

Tess Lambert Germany Part 3 3rd Diadochi War

We have thought all year about the fourth Diadochi war and the subsequent conflict with Demetrius. It's known as the Antigonid dynasty. We noted that the united effort of our four famous generals, when they all came together as allies, they only could equal the power of Antigonus and Demetrius. They were the super power of that history but they reached that super power status, not at the fourth Diadochi war, but here at the end of the second and the beginning of the third. That's when our KN becomes a super power.

I am quoting from heritagehisotry.com

The fourth war of the Diadochi was just a continuation of the third. Antigonus and his son Demetrius were at war simultaneously with Ptolemy in the South, Seleucus in the East, and Lysimachus in the North.

From <https://www.heritage-history.com/index.php?c=resources&s=war-dir&f=wars_diadochi>

So, we have made the point and can see the pattern of world war 1 and 2 illustrated in these histories with the third and the fourth Diadochi wars. WWI and WWII are the same key players just as in the third and fourth Diadochi war. Antigonus against the allies. Germany Hitler against the allies. So, what we want to study is this third war of the Diadochi.

In the second war Antigonus had a key threat. He was already powerful but he had a rival. His rival was Eumenes. So, for some time there has been an ongoing war between Antigonus and Eumenes. Eumenes was one of the most powerful generals of the time. At this point the most powerful general of the East. Eumenes went East and united all of those eastern generals against Antigonus. Eumenes was powerful. In his army was the most elite fighting force of Alexander the Great known as the Silver Shields. Antigonus and Eumenes have had this drawn out war and it all comes to a climax in the battle of Gabiene. At this battle Antigonus and Eumenes meet. I want to note that in the lead up to this battle and in this battle Antigonus has two allies. Two other generals on his side. Supporting Antigonus in this war are the two generals Peithon and Seleucus. Just note, who is the KN? Now you have a problem because you can see Seleucus and you can see Antigonus. We know we are calling Antigonus the KN.

Eumenes starts traveling East. As he is traveling East, he has to cross a river. Seleucus and Peithon attack him. They attempt to take the baggage train. Eumenes barely escapes. Eumenes tries to create a relationship with Seleucus but Seleucus won't accept him. He rejects his authority and attacks him. So, prior to the battle of Gabiene Peithon and Seleucus are aiding Antigonus. In this battel Peithon fights in the battle of Antigonus. He wins his portion of the battle. So, in the second war of the Diadochi you see these two super powers Antigonus and Eumenes. Antigonus has two allies. Peithon and Seleucus. Peithon is fighting in his army and helps him win this war.

In this battle there is no obvious winner or loser. What happens is there is an elephant charge. As the elephants charge each other at the beginning of this battel a dust storm is created. As these elephants' charge against Eumenes there is a dust storm that covers the field of battle. Antigonus sends men around the field of battle behind Eumenes and takes the baggage train. We mentioned that elite fighting force the Silver Shields. The battle is irrelevant. What Eumenes loses and what his men lose is everything

they have ever earned from all their wars. The Silver Shields are old men by this stage. Everything that they fought for is taken by Antigonos. Their families are taken by him. So Antigonos makes them an offer. Turn on your leader and offer him to me and I will give you back your belongings and your families. They do that.

So regardless of the outcome of this battle it is irrelevant. What decides the end of this war is Antigonos defeating Eumenes from the inside by taking his baggage train. He defeats him from the inside by encouraging Eumenes own men to surrender him. They surrender Eumenes and Antigonos kills him. At this point Antigonos takes up that super power status that we mentioned. He is unrivaled in that area of the Greek world. At this point he takes the title "Master of Asia" or the "Master of the East". He has no real rival. You could say that he is unilateral.

Two key points from this battle. Eumenes is defeated from the inside. The only reason that he can be defeated from the inside is because Antigonos actions are covered by the charge of the Elephants. Elephants decided the outcome of that war. This already begins to fit our theme.

After he has defeated his only rival, Antigonos begins to consider himself this master of Asia. He begins to act in a dictatorial fashion. He begins to go to these weaker generals and either forces them to surrender to him or he kills them. He starts to kill these weaker generals in the east. I want us to remember that prior to this battle Seleucus had gained control of Babylon. He owed his position in Babylon directly to Antigonos because they are allies, but when Antigonos starts to act like a dictator, Seleucus starts to get worried about his position and his safety. It comes to the point where Antigonos kills his ally Peithon. Remember Peithon had helped him win this war. He fought in his army but Antigonos started to act like a unilateral dictator. He kills Peithon and other generals. This all worries Seleucus so he gives up Babylon. This is before we ever mark the beginning of the Seleucid Dynasty. He had control of Babylon and he surrenders it and then flees to Ptolemy in Egypt. He says to Ptolemy can you see what Antigonos is doing? Now he is a threat to everyone. Now our generals begin to become worried.

Quoting from A.T. Jones

19. After the death of Eumenes, Antigonos considered himself master of all Asia, and began to destroy all governors who possessed any considerable ability, of whom Pithon was one. He attempted to destroy Seleucus with the others; but Seleucus escaped and went to Ptolemy, and showed him what Antigonos was designing, and also sent information to Lysimachus and Cassander to the same effect. The result was that a league was formed, 314 B. C., of these four -- Seleucus, Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander - - against Antigonos. {1898 ATJ, GEP 194.1}

So, this is right here between the second and third Diadochi war. Antigonos has become a super power. And our four generals are in a league. Seleucus, Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander. I want to make a point. I don't agree with this phrasing. There is a league formed. A.T. Jones says four but at this point Seleucus is a nobody. The enemies are threefold. Seleucus has no territory. He has no army. Now he is just a general of Ptolemy's. He has given up Babylon. The threat Antigonos faces is three allies. Ptolemy, Lysimachus and Cassander with Seleucus working for Ptolemy but he has no power of his own. These three allies write and ultimatum. They send the ultimatum to Antigonos. What it says is... You have won a battle you have taken all of that power to yourself. All of the land and the riches. We want you to surrender some of that power and to share it among us or there will be war.

The three allies are ordering Antigonus to share his new found power. Antigonus responds to this by immediately going to war. This was the beginning of the 3rd Diadochi war. Antigonus invaded Syria.

We have talked quite a lot in the last year about the area of Chole-Syria. This is the area that Antigonus invades. This area of Syria had been under the sphere of influence and not under the direct rule of Ptolemy. So, he is attacking the sphere of influence of the KS. He secures Syria, takes over its naval resources, and lays siege to Tyre. He is not attacking Egypt directly. These were independent areas but they are supported by Ptolemy under his sphere of influence.

Down in that area of the world south of Syria, Antigonus has conquered all that way. He leaves his son Demetrius there to defend what they just won while Antigonus travels on to conquer other areas in the North. Ptolemy leads his army out of Egypt to confront Demetrius. This is the first battle Demetrius ever fights without his father and he is surrounded by councilors. Those advisors tell Demetrius not to fight Ptolemy. If he tries to fight Ptolemy he is going to lose. Note that Seleucus is fighting for Ptolemy in that battle. Demetrius ignores the advice of his generals and fights anyways. It is known as the battle of Gaza. Demetrius's army was crushed. Ptolemy defeats him. Absolutely crushes him. Then Ptolemy marches North and takes back his territory. The battle of Gaza and the location of Gaza can be known as a different name. Raphia. It's the same place. So, if you search for the battle of Raphia in history, you may find it named the battle of Gaza. It is the same location. At this point it looks like Antigonus and Demetrius are losing. Demetrius has been pushed back. Ptolemy has reconquered his territory. But then Antigonus marches back south. He comes down and joins his son and starts to push Ptolemy back toward Egypt.

Quoting A.T. Jones.

Shortly afterward, however, Demetrius defeated Ptolemy's general; and immediately Antigonus joined him, and together they recovered all the Hollow Syria, Phenicia, and Palestine... {1898 ATJ, GEP 194.3}

As Ptolemy is driven back, Antigonus recaptures all the territory he has lost right up to the borders of Egypt. So Antigonus comes back and takes back all that he had lost from Ptolemy to the borders of Egypt. He is about to invade Egypt when he is distracted. There are two distractions at that point in time. One of them was the Nabateans. These are tribes from the east that started to harass the army of Antigonus. The Nabateans are the descendants of Ishmael. They have been ranging in that territory and it is believed that they conferred their name onto the nations of Arabia. So there are two things disturbing Antigonus and preventing him from going past the border. The first is the Nabateans and the second is the actions of Seleucus. Seleucus was on Ptolemy's side at the battle of Gaza. After that battle is won Seleucus sees his opportunity. He takes an army and goes and takes back Babylon and takes back his throne. Because of these two threats Antigonus goes to those allies. Neither side has won. They sign what is known as the "Peace of the Dynasts". It's a peace treaty. This is the peace treaty that postponed that war until the 4th Diadochi war starts in 307 B.C. This is the break in the middle between the 3rd and the 4th. It enabled Antigonus to deal with his two threats. Primarily Seleucus. After the peace of the dynasts and after the 3rd Diadochi war begins the Babylonian war. It is a struggle for power between Antigonus and Seleucus. Seleucus wins and it marks the beginning of the Seleucid Dynasty in 309 B.C. This is where he becomes established. This peace treaty they sign. The idea behind it is that they would all make peace until the son of Alexander the Great has grown to such an age that he could become king and take over for his father. They are all still pretending that they are all only babysitting that territory.

When they decide on that, Cassander had been given the position of protecting Alexanders family. He sees that that threat is real so he has Alexanders son and the sons mother Roxane killed. At this point you would mark the end of the Argead Dynasty. The Dynasty of Alexander the Great. Now there is no hope of a successor for Alexander.

So, I will do a short review. The end of the second war Antigonus has two allies. Pithon and Seleucus but when he wins his attitude changes and he begin to act as the master of Asia, or the Global dictator. He begins to turn on all that generals underneath him and kill anyone that may threaten his power. He no longer recognizes Seleucus as equal and Seleucus flees to Ptolemy. The three generals Cassander, Lysimachus, and Ptolemy send an ultimatum to Antigonus. Share your power or we will fight you. He won't share and instead he begins to take over the sphere of influence of Ptolemy. He leaves his son protecting that new found territory. Ptolemy defeats his son at the battle of Gaza. Antigonus fights back and takes back all that territory to the border of Egypt. He could have taken Egypt but he is distracted. The Nabateans and Seleucus has snuck behind his back and retaken Babylon. So, he makes a peace treaty with the allies and Ptolemy in Egypt, and fights Seleucus for power. He loses Babylon to Seleucus. Seleucus establishes his dynasty in Babylon in 309 B.C. This is the History of the 3rd war. It comes to here and then we have this history of the Babylonian war.

You have an ongoing war between the KN and his number one threat or rival. That war is the US against the Soviet Union. In this war the US had two allies fighting for them. The CIA had a program Called operation Cyclone. Leading up to the end of this war they are arming and fighting with the Mujahedeen. Fighting for them in this war in Afghanistan. Using the Mujahedeen working in Afghanistan they were weakening the Soviet Union. When they finally defeat the Soviet Union, it isn't in an open battle. The Soviet Union was overthrown from the inside. And to defeat them from the inside what did the US use? Many of us have in the last months been watching documentaries or going through different sources covering this early history. We have been able to identify that the war currently being fought now is an information war. We can defend that. It's characterized in prophecy through the history of Pyrrhus by the use of elephants. Another evidence that it's an information war, if you go to the time of the end 1989, the war fought is an information war using information. Using those tactics, the US overthrew the Soviet Union from the Inside. They took their baggage cart. They weaken their economy. They convince the people to overthrow their leadership. In this effort to weaken the economy and to undermine the leadership they have two allies. The Mujahedeen who become the Taliban and the Vatican. The papacy and John Paul the II. Antigonus is the KN in this history but what about Seleucus? So, in this history you have the US and the Papacy. You have the defeat of the US from the inside with these two allies. As we were looking, we were discussing the US behavior just after this victory. They saw themselves as the Master of Asia. The world super power. And they start to overthrow and destroy any rival. What do they do to their former allies? The Mujahedeen become the Taliban and they overthrow the government of Afghanistan in 1996. They take power in Afghanistan. At 9/11 we know the terrorist attack but in this history what does the US do to their former ally? They attack Afghanistan and begin to overthrow the Taliban government.

We talk about Sep 11. Nov 9,2001 is the first battle in the Afghan war. In this battle they overthrow the Taliban in that city. So, in 2001 the US invades Afghanistan. They over throw the Taliban. The same allies that ten years earlier had been fighting on their behalf.

Quoting

"It can be argued that the invasion of Afghanistan is not legal under international law".

You can detail why that is the case in international law. No permission had been given. But what begins to happen in this alliance or relationship between John Paul II and the US.... I think we all thought in the past that they are all coming together in 2001 one. Historically that is not the case. Historically by this stage what side was John Paul II on? As soon as that 1989 wall falls in Berlin, the US no longer needs the Papacy. They turn on John Paul II. As the US starts to act like this dictator John Paul II turned on them. This is the New York times April 1, 1991.

Pope John Paul II delivered a scathing denunciation of the Persian Gulf war today, calling it a "darkness" that he said had "cast a shadow over the whole human community."

From <<https://www.nytimes.com/1991/04/01/world/pope-denounces-the-gulf-war-as-darkness.html>>

This is George Bushes war against Iraq that was testing the New World Order. John Paul II called him and he even sent an ambassador. He said George Bush do not attack Iraq. What was George Bushes response? You were useful against the Soviet Union. I don't need you anymore. Who are you to tell me what to do? John Paul says...

"A choice was made of aggression and the violation of international law, when it was presumed to solve the tensions between the peoples by war, the sower of death," he said in his Easter Sunday message, "Urbi et Orbi" -- "To the City and the World."

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Throughout the gulf war, John Paul made his opposition abundantly plain, and several times the Vatican expressed frustration over the futility of the papal appeals for peace. From his remarks today, it was equally clear that his antiwar stand had not eased in the month that has passed since the guns were silenced.

America has already begun attacking like a unilateral power. It's already affecting their alliance with the Papacy. 2001 the US invades Afghanistan. Again, the Pope Speaks.

Without mentioning the United States or Afghanistan by name, he said as he has in the past that there is *"a right to defend oneself against terrorism."* But he also said that only terrorists themselves, not entire nations, should be called to account.

From <<https://www.nytimes.com/2001/12/12/world/a-nation-challenged-the-vatican-pope-not-mentioning-us-urges-military-restraint.html>>

Again, he is speaking out against the US. Then comes 2003. Now the US wants to evade Iraq. Pope John Paul II expresses the strongest opposition yet. He says it will be a defeat for humanity. He says No to war.

Pope John Paul II today expressed his strongest opposition yet to a potential war in Iraq, describing it as a *"defeat for humanity"* and urging world leaders to try to resolve disputes with Iraq through diplomatic means.

"No to war!" the pope said during his annual address to scores of diplomatic emissaries to the Vatican, an exhortation that referred in part to Iraq, a country he mentioned twice.

From <<https://www.nytimes.com/2003/01/14/world/threats-responses-vatican-pope-voices-opposition-his-strongest-iraq-war.html>>

He sent ambassadors to both George Bush and Saddam Hussein. He publicly appealed for a peace agreement. He said... I have one or two things to say to President Bush about war and peace. Peace must be gained with the active participation of the international community and in particular the UN. What's his concern? The US from this point forward is acting Unilaterally. That does not work in the favor of the papacy.

In 2003 the US wants to invade Iraq. We discussed before the position of the UN. In the UN there were three primary countries opposing them. Those three countries gave the US an ultimatum. The 3 countries were Russia Germany and France. They told the US If you try to invade Iraq through a UN bill, we will veto that bill. We are not going to give you permission.

Quoting from the Guardian from that history - *France Russia and Germany raised the stakes in their defiance of Washington's war plans. They made a joint vow that a resolution authorizing war would not be passed through the UN security council. It is spoken of as the Anti-war axes.*

Quoting the French Foreign minister - *Russia and France will assume all of our responsibilities on this point. France is totally on the same side as the Russians*

And those 3 European powers held an emergency meeting in Paris to try to present a united front against the US. Saying we will not allow a resolution to pass that authorizes resorting to force.

We all know the US went to war anyway. The following year the secretary general of the UN was asked if that war was illegal. Yes. From our point of view, from the point of view of the charter of the UN it was illegal. The US invaded Iraq.

Iraq. Who's sphere of influence did Iraq come under? All through the history of the cold war, Iraq came under the sphere of influence of Russia. The Soviet Union were the main suppliers of Saddam Hussein's weapons. Even after the fall of the Soviet Union they still considered Iraq as their sphere of influence, which is why Gorbachev tried to prevent the Gulf war.

Quoting from a news report - Many people observing believe that Russia's policy is motivated by a desire to restrain the US Global domination and the US tendency for Unilateralism. The Idea of a multipolar world, globalism, in which Russia can still be a major player, still has strong appeal in Russia. This is under Putin's government. Thus, Russia has an interest in opposing unilateral US military action. He's partnered with France and Germany to limit US power. Especially its tendency for unilateral power acting as a Global policeman.

So, you see Russia in this history of 2003 already opposing the US again.

Quoting - Russia has an interest in promoting a multipolar world. There were documents released after the invasion of Iraq and what they demonstrated was that in the early days of that invasion, Russia collected inside information on the movements of the US and fed them through to Saddam Hussein. They funneled intelligence on American troop movements during the early days of the war through to Saddam Hussein.

That was report released by the pentagon. And they are doing all of this. Because Iraq came under the sphere of influence of Russia. Even after the Gulf war Russia had propped up Iraq's economy to where they had a great deal of ownership over Iraq and Iraq owed them a great deal of money. We have the invasion of Iraq in 2003. There is a war over spheres of influence.

At the battle of Gaza also known as the battle of Raphia. You see the KS Russia taking back it's spheres of influence. Again, these battle s are about spheres of influence. Then we know coming to Panium the US is going to strike back just like 1989-1991 how far do they go at Panium? They are going to go only to the borders. They won't go inside Russia. Again, they are taking the spheres of influence and they are distracted. You have the descendants of Ishmael. You also have the rising up of another power. You have to consider the role that the Vatican has played in the last 30 years. Our idea that there is some kind of friendship between the US and the Vatican is old news. It's three decades since that alliance and that alliance ended three decades ago. Instead throughout this history the Papacy had not been America's friend or ally because America was acting unilaterally.

We come to our history and we have pope Francis and he is not a friend of Donald Trump. In 2016 he is not kind to Donald Trump. He was the first pope at concord (concord - unity) to meet the Russian Patriarch in about 400 years. He has developed a close relationship with Vladimir Putin.

Just recently Pope Francis made a statement. He called for a united Europe. He said this just in the last couple of weeks.

"I am concerned because we hear speeches that resemble those of Hitler in 1934," he said. "Us first. We ... We ...' These are frightening thoughts."

From <<https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2019/08/09/pope-francis-again-warns-against-nationalism-says-recent-speeches-sound-like-hitler/>>

What did we just do? The Pope stole our message. We are the one's saying that we are in 1934 Germany. The rising up of Hitler, Donald Trump. We are hearing Hilter's speeches at Trumps campaign rallies. We are seeing the rise in Nationalism.

Pope Francis has said - Immigrants need to be integrated into society. Nationalism is an attitude of isolation. There is a dangerous rising tide of populism.

In 2017 Someone asks pope Francis about populism. He points them back to WWII

He says- Before WWII there were people immersed in a crisis. These people were searching for an identity until this charismatic leader came and promised to give them their identity back. He gave them a distorted identity. And we all know what happened.

What is pope Francis doing? He is sharing our message. It's our message that says that there is a rising tide of populism. People were looking for an identity. They found a charismatic leader who gave them all their promises and gave them a distorted identity. Those speeches resemble those of Hitler and brought them to WWII. We need to reconsider our thoughts on how pope Francis is working.

We can see in this History what side is Seleucus on? He is on Antigonus's side up to this point (Battle of Gabiene) and no further. So, when we see Papacy in our day it shouldn't surprise us that his relationship with Trump is a little tense. But I would suggest we can see some indication of how he benefits from these events. Apart from that you see he is not the friend of America in these years. If anything, he is making friends with the KS but we know the end result. When we talk about the counterfeit it might be closer than we thought. We are warning the world that Trump is Hitler. Pope Francis has been giving the same message, but he is not the true, he is the counterfeit. That counterfeit runs closer to the path of truth than we realize.

