



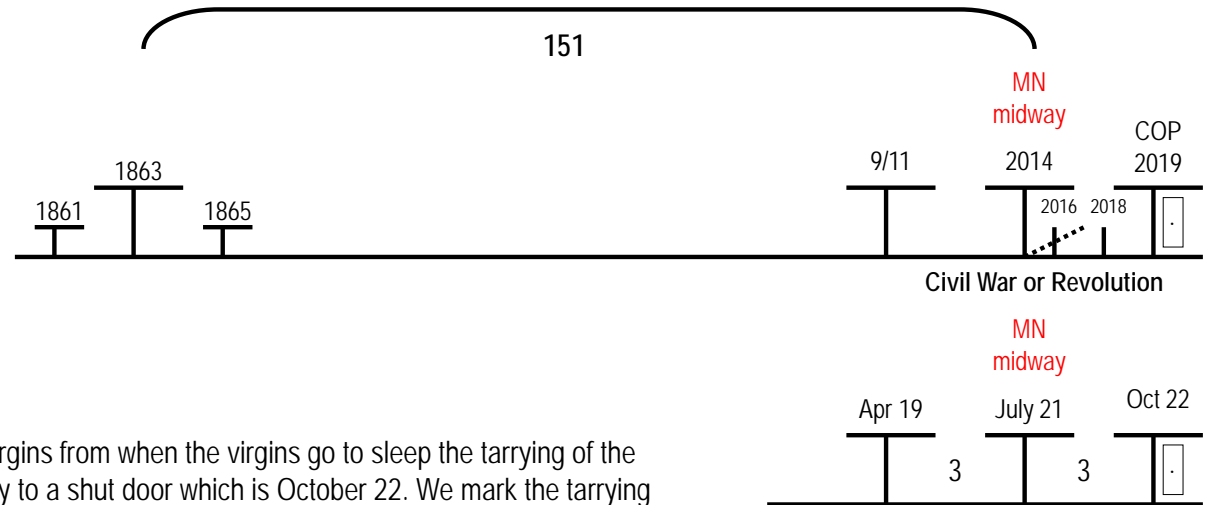
Brazil SOTP

In God We Trust

Tess Lambert

3/28/19

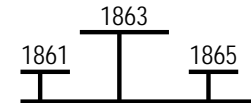
We've been studying 2014 and we overlaid it with Millerite history. We saw that 2014 in Millerite history is July 21. We read all the quotes and we drew it out mathematically, so we could see why the pioneers called at midway or midnight. **It's midway between two dates: April 19th to October 22, 1844.** The reason that they called it midway is because it came between two dates.



It's midnight or midway because of the parable of the ten virgins from when the virgins go to sleep the tarrying of the bridegroom to when they were awoken with the midnight cry to a shut door which is October 22. We mark the tarrying time at April 19, 1844.

We take that to our line, **2014 was midway or midnight symbolically, between 911 in 2019.** 911 is the tarrying of the bridegroom, 2014 the virgins are awoken, then the swelling of the midnight cry, 2019 the shut door. We can place in here two dates, 2016 and 2018 as you would experience in the Millerite history from July to August. Before we went into Millerite history, we talked about the number 126 and 151, how they become symbols of the 2520. **We understand the 2520 is the key that unlocks time.** The first date that we want to look at that will take us to 2014 is 1863 which 151 years forward takes us to 2014. What did we notice about 1863? The American Civil War, it began in 1861 and ended in 1865. 1863 is midway in the American Civil War. **We then take this history and overlay it with 2001-2019 and understand this is civil war or revolution.** This is the prophetic repetition of the American Civil War. It begins in 2001, we're going to mark how it changes in 2014 and it ends in 2019.

We're going to look at the history of what happened in America prior to 1863. Between 1861 and 1865 there was a civil war that was the northern states against the southern states. The northern states were led by Abraham Lincoln, the Union and they were the Republicans. The southern states or the Confederates were the Democrats. So we have the Union against the Confederates. Who's winning in 1861 to 1863? We have the north - Abraham Lincoln, the Union, and in the South it's the Confederates. Prior to 1863 the South is winning, they were doing very well in the war. What did the northern states do under Abraham Lincoln? **1863 marks the turning point where you go from the southern states, the Democrats who were winning, and now the Republicans are winning.** There's two important battles in 1863, the most important battle of the American Civil War was **the Battle of Gettysburg**. Robert E Lee was invading the North and he's halted at Gettysburg and it marks a turning point where he starts to lose and the Republicans begin to win.



N → A. Lincoln → Republicans

S → Robert E. Lee Democrats

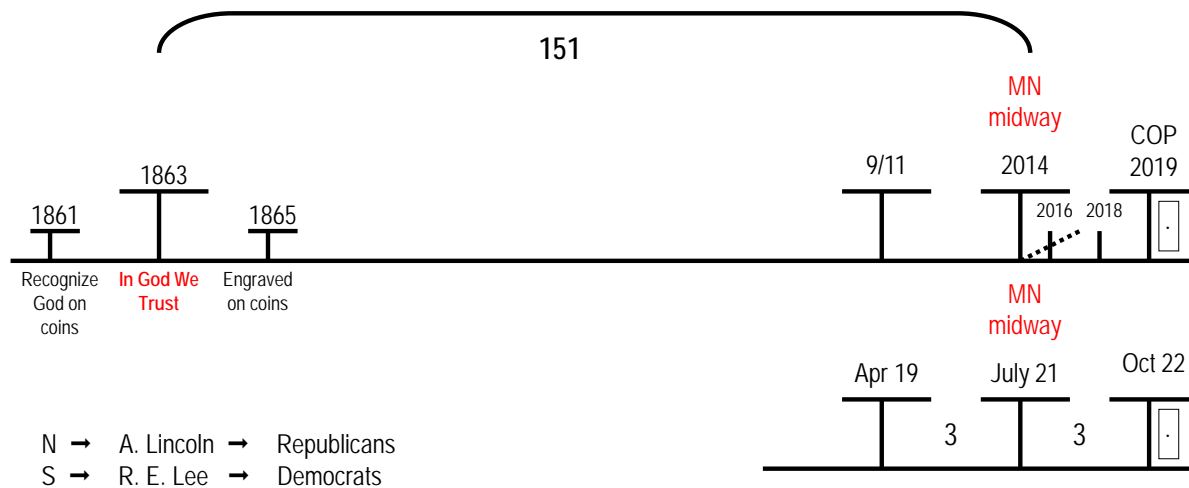
Gettysburg Address: Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

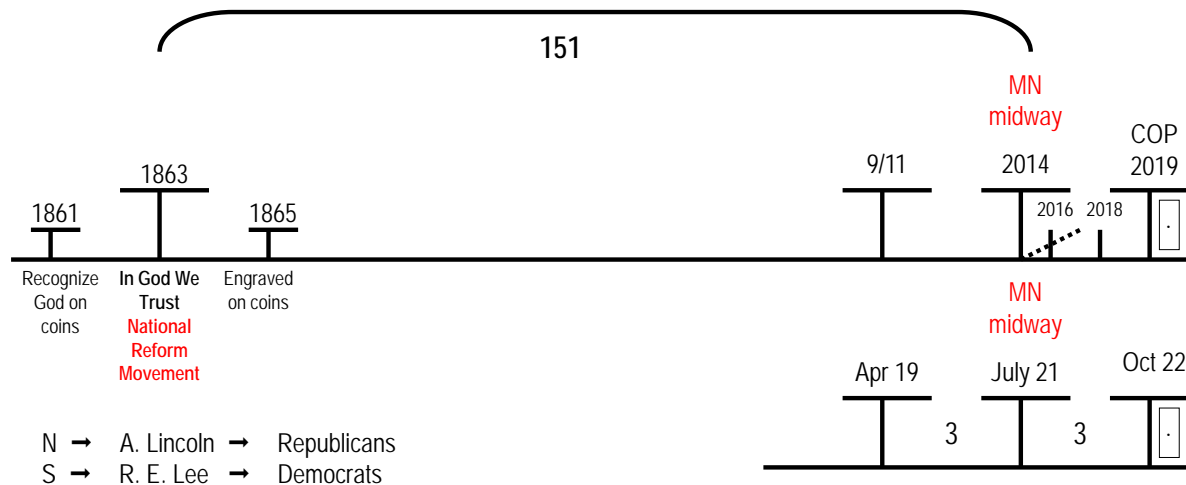
But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that **this nation, under God**, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

—[Abraham Lincoln](#)

When the northern states are losing in this history they start to think about why they're losing and what would help their cause. There was a reverend, a pastor of a Baptist Church in Pennsylvania. On November 13th of 1861 he sent a petition to the treasury department of the United States. This request or petition asked the treasury department to include some type of statement on their coins. He wanted the treasury department to reference God on their coins. In his words to relieve us from the ignominy of heathenism, ignominy meaning shame, disgrace or dishonor. So what this pastor is requesting of the government in Nov. 1861 is to save us from the shame of heathenism, we should have some statement recognizing God on our currency. At least partly this had a political motivation. They wanted to declare early that God was on their side, the union side. So this proposal is accepted and beginning in 1861 they begin drawing up designs. They're trying to decide on a religious phrase to include on their coins. They want to recognize God on our currency. Congress had to pass legislation to allow this but they begin to draw up designs and in 1863 they submit those designs. Abraham Lincoln's government decides on a new motto to engrave on US coins. **This is making a statement in the middle of the civil war that God is on their side. The new phrase that they decide on is "In God we trust".**

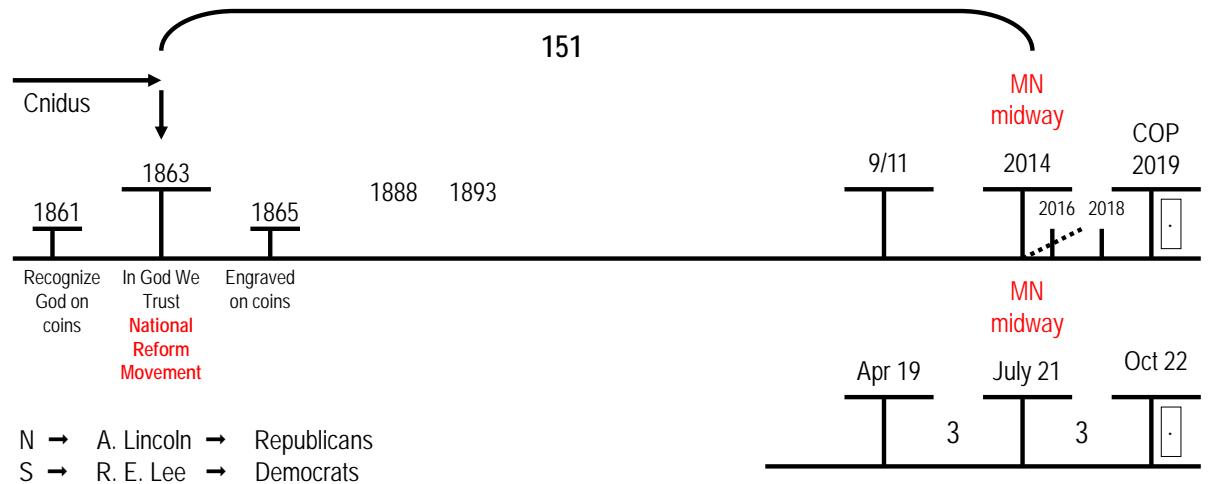
So they decide in 1863 on a phrase "In God we trust" is going to be placed on their coins and that begins to be engraved in 1865. **What the northern states are doing, the Republicans, they're coming up with a way to show that God is with them to you use religion as a political tool in the middle of the civil war.**





There's something else happening in this time period, we'll read a quote: It's a book on the world of Ellen White and they're going through some history of the civil war. It's early in 1863 and the civil war has not been going well for the north. Distressed over the terrible disaster that the troops had suffered in December, the general Burnside steps down as commander of the army. The clergyman in the northern states interpreted that the union's defeat is a manifestation of God's anger, that was late in the year 1862. These clergymen met on February 4th of 1863. They represented 11 different Protestant denominations and they met in Ohio. They were discussing ways to appease an angry God. So again the North is losing, same history, the clergyman in the Republican states are saying that God is angry with us and that's why we're losing the civil war. They wanted to bring the nation back to God and say we've drifted away from him, as a nation we need to bring him back into our nation. *These subjects were presented in the Brazil camp meeting, particularly the history of AT Jones.* All of that history that was discussed with AT Jones, he's standing in Congress, he opposed bringing in Bibles to public schools, any recognition of religion by the government, and he stated to Congress that if they were trying to even recognize a Saturday Sabbath he would fight them. He said the United States has no religion, it's never had one and should never have one. The fight by AT Jones occurred because of this meeting in Ohio in 1863 and due to the fact that they were losing the civil war they believe that God is angry, they need to appease him, by bringing God back into their life and back into politics. They begin what is known as the **National Reform Movement** because of their losses in the Civil War.

According to the spokespeople for this association, **the reason that the Republicans were failing was that the government did not acknowledge the lordship of Jesus, and was not enforcing His moral law.** Even after the north won in 1865 they continued with their conviction that God was displeased or angry with America. **They continued to warn for at least three decades that God was about to judge the United States because of their failure by the government to enforce morality.** They say three decades, that's from 1863 to 73 to 83 + 93 as we'll discuss that covers the three Sunday laws that AT Jones marks in that time period. He says 1863 1888 and 1893, it's a 30-year time period. And we'll discuss those dates later. **In 1895 they publish an article and discussed with satisfaction all that they've been able to do in that time period.**

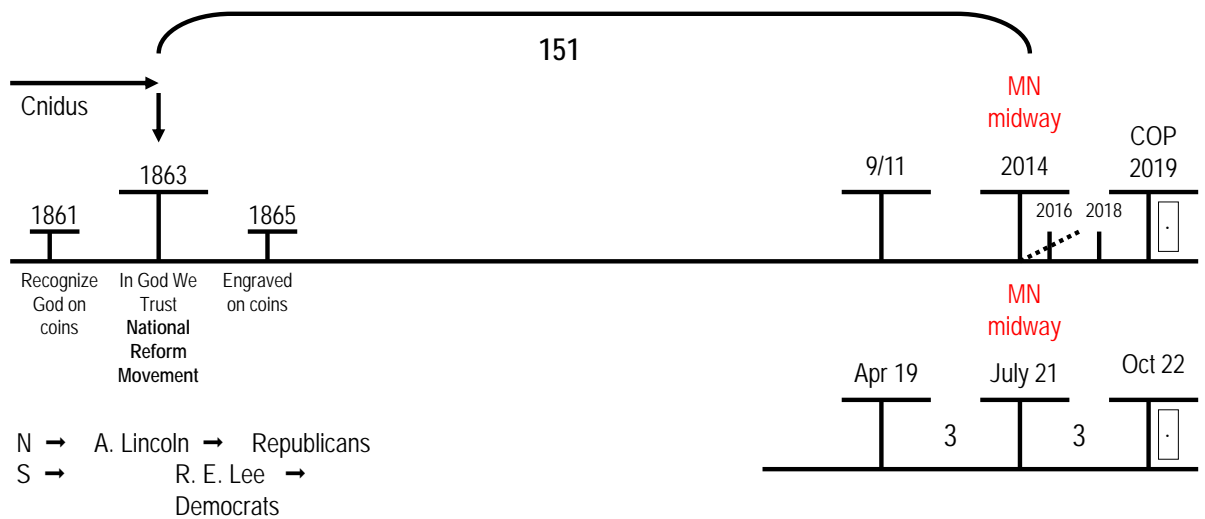


In light of Acts 27, we'll go through this history. What do we mark at 1863? **The course of the ship changes direction in 1863.** At Cnidus they change course. We discussed the ship, what does it represent? It represents two things: it's Adventism and the United States and their path is intimately connected. When we come to 1863 what do we mark internally? There is organization in the church which was a good thing **but prophetically they reject the prophetic message** and we **marked the scattering from 1863 to 1989.** Internally the ship goes off course in 1863, and does it come back on course before 1989? Or even after 1989? It's off course all through that history, it just gets worse and worse and worse. So the United States went off course in 1863. **If we consider the Republican horn and the union of church and state this is where it goes wrong.** Then when we talk about the four generations of Adventism it's a gradual destruction of our **prophetic message.** So we can see in the United States a gradual destruction. But we come to today and Adventists think that they won't even consider the 2520, but now they think it's completely normal to reject the whole prophetic message and many don't even accept the 2300 days. But **it's just become normal** all the way back from 1863. If we trace our internal history in that we need to be able to trace the United States in the same way. Should "In God we trust" be on American currency? No but **it's become normal and now we think that it's fine to have this Christian element even on their currency.** But it's marked in **1863 as a demonstration of church and state, "In God we trust" should not be on American currency.**

We bring all this history to 2014 and there's a civil war, internal, inside the United States, Republicans and Democrats. **Who's winning prior to 2014? Obama and the Democrats. So what did the Republicans begin to do? Bring together church and state.** As Steve Bannon would say we need to defend the Judeo Christian West. He sees the United States as a Christian Nation and he's working with major Republicans, becomes the chief strategist of Trump's campaign and all that history 2012, Cambridge Analytica. We're not just marking Steve Bannon, there's other people in the Republican party saying we've taken this nation away from God, we need to establish Christianity as our state religion. **We saw this push from 1861 to 1865.** From the beginning of the civil war as a political move, recommended by a pastor, they begin the work of forming some type of religious phrase that will show God is on their side. They decide on the phrase "In God we trust" in 1863. And the work of placing it on their coins begins in 1865. **All of that needed to pass through Congress and the government.**

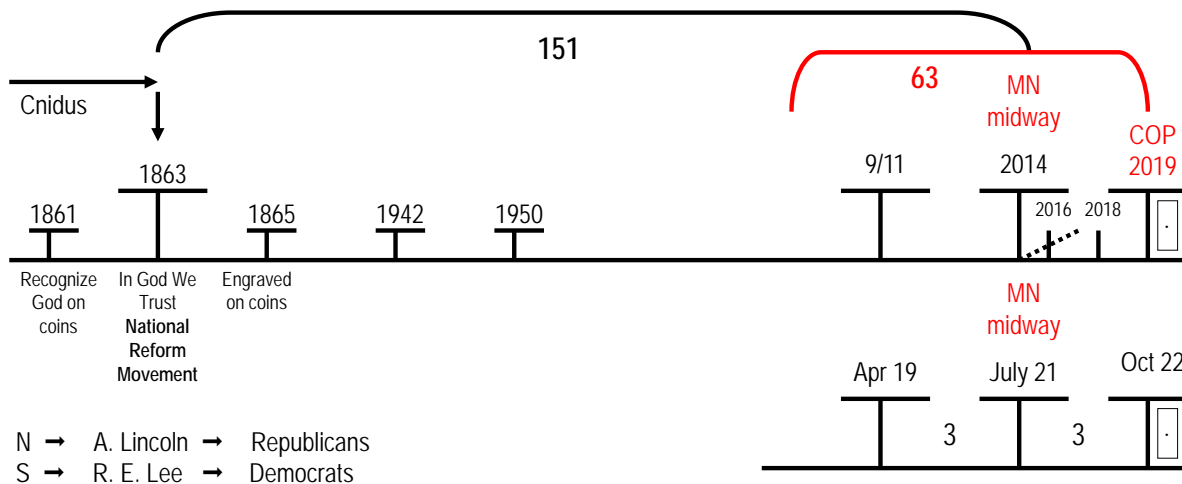
All of this history leads up to AT Jones' fight in Congress against the National Reform Movement. **It was established in 1863 for the same reasons that this phrase was introduced, bringing religion into the civil war on the side of the Republican party.**

We come to 2016 and the US election. The year previously, February 2015 over 50% of Republican voters believed that Christianity should be made the official religion of the United States and it was particularly the young people that were pushing for that. That poll was put out by Fox news to test their base for their position on religion. Over 50% want the United States to recognize Christianity as their state religion, the very thing AT Jones fought against. Prior to that all the way back in 2007, **another poll was done that showed that half of all Americans thought that Christianity was already the religion of the United States.** That's because it's become so common when it's on your currency and in your classrooms. But it's not, AT Jones fought against it.

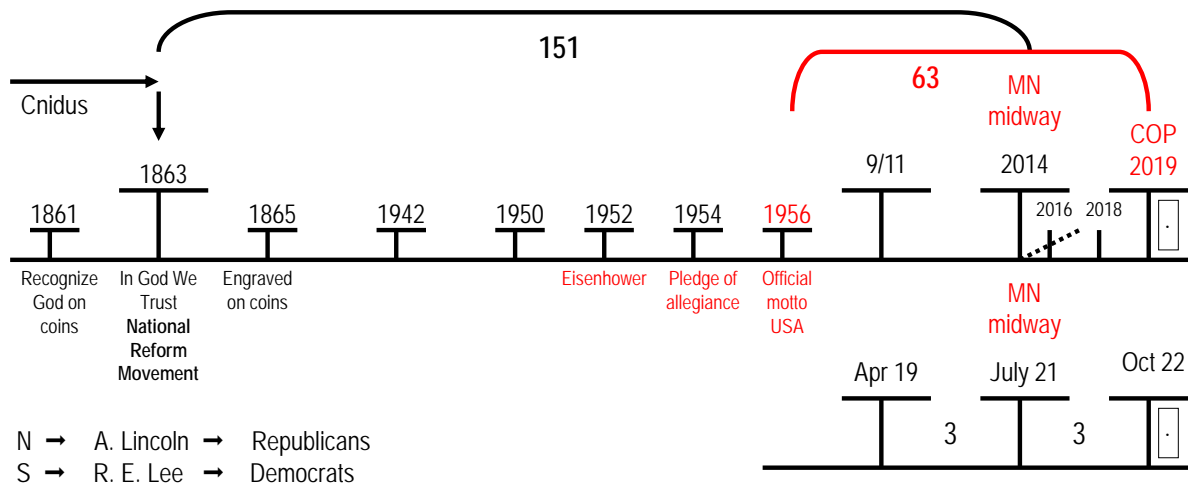


If we went back to the study with the phrase 'in God we trust' we want to go a little further in history and consider what's happening in the 1930s. In the 1930s the business leaders found themselves in a difficult position, there had been the great crash of 1929 and Roosevelt introduced the New Deal which put pressure on these business leaders. They tried different methods to regain their power but not much was working for them. What they began in the 1930s was a public relations campaign. What they wanted to do was connect capitalism to Christianity. They found that the very best spokesmen we're clergymen. **Studies have shown that ministers could manipulate public opinion more than any other profession.** So they begin this process of recruiting clergyman. They begin to hold prayer breakfasts in US cities. This brought together corporate and political leaders in these Christian religious gatherings.

Some of this is coming from an article in the New York Times March 14th of 2015. It's titled "A Christian Nation since when?" And they go through this history of the 30s the 40s and the 50s. So for time and pronunciation we won't go through all the names they list but they name the corporate leaders and the clergyman particularly involved in this. And particularly a few pastors who became very famous. One of those in 1942 Reverend Abraham Vereide, he persuaded the house and the Senate to start holding weekly prayer meetings, to quote "in order that we might be a god directed and God controlled Nation". He opened headquarters in Washington which he named God's embassy. He held dedication ceremonies at the inauguration of several justices of the Supreme Court. The most famous clergyman who was doing this work, one that we should know, it began of the 30's, went through the 40's and into the 50's, where in the 1950s where there was a huge religious revival. **The one clergymen we should have already known of: Billy Graham.** One London paper called him the big business evangelist. They say that he's spoke to more people since Jesus. He influenced tens of millions of people, but **he was politically motivated.** He once said the garden of Eden was a paradise because it had no unions, no labor leaders. **He mixed politics with his message, he endorsed political candidates and influenced presidents, particularly Eisenhower.** He attacked all government restrictions on economic affairs using his favorite word or one favorite word, that we're going to hear a lot this year and next year, he said government restrictions is socialism.



In 1935, Vereide founded the prayer breakfast movement in the United States. In 1944 International Christian Leadership (ICL) began in [Washington, DC](#). Vereide was the executive director of this organization until his death in 1969. He was part of a peace conference in [San Francisco](#) after [World War II](#). [citation needed] In 1953, Vereide and the fellowship started the Presidential Prayer Breakfast, later called the [National Prayer Breakfast](#) or the International Prayer Breakfast. He was editor for "The Christian Citizen" together with Capt. Leonard Larsen. Vereide died in May 1969. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham_Vereide



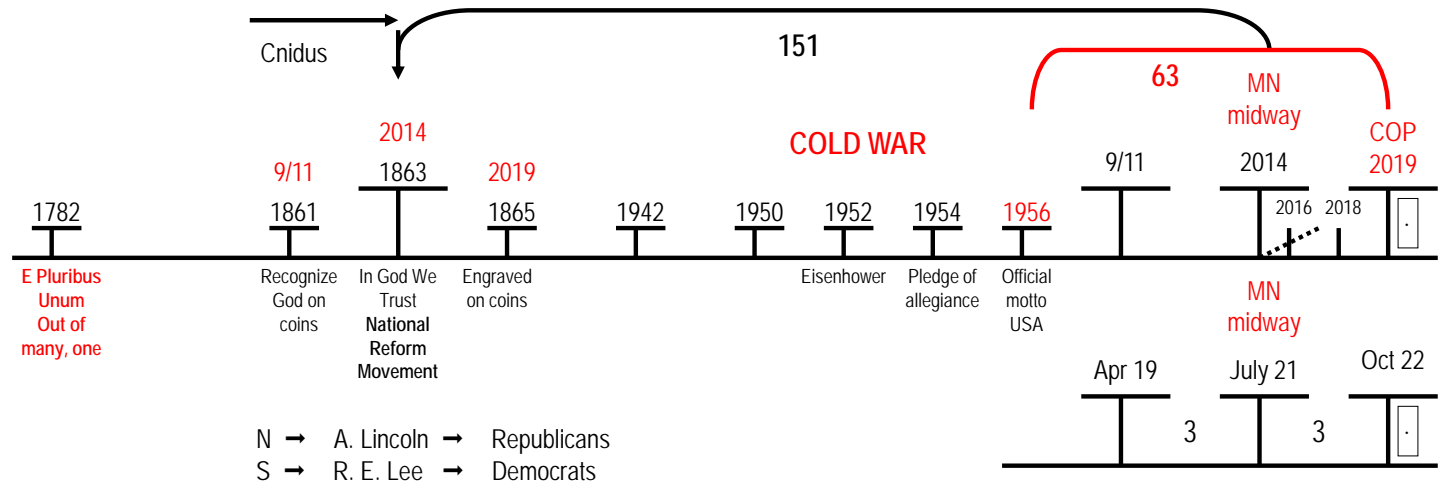
When we come to our history we're saying 2019-2020 we can see it on more evidences than this but what **they're going to be attacking is the idea of socialism**. We need to protect the United States from socialists. We talked about the 1950s the beginning of the McCarthy Era, Joseph McCarthy but that's a different story. **1952 Billy Graham goes to Washington and he speaks to Congress. He holds the first formal religious gathering on the steps of the capitol. At his introduction Congress established a National Day of Prayer.**

He said if I would run for president of the United States on a platform of calling people back to God, back to Christ, back to the Bible he said I would be elected. One journalist John Temple Graves, he wrote in this history, America according to Dwight Eisenhower, elected in 1952, one of the most influenced by Billy Graham. Dwight Eisenhower according to this journalist doesn't just see America as the land of the free, but it's a land of freedom under God. He was inaugurated in 1953 and on the Sunday morning after his inauguration he was baptized. That Sunday night he sent out the White House address for what was known as the **Back to God Campaign**. **He appeared with Pastor Vereide, at the inaugural National Prayer Breakfast.** On the Friday he introduced opening prayers at cabinet meetings. The other agencies followed him and instituted prayer services at such agencies as the Pentagon in the state department.

The reason we wanted to discuss this history is this phrase "in God we trust" is pushed again. It begins in the history of the civil war 1861 to 1865 and in 1863 it's actually formed. **In the 1950s it's pushed again.** It's added to postage stamps. **In 1954 Congress adds it to the Pledge of Allegiance.** Now you have to declare your allegiance under God if you're going to have an allegiance to the United States. **In 1956 it becomes the official motto of the United States.**

We're jumping ahead of ourselves but we're going to discuss the number 63. It is half of the 126. So that becomes significant but we haven't yet discussed that number or 2019. **We're just placing it in there.**

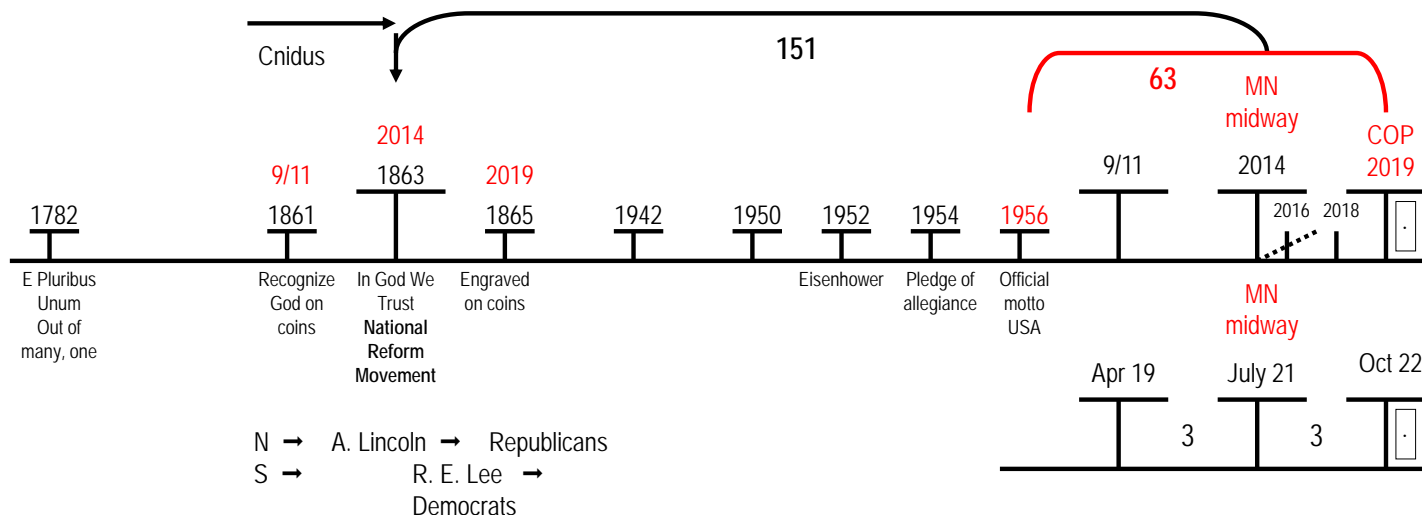
This is the history of the Cold war. To distinguish itself from the Soviet Union part of the reason behind the 1950s in these decisions was to make a strong difference between the United States and the Soviet Union. In this official motto "in God we trust", we replaced an unofficial motto that the United States and held since 1782. This unofficial motto written in Latin, meant 'out of many one', completely secular no religious connotation. **What it was referencing by the many was the states, many states one nation.** America held that from 1782 to 1956. The same day that Dwight Eisenhower signed this legislation he signed another piece of legislation that by law this phrase had to be placed on every piece of American currency. Back in 1865 it was just the coins that it would fit on, now by law it must be placed on everything.



If 1863 is 2014 then what are these two dates 1861 and 1865? What's 1865 in our history? The end of the civil war, remember that we've placed 1863 because it's a midpoint and we got this model from Millerite history and our history, **so what is 1865 then? 2019. 1863 is 2014 or midway between 9/11 and 2019. So 1861 is 9/11, beginning, turning point, and end point.** The beginning of 'in God we trust' being placed on currency. In 1956 it must be placed by law. **This is the coming together of church and state that began in the 1930s by the business leaders as a business decision and by the political leaders, particularly once we get into the McCarthy Era as a fight against socialism.** Remember Joseph McCarthy, his whole message is conspiracy theories. But Dwight Eisenhower is influenced particularly by Billy Graham.

So at 9/11 or before September in March of 2001 a campaign began in one state, Mississippi that 'in God we trust' had by law had to be written into every public school classroom. It had to be displayed in every public school classroom and in all their cafeterias and other rooms in their schools. It began in one state in 2001, states are still introducing it in 2018. So since 2001 that idea has been spreading.

Then we have September 11 and this word 'in God we trust' became much more prominent as a response to the war with Islamic terrorism. We've already discussed Steve Bannon in this history, what he's fighting for is the protection of the west to remain as he sees the west should be. He has this concept of the West as a patriarchal country, as Christian and as white. He doesn't like to admit the last one so easily. But the motivation behind what Steve Bannon is pushing is some type of protection against secular influence and Islamic influence. **What he's bringing together is church and state.** He began that work in 2014, he won a huge victory in 2016 with the election of Donald Trump. But it's not just Steve Bannon, it's what's happening in this history from March 2001. A governor of Arkansas ran for president in 2015, he said that the United States is declining because they've lost sight of God, of their divine origin of laws and customs. He was calling for the United States as a nation to return to God. **The vast majority of his supporters were calling for the United States to be recognized as a Christian Nation by the government.**



In connecting this history what is fascinating is how we see the similarities between Adventism and the United States. We both head off course in 1863, we are familiar with what the course of Adventism has been, we're familiar with 1888, 1893, 1909, those issues within the church and our prophetic message. We come to our history and there's darkness and confusion. Not everyone came out of darkness in 1989, they're still in darkness because they've forgotten their point of early history. **What they see around them they think it's completely normal.** What we need to do and become familiar with is that you can say the same exact same for the external, 'in God we trust' should never be heard by the government of the United States, on their currency or as a motto or in their public schools. **But it's been progressively going wrong for so long that we come into our history the Republican party was losing a civil war under Obama and it seems normal for the American people to see the United States as a Christian Nation and think that that is something to be defended, but it's no more normal for the government to say 'in God we trust' then for the conference president to reject the 2520.** It's the same way mark. **The problem is if you're immersed in that church or that culture you've been in so long it just looks normal.**

How do we understand the Republican horn or Antigonis in relation to this? This is civil war, there's two sides like there's two streams of information. **In 2016 we could have seen a side win that would not have repeated this history but prophetically it's already placed and there's only one side that's bringing in church and state. There's only one side that introduced 'in God we trust' in this history and pushed for the national reform movement.** But the problem is we're so accustomed to the same thinking of the people in this history that when we think the United States is in decline **we think it's because of**

immorality, and gay marriage and secularism. We're buying into the exact same argument that they fell for. If we bring together Adventism and the United States it becomes clear what has happened. What has declined is not this morality, that is not what's leading to the destruction of the United States, if we believe that we have to be able to place that prophetically and we can't. Time and time again we have evidence that it's because of this work of church and state and the enforcement of that.

One more thought it becomes so clear how the prophetic model of Ipusus shows Hillary Clinton as the actual last hope and hope in making America great again.

What does he mean when he says make America great again? Because I can guarantee you he's not meaning this history 1782, that brief history between 1798 and 1844 when it had two separate horns. He's not meaning this history. Back in this history there was no 'in God we trust', no national reform movement where AT Jones said we're not a Christian Nation. Joseph McCarthy had a famous lawyer, Roy Cohen, he works for Joseph McCarthy then he mentored Donald Trump, they have the same mentality and going to use the same tactics as Joseph McCarthy. The 1950s were prosperous years. **When Donald Trump wants to make America great again we can guarantee you he's talking about this history and you have Billy Graham and America was prosperous, but we should know that's not a good thing coming up for church and state.**