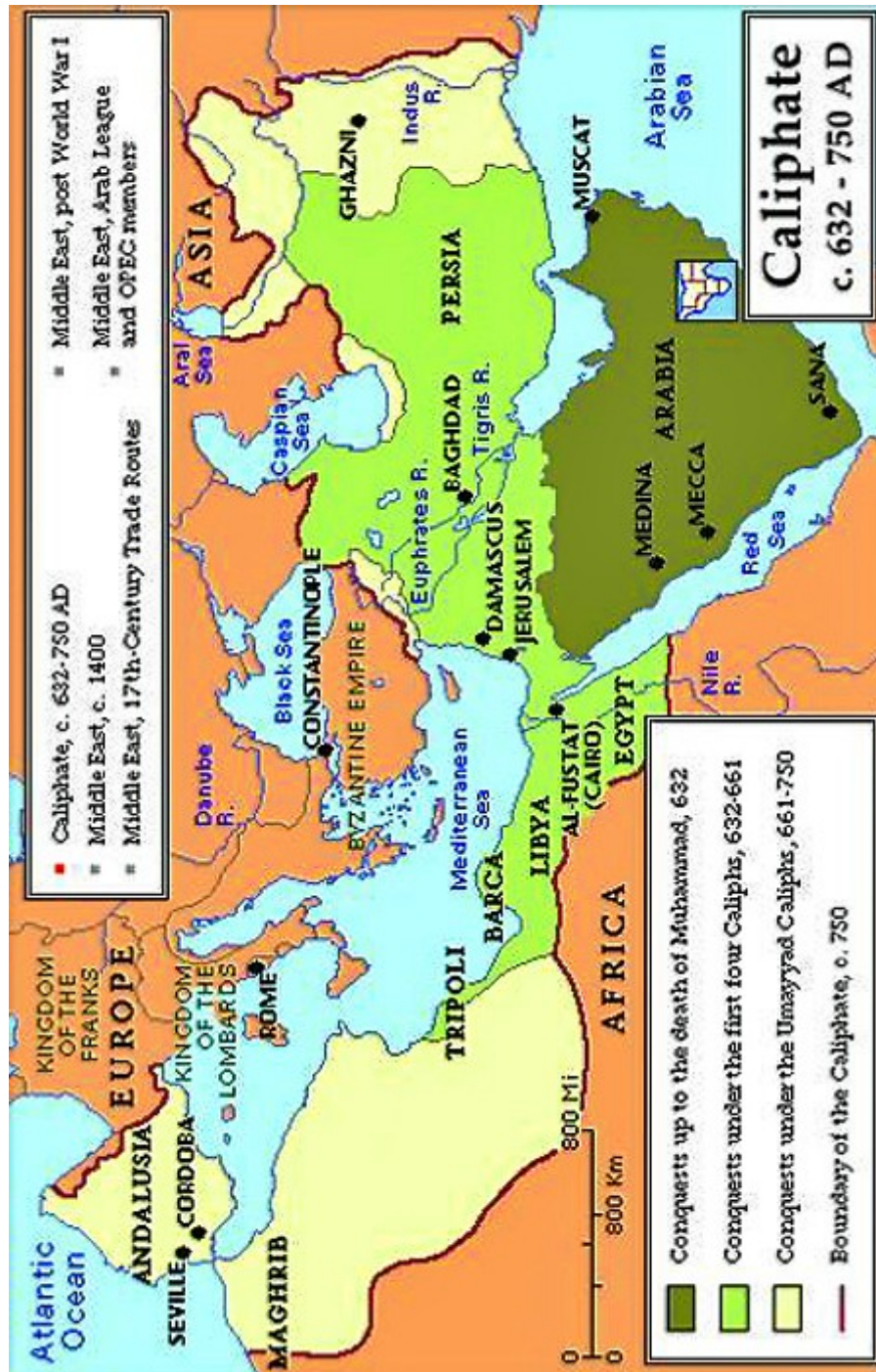
Muslim tradition speaks of constant warfare during these times, where Muslims would go to a new region & offer the inhabitants (basically) three choices: 1) submit (i.e., convert) to Islam; 2) live as second-class citizens, or "dhimmis," paying special taxes & accepting several social debilitations; 3) fight to the death. Conquered non-Muslims (again, "Dhimmis") paid extra taxes, lived with second-rate social status, & enforced humiliation. Due to these debilitations, many conquered peoples sought to convert to Islam only to be rebuffed by the caliphate, which preferred to keep them as subdued— & heavily taxed— subjects, not as Muslim equals.

An early edition of the venerable *Encyclopaedia of Islam* states: "**The spread of Islam by arms is a religious duty upon Muslims in general... Jihad must continue to be done until the whole world is under the rule of Islam.... Islam must completely be made over before the doctrine of jihad [warfare to spread Islam] can be eliminated.**" Muslim legal manuals written in Arabic are even more explicit.

To Muslims, the Islamic conquests are considered acts of altruism (self-sacrifice): they are referred to as *futuh*, which literally means "openings"— that is, the countries conquered were "opened" for the light of Islam to enter and guide its infidel inhabitants. Thus to Muslims, there is nothing to regret or apologize for concerning the conquests; they are seen as *for the good of those who were conquered*.<sup>83</sup>

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83 Middle East Forum, "The Historical Reality of the Muslim Conquests" by Raymond Ibrahim  
*Jihad Watch*: <http://www.meforum.org/3182/history-muslim-conquests>



Iran Politics club, "Chapter 6. Iran Historical Maps Sassanid Persian Empire, Arab Muslim Invasion Occupation":  
<http://iranpoliticsclub.net/maps/maps06/>

## **The Conflict Between Islam & Christianity, Explained:**

The Quran contains at least 109 verses that call Muslims to war with nonbelievers, when, taken in consideration collectively, amount to eventual worldwide conquest by the Islamic religion.

Unlike nearly all of the Bible's Old Testament verses of violence, most verses of violence in the Quran are not necessarily restrained by historical context contained in the surrounding text. They are instead taught to be part of the eternal, unchanging word of Allah. Some verses, which contradict the message Jesus is purported to have advocated, are as follows:

**Quran (2:191-193)- "And kill them wherever you find them, & turn them out from where they have turned you out. And Al-Fitnah (disbelief or unrest) is worse than killing... but if they desist, then lo! Allah is forgiving & merciful. And fight them until there is no more Fitnah (disbelief & worshipping of others along with Allah) & worship is for Allah alone. But if they cease, let there be no transgression except against Az-Zalimun (the polytheists, & wrong-doers, etc.)."**

**Quran (2:216) - "Fighting is prescribed for you, & ye dislike it. But it is possible that ye dislike a thing which is good for you, & that ye love a thing which is bad for you. But Allah knoweth, & ye know not."**

**Note:** Not only does the aforementioned verse establish that violence can be virtuous, but it also contradicts the myth that fighting is intended only in self-defense, since the audience was obviously not under attack at the time. From the Hadith, we know that this verse was narrated at a time that Muhammad was actually trying to motivate his people into raiding merchant caravans for loot.

**Quran (3:56)- "As to those who reject faith, I will punish them with terrible agony in this world & in the Hereafter, nor will they have anyone to help."**

**Quran (3:151)- "Soon shall We cast terror into the hearts of the Unbelievers, for that they joined companions with Allah, for which He had sent no authority".**

**Quran (4:74) - "Let those fight in the way of Allah who sell the life of this world for the other. Whoso fighteth in the way of Allah, be he slain or be he victorious, on him We shall bestow a vast reward."**

**Note:** Martyrs of Islam are unlike the early Christians, who were led meekly to the slaughter. These Muslims are killed in battle as they attempt to inflict death & destruction for the cause of Allah. This is the theological basis for today's suicide bombers.

**Quran (4:76)- "Those who believe fight in the cause of Allah..."**



**Quran (4:89)- "They but wish that ye should reject Faith, as they do, & thus be on the same footing (as they): But take not friends from their ranks until they flee in the way of Allah (From what is forbidden). But if they turn renegades, seize them & slay them wherever ye find them; & (in any case) take no friends or helpers from their ranks."**

**Quran (8:12)- "I will cast terror into the hearts of those who disbelieve. Therefore strike off their heads & strike off every fingertip of them."**

**Quran (8:39)- "And fight with them until there is no more fitna (*disorder, unbelief*) & religion is all for Allah."**

**Quran (9:14)- "Fight against them so that Allah will punish them by your hands & disgrace them & give you victory over them & heal the breasts of a believing people."**

**Note:** Humiliating & hurting non-believers not only has the blessing of Allah, but it is ordered as a means of carrying out his punishment & even "heals" the hearts of Muslims.

**Quran (9:20)- "Those who believe, & have left their homes & striven with their wealth & their lives in Allah's way are of much greater worth in Allah's sight. These are they who are triumphant."**

**Note:** The Arabic word interpreted as "striving" in this verse is the same root as "Jihad". The context is obviously holy war.

**Quran (9:29)- "Fight those who believe not in Allah nor the Last Day, nor hold that forbidden which hath been forbidden by Allah & His Messenger, nor acknowledge the religion of Truth, (even if they are) of the People of the Book, until they pay the Jizya with willing submission, & feel themselves subdued."**

**Note:** "People of the Book" refers to Christians & Jews. According to this verse, they are to be violently subjugated, with the sole justification being their religious status. This chapter was one of the final "revelations" from Allah and it set in motion the tenacious military expansion, in which Muhammad's companions managed to conquer two-thirds of the Christian world in the next 100 years. Islam is intended to dominate all other people & faiths.

**Quran (9:30)- "And the Jews say: Ezra is the son of Allah; and the Christians say: The Messiah is the son of Allah; these are the words of their mouths; they imitate the saying of those who disbelieved before; may Allah destroy them; how they are turned away!"**

**Quran (9:38-39)- "O ye who believe! What is the matter with you, that, when ye are asked to go forth in the cause of Allah, ye cling heavily to the earth? Do ye prefer the life of this world to the Hereafter? But little is the comfort of this life, as compared with the Hereafter. Unless ye go forth, He will punish you with a grievous penalty, & put others in your place."**

**Quran (33:60-62)- "If the hypocrites, & those in whose hearts is a disease, & the alarmists in the city do not cease, We verily shall urge thee on against them, then they will be your neighbors in it but a little while. Accursed, they will be seized wherever found & slain with a (fierce) slaughter."**

**Quran (47:3-4)- "Those who disbelieve follow falsehood, while those who believe follow the truth from their Lord... So, when you meet, those who disbelieve smite at their necks till when you have killed & wounded many of them, then bind a bond firmly... But those who are killed in the Way of Allah, He will never let their deeds be lost."**

**Quran (48:29)- "Muhammad is the messenger of Allah. And those with him are hard (ruthless) against the disbelievers and merciful among themselves"**

**Note:** This verse tells Muslims that there are two very distinct standards that are applied based on religious status. Also the word used for 'hard' or 'ruthless' in this verse shares the same root as the word translated as 'painful' or 'severe' to describe Hell in over 25 other verses including 65:10, 40:46 and 50:26..

**Quran (61:10-12) - "O You who believe! Shall I guide you to a commerce that will save you from a painful torment. That you believe in Allah & His Messenger (Muhammad), & that you strive hard & fight in the Cause of Allah with your wealth & your lives, that will be better for you, if you but know! (If you do so) He will forgive you your sins, & admit you into Gardens under which rivers flow, & pleasant dwelling in Gardens of Adn- Eternity [Paradise], that is indeed the great success."**

**Note:** This verse refers to physical battle in order to make Islam victorious over other religions (see verse 9). It uses the Arabic root for the word Jihad.

### **Verses from the Hadith and Sira:**

**Sahih Bukhari (52:177) - Allah's Apostle said, "The Hour will not be established until you fight with the Jews, & the stone behind which a Jew will be hiding will say. "O Muslim! There is a Jew hiding behind me, so kill him."**

**Sahih Muslim (1:33) - "The Messenger of Allah said: I have been commanded to fight against people till they testify that there is no god but Allah, that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah"**

**Sahih Muslim (1:149)- "Abu Dharr reported: I said: Messenger of Allah, which of the deeds is the best? He (the Holy Prophet) replied: Belief in Allah and Jihad in His cause..."**

**Sahih Muslim (19:4294)- "Fight against those who disbelieve in Allah. Make a holy war... When you meet your enemies who are polytheists, invite them to three courses of action. If they respond to any one of these, you also accept it and withhold yourself from doing them any harm. Invite them to (accept) Islam; if they respond to you, accept it from them and desist from fighting against them... If they refuse to accept Islam, demand from them the Jizya. If they agree to pay, accept it from them and hold off your hands. If they refuse to pay the tax, seek Allah's help & fight them."**

**Sahih Muslim (31:5917)- "Ali went a bit & then halted & did not look about & then said in a loud voice: 'Allah's Messenger, on what issue should I fight with the people?' Thereupon he (the Prophet) said: 'Fight with them until they bear testimony to the fact that there is no god but Allah & Muhammad is his Messenger'."**

**Tabari 7:97- "The morning after the murder of Ashraf, the Prophet declared, 'Kill any Jew who falls under your power.'"**

**Note:** Ashraf was a poet, killed by Muhammad's men because he insulted Islam. Here, Muhammad widens the scope of his orders to kill. An innocent Jewish businessman was then slain by his Muslim partner, merely for being non-Muslim.

**Tabari 9:69 "'Killing Unbelievers is a small matter to us'. The words of Muhammad, prophet of Islam."**

**Tabari 17:187 "'By God, our religion (din) from which we have departed is better & more correct than that which these people follow. Their religion does not stop them from shedding blood, terrifying the roads, & seizing properties.' And they returned to their former religion."**

**Note:** The words of a group of Christians who had converted to Islam, but realized their error after being shocked by the violence & looting committed in the name of Allah. The price of their decision to return to a religion of peace was that the men were beheaded & the woman and children enslaved by the caliph Ali.

**Ibn Ishaq/Hisham 484: - "Allah said, 'A prophet must slaughter before collecting captives. A slaughtered enemy is driven from the land. Muhammad, you craved the desires of this world, its goods & the ransom captives would bring. But Allah desires killing them to manifest the religion.'"**

## Verses Condoning the Murder of LGBT People:

As opposed to Old Testament verses wherein God allegedly condemns divergent views on sexuality to the point of commanding murder as just punishment (*Leviticus 18:22 & 20:13*), Jesus at points stood directly in opposition to some teachings within the Old Testament, for instance, his preventing of a woman from being stoned to death for having committed adultery (*page 117*). Furthermore, such harshness is antithetical in general to his overall teachings (*page 114*). It is hypothesized that the teachings of conquests which followed the life & death of Muhammad served to directly gain royalty within Islamic countries who benefitted from the wealth accumulated, unknowingly to those who enforced the law.

**Quran (7:80-84)- "...For ye practice your lusts on men in preference to women: ye are indeed a people transgressing beyond bounds.... And we rained down on them a shower (of brimstone)."**

The story is also repeated in three other suras: 15:74, 27:58, & 29:40).

**Quran (7:81)- "Will ye commit abomination such as no creature ever did before you?"**

**Note:** This previous verse has been found to be untrue. While there are hundreds of well-documented birds & mammals which perform homosexual behavior<sup>84</sup>, some of the many mammals include the African Buffalo, African Elephant, American Bison, Antelope, Black-Tailed Deer, North American Porcupine, Moose, Orangutan,<sup>85</sup> Bonobo (primate)<sup>86</sup>, Tiger<sup>87</sup>. Transgenderism & hermaphroditism are also found among non-human animals, including the Hyaena<sup>88</sup>, Clownfish<sup>89</sup>, Slug<sup>90</sup>, & others.

**Quran (26:165-166)- "Of all the creatures in the world, will ye approach males, and leave those whom Allah has created for you to be your mates? Nay, ye are a people transgressing."**

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84 Wikipedia, "List of mammals displaying homosexual behavior". Retrieved 6-11-2017: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_mammals\\_displaying\\_homosexual\\_behavior](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_mammals_displaying_homosexual_behavior)

85 Bagemihl, Bruce (1999). *Biological Exuberance: Animal Homosexuality and Natural Diversity*. St. Martin's Press ISBN 0-312-19239-8 page 413 (*American & African Buffalo*), 427 (*African Elephant*), 391 (*antelope*), 378 (*Black-Tailed Deer*), 472 (*North American Porcupine*), 387-390 (*Moose*), 284-288 (*Orangutan*),

86 de Waal, Frans B. M. (2001) *The Ape and The Sushi Master: Cultural Reflections by a Primatologist*; Basic Books (chapter *Bonobos and Fig Leaves*).

87 Sommer, Volker & Paul L. Vasey (2006). *Homosexual Behaviour in Animals, An Evolutionary Perspective*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge; ISBN-10: 0521864461.

88 BBC, "The Truth About Spotted Hyaenas" By Henry Nicholls, October 24<sup>th</sup> 2014: [www.bbc.com/earth/story/20141028-the-truth-about-spotted-hyenas](http://www.bbc.com/earth/story/20141028-the-truth-about-spotted-hyenas)

89 Fox News, "Transgender Clownfish? Gender Diversity Lesson at California School Riles Critics" by Joshua Rhett Miller, May 24<sup>th</sup>, 2011: [www.foxnews.com/us/2011/05/25/gender-diversity-lesson-california-school-riles-critics.html](http://www.foxnews.com/us/2011/05/25/gender-diversity-lesson-california-school-riles-critics.html)

90 BBC, "The Strange & Sensational World of Leopard Slug Sex" by Michelle Douglass, January 14<sup>th</sup>, 2015: [www.bbc.com/earth/story/20150114-the-strange-sensational-world-of-leopard-slug-sex](http://www.bbc.com/earth/story/20150114-the-strange-sensational-world-of-leopard-slug-sex)

**Quran (4:16)- "If two from among you among you are guilty of lewdness, punish them both. If they repent and amend, Leave them alone."**

**Note:** This is the Yusuf Ali translation. The original Arabic does not use the word "men" & simply says "two from among you." Yusuf Ali may have added the word "men" because the verse seems to refer to a different set than referred to in the prior verse (explicitly denoted as "your women"). In other words, since 4:15 refers to "your women", 4:16 is presumably written to & refers to men.

#### **Verses from The Hadith and Sira:**

**Abu Dawud (4462)- The Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said, "Whoever you find doing the action of the people of Loot, execute the one who does it and the one to whom it is done."**

**Note:** This is a sahih hadith.

**Abu Dawud (4448)- "If a man who is not married is seized committing sodomy, he will be stoned to death."**

**Sahih Bukhari (72:774)- "The Prophet cursed effeminate men & those women who assume the manners of men, & he said, 'Turn them out of your houses .' The Prophet turned out such man, & 'Umar turned out such woman."**

If a Muslim has a question that they need to be answered from an Islamic point of view, they may ask an Islamic scholar: the answer is known as a fatwa. Scholars are expected to give their fatwa based on scripture, not personal opinion.<sup>91</sup> Fatwa No. 38622, reads "**crime of homosexuality is one of the greatest of crimes, the worst of sins & the most abhorrent of deeds**"<sup>92</sup> Murders of LGBT persons in predominantly Islamic countries has occurred since the inception of Islam.

#### **Taqiyya, Hiding One's Beliefs, When Necessary, Among "Non-Believers":**

Taqiya is an Islamic principle of Shi'ite origin, referring to the hiding of one's true beliefs in a time of crisis or persecution.<sup>93</sup> Another term for this concept, *kitmān* ("action of covering"), has a more specific meaning of *dissimulation* by silence or omission. Muslim scholars teach that Muslims should generally be truthful, however, under certain circumstances, *taqiyya* may be necessary.<sup>94</sup> These circumstances are typically those that advance the cause of Islam - in some cases for the purpose of gaining the trust of non-believers. The principle of *taqiyya* is agreed upon by Sunni scholars, though they tend to restrict it to dealing with non-Muslims & when under compulsion (*ikrāh*), while Shia jurists also allow it in interactions with Muslims & in all necessary matters (*darūriyāt*).<sup>95</sup>

91 **QuestionsAboutIslam.Com. "What is a fatwa? What does fatwa mean?":** <http://www.questionsaboutislam.com/shariah-islamic-law/what-is-a-fatwa.php>

92 **Islam Question & Answer, "The punishment for homosexuality", Fatwa No. 38622:** <https://islamqa.info/en/38622>

93 **Muslim-Jewish Encounters, Intellectual Traditions & Moder Politics. Ronald L. Nettle & Suha Taji-Farouki. ISBN-13: 978-9057021954**

94 **Encyclopaedia of Islam (Second ed.). Brill. Strothmann, R. and Djebli, Moktar (2012). "Taqiyya". In P. Bearman, Th. Bianquis, C.E. Bosworth, E. van Donzel, W.P. Heinrichs.**

95 **Encyclopædia Iranica, 2015. Louis Medoff, "TAQIYA i. In Shi'ism,"**

## **Renouncing Islam As One's Religion Carries a Death Sentence:**

Much as some Old Testament verses, some Islamic verses appear to condone killing those who renounce Islam as their religion, a crime referred to as "apostasy".

**Quran (4:89)- "They wish that you should reject faith as they reject faith, & then you would be equal; therefore take not to yourselves friends of them, until they emigrate in the way of God; then, if they turn their backs, take them, & slay them wherever you find them; take not to yourselves any one of them as friend or helper."**

**Note:** Verse 4:65 says that those who have faith are in "full submission" to Muhammad's teachings. This verse explains what should happen to Muslims who do not have faith.

**Quran (9:11-12)- "But if they repent and establish worship & pay the poor-due, then are they your brethren in religion. We detail Our revelations for a people who have knowledge. And if they break their pledges after their treaty (hath been made with you) & assail your religion, then fight the heads of disbelief - Lo! they have no binding oaths - in order that they may desist."**

Other verses that appear to support the many Hadith that establish the death sentence for apostates include Quran verses 2:217, 9:73-74, 88:21, 5:54, 9:66.

### **Verses from The Hadith and Sira:**

The most reliable Hadith collection contain numerous accounts of Muhammad & his companions putting people to death for leaving Islam. According to verse 4:80 of the Quran: **"Those who obey the Messenger obey Allah."**

**Sahih Bukhari (52:260)- "...The Prophet said, 'If somebody (a Muslim) discards his religion, kill him.'"**

**Sahih Bukhari (83:37)- "Allah's Apostle never killed anyone except in one of the following three situations: (1) A person who killed somebody unjustly, was killed (in Qisas,) (2) a married person who committed illegal sexual intercourse and (3) a man who fought against Allah & His Apostle & deserted Islam & became an apostate."**

**Sahih Bukhari (84:57)- "Allah's Apostle, 'Whoever changed his Islamic religion, then kill him.'"**

**Sahih Bukhari (89:271)- "A man who embraces Islam, then reverts to Judaism is to be killed according to 'the verdict of Allah and his apostle.'"**

**al-Muwatta of Imam Malik (36.18.15)- "The Messenger of Allah said, 'If someone changes his religion - then strike off his head.'"**

### **Additional Cultural Differences, Belief in Animal Sacrifices:**

Eid al-adha is a holiday known as the "Sacrifice Feast", an Islamic holiday celebrated worldwide each year which honors the willingness of Ibrahim (Abraham) to sacrifice his son, as an act of submission to God's command. Before he made the sacrifice, however, God is claimed to have intervened by sending his angel Jibra'il (Gabriel), who then put a sheep in his son's place.

Cultural differences between people of Greco-Roman descent including early Christians (and "Greek-Orthodox Christians"), & Muslims, *in part* is rooted in the fact that many Indo-Europeans practiced vegetarianism dating back to the teachings of famous Grecian scholars such as Pythagoras (570–495 BC), Plato (427–347 BC), & Xenocrates (396–314 BC)<sup>96</sup>, & also those of prominent Christian leaders, such as Clement of Alexandria, Origen, John Chrysostom, Basil the Great, & others.<sup>97</sup> Many Christians believe(d) strongly that animal sacrifices are obsolete, unnecessary, & contradictory to the very *purpose* in which Jesus became a "final sacrifice to God".

More recently, religious tensions involving Eid al-adha surfaced in Moscow due to an influx of migrant workers from Central Asia: about 150,000 people took part in festivities dedicated to the holiday in August 2013. Objections against the ritual became especially vocal after believers slaughtered sheep in the streets, inside apartment buildings, & in other places. Following a Petition to Moscow city officials, sacrifices within city limits became banned.<sup>98</sup> Following the sacrifices being banned in India, there have been at times violent protests by Muslims.<sup>99</sup>

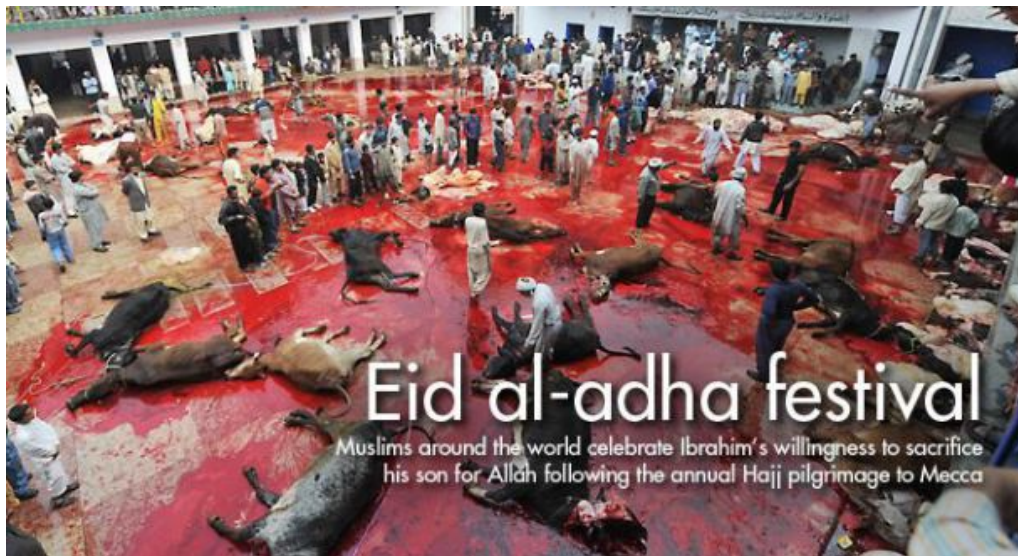


Photo source, "Global Hinduism":

<https://hinduismsanatan.wordpress.com/2015/03/page/2/>

96 *The Bloodless Revolution: A Cultural History of Vegetarianism from 1600 to Modern Times* by Tristram Stuart (2007). Norton, New York. ISBN 0-393-05220-6, p. 198-201, 205; Sorabji p. 178, 209

97 *Vegetarian Christian Saints*, ISBN-13: 978-0975484401

September 1, 2004, by Holly H. Roberts.

98 RT, "Moscow warns Muslims against animal sacrifice on eve of major holiday", 9-30-2013:

[www.rt.com/politics/moscow-muslim-sacrifice-holiday-528/](http://www.rt.com/politics/moscow-muslim-sacrifice-holiday-528/)

99 Reuters, "VIOLENT PROTESTS IN INDIA MAR MUSLIM HOLY DAY EID AL-ADHA", 9-14-2016:

[www.newsweek.com/india-protests-muslim-holiday-violence-498397](http://www.newsweek.com/india-protests-muslim-holiday-violence-498397)

## 641 A.D.: Beginning of The Islamic African Slave Trade:

Predating the European transatlantic slave trade by 700 years, slavery in the Muslim world first developed out of slavery practices of pre-Islamic Arabia<sup>100</sup>, beginning around 641 A.D., with estimates by scholars of the number of slaves held over twelve centuries in Muslim lands being between 11.5 million<sup>101</sup> & 14 million.<sup>102</sup> Under Sharia (Islamic law), children of slaves or prisoners of war could become slaves but only non-Muslims.<sup>103</sup> among black slaves traded in Islamic empire across the centuries, there were roughly two females to every male.

Throughout Islamic history, slaves served in various social & economic roles, from powerful Emirs (*Aristocrats or Nobles*) to harshly treated workers. Early on in Muslim history they were used in plantation labor similar to that in the Americas, but this was abandoned after harsh treatment led to destructive slave revolts. Slaves were widely employed in irrigation, mining, pastoralism, but the most common use was as soldiers, guards and domestic workers.<sup>104</sup> Because internal growth of the slave population was not enough to fulfill the demand in Muslim society, massive numbers of non-Muslim slaves were imported, resulting in enormous suffering and loss of life from their capture and transportation.<sup>105</sup>

The Arab slave trade was most active in West Asia, North Africa, and Southeast Africa. In the early 20th century (post World War I), slavery was gradually outlawed and suppressed in Muslim lands, largely due to pressure exerted by Western nations such as Britain and France.<sup>106</sup> Among the last states to abolish slavery were Saudi Arabia and Yemen, which abolished slavery in 1962 under pressure from Britain; Oman in 1970, and Mauritania in 1905, 1981, and again in August 2007.<sup>107</sup> slavery claiming the sanction of Islam is documented as of 2001 in the predominantly Islamic countries of Chad, Mauritania, Niger, Mali, & Sudan.<sup>108</sup>

In 2014, Jihadist groups in the Middle East & Northern Nigeria have justified the taking of slaves in war, & enslaving women & girls. Abubakar Shekau, leader of the Nigerian extremist group Boko Haram, stated in an interview, "**I shall capture people & make them slaves.**"<sup>109</sup>

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100 *Race and Slavery in the Middle East* by Bernard Lewis (1990). New York: Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-19-505326-5., Ch.1

101 Lovejoy, Paul E. (2000). *Transformations in Slavery*. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 0-521-78430-1. (CUP, 1983), *Total of black slave trade in the Muslim world from Sahara, Red Sea and Indian Ocean routes thru the 19th century comes to an estimated 11,500,000, "a figure not far short of the 11,863,000 estimated to have been loaded onto ships during the four centuries of the Atlantic slave trade."*

102 Raymond Mauvy estimates a total of 14 million black slaves were traded in Islam thru the 20th Century, including 300,000 for part of the 20th century. (p.57, source: "Les Siecles obscurs de l'Afrique Noire (Paris: Fayard, 1970)]

103 Du Pasquier, Roger, *Unveiling Islam*, p.67

104 *Islam's Black Slaves: The Other Black Diaspora* by Ronald Segal (2001). New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, page 4.

105 Lewis, Bernard (1990). *Race and Slavery in the Middle East*. New York: Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-19-505326-5., page 10

106 Brunschvig. 'Abd; *Encyclopedia of Islam*

107 *Historical Dictionary of Slavery and Abolition*, by Martin A. Klein (2002), page xxii, ISBN 0810841029

108 *Islam's Black Slaves: The Other Black Diaspora*, page 206.

109 "Boko Haram: The essence of terror" by Time Lister (6 May 2014). . CNN. Retrieved 13 May 2014.



**Related Verses:**

**Quran 33:50- "Prophet, We have made lawful to you the wives to whom you have granted dowries and the slave girls whom God has given you as booty."**

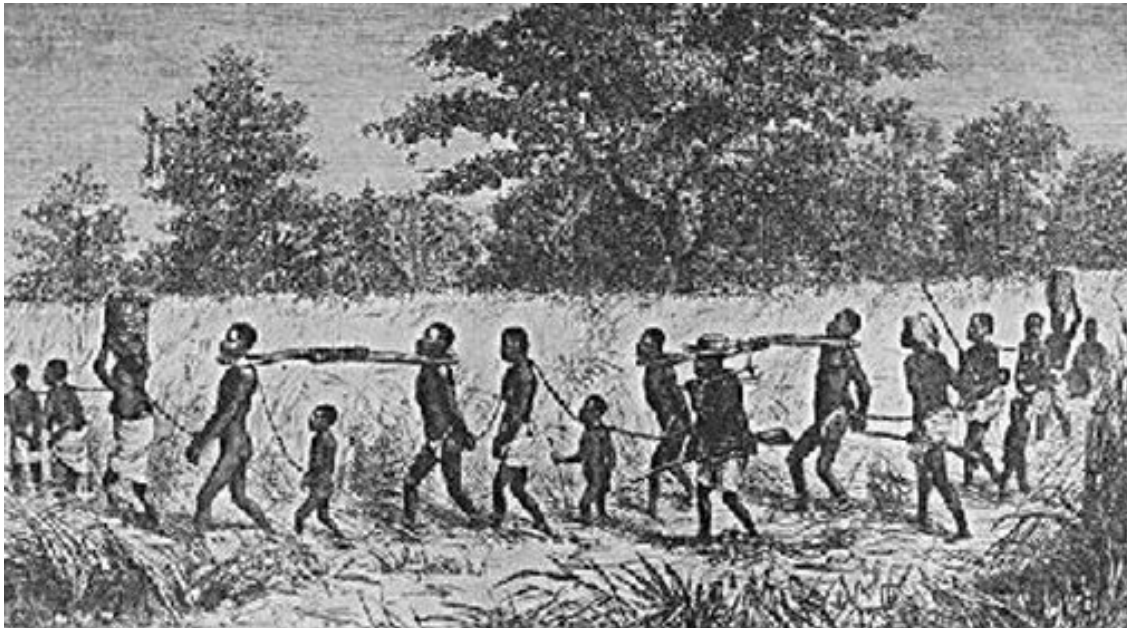
**Quran 23:5- "... except with their wives and slave girls, for these are lawful to them..."**

**Quran (24:32)- "And marry those among you who are single and those who are fit among your male slaves & your female slaves..."**

**Quran (2:178)- "O ye who believe! Retaliation is prescribed for you in the matter of the murdered; the freeman for the freeman, and the slave for the slave, and the female for the female."**

**Sahih Bukhari, Book 41:Volume 3, Book 41, Number 598:**

**Narrated Jabir: "A man manumitted a slave and he had no other property than that, so the Prophet cancelled the manumission (and sold the slave for him). No'aim bin Al-Nahham bought the slave from him."**



*Depiction of the Islamic African Slave Trade.*

**Luke 4:18: The Spirit of the Lord is on me, because he has anointed me to proclaim good news to the poor. He has sent me to proclaim freedom for the prisoners & recovery of sight for the blind, to set the oppressed free.**

## 800 A.D.: “The First Reich”:

### The Founding of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation:

On Christmas day in 800 A.D., Charlemagne (Charles The Great) was crowned emperor of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation (Heiliges Römisches Reich deutscher Nation) by Pope Leo III (this was not the same as the *old* Roman Empire; & is **officially considered “The First Reich”**); this created an institution that would remain for over a thousand years.<sup>110</sup> Prior to being crowned, Charlemagne was a skilled military strategist who embarked on a mission to unite all Germanic peoples into one kingdom, & convert his subjects to Christianity.

To do this, he waged a bloody, three-decades-long series of battles against the Saxons, a polytheistic “pagan” Germanic tribe, thus earning himself a reputation for ruthlessness. In 782 at the Massacre of Verden, Charlemagne reportedly ordered the slaughter of around 4,500 Saxons. He eventually forced the Saxons to convert to Christianity, & declared that anyone who didn’t get baptized or follow other Christian traditions would be put to death.<sup>111</sup>

During this time we would promote education, & encourage the Carolingian Renaissance, a period of renewed emphasis on scholarship & culture. He instituted economic & religious reforms, & was a driving force behind the Carolingian miniscule, a standardized form of writing that later became a basis for modern European printed alphabets. Charlemagne ruled from a number of cities & palaces, but spent significant time in Aachen. His palace there included a school, for which he recruited the best teachers in the land. (The Second Reich would not occur until much later, between 1871 & 1918.)<sup>112</sup>

### Catholicism in Spain:

According to Romans 15:28, Roman Catholicism & Christianity as whole began in Spain when St. Paul went to Hispania to teach the gospel there after visiting the Romans along the way. Attempts were made from the late 1st century to the late 3rd century to establish the church in the Iberian peninsula (Spain & Portugal). Canons of the Synod of Elvira (circa 305 AD) indicate that the church was greatly isolated from the general population even at that time. The situation of the Christians in Iberia improved following the reign of Constantine. Over the course of the 4th century, the church built significant footholds particularly around Seville, Cordoba, & Toledo, however during this time Germanic tribes continued to invade.

After 410 Spain was taken over by the (Germanic) Visigoths who had been converted to Arian Christianity around 360. Arian Christians were condemned by Roman Catholics for not believing in the Holy Trinity, & for believing that Jesus was *separate from*, but *created by* God rather than being “one & the same”; the Visigoths established their capital in Toledo. The Council of Lerida in 546 constrained the clergy & extended the power of law over them under the blessings of Rome, & in 587, Visigothic king Reccared converted to Catholicism, then launched a movement to unify doctrine.

110Axis History: [://www.axishistory.com/various/125-germany-unsorted/germany-unsorted/4865-the-first-a-second-reich](http://www.axishistory.com/various/125-germany-unsorted/germany-unsorted/4865-the-first-a-second-reich)

111History.com, “Charlemagne”: <http://www.history.com/topics/charlemagne>

112Silve Pages, “The German Second Reich 1871-1918”: <http://www.ibatpv.org/projects/germany/2ndreich/index.html>