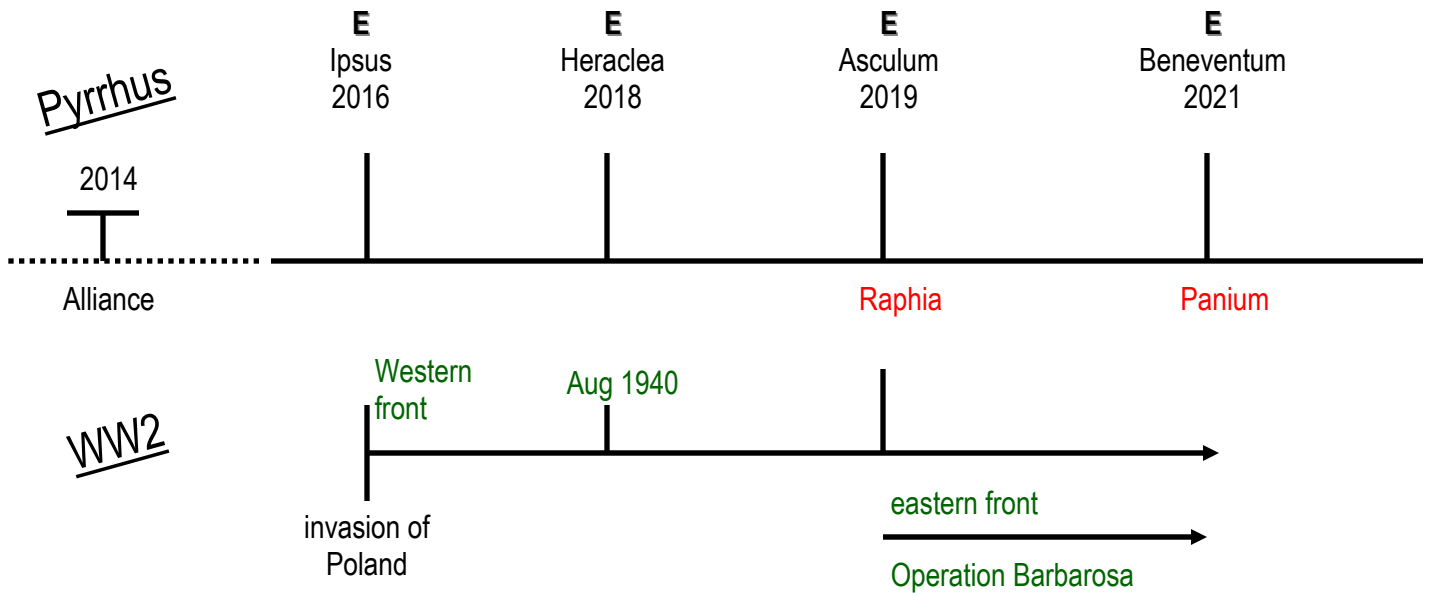


We have much to cover today and may not get through it but we've been looking at four battles. We combined the lines of Pyrrhus and we can see four battles. Ipsus, Heraclea, Asculum, and Beneventum.



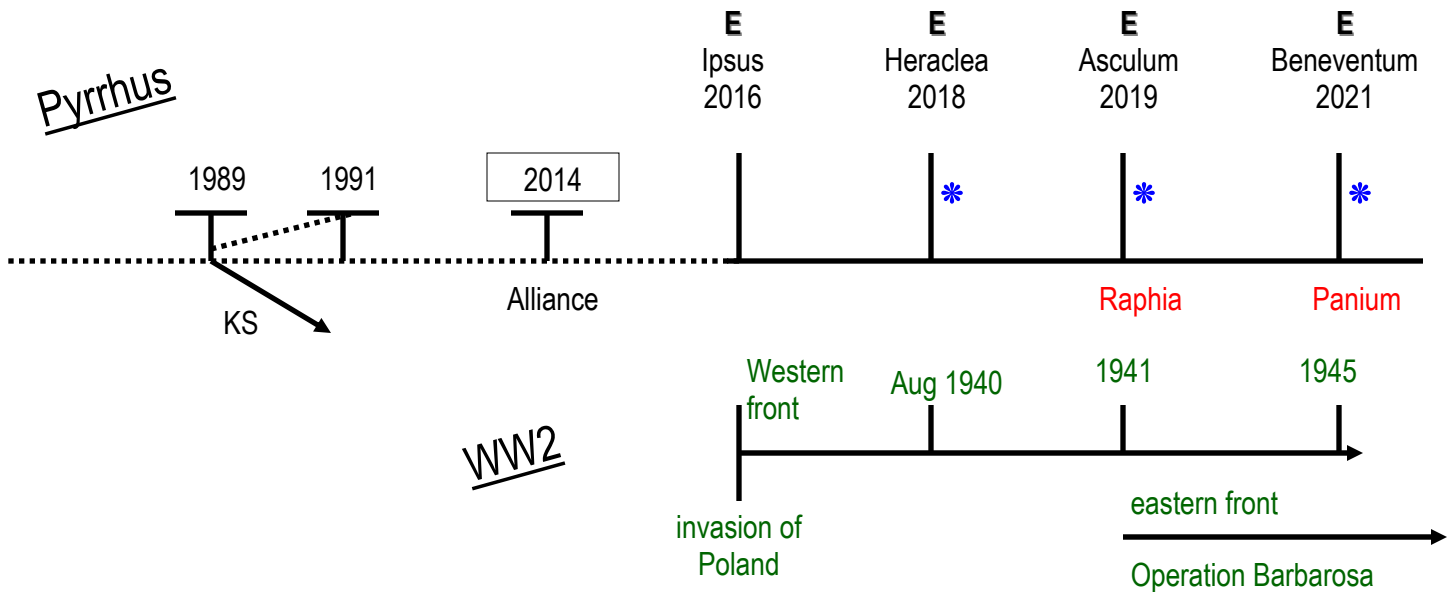
What are these in the history of WW2? Start with an easier question. Two of these battles are identified in Daniel 11 between Seleucus and Ptolemy. What are those battles? Raphia and Panium. And where do you want to place them? Asculum and Beneventum.

We have Raphia under Asculum. Panium under Beneventum. In the history of Pyrrhus, what decided the victor of Ipsus? Elephants. Each battle (Ipsus, Heraclea, Asculum, Beneventum) is decided by the same mode of warfare. Elephants decided Ipsus. They decided each battle, and they decided Beneventum. We described a little bit about that dynamic. That is the theme or the story that Pyrrhus gives us about these battles.

When we come into the history of WW2, what would we place over this history? Now it's not talking about battles. Now what it wants to speak about is invasions. What was Ipsus? Ipsus is the invasion of Poland. If we talked about WW2, it begins here (at Ipsus), and it continues through. And this is as much the part of war as is the war between the Soviet Union and Germany. This is the war on the Western Front with the invasion of Poland.

We marked Heraclea as August 1940, and we want to describe a little of what that looks like. And then Asculum, beginning of the Eastern Front, with Operation Barbarossa and now we have the King of the South against the King of the North. So we can see that their warfare doesn't really start until Raphia, and what Pyrrhus gives us, and WW2, is a history that leads up to that war. But the history that leads up to that war tells us what that is going to look like. Because of this first battle (Ipsus), you have the King of the North and the King of the South fighting as allies, because they went into an alliance back before (Ipsus), and we'll call it the pact, Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. In both histories it begins with an alliance and if we were to talk about application we found this to be 2014 there is an agreement. Ipsus 2016, Heraclea 2018, Asculum 2019, Beneventum 2021.

So we have this lead up from 2014. It gives us this history that leads to this war, and this war does not truly begin until the Battle of Raphia. But the first battle as allies, and the first argument between the King of the North and the King of the South, they show us what Raphia and Panium will look like because it's the same mode of warfare, and whether they were fighting as allies or as enemies, they're using the same techniques and when they turn on each other they're going to do the same thing, that history that leads up to it.



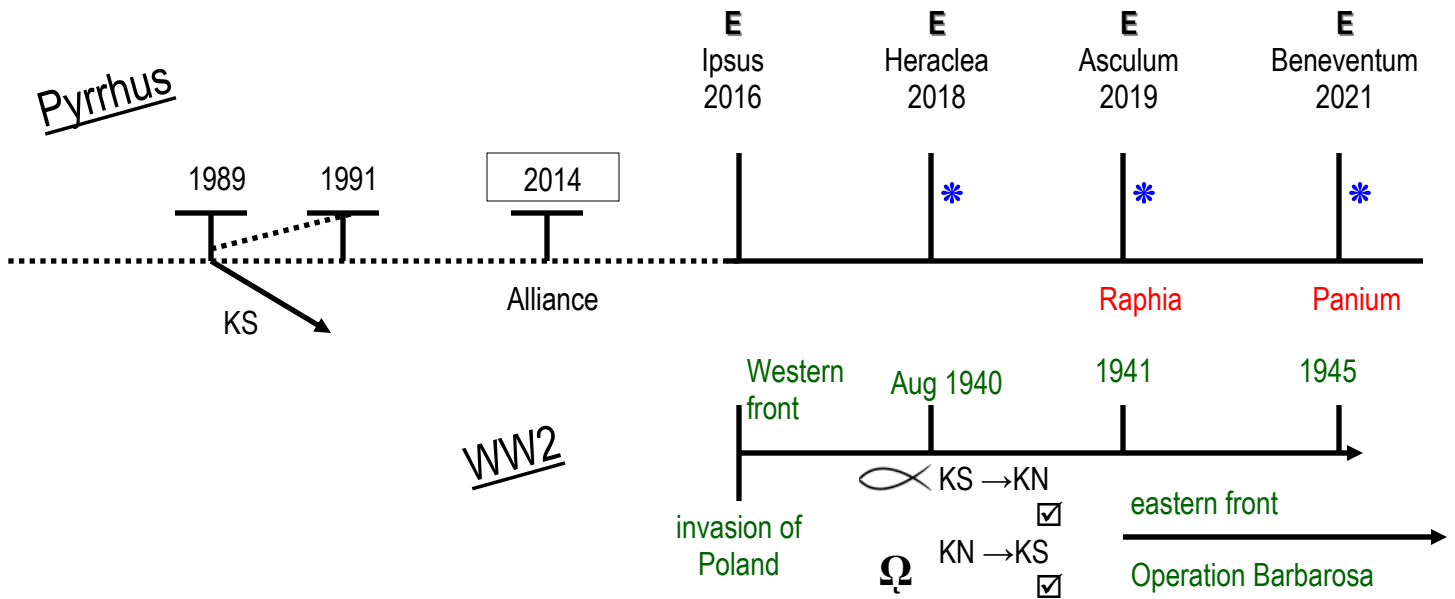
In our last study we talked about 2014 and we didn't begin here (2014), we connected our thread from 1889. We spoke about why we needed to do that, 1889 to 1891. In this increase of knowledge it gives us information about what methods have been developing that lead to these battles.

We discussed the World Wide Web, the internet's Big Bang, and as Trump put it, the rise of the internet is the same time of the rise of the United States as the world's only superpower. That is the history of 1889 to 1891 with the fall of the Soviet Union. We are going to discuss that more the next time, what that looks like.

We saw the King of the South fall, but we know by 2014 that he's back on the scene, and to be going into an alliance he has to have already come back into the picture. So 2014 he's ready for an alliance with the King of the North and that is part of a strategy. They start off as allies, even though behind each other's backs they know the other side is their enemy.

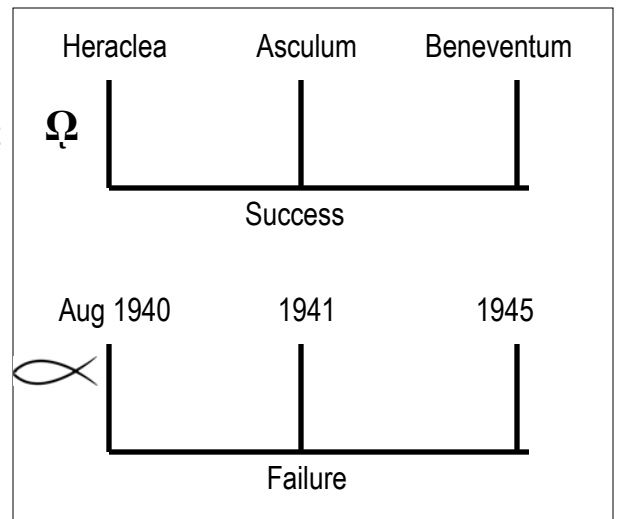
First the invasion of Poland, war on the west, this suits both of them. To attack the west suits Donald Trump as much as it would suit Vladimir Putin. So in this they are together. Their relationship deteriorates in August 1940, their alliance breaks down, and we are going to discuss why. It's temporarily repaired until we come to the history of 1941, or Asculum, where both sides are prepared for war. And now it's open war between the King of the North and the King of the South. And we have the 2 battles of Raphia and Panium.

In the history of World War 2, which is less restricted by the ancient modes of warfare, it's not battles but invasions. It gives us an extra layer to consider, because an invasion is not the same thing as a battle. First Germany invades the Soviet Union in 1941 (Raphia), and then the Soviet Union invades Germany in 1945 (Panium). We also need to juggle the concepts of "Success" and "Failure". This dynamic of "Success" and "Failure", we see in the battles where they're facing each other or fighting each other, which means that we then went to these histories and we switched the aggressor and the victor in [Heraclea](#), [Asculum](#) and [Beneventum](#). Heraclea – Aug. 1940, Asculum – 1941m Beneventum – 1945.

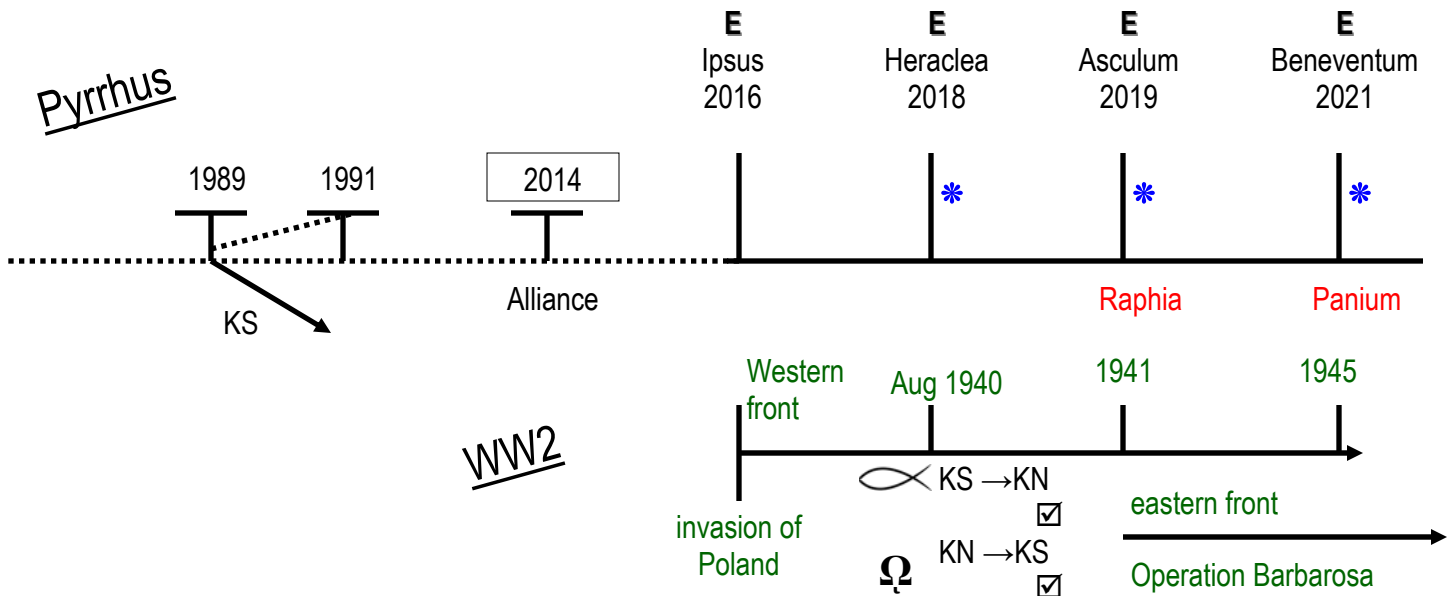


To remind us, there are four lines, we've got 3 histories, the 1st one is Pyrrhus in Macedonia, and we have actually drawn that story on this board. While it can also teach us, I want to keep to these two models (Pyrrhic War & WW2) to discuss the battles of Ipsus and Heraclea. But Heraclea is Pyrrhus' history in Italy, which means it's a history of "Success". So when we look at Heraclea, Asculum, and Beneventum, what are we discussing? This is "Success".

When we come to the history of WW2, what history is this? When we talk about Aug. 1940, 1941, 1945, is it "Success" or "Failure"? Failure. That will become important when we discuss August of 1940. When we look at the dynamics of Aug. 1940, we need to make a change between the aggressor and the victor. At Aug. 1940, the aggressor was the King of the South who came against the King of the North, the victor was the King of the North. So you know in our history, back in the Alpha, the Omega of this history has to show the King of the North, coming against the King of the South and it has to be a victory for the King of the South. This is what we need to see in 2018.

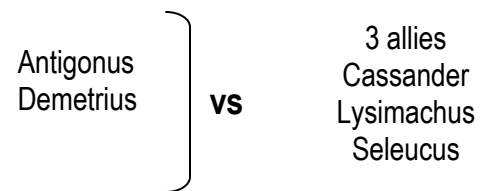


Before we get to 2018, we'll start with Ipsus. This is the first battle they go into as allies. We want to look at this battle from two perspectives, and we began to consider that from the last study. You may not have noticed the thought introduced, but we talked about Daniel 11:4 and Daniel 8:8. Both of those are telling the story of where Alexander's Empire goes from one King to four. It is divided into four at the battle of Ipsus. So the story of Ipsus is in that verse, even though it isn't named. Daniel 11:4 and Daniel 8:8, they talk about the death of Alexander and the division into four, and that happened at the battle of Ipsus. So when we approach Ipsus, we came at it from the direction of Pyrrhus, and it's Pyrrhus' history we were considering. We were considering Pyrrhus and his alliance or relationship with Demetrius. That's the first aspect that we want to consider, the first direction or perspective.

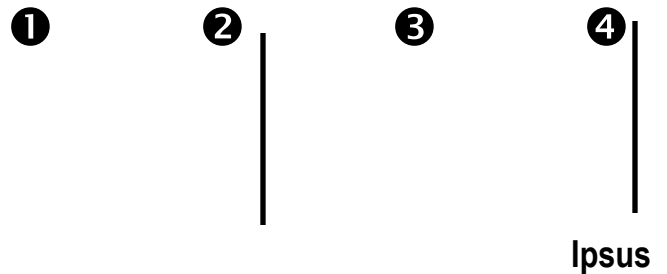


When we consider the battle of Ipsus from that perspective, we find that it's a war between our generals who are in an alliance. Those generals being Seleucus, Ptolemy, Cassander, and Lysimachus. These four generals, our famous generals are allies and they have united in an alliance years before because they all have one common threat and unless they combine all of their strength, they are unable to defend themselves against him. This great threat was the general Antigonus, the most powerful general after Alexander.

Ipsus



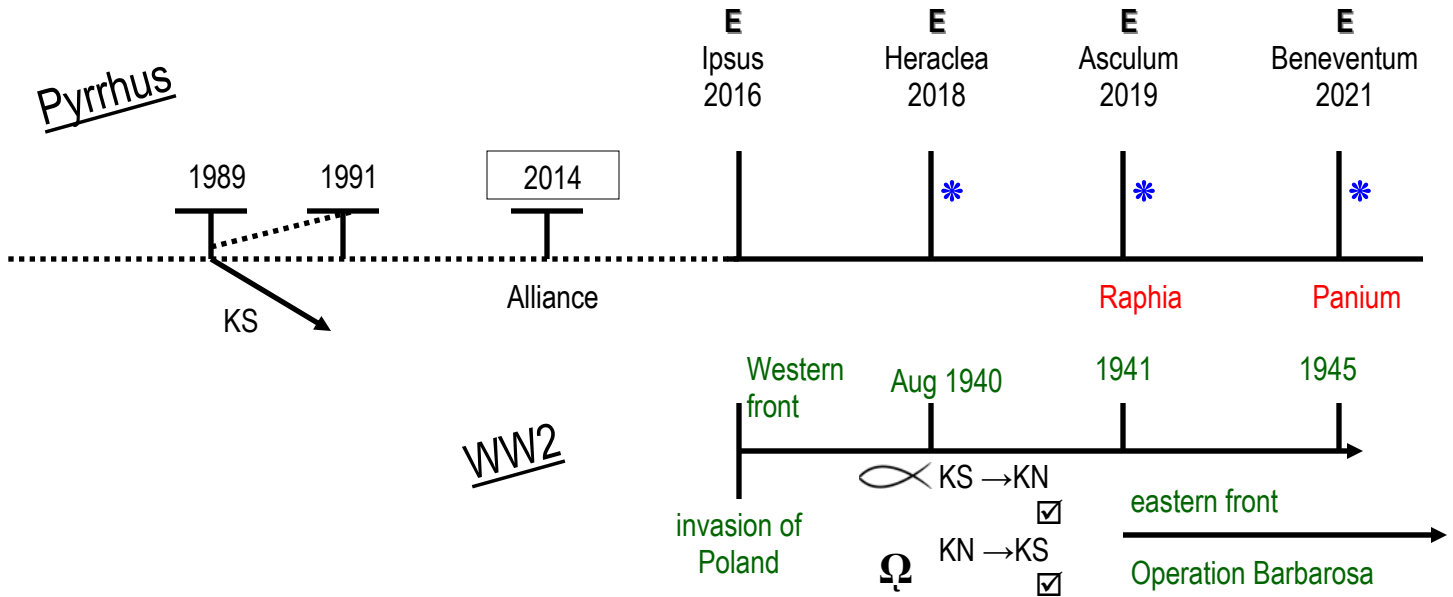
We discussed the four Diadochi Wars and through those wars, particularly the third and fourth, the end of the second, Antigonus had become so powerful that he was named the master of Asia. He had made himself a king through his victories, not only himself, we also find his son Demetrius who was also fighting in this battle.



So in the second Diadochi War, because we have four, towards the end of the second, Demetrius defeated a powerful general which gave him much more control over the Empire. And he became so powerful at the end of the second that at the beginning of this third war, what began the third war, was these generals going into an alliance against him, and they fought two wars. The battle of Ipsus ended the fourth.

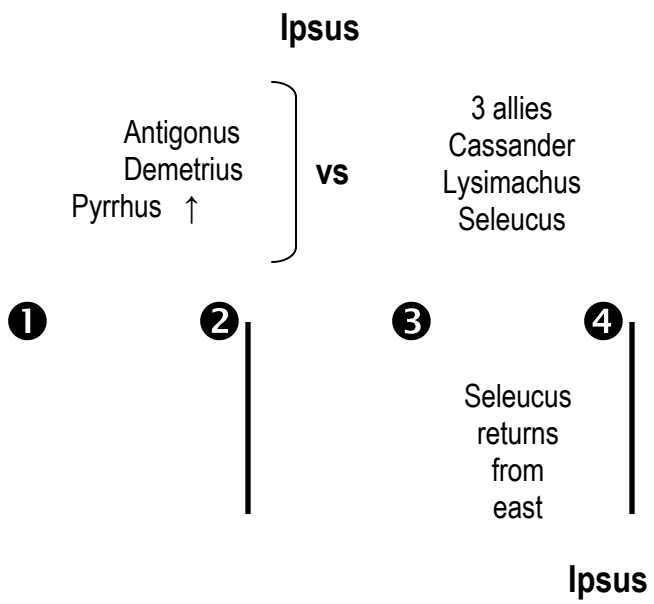
Near the location of Ipsus, these generals met each other. First of all it was just Cassander and Lysimachus who were facing Antigonus, but at the last moment, Seleucus arrived unexpectedly.

Between the third and fourth war, Seleucus had established his empire, and he had gone east, and he returned just in time for this battle. He heard reports that there was going to be a battle, and that this alliance was ready to destroy Antigonus. So he returned from his eastern campaigns just in time as the battle was starting.



Ptolemy was down south of Ipsus. He was besieging a city, that city was Sidon which we've already spoken about in Acts 27. Ptolemy had not yet arrived at the scene of battle when he hears a report that says that the battle has been lost. Antigonus won. Ptolemy thinks that these three allies have been destroyed. So he flees back to Egypt knowing that he needs to prepare himself to protect his country. That was a false report, the battle hadn't even begun. Ptolemy had a bad habit in running away from battles. Ptolemy doesn't turn up, whether or not he ran away or he really heard that report. That was a trend he continued through the wars.

When it came to Ipsus, it was three allies. They were known as the Allied Forces of Seleucus, Cassander, and Lysimachus fighting against Antigonus and his son Demetrius. Both were managing separate armies. Demetrius had a portion of army, and Antigonus had a portion of army. Demetrius has a general as an ally. This ally is not an ally of Antigonus, but an ally of Demetrius. That ally was Pyrrhus fighting as his general. We saw in this battle that Antigonus was defeated.



When Seleucus returned from his eastern campaign between the third and fourth wars, he came with a massive army of elephants. It's around 400. As Antigonus charged, the distance between Antigonus and Demetrius became greater and greater until Seleucus saw an opportunity and he drove his elephants between their two armies. And when he created division, he was able to direct his forces against Antigonus. He waged war with just half of the army until Antigonus died fighting. Antigonus by this stage is over 80 years old. He still fought to the death.

So Antigonus is killed, and Demetrius flees from the battle, but I want us to start considering this perspective, knowing that we are going to make another. You have two kings, Antigonus and Demetrius, but Demetrius is controlled by his father. You have 3 allies (Seleucus, Cassander, Lysimachus), facing both them (Antigonus & Demetrius).

Tess, Guadalupe

If we were to talk about the 2016 election, consider this perspective: you have two people fighting against an alliance. The name of Antigonus means “compared to” or “like the ancestors”. And compare “the ancestor”, singular, “in comparison to the ancestors”. So if we discussed his name, it means “like in comparison to the ancestor”, “equal to the ancestor”. In the history of Greece who could that ancestor be? Alexander the Great.

We already discussed that the structure Daniel gives to verse 4 of chapter 11, when he under inspiration composed that verse, he’s content to skip 22 years and go straight to the battle of Ipsus where there is the division into four and he skips four wars, goes to the end of the fourth which is Ipsus.

What we discussed when we drew this thought of why you could build this structure, and the thought that we considered was that he is going from the cause to the effect, and he has the prophetic license to see these wars as noise, as insignificant to the parable he wants to create. Because the death of Alexander doesn’t cause an effect until the death of Antigonus. This is where the empire is truly divided. Antigonus was just like Alexander. We find that embedded in his name and also in the work he was doing. The last of the unifiers of the empire. So it’s not truly divided, not at the death of Alexander but at the death of Antigonus. I would suggest, that’s why Daniel can go straight from the death of Alexander to the four.

The dead of Alexander is the “cause” and the division is the “effect”. You don’t see the results until the death of Antigonus. You can make the argument that these are the same persons (Alexander & Antigonus).

Then we come to Demetrius. He’s a separate character. We’ve already identified him in that history. He’s the King of the North at Raphia and Panium, so we know who Demetrius represents. Demetrius represents Trump. We find his (Trump) role also embedded in his name and his (Demetrius) role, his name comes from the **goddess Demeter**. Demeter was the Greek Goddess of corn and harvest. So **Demetrius’ name tells us of harvest**. And **at Donald Trump’s election we find the harvest of the United States becomes inevitable**. He’s the one that leads the world into harvest because without him there would be no Raphia and Panium, there would be no Sunday Law. It’s Trump that leads the world into “harvest”.

When we come to the 2016 election (Ipsus), we find two people opposing three allies (Seleucus, Cassander, Lysimachus). This (Demetrius) is Donald Trump, who is this (Antigonus)? Clinton. When you came to that election, were they fighting each other? No. Did Clinton want Trump Tower? Did she want his wealth? His job title? No. He has nothing she wants. Clinton has nothing that Trump wants. He doesn’t want her houses, or her wealth, there is nothing she has that he wants. They’re fighting for something separate to themselves. What they both want are the three branches of the US government. There is the executive, the judicial, and the legislative. The three branches of the US Government. That is what these two people want in the 2016 election.

2016 Ipsus

Antigonus =
“like” “ancestor”
Alexander the Great

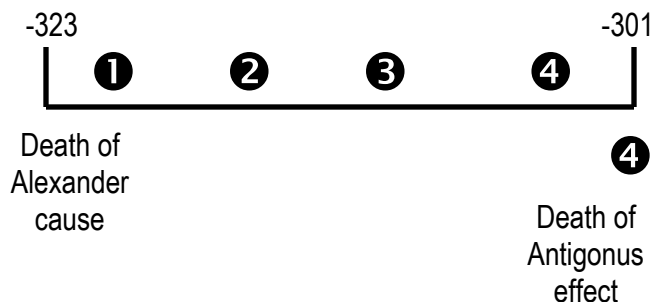
3 branches of government
Executive
Judicial
Legislative

Antigonus
Clinton)
Demetrius
(Trump KN)
Pyrrhus KS ↑

vs

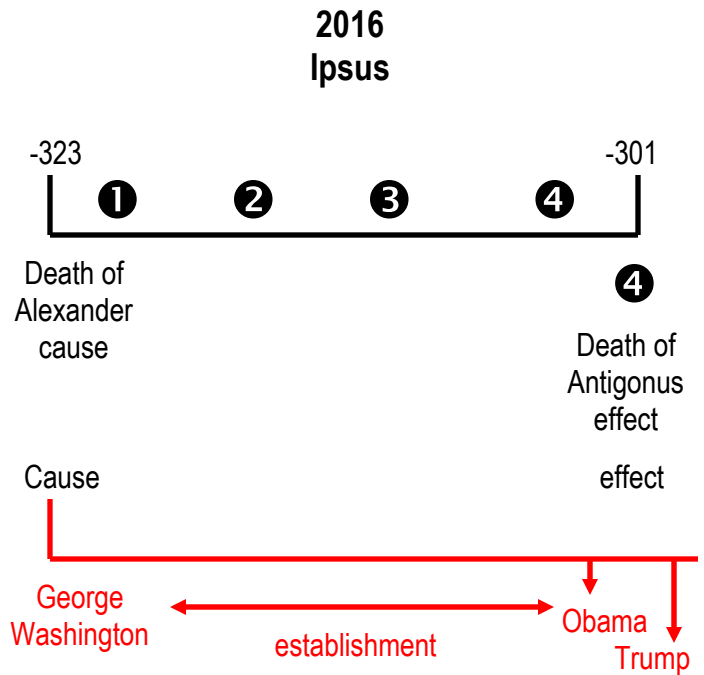
3 allies
Cassander
Lysimachus
Seleucus

Demeter
Greek Goddess of
Corn and **Harvest**

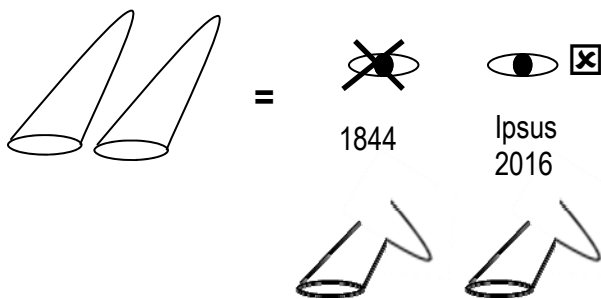


Tess, Guadalupe

When we talk about Clinton, who does she stand with? Who is she? She is "like the ancestor". Who is the ancestor? You could go back to the beginning of American history, talk about 1798, could go through this history of America as the lamb like beast. Talk about George Washington, the founders of the Constitution. You could step through this history, talk about Roosevelt, come down here (under Ipsus and the death of Antigonus), talk about Obama, and what is Donald Trump's argument against Hillary Clinton? He says "she's part of the establishment". And people should have said "yes, we want the establishment". We want the history of the United States from 1798 through Obama. Donald Trump's other argument: You're going to have another Obama in the White House. The people should have been content with another constitutional lawyer. But for various reasons, we've discussed a couple, people are turned against the establishment and they voted in the same person who's going to lead that country to harvest, to its destruction, both on when we consider the people and when we discussed institutions in Acts 27, also their shut door.

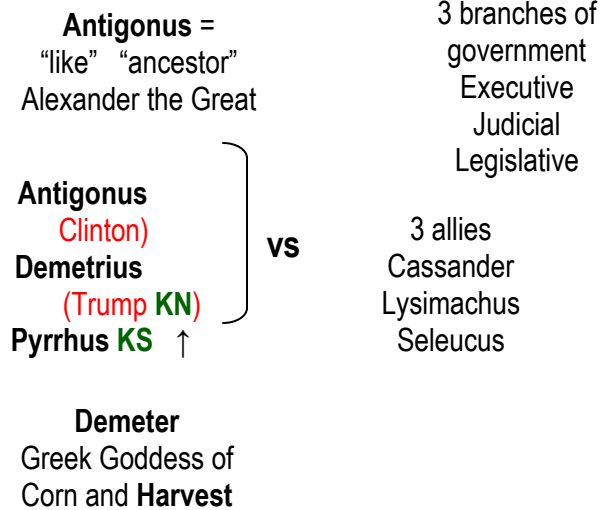


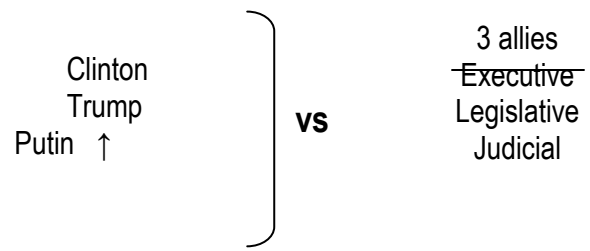
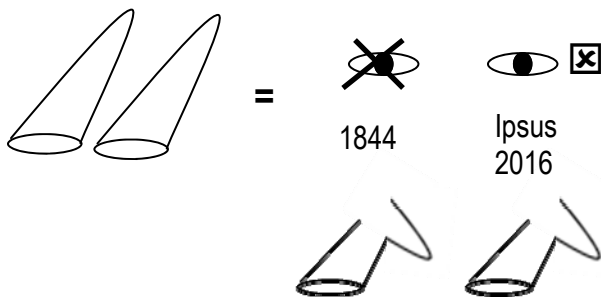
So when we bring this to the 2016 election, we find the story of two people, Clinton and Trump. Antigonus went into this battle wounded. In previous battles he's fought, back in his past history he'd suffered an accident. So when he was born and when he began fighting for Alexander he'd been born with two eyes as you would expect. Two fully functioning eyes. In a previous battle an arrow had struck one of his eyes and he had been blinded. And he comes to Ipsus with just one eye which is why he was known as Antigonus "the one eyed". It had become part of his name. Antigonus the one eyed.



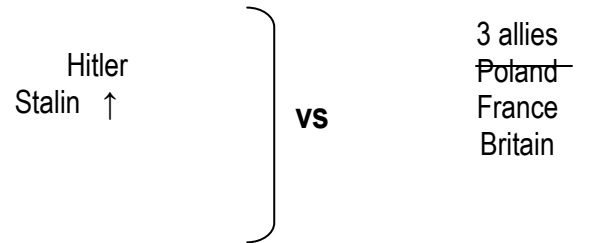
In the battle of Ipsus, he loses his second eye. I don't want to discuss eyes, I want to go to the language of Revelation. We're discussing the lamb like beast. That lamb like beast begins its conquest, rises up with two horns. By the time you get to 2016, in a conflict long ago, what had happened to one of its horns? It's broken. Do you have a date? Since 1844. So when we come to 2016, what happens to its other horn? Their Republican horn? It's broken.

With the election of Donald Trump, you can see the breaking of the Republican horn. They chose a leader, not the leader who stood with their 200 plus years of history but a new leader, already showing himself as a dictator.

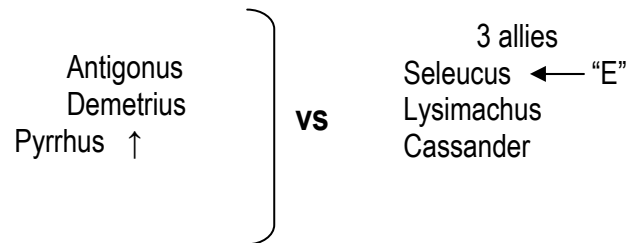




Hitler begins WW2



Ipsus



In 1844, the Lamb like beast suffered the breaking of its first horn, **Protestantism**. This is its religious element separate and distinct with the state, **Republicanism**, the systems of government. That horn is broken in the 2016 election when they elect Donald Trump. Neither of these (Clinton & Trump) are fighting each other. They're fighting for something separate to themselves, **the executive, legislative and judicial branches**.

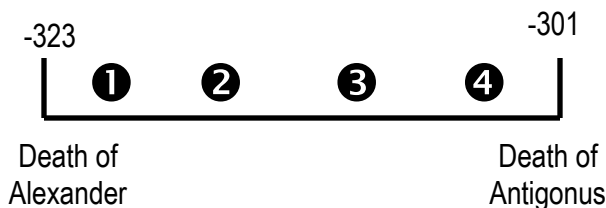
If we were to bring this into WW2, it becomes a story of Poland, France and Britain: a triple alliance. A triple alliance with Seleucus, Cassander, Lysimachus. A triple alliance with the three branches of government: executive, legislative, judicial. 2016 is the invasion of Poland. And what happens to Poland? Adolf Hitler is taking on all three, but very quickly he takes one. Poland is wiped out. Then it's an ongoing war on the Western Front with France and Britain.

When it comes to the 2016 election, it's facing the three branches of the US government and quickly Adolf Hitler, supported by Stalin, takes the executive branch. Donald Trump took the executive branch in 2016. Now he faces an ongoing war with the judicial and the legislative. And that is the war going on in the United States now. Poland was taken quickly. The executive branch which is the presidency, was taken quickly. Now there's an ongoing war with the judicial and the legislative.

This is one perspective. I want us to consider another. Since Daniel 11:4 or 8:8, if we just turn to Daniel 11 verse 4, I want us to read it. We'll read verse 4 and verse 5 of Daniel 11.

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

11:5 And the king of the south shall be strong, and [one] of his princes; and he shall be strong above him, and have dominion; his dominion [shall be] a great dominion.



So it's taking this history from a certain perspective, and that perspective, the death of Alexander to the death of Antigonus, and the history of the thread that Daniel is pulling is giving just enough history to explain the background of two people. He only goes to the fourth as an introduction to the two. And the two he is considering is Seleucus and Ptolemy.

Dan. 11:4
8:8
• Seleucus
• Ptolemy

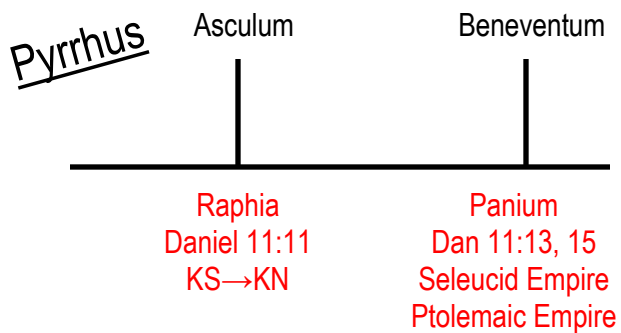
Tess, Guadalupe

In 2016, Daniel 11 was opened up, and with it our understanding of Raphia and Panium. We'll read 11, 13 & 15.

11:11 And the king of the south shall be moved with choler, and shall come forth and fight with him, [even] with the king of the north: and he shall set forth a great multitude; but the multitude shall be given into his hand.

11:13 For the king of the north shall return, and shall set forth a multitude greater than the former, and shall certainly come after certain years with a great army and with much riches.

11:15 So the king of the north shall come, and cast up a mount, and take the most fenced cities: and the arms of the south shall not withstand, neither his chosen people, neither [shall there be any] strength to withstand.

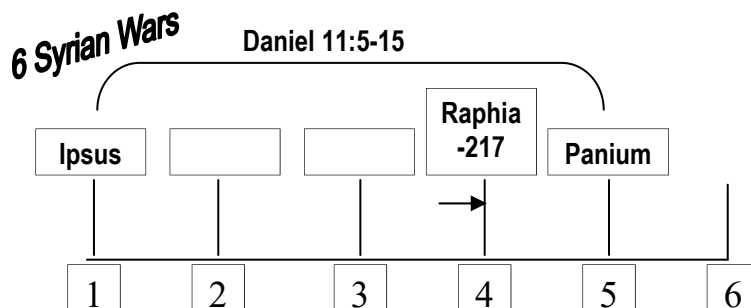


So in between we have some more details, he starts to introduce Rome, different concepts, but you look at the theme of these verses, I don't want to go all through Daniel 11, that's been done publicly many times since 2016, but these verses are what gives us Raphia and Panium. In verse 11 we have the battle of Raphia, and this is where the King of the South comes against the King of the North. We identified that in the history of Pyrrhus as Asculum. So in verse 11, this is Raphia which we overlaid with Asculum, and in verses 13 & 15 is the history of Seleucus and Ptolemy. By this stage they have different kings, different names and I just want to refer to them as Seleucus and Ptolemy to keep it simple. The Seleucid Empire, the Ptolemaic Empire. So in verse 11 we have the battle of Raphia and it's in understanding these verses in 2016 that we realize that the King of the South was not finished in our history.

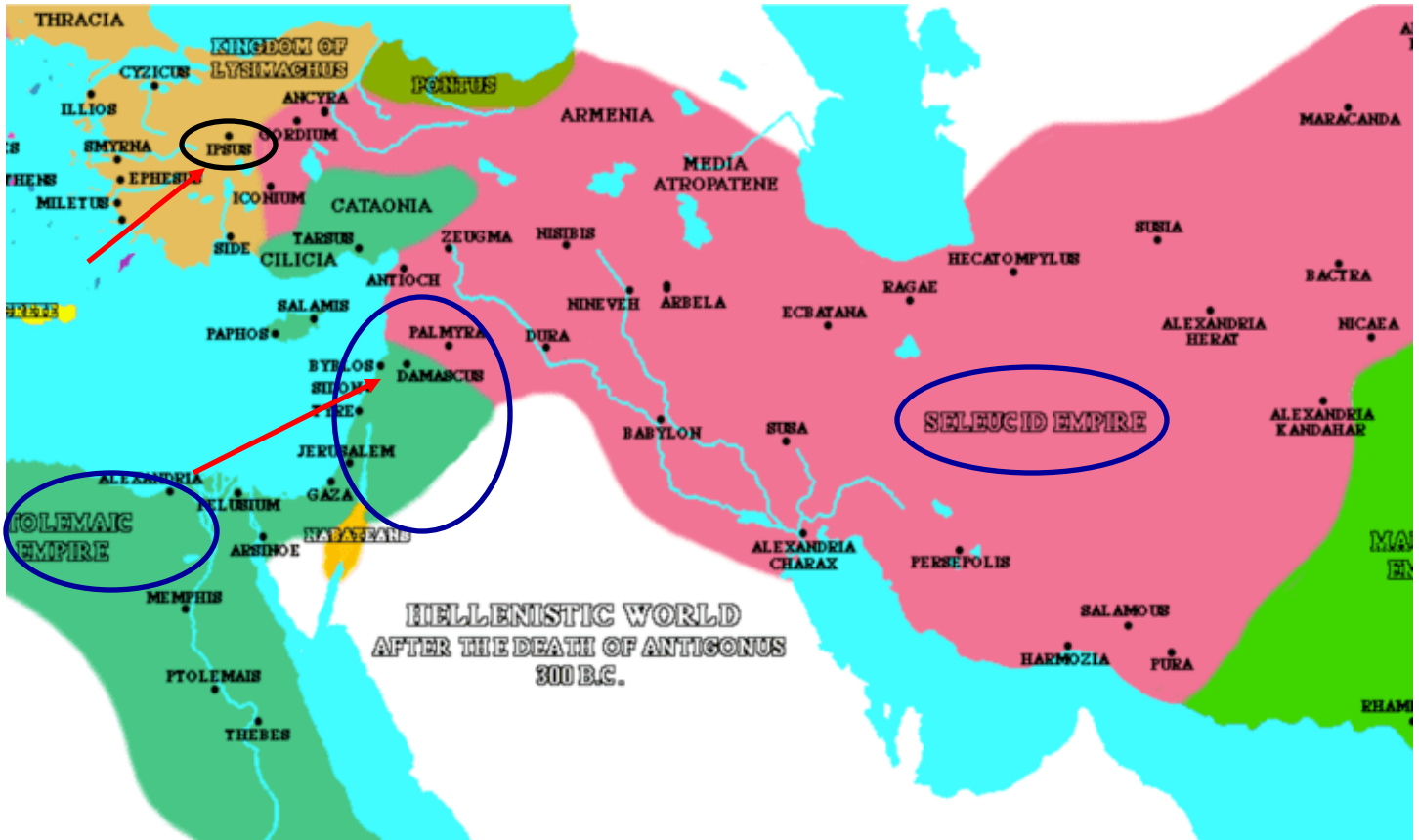
- Dan. 11:4
8:8
- Seleucus **KN**
 - Ptolemy **KS**

So we want to look at Ipsus from another perspective. This perspective is one of Demetrius and Pyrrhus. When Acts 27 brought us here, we were able to identify Demetrius as the King of the North and Pyrrhus as the King of the South. But if we were to go to Daniel 11 and look at this history, who is the King of the North and the King of the South? It's not Demetrius and Pyrrhus. It's telling us the history of Seleucus the King of the North and Ptolemy the King of the South.

If we were to study Raphia, we would find that this is a war between Seleucus and Ptolemy, and the context of this chapter, for many of these verses, really from verse 4 forward, they're tracing the relationship between these two empires. This is the history of the Syrian Wars. There's 6 of them, the end of the 4th takes us to 217 BC and the battle of Raphia. This is the end of 4 Syrian wars. And where does this story begin? Where does Daniel begin this story? In verse 4 with a battle of Ipsus. We discussed Raphia, we can discuss Panium. What Daniel 11 does not tell us is why they are fighting. Because when we come to Ipsus, what is the relationship between Seleucus and Ptolemy? They're allies. Seleucus and Ptolemy are allies at Ipsus.



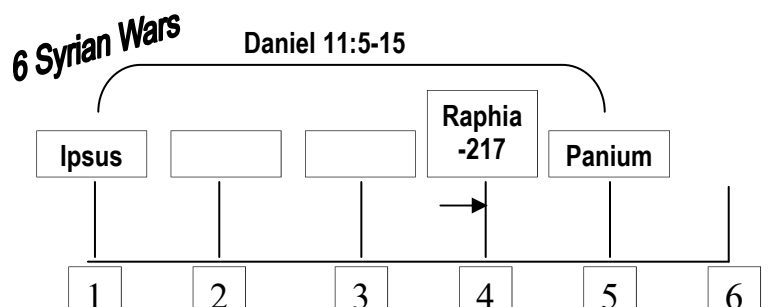
We'll describe a little of what happened between those two at this point in time. Looking at the map, we see Egypt in the south. Ptolemy, as he expanded his empire in these wars, he tended to expand it up into this region. Up through Palestine to an area which was of great strategic importance known as Coele-Syria. There's the Mediterranean, and the battle of Ipsus. All this territory, Coele-Syria, up through this area here had all been part of Antigonus Empire. These three, (Seleucus, Cassander, Lysimachus) defeated him.



We already said that Ptolemy didn't turn up to this battle, but he had traditionally in his past history also been able to win this area (Egypt to Coele-Syria). When Antigonus is defeated, these three generals take Antigonus' Empire and divide it between themselves. Seleucus is east of Coele-Syria, and Seleucus was given control of Coele-Syria. Before Seleucus can take this country, Ptolemy rushed up and took control of the region.

As verse 5 of Daniel 11 showed us, these two were close allies, closer than any other general. So Seleucus had been one of Ptolemy's generals which it describes in the verse as "one of his princes". So at the beginning of their relationship Seleucus and Ptolemy, the King of the North and the King of the South, are in an alliance.

We've already said that Ipsus is the 2016 election. When we went to our first perspective, the King of the North and the King of the South are in an alliance. But I also want us to see, that right in the chapter of Daniel 11, discussing this King of the North and King of the South, Seleucus and Ptolemy, that Daniel is building the exact same structure that the north and south are in an alliance and then he takes Ipsus as a cause. There's 4 Syrian wars. We're going to do the same thing as Daniel and call them 'noise'. Cause and effect. Ipsus was the cause for all the Syrian wars. When Ptolemy took Coele-Syrian area, this sparked not straight away, but soon into the future their children started fighting. Because Seleucus' son, he said "my father was given that territory, and for you to take it was illegal", and they fight 6 wars.



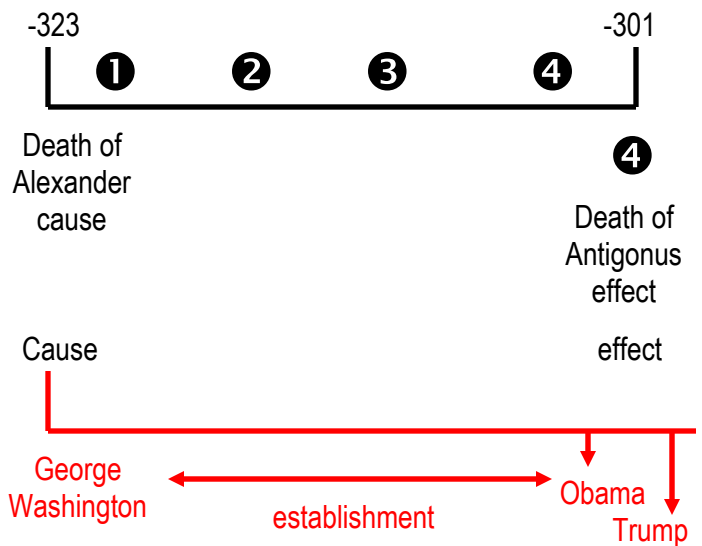
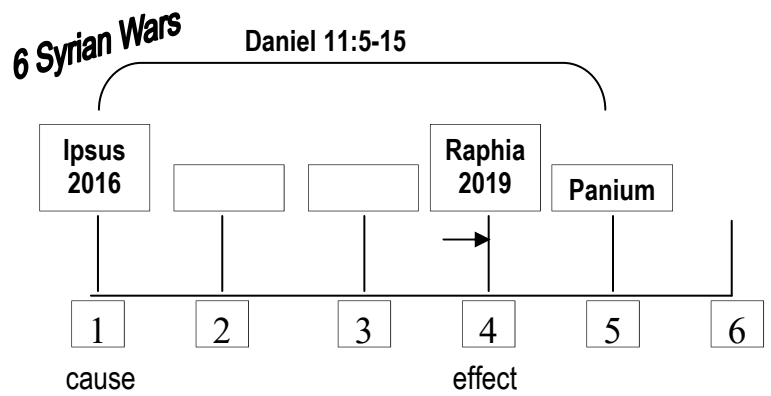
Again in chapter 11, Daniel cuts out the parts he doesn't want to include, the parts that he says are noise, and by noise, they aren't building the parable he wants us to see. He doesn't even include the 6th in Daniel 11. There's no record of it.

So Daniel took the death of Alexander, skipped the 4 Diadochi wars and took us to the death of Antigonus. Cause and the Effect. We're taking the 4 Syrian wars, the battle of Ipsus, skipping those 4 wars, calling them noise. Ipsus 301BC is the cause of the conflict. Raphia 217 BC is the effect. Ipsus is 2016. Raphia 217 BC is 2019.

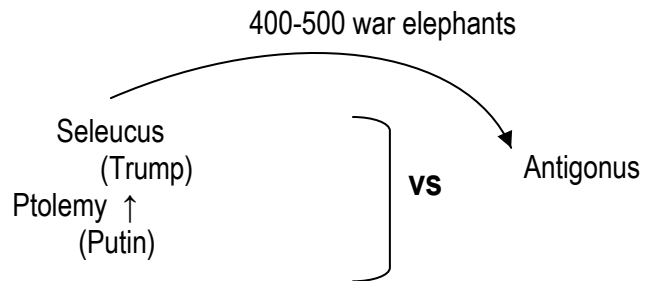
If we look at Ipsus from this perspective, we have Antigonus, and he is being opposed by whom? Seleucus. And who killed him? Antigonus is Clinton. Now who is Seleucus from this perspective? Demetrius is the King of the North in this parable, but in Daniel's parable, who's the King of the North? Trump. And who killed Antigonus with a new mode of warfare? 400 – 500 elephants. Who is supporting the King of the North, that doesn't turn up to the battle that is part of an alliance? Ptolemy, the King of the South. So even if we want to go to Daniel 11 and consider Seleucus an Ptolemy, they begin in an alliance before they ever get to Raphia, and that alliance again takes us back to the same battle.

When we see how Daniel structures history and he skips 4 wars, he calls them noise, details that are not relevant to his parable, so he skips them, goes from the death of Alexander (323 BC) to the death of Antigonus (301 BC). Cause and Effect, and skips 22 years. We're doing the same thing, taking that exact same pattern, structure. We see the battle of Raphia, this war, it's only an "effect". We want to trace it back to its cause which is the same battle of Ipsus, we have to skip 4 Syrian wars and go to the end of the 4th which is the battle of Raphia. And at the beginning, we find an alliance between the King of the North and the King of the South. What that alliance does is destroy the last hope for the Empire of Greece.

The last person that could have made it great again, the last person who stood with the likes of George Washington and those who framed the Constitution. They rejected a constitutional lawyer, they rejected Clinton. We have to remember or we are required to go back into the history of 2016 and consider what choices the world made, not just the United States, but across the world. When we come to the history of 2016, it's not just this movement that are forced to make choices. This became a worldwide choice, whether we voted or not, what we thought either party represented.



2nd Perspective Ipsus/2016



Tess, Guadalupe

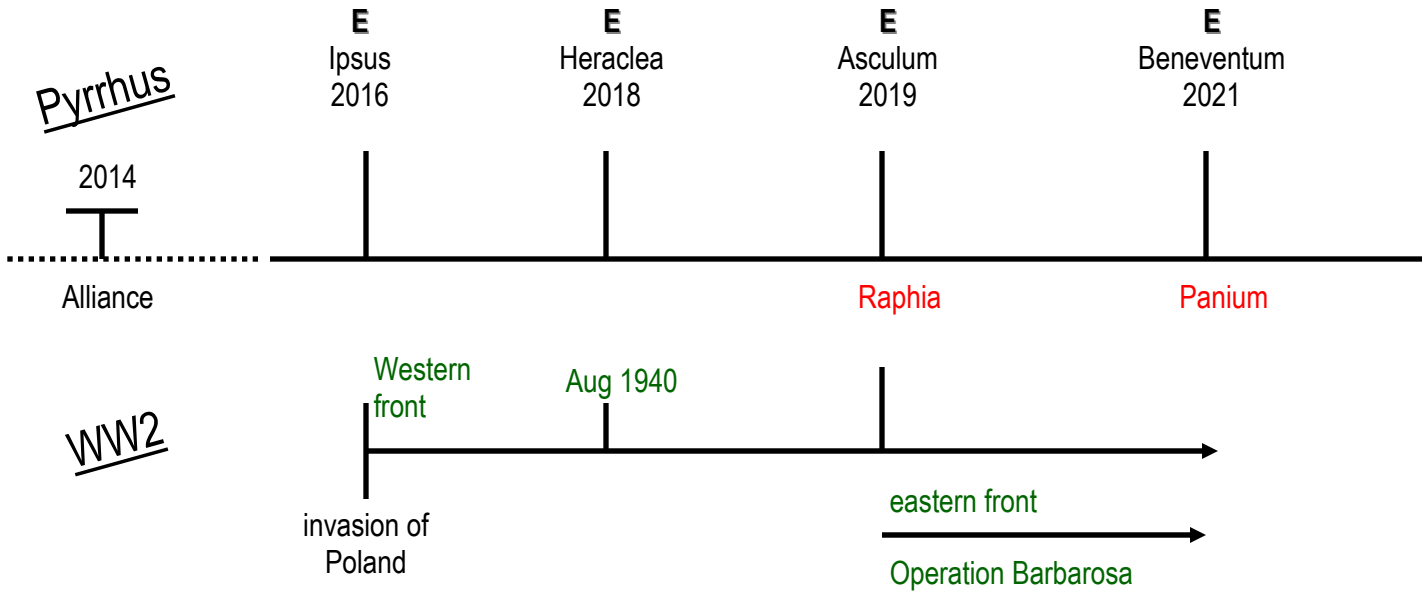
On one side you have apostate Protestantism. Note a correction from our last study - Steven Bannon is a very strong Catholic and not an apostate Protestant. He's a Catholic. The rejection of the leadership was 2012. But Steve Bannon, Fox News, a large part of apostate Protestantism, did not like what they saw in Obama or Clinton, and they think that their saviour is Donald Trump. And many of them are willing to say that he's raised up of God to save and restore the nation. Some of them even go to the prophetic level into Isa. 46, and they call him Cyrus. And it doesn't matter what he does, Cyrus wasn't a godly man. They don't care because they think what their country needs is to go back to that same apostate Protestant way of thinking, which means you oppose gay marriage, you fight against immorality, you recognize and protect Christianity, **and whether we like to talk about it or not, usually not, we don't like a woman in leadership. People say that in the world, they say that in apostate Protestant churches, they say that in this movement. (March 2019)**

We need to ask ourselves some questions. When Obama introduced gay marriage, is that a violation of the Constitution? Or a fulfilment of what it requires? In 2016, what choice are the American public required to make? **When people in this movement say that a woman should not be a boss, or in a position of leadership**, then the American public had a difficult decision, in fact then they had no choice. They either choose someone who stands with the ancestors, with the founders of the Constitution, or they choose their harvest and their shut door.

When we come to this movement, I think we need to go back into our own thinking. We're being called out of an apostate Protestant way of thinking. How much of that work has been done? How much of it still needs to be done? The work of God's movement and of this message is to teach us. The problem God always has with his people is that we might be willing to learn, but how much are we willing to unlearn. There is a big difference between learning and unlearning. We could be willing to learn; are we willing to unlearn? We've all been called out of an apostate Protestant mindset.

If you were to go back to the people like AT Jones, who stood for the Constitution, how many of us would be comfortable with what he stood for? Because we're required to know the Constitution, and a separation of church and state. I think that's another area we need to be instructed in because the idea that drive apostate Protestants, even the Evangelical movement in the United States is the idea to protect the Christianity of the nation. AT Jones says that the United States is not a Christian nation. It never has been a Christian nation. What exactly are they trying to enforce?

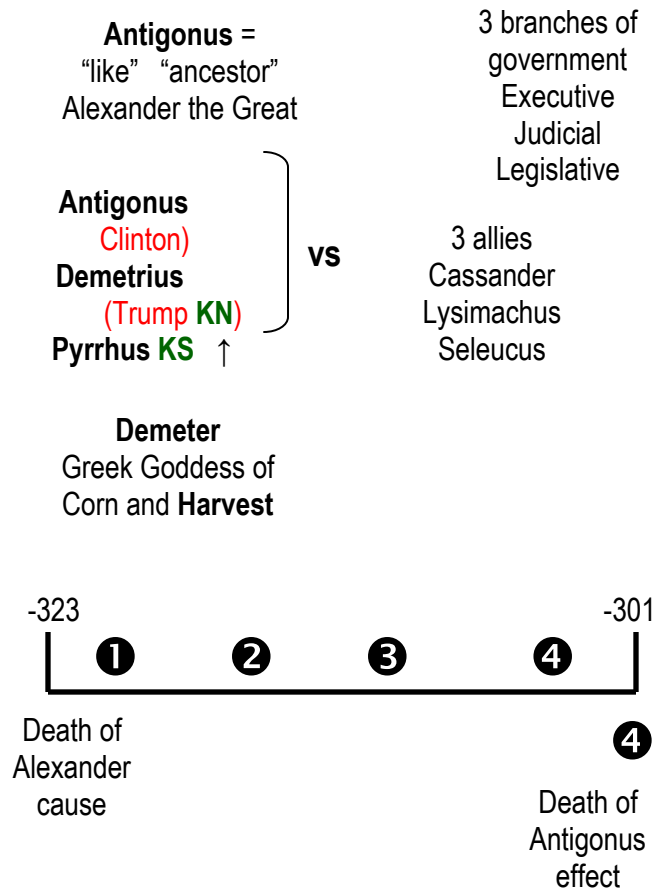
We have a work of learning and a work of unlearning and that is what prophecy is there to do for us; not only give us security so we know it's happening externally, but it also needs to create an internal change in our own thinking and in the choices of our movement.

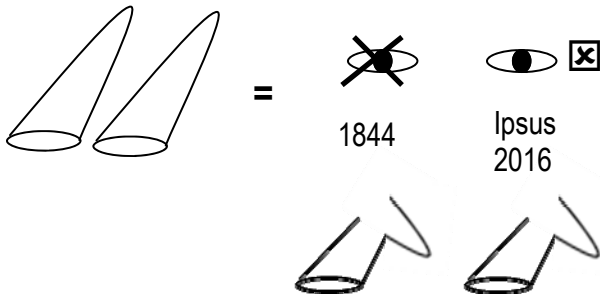


We're going to start with a review of Pyrrhus, where we see the four battles: Ipsus, Heraclea, Asculum and Beneventum. We want to remind ourselves of the history of Pyrrhus and WW2 and the two fronts of WW2. So first of we laid out our four battles and we described this common theme, that in each battle you're going to find the same mode of warfare: Elephants. They are not just a component of those battles, they are the deciding factor.

In our previous studies we looked at 2014 and 2016. 2016 is the battle of Ipsus, and the invasion of Poland. And we considered it from both the history of WW2 and Pyrrhus. In fact we looked at this way mark 2016, from 3 perspectives. The history of Pyrrhus, the history of Seleucus and Ptolemy, and the history of WW2. So we went through 3 different histories to break down the 2016 election. And they are all telling the same story, adding the different details into that picture. All three begin with an alliance whether it's Demetrius and Pyrrhus, or Seleucus and Ptolemy, or Hitler and Stalin. They all tell the story of alliance.

Beginning with Pyrrhus and Demetrius, which was one of the main histories we discussed, we saw Antigonus and Demetrius, fighting a common enemy - Seleucus, Cassander and Lysimachus, the three allies. Then we see Antigonus's name means 'to be like' or 'compared to the ancestor' going into this battle with one eye, he'd already suffered the loss of one, and if we understood that Antigonus is like that ancestor, that ancestor in the history in Daniel is Alexander the great who established that empire, and built up Greece. So we can connect Alexander and Antigonus which is exactly what Daniel does in the verse four, skipping four Diadochi wars. We saw that Clinton and Trump are represented by Antigonus and Demetrius. One represents the empire builder and those who founded the constitution, and one represents Demeter "harvest" and is going to bring the USA to a harvest time period. They are not fighting each other, but for control for the common enemy. Seleucus and Cassander and Lysimachus. Or the three branches of the American government: executive, judicial, and legislative branch. Antigonus goes into this battle with one eye.





Antigonus =
"like" "ancestor"
Alexander the Great

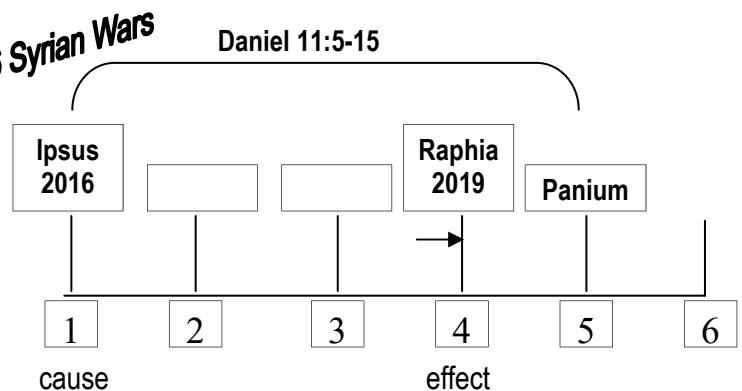
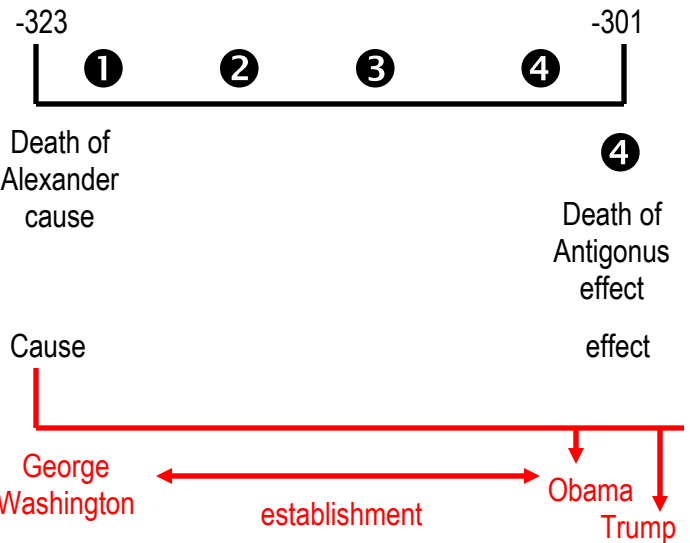
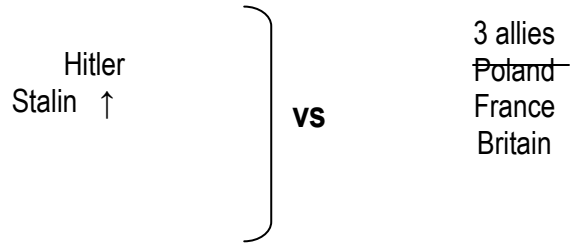
3 branches of government
~~Executive~~
Judicial
Legislative

Antigonus
Clinton
Demetrius
(Trump KN)
Pyrrhus KS ↑

vs

3 allies
Cassander
Lysimachus
Seleucus

Hitler begins WW2



The lamb like beast went into this battle with one horn and you see that republican horn broken. If you go to WW2 again you have three allies - Poland France and Britain. We see Poland was taken at once, and there is a long war with the other two allies, France and Britain. So we see the executive branch was taken at once in the 2016 election. The Executive branch is the presidency, which Trump took in the election of 2016 to 2017, and now if you follow the politics inside the USA, there is an ongoing war with the other two branches, the Judicial and the Legislative because Trump wants to control the all three branches. That was one perspective we can also see it from another.

Daniel takes the death of Alexander, skips four Diadochi wars, which he sees as noise and goes from the cause Alexander's death, to the effect the breaking of one horn, the rising up of the four generals. This takes us from -323 to Ipsus. Cause and affect.

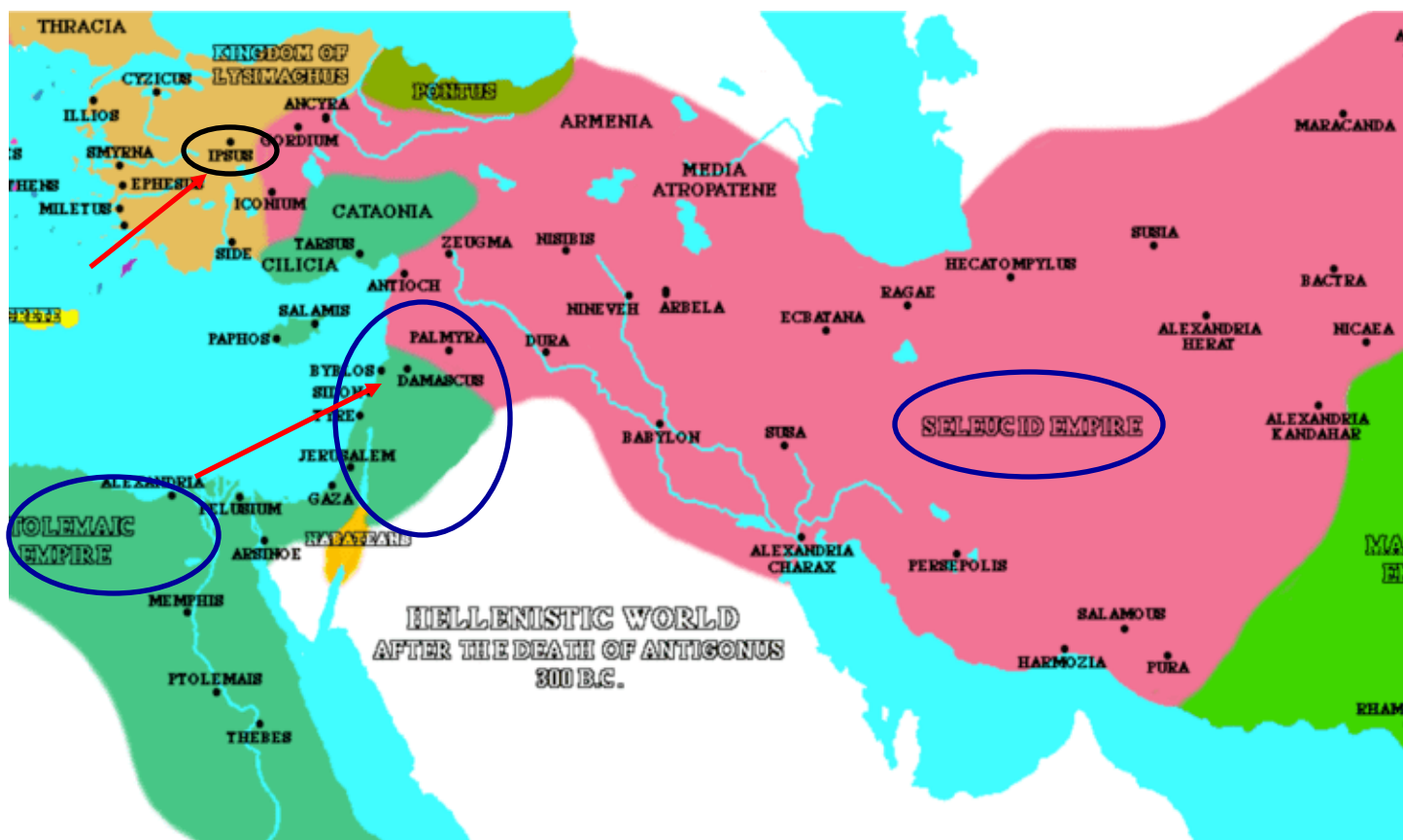
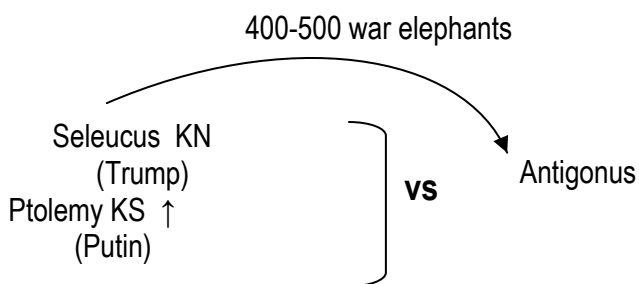
We are doing the same thing in this perspective of Raphia. Because when we are to talk about Raphia as a battle between the King of the North and the King of the South, Ptolemy and Seleucus and for a few years we've made Raphia the COP and placed it as a way mark, we want to know why they are fighting. Why are they fighting at Raphia? And if we do use the same model that Daniel gives us, we can go to the beginning of the wars, find a cause and see Raphia is the effect. Instead of skipping four Diadochi wars, now we are passing over four Syrian wars. We are identifying them as noise and Ipsus is the cause, Raphia is the effect. Ipsus is 2016 and Ptolemy and Seleucus, are allies.

Tess, Guadalupe

You have the same dynamic Seleucus against Antigonus. Seleucus is the KoN, and Antigonus is the same person, standing in place of Alexander the Great. So you have Clinton against Trump, who has already since 2014 been identified as the KoN. Then you have the KoS, Ptolemy giving his support to Trump.

A reminder, in this history Ptolemy what city was he attacking in this time period? Sidon. And in Acts 27, what did Sidon represent? The USA. So we can even in that history see that Ptolemy is not idle, he was doing a work. And this conflict at Ipsus between Antigonus and the allies spark a disagreement between Seleucus and Ptolemy, over Coele-Syria. So the concept we need to consider in this history of the Syrian wars, there are six of them. Does Seleucus want Egypt? Is that what he was trying to get? No. Seleucus was not trying to take Egypt. And Ptolemy was not trying to take Babylon. What both kings wanted was Coele-Syria, it's this portion in the middle that came under either one of their spheres of influence and this is a recurring theme. So a few years ago we would have gone to Dan 11:40 and would have seen that the KoS was defeated by the KoN, but it only went to the neck. Because the country itself was not taken. And we would have said that meant the KoS was not properly defeated. But I just want us to note, at what point in the Syrian wars the 4th ends at Raphia, and 5th ends at Panium, and at either Raphia or Panium do either party take the country of their enemy. Even at Panium, the KoN does not take Egypt. Seleucus never took Egypt. So if we use the concept of up to the neck and we are consistent with that we don't find any evidence that Seleucus ever took Egypt, that that country is not taken. Because that's not what they are fighting over. What they are fighting over is Coele-Syria. That's what both sides wanted, these spheres of influence.

2nd Perspective Ipsus/2016



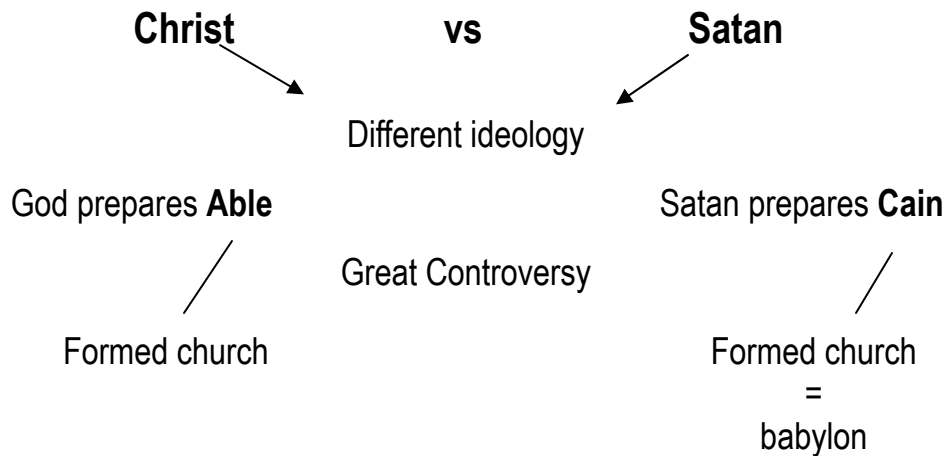
Tess, Guadalupe

When we come to WW2, the conflict in 1940, was over spheres of influence. When we come to the cold war, what are the KoN and the KoS fighting over? Spheres of influence. Eastern Europe.

We want to talk a little about spheres of influence before we start to discussing our second battle of Heraclea. So before we discuss Heraclea, we want to go through the civil war in Syria and to consider one thing. What's happening right now is fairly well known, that Syria is in a civil war that has become a proxy war between the USA and Russia. We understand that Afghanistan was a ten year proxy war from 1979 to 1989. And we see now with Syria.

prox:y war
noun
noun: **proxy war**; plural noun: **proxy wars**
a war instigated by a major power which does not itself become involved.
"the end of the Cold War brought an end to many of the proxy wars through which the two sides struggled to exert their influence"

PROXY WAR



AFGHANISTAN



2016 40 years later Afg still getting destroyed
Except US supporting Afg. Gov.
Russia supporting rebels

It isn't over because political players propping up their side
Sending more arms and money — 100,000s have died

Russia has pipelines into Europe. Others do not—and ships are used/needed—and are much more costly.
2009 Qatar/US want to build pipelines

Tess, Guadalupe

So in 2009, Qatar has supplies or access to natural gas. And Russia supplies about 1/4 of Europe's natural gas and uses this for political leverage. So when Russia has conflict with Europe, it has a tendency to use the gas to manipulate them. Particularly when we consider Ukraine in Georgia, where they had conflict with Ukraine they waited until December which is winter in Eastern Europe. And they turned off the gas supply leaving many people in Ukraine without the ability to heat their homes. So they tend to use this export for political leverage. **Which is why USA politicians have known for a long time that they need to bypass Russia. It will decrease Russia's political power**, so that other countries do not depend on their resources and Obama spoke publicly about that in 2014. He said they needed to find another way to get natural gas into Europe that bypassed Russia.

IN 2009, Qatar comes up with a plan. Russia has pipelines into Europe whereas other nations have to put it on tankers and send it in. That's much more costly and less effective, so what they need is pipelines. So Qatar comes up with this plan that they are going to take their supplies of natural gas and build a pipeline. This pipeline will go through Saudi Arabia, through Syria, through Turkey, and into Europe.

By supplying Europe with natural gas from the Persian Gulf, they are going to be able to bypass much of that Russian market. But what's their problem? What is the issue with this picture? The problem is whether it's obvious or not much of the world now is divided into two spheres of influence, the exact same way it was divided in the cold war. Except now it's not as neat, now its spread out over the globe. And if you were to talk about the USA and Russia, there's a problem. Who is Qatar allied to? Who's sphere of influence does Qatar come under? USA. They have one of the largest American military bases, the largest base in the Middle east. Qatar is an ally of the USA. When they want to bypass Russia in the gas market they need to build a pipeline, Saudi Arabia is an ally of the USA, though they pretend to play both sides. Turkey is an ally, there's no problem with Turkey and Saudi Arabia. But there is a problem with Syria. So when Qatar puts forward this proposal and asks permission of these countries to build this gas pipeline, Saudi Arabia and Turkey agree, and what does Syria say? No. They wont permit it. Because they have a boss in Moscow, who does not want a USA ally supplying natural gas into Europe. And Syria's president Assad, rejects this proposal.



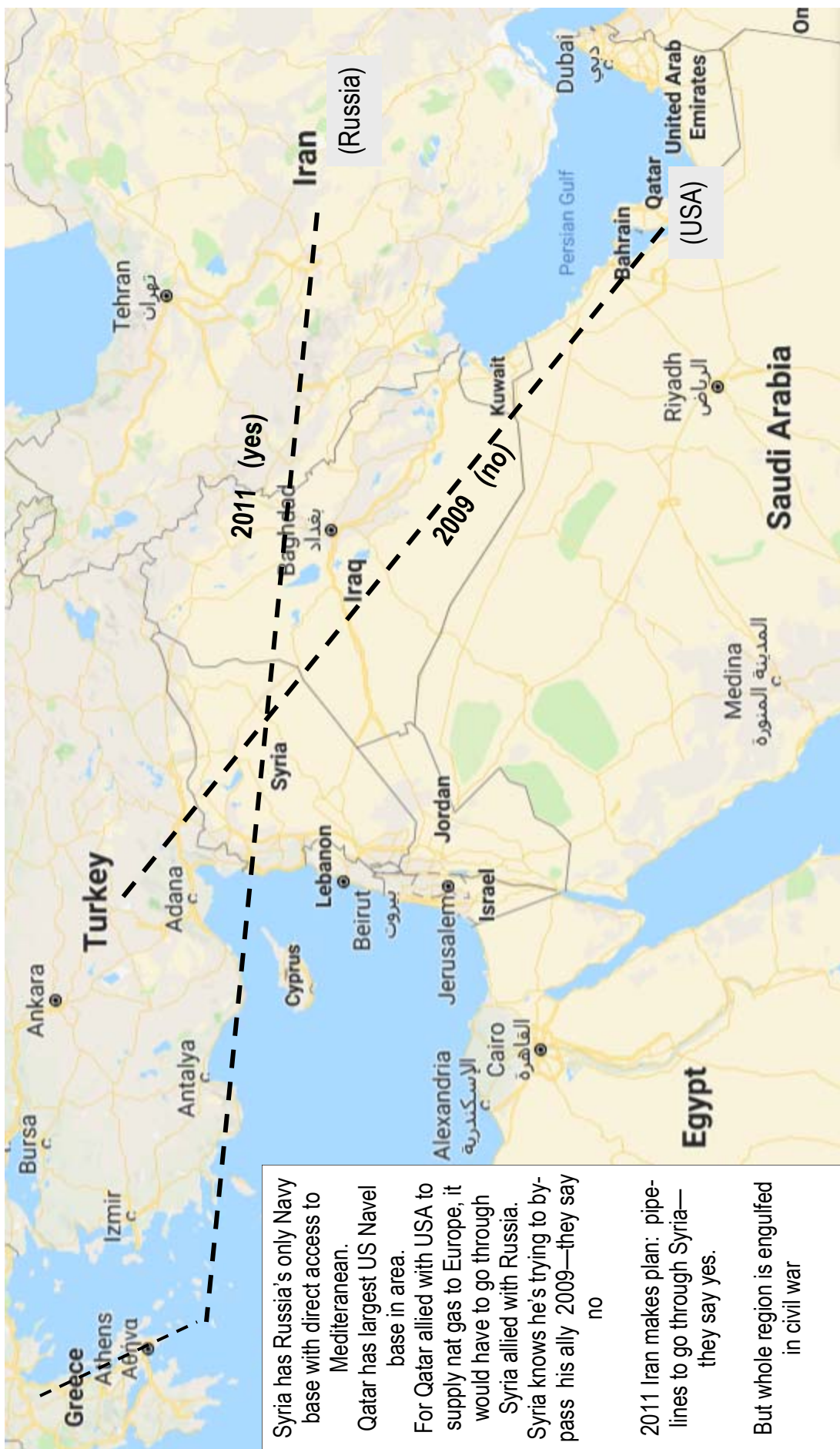
They have to keep their allies - Turkey was U.S ally (Nato)
 ISIS wants to defeat all of them
 Sometimes fight K. rebels and Syria supplies them
 Sometimes fight Syria/Assad and Saudi Arabia supports ISIS
They play one side off the other side
Russia supplies natural gas to Europe, Ukraine. Ukraine makes political decisions Russia doesn't like. Russia turns off the tap of natural gas to control.

KS Russia
 Iran
 Venezuela
 Assad
 (Syria)

vs **KN** USA
 Qatar
 Ukraine
 Afghanistan

ISIS

Introduction to Syrian Civil War



Syria has Russia's only Navy base with direct access to Mediterranean.
 Qatar has largest US Navel base in area.
 For Qatar allied with USA to supply nat gas to Europe, it would have to go through Syria allied with Russia.
 Syria knows he's trying to bypass his ally 2009—they say no
 2011 Iran makes plan: pipelines to go through Syria—they say yes.
 But whole region is engulfed in civil war

The government's key supporters have been Russia and Iran, while Turkey, Western powers and several Gulf Arab states have backed the opposition.

Russia - which already had military bases in Syria - launched an air campaign in support of Mr Assad in 2015 that has been crucial in turning the tide of the war in the government's favour.

The Russian military says its strikes only target "terrorists" but activists say they regularly kill mainstream rebels and civilians.

Iran is believed to have deployed hundreds of troops and spent billions of dollars to help Mr Assad.

Thousands of Shia Muslim militiamen armed, trained and financed by Iran - mostly from **Lebanon's Hezbollah** movement, but also **Iraq, Afghanistan and Yemen** - have also fought alongside the Syrian army.

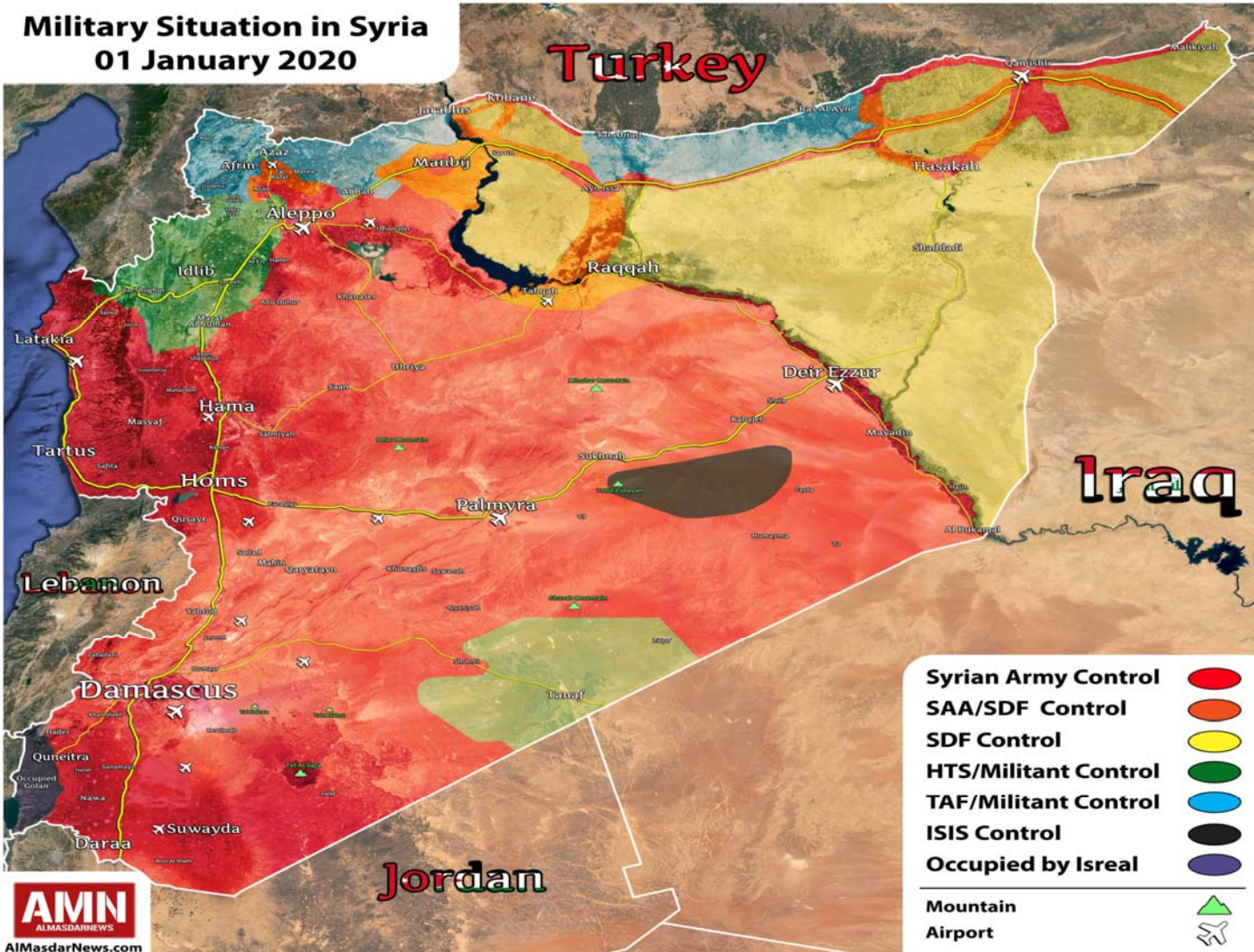
The **US, UK and France** initially provided support for what they considered "moderate" rebel groups. But they have prioritised non-lethal assistance since jihadists became the dominant force in the armed opposition.

A US-led global coalition has also carried out air strikes on IS militants in Syria since 2014 and helped an alliance of Kurdish and Arab militias called the **Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF)** capture territory once held by the jihadists in the east.

Turkey has long supported the rebels, but it has focused on using them to contain the Kurdish militia that dominates the SDF, accusing it of being an extension of a banned Kurdish rebel group in Turkey. Turkish-backed rebels have controlled territory along the border in north-western Syria since 2016.

Saudi Arabia, which is keen to counter Iranian influence, has armed and financed the rebels, as has the kingdom's Gulf rival, **Qatar**.

Israel, meanwhile, has been so concerned by what it calls Iran's "military entrenchment" in Syria and shipments of Iranian weapons to Hezbollah that it has conducted hundreds of air strikes in an attempt to thwart them.

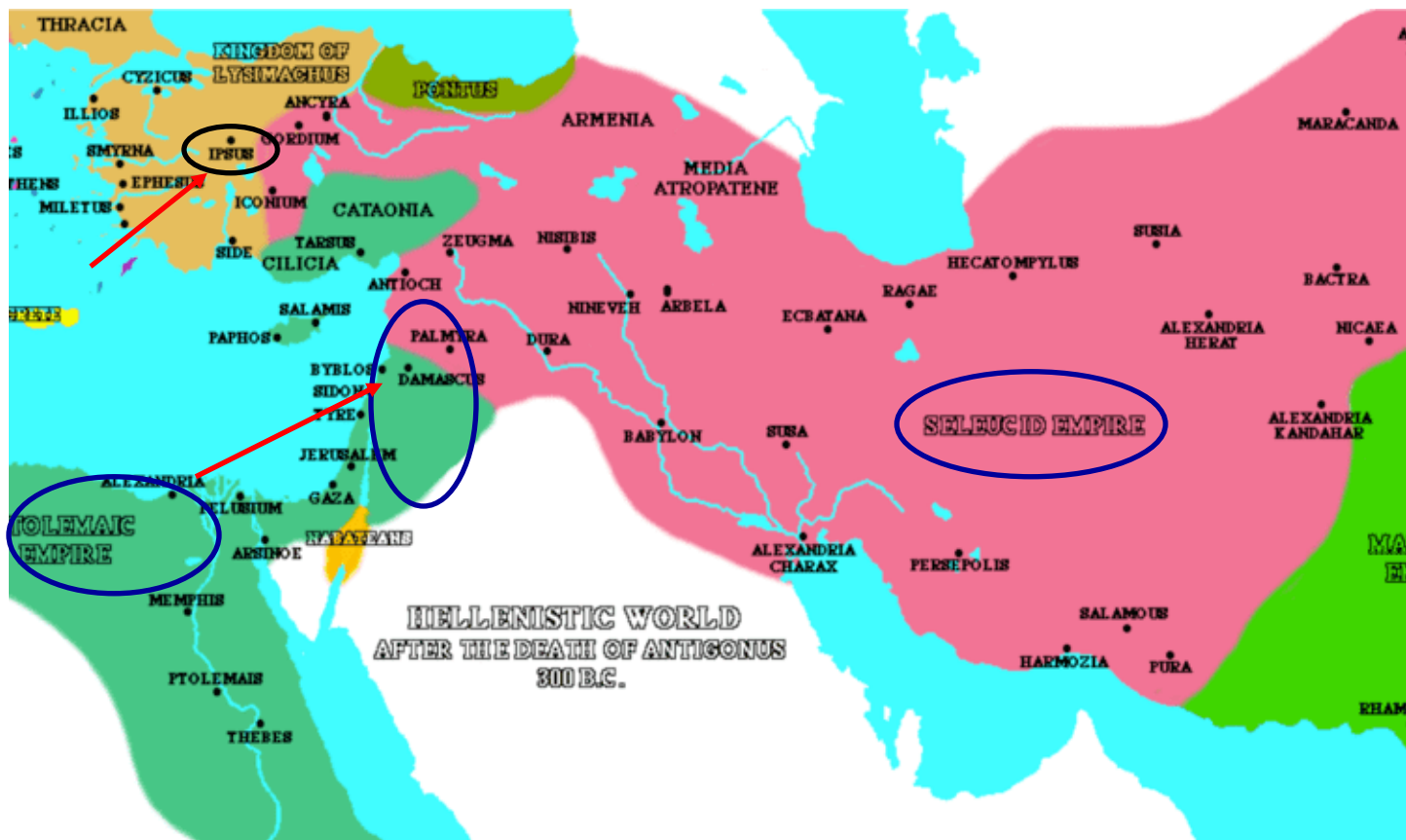


Tess, Guadalupe

Jump forward to 2011, There's another country with access to the Persian Gulf and the gas market. And who is that? Iran. They come forward with a proposal to take their natural gas through the Persian Gulf, and they are going to build the pipeline. Through their country of Iran through Iraq, through Syria, under the Mediterranean Sea, come out in Eastern Europe, I believe in Greece. So this is Iran's proposal. And to build that pipeline which they proposed in early 2011, they need access to Iraq and Syria. Iraq says yes, what does Syria say? Yes, why? Where does Iran fit in our spheres of influence? They are allies with Russia. Iran comes under Russia's sphere of influence and they are going to follow their boss. Russia knows it can control them. Russia also knows that Iran does not have the quantity of natural gas that Qatar has. So Assad, Syria says yes to Iran, and no to Qatar. Because he knows where he fits on the spheres of influence map. Russia doesn't mind if Iran supplies Europe with natural gas because Iran is an enemy of the USA.

This is how politics are playing out. And it's become a world wide issue that these countries are divided between Russia and the USA. Where does Venezuela fit in on this map? Under Russia. So right now Russia has troops within Venezuela propping up their government.

What about Ukraine? They've been fought over but they are with the USA. What about Afghanistan? It's now a proxy war again. Now the government is on the side of the USA and as of recent history, Russia has began to stir up the rebels. We could go through most of the conflicts that have been developing over the recent times and see that the global struggle or fight that is going on is over the spheres of influence. And this comes back to the story of Ptolemy and Seleucus. What did these sides actually want? Because Seleucus didn't need to take Egypt, he wanted Coele-Syria, he wanted spheres of influence. The same applied for Ptolemy, he was content with Seleucus having Babylon, so long as he didn't have the middle east region, which was of strategic importance. So when we come to the fall of the Soviet Union, when its defeated is when it loses its spheres of influence just like in the Syrian wars, this is what they are fighting over.



Tess, Guadalupe

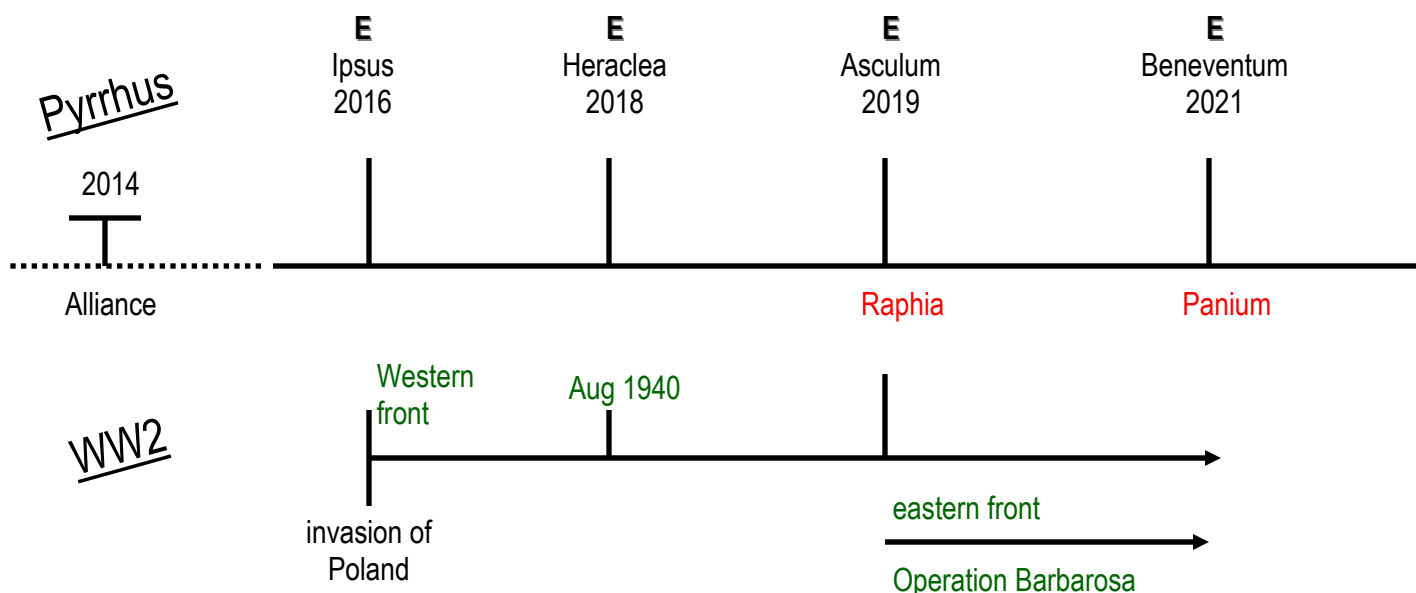
What we want to consider is what they are fighting over, and lets remind our selves of the history of 1989 to 91. What the King of the South lost was spheres of influence. And as he progressively lost his spheres of influence the US rose up as the worlds only super power. Which means that when we come to the history of Raphia and Panium, what history is going to be repeated? The KoS loses his spheres of influence and at that stage the US becomes the world's only Super Power. It's a repeat of history. But instead of it all being over eastern Europe, and even when we think of that wasn't so simple, no fighting over Cuba, and Afghanistan that was the conflict between the Soviet Union and the USA. It became a battle for South America, not just eastern Europe. But we are finding our selves, it's crept up on us largely without notice that Russia is regained its political power, and the world is divided again into two spheres of influence. That became the most clear in 2011. Soon After Syria accepted Iran's proposal, it becomes engulfed in a civil war that was not a coincidence. And that civil war has not been going o for 8 years because the rebels are so strong. It's because Russia and the USA keep propping up opposing sides.

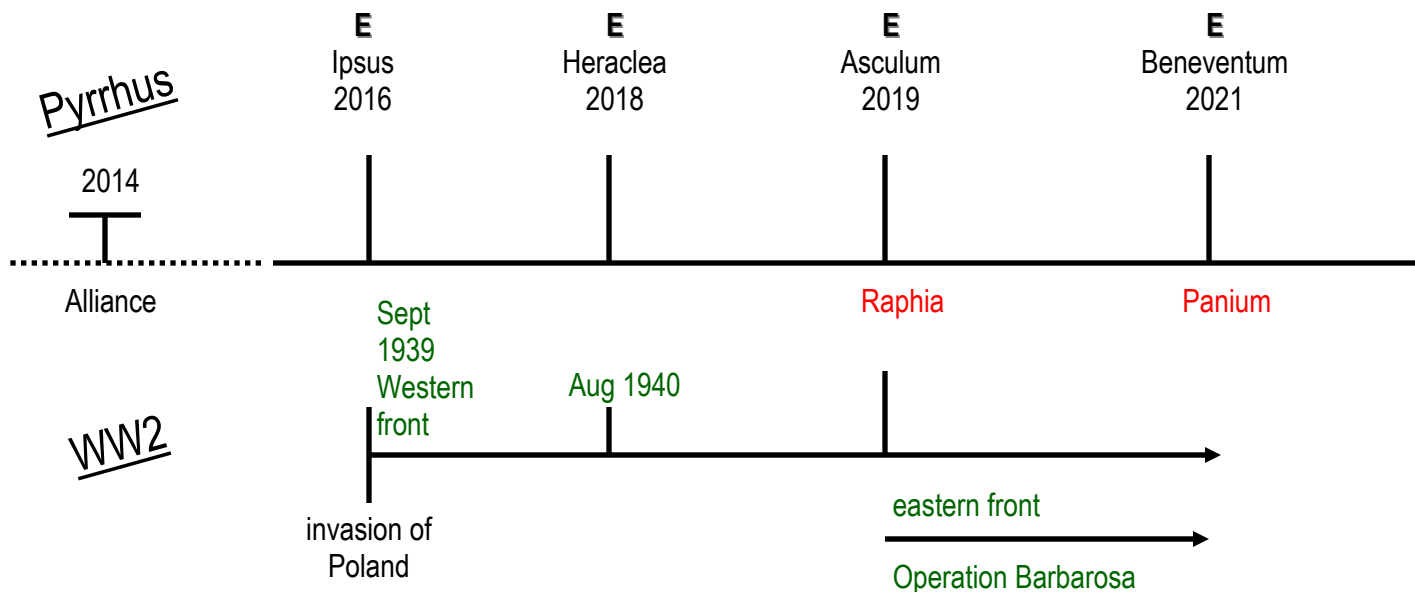
So we have discussed 2016, this is Ipsus, that conflict over the American election where Demetrius and Pyrrhus—Trump and Putin are on the same side. This is the invasion of Poland war on the western front.

Aug 1940, this where they have a break down in their alliance. So the pact that Hitler and Stalin had signed, the **Molotov Ribbentrop Pact** had three parts. The pact itself has two parts, there's a third part, another agreement. This is review, we discussed this when we went through WW2.

1. The first part was a **non aggression** where they agree to not attack each other, Stalin agrees to allow Hitler to fight the west with out attacking him while he is week
2. The second part was a dividing up Europe into **spheres of influence**.
3. The third part is the **issue of trade**, this is how the Soviet Union supported Hitler's war.

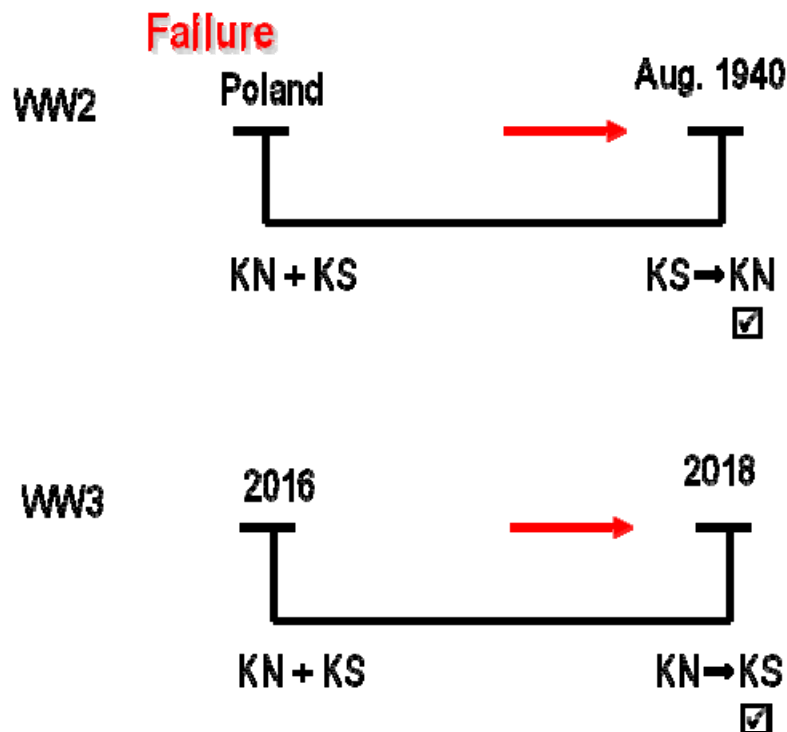
So the Soviet Union is going to support Hitler, supply him with materials and Hitler has to pay. The way Hitler was to pay, was with German technology. He was to share his knowledge with Stalin, as they built stronger battle ships, new weapons new planes. So it wasn't just money, he was to pay in sharing in this technology, this is the commercial aspect of their alliance. **So non aggression and Spheres of influence** but it will also have the commercial element and without Stalin support, Hitler would never have been able to maintain a war.





So soon after all this was agreed too, in Sept 1939, Hitler begins war on the Western Front, the invasion of Poland. Then between Sept 1939 and Aug 1940, they continued to trade and divide up Eastern Europe. But their relationship began to come under strain until Aug 1940 when it completely broke off for one month. The Soviet Union stopped sending any deliveries to Germany, they wouldn't fund the war effort. And there were two problems: the elements of the pact that Germany was breaking, Germany was not paying their bills to the Soviet Union for that trade. And they also started arguing about the division of Eastern Europe. They began to divide up the Balkins, and they realize they couldn't agree on how that should be done. Particularly when it came to Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria. So they are fighting over spheres of influence and over the commercial aspects of their pact.

We need to remember that this is a history of failure, and that means when they come to Aug of 1940, who is the aggressor? In the history of failure it was the KoS, who initiated the break down with the KoN. And as they met in secret and sorted out their differences it was Germany that came out the winner. So in the history of failure the KoS that initiates the conflict, and the KoN that wins it. So if we are going to see a history of success based on the lines we drew up, we have to see the KoN initiate the conflict with the KoS. And the KoS has to win. This is what Pyrrhus and WW2 teach us to expect and through our other lines we have identified it as 2018, the Battle of Heraclea or Aug of 1940.



Tess, Guadalupe

For the remainder of our time we're going to trace the relationship between Donald Trump and Vladimir Putin. From the 2016 election until the end of 2018. We're going to find for the majority of that time the alliance remains strong.

This may seem like an insignificant event, but it was the preparation for what came after. Donald Trump signs a new executive order on May 11, 2017. It's the executive

order, 13800. And it's titled Strengthening the Cyber Security of Networks and Infrastructure. This is only a few months after the 2016 election, Donald Trump became an inaugurated president in 2017, and by May that year he's already beginning to take steps to protect American cyber security. Why would he do that? He has just gone through the 2016 election, and he knows how he won that, it was with the help of Vladimir Putin. One of the ways Putin helped him was by attacking American cyber networks. And in 2016, the agency that Putin set up to do this work is the IRA: Internet Research Agency. This is a bridge of the Russian Military that sounds innocent, but it's what Putin uses to interfere world wide with the cyber networks in various different countries. And it's particularly IRA that he used in 2016. May of 2017, Trump begins to strengthen American cyber security. He needs to make sure that what ever Putin did to interfere in the 2016 election to help get Trump elected doesn't continue to give Putin power over the USA now that he is president. This is just the beginning of that work as we will see..

Heraclea

- May 11, 2017 → Exec Order 13800
- July 2018 → Helsinki meeting → Trump & Putin
- Sept 21 → National Cyber Strategy
-

We are going to skip over a year, and come to July 2018, a summer in Helsinki, a meeting. The first official meeting between Trump and Putin, and how well did that meeting go? This should just be review, and going through this history ourselves makes it easier to see.

Trump's language just prior to this meeting, he's attacking all of his allies and you could see he is waging war on the west. He attacks NATO, he attacks Canada, he attacks the European Union. But when he comes to Helsinki and meets with Putin, he only has praise and adoration. There's a well known Republican senator, (was) John McCain. He said this meeting was a tragic mistake, and that there has never been an American president who has abased himself before a dictator to this level. So you can imagine in July 2018, it was clear to all who followed that meeting, and the press conference that followed it, that there was a relationship between these two men, and there was some kind of an alliance. So we know in this history the relationship is strong.

We'll jump a couple of months to Sept 21, 2018. And what Trump did in 2017, with this executive order, he now begins to complete that work with the National Cyber Security Strategy. This is a new strategy to protect American cyber networks. The last time America had a new cyber security strategy was 15 years ago in 2003. And when he introduces NCS, Trump wrote the first pages for that strategy where he makes that comment that we have been discussing, it's in this new NCS, where he says the rise of the internet, corresponds with the USA as the worlds only Super Power. And as he is strengthening his cyber security, he's reminding them the history of the USA from 1989 to 91. And he is saying we were dominant then, and that corresponds with our interaction with the internet as it rose up.

NATIONAL CYBER STRATEGY

of the United States of America

SEPTEMBER 2018

How Did We Get Here?

The rise of the Internet and the growing centrality of cyberspace to all facets of the modern world corresponded with the rise of the United States as the world's lone superpower. For the past quarter century, the ingenuity of the American people drove the evolution of cyberspace, and in turn, cyberspace has become fundamental to American wealth creation and innovation. Cyberspace is an inseparable component of America's financial, social, government, and political life. Meanwhile, Americans sometimes took for granted that the supremacy of the United States in the cyber domain would remain unchallenged, and that America's vision for an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure Internet would inevitably become a reality. Americans believed the growth of the Internet would carry the universal aspirations for free expression and individual liberty around the world. Americans assumed the opportunities to expand communication, commerce, and free exchange of ideas

Tess, Guadalupe

And then he identifies why he is bringing in a NCS, he says the USA is being challenged, **it's being undermined and attacked by four particular enemies**. And even in peace time, remember in our history there is no clear division between war and peace, Russia told us that, and now in peace time America is finding itself under attack from **four primary enemies**. **What's the first enemy Trump names? Russia**, his ally. In July 2018, he's saying Putin never even interfered with the election, and now in September he's telling Putin two painful things. The first thing he is reminding Putin of the fall of the Soviet Union, and that would have hurt, and the second Trump is saying in this report that he recognizes what Russia has been doing, and he is going to put an end to it. **And he lists Russia, China, Iran and North Korea**. The first he lists is Russia, and then he describes how this NCS is there to protect him against Russia's behaviour. But it wasn't just an act of protection.

John Bolton, the National Security Adviser for Trump (was), he advises Trump on National Security and he gave more details about what this strategy was designed to do. Sept 20, when this strategy was beginning to be revealed, he makes an interesting statement. He says what this strategy is designed to do is to allow the USA to no longer just act defensively, but now they can act offensively, so now they won't just protect themselves from foreign attacks, now they can actually engage in attacks. This proposal wasn't just defense, now it was also offense, because Obama had been much more careful how the USA used the internet offensively.

Oct 28, when we talk about the M/C, the internal message comes out in the SOTP in Arkansas, that was in Sept and Oct and that's when we were seeing an escalation. It corresponds with our external way marks. John Bolton goes to Russia, and he meets with Putin and Putin on camera, on youtube you can watch this discussion,, Putin looks at John Bolton and he reminds him of this meeting in Helsinki, Putin tells John Bolton, I met President Trump in July this year and our relationship was strong. It was a good meeting and then Putin says this is why I am surprised to see the USA take steps that are not substantiated by anything, and I would call unfriendly. They are not friendly steps. He says we are not responding to you're unfriendly steps but you keep taking them. So John Bolton and Putin meet and this part of they're meeting is all filmed. [Russia's Putin meets US National Security Advisor John Bolton](#). <https://youtu.be/JDWEK9WVRk0>

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-

would be self-evident. Large parts of the world have embraced America's vision of a shared and open cyberspace for the mutual benefit of all.

Our competitors and adversaries, however, have taken an opposite approach. They benefit from the open Internet, while constricting and controlling their own people's access to it, and actively undermine the principles of an open Internet in international forums. They hide behind notions of sovereignty while recklessly violating the laws of other states by engaging in pernicious economic espionage and malicious cyber activities, causing significant economic disruption and harm to individuals, commercial and non-commercial interests, and governments across the world. They view cyberspace as an arena where the United States' overwhelming military, economic, and political power could be neutralized and where the United States and its allies and partners are vulnerable.

Russia, Iran, and North Korea conducted reckless cyber attacks that harmed American and inter-

Heraclea

So already by October who's coming against who? Who's initiating conflict? Trump.

We're heading towards the time period of early November which was the American mid term elections. Oct 31, a few days after this meeting, John Bolton gives us a clue about what is happening. He gives a speech and he says that the USA right now is currently undertaking offensive cyber operations, he's using this strategy and the USA is now acting offensively to protect the midterm elections. Nov 6th was the mid term elections.

Tess, Guadalupe

In late 2018 was the 100 year anniversary of the end of WW1. To commemorate the end of WW1, many of the world leaders met in France, and both Trump and Putin were to be there, and they had a meeting scheduled on the side lines. Trump cancelled that meeting, he wasn't willing to meet with Vladimir Putin. And about a week later on Nov 16, Trump completes this work of setting up this Cyber security plan, and he creates a Cyber security agency within the department of Homeland security. CISA = Cyber Security Infrastructure Security Agency. And this is the culmination of what he has been trying to do.

Soon after this, Nov 25, there's a conflict where? Russia and Ukraine. Ukrainian ships sailed into Russian water where they aren't allowed to go without permission. Ukrainian ships always sailed through that water and the permission given was more of a formality and it had never been an issue before. But Russia uses their failure to ask permission as an excuse. They fired and seized those naval vessels, they took those ships and all those crew members, some of whom were injured, and this was such an escalation of tension between Russia and the Ukraine, that Ukraine started to prepare for a hot war, and they declared martial law and postponed their election. So beginning of Nov 25, on this one date, there is major conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

Early December there was to be a G20 meeting in Buenos Aires Argentina, this was to be another meeting between Trump and Putin. On Nov 29 Donald Trump cancels this meeting. He cancels it by Twitter on his way to the G20. And the reason he gives for cancelling it is because of Russia behaviour against Ukraine, because Russia has not released the ships and the sailors, he will not meet with Vladimir Putin. He would be willing to meet with him again once Putin releases those ships and makes peace with Ukraine. This took Russia completely by surprise. By the time you get to Nov 29, you can say this relationship is broken apart.

Dec 19 is one of those days where everything seems to happen at once. Trump made a number of announcements. First he is removing all the troops from Syria. We just discussed Syria, Trump is removing all of his troops, no longer has any quarrel with Assad because ISIS has been defeated. So he is giving up Syria, he announces that he is removing half of all of the troops from Afghanistan. And what is Syria and Afghanistan? Proxy wars between Russia and the USA. And he is surrendering them. And another announcement he's removing sanctions on a Russian Oligarch, Oleg Deripaska. Why were there sanctions on Oleg Deripaska? We briefly discussed the Oligarchs and how they work for Vladimir Putin. There were sanctions on Oleg Deripaska because Putin used him to interfere in the 2016 elections. So we could go into the history particularly relating to that election and trace the role of Oleg Deripaska. If you trace what Russia wants, the financial element that they were trying for in the 2016 election, it's for the removal of sanctions. There's a meeting in Trump Tower, it was over sanctions. There's interaction between Trump's campaign team and members of the Russian government, they are related to sanctions. Any thing you see Putin trying to get in that history, even the language he used in July in Helsinki, what Putin wants is the removal of sanctions. So you have the break down of the relationship between Russia and the USA leading to Dec 19, when Trump completely capitulates and it relates to two elements. One is commercial, the other is spheres of influence, repeating the history of WW2.

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 - Dec 19 → Trump announces troops withdrawing
Syria
Afghanistan
- Jim Mattis resigns
- Remove sanctions: Oleg Deripaska

- Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact**
- 1. non aggression**
 - 2. spheres of influence***
 - 3. trade/commerce***

Tess, Guadalupe

Early this year we found out some more details, we filled in some of our gaps. John Bolton said the USA was undertaking an offensive operation to protect the midterm elections. Now we know what that was. And in this history, Nov 6, surrounding the midterm election, the USA launched a cyber attack against the IRA. And they completely shut down that Russian agency for the time period surrounding the midterm elections. So these were not empty words. They really did launch a cyber attack against Russia, and then in the history of WW2 they have issues over trade and spheres of influence. They met in secret, sorted out their differences, and their relationship was stronger than before.

So earlier this year we uncovered information that they did meet in Buenos Aires around the time of the G20, but it was kept secret. It was not reported, no notes were kept, no one was allowed to listen in. So when we consider the history of WW2, we see war on the west and war on the east. Between these two fronts, there's a break down in their allegiance relating to the spheres of influence and their commercial agreements. Germany wasn't paying.

When we come into our history, we see a progressive breakdown in their allegiance, Trump has not successfully removed sanctions, which at least members of his campaign team has promised Russia that he would do. They still are arguing over spheres of influence and the final element of that is Ukraine, Nov 25. There's a cyber attack, they meet in secret, what ever was said, this is the result: Trump gave up Syria and Afghanistan, and began to remove sanctions.

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It's official: Congress has handcuffed Donald Trump on Russia.

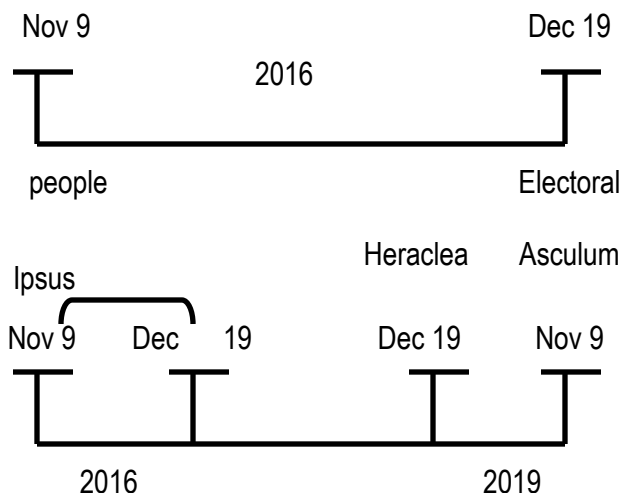
On Wednesday morning, President Trump grudgingly [signed a bill into law](#) that imposes new sanctions on Russia and sharply limits his ability to lift them. Since the bill sailed through Congress with a veto-proof majority, his only options were to sign it or to veto it and then endure the humiliation of seeing Congress — controlled by his own party — override him with ease, as lawmakers in both parties [pledged to do](#).

When he signed the bill, [he issued a statement](#) calling the law “significantly flawed” and claiming that it contains “unconstitutional provisions” in its restrictions on presidential authority.

<https://www.vox.com/policy-and-politics/2017/7/28/16055630/congress-trump-russia-sanctions-veto>

Tess, Guadalupe

And a reminder, when we consider dates, when did Donald Trump win the 2016 election? Nov 9, 2016. But there's two actual elections. Nov. 9 is the election of the people. But the way the USA election system is set up, it's not enough. There is another election called the Electoral College. That election was Dec 19, 2016. So with the Battle of Ipsus itself, you have two votes, two dates: Nov 9, and Dec 19.



When we come to our history, we see Heraclea on Dec 19, 2018 and you should already be aware Asculum is Nov 9, 2019. So Dec 19 fits into our pattern, and that was not designed before. One other detail, through out the history from 2016 to the end of 2018, Donald Trump is being restrained by his generals. Powerful influential generals who become part of his government and prevent him from making decisions like these, one by one those generals either quit or are being fired, until only one remains. The last of all the generals, who was willing to stand up against Trump in this was Jim Mattis. When he saw what Trump had done with Syria and Afghanistan with out consulting him, he resigned and wrote a letter to condemn Trump for this. The news reports from this day, the news stations we should be listening too, recognized that the last general that had restrained Trump had just been removed from his position. He resigned and then just for effect Trump fired him.

Dec 19, of 1941 is when Adolf Hitler took control of his army from that of his generals. He decided that he would dictate the movements of his army, and compose the strategy, he released himself from the restraint of his general's, Dec 19 1941. Donald Trump did the same thing, Dec 19, 2018.

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- Dec 20 → Putin praises Trump in four hour press conference

So this is the history of the breakdown and the rebuilding of that alliance and it centers around the time period of our internal Midnight Cry. We can see that it was the King of the North that initiated that conflict and the KoS that came out winning. On Dec 20, Vladimir Putin holds a four hour news conference and praises Donald Trump. He says that Donald Trump made all the right decisions and it is such a shame that his country is not supporting him, and he blames the democrats, all of these other parties of the USA. He launches into this defense of Donald Trump. So you can see Dec 19, and definitely Dec 20, that their alliance is strong. This is the story of the Battle of Heraclea, KoN and KoS.

You can build Fox News into this story, there is another layer, relating to Dec 19, the Mexican wall, and church and state.

On December 19th we need to look at, it has as much significance for us even though it's not connected to the KS. What happened in the weeks leading up to December 19th a new budget had been drawn up where Donald Trump wanted five billion dollars for his border wall. The Democrats were not going to allow that. They offered him about 1.6 billion, so there's a fight over the border wall leading up to December 19th. In early December Donald Trump says he will be proud to shut down the government unless they give him money for the border wall. Early on the day of December 19th, he indicates that he will not shut down the government but he'll continue to fund the government to operate even if they do not give him money for his border wall. We need to consider what happened when he said that, particularly from Fox News. These are people who helped get him into power, they communicate between him and his base which for the majority of it is Christian conservative America. They very rarely are criticizing him, it's mostly praise. But the night of December 19th they begin to criticize him in fact they launched an attack. They say through their TV screens that this is a decision that Obama would have made, that is presidency would be a failure, that he's completely betrayed those who voted for him in 2016, that they wouldn't vote for him again. And there is this real attack launched from Fox News. One thing we need to be aware of is the power that news network has and the interaction happening between them and Donald Trump. There's this growing belief inside America that Trump is a prophetic character. Fox News themselves held a poll. The poll was related to Donald Trump's election and whether or not God placed him in power. They found that one in four Americans believed that, the majority of Evangelical Christians in America, something like 67% believe that he's been raised up by God to do work in the country to bring them back to Christianity. These are people that watch Fox News, it's the base that they begin to set up intentionally from 1996 when Fox News began, that they would be a new station for American conservative Protestants, that was their business plan, not a result.

Fox star Sean Hannity is one of Donald Trump's fiercest defenders — here's how he and the president became close

<https://www.businessinsider.com/sean-hannity-donald-trump-relationship-2018-4>

Fox News opinion host Sean Hannity was revealed on Monday to be one of the clients of Michael Cohen, the attorney for President Donald Trump, several news outlets [reported](#).

Monday's revelation wasn't the first time Trump and Hannity have been linked. The pair have been close for years, well before Trump announced his candidacy for the presidency. In fact, Trump and Hannity have benefited from each others' platforms immensely — Hannity lent unwavering support to Trump when other news outlets were critical of him, while Trump's frequent appearances on Hannity's show boosted Hannity to some of the highest ratings in cable news. Look inside the relationship of Trump and Hannity to see how what they first bonded over and how close they remain today:

Before he was president, Trump was a frequent guest on Fox News. His friendship with Hannity seems to have formed around 2011, when Hannity gave Trump airtime to promote a conspiracy theory that President Barack Obama wasn't born in the United States.



Screenshot/Fox News

A year later, in 2012, Hannity revealed on his show that he advised Trump not to run in that year's presidential election as an independent candidate.



Screenshot/Media Matters for America

Throughout Trump's 2016 presidential campaign, the candidate found a safe haven in Hannity's show, where he was shielded from the critical press coverage he received on other networks.



Screenshot/Fox News