

CHAPTER I: [GREECE](#)

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1.01 Minos of Crete

In [Greek mythology](#), [Minos](#) was the first king of the [Island of Crete](#) who dwelt in a palace atop the city of [Knossos](#). According to noted archaeologist [Arthur Evans](#), the [Minoan civilization](#) of Crete was named after Minos whose name is also the [Cretan word for "king"](#). The [Chevron symbol](#) (i.e., the "Λ" symbol) is an acronym for both the letters "C" and "K" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). The double "ΛΛ" symbol (i.e., the letter "M") is an acronym for [Chania, Crete](#), the first city of Crete which was founded by Minos. Therefore, the letter "M", which is constructed by the addition of two Chevron symbols (i.e., "ΛΛ"), is representative of both "Minos" and "Man". Consequently, the "Λ" symbol adorned the shields of the [Greek Spartans](#) who originally emanated from the island of Crete. While Minos represents many things in Greco-Roman lore, he is most noted for siring the "Line of Man", being depicted as the "Devil", representing the moon of the underworld, and being worshiped as [Minerva](#), the Roman goddess of wisdom and war. Lastly, the gods, goddesses, myths, places and titles which bear the consonant letters of "M" and "N" which are depicted in the collective histories of the [Bible](#) and the historical eras commonly referred to as [Ancient Egypt](#) (3100 BC–332 BC), [Ancient Sumer](#) (2334 BC–2193 BC), [Ancient Greece](#) (800 BC–600 AD), [Ancient Babylon](#) (626 BC–539 BC), [Ancient Rome](#) (509 BC–1453) and the [Viking Age](#) (793 AD–1066 AD), are in essence disguised references to Minos of Crete. Minos reportedly died on the [Island of Sicily](#), the second home of the [Line of Man](#) after the [Island of Crete](#). After his death, his remains were sent back to Crete and placed in a [sarcophagus](#) which depicted the words: "The tomb of Minos, the son of Zeus."

Line of Man

[Minos](#) sired the "Line of [Man](#)" which in time became the ruling family of Crete, the Mediterranean, the Greco-Roman Empire, and eventually the entire world. This is likely why the [labia minora](#) (M+N+R) is the name for the inner lips of a female's vagina for it represent the metaphorical birth of the Greco-Roman Empire. "[Manius](#)" (M+N+S), which is consonantly identical to "Minos" (M+N+S), was a Latin "[praenomen](#)" (i.e., [personal name](#)) which was used throughout the [Roman Republic](#) and gave rise to the patronymic "gentes" of "Manlia" and "Manilia". In time, the praenomen known as "Manius" came to be abbreviated with a five-stroke "M" (i.e., "ΛΛ"). The fifth [month of "May"](#) (M) in the Gregorian calendar is evidently a tribute to the praenomen of Minos, Man and Manius. The letter "N", which is an acronym for "North", was likely added to the letter "M" after the "Line of Man" vacated north to the island of Greenland. In the Holy Bible (i.e., the [allegorical history](#) of the Greco-Roman Empire), [Manna](#) (i.e., semen) was an edible substance which God provided for the Israelites during their travels in the desert. According to [Exodus 16:31](#), Manna was "like coriander seed [semen], white; and the taste of it was like wafers made with honey". The "Line of Man" is symbolically represented by the [menorah](#) (M+N+R) which is found in the Emblem of the State of [Israel](#) ([Isis+Ra+El](#)). It represents the upward branches of the Man family which were sired by Minos of Crete. Coincidentally, "[MAN](#)" is a German mechanical engineering company based in Munich, Germany, whose [logo](#) depicts a lion (L+N) which indicative of the "Line of Man".

Minos of Mankind

Although grammatically and culturally disguised, mythical figures found in Egyptian, Greek, Hindu and Germanic histories pay tribute to Minos (M+N+S) and the "Line of Man". In Egyptian mythology, [Menes](#) (M+N+S) was the [pharaoh](#) and founder of the [first dynasty](#) (Dynasty I) who was credited with having united [Upper and Lower Egypt](#). According to [Greek mythology](#), [Manes](#) (M+N+S) was the first king of [Maeonia](#) (M+N) and was known as the first king in line of the primordial house of [Lydia](#) (L+D) whose genealogy is preserved by [Dionysius of Halicarnassus](#). In various [Hindu](#) traditions, [Manu](#) (M+N) is a title accorded to a [progenitor of mankind](#) and was considered the first king to rule this earth. The [Mahabharata](#) states that: "Manu was endowed with great wisdom and devoted to virtue, and he became the progenitor of a line. According to the legend, Manu was advised to build a giant boat which most likely was powered by rowers who subsequently conquered the Mediterranean and forced the Manusmṛti, (M+N - S+M+R+T) otherwise known as the Laws of Manu, on the various peoples of the region. Since Hinduism was never a Mediterranean religion, it is nakedly apparent that Manu is a direct reference to Minos. The "[Mahabharata](#)" stated: "And Manu was endowed with great wisdom and devoted to virtue. And he became the progenitor of a line. And in Manu's race have been born all human beings, who have, therefore, been called "Manavas" (M+N+B+S, i.e., "Man Babylon System"). In [Germanic](#) history, "[Mannus](#)" (M+N+S) was a mythological figure attested by the 1st century A.D. [Roman](#) historian [Tacitus](#) in his work "[Germania](#)". According to Tacitus, Mannus was the son of [Tuisto](#) and the progenitor of the [three](#) Germanic tribes (i.e., [Ingaevones](#), [Herminones](#) and [Istvaeones](#)) who was "the source and founder of their people". Modern

historical [sources conclude](#) that Mannus was in fact from the same root as the [Manu](#) found in [Hindu](#) tradition.

Lord of Mann

Since 1399 AD, the title of [Lord of Mann](#) has been used on the [Isle of Man](#) in reference to the island's [Lord Proprietor](#) and [head of state](#). Interestingly, the current holder of this title is none other than [Queen Elizabeth II](#) who holds the highest ranking political position in the underworld. The formal [Latin](#) style of "Lord of Mann" is "Dominus Manniae" (D+M+N+S) (M+N) which may be indicative of the dome of Greenland to the north and the system of man. Consequently, [Monseigneur](#) is an [honorific](#) in both the English and French languages that is used as a title for a member of a [royal family](#) or other dignitaries. In the [Roman Catholic Church](#), [Monsignor](#) is both a title and an honorific. The plural form of Monsignor is "monsignori", the proper form of address for those members of the [clergy](#) who have received certain ecclesiastical honorific titles from the Pope.

Minos the Devil

[Minos](#) was so vital to the birth of the Greco-Roman Empire that his face is currently found in the [outline of Montana](#), a U.S. state on the Canadian border. As evidenced, Montana's western border unmistakably features the face of [Minos as painted by Michelangelo](#) in "[The Last Judgment](#)" which is currently found on the alter wall of the [Sistine Chapel](#) in [Vatican City](#). Minos, who is depicted by Michelangelo as [the "Devil"](#) with pointed ears and a tail, is located at the [bottom right-hand corner of the painting](#) which is symbolic of his role as the corner stone of the Greco-Roman Empire. Consequently, many cities, states and countries around the world are named after Minos (see below), including the Australian island of [Tasmania](#) which is coincidentally shaped in the form of a devil's head. Aside from the vicious creature known as the Tasmanian devil whose bite is the strongest per unit body mass of any extant mammal land predator, Minos the Devil was immortalized in pop-culture by the Looney Tunes character known as the "[Tasmanian Devil](#)". The city of [Manchester](#), England, which is named after Minos, is also home to [Manchester United F.C.](#), arguably the best and [most popular football clubs](#) in the world. The soccer team, which is often referred to as "Manu" ([Manu](#) is the title accorded to Minos, a [progenitor of mankind](#)), is also represented on the New York Stock Exchange by the same letters—"MANU". Coincidentally, Manu's nickname is the [Red Devils](#) whose [logo](#) depicts a large sailing ship, all tributes to the devil Minos who founded naval science and ship warfare.

The "Master" Race

[Minos](#), along with his brothers [Rhadamanthys](#) and [Sarpedon](#), were raised by king [Asterion](#) of Crete. In [Greek mythology](#), Asterion means "starry" or "ruler of the stars" which is evidently an allegorical metaphor for the birth of naval science which used the stars as the primary means of nautical navigation. Coincidentally, [Manvantara](#) (M+N+V+T+R) is an astronomical period of time measurement uses in sailing science which was based on the stars. Sailing jargon such as "[starboard](#)", "[steer](#)" and "[stern](#)" were likely derived from or affiliated with [Asterion](#). The term "cartology" (C/K+R+T+L+G) was derived from the term "Crete" (C/K+R+T). In Greek mythology, [Thucydides](#) states that Minos was the founder of Crete's naval supremacy and the most ancient man known to build a navy. The term "[Master Race](#)", which was made popular during the Nazi reign of World War II, was likely originally derived from [Asterion](#) and the Cretans who manned their masts and steered their ships into battles and expeditions. Military terms such as "attack" and "attacking" was likely derived from the sailing terms such as "[tack](#)" and "[tacking](#)" which are defined as turning windward or "[preparing to come about](#)". In Roman religion, [Fortuna](#) was the goddess of fortune, luck and fate which was derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#) which is the steering wheel of a ship. Since Minos invented the art and science of sailing, he was known by the Babylonians as "[Manu the Great](#)", the [Chaldean](#) god who presided over [fate](#).

Minos' "Babylon System"

[Minos](#) (M+N+S), meaning "Man System", was the father of commerce, money, and time. Aside from being the author of the Cretan constitution which measured out justice, Minos was the first to develop the [13-month lunar "Man Calendar"](#) whose name was recently popularized by the Doomsday [Mayan Calendar](#). Minos was immortalized by the Romans as [Minerva](#), the goddess of war, wisdom and commerce was whose name was derived from the Italic moon goddess "Meneswā" which means "She who measures". Since Minos of Crete was responsible for founding what eventually became known as the "Babylon System", hundreds of key terms in respect to commerce, control, time, torture, war and wealth share his

name (e.g., acumen, almanac, ammunition, criminal, demand, mandate, mandatory, mansion, maintain, manner, manor, mantra, many, mandarin, manufacture, mean, men, mental, menu, minaret, mind, mine, minor, minus, minute, moan, money, monarchy, money, monk, mono, monolithic, monopoly, monster, monument, mountain, mundane, municipal, seaman, etc.). In essence, all of the systems and terms developed during the time of Minos include the letters of “M” and “N”.

Cities and States of Man

The name of “Man” (M+N) was included in the name of the Ro-“Man” Empire and is found in the names of numerous cities, states and countries around the world. These include but are not limited to: 11 countries (i.e., [Armenia](#); [Dominica](#); [Dominican Republic](#); [Germany](#); [Monaco](#); [Mongolia](#); [Montenegro](#); [Oman](#); [Romania](#); [Solomon Islands](#); and [Yemen](#)), numerous international cities and dependencies (e.g., [Manila](#), Philippines; [Manchester](#), England; [Isle of Man](#), England; [Mantua](#), Italy; [Monterrey](#), Mexico; [Munich](#), Germany; [Montevideo](#), Uruguay, etc.), three U.S. states (i.e., [Maine](#), [Minnesota](#), and [Montana](#)), numerous U.S. cities (e.g., [Minneapolis](#), Minnesota, [Richmond](#), Virginia, [Sacramento](#), California, etc.), the Canadian Territory of [Manitoba](#), and numerous Canadian cities (e.g., [Edmonton](#), Alberta; [Moncton](#), New Brunswick; and [Montreal](#), Quebec, etc.). Aside from the aforementioned titles, tribute to the name of “Man” include but are not limited to: the [Ming Dynasty](#) of China which is often described as “one of the greatest eras of orderly government and social stability in human history (a direct reference to the “Line of Man”); the Chinese language known as “[Mandarin Chinese](#)” which has more native speakers (nearly a billion) than any other language; “[Mana](#)”, a term used to represent powerful forces of nature such as thunder storms which are in essence an expression of an unseen supernatural agency; and [Manor AG](#), the biggest department-store chain in Switzerland whose logo features a [red six-petaled flower](#), a likely reference to the six-spoked [Wheel of Fortuna](#) which was invented by Minos.

Minos and the Moon

Because [Minos](#) was the first to found what eventually became the Greco-Roman Empire, “[Monday](#)”, the first day of the week, was named in his honor. The [Moon](#), which Monday is named after, was named after Minos because he died prior to the discovery of Greenland and therefore will forever remain in the darkness of the underworld. In Greek mythology, “[Menae](#)” (M+N) was the title given to the 50 goddesses of phases of the moon and the 50 lunar months of the four-year Olympiad, while “Mene” (M+N) was the title given to the goddesses of the lunar months within an Olympiad. Menae were the daughters of the Moon goddess, [Selene](#), and her lover, [Endymion](#) (D+M+N), a mortal king. In [Norse mythology](#), “[Máni](#)” (M+N) was the personification of the moon. Consequently, the [consonant letters](#) of “M” and “N” which are indicative of Minos (M+N+S) and Moon (M+N) are found today in the official name for Monday (M+N+D) in at least 19 languages originating out of Africa, Europe and Oceania (i.e., Proto Germanic (Mēniniz dagaz); Old English (Mōnandæg); Old Saxon (Mānundag); Old High German (Mānetag); Middle Low German (Manedag); German ([Montag](#)); Dutch ([maandag](#)); Scots (Monanday); Afrikaans ([Maandag](#)); West Frisian ([Moandei](#)); Old Norse (mánadagr); Faroese ([mánadagur](#)); Icelandic ([mánudagur](#)); Norwegian/Bokmål ([mandag](#)); Norwegian/Nynorsk ([måndag](#)); Danish ([mandag](#)); Swedish ([måndag](#)); Finnish ([maanantai](#)); and Maori ([mane](#))).

Minos of the Underworld

Since [Minos](#) (M+N+S) was the father of war, it is only right that his name be affiliated with the bloodshed, death, sacrifice and torture of the underworld (i.e., hell). In Greek Mythology, [Mania](#) (M+N) was the Goddess of insanity and madness. In Greek mythology, [Menoitios](#) (M+N+T+A+S) was the Titan god of violent anger, rash action, and human mortality. Zeus struck him down with a thunderbolt and sent him to [Erebus](#) (i.e., the Underworld) as punishment for his hybriatic behavior. In Roman mythology, Mania was the [goddess](#) of the dead who ruled the [underworld](#) along with [Mantus](#) (M+N+T+S). She was said to be the mother of ghosts, the undead, and other spirits of the night. She was linked to the Manes, Mana Genita, and the aforementioned praenomen [Manius](#). [Manes](#) (M+N+S) was derived from Latin word “[mane](#)” (M+N) meaning “[morning](#)” or “[mourning](#)”, as in crying. Consequently, in [Roman religion](#), the “[Manes](#)” (M+N+S) were [chthonic](#) deities thought to represent souls of deceased loved ones. [Mana Genita](#) (M+N+G+N+T) was an obscure goddess only mentioned by [Pliny the Elder](#) and [Plutarch](#) who stated that her rites were carried out with a blood sacrifice of a [puppy](#) or [bitch](#) (i.e., a female dog in heat). In [Etruscan myth and religion](#), [Mantus](#) (M+N+T+S) was a god of the underworld and a consort of [Mania](#) (M+N). A dedication to the god “manθ” (M+N) from the [Archaic period](#) was found in a sanctuary at [Pontecagnano](#). The similar names suggest that they were connected to the aforementioned [Manes](#) which were called “man(im)”

(M+N+M) by the Etruscans. Lastly, [Manungal](#) (M+N+M+G+L) was the goddess of the underworld who was worshipped by the [Sumerians](#), [Babylonians](#), and [Akkadians](#) who held the "tablet of life" and carried out judgment on the wicked.

Minos the Bull

In [Greek mythology](#), the "[Minotaur](#)" (M+N+T+R) was a creature with the head of a [bull](#) on the body of a man. According to the Roman poet [Ovid](#), the Minotaur was "part man and part bull" and dwelt at the center of the [Cretan Labyrinth](#) (an elaborate [maze](#)-like construction) which was designed at the behest of [King Minos](#) of [Crete](#). The Minotaur and the "Bull" (B+L) are symbolic of the warmongering nature of "Babylon" or "Baby Line" which was sired by Minos. Therefore, various myths and gods pertaining to war are named after Minos. In [Egyptian religion](#), "[Montu](#)" (M+N+T) was the [falcon](#)-god of war whose name was shown in [Egyptian hieroglyphs](#) as Mont, Monthu, Montju, or Menthu. Meaning "[nomad](#)", Montu was the original manifestation of the [sun god Ra](#) which often appears under the epithet of "Montu-Ra". Due to the destructive nature of his character, Montu was immortalized as a warrior and eventually a war-god. Because Egyptian mythology and religion is covered in Greco-Roman history, Montu was also said to manifest himself in a white bull with a black face, which was referred to as the [Bakha](#). Consequently, Egypt's greatest kings called themselves "Mighty Bulls", the sons of Montu. Starting with the [Temple of Montu](#) at [Medamud](#), large [temples](#) to Montu were constructed in [Hermonthis](#), (H+R+M+N+T+S), meaning "the land of Montu". [Mentuhotep](#) (M+N+T+T) was the name given to several pharaohs in the [Middle Kingdom](#). Subsequently, [Amun](#) (M+N), whose spouse was [Amaunet](#) (M+N+T), eventually superseded [Montu](#) in Egyptian mythology. Amun acquired [national importance](#) after he fused with the [sun god Ra](#), ultimately becoming "Amun-Ra". The terms found in "Amun-Ra" reversed equate to "Ra-Amun" or "Roman". Amun-Ra held the position of [transcendental](#), self-created [creator deity](#) "par excellence". His position as King of Gods developed to the point of virtual [monotheism](#) where other gods became manifestations of him. In other words Amun-Ra (i.e., Minos) was responsible for siring a line of Greek gods, otherwise known as the "Line of Man".

Roman Goddess Minerva

[Minerva](#) who was the [Roman goddess](#) of art, commerce, crafts, defense, magic, medicine, music, poetry, school, trade, war, weaving and wisdom. She is often depicted along with her sacred creature which symbolizes wisdom, the "[owl of Minerva](#)". In Greek mythology, [Fasti](#) and [Ovid](#) called her the "goddess of a thousand works". In order to disguise the fact that Minerva is based on Minos of Crete, modern historical accounts state that [Menrva](#) (also spelled Menerva) was an [Etruscan goddess](#) which contributed to the [Roman](#) character of Minerva. Minerva is also equated with the Greek goddess [Athena](#), despite the fact that Minos was still alive at that time. The Romans held a festival to [Minerva](#) from March 19 to March 23 which was called in the neuter plural, [Quinquatria](#), the fifth after the Ides of March. A lesser version, known as the Minusculae Quinquatria, was held on the Ides of June, June 13. In 207 B.C., a [guild](#) of poets and actors was formed to meet and make [votive offerings](#) at the temple of Minerva on the [Aventine Hill](#) whose members included [Livius Andronicus](#). The Aventine sanctuary of Minerva continued to be an important center of the arts for much of the middle [Roman Republic](#). Roman temples to Minerva include but are not limited to: the [Temple of Minerva](#) (Assisi); the [Temple of Minerva Medica](#) (Rome); and the [Temple of Minerva Medica Nymphaeum](#) (Rome).

Minerva Worldwide

As the Roman goddess of wisdom, [Minerva](#) is featured in the seals, logos, and mottos of numerous colleges, schools, universities around the world. She is also included in numerous governmental and military institutions, including the [Republic of Minerva](#), a [micronation](#) consisting of the Minerva Reefs in Australia. Although tributes to Minerva are to be expected in Greece and Italy, she is found today in almost every country on Earth. It's not a coincidence that so many governments and universities just happen share the same taste in goddesses—it's part of a much larger Roman conspiracy. In other words, since the world is run by Rome from Greenland, the collective 206 countries of the underworld shares the same fetish for Roman gods and goddesses, especially Minerva.

Minerva (England)

The Greco-Roman goddess [Minerva](#) is found throughout the country of England, including but not limited to: the official cap badge of the [Artists Rifles](#) Territorial SAS Regiment of the British Army; the title of remote learning facility at [Bath Spa University](#) (Bath); the [Briggate Minerva statue](#) (Leeds); the official logo

of the [Chartered Society of Designers](#) (London); the logo of the [Girls Day School Trust](#) in England and Wales; the title of the annual prize for the best political student at [Liverpool Hope University](#) (Liverpool); the [Minerva statue](#) atop the dome of [Liverpool Town Hall](#) (Liverpool); the [Roman Minerva's Shrine](#) (Chester); the [Minerva Lodge](#), the oldest Masonic Lodge in England (City of Kingston Upon Hulls); the head of "[Sulis-Minerva](#)" found in the Roman ruins (Bath); the official logo of [University of Lincoln](#) (Lincoln); and the [Minerva web interface](#) of [University of Sheffield Medical School](#) (Sheffield).

Minerva (Europe)

The Greco-Roman goddess [Minerva](#) is found throughout Europe, including but not limited to: Austria: the sculptured work entitled "[The Birth of Minerva](#)" at the [University of Vienna](#) (Vienna); Bulgaria: the title of the [Minerva language school](#) (Ruse); Germany: the [Minerva statue](#) on the Alte Brücke (Heidelberg); the paintings at [Old University's assembly hall](#) and the [Minerva statue](#) in front of the New University building at [Heidelberg University](#); and the [official logo](#) of the [Max Planck Society](#); Italy: the [Minerva statue](#) and the [official logo](#) of [La Sapienza University](#) (Rome); the [Temple of Minerva](#) (Assisi); the [Temple of Minerva Medica](#) (Rome); the [Minerva statue](#) (Pavia); and the [Minerva statue](#) at the [University of Turin](#) (Turin); Netherlands: the official seal of [Leiden University](#) (Leiden); Norway: the [Minerva statue](#) at [Bergen Museum](#) (Bergen); Portugal: the official insignia of [University of Porto](#) (Porto); and Scotland: the [Minerva statue](#) and the [building](#) title at [Dumfries Academy](#) (Dumfries); the official seal of [Kelvinside Academy](#) (Glasgow); and the [Minerva statue](#) atop the dome of the [Mitchell Library](#) (Glasgow).

Minerva (Latin America)

The Greco-Roman goddess [Minerva](#) is found in throughout Latin America, including but not limited to: Brazil: the official seal and patroness of [Federal University of Rio de Janeiro](#) (Rio de Janeiro); and the official seal of [Polytechnic School of the University of São Paulo](#) (São Paulo); Cuba: the stained glass window at [Jose Marti National Library](#) (Havana); Guatemala: [Manuel José Estrada Cabrera](#), former [President of Guatemala](#), tried to promote a "Cult of Minerva" and subsequently erected the [Temple of Minerva](#) (Guatemala City); and Mexico: the [official seal](#) of [Escuela Comercial Cámara de Comercio](#) (Mexico City); and the [Minerva statue](#) at Minerva Roundabout (Guadalajara).

Minerva (U.S. Academia)

The Roman goddess [Minerva](#) is found throughout colleges, fraternities and universities within the United States, the Greco, including but not limited to: the [official seal](#) of [American Academy of Arts & Sciences](#) (Cambridge, Massachusetts); the patron goddess of [Bryn Mawr College](#) (Lower Merion Township, Pennsylvania); the [Minerva statue](#) at [Columbia University](#) (Manhattan, New York); the goddess and seal of [Kappa Kappa Gamma](#) fraternity; the title of [online for-profit university](#) Minerva University; the [supercomputer](#) of [Mount Sinai School of Medicine](#) (New York, New York); the main file server of [Keystone College](#) (Factoryville, Pennsylvania); the [coat of arms](#) and patron goddess of [Sigma Alpha Epsilon](#) fraternity; the [Minerva statue](#) at [State University of New York at Geneseo](#) (Geneseo, New York); the [café](#), the [journal](#), and the [Minerva statues](#) at [State University of New York at Potsdam](#) (Potsdam, New York); the official seal and motto at [Union College, New York](#) (Schenectady, New York); the patroness of [Union Philosophical Society](#) of [Dickinson College](#) (Carlisle, Pennsylvania); the official seal of [University of Alabama](#) (Tuscaloosa, Alabama); the catalogue, the motto and the official logo of [University at Albany](#) (Albany, New York); the [Minerva statue](#) at [University of California](#) (Berkeley, California); the official seal of [University of Louisville](#) (Louisville, Kentucky); the [Minerva statue](#) and the official seal of [University of North Carolina at Greensboro](#) (Greensboro, North Carolina); official seal of [University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma](#) (Chickasha, Oklahoma); the official seal of [University of South Carolina](#) (Columbia, South Carolina); the [official seal](#) of [University of Virginia](#) (Charlottesville, Virginia); the official seal of [Virginia Tech University](#) (Blacksburg, Virginia); the [Minerva statue](#) at [Wells College](#) (Aurora, New York); and the [Minerva statue](#) at [Yale School of Architecture](#) (New Haven, Connecticut).

Minerva (U.S.)

Aside from academic based institutions, the Greco-Roman goddess [Minerva](#) is found throughout the United States, including but not limited to: the [Medal of Honor](#), the highest military decoration awarded by the United States government; the [Minerva bust](#) at the [Boston Public Library](#) (Boston, Massachusetts); the [Minerva Foundation](#) (Berkeley, California); the [Minerva statue](#) at [Battle Hill](#) (Brooklyn, New York); the [Minerva statue](#) at [Green-Wood Cemetery](#) (New York, New York); the [Minerva statue](#) at the [Minneapolis](#)

[Central Library](#) (Minneapolis, Minnesota); the [Minerva statue](#) (Portland, Maine); the [Minerva statue](#) at the [United States Capitol Visitor Center](#) (Washington, D.C.); the Minerva statue at the library of the [United States Military Academy](#) (West Point, New York); the [James Gordon Bennett Minerva Monument](#) (New York, New York); the [mosaic](#) and the [Minerva statue](#) at the [Library of Congress](#) (Washington, D.C.); the [Minerva statue](#) atop the U.S. Capitol Building (Washington, D.C.); the [Minerva Initiative](#) at the Department of Defense (Arlington County, Virginia), the official seal of the [State of California](#); [U.S. \\$5 Stamp](#) (1923); and the [helmet of Minerva](#) is depicted in the logo of [Walter Reed Army Medical Center](#) (Washington, D.C.).

Minerva (Other)

The Greco-Roman goddess [Minerva](#) is found throughout the world, including but not limited to: Australia: the official seal of [Ballarat Clarendon College](#) (Ballarat, Victoria); the [magazine](#) and [song](#) of [Hornsby Girls High School](#) (Sydney, New South Wales); and the official logo of [Mac.Robertson Girls' High School](#) (Melbourne, Victoria); Canada: the seal of [Kappa Kappa Gamma](#) fraternity; the [Minerva web interface](#) of [McGill University](#) (Montreal, Quebec); India: [Minerva Circle](#) (Bangalore); the [Minerva Institute of Management& Technology](#) (Dehradun); the [Minerva statue](#) atop the [Writer's Building](#) (Kolkata); South Africa: the coat of arms and newspaper [University of Stellenbosch](#) (Stellenbosch); and Tunisia: the [Temple of Minerva](#) (Sbeitla).

Minerva (Popular Culture)

According to [John Robison's](#) "[Proofs of a Conspiracy](#)" (1798), the third degree of the Bavarian [Illuminati](#) was called "Minerval" or "Brother of Minerva", in honor of [Minerva](#). In the [Harry Potter](#) series, [J.K Rowling](#) named a leading female character Minerva McGonagall in light of the Roman goddess. Like Minerva, McGonagall's main trait was that of wisdom and war. In the [Percy Jackson & The Olympians](#) and [The Heroes of Olympus](#) series by Rick Riordan, Athena (i.e., Minerva) is the mother of Annabeth Chase, one of the main characters. In the [Assassin's Creed](#) series, Minerva is depicted along with Juno and Tinia who were worshiped as a triad in Rome.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

1.02 Island of Crete

[Crete](#) is a small Greek island in the [Mediterranean Sea](#) which is roughly 260 kilometers long and 60 kilometers wide. According to the [University of Oxford](#) (i.e., Oxford University), the [oldest university in the English-speaking world](#) and the second-[oldest surviving university](#) in the world, the [island of Crete](#) was the [birthplace of the earliest civilization](#) which consequently produced the first "high culture" in Europe. More specifically, the northwest city of [Chania](#) (C/K+N) is recognized as the [oldest city on earth](#), hence the term "concrete". The saying "[Cradle of Civilization](#)" is a disguised reference to the island of Crete, the birthplace of civilization. According to Merriam-Webster, the origins of "Cradle" were derived from the [Old High German term "kratto"](#) (C/K+R+T) which is consonantly identical to that of "Crete" (C/K+R+T). Therefore, it can be ascertained that the "Cradle of Civilization" was in fact the birthplace of the Greco-Roman Empire. Crete is known as the first home of the [Line of Man](#), the ruling family of the Greco-Roman Empire. After Crete, the Line of Man relocated to [Island of Sicily](#) and eventually the [Island of Greenland](#).

Name of Crete

Due to [Minos](#), the [island of Crete](#) was the birthplace of commerce, money, time and war. Therefore, its name is found in various forms throughout the Roman-English lexicon. Since the letters "C", "K" and "Q" are represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the [Chevron symbol](#) (i.e., the "Λ" symbol) words that include "C", "K" or "Q" followed by the letters "R" and "T" exhibit the name of Crete. Crete

derived terms include but are not limited to: “democrat”; “carat”; “carrot”; “cart”; cartology; “concrete”; “court”; “crate”; “crater”; “creation”; “creator”; “critical”; “creatine”; creature”; “excrete”; “karate”; “quart”; “quarter”; “quartz”; “recruit”; and “secret”. Many of these terms have practical applications for they were found, founded or created on the island of Crete, including “carrots” which coincidentally [grow wild on the island of Crete](#). Amongst the most popular Cretan-spawned terms is that of “[Democrat](#)” and the [Democratic party](#) which has over [100 active political parties](#) around the world, including [over 40 former political parties](#). “Democrat”, meaning “Dome Crete”, is likely reference to the “Line of Man” (which was sired by [Minos of Crete](#)) which has subsequently relocated to the Dome of Greenland. The name of Crete is also found in the names of cities and states around the world, including but not limited to the country of [Croatia](#) and the cities of [Democrat](#), California and [Tikrit](#), Iraq. Lastly, the name of Crete (C/K+R+T) spelled backwards spells the word “trick” which is coincidentally found in the names of both [Turkey](#) and [Turkmenistan](#), both of which are geographically close to Crete.

Cretan Fascism

Because [fascism](#) was born on [island of Crete](#), the [fasces symbol](#) exhibits the same shape as the island of Crete, [topographically](#) speaking. As evidenced, the northwest corner of the island unmistakably exhibits the shape of a fasces (ax) blade while the rest of the island serves as its handle. The current [flag of Crete](#) depicts a double-sided [fasces ax](#), minus the 13 sticks which surround it on the original [flag of the Roman Empire](#). Coincidentally, the [airport of Chania, Crete is unmistakably fashioned in the form of the fasces](#), further insinuating that the [oldest city on earth](#) was the first place to adopt the ideology of fascism which has now enveloped the Earth.

Sea Peoples

On par with the fraudulent riddled history of the Greco-Roman Empire, the term [Sea Peoples](#) appears to be historical cover for Cretan-based piracy in the Mediterranean. This notion has been confirmed by modern historical accounts which state that “With [Crete’s reputation of harboring pirates](#), it is not too surprising to find much evidence of their involvement with the Sea Peoples”. In other words, the Sea Peoples, who are admittedly Greek, were from Crete, an island with a long history of piracy. According to the book “[In Search of the Trojan War](#)” (1998) by noted historian [Michael Wood](#), “...the Sea Peoples ... in part actually composed of Mycenaean Greeks - rootless migrants, warrior bands and condottieri on the move ...? Certainly there seem to be suggestive parallels between the war gear and helmets of the Greeks ... and those of the Sea Peoples ...”. The [Sea Peoples](#) are also identified in Egyptian records as the Ekwesh, a group of Bronze Age [Greeks](#) known as the [Achaean](#)s (C+H+N+S), otherwise known as the Chanians (C+H+N+S), one of the four major tribes of [Classical Greece](#). The city of [Chania](#) on the [Island of Crete](#) is the oldest city in Europe which was founded by the original pirate [Minos](#), the godfather of the Greco-Roman Empire. In time, the piracy committed by the Sea Peoples became so rampant that even modern historical sources state in respect to the Sea Peoples that “[there seemed to be no real distinction made between a pirate and a mercenary](#)”. In other words, due to the Sea Peoples from Crete, the Mediterranean was over-run with pirates. Although the term “Sea Peoples” is routinely used to describe pirates from Crete, the original term for these pirates was likely “Sea Men” as in “C Men”. The symbol for both the letter “C” and “K” in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) is the “Λ” symbol, otherwise known as a [Chevron symbol](#). The “Λ” symbol was the first-ever Greco-Roman symbol for it represented the mountainous Island of Crete, the home of these pirates. Consequently, the “Λ” symbol later [adorned the shields of Greek warriors](#) and was therefore likely present in the name of said pirates emanating from Crete. Since Crete pirates were “men” that were ruled by [Minos](#) (from whence the terms “man” and “men” were ultimately derived from), it stands to reason these pirates would be entitled “Λ Men” (i.e., “C Men”) rather than “Sea Peoples”. Modern tributes to the Sea Men include “[semen](#)” (i.e., seminal fluid) and [Siemens](#), the largest Europe-based electronics and electrical engineering company in the world.

"Carte Blanche"

The French term “[carte blanche](#)” has two different meanings which essentially refer to unbridled money and power. Firstly, carte blanche can mean, in the literal sense, a “[blank cheque](#)”, in that a check that has no written numerical value written but it’s already signed. In other words, there is no price to high; whatever is wanted is already paid for. The second meaning of carte blanche is that of “[Full Powers](#)”, which under international law, dictates that the head of state, head of government or foreign minister of the state, has the legal power to sign a treaty or convention on behalf of a sovereign state. In other words, Full Powers is the right to dictate the decisions of a particular nation, or all nations, without any checks or

balances. As evidenced, “Carte” (C/K+R+T) is consonantly identical to “Crete” (C/K+R+T). Therefore, it can be ascertained that “carte blanche” is a direct reference to the [island of Crete](#). After all, the “Line of Man” which rules the Earth from Greenland was sired by [Minos of Crete](#). Since money can be printed with ease, the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland essentially has a “blank cheque” to do as they please. Since all countries (aside from [Switzerland](#) and [Vatican City](#)) are non-sovereign entities, they also wield “Full Powers” over 204 countries on Earth. Make no mistake, both [Switzerland](#) and [Vatican City](#) are under the control of Greenland, they just don’t know it yet.

Cretan Piracy

The Greco-Roman Empire was essentially spawned by piracy, starting with [Minos](#) who founded the city of [Chania](#) on the [Island of Crete](#) in the [Mediterranean Sea](#). The term “conspiracy” literally means “Chania’s Piracy” or “Con’s Piracy” since Chania was originally pronounced “Con”. This particular notion is substantiated by modern historical sources which state that [Crete had a reputation of harboring pirates](#). Crete’s piracy was also confirmed in book “[Piracy, Maritime Terrorism and Naval Strategy](#)” (2009) by Bjørn Møller of the Danish Institute for International Studies, wherein he states, “[In ancient Greece piracy seems to have been widespread](#) and widely regarded as an entirely honorable way of making a living”. Because of Crete’s geographic location at the crossroads of the Mediterranean, the island was ideal for both shipwrecking and piracy. By controlling Crete and the waterways around the island, the pirates of Crete were able to establish a naval chokehold in the region consisting of both piracy and later taxes. Over time, the ships, slaves and general wealth accumulated by Cretan-based piracy spawned the first-ever army, navy and government. According to classical historian [Dr. Janice Gabbert](#), “The eastern [Mediterranean has been plagued by piracy](#) since the first dawn of history”. This particular notion is corroborated by [modern historical sources](#) which state that in [classical antiquity](#), “the [Illyrians](#) and [Tyrrhenians](#) were known as pirates, as well as [Greeks](#) and [Romans](#)”. In “[Piracy in the Ancient World](#)” (1996), noted maritime historian Henry Ormerod states that, “If we remember that piracy was, for centuries, a normal feature of Mediterranean life, it will be realized how great has been the influence which it exercised on the life of the ancient world”. In other words, is piracy ruled the day. In “[Pirate Coasts of the Mediterranean Sea](#)” (1916), [Ellen Churchill Semple](#) found that the area around the island of [Crete](#) was famous for its slave markets and that [Crete was notable for its pirates](#). This was because after a ship was captured, its cargo was plundered and its human cargo was sold to the highest bidder, ultimately creating the first-ever slave market. Greek historian [Thucydides](#) wrote in “[History of the Peloponnesian War](#)” (c. 10th century) that, “For in early times the [Hellenes](#) (Greeks) and the barbarians of the coast and islands ... were tempted to turn to piracy, under the conduct of their most powerful men ... [T]hey would fall upon a town unprotected by walls ... and would plunder it ... no disgrace being yet attached to such an achievement, but even some glory”. In the [Iliad](#) and [Odyssey](#) by [Homer](#), the greatest of the Greek poets, piracy was perfectly normal occurrence. Odysseus recounts that: “We boldly landed on the hostile place, And sack’d the city, and destroy’d the race, Their wives made captive, their possessions shared, And every soldier found a like reward”. Being kidnapped by pirates and sold into slavery was so commonplace that it also became a favorite theme of Greek poets and plays. Due to centuries of shipwrecking and piracy, the Island of Crete essentially had unabated access to free slaves, free ships and free treasure, ultimately spawning what would eventually become the Greco-Roman Empire.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



1.03 Chania, Crete

The city of [Chania](#) (C/K+N) is located on the northwest side of the Greek island of [Crete](#). The coastal city, which [has been inhabited](#) since the [Neolithic Era](#) (10,200 B.C.—2,000 B.C.), is allegedly the [oldest inhabited city in the world](#). Since the [Chevron symbol](#) (i.e., the “Λ” symbol) is an acronym for both the letters “C” and “K” in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). The double “ΛΛ” symbol (i.e., the letter

"M") is an acronym for [Chania, Crete](#), the first city founded by [Minos](#) on Crete. The [Old Town harbor of Chania](#) is entitled "akti" (i.e., Akti Tompazi, Akti Kountouriotou and Akti Enoseos) which is coincidentally the name of a [Roman military base](#) (i.e., "[KT](#)" or "city"), while the central part of Old Town Chania is known as Kasteli (i.e., castle).

Con's Piracy

The term "[conspiracy](#)" literally means "Chania's piracy", for the city of Chania, Crete was also the birthplace of naval piracy (see: [Pirates](#)). Because Chania is located on a small hill right next to the seafront, it has always been the ideal place for piracy due its secure position and its location in [Mediterranean Sea](#). In other words, ships heading into the Mediterranean for trade has to pass on either side of the [island of Crete](#). Coincidentally, the [airport of Chania is unmistakably fashioned in the form of the fasces](#), further indicating that the city of Chania was the birthplace of fascism.

Con in Rome

The Chania-based prefix of "con/cen" (C/K+N) is found in numerous aspects of the Roman military and government, including but not limited to: "[censor](#)" (from whence "censorship" were derived from) an officer responsible for maintaining the [census](#), supervising [public morality](#), and overseeing certain aspects of the Roman Empire's finances; "[centuria](#)", a Roman military unit consisting of 100 men; "[consul](#)", the highest elected office of the [Roman Republic](#); "[consular tribunes](#)", military tribunes with consular authority who were elected with [consular](#) power in the Roman Republic; "[contubernium](#)", the smallest organized unit of [soldiers](#) in the [Roman Army](#) which was composed of eight legionaries; "[proconsul](#)", the governor of a province in the Roman Republic; and "[senatus consultum](#)" the text emanating from the Roman senate.

Con Today

Amongst the most popular Chania-spawned terms is that of "[Republican](#)", "[Republicanism](#)" and the [Republican Party](#) which has at least [57 active political parties around the world](#). "Republican", meaning "Roman Public Con", is likely a term derived from deceiving the Roman public through trickery. The name of "Chania" (C/K+N) can also be found in the name of 9 countries around the world (i.e., [Burkina Faso](#); [Canada](#); [Central African Republic](#); [China](#); [Democratic Republic of the Congo](#); [Kenya](#); [Republic of the Congo](#); [United Kingdom](#); and [Vatican City](#)). Other "Chania" based name include but are not limited to: the Canadian Territory entitled "[Yukon](#)"; the names of four U.S. States (i.e., [Connecticut](#); [Kansas](#); [Kentucky](#); and [Wisconsin](#)), as well as numerous cities around the world (e.g., [Chengdu](#), China; [Chennai](#), India; [Chongqing](#), China; and [Constantinople](#), Turkey). Other modern tributes to Chania include the [CIA](#) (Central Intelligence Agency); [CNN](#) (Cable News Network), the allegedly Chinese teacher, politician, and philosopher [Confucius](#), (551–479 B.C.); and movie entitled "[Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan](#)".

Con's Lexicon

Since the founder of Chania was [Minos](#), the father of commerce, fascism, government, money, time and war, numerous named affiliated with these topics bear the name of the city in which they were born. These include but are not limited to: action and military terms (i.e., can, canoe, cannon, canteen, conflict, confiscate, confront, confuse, conk, conquer, conquest, count, confound, consequence, conspiracy, counter, contagion, convoy, contend, contest, conserve, contention, constrain, constrict, contest, control, contempt, converge, convex, concave, contention, concussion, conduct, concoct, construct, connect, contribute, conduce, conducive, etc.); communication and secrecy (e.g., conceal, confess, confide, consecrate, contact, convey, contradict, conversation, converse, conspiracy, recant, etc.); governmental and political terms (e.g., concord, congress, conglomerate, congregate, constituency, council, constitution, canton, convention, consensus, context, contract, convene, convent, convention, consensus, country, county, constable, conman, etc.); and legal and slave terms (e.g., condemn, condemnation, confine, convict, conform, contraband, condemn, convert, consequence, etc.). Other Chania spawned terms include but are not limited to: canal, cancer, central, concave, concept, conception, concert, conclude, confident, conjoin, conscience, consent, constellation, consummate, contemplation, continue, continuity, convince, convex, cunt, kin, lexicon, etc.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



1.04 Island of Rhodes

[Rhodes](#) is a small Greek island in the eastern [Mediterranean Sea](#) near present day [Turkey](#), roughly 325 kilometers (200 miles) due east from the [island of Crete](#). It is geographically located at the crossroads of Africa, Europe, the Middle East, and therefore served as the primary military base Greco-Roman Empire. Subsequently, the island was home to the [Colossus of Rhodes](#), one of the [Seven Wonders of the Ancient World](#), which the [Statue of Liberty](#) in New York is coincidentally modeled after. The idiom "[All roads lead to Rome](#)" can be taken both literally and figuratively for "Rhodes led to Rome". In other words, the science, technology, and military applications developed on the island of Rhodes were used by the Roman Empire to in essence conquer the world. In a calculated attempt to both celebrate and disguise the history of Rhodes, [Rhode Island](#) was named in 1790 as one of the new [13 British colonies](#) in America. Rhode Island is home to the [Naval War College](#) (NWC or NAVWARCOL) which was established on October 6, 1884. Similar to the island of Rhodes, the Naval War College serves as the primary education and research institution of the [United States Navy](#) which specializes in developing latest and greatest applications in naval warfare.

Rhodes-Man

The term "Roman" (R+M+N) was evidently created when the terms "Rho" (R) and "Man" (M+N) were combined. These two terms were likely derived from the island of [Rhodes](#) and [Minos of Crete](#) who is credited with siring the "Line of Man". The letter "H" was either dropped from the term "Roman" or added to the term "Rhodes" in a calculated move to quell any notion that [Ancient Greece](#) and [Ancient Rome](#) are one and the same entity. Interestingly, in the language of [Yiddish](#), the term "mannitti" allegedly means to "rho", "row", or "ro". The logo of [Manchester United F.C.](#) (which is named after [Minos of Crete](#)) depicts a large [Roman Clipper ship](#) which suggests that the two terms are indeed inseparable. Whether the island of Rhodes was named after rowing, or the act of rowing was named after the island of Rhodes is not known, but in time, both became synonymous with the Greco-Roman Empire as each has played a critical role in enslaving the world for the last 1,000-plus years.

Rhodes Mythology

Considering how important the island of [Rhodes](#) was to the Greco-Roman Empire, its name, numerology and symbology is therefore held in the highest regard. According to [Greek mythology](#), "[Rhode](#)" or "[Rhodos](#)" was a [sea nymph](#) who lived on the island of [Rhodes](#) who was known as the co-protector of the island—the sole center of her cult. In other words, in Greco-Roman culture, the island of Rhodes was the center of a cult who worshipped and exalted her above all else. The term "worship" is actually derived from "war ship", as the ships which returned to Rhodes after successful military campaigns would be cheered and revered by all. The men who captained these Greco-Roman warships which were "rowed" into battle and exploration were called "heroes", as in "he rows".

Rhodes Numerology

The island of [Rhodes](#) is 79.7 kilometers (49.5 miles) long and 38 kilometers (24 miles) wide, equaling a total area of approximately 1,400 square kilometers (541 square miles) with a coastline of approximately 220 kilometers (137 miles). The numerology of Rhodes, particularly [numbers "14", "22" and "38" are scared](#) to the Greco-Roman Empire. The number "14" equates to the letter "X" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), meaning to "kill" or to "target", while "22" in the modern English alphabet equates to the letter "W" (V+V) or double-V, which is an acronym for "War" and translates to "BB" or "[Babylon](#)". The essence, all of the number associated with the island of Rhodes are highly esteemed numbers in Greco-Roman lore.

Rhodes Symbology

The island of [Rhodes](#) is physically shaped like the head of a [spear](#)—the main weapon used by the warriors in the epic [Iliad](#) of the ancient Greek poet [Homer](#). The “[ankh](#)”, which is known as key of life, is an alleged Egyptian symbol which depicts the spearhead-like shape of Rhodes attached to the Greek [cross of Tau](#). The ankh (N+K) is evidently associated with the [god of Enki](#) (N+K) and therefore is held in the highest regard. The [spearhead-shape](#) of Rhodes is currently depicted in the logo of the [Special Forces of the United States Army](#) and the [official logo](#) for the [United States Special Operations Command](#) (USSOCOM) which also features a [Crete-like fasces](#) base. The spearhead-shape of Rhodes is also replicated by the [spades suit](#) found in common [playing cards](#) which coincidentally serves as the logo of the [United States Marine Corps Forces Special Operations Command](#). The [spade](#) symbol is also depicted in numerous corporations and logos including but not limited to: the [logo of the Kansas City Chiefs](#) (an American football team); the alternative snow and skate brand entitled “[SRH](#)” (1991); the woman’s clothing line entitled “[Kate Spade](#)” (1993); and various online poker rooms (e.g., [PKR.com](#), [PokerStars](#), and [Ultimate Poker](#)).

Rhodes Scholar

The [city of Rhodes](#), which is located at the northern tip of the spearhead-like island of [Rhodes](#), is still home to a massive medieval castle entitled the [Palace of the Grand Master of the Knights of Rhodes](#). It was here that the first major Greco-Roman university or school of warfare was founded. The idiom “Tip of the Spear” was coined after the city of Rhodes because the best and the brightest military minds of the day were stationed at the Palace of the Grand Master. Coincidentally, the official magazine of the [United States Special Operations Command](#) (USSOCOM) is entitled “[Tip of the Spear](#)”. It was in this island setting that the term “[Rhodes Scholar](#)” was likely born as the city of Rhodes became home to the top academic and military scholars from around the known world. The term “scholar” (S+K+L+R) was likely derived from the terms “skill/skull” (S+K+L) as these Greco-Roman scholars were paid to devise and refined the skills of war while on the island of Rhodes. In the event that the island was attacked, the “[military brass](#)” would retreat to the safety of the Palace of the Grand Master at the warning call of the brass trumpets.

Telchines of Rhodes

According to [Greek mythology](#), the [Telchines](#) were the original inhabitants of the island of [Rhodes](#) who had emigrated from the neighboring [island of Crete](#). They were regarded as excellent metallurgists and metal workers who were skilled in brass and iron. They are even credited with making a [trident](#) for Poseidon and a sickle for [Cronus](#). The ancient Greek poet [Homer](#) wrote that the Telchines, who were known as the fish children, had dog heads and flippers instead of hands, a description which suggests that they were aggressive in battle and extremely skilled in matters regarding naval science. The Telchines are also alleged to have [produced the first chemical weapons](#) when they concocted a mixture of [Stygian](#) water and sulfur which subsequently killed both animals and plants. The term “Telchines” (T+L+C+H) is likely where the Roman-English terms “Talk” and “Tool” were derived from as the inhabitants of Rhodes developed their own secret military jargon. Over time, the military “talk” developed into a second language (possibly English) which was used to communicate in battle and was indiscernible to their enemies.

Rose Symbology

The red thorny flower known as the [rose](#) derived its name from the aforementioned sea nymph “[Rhodos](#)”, who according to [Greek mythology](#) lived on the island of Rhodes. In the Greek language, the word “[rose](#)” means red which is coincidentally the official color of the Roman Empire. The rose subsequently [appeared on Rhodian coinage](#) and was routinely used in Greco-Roman ceremonies in worship to the [god of Isis](#). It was also common practice for a wild rose to be placed at the door of a room where secret or confidential matter was being discussed. The phrase “[sub rosa](#)”, or “under the rose”, literally meant to keep a secret. The ceilings of [Roman banquet-rooms were decorated with roses](#) to remind patrons that what was spoken “sub vino” (under the influence of wine) was also “sub rosa” and should be kept secret. In modern times, “[sub rosa](#)” is a byword for covert operations ([black ops](#)) which are executed by [Special Forces](#). Both the rose and the [rosy cross](#) are esoteric symbols of the [Rosicrucian Fellowship](#), one of the many secret societies of Rome. The Greco-Roman [rose is a common device in heraldry](#) and is featured in the coat of arms of [Finland](#) as well as in the [insignia of officers](#) in the Finish military. Of all the 206 allegedly sovereign territories and their respective dependent territories, the coat of arms of the [Cocos](#) (Keeling) Islands is the

only one to feature a red rose. Similarly to the island of [Rhodes](#) in the Mediterranean, the Keeling or “Killing” islands are of great geostrategic important because of their proximity to the shipping lanes of the [Indian Ocean](#) and [South China Sea](#). Based purely on the depiction of a solo red rose, it would appear that Cocos Islands served as an auxiliary Rhodes-like military base for Rome in Asia.

Rose-Related Technology

Because the island of [Rhodes](#) was the birthplace of naval science, the term “[rose](#)” is found in numerous navigational, mathematical, and military applications. For example, a [compass rose](#) is a figure composed of what appear to be two four pointed stars. It is generally found on a [compass](#), [map](#), or [nautical chart](#) which is then used to navigate the [cardinal directions](#) (i.e., North, East, South and West) and their intermediate points. A [compass rose](#) is also featured in almost all navigation systems, including [non-directional beacons](#) (NDB), [VHF omnidirectional range](#) (VOR) systems and global-positioning systems ([GPS](#)). The [compass rose](#) is also found in part or in whole on the flag of the [North Atlantic Treaty Organization](#) (NATO) as well as in the logos of [Central Intelligence Agency](#) (CIA), [Polaris Industries](#), the [Seattle Mariners](#), and [Star Motorcycles](#). A [wind rose](#) is a tool used by meteorologists (sailors of the day) which gives wind direction and speed. To date, at least twenty-one ships of the [Royal Navy](#) have been named “[HMS Rose](#)” after the island of Rhodes. In mathematics, [rose \(topology\)](#) is a [topological space](#) obtained by [gluing](#) together a collection of [circles](#) along a single point, while a [rose or rhodonea curve](#) is a [sinusoid](#) plotted in [polar coordinates](#). In [geometry](#), the concept of a [Maurer rose](#) consists of 360 lines successively connecting the above 361 points. It appears that early algebra and geometry were developed on the island of Rhodes as evident by the rose related insignia, seals, and symbols used by the Roman Empire today.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

1.05 Pillars of Hercules

The “[Pillars of Hercules](#)”, also known as the [Columnas Plus Ultra](#), was the name given to the mountains which flank the entrance to the [Strait of Gibraltar](#), the gateway from the [Mediterranean Sea](#) to the rest of the world. The northern pillar (located in southern Spain) is entitled the [Rock of Gibraltar](#) while the southern pillar (located in [Morocco](#), the northwest corner of Africa) is entitled “[Jebel Musa](#)”. According to [Greek mythology](#), [Hercules](#), the son of [Zeus](#), had to perform [twelve labors](#), the tenth of them being to fetch cattle from [Geryon](#), a fearsome giant who dwelt on the island [Erytheia](#) in the far west of the [Mediterranean](#). According to Roman sources, while on his way to the garden of the [Hesperides](#) on the island of [Erytheia](#), Hercules had to cross a mountain that was once [Atlas](#). Instead of climbing the great mountain, Hercules used his superhuman strength to smash through it, ultimately connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean, thus forming the [Strait of Gibraltar](#). According to [Plato's](#) account, the lost realm of [Atlantis](#) (Greenland) was situated beyond the Pillars of Hercules, effectively placing it in the realm of the “Unknown”.

Columnas Plus Ultra

As the Greco-Roman Empire began exploring and expanding outside of the [Mediterranean Sea](#), their ships would sail back and forth between the Pillars of Hercules on which two massive white columns had been erected, likely making them visible from miles away. The twin white pillars, otherwise known as the [Columnas Plus Ultra](#), were likely the first and last thing Roman soldiers and sailors saw when arriving to and departing from Rome. Consequently, the twin [columns](#) became synonymous with the Roman Empire and their exploration, domination and exploitation of the Earth through their various systems of commerce, money, slavery, trade and war. The Columnas Plus Ultra is currently depicted on the flag of [flag of Spain](#), the [coat of arms of Spain](#), and the [coat of arms of Cadiz](#), a city in Spain in which the twin towers entitled “[Torres de Hercules](#)” are found.

Pillars of Hercules Symbology

The [Pillars of Hercules](#) are most commonly symbolized by the [number "11"](#), the letter "H", the original dollar sign (i.e., the [Cifrão](#)), and the many [twin towers](#) which are found around the globe. In the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), the letter "H" is located in the 11th numeric position for it represented the twin towers of the [Columnas Plus Ultra](#) with its "S" shaped ribbon. In the modern English alphabet, the letter "H" is located in the 8th numeric position—symbolizing "infinity" or "forever". Coincidentally, in the [Basque](#) language of Spain, the number ["eleven" has a double meaning of "infinite" or "endless"](#).

Pillars of Hercules = The Dollar Sign

While [modern historical accounts](#) perpetuate the theory that the [dollar sign](#) was derived from the [Spanish dollar](#) which coincidentally [depicts the Pillars of Hercules](#), evidence suggests that the dollar sign far predates [King Philip V](#) and his Spanish Empire. Although the dollar sign did originate from the [Strait of Gibraltar](#) region of Spain, it was unequivocally derived from the [Columnas Plus Ultra](#), otherwise known as the "[Pillars of Hercules](#)". When the "S" shaped ribbon (see photo) is intertwined between the two columns, the original dollar sign (i.e., the [Cifrão](#)) is ultimately formed. The Greco-Roman origin of the dollar sign is further confirmed by the fact that the Roman coin entitled the "[Sestertius](#)" is minted with the letters "IIS" on the face of the coin. When superimposed, the letters "II" and "S" form the original dollar sign which has subsequently morphed into an "S" that's superimposed with only one letter "I".

Pillars of Hercules = Money

The "[Pillars of Hercules](#)", also known as the [Columnas Plus Ultra](#), are depicted (vertically, horizontally and diagonally) in the [monetary symbols](#) of 11 current world currencies (i.e., the [Armenian dram](#), the [Chinese Renminbi](#), the [Costa Rican colon](#), the [European Union's Euro](#), the [Indian rupee](#), the [Japanese yen](#), the [Kazakhstani tenge](#), the [Mongolian tögrög](#), the [Nigerian naira](#), the [North Korean won](#), and the [Philippine peso](#)). Although the symbols for various currencies have been altered over the years, the double "II" markings which adorn them have not.

The Dollar Sign Today

The Greco-Roman [dollar sign](#) is currently used as the official symbol for the currencies of 40 countries and territories around the world, 24 of which have their own dollar (i.e., the [Australian dollar](#), the [Bahamian dollar](#), the [Barbados dollar](#), the [Belize dollar](#), the [Bermuda dollar](#), the [Brunei dollar](#), the [Canadian dollar](#), the [Cayman Islands dollar](#), the [East Caribbean dollar](#), the [Fiji dollar](#), the [Guyanese dollar](#), the [Hong Kong dollar](#), the [Jamaican dollar](#), the [Kiribati dollar](#), the [Liberian dollar](#), the [Namibian dollar](#), the [New Zealand dollar](#), the [Singapore dollar](#), the [Solomon Islands dollar](#), the [Surinamese dollar](#), the [New Taiwan Dollar](#), the [Trinidad and Tobago Dollar](#), the [Tuvaluan dollar](#), and the [United States dollar](#)). There are also 7 additional countries and territories which use some form of a dollar as their respective currency (i.e., [Antigua and Barbuda](#), [Dominica](#), [Grenada](#), [Nauru](#), [Saint Kitts and Nevis](#), [Saint Lucia](#), and [Saint Vincent and the Grenadines](#)). A total of 9 other countries and territories currently use the U.S. dollar as their respective currency (i.e., [East Timor](#), [Ecuador](#), [El Salvador](#), [Marshall Islands](#), [Federated States of Micronesia](#), [Palau](#), [Puerto Rico](#), and [Zimbabwe](#)). By enabling the use of a strong dollar in impoverished and weak countries and territories (e.g., the Caribbean and South America), a vicious economic cycle is perpetuated on the population which ultimately invites and then maintains rampant small arms dealing, drug smuggling, money laundering and sex trade. This type of economic warfare is purposely designed to keep certain countries and territories on their knees both morally and economically. This system ensures that the ambitious can only overcome their respective poverty by participating in one or more of the aforementioned evils perpetrated onto their society.

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1.06 Ancient Egypt

In order to disguise the true history of [Minos of Crete](#) which spawned the Greco-Roman Empire in the [Mediterranean Sea](#), the fraudulent history and mythology of [Ancient Egypt](#) has been perpetrated onto humanity. Despite the fact that Egypt's current tourism slogan is entitled "[Where it all begins](#)", so-called [Ancient Egypt](#) (3100 BC–332 BC) existed in part at the same time as [Ancient Greece](#) (800 BC–600 AD), and was geographically part of the [Ancient Roman](#) Empire. As evidenced, Egyptian architecture, gods and temples all mirror those of both Greece and Rome and therefore it can be deduced that Ancient Egypt is historical cover for the Greco-Roman Empire. The Egyptian term "[Pharaoh](#)" (F/P+R) literally means "Four Row", a direct reference to the four-pronged [Roman cross](#) which adorned the flags and sails of Greco-Roman warships which were rowed into battle. "Four Row" can also be translated via [Algebraic English](#) to "D" plus "R" which equates to "DR" or "Doctor", as the history of Egypt has been "doctored" is order to mask the true history of the Greco-Roman Empire. A similar tribute is found in the name of the [Faroe Islands](#) (F/P+R) which coincidentally borders the island of Greenland, the third and final home of Rome.

Egyptian Pyramids

Aside from the fact that "[Ancient Egypt](#)" is an historical alias of the Greco-Roman Empire, [Egyptian pyramids](#), which are allegedly the tombs of [Egyptian Pharos](#), are built in the shape of the [Chevron symbol](#) (i.e., "Λ"), the most sacred symbol in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). Because the Egyptian pyramids are modeled after the [Mesoamerican pyramids](#) of South America, they are referred to as E-"gypt"-ian pyramids. The term "Egypt" (G+P+T) consonantly equates to "[gypt](#)", meaning to steal or rip-off. Gypst is synonymous with "[gypsies](#)", a people who have been historically depicted as traveling thieves. In other words, the Egyptian pyramids were built in a premeditated attempt to deceive the world in respect to the true history of the Greco-Roman Empire and the Mediterranean region in general. As of 2008, a total of [138 pyramids have been discovered](#) in Egypt. [Numerologically speaking](#), the number "138" is highly esteemed in Greco-Roman lore. The [number "13"](#) equates to the [letter "M"](#), an acronym for "Man" (i.e., the "Line of Man" and the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#)), while the [letter "H"](#) equates to the [number "8"](#), an acronym for "Infinity" or "Forever". Therefore, the number "138" ultimately equates to "13 Bloodlines of Rome Forever". This notion is only accomplished by hiding the respective history of the Greco-Roman Empire, hence the fraudulent pyramids of Egypt. Interestingly, the Egyptian [Pyramid of Khafre](#) was built with a "cap" or "capstone" that defies the both the laws of physics and time. Under normal circumstances, the very tip of a pyramid would sustain the most coercion due to its exposure to the elements (e.g., air, moisture, rain, sand, sunlight, wind, etc.). Despite being exposed to the elements on all five sides (i.e., top, north, east, south and west), it has mysteriously remained relatively intact. This suggests that the Pyramid of Khafre was built with a cap to begin with, an apparent tribute to Greenland, the "cap" or "capstone" of the Earth. This notion is confirmed by the name "Khfre" (C/K+F/P+R) which acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Cap Rome" or "Cap Four", a possible reference to the four-pronged [Roman Cross](#).

Egyptian Gods

Since Egyptian gods are in essence Greco-Roman gods, they mimic each other in both name and myth as evidenced by [Isis \(S+S\)](#) and [Zeus \(Z+S\)](#). In [Greek mythology](#), the "[Minotaur](#)" (M+N+T+R) was a creature with the head of a [bull](#) on the body of a man. According to the Roman poet [Ovid](#), the Minotaur was "part man and part bull" and dwelt at the center of the [Cretan Labyrinth](#) (an elaborate [maze](#)-like construction) which was designed at the behest of [King Minos](#) of [Crete](#). In [Egyptian religion](#), "[Montu](#)" (M+N+T) was the [falcon](#)-god of war whose name was shown in [Egyptian hieroglyphs](#) as Mont, Monthu, Montju, or Menthu. Meaning "[nomad](#)", Montu was the original manifestation of the [sun god Ra](#) which often appears under the

epithet of “Montu-Ra”. Due to the destructive nature of his character, Montu was immortalized as a warrior and eventually a war-god. Because Egyptian mythology and religion is cover for Greco-Roman history, Montu was also said to manifest himself in a white bull with a black face, which was referred to as the [Bakha](#). Consequently, Egypt’s greatest kings called themselves “Mighty Bulls”, the sons of Montu. Starting with the [Temple of Montu](#) at [Medamud](#), large [temples](#) to Montu were constructed in [Hermonthis](#), (H+R+M+N+T+S), meaning “the land of Montu”. [Mentuhotep](#) (M+N+T+T) was the name given to several pharaohs in the [Middle Kingdom](#). Subsequently, [Amun](#) (M+N), whose spouse was [Amaunet](#) (M+N+T), eventually superseded [Montu](#) in Egyptian mythology. Amun acquired [national importance](#) after he fused with the [sun god Ra](#), ultimately becoming “Amun-Ra”. The terms found in “Amun-Ra” reversed equate to “Ra-Amun” or “Roman”. Amun-Ra held the position of [transcendental](#), self-created [creator deity](#) "par excellence". His position as King of Gods developed to the point of virtual [monotheism](#) where other gods became manifestations of him. In other words Amun-Ra (i.e., Minos) was responsible for siring a line of Greek gods, otherwise known as the “Line of Man”. In Egyptian mythology, [Menes](#) (M+N+S) was the [pharaoh](#) and founder of the [first dynasty](#) (Dynasty I) who was credited with having united [Upper and Lower Egypt](#). According to [Greek mythology](#), [Manes](#) (M+N+S) was the first king of [Maeonia](#) (M+N) and was known as the first king in line of the primordial house of [Lydia](#) (L+D) whose genealogy is preserved by [Dionysius of Halicarnassus](#).

Egyptian Architecture

Since Egyptian architecture is Greco-Roman architecture, they mimic each other in both style and form. For starters, a Greco-Roman [victory arch](#) is found at the [Gateway of Ptolemy III Euergates I](#) in Luxor, Egypt. Although [modern historical accounts](#) state that the Greeks were the first to develop the classical orders of architecture (i.e., the [Doric Order](#), the [Ionic Order](#), and the [Corinthian Order](#)) which are most easily distinguished by their columns, Greek-Roman columns appear throughout Egyptian temples, including but not limited to the [Temple of Isis at Delos](#) and the [Temple of Montu](#) at [Medamud](#). Although [modern historical accounts](#) state that obelisks are Egyptian in origin, they are shaped in the form of an erect Roman sword, otherwise known as a [gladius](#). The term “Obelisk” (B+L+S+K) translates to “Babylon System Kill”, for these erect stone monuments are essence the gravestones of the Greco-Roman Empire. Consequently, a total of 14 Greco-Roman obelisks have been identified in Egypt thus far: [Hatshepsut's Obelisk](#) (Karnak); [Heliopolis Obelisk](#) (Heliopolis); [Luxor Temple](#) (Karnak); [Masalla Matarayyiah Obelisk](#) (Heliopolis); [Obelisk of Ramses II](#) (Cairo); [Obelisk of Ranses II](#) (Gezira Island); [Obelisk of Thutmose I](#) (Karnak); (Alexandria); [Ramses III Obelisk](#) (Karnak); [Sesostris I Obelisk](#) (Heliopolis); [Seti II Obelisk](#) (Karnak); [Unfinished Obelisk](#) (Aswan); and the [Zamalek Obelisk](#) (Zamalek Island).

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1.07 Ancient Phoenicia

[Phoenicia](#) was a warring maritime culture which spread across the [Mediterranean Sea](#) from 1550 B.C. to 300 B.C. Coincidentally, the Phoenician era mirrors the same general time and location of the Aegean civilization as founded by [Minos of Crete](#) (father of the Greco-Roman Empire) which started during the [Bronze Age](#) (1450 B.C) in [Chania \(C/K+N\)](#), [Crete](#) and ended with [Ancient Greece](#) (600 A.D.). According to [modern historical accounts](#), the land of Phoenicia was natively known as “kn’ n” (C/K+N+N) by [Hecataeus of Miletus](#) in the 6th century B.C. who documented it under the Greek form “χνα” or “Chna” (C+N). In the Syrian language of [Eblaite](#), Phoenicia was referred to as “ca-na-na-um” (C/K+N+N+M) or “ca-na-na” (C/K+N+N). Consequently, the native Phoenicians were called “kn’ny” (C/K+N+N) by Hecataeus, and are referred to by the [Punic](#) language (an extinct variety of the [Phoenician language](#), a [Canaanite language](#)) as “chanani” (C/K+N+N) and by the [Hebrew](#) language as “kana’ani” (C/K+N+N). In other words, Phoenicia and Chania, Crete, (the founding city and state of the Greco-Roman Empire) are one in the same. This

was essentially confirmed in the 6th century B.C. by Hecataeus who wrote that Phoenicia was formerly called “χνα”, which is Latinized as “khan”. Phoenicia (P+N+C/K) spelled backwards spells “C/KN” with a “P”, which is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the “π” symbol which symbolizes infinity. Hence Phoenicia evidently translates to “Chania to Infinity”. The Phoenicians were famed in Classical Greece and Rome as “traders (traitors) in purple”, in reference to their royal purple clothing. In [Algebraic English](#), which [Roman-English](#) is built upon, the term “purple” (F/P+R+F/P+L) is consonantly the same as the word “fearful” (F/P+R+F/P+L). This is because the people of Crete and the Mediterranean in general were fearful of those who wore the purple robes.

Phoenician Navy

In [Greek mythology](#), [Thucydides](#) states that [Minos of Crete](#) was the founder of Crete’s naval supremacy and the most ancient man known to build a navy. Coincidentally, the Phoenician empire, which allegedly rose up across the [Mediterranean Sea](#) from Crete, also employed the use of the [galley](#), a man-powered sailing vessel. Therefore, the naval history regarding the penteconter, the [bireme](#), and the [trireme](#) is rather incestuous. The [penteconter](#), on which the bireme is admittedly based on, was an ancient [Greek](#) galley in use since the [archaic period](#). The penteconters emerged in an era when there was no distinction between merchant and war ships, and were routinely used for sea trade, piracy and warfare. Subsequently, the Phoenicians are credited with the invention of the [bireme](#), an oared warship with two decks of [oars](#) which was built for military purposes. The bireme was fast, strong and depending on the number of rows of oars, were called “uniremes”, “biremes”, “triremes”, “quadriremes”, etc. Interestingly, modern historical accounts state that the bireme (B+R+M) were frequently used by the Romans which is understandable since it does bear the name of Rome (R+M). In time, the bireme evolved into the [trireme](#) which was admittedly used by the [Phoenicians](#), the [Greeks](#) and [Romans](#), further confirming that they are one and the same historical line. As evidenced in a modern [map of Phoenician and Greek colonies](#) circa 350 B.C., there is no distinction between Phoenician and Greek colonies.

Phoenician Alphabet

According to [modern historical accounts](#), the Phoenicians were the first state-level society to make extensive use of an [alphabet](#). Consequently, the [Phoenician phonetic alphabet](#) is generally believed to be the ancestor of almost all modern alphabets, although it did not contain any vowels. Since the Greco-Roman [Wheel of Fortuna](#) was the source of the Roman-English spawned vowel-less [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), it can be ascertained that the Phoenician alphabet is historical cover for the Greco-Roman alphabet and the language of English. Consequently, through maritime trade, the Phoenicians reportedly spread the use of their alphabet to North Africa and Europe, where it was admittedly adopted by the [Greeks](#) and the [Romans](#). The Phoenicians are believed to have left numerous inscriptions and other types of written sources, although have admittedly not survived. This is because all authentic Phoenician/Greek/Roman books and documents are in English and have been moved to Greenland, the modern home of the Greco-Roman Empire.

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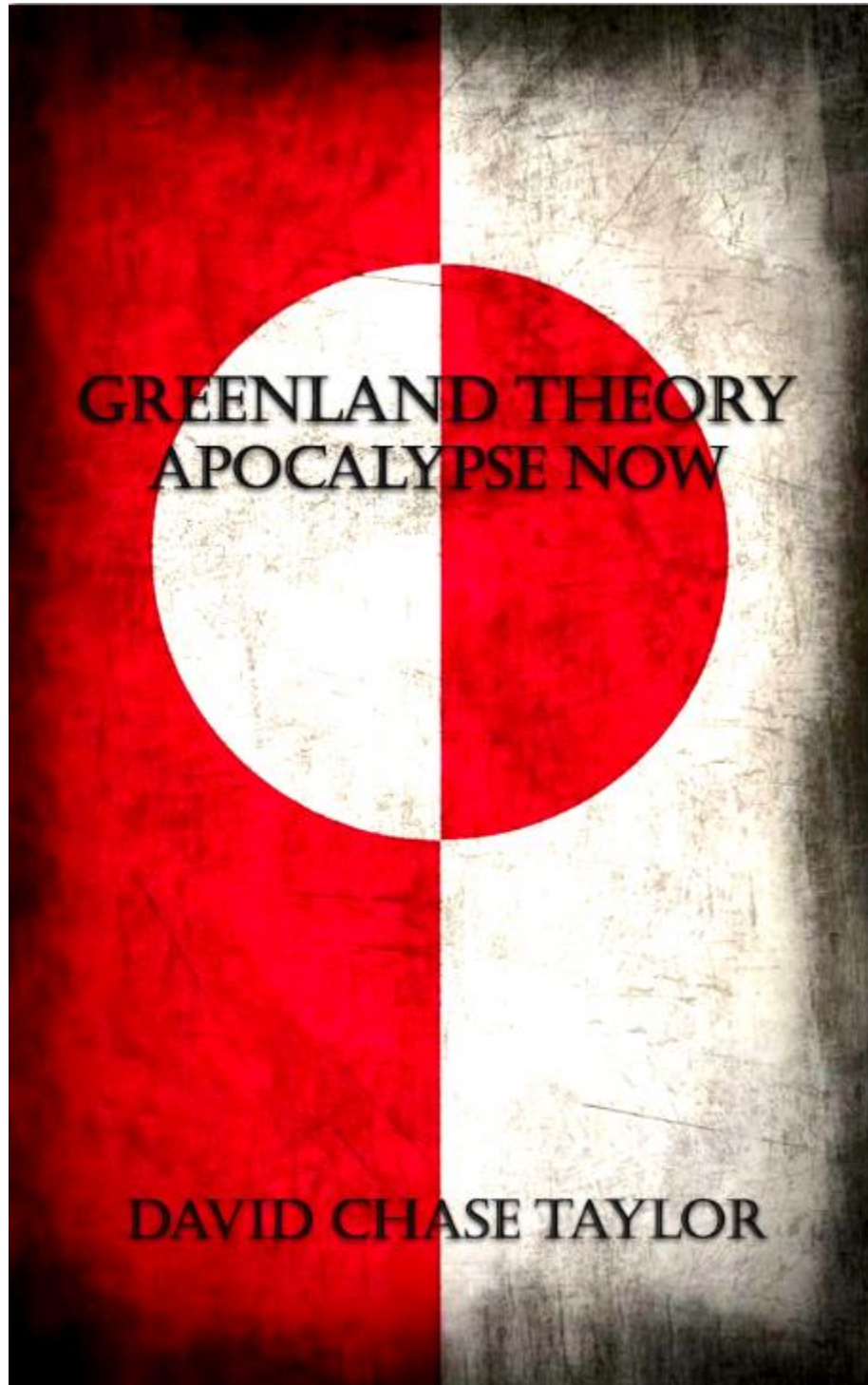
1.08 Ancient Sumer

[Ancient Sumerian](#) (S+M+R+N) or Sumer (S+M+R) is described as the “native land” and the “land of the civilized kings”, for it was in essence the first kingdom on Earth. Although Sumer is alleged to have been founded between 4500 and 4000 B.C. in modern day Iraq, like [Phoenicia](#), it appears to be historical cover for the Greco-Roman empire which was founded by [Minos of Crete](#) in [Chania, Crete](#). Consequently, Sumerologist [Samuel Noah Kramer](#) asserts “No people has contributed more to the culture of mankind than the Sumerians”, a claim that is often made of Minos. The city of [Nea Smyrni](#) (N+S+M+R+N), which is located in modern day [Athens, Greece](#), sits directly across the [Aegean Sea](#) from the ancient city of

[Smyrna](#) (S+M+R+N) in Turkey. As evidenced, both cities are consonantly the same as Sumerian (S+M+R+N) and therefore they were likely the first “[twin cities](#)” of the Greco-Roman Empire, of which there are now hundreds. Therefore, it can be ascertained that the region of modern day [Greece](#) and western [Turkey](#) was called Sumer. The English word “summer” which is used to describe the warmest season of the year, is a tribute to this era in Greco-Roman history. There are also 4 U.S. cities that have been named after Smyrna (e.g., [Smyrna](#), Georgia; [Smyrna](#), Tennessee; [Smyrna](#), Delaware; and [New Smyrna Beach, Florida](#)).

Enki of Sumer

The [Sumerians](#) claimed that their civilization had been brought, fully formed, by their god [Enki](#) (N+C/K), which is coincidentally the name of the aforementioned [Chania](#) (C/K+N), only backwards. In the Sumerian myth “[Enki and the World Order](#)”, Enki is said to have fixed national boundaries and assigned gods their roles. This is likely a reference to the first-ever nation which was born out of Sumer, and the various gods which were devised during time. According to another Sumerian myth, Enki was the creator who devised men as slaves to the gods. This is likely due to the formation of government and law which was established during the time which relegated men to slaves of their government. In his original form, [Enki was associated with semen](#) and amniotic fluid, and therefore with fertility. This association is likely based on the fact that the systems developed in Sumer have since multiplied and are now present in every city and state on Earth. Coincidentally, the [number "40"](#) (i.e., the numerical value of the number “4”) which is [revered in Greco-Roman lore](#), is also sacred to the god of [Enki](#) whose name is translated to the “Lord of the Earth”. Enki's symbols included a [goat](#) and a [fish](#), which later combined into a single beast, which is now recognized as [Capricorn](#), the name of the 10th Roman month of the year. Interestingly, the “[ankh](#)” (N+K), also known as key of life, is an alleged Egyptian symbol which depicts the spearhead shape of the Greek [island of Rhodes](#) intersecting with the Greek [cross of Tau](#) which also doubles as [Crete-shaped fasces](#). This symbology suggests that Enki was in fact a Greco-Roman god. Coincidentally, the symbol of Enki is a double-helix snake, otherwise known as the [Caduceus](#) carried by [Hermes](#) in [Greek mythology](#) which was likely derived from the [Rod of Asclepius](#) wielded by the Greek god [Asclepius](#) which was used to symbolize medicine. In [Sumerian mythology](#), a “[me](#)” (from which the English word “me” is derived from) is one of the decrees of the [gods](#) which were handed out on tables, similar to the 10 commandments of Moses.



CHAPTER II: [ROME](#)

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2.01 13 Bloodlines of Rome

Starting with [Minos of Crete](#), the “[Line of Man](#)” first ruled over Crete, the Mediterranean, the Greco-Roman Empire, and now the world. After the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#), a total of 13 bloodlines from the lineage of Minos were chosen to vacate the Roman Empire in the underworld (hell) and move to heaven, otherwise known as the island of Greenland. The number 13 was likely chosen because there are [13 months in the Roman lunar calendar](#), hence one family for each month. The 13 bloodlines are also represented by the 13 letters of name “[Mediterranean](#)”, the region from which they originated. The most common symbol associated with the 13 bloodlines today is the letter “B”, the 2nd letter in the [Roman-English alphabet](#) which is constructed by the addition of one and three (i.e., 1+3 = 13 = B). The “Line of Man” is also symbolically represented by the [menorah](#) (M+N+R) which is currently depicted in the emblem of [Israel](#) (i.e., [Isis](#), [Ra](#) and [El](#)). It represents the upward growing branches of the lineage of Man which have now grown to roughly [56,968 people as of March 31, 2014](#) (number based on the current population of Greenland).

13 Stripes of Rome

In [Ancient Rome](#), a bloodline of the “[Line of Man](#)” was called a “[stirp](#)” (plural “[stirpes](#)”) and was commonly depicted in Roman heraldry by a stripe on a flag which indicated a particular branch of the Man family tree. This is why the flag of the United States depicts 13 stripes, for it represents the 13 chosen stirpes or bloodlines of the Roman Empire. Although not yet confirmed, it does appear that these 13 Roman stripes (i.e., bloodlines) were named by number: Bloodline One: [Primus](#) (praenomen); Bloodline Two: [Secundus](#) (praenomen); Bloodline Three: [Tertius](#) (praenomen); Bloodline Four: [Furia](#) (gens); Bloodline Five: [Quintus](#) (praenomen); Bloodline Six: [Sextus](#) (praenomen); Bloodline Seven: [Septimus](#) (praenomen); Bloodline Eight: [Octavius](#) (praenomen); Bloodline Nine: [Nonus](#) (praenomen); Bloodline Ten: [Decimus](#) (praenomen); Bloodline Twelve: [Decimia](#) (gens); and Bloodline Thirteen: [Decia](#) (gens). Although the “[tria nomina](#)” of Roman naming rights allegedly consisted of a “[praenomen](#)”, a “[nomen](#)” and a “[cognomen](#)”, evidence suggests that the tria nomina may have consisted of a “forename” (praenomen), a “name” (nomen) and a “stripe” (stirp). Therefore, when greeting someone, a Roman might say, “I am Julius Cesar of Secundus”, ultimately declaring his family praenomen (Julius), his nomen (Cesar) and his stripe (Secundus). An example of this is the Roman Senator [Sextus Julius Frontinus](#) (ca. 40–103 AD). Consequently, a person’s bloodline and family name, which was of the utmost importance, was immediately known.

13 Bloodlines of the Illuminati

As with most things Roman, fraudulent versions exist in the underworld in order to confuse historians. The 13 bloodlines of Rome are no different and are represented in the underworld by the so-called “[13 Bloodlines of the Illuminati](#)”, which itself may be cover for 13 unnamed Jewish families which reside in Switzerland. In other words, a [red herring](#) (e.g., the 13 Bloodlines of the Illuminati) is put forth as a diversionary tactic which seems plausible, albeit ultimately irrelevant. Although these 13 families (Jewish or otherwise) may wield some real financial and political power, they are damned to the underworld and barred from Greenland just like the rest of humanity. While there is some debate over which families make up the so-called 13 Bloodlines of the Illuminati, most agree on the following 13 names (i.e., the [Astor Bloodline](#); the [Bundy Bloodline](#); the [Collins Bloodline](#); the [DuPont Bloodline](#); the [Freeman Bloodline](#); the [Kennedy Bloodline](#); the [Li Bloodline](#); the [Onassis Bloodline](#); the [Reynolds Bloodline](#); the [Rockefeller Bloodline](#); the [Rothschild Bloodline](#); the [Russell Bloodline](#); and the [Van Duyn Bloodline](#). However, it stands to reason that if the aforementioned bloodlines truly ruled the world, [John Eleuthère du Pont](#) would never have been convicted of murder, and [John F. Kennedy](#), [Robert Kennedy](#), and [John F. Kennedy](#) would not have been assassinated. Although only pure speculation, the name of the 13 Illuminati bloodlines may have been derived from Roman family names out of pure jest. As evidenced, the following 13 Roman names are consonantly similar enough to the 13 Illuminati names to suggest a possible connection (i.e., [Actoria](#) (C/S+T+R) as in Astor (C/S+T+R); [Bantia](#) (B+N+T) as in Bundy (B+N+D); [Calenus](#) (C+L+N+S) as in Collins (C+L+N+S); [Pontius](#) (P+N+T+S) as in DuPont (D+P+N+T+S); [Frumentius](#) (F+R+M+N+T+S) as in Freeman (F+R+M+N); [Canidia](#) (C/K+N+D) as in Kennedy (C/K+N+D); [Laelia](#) (L+L) as in Li (L); [Ancus](#) (N+C/S+S) as in Onassis (N+S+S); [Oranius](#) (R+N+S) as in Reynolds (R+N+L+D+S); [Erucia](#) (R+C/K) as in Rock (R+C/K) and [Falerius](#) (F+L+R+S) as in Feller (F+L+R); [Articuleia](#) (R+T+C/S+L) as in Rothschild (R+T+S+C/S+L+D); [Ruso](#) (R+S) as in Russell (R+S+L); [Fundania](#) (F+N+D+N) as in Van Duyn (V+N+D+N). That being said, the name [Rothschild](#) means “red shield” in the language of German which appears to be indicative of the red shield of the Roman Empire. Lastly, the name [Rockefeller](#) contains the name “rock” which is indicative of the rock of Greenland.

Roman Calendar Names

Based on the similarity in name, it appears that the 12 months of the [Gregorian calendar](#) have been derived from Roman family names: January: [Gnaeus](#) (praenomen); February: [Fabricia](#) (gens); March: [Marcia](#) (gens); April: [Apronia](#) (gens); May: [Manlia](#) (gens); June: [Junia](#) (gens); July: [Julia](#) (gens); August: [Gaius](#) (praenomen); September: [Septimus](#) (praenomen); October: [Octavius](#) (praenomen); November: [Novius](#) (gens); and December: [Decimia](#) (gens). Based on the similarity in name, it appears that the 13 months of [the Roman lunar calendar](#) were also derived from Roman family names: Aries: [Arius](#) (cognomina); Taurus: [Tarsicius](#) (cognomina); Gemini: [Geminia](#) (gens); Cancer: [Censorius](#) (cognomina); Leo: [Leontius](#) (cognomina); Virgo: [Verginia](#) (gens); Libra: [Liberalis](#) (cognomina); Scorpio: [Scipio](#) (cognomen); Sagittarius: [Segestes](#) (cognomina); Capricorn: [Caprarius](#) (cognomina); Aquarius: [Aquinia](#) (gens); Pisces: [Piscius](#) (gens); and Zodiac: [Suedius](#) (gens).

Roman Names

To date, a total of 56 Roman “[praenomen](#)”, 524 “[gens](#)” (i.e., “[nomina](#)”), and 1018 “[cognomina](#)” have been identified. As with most Roman history, dates, names and titles have been altered in order to confuse historians. Consequently, it appears that many praenomen, gens, and cognomina have been purposely scrambled so that gens and cognomen are listed as praenomen and vice versa. Because the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) does not contain vowels and certain consonants found in the modern English alphabet, it can be deduced that many of the following praenomen, gens, and cognomina have been altered or completely fabricated in a calculated attempt to disguise the lineage of Roman Empire. Although some of the names do exist in Italy today, most of them have all but disappeared from the face of the Earth. Either they were killed off, or they are living today in Greenland.

Roman Praenomen

A total of 56 Roman “[praenomen](#)” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: Letter “A”: [Agrippa](#) (praenomen); [Amulius](#) (praenomen); [Appius](#) (praenomen); [Arruns](#) (praenomen); and [Aulus](#) (praenomen); Letter “C”: [Caeso](#) (praenomen); [Caelus](#) (praenomen); [Camillus](#) (praenomen); and [Cossus](#) (praenomen); Letter “D”: [Decimus](#) (praenomen); [Decius](#) (praenomen); and [Drusus](#) (praenomen); Letter “F”: [Faustus](#) (praenomen); and [Flavius](#) (praenomen); Letter “G”: [Gaius](#) (praenomen); [Gallus](#) (praenomen); and [Gnaeus](#) (praenomen); Letter “H”: [Herius](#) (praenomen); and [Hostus](#) (praenomen); Letter “K”: [Kaeso](#) (praenomen); Letter “L”: [Lars](#) (praenomen); and [Lucius](#) (praenomen); Letter “M”: [Mamercus](#) (praenomen); [Manius](#) (praenomen); [Marcellus](#) (praenomen); [Marcus](#) (praenomen); and [Mettius](#) (praenomen); Letter “N”: [Nonus](#) (praenomen); and [Numerius](#) (praenomen); Letter “O”: [Octavius](#) (praenomen); [Opiter](#) (praenomen); and [Oppius](#) (praenomen); Letter “P”: [Paullus](#) (praenomen); [Postumius](#) (praenomen); [Postumus](#) (praenomen); [Potitus](#) (praenomen); [Primus](#) (praenomen); [Proculus](#) (praenomen); and [Publius](#) (praenomen); Letter “Q”: [Quintus](#) (praenomen); Letter “S”: [Secundus](#) (praenomen); [Septimus](#) (praenomen); [Sertor](#) (praenomen); [Servius](#) (praenomen); [Sextus](#) (praenomen); [Sisenna](#) (praenomen); [Spurius](#) (praenomen); and [Statius](#) (praenomen); Letter “T”: [Tertius](#) (praenomen); [Tiberius](#) (praenomen); [Titus](#) (praenomen); and [Tullus](#) (praenomen); and Letter “V”: [Vel](#) (praenomen); [Vibius](#) (praenomen); [Volesus](#) (praenomen); and [Vopiscus](#) (praenomen)

Praenomen First

In the days of the Roman Empire, a person’s first name was their family name (i.e., last name). Before a child could be named by his or her parents, it was born out of a family and therefore carried the family name first. Consequently, a “[forename](#)” (F/P+R+N+M) is the modern English term used to describe a person’s first name. An almost consonantly identical term “[praenomen](#)” (F/P+R+N+M+N) exists in Latin which is also used to describe one’s first name (i.e., last name) Aside from breaking down family pride, the decision to switch last-to-first names and vice versa was likely done in order to confuse historians and disguise the 13 bloodlines of Rome. The only institutions which relies on this former method of naming. This is why even today, militaries of the world (which are all just disguised armies of the Roman Empire), always refer to soldiers by their last name (i.e., forename). mmm

Roman Gens: Letter “A”

A total of 74 Roman “[gens](#)” (i.e., gents) and “[nomina](#)” starting with the letter “A” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Abronia](#) (gens); [Aburia](#) (gens); [Accia](#) (gens); [Accoleia](#) (gens); [Acerronia](#) (gens); [Acilia](#) (gens); [Actoria](#) (gens); [Acutia](#) (gens); [Aebutia](#) (gens); [Aedinius](#) (gens); [Aelia](#) (gens); [Aemilia](#)

(gens); [Afrania](#) (gens); [Albanus](#) (gens); [Albatus](#) (gens); [Albia](#) (gens); [Albinia](#) (gens); [Albucia](#) (gens); [Alfena](#) (gens); [Alfia](#) (gens); [Aliena](#) (gens); [Allectius](#) (gens); [Amafinia](#) (gens); [Amatius](#) (gens); [Ampia](#) (gens); [Ancharia](#) (gens); [Anicia](#) (gens); [Annaea](#) (gens); [Anneia](#) (gens); [Annia](#) (gens); [Antia](#) (gens); [Antistia](#) (gens); [Antius](#) (gens); [Antonia](#) (gens); [Aponia](#) (gens); [Appia](#) (gens); [Appuleia](#) (gens); [Apronia](#) (gens); [Aputia](#) (gens); [Aquilina](#) (gens); [Aquinia](#) (gens); [Arellia](#) (gens); [Arennia](#) (gens); [Armenius](#) (gens); [Aripineia](#) (gens); [Arria](#) (gens); [Arruntia](#) (gens); [Arsinius](#) (gens); [Articuleia](#) (gens); [Artorius](#) (gens); [Atrius](#) (gens); [Atronius](#) (gens); [Asconia](#) (gens); [Asinia](#) (gens); [Ateia](#) (gens); [Aternia](#) (gens); [Atia](#) (gens); [Atilia](#) (gens); [Atinia](#) (gens); [Atria](#) (gens); [Attia](#) (gens); [Aufidia](#) (gens); [Aulia](#) (gens); [Aurelia](#) (gens); [Auria](#) (gens); [Aurunculeia](#) (gens); [Ausonius](#) (gens); [Autronia](#) (gens); [Aviana](#) (gens); [Avidius](#) (gens); [Aviena](#) (gens); [Avidia](#) (gens); [Aventus](#) (gens); and [Axia](#) (gens).

Roman Gens: Letter “B”

A total of 15 Roman “[gens](#)” (i.e., gents) and “[nomina](#)” starting with the letter “B” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Babudius](#) (gens); [Baebia](#) (gens); [Balventia](#) (gens); [Bantia](#) (gens); [Bantius](#) (gens); [Barbatia](#) (gens); [Barrius](#) (gens); [Betiliena](#) (gens); [Betucia](#) (gens); [Blandius](#) (gens); [Blossia](#) (gens); [Brucius](#) (gens); [Bruttia](#) (gens); [Bucculeia](#) (gens); and [Burriena](#) (gens).

Roman Gens: Letter “C”

A total of 88 Roman “[gens](#)” (i.e., gents) and “[nomina](#)” starting with the letter “C” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Caecia](#) (gens); [Caecilia](#) (gens); [Caecina](#) (gens); [Caedicia](#) (gens); [Caelia](#) (gens); [Caeparia](#) (gens); [Caepasia](#) (gens); [Caerellia](#) (gens); [Caesennia](#) (gens); [Caesetia](#) (gens); [Caesia](#) (gens); [Caesonia](#) (gens); [Caesulena](#) (gens); [Caetronia](#) (gens); [Calavia](#) (gens); [Calventius](#) (gens); [Calvisius](#) (gens); [Calidia](#) (gens); [Calpurnia](#) (gens); [Calvisia](#) (gens); [Camilius](#) (gens); [Camillius](#) (gens); [Camelius](#) (gens); [Cania](#) (gens); [Canidia](#) (gens); [Caninia](#) (gens); [Cantia](#) (gens); [Cantilia](#) (gens); [Canuleia](#) (gens); [Canutia](#) (gens); [Caprenius](#) (gens); [Carfulena](#) (gens); [Carisia](#) (gens); [Caristianus](#) (gens); [Carius](#) (gens); [Carpinatia](#) (gens); [Carteia](#) (gens); [Carvilia](#) (gens); [Carvilius](#) (gens); [Cassia](#) (gens); [Castricia](#) (gens); [Castrinia](#) (gens); [Catia](#) (gens); [Catiena](#) (gens); [Catilia](#) (gens); [Ceionia](#) (gens); [Centenia](#) (gens); [Cestia](#) (gens); [Cicereia](#) (gens); [Cilnia](#) (gens); [Cincia](#) (gens); [Cispia](#) (gens); [Claudia](#) (gens); [Clodius](#) (gens); [Cloelia](#) (gens); [Clovius](#) (gens); [Cluentia](#) (gens); [Cluntius](#) (gens); [Cluvia](#) (gens); [Cocceia](#) (gens); [Coedius](#) (gens); [Cominia](#) (gens); [Consentia](#) (gens); [Considia](#) (gens); [Coponia](#) (gens); [Cordius](#) (gens); [Corfidia](#) (gens); [Cornelia](#) (gens); [Cornificia](#) (gens); [Coruncania](#) (gens); [Coruncanus](#) (gens); [Cosconia](#) (gens); [Cosconius](#) (gens); [Cossinia](#) (gens); [Cossutia](#) (gens); [Cotia](#) (gens); [Cottia](#) (gens); [Crassitia](#) (gens); [Crepereia](#) (gens); [Critonia](#) (gens); [Cupiennia](#) (gens); [Curia](#) (gens); [Curiatia](#) (gens); [Curius](#) (gens); [Curtia](#) (gens); [Curtilia](#) (gens); [Curtius](#) (gens); and [Cuspia](#) (gens).

Roman Gens: Letter “D”

A total of 16 Roman “[gens](#)” (i.e., gents) and “[nomina](#)” starting with the letter “D” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Decia](#) (gens); [Decimia](#) (gens); [Decumius](#) (gens); [Dellia](#) (gens); [Desticius](#) (gens); [Dexsius](#) (gens); [Didia](#) (gens); [Didius](#) (gens); [Digitia](#) (gens); [Dillius](#) (gens); [Domitia](#) (gens); [Domitius](#) (gens); [Dossenius](#) (gens); [Duilia](#) (gens); [Durmia](#) (gens); and [Duronis](#) (gens).

Roman Gens: Letter “E”

A total of 11 Roman “[gens](#)” (i.e., gents) and “[nomina](#)” starting with the letter “E” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Egilia](#) (gens); [Egnatia](#) (gens); [Egnatius](#) (gens); [Egnatuleia](#) (gens); [Ennia](#) (gens); [Epidia](#) (gens); [Epidius](#) (gens); [Eppia](#) (gens); [Equitia](#) (gens); [Equitius](#) (gens); and [Erucia](#) (gens).

Roman Gens: Letter “F”

A total of 36 Roman “[gens](#)” (i.e., gents) and “[nomina](#)” starting with the letter “F” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Fabia](#) (gens); [Fabius](#) (gens); [Fabricia](#) (gens); [Fadia](#) (gens); [Fadius](#) (gens); [Falcidia](#) (gens); [Faenius](#) (gens); [Fannia](#) (gens); [Faucia](#) (gens); [Falerius](#) (gens); [Favonius](#) (gens); [Festinius](#) (gens); [Fidiculania](#) (gens); [Flaminia](#) (gens); [Flavia](#) (gens); [Flavius](#) (gens); [Flavinus](#) (gens); [Flavonius](#) (gens); [Floridius](#) (gens); [Florius](#) (gens); [Floronius](#) (gens); [Fonteia](#) (gens); [Foslia](#) (gens); [Fufetia](#) (gens); [Fufia](#) (gens); [Fuficia](#) (gens); [Fufidia](#) (gens); [Fufius](#) (gens); [Fulcinia](#) (gens); [Fulcinius](#) (gens); [Fulvia](#) (gens); [Fulvius](#) (gens); [Fundania](#) (gens); [Fundanus](#) (gens); [Furia](#) (gens); and [Furnia](#) (gens).

Roman Gens: Letter “G”

A total of 19 Roman “[gens](#)” (i.e., gents) and “[nomina](#)” starting with the letter “G” have been identified thus

far, including but not limited to: [Gabinia](#) (gens); [Gabinus](#) (gens); [Galeria](#) (gens); [Galerius](#) (gens); [Gallia](#) (gens); [Gargonia](#) (gens); [Gavia](#) (gens); [Gavius](#) (gens); [Gegania](#) (gens); [Gellia](#) (gens); [Gellius](#) (gens); [Geminia](#) (gens); [Genucia](#) (gens); [Gessia](#) (gens); [Grania](#) (gens); [Granius](#) (gens); [Gratidia](#) (gens); [Gratius](#) (gens); and [Gratidius](#) (gens).

Roman Gens: Letter “H”

A total of 20 Roman “[gens](#)” (i.e., gents) and “[nomina](#)” starting with the letter “H” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Hateria](#) (gens); [Heia](#) (gens); [Helvia](#) (gens); [Helvidia](#) (gens); [Helvetius](#) (gens); [Helvius](#) (gens); [Herdonia](#) (gens); [Herennia](#) (gens); [Herennius](#) (gens); [Herminia](#) (gens); [Hirria](#) (gens); [Hirtia](#) (gens); [Hirtius](#) (gens); [Hirtuleia](#) (gens); [Horatia](#) (gens); [Hortensia](#) (gens); [Hortensius](#) (gens); [Hosidia](#) (gens); [Hosidius](#) (gens); and [Hostilia](#) (gens).

Roman Gens: Letter “I”

A total of 5 Roman “[gens](#)” (i.e., gents) and “[nomina](#)” starting with the letter “I” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Iccia](#) (gens); [Icilia](#) (gens); [Icilius](#) (gens); [Insteia](#) (gens); and [Insteius](#) (gens).

Roman Gens: Letter “J”

A total of 4 Roman “[gens](#)” (i.e., gents) and “[nomina](#)” starting with the letter “J” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Julia](#) (gens); [Junia](#) (gens); [Juventia](#) (gens); and [Juventius](#) (gens).

Roman Gens: Letter “L”

A total of 24 Roman “[gens](#)” (i.e., gents) and “[nomina](#)” starting with the letter “L” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Laberius](#) (gens); [Labienu](#)s (gens); [Laelia](#) (gens); [Laelius](#) (gens); [Laetorius](#) (gens); [Lafrenius](#) (gens); [Lampronius](#) (gens); [Lartia](#) (gens); [Latria](#) (gens); [Lartius](#) (gens); [Liburnius](#) (gens); [Licinia](#) (gens); [Livia](#) (gens); [Livius](#) (gens); [Lollia](#) (gens); [Longinius](#) (gens); [Loreius](#) (gens); [Lucceius](#) (gens); [Lucilia](#) (gens); [Lucilius](#) (gens); [Lucius](#) (gens); [Lucretia](#) (gens); [Lusius](#) (gens); and [Lutatius](#) (gens).

Roman Gens: Letter “M”

A total of 28 Roman “[gens](#)” (i.e., gents) and “[nomina](#)” starting with the letter “M” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Macrinus](#) (gens); [Maecilius](#) (gens); [Maelius](#) (gens); [Mallius](#) (gens); [Mamilia](#) (gens); [Manilia](#) (gens); [Manilius](#) (gens); [Manlia](#) (gens); [Marcia](#) (gens); [Maria](#) (gens); [Marius](#) (gens); [Matius](#) (gens); [Maximius](#) (gens); [Memmia](#) (gens); [Memmius](#) (gens); [Menenia](#) (gens); [Messienus](#) (gens); [Metilia](#) (gens); [Metilius](#) (gens); [Milonius](#) (gens); [Minicius](#) (gens); [Minucia](#) (gens); [Minucius](#) (gens); [Modia](#) (gens); [Mucia](#) (gens); [Munatius](#) (gens); [Munius](#) (gens); and [Murrius](#) (gens).

Roman Gens: Letter “N”

A total of 17 Roman “[gens](#)” (i.e., gents) and “[nomina](#)” starting with the letter “N” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Naevia](#) (gens); [Naevius](#) (gens); [Nasennius](#) (gens); [Nautia](#) (gens); [Nemetorius](#) (gens); [Nepius](#) (gens); [Nigidius](#) (gens); [Nigilius](#) (gens); [Ninnia](#) (gens); [Ninnius](#) (gens); [Nipius](#) (gens); [Nonia](#) (gens); [Norbana](#) (gens); [Norbanus](#) (gens); [Novius](#) (gens); [Numicia](#) (gens); and [Numerius](#) (gens).

Roman Gens: Letter “O”

A total of 10 Roman “[gens](#)” (i.e., gents) and “[nomina](#)” starting with the letter “O” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Octavia](#) (gens); [Octavius](#) (gens); [Olcinius](#) (gens); [Opimia](#) (gens); [Oppia](#) (gens); [Oppius](#) (gens); [Opsius](#) (gens); [Oranius](#) (gens); [Otacilia](#) (gens); and [Ovidia](#) (gens).

Roman Gens: Letter “P”

A total of 39 Roman “[gens](#)” (i.e., gents) and “[nomina](#)” starting with the letter “P” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Paesentius](#) (gens); [Palpellius](#) (gens); [Papinius](#) (gens); [Papiria](#) (gens); [Papirius](#) (gens); [Papius](#) (gens); [Pedi](#)us (gens); [Peltrasi](#)us (gens); [Pescennius](#) (gens); [Petellius](#) (gens); [Petilius](#) (gens); [Petillius](#) (gens); [Petronius](#) (gens); [Pinaria](#) (gens); [Piscius](#) (gens); [Pisentius](#) (gens); [Placidius](#) (gens); [Plautius](#) (gens); [Plinius](#) (gens); [Plotius](#) (gens); [Pollia](#) (gens); [Pollius](#) (gens); [Pompeia](#) (gens); [Pompilia](#) (gens); [Pomponia](#) (gens); [Pomptinus](#) (gens); [Pontidius](#) (gens); [Pontius](#) (gens); [Popidius](#) (gens); [Porcia](#) (gens); [Portius](#) (gens); [Postumia](#) (gens); [Postumius](#) (gens); [Potitia](#) (gens); [Publicia](#) (gens); [Publicius](#) (gens); [Publilia](#) (gens); [Pullo](#) (gens); and [Pupius](#) (gens).

Roman Gens: Letter “Q”

A total of 4 Roman “[gens](#)” (i.e., gents) and “[nomina](#)” starting with the letter “Q” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Quinctia](#) (gens); and [Quinctilia](#) (gens); [Quinctius](#) (gens); and [Quirinius](#) (gens).

Roman Gens: Letter “R”

A total of 9 Roman “[gens](#)” (i.e., gents) and “[nomina](#)” starting with the letter “R” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Rabiria](#) (gens); [Rabirius](#) (gens); [Remmia](#) (gens); [Romilia](#) (gens); [Rufius](#) (gens); [Rufrius](#) (gens); [Rusonius](#) (gens); [Rutilia](#) (gens); and [Rutilius](#) (gens);

Roman Gens: Letter “S”

A total of 36 Roman “[gens](#)” (i.e., gents) and “[nomina](#)” starting with the letter “S” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Sabucius](#) (gens); [Sallustius](#) (gens); [Salonius](#) (gens); [Salvia](#) (gens); [Salvius](#) (gens); [Scribonius](#) (gens); [Secundinius](#) (gens); [Secundius](#) (gens); [Seius](#) (gens); [Sempronia](#) (gens); [Sennius](#) (gens); [Sentius](#) (gens); [Septimia](#) (gens); [Sepunius](#) (gens); [Sepurcius](#) (gens); [Sergia](#) (gens); [Sergius](#) (gens); [Sertoria](#) (gens); [Servilia](#) (gens); [Sestia](#) (gens); [Sextia](#) (gens); [Sextilia](#) (gens); [Siccia](#) (gens); [Sicinia](#) (gens); [Sidonius](#) (gens); [Silius](#) (gens); [Sittius](#) (gens); [Socellius](#) (gens); [Sornatius](#) (gens); [Sosia](#) (gens); [Spurius](#) (gens); [Statius](#) (gens); [Statilius](#) (gens); [Stertinius](#) (gens); [Suedius](#) (gens); and [Sulpicia](#) (gens).

Roman Gens: Letter “T”

A total of 22 Roman “[gens](#)” (i.e., gents) and “[nomina](#)” starting with the letter “T” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Tadius](#) (gens); [Talmudius](#) (gens); [Tanicius](#) (gens); [Tarpeia](#) (gens); [Tarquinia](#) (gens); [Tarquitia](#) (gens); [Terentia](#) (gens); [Tertinius](#) (gens); [Tettidius](#) (gens); [Tettienus](#) (gens); [Tettius](#) (gens); [Titia](#) (gens); [Titiedius](#) (gens); [Titinius](#) (gens); [Trebatus](#) (gens); [Trellius](#) (gens); [Treblanus](#) (gens); [Tremellius](#) (gens); [Tuccius](#) (gens); [Tullia](#) (gens); [Tullius](#) (gens); and [Turullius](#) (gens).

Roman Gens: Letter “U”

A total of 6 Roman “[gens](#)” (i.e., gents) and “[nomina](#)” starting with the letter “U” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Ulpia](#) (gens); [Umbrenius](#) (gens); [Umbrius](#) (gens); [Ummidia](#) (gens); [Urgulanius](#) (gens); and [Uulius](#) (gens).

Roman Gens: Letter “V”

A total of 41 Roman “[gens](#)” (i.e., gents) and “[nomina](#)” starting with the letter “V” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Vagennius](#) (gens); [Vagionius](#) (gens); [Vagnius](#) (gens); [Valerius](#) (gens); [Varius](#) (gens); [Vassenius](#) (gens); [Vatinius](#) (gens); [Vedius](#) (gens); [Velius](#) (gens); [Veranius](#) (gens); [Verecundius](#) (gens); [Vergilia](#) (gens); [Vergilius](#) (gens); [Verginia](#) (gens); [Veturia](#) (gens); [Vetusia](#) (gens); [Vipsania](#) (gens); [Vesnius](#) (gens); [Vesuvius](#) (gens); [Vibenius](#) (gens); [Vibidius](#) (gens); [Vibius](#) (gens); [Victricius](#) (gens); [Viducius](#) (gens); [Vinicius](#) (gens); [Vipsanius](#) (gens); [Vipstanus](#) (gens); [Viridius](#) (gens); [Virius](#) (gens); [Visellia](#) (gens); [Vitellia](#) (gens); [Vitellius](#) (gens); [Vitruius](#) (gens); [Volaginius](#) (gens); [Volcarius](#) (gens); [Volumnia](#) (gens); [Volumnius](#) (gens); [Volusenna](#) (gens); [Volusenus](#) (gens); [Volusius](#) (gens); and [Vorenus](#) (gens).

Roman Cognomina: Letter “A”

A total of 87 Roman “[cognomina](#)” starting with the letter “A” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Abercius](#) (cognomina); [Abito](#) (cognomina); [Acacius](#) (cognomina); [Acaunus](#) (cognomina); [Achaicus](#) (cognomina); [Acilianus](#) (cognomina); [Adauctus](#) (cognomina); [Adepphius](#) (cognomina); [Adjutor](#) (cognomina); [Adranos](#) (cognomina); [Adventus](#) (cognomina); [Aeacus](#) (cognomina); [Aebutus](#) (cognomina); [Aemilianus](#) (cognomina); [Aetius](#) (cognomina); [Afer](#) (cognomina); [Agaptus](#) (cognomina); [Agatopus](#) (cognomina); [Agelastus](#) (cognomina); [Agorix](#) (cognomina); [Agricola](#) (cognomina); [Agrippa](#) (cognomina); [Agustalis](#) (cognomina); [Ahala](#) (cognomina); [Ahenobarbus](#) (cognomina); [Albanus](#) (cognomina); [Albinus](#) (cognomina); [Albinus](#) (cognomina); [Albucius](#) (cognomina); [Alethius](#) (cognomina); [Allectus](#) (cognomina); [Aloysius](#) (cognomina); [Aluredes](#) (cognomina); [Alypius](#) (cognomina); [Amandus](#) (cognomina); [Amantius](#) (cognomina); [Ambrosius](#) (cognomina); [Amor](#) (cognomina); [Amphion](#) (cognomina); [Anatolius](#) (cognomina); [Ancus](#) (cognomina); [Andronicus](#) (cognomina); [Angelus](#) (cognomina); [Antius](#) (cognomina); [Anullinus](#) (cognomina); [Apelles](#) (cognomina); [Apellinus](#) (cognomina); [Aper](#) (cognomina); [Apollonarius](#) (cognomina); [Aponius](#) (cognomina); [Aquila](#) (cognomina); [Aquilus](#) (cognomina); [Aquilus](#) (cognomina); [Aratus](#)

(cognomina); [Arcadius](#) (cognomina); [Arcavius](#) (cognomina); [Archarius](#) (cognomina); [Arius](#) (cognomina); [Armiger](#) (cognomina); [Arminus](#) (cognomina); [Arpagius](#) (cognomina); [Arrianus](#) (cognomina); [Arrentius](#) (cognomina); [Aruns](#) (cognomina); [Arvina](#) (cognomina); [Asellio](#) (cognomina); [Asina](#) (cognomina); [Asprenas](#) (cognomina); [Asprenus](#) (cognomina); [Assanius](#) (cognomina); [Audaio](#) (cognomina); [Audens](#) (cognomina); [Augendus](#) (cognomina); [Augurnus](#) (cognomina); [Augurius](#) (cognomina); [Augustalis](#) (cognomina); [Augustanus](#) (cognomina); [Augustus](#) (cognomina); [Auila](#) (cognomina); [Aurelianus](#) (cognomina); [Aurelius](#) (cognomina); [Ausonius](#) (cognomina); [Auspex](#) (cognomina); [Auxentius](#) (cognomina); [Auxientius](#) (cognomina); [Auxilius](#) (cognomina); and [Avienus](#) (cognomina).

Roman Cognomina: Letter “B”

A total of 40 Roman “[cognomina](#)” starting with the letter “B” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Balbillus](#) (cognomina); [Balbus](#) (cognomina); [Balduinus](#) (cognomina); [Bambalio](#) (cognomina); [Bamballio](#) (cognomina); [Banquerius](#) (cognomina); [Barbatus](#) (cognomina); [Baro](#) (cognomina); [Bassus](#) (cognomina); [Bato](#) (cognomina); [Belenus](#) (cognomina); [Belisarius](#) (cognomina); [Bellator](#) (cognomina); [Belletor](#) (cognomina); [Bellicus](#) (cognomina); [Bellus](#) (cognomina); [Bestia](#) (cognomina); [Betto](#) (cognomina); [Bibaculus](#) (cognomina); [Bibulus](#) (cognomina); [Bitucus](#) (cognomina); [Blandus](#) (cognomina); [Bodenus](#) (cognomina); [Bolanus](#) (cognomina); [Bonifatius](#) (cognomina); [Bonosus](#) (cognomina); [Bonus](#) (cognomina); [Bradua](#) (cognomina); [Britannicus](#) (cognomina); [Brocchus](#) (cognomina); [Bromidus](#) (cognomina); [Bruccius](#) (cognomina); [Brucetus](#) (cognomina); [Bruscus](#) (cognomina); [Brutus](#) (cognomina); [Bubo](#) (cognomina); [Buccio](#) (cognomina); [Bulla](#) (cognomina); [Burcanius](#) (cognomina); [Burrus](#) (cognomina); and [Buteo](#) (cognomina).

Roman Cognomina: Letter “C”

A total of 130 Roman “[cognomina](#)” starting with the letter “C” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Caecilianus](#) (cognomina); [Caecina](#) (cognomina); [Caecus](#) (cognomina); [Caelistis](#) (cognomina); [Caelestius](#) (cognomina); [Caelianus](#) (cognomina); [Caelinus](#) (cognomina); [Caepio](#) (cognomina); [Caerellius](#) (cognomina); [Caesar](#) (cognomina); [Calacicus](#) (cognomina); [Calatinus](#) (cognomina); [Caldus](#) (cognomina); [Calenus](#) (cognomina); [Calerus](#) (cognomina); [Caletus](#) (cognomina); [Caligula](#) (cognomina); [Callisunus](#) (cognomina); [Calogerus](#) (cognomina); [Calpornius](#) (cognomina); [Calpurnianus](#) (cognomina); [Calpurnis](#) (cognomina); [Calvinus](#) (cognomina); [Calvus](#) (cognomina); [Camerius](#) (cognomina); [Camillus](#) (cognomina); [Campanus](#) (cognomina); [Candidianus](#) (cognomina); [Candidus](#) (cognomina); [Candidius](#) (cognomina); [Canio](#) (cognomina); [Canisius](#) (cognomina); [Cantaber](#) (cognomina); [Capito](#) (cognomina); [Capiton](#) (cognomina); [Caprarius](#) (cognomina); [Caracturus](#) (cognomina); [Carantus](#) (cognomina); [Carbo](#) (cognomina); [Carinus](#) (cognomina); [Carius](#) (cognomina); [Carnifex](#) (cognomina); [Carus](#) (cognomina); [Casca](#) (cognomina); [Cassianus](#) (cognomina); [Castinus](#) (cognomina); [Castorius](#) (cognomina); [Castus](#) (cognomina); [Catianus](#) (cognomina); [Catilina](#) (cognomina); [Cato](#) (cognomina); [Catonius](#) (cognomina); [Catullus](#) (cognomina); [Catulus](#) (cognomina); [Catus](#) (cognomina); [Cecilianus](#) (cognomina); [Celatus](#) (cognomina); [Celer](#) (cognomina); [Celsus](#) (cognomina); [Cenaeus](#) (cognomina); [Cencius](#) (cognomina); [Censorinus](#) (cognomina); [Censorius](#) (cognomina); [Centumalus](#) (cognomina); [Cerialis](#) (cognomina); [Cerinthus](#) (cognomina); [Cerularius](#) (cognomina); [Cervianus](#) (cognomina); [Cervidus](#) (cognomina); [Cethegus](#) (cognomina); [Chlorus](#) (cognomina); [Christianus](#) (cognomina); [Cicero](#) (cognomina); [Cico](#) (cognomina); [Cimber](#) (cognomina); [Cinna](#) (cognomina); [Cinnianus](#) (cognomina); [Cita](#) (cognomina); [Cittinus](#) (cognomina); [Civilis](#) (cognomina); [Clarus](#) (cognomina); [Classicianus](#) (cognomina); [Claudianus](#) (cognomina); [Clemens](#) (cognomina); [Clement](#) (cognomina); [Clodian](#) (cognomina); [Clodianus](#) (cognomina); [Cogitatus](#) (cognomina); [Colias](#) (cognomina); [Collatinus](#) (cognomina); [Columbanus](#) (cognomina); [Columella](#) (cognomina); [Comes](#) (cognomina); [Comitianus](#) (cognomina); [Comitinus](#) (cognomina); [Commidius](#) (cognomina); [Commidus](#) (cognomina); [Commius](#) (cognomina); [Commodus](#) (cognomina); [Concessus](#) (cognomina); [Congrio](#) (cognomina); [Constans](#) (cognomina); [Constantius](#) (cognomina); [Corbulo](#) (cognomina); [Cordus](#) (cognomina); [Cornix](#) (cognomina); [Cornutus](#) (cognomina); [Corvinus](#) (cognomina); [Corvus](#) (cognomina); [Cosmas](#) (cognomina); [Cotentinus](#) (cognomina); [Cotta](#) (cognomina); [Crassus](#) (cognomina); [Cremutius](#) (cognomina); [Crescentius](#) (cognomina); [Cresces](#) (cognomina); [Crispian](#) (cognomina); [Crispin](#) (cognomina); [Crispus](#) (cognomina); [Crito](#) (cognomina); [Crotilo](#) (cognomina); [Cucuphas](#) (cognomina); [Culleolus](#) (cognomina); [Cumanus](#) (cognomina); [Cunobarrus](#) (cognomina); [Cupitas](#) (cognomina); [Curio](#) (cognomina); [Cyprianus](#) (cognomina); [Cyprias](#) (cognomina); and [Cyricus](#) (cognomina).

Roman Cognomina: Letter “D”

A total of 38 Roman “[cognomina](#)” starting with the letter “D” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Dacien](#) (cognomina); [Dalmatius](#) (cognomina); [Dama](#) (cognomina); [Damasippus](#) (cognomina); [Damasus](#) (cognomina); [Damian](#) (cognomina); [Dannicus](#) (cognomina); [Dardanius](#) (cognomina); [Dardanus](#) (cognomina); [Decentius](#) (cognomina); [Decianus](#) (cognomina); [Decmitius](#) (cognomina); [Decmus](#) (cognomina); [Dexion](#) (cognomina); [Dexippus](#) (cognomina); [Didicus](#) (cognomina); [Dignus](#) (cognomina); [Dio](#) (cognomina); [Diocletianus](#) (cognomina); [Diocourides](#) (cognomina); [Disertus](#) (cognomina); [Docilinus](#) (cognomina); [Docilus](#) (cognomina); [Dolabella](#) (cognomina); [Dominicus](#) (cognomina); [Domitianus](#) (cognomina); [Donatianus](#) (cognomina); [Donatus](#) (cognomina); [Donicus](#) (cognomina); [Dorotheus](#) (cognomina); [Draco](#) (cognomina); [Drusillus](#) (cognomina); [Drusus](#) (cognomina); [Dubitatus](#) (cognomina); [Dulcitus](#) (cognomina); [Durio](#) (cognomina); [Durus](#) (cognomina); and [Duvianus](#) (cognomina).

Cognomina: Letter “E”

A total of 36 Roman “[cognomina](#)” starting with the letter “E” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Eborius](#) (cognomina); [Eburnus](#) (cognomina); [Ecdicius](#) (cognomina); [Eclectus](#) (cognomina); [Egbutius](#) (cognomina); [Egnatius](#) (cognomina); [Elerius](#) (cognomina); [Eliphas](#) (cognomina); [Elpidius](#) (cognomina); [Elvorix](#) (cognomina); [Emeritus](#) (cognomina); [Encratis](#) (cognomina); [Ennecus](#) (cognomina); [Ennius](#) (cognomina); [Ennodius](#) (cognomina); [Eonus](#) (cognomina); [Epidianus](#) (cognomina); [Epimachus](#) (cognomina); [Epolonius](#) (cognomina); [Erasinus](#) (cognomina); [Esdras](#) (cognomina); [Eudomius](#) (cognomina); [Eudoxius](#) (cognomina); [Eugenius](#) (cognomina); [Eugenus](#) (cognomina); [Eulogius](#) (cognomina); [Eumenius](#) (cognomina); [Eunapius](#) (cognomina); [Euphemius](#) (cognomina); [Eustacius](#) (cognomina); [Eutherius](#) (cognomina); [Evodius](#) (cognomina); [Excingus](#) (cognomina); [Exsupereus](#) (cognomina); [Exuperantius](#) (cognomina); and [Expertus](#) (cognomina).

Roman Cognomina: Letter “F”

A total of 56 Roman “[cognomina](#)” starting with the letter “F” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Fabianus](#) (cognomina); [Fabillus](#) (cognomina); [Facilis](#) (cognomina); [Fadus](#) (cognomina); [Fagus](#) (cognomina); [Falco](#) (cognomina); [Falconius](#) (cognomina); [Falx](#) (cognomina); [Famia](#) (cognomina); [Familiaris](#) (cognomina); [Fastidius](#) (cognomina); [Farus](#) (cognomina); [Faustillus](#) (cognomina); [Faustinianus](#) (cognomina); [Faustinius](#) (cognomina); [Faustus](#) (cognomina); [Faventinus](#) (cognomina); [Felicissimus](#) (cognomina); [Felissimus](#) (cognomina); [Felix](#) (cognomina); [Ferentinus](#) (cognomina); [Ferreolius](#) (cognomina); [Festus](#) (cognomina); [Fidelis](#) (cognomina); [Figulus](#) (cognomina); [Fimbria](#) (cognomina); [Fimus](#) (cognomina); [Firminus](#) (cognomina); [Firmus](#) (cognomina); [Flaccus](#) (cognomina); [Flamma](#) (cognomina); [Flavian](#) (cognomina); [Flavianus](#) (cognomina); [Flavillus](#) (cognomina); [Flavinus](#) (cognomina); [Florens](#) (cognomina); [Florentius](#) (cognomina); [Florianus](#) (cognomina); [Florus](#) (cognomina); [Forianus](#) (cognomina); [Fortunatus](#) (cognomina); [Fraucus](#) (cognomina); [Fredisius](#) (cognomina); [Frigidian](#) (cognomina); [Frontalis](#) (cognomina); [Frontinus](#) (cognomina); [Fronto](#) (cognomina); [Fructosis](#) (cognomina); [Frugi](#) (cognomina); [Frugius](#) (cognomina); [Frumentius](#) (cognomina); [Fullofaudes](#) (cognomina); [Fulvianus](#) (cognomina); [Furius](#) (cognomina); [Fuscinus](#) (cognomina); and [Fuscus](#) (cognomina).

Roman Cognomina: Letter “G”

A total of 45 Roman “[cognomina](#)” starting with the letter “G” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Gaianus](#) (cognomina); [Gaius](#) (cognomina); [Gala](#) (cognomina); [Galarus](#) (cognomina); [Galenus](#) (cognomina); [Galerus](#) (cognomina); [Gallio](#) (cognomina); [Gallus](#) (cognomina); [Galvisius](#) (cognomina); [Garilianus](#) (cognomina); [Gaurus](#) (cognomina); [Gavros](#) (cognomina); [Gavrus](#) (cognomina); [Geladius](#) (cognomina); [Gellius](#) (cognomina); [Gemellus](#) (cognomina); [Geminianus](#) (cognomina); [Generidus](#) (cognomina); [Genesisius](#) (cognomina); [Genialis](#) (cognomina); [Gennadius](#) (cognomina); [Gerardus](#) (cognomina); [Germanus](#) (cognomina); [Germanicus](#) (cognomina); [Gessius](#) (cognomina); [Geta](#) (cognomina); [Getha](#) (cognomina); [Glabrio](#) (cognomina); [Glaucia](#) (cognomina); [Globulus](#) (cognomina); [Gluvias](#) (cognomina); [Glycia](#) (cognomina); [Gordian](#) (cognomina); [Gordianus](#) (cognomina); [Gordio](#) (cognomina); [Gorgonius](#) (cognomina); [Gracchus](#) (cognomina); [Gracilis](#) (cognomina); [Gratian](#) (cognomina); [Gratidianus](#) (cognomina); [Grattus](#) (cognomina); [Gregorius](#) (cognomina); [Grumio](#) (cognomina); [Gualterus](#) (cognomina); and [Gryllus](#) (cognomina).

Roman Cognomina: Letter “H”

A total of 25 Roman “[cognomina](#)” starting with the letter “H” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Habitus](#) (cognomina); [Hadrianus](#) (cognomina); [Hardalio](#) (cognomina); [Haterius](#) (cognomina); [Helvius](#) (cognomina); [Herculius](#) (cognomina); [Herenus](#) (cognomina); [Herma](#) (cognomina); [Hermina](#)

(cognomina); [Hesychius](#) (cognomina); [Hiberus](#) (cognomina); [Hilario](#) (cognomina); [Hilaris](#) (cognomina); [Hilarius](#) (cognomina); [Hirpinus](#) (cognomina); [Hirrus](#) (cognomina); [Homullus](#) (cognomina); [Honoratus](#) (cognomina); [Horatius](#) (cognomina); [Hortensis](#) (cognomina); [Hortensius](#) (cognomina); [Hortensius](#) (cognomina); [Hosidius](#) (cognomina); [Humilus](#) (cognomina); and [Hybrida](#) (cognomina).

Roman Cognomina: Letter “I”

A total of 30 Roman “[cognomina](#)” starting with the letter “I” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Iacomus](#) (cognomina); [Igenus](#) (cognomina); [Ignatius](#) (cognomina); [Indaletius](#) (cognomina); [Indus](#) (cognomina); [Ingenuus](#) (cognomina); [Ingenuinus](#) (cognomina); [locundus](#) (cognomina); [Iovinus](#) (cognomina); [Irenaeus](#) (cognomina); [Isatis](#) (cognomina); [Isauricus](#) (cognomina); [Italicus](#) (cognomina); [Ivmarus](#) (cognomina); [Ianuarius](#) (cognomina); [Iavolenus](#) (cognomina); [Iovinianus](#) (cognomina); [Iovinus](#) (cognomina); [Iovius](#) (cognomina); [Iuba](#) (cognomina); [Iulian](#) (cognomina); [Iulianus](#) (cognomina); [Iuncinus](#) (cognomina); [Iuncus](#) (cognomina); [Iunianus](#) (cognomina); [Iustianus](#) (cognomina); [Iustinianus](#) (cognomina); [Iustinus](#) (cognomina); [Iustus](#) (cognomina); and [Iuvenlis](#) (cognomina).

Roman Cognomina: Letter “L”

A total of 55 Roman “[cognomina](#)” starting with the letter “L” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Labienuus](#) (cognomina); [Lactantius](#) (cognomina); [Laeca](#) (cognomina); [Laenas](#) (cognomina); [Laetianus](#) (cognomina); [Laevinus](#) (cognomina); [Larcius](#) (cognomina); [Lartius](#) (cognomina); [Lateranus](#) (cognomina); [Latinius](#) (cognomina); [Laurentius](#) (cognomina); [Leddicus](#) (cognomina); [Lentullus](#) (cognomina); [Lentulus](#) (cognomina); Leon (cognomina); [Leontius](#) (cognomina); [Lepidus](#) (cognomina); [Lepontus](#) (cognomina); [Leptis](#) (cognomina); [Libanius](#) (cognomina); [Liberalis](#) (cognomina); [Libo](#) (cognomina); [Licinianus](#) (cognomina); [Licinius](#) (cognomina); [Ligur](#) (cognomina); [Ligustinus](#) (cognomina); [Limetanus](#) (cognomina); [Linus](#) (cognomina); [Litorius](#) (cognomina); [Littera](#) (cognomina); [Litumaris](#) (cognomina); [Livianus](#) (cognomina); [Livigenus](#) (cognomina); [Longinus](#) (cognomina); [Lovernianus](#) (cognomina); [Lovernius](#) (cognomina); [Lucan](#) (cognomina); [Lucanus](#) (cognomina); [Lucianus](#) (cognomina); [Lucius](#) (cognomina); [Luccius](#) (cognomina); [Lucceius](#) (cognomina); [Lucilianus](#) (cognomina); [Lucretius](#) (cognomina); [Luctacus](#) (cognomina); [Lucullus](#) (cognomina); [Lunaris](#) (cognomina); [Luonercus](#) (cognomina); [Lupercus](#) (cognomina); [Lupicinus](#) (cognomina); [Lupinus](#) (cognomina); [Lupis](#) (cognomina); [Lurco](#) (cognomina); [Lurio](#) (cognomina); [Lutherius](#) (cognomina); and [Lutorius](#) (cognomina).

Roman Cognomina: Letter “M”

A total of 92 Roman “[cognomina](#)” starting with the letter “M” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Maccalus](#) (cognomina); [Macrinus](#) (cognomina); [Macro](#) (cognomina); [Macrobius](#) (cognomina); [Mactator](#) (cognomina); [Maecenus](#) (cognomina); [Maecius](#) (cognomina); [Magnentius](#) (cognomina); [Magnus](#) (cognomina); [Magunnus](#) (cognomina); [Maius](#) (cognomina); [Major](#) (cognomina); [Majus](#) (cognomina); [Malchus](#) (cognomina); [Mallus](#) (cognomina); [Maltinus](#) (cognomina); [Mancinus](#) (cognomina); [Manlius](#) (cognomina); [Mansuetus](#) (cognomina); [Marcallas](#) (cognomina); [Marcellinus](#) (cognomina); [Marcellus](#) (cognomina); [Marcialis](#) (cognomina); [Marcipor](#) (cognomina); [Margarita](#) (cognomina); [Marinianus](#) (cognomina); [Marinus](#) (cognomina); [Maritalis](#) (cognomina); [Maritimus](#) (cognomina); [Marius](#) (cognomina); [Maro](#) (cognomina); [Marsallas](#) (cognomina); [Marsicus](#) (cognomina); [Marsus](#) (cognomina); [Marsyas](#) (cognomina); [Martial](#) (cognomina); [Martialis](#) (cognomina); [Martianus](#) (cognomina); [Martinus](#) (cognomina); [Martius](#) (cognomina); [Martyrius](#) (cognomina); [Marullinus](#) (cognomina); [Marullus](#) (cognomina); [Maternus](#) (cognomina); [Matho](#) (cognomina); [Mauricius](#) (cognomina); [Maurusus](#) (cognomina); [Maximian](#) (cognomina); [Maximianus](#) (cognomina); [Maximinius](#) (cognomina); [Maximinus](#) (cognomina); [Maximus](#) (cognomina); [Medullinus](#) (cognomina); [Megellus](#) (cognomina); [Melissus](#) (cognomina); [Melitus](#) (cognomina); [Mellitus](#) (cognomina); [Melus](#) (cognomina); [Meminius](#) (cognomina); [Memmius](#) (cognomina); [Memor](#) (cognomina); [Mercator](#) (cognomina); [Mercurialis](#) (cognomina); [Mercurinus](#) (cognomina); [Merula](#) (cognomina); [Messala](#) (cognomina); [Messor](#) (cognomina); [Metellus](#) (cognomina); [Metilius](#) (cognomina); [Metunus](#) (cognomina); [Micianus](#) (cognomina); [Mico](#) (cognomina); [Micon](#) (cognomina); [Milonius](#) (cognomina); [Minervalis](#) (cognomina); [Minianus](#) (cognomina); [Minicianus](#) (cognomina); [Moderatus](#) (cognomina); [Molacus](#) (cognomina); [Momus](#) (cognomina); [Montanus](#) (cognomina); [Montaus](#) (cognomina); [Mordanticus](#) (cognomina); [Mucianus](#) (cognomina); [Muco](#) (cognomina); [Muncius](#) (cognomina); [Murena](#) (cognomina); Mus (cognomina); [Musa](#) (cognomina); [Musicus](#) (cognomina); [Mutilus](#) (cognomina); and [Mutius](#) (cognomina).

Roman Cognomina: Letter “N”

A total of 34 Roman “[cognomina](#)” starting with the letter “N” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Nabor](#) (cognomina); [Naevius](#) (cognomina); [Narcissus](#) (cognomina); [Narses](#) (cognomina); [Nasica](#) (cognomina); [Naso](#) (cognomina); [Natalinus](#) (cognomina); [Natalis](#) (cognomina); [Naucratus](#) (cognomina); [Nazarius](#) (cognomina); [Nectaridus](#) (cognomina); [Nelius](#) (cognomina); [Nemesianus](#) (cognomina); [Nemnogenus](#) (cognomina); [Neneus](#) (cognomina); [Nennius](#) (cognomina); [Nepos](#) (cognomina); [Nero](#) (cognomina); [Nertomarus](#) (cognomina); [Nerva](#) (cognomina); [Nicasius](#) (cognomina); [Nicetius](#) (cognomina); [Nigellus](#) (cognomina); [Niger](#) (cognomina); [Nigidius](#) (cognomina); [Nigrinus](#) (cognomina); [Niraemius](#) (cognomina); [Nolus](#) (cognomina); [Nonius](#) (cognomina); [Noster](#) (cognomina); [Novation](#) (cognomina); [Novellius](#) (cognomina); [Numerianus](#) (cognomina); and [Numonis](#) (cognomina).

Roman Cognomina: Letter “O”

A total of 18 Roman “[cognomina](#)” starting with the letter “O” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Oceanus](#) (cognomina); [Octavian](#) (cognomina); [Octavianus](#) (cognomina); [Octobrianus](#) (cognomina); [Olennius](#) (cognomina); [Olympicus](#) (cognomina); [Opilio](#) (cognomina); [Opimius](#) (cognomina); [Opis](#) (cognomina); [Optatus](#) (cognomina); [Ordus](#) (cognomina); [Orientalis](#) (cognomina); [Orientus](#) (cognomina); [Orissus](#) (cognomina); [Orosius](#) (cognomina); [Osterianus](#) [Otho](#), (cognomina); and [Ovidus](#) (cognomina);

Roman Cognomina: Letter “P”

A total of 92 Roman “[cognomina](#)” starting with the letter “P” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Pacatianus](#) (cognomina); [Pachomius](#) (cognomina); [Pacuvianus](#) (cognomina); [Paenula](#) (cognomina); [Paetinus](#) (cognomina); [Paetus](#) (cognomina); [Palicamus](#) (cognomina); [Pamphilius](#) (cognomina); [Panaetius](#) (cognomina); [Pansa](#) (cognomina); [Pantensus](#) (cognomina); [Pantera](#) (cognomina); [Panthera](#) (cognomina); [Papinian](#) (cognomina); [Papus](#) (cognomina); [Paratus](#) (cognomina); [Parnesius](#) (cognomina); [Pascentius](#) (cognomina); [Pastor](#) (cognomina); [Paterculus](#) (cognomina); [Paternus](#) (cognomina); [Patiens](#) (cognomina); [Patricius](#) (cognomina); [Paulinus](#) (cognomina); [Paullus](#) (cognomina); [Pavo](#) (cognomina); [Pelagius](#) (cognomina); [Pennus](#) (cognomina); [Peregrinus](#) (cognomina); [Perennis](#) (cognomina); [Perpenna](#) (cognomina); [Perperna](#) (cognomina); [Pertacus](#) (cognomina); [Pertinax](#) (cognomina); [Petasius](#) (cognomina); [Petreius](#) (cognomina); [Petronax](#) (cognomina); [Petrus](#) (cognomina); [Philippus](#) (cognomina); [Photius](#) (cognomina); [Pictor](#) (cognomina); [Pilatus](#) (cognomina); [Pilus](#) (cognomina); [Piso](#) (cognomina); [Pius](#) (cognomina); [Placidus](#) (cognomina); [Planta](#) (cognomina); [Plautis](#) (cognomina); [Plautius](#) (cognomina); [Plautus](#) (cognomina); [Pleminius](#) (cognomina); [Pollienius](#) (cognomina); [Pollio](#) (cognomina); [Polus](#) (cognomina); [Polybius](#) (cognomina); [Pompolussa](#) (cognomina); [Pomponius](#) (cognomina); [Poplicola](#) (cognomina); [Porcus](#) (cognomina); [Porphyrius](#) (cognomina); [Postumianus](#) (cognomina); [Postumus](#) (cognomina); [Potitus](#) (cognomina); [Praetextus](#) (cognomina); [Prilidianus](#) (cognomina); [Primanus](#) (cognomina); [Primulus](#) (cognomina); [Primus](#) (cognomina); [Prisca](#) (cognomina); [Priscian](#) (cognomina); [Priscillian](#) (cognomina); [Priscillianus](#) (cognomina); [Priscus](#) (cognomina); [Probus](#) (cognomina); [Processus](#) (cognomina); [Proceus](#) (cognomina); [Proculus](#) (cognomina); [Procyon](#) (cognomina); [Profertius](#) (cognomina); [Propertius](#) (cognomina); [Protacius](#) (cognomina); [Protus](#) (cognomina); [Proximus](#) (cognomina); [Publianus](#) (cognomina); [Publicola](#) (cognomina); [Publicus](#) (cognomina); [Pudens](#) (cognomina); [Pudentius](#) (cognomina); [Pulcher](#) (cognomina); [Pulcherius](#) (cognomina); [Pullus](#) (cognomina); [Pusinnus](#) (cognomina); and [Pustula](#) (cognomina).

Roman Cognomina: Letter “Q”

A total of 12 Roman “[cognomina](#)” starting with the letter “Q” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Quartinus](#) (cognomina); [Quarto](#) (cognomina); [Quatruus](#) (cognomina); [Quentin](#) (cognomina); [Quietus](#) (cognomina); [Quintilianus](#) (cognomina); [Quintilius](#) (cognomina); [Quintillius](#) (cognomina); [Quintillus](#) (cognomina); [Quiriac](#) (cognomina); [Quiricus](#) (cognomina); and [Quirinalis](#) (cognomina).

Roman Cognomina: Letter “R”

A total of 32 Roman “[cognomina](#)” starting with the letter “R” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Ramio](#) (cognomina); [Ramus](#) (cognomina); [Ravilla](#) (cognomina); [Reburus](#) (cognomina); [Receptus](#) (cognomina); [Rectus](#) (cognomina); [Regillus](#) (cognomina); [Reginus](#) (cognomina); [Regulus](#) (cognomina); [Remigius](#) (cognomina); [Remus](#) (cognomina); [Renatus](#) (cognomina); [Respectus](#) (cognomina); [Restitutus](#) (cognomina); [Rex](#) (cognomina); [Rhesus](#) (cognomina); [Ripanus](#) (cognomina); [Rogatus](#) (cognomina); [Rogelius](#) (cognomina); [Romanus](#) (cognomina); [Romulianus](#) (cognomina); [Romulus](#) (cognomina); [Roscius](#) (cognomina); [Rufinianus](#) (cognomina); [Rufinus](#) (cognomina); [Rufrius](#) (cognomina);

[Rufus](#) (cognomina); [Rullus](#) (cognomina); [Ruricius](#) (cognomina); [Ruso](#) (cognomina); [Rusticus](#) (cognomina); and [Rutilianus](#) (cognomina).

Roman Cognomina: Letter “S”

A total of 96 Roman “[cognomina](#)” starting with the letter “S” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Sabellius](#) (cognomina); [Sabinianus](#) (cognomina); [Sabinus](#) (cognomina); [Sacerdos](#) (cognomina); [Saenus](#) (cognomina); [Salinator](#) (cognomina); [Salonianus](#) (cognomina); [Saloninus](#) (cognomina); [Salonius](#) (cognomina); [Salvian](#) (cognomina); [Salvianus](#) (cognomina); [Sanctus](#) (cognomina); [Sandilianus](#) (cognomina); [Sanga](#) (cognomina); [Sarimarcus](#) (cognomina); [Sarrius](#) (cognomina); [Saturninus](#) (cognomina); [Saunio](#) (cognomina); [Scaevola](#) (cognomina); [Scapula](#) (cognomina); [Scarō](#) (cognomina); [Scato](#) (cognomina); [Scaurus](#) (cognomina); [Schlerus](#) (cognomina); [Scipio](#) (cognomina); [Scribonianus](#) (cognomina); [Scrofa](#) (cognomina); [Sebastianus](#) (cognomina); [Secundas](#) (cognomina); [Segestes](#) (cognomina); [Sejanus](#) (cognomina); [Sellic](#) (cognomina); [Seneca](#) (cognomina); [Senecianus](#) (cognomina); [Senecio](#) (cognomina); [Senilis](#) (cognomina); [Senna](#) (cognomina); [Senopianus](#) (cognomina); [Sentius](#) (cognomina); [Septimianus](#) (cognomina); [Septimus](#) (cognomina); [Seronatus](#) (cognomina); [Serranus](#) (cognomina); [Servanus](#) (cognomina); [Servatius](#) (cognomina); [Seuso](#) (cognomina); [Severlinus](#) (cognomina); [Severus](#) (cognomina); [Sevso](#) (cognomina); [Siculus](#) (cognomina); [Sidonius](#) (cognomina); [Sigillis](#) (cognomina); [Silanus](#) (cognomina); [Silius](#) (cognomina); [Silo](#) (cognomina); [Silus](#) (cognomina); [Silvanus](#) (cognomina); [Similis](#) (cognomina); [Simo](#) (cognomina); [Simplex](#) (cognomina); [Simplicianus](#) (cognomina); [Siricus](#) (cognomina); [Sisenna](#) (cognomina); [Sisinnius](#) (cognomina); [Sita](#) (cognomina); [Sollemnīs](#) (cognomina); [Sorex](#) (cognomina); [Sorio](#) (cognomina); [Sosius](#) (cognomina); [Sotericus](#) (cognomina); [Soulinus](#) (cognomina); [Sparticus](#) (cognomina); [Spendius](#) (cognomina); [Speratus](#) (cognomina); [Stadius](#) (cognomina); [Stichus](#) (cognomina); [Strabo](#) (cognomina); [Sudrenus](#) (cognomina); [Suilius](#) (cognomina); [Sulinus](#) (cognomina); [Sulla](#) (cognomina); [Super](#) (cognomina); [Superbus](#) (cognomina); [Superstes](#) (cognomina); [Sura](#) (cognomina); [Surinus](#) (cognomina); [Surius](#) (cognomina); [Surus](#) (cognomina); [Sylla](#) (cognomina); [Sylvian](#) (cognomina); [Sylvius](#) (cognomina); [Symmachus](#) (cognomina); [Symphorian](#) (cognomina); [Sympronian](#) (cognomina); [Synistor](#) (cognomina); and [Synnodus](#).

Roman Cognomina: Letter “T”

A total of 45 Roman “[cognomina](#)” starting with the letter “T” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Tacitus](#) (cognomina); [Taenaris](#) (cognomina); [Tancinus](#) (cognomina); [Tanicus](#) (cognomina); [Tarsicius](#) (cognomina); [Tatianus](#) (cognomina); [Taurinus](#) (cognomina); [Telesinus](#) (cognomina); [Terenteianus](#) (cognomina); [Tertullian](#) (cognomina); [Tertulus](#) (cognomina); [Tetricus](#) (cognomina); [Tetullianus](#) (cognomina); [Thrasea](#) (cognomina); [Thurinus](#) (cognomina); [Tiberillus](#) (cognomina); [Tiberinus](#) (cognomina); [Tibullus](#) (cognomina); [Tiburs](#) (cognomina); [Titianus](#) (cognomina); [Titillus](#) (cognomina); [Torquatus](#) (cognomina); [Traianus](#) (cognomina); [Trailus](#) (cognomina); [Tranio](#) (cognomina); [Tranquillus](#) (cognomina); [Trebonianus](#) (cognomina); [Tremerus](#) (cognomina); [Tremorinus](#) (cognomina); [Trenico](#) (cognomina); [Trenus](#) (cognomina); [Triarius](#) (cognomina); [Trifer](#) (cognomina); [Triferus](#) (cognomina); [Trimalchio](#) (cognomina); [Trogus](#) (cognomina); [Trupo](#) (cognomina); [Tuccianus](#) (cognomina); [Tuditanus](#) (cognomina); [Turibius](#) (cognomina); [Turpilianus](#) (cognomina); [Turpilinus](#) (cognomina); [Tuticanus](#) (cognomina); [Tutor](#) (cognomina); and [Tyranus](#) (cognomina).

Roman Cognomina: Letter “U”

A total of 5 Roman “[cognomina](#)” starting with the letter “U” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Ulpianus](#) (cognomina); [Urbicus](#) (cognomina); [Ursinus](#) (cognomina); [Ursus](#) (cognomina); and [Uticensis](#) (cognomina).

Roman Cognomina: Letter “V”

A total of 48 Roman “[cognomina](#)” starting with the letter “V” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Vala](#) (cognomina); [Valens](#) (cognomina); [Valentinian](#) (cognomina); [Valentinus](#) (cognomina); [Valerianus](#) (cognomina); [Valgus](#) (cognomina); [Varialus](#) (cognomina); [Varro](#) (cognomina); [Varus](#) (cognomina); [Vatia](#) (cognomina); [Vedrix](#) (cognomina); [Venantius](#) (cognomina); [Venator](#) (cognomina); [Ventor](#) (cognomina); [Venustinius](#) (cognomina); [Vepgenus](#) (cognomina); [Verecundus](#) (cognomina); [Verinus](#) (cognomina); [Verres](#) (cognomina); [Verrucosus](#) (cognomina); [Verullus](#) (cognomina); [Verus](#) (cognomina); [Vespasianus](#) (cognomina); [Vespillo](#) (cognomina); [Vestinus](#) (cognomina); [Vetranio](#) (cognomina); [Vettonianus](#) (cognomina); [Vetus](#) (cognomina); [Viator](#) (cognomina); [Vibennis](#) (cognomina); [Vibius](#) (cognomina); [Victor](#) (cognomina); [Victoricus](#) (cognomina); [Victorinus](#) (cognomina); [Victricius](#) (cognomina);

[Vincentius](#) (cognomina); [Vindex](#) (cognomina); [Vinicianus](#) (cognomina); [Viridio](#) (cognomina); [Virilis](#) (cognomina); [Vitalinus](#) (cognomina); [Vitalis](#) (cognomina); [Vitulus](#) (cognomina); [Vitus](#) (cognomina); [Vocula](#) (cognomina); [Volusianus](#) (cognomina); [Vopiscus](#) (cognomina); and [Vulso](#) (cognomina).

Roman Cognomina: Letter “Z”

A total of 2 Roman “[cognomina](#)” starting with the letter “Z” have been identified thus far, including but not limited to: [Zeno](#) (cognomina); and [Zosimus](#) (cognomina).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

2.02 Babylon, Rome

Although modern historical accounts state that [Ancient Babylon](#) and [Babylonia](#) were located in modern day [Iraq](#), “Babylon the Great” was the former capital of the Roman Empire which was located in modern day [Rome, Italy](#). Because modern day Rome was once the capital of the Roman Empire, it is known as both “The Eternal City” and [Caput Mundi](#), meaning “[Capital of the World](#)” in Latin. This is why most depictions of Babylon and the [Hanging Gardens of Babylon](#) exhibit [Greco-Roman achitechure](#) such as [arches](#) and [columns](#) (see photo). The city of “Babylon” (B+B+L+N) was originally entitled “Baby” or “BB”. The “lon” or “L+N” (a direct reference to the “[Line of Man](#)” which rules the Roman Empire) was subsequently added to the name after the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#) to confuse historians. Aside from describing an infant child, the word “[baby](#)” (B+B) is possibly the most used and universal term in the world. It is used to address and/or describe a person, animal or inanimate object for which the speaker feels love or affection, something the Roman Empire in Greenland definitely share towards the city of Babylon. Consequently, the name of Babylon is found in the name of [Babylon Fortress](#), a Roman legion castle which is located in the area today known as [Coptic Cairo](#). Other Babylon-like names include but are not limited to: [Babylon](#), Illinois; [Babylon Town](#), New York; [Babylon Village](#) New York; [Babylon LIRR Train Station](#), Long Island, New York; [Babylon District](#), Czech Republic; [Babylon University](#), Al Hillah, Iraq; and [Babylon Istanbul](#), a music venue in Istanbul, Turkey.

Biblical Babylon

The name of “[Babylon](#)” appears [265 times in Holy Bible](#) which makes sense because the [Bible is the allegorical history](#) of the Greco-Roman Empire. According to modern [historical accounts](#), “Babylon” is a literal and figurative term for Rome and the Roman Empire in the Bible. Other [historical accounts](#) state that “Many Biblical scholars believe that [Babylon](#) is an [allegory](#) of the pagan [Roman Empire](#)” and that “Babylon is a cryptic name for Rome”. In other words, Babylon is used as a [euphemism](#), metaphor, [dysphemism](#), or “code word” for Rome and the power of the [Roman Empire](#). Speculating on [1 Peter 5:13](#), noted Biblical historian [Reinhard Feldmeier](#) states that the term “Babylon” is used to refer to Rome, mainly because Babylon is designated as the place from which that Epistle was written, and because Peter is believed to have spent the last years of his life in Rome. Further historical accounts state that, “Fundamentalist [Protestant](#) commentaries on the [Book of Revelation](#) treat the references to the city Babylon in Revelation as both the City of Rome and the [Roman Catholic Church](#) personified in the institution of the [papacy](#)”.

UBS: Babylon System

The reason why [Rome, Italy](#) (i.e., Babylon) is known as “[The Eternal City](#)” is because the “Babylon System” which was developed and perfected there is still in effect to this very day. The financial power behind today’s Babylon System is [UBS](#) bank located in [Basel \(Baſel\), Switzerland](#). UBS (B+S), which itself is an acronym for “Babylon System”, is the world’s largest manager of wealth with over \$2.2 trillion in assets. Aside from its monetary deposits, UBS, at the behest of the Swiss government, plays the lead role

in the global distribution of fiat money via hundreds of subsidiary banks. In other words, almost all banks, governments, wars, universities and corporations are funded via fiat currency which was first created by the Swiss government and distributed by UBS. The [UBS logo](#), which was evidently derived from the "[Wheel of Fortuna](#)", depicts 3 keys with the letter "V" cut out of each key. The 3 keys likely represent the 3 dens of homes of Roman Empire (i.e., Crete, Sicily, and Greenland), while the letter "V" (which doubles as the letter "B" in the [Roman Score](#), i.e., the Roman alphabet), is an acronym for both Babylon and the [goddess of Victoria](#). Lastly, the [Bank for International Settlements](#) (BIS) is also located in Basel, Switzerland, and is admittedly responsible for the funding of 60 central banks. Like UBS and BIS, the Royal Bank of Scotland ([RBS](#)) also shares the "Babylon System" initials.

Bob Marley's "Babylon System"

In [Bob Marley's](#) album entitled "[Survival](#)" (1979), the fourth track is named "[Babylon System](#)". As evidenced by the lyrics of this prophetic song, Marley describes the sadistic "Babylon System" as portrayed to him by elders of Jamaica. Marley is not referring to an ancient Iraqi system formed in 2300 B.C., but rather an empirical and diabolical system involving both church and university that simultaneously used the [Caribbean as a slave depot](#) for the last 400 years. Marley states that, "Babylon system is the vampire...Suckin' the children day by day", a likely reference to slavery, war and usury. In respect to Rome, Marley states, "...Falling empire...[Building church and university](#) ... Deceiving the people continually". Marley also makes a direct reference to the transatlantic slave trade which was used to power Roman ships around the world, "[From the very day we left the shores](#) ... Of our Father's land [Africa]...We've been trampled on ... We've been oppressed". Since landlocked [Iraq](#) was never involved in transatlantic explorations, wars and slave trade, it's safe to assume that Marley was speaking about the Roman Empire.

Erebus

In [Greek mythology](#), [Erebus](#), was a god born of [Chaos](#) which represented the personification of "darkness". Chaos, (CH+S) meaning "[Chi System](#)", is a direct reference to [UBS](#) and the country of Switzerland which currently executes the "Babylon System" in the dark underworld (see below). In [Greek literature](#) the name "Erebus" (R+B+S), which is an acronym for Ra/Rome Babylon System", was used to describe the [Greek underworld](#) where the dead pass immediately after dying. Erebus, was the first recorded instance of a "place of darkness between earth and Hades (hell)". The Roman writer [Hyginus](#), described Erebus as the father of [Geras](#) (G+R+S), meaning "Greenland Rome System", the god of old age. This is because the Babylon System enabled the Roman Empire to discover and conquer Greenland.

B.S. = Babylon System

The consonate letters of "B" and "S" are found in the names of some of the biggest and most wealthy banks and corporations around the world, including but not limited to: the [BIS](#) (Bank for International Settlements), [CBS](#) (Columbia Broadcasting System), [PBS](#) (Public Broadcasting Service), [TBS](#) (Turner Broadcasting Service), [RBS](#) (Royal Bank of Scotland), and [UBS](#) (Union Bank of Switzerland). The disease "[rabies](#)" (R+B+S) appears to also be a reference to the rabid and diseased s"Babylon System" which came out of Rome. Lastly, the term "[bullshit](#)" is a common English expletive or curse word which may be shortened to the initialism B.S., meaning that something is bullshit or not correct. The term "[B.S.](#)" is an acronym for "Babylon System", for there is nothing correct, fair or wholesome about the Babylon System which as likely killed upwards of 1 billion people.

Whore of Babylon

In the Book of Revelation, [Babylon](#) is the name of a whore who rules over the kings of the earth and rides upon a seven-headed beast (i.e., Greenland). Although modern scholarly interpretations believe that the "[Whore of Babylon](#)" refers to the personified the power of the Roman Empire under which many early Christians and Jews were persecuted, tortured, and martyred, the "Whore (W+R) of Babylon" consonantly translated to the "War of Babylon" which has been waged non-stop against humanity since the days of [Minos of Crete](#), the founder of the Greco-Roman Empire. In [Revelation 17:9](#) it is said that Babylon sits on "seven mountains" (the King James Version Bible—the New International Version Bible uses the words "seven hills"), typically understood as the [seven hills of Rome](#). Coincidentally, a Roman coin minted under the [Emperor Vespasian](#) (ca. 70 A.D.) depicts [Rome as a woman](#) sitting on seven hills. According to the "[International Standard Bible Encyclopedia](#)", "The characteristics ascribed to this Babylon apply to Rome rather than to any other city of that age: (a) as ruling over the kings of the earth ([Revelation 17:18](#)); (b) as

sitting on seven mountains ([Revelation 17:9](#)); (c) as the center of the world's merchandise ([Revelation 18:3](#) and [Revelation 18:11–13](#)); (d) as the corrupter of the nations ([Revelation 17:2](#); [Revelations 18:3](#); and [Revelations 19:2](#)); (e) as the persecutor of the saints ([Revelation 17:6](#))."

Babylon in Pop Culture

For being a city which allegedly existed in 2300 B.C., the name of Babylon is curiously rampant throughout Hollywood and the entertainment industry in general. The fact that the following films, television series, television episodes, music albums, songs, and novels all share the same name of "Babylon" is highly suspect and suggests that the Babylon System is alive and well today. Babylon entitled projects include but are not limited to: Films: "[Babylon](#)" (1980); "[Babylon](#)" (1998); and "[Babylon A.D.](#)" (2008); Television Series: "[Babylon 5](#)" (1993-1998) and "[Babylon](#)" (2014-Present); Television Episodes; Carnivàle: "[Babylon](#)" (2003); Mad Men: "[Babylon](#)" (2007); and Stargate SG-1: "[Babylon](#)" (2005); Music Bands; "[Babylon](#)" (1976-1978); Music Albums: Dr. John: [Babylon](#) (1969); Skindred: [Babylon](#) (2002); Ten: [Babylon](#) (2000); W.A.S.P.: [Babylon](#) (2009); and OBK: [Babylon](#) (2003); Songs: Children's Ballad: "[Babylon](#)" (1965); Don McLean: "[Babylon](#)" (1971); Aphrodite's Child: "[Babylon](#)" (1972); New York Dolls: "[Babylon](#)" (1974); Faster Pussycat: "[Babylon](#)" (1987); Starship: "[Babylon](#)" (1987); Ital Joe and Marky Mark: "[Babylon](#)" (1994); Outkast: "[Babylon](#)" (1996); Stratovarius: "[Babylon](#)" (1996); The Tea Party: "[Babylon](#)" (1997); Backyard Babies: "[Babylon](#)" (1999); Edguy: "[Babylon](#)" (1999); David Gray: "[Babylon](#)" (1999); RX Bandits: "[Babylon](#)" (2001); Soulfly: "[Babylon](#)" (2005); Chocolates and Cigarettes: "[Babylon](#)" (2006); Scars on Broadway: "[Babylon](#)" (2008); Ill Bill: "[Babylon](#)" (2008); and Night Electric Night: "[Babylon](#)" 2009; and Novels: "[Alas, Babylon](#)" (1959) by Pat Frank. Other Babylon-related entities include but are not limited to: [Project Babylon](#), a former Iraqi project for the construction of superguns; [Babylon](#) (computer software); [Babylon](#) (computer virus); [Babilonas](#), a real estate project in Panevėžys, Lithuania; and [Babilonas](#) (newspaper), a regional newspaper in Panevėžys, Lithuania

Goddess Babalon

[Babalon](#), also known as "The Scarlett Woman", is a major Goddess in the [Thelema](#) which was allegedly developed by [Aleister Crowley](#), the early 20th-century British writer and [ceremonial magician](#). Thelma is primarily a [philosophical law](#), which has been adopted as a central tenet by various religious organizations. The law of Thelema is "Do what thou wilt shall be the whole of the law. Love is the law, love under will". In other words, the law of Thelema is the law of Babylon, "Do what you want", regardless of the consequences.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



2.03 Eternal Flame of Rome

An "[eternal flame](#)" is a flame, lamp or torch that burns continuously for an indefinite period of time. Although eternal flames are most often associated with the [Olympics](#), the six million Jews who were reportedly killed in [the Holocaust](#), and the [grave of former U.S. President John F. Kennedy](#), the original Eternal Flame was likely lit at the [Colossus of Rhodes](#) during the dawn of the Greco-Roman Empire. In short, the Eternal Flame signifies the continuous rule of the "[Line of Man](#)" (i.e., the ruling "Man" family of Rome) which was sired by [Minos of Crete](#), the founder of the Greco-Roman Empire. Since the Roman Empire has never been militarily defeated, its Eternal Flame has never been quenched. Every year on April 1, the original New Year's Day in the [Roman Lunar calendar](#), the sacred Eternal Flame of Rome was renewed. In the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), the "[π](#)" symbol (i.e., 3.14 repeating to infinity) symbolizes the Eternal Flame of Rome as well as the number "8" which is also indicative of "infinity" and "forever". The "π" symbol is shaped in the form of a Roman altar on which animals and people were routinely burned in pagan ritualistic blood sacrifices (i.e., "rights"). In the modern [Roman English alphabet](#),

the “π” symbol and the Eternal Flame are represented by the letter “P”. The term “Empire” (M+F/P+R) literally means “M’s Fire” as “pyro” (F/P+R) is a prefix pertaining to fire. The letter “M” (the 13th letter in the [Roman English alphabet](#)) is an acronym for “Man”, as in the “Line of Man”, which is symbolic of the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) for whom the Eternal Flame represents.

Roman Rights & Blood Sacrifices

According to [Plato](#), Greeks would gather on a mountain in Crete to make a sacrifice every nine years to Zeus Lykaios- A single morsel of human flesh would be intermingled with the animal's. Whoever ate the human flesh was said to turn into a wolf, and could only regain human form if he did not eat again of human flesh until the next nine-year cycle had ended. This account by Plato suggests that the ruling class of the Greco-Roman Empire (i.e., the [Imperial Cult](#)) not only held human sacrifices with their eternal flame, but ate human flesh as well.

Biblical Eternal Flame

Because [Jewish religious traditions are Roman](#) in origin, the Eternal Flame of Rome is purported to be a vital component of the Jewish religious rituals which were allegedly performed in the [Tabernacle](#) and the [Temple in Jerusalem](#). Like the Romans, the Jews were commanded to burn a fire continuously upon the [Outer Altar](#) as written in [Leviticus 6:12](#), the third book of the Torah and the Bible. "And the fire upon the altar shall be burning in it; it shall not be put out: and the priest shall burn wood on it every morning, and lay the burnt offering in order upon it; and he shall burn thereon the fat of the peace offerings." The Christian notion that those in hell would burn eternally was likely derived from the fact that the Romans used fire (i.e., the Eternal Flame) in their blood sacrifices, many of which were purported to be the early Christians. Because the Holy Bible is the allegorical and metaphorical history of the Roman Empire, there are at least 11 verses which directly refer to the eternal or unquenchable flame or fire of Rome. These verse include but are not limited to: [Isaiah 66:24](#) (“neither shall their fire be quenched”); [Jeremiah 17:27](#) (“then will I kindle a fire in the gates thereof, and it shall devour the palaces of Jerusalem, and it shall not be quenched”); [Ezekiel 20:47](#) (“the flaming flame shall not be quenched”); [Isaiah 33:14](#) (“Who among us shall dwell with everlasting burnings?”); [Matthew 3:12](#) (“he will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire”); [Matthew 18:8](#) (“cast into everlasting fire”); [Matthew 25:41](#) (“into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels”); [Mark 9:44](#) (“Where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched”); [Mark 9:46](#) (“Where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched”); [Mark 9:48](#) (“Where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched”); and [Luke 3:17](#) (“the chaff he will burn with fire unquenchable”).

Eternal Flame Today

The most notable Eternal Flame in the underworld today is the [Statue of Liberty](#), a [colossal](#) statue on [Liberty Island](#) in New York Harbor which was officially established on October 28, 1886. The massive sculpture depicts a robed female (transgendered) figure representing [Libertas](#), the Roman goddess of freedom. She bears a torch with the Eternal Flame along with the [tabula ansata](#), a tablet evoking Roman law. Unbeknownst to many, the Statue of Liberty is [virtually an exact remake](#) of the aforementioned Eternal Flame bearing [Colossus of Rhodes](#), one of the [Seven Wonders of the Ancient World](#) which was located on the [Island of Rhodes](#), the birthplace of Roman military ingenuity. The Eternal Flame of Rome is found today in the Coat of Arms, flags and national emblems and ensigns of at least 8 countries and territories, including but not limited to: the coat of arms of the [British Virgin Islands](#); [flag of the British Virgin Islands](#); the [civil ensign of the British Virgin Islands](#); the [flag of the Governor of the British Virgin Islands](#); the [flag of Grenada](#); the [civil ensign of Grenada](#); the [naval ensign of Grenada](#); the [coat of arm of the British Antarctic Territory](#); the coat of arms of [Ivanovo Oblast](#), a federal subject (state) of Russia; the national emblem of [Cape Verde](#); the [Flag of Mongolia](#); the [flag of the Republic of Minerva](#); the [dollar of the Republic of Minerva](#); the the [national emblem of Azerbaijan](#); the coat of arms of [Saint Lucia](#); the coat of arms of [Sierra Leone](#), and the coat of arms of [Tanzania](#). The Eternal Flame is also found on the flag of the U.S. state of [Indiana](#), on the insignia of the [John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School](#), on the U.S- coin known as the [“Dime”](#), and in the logo of the [Santander Group](#), a banking corporation based in Spain.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



2.04 Imperial Cult of Rome

The [Imperial Cult](#) of Rome was the first-ever “secret society” and the true power behind the Roman Empire. The cult claimed divine authority to rule based on their descendance from the lineage or “[Line of Man](#)”, which was sired by [Minos of Crete](#), the founder of the Greco-Roman Empire. Interestingly, [modern scholars](#) found “no distinct category of Imperial cult within the religio-political life of Empire” and that “the [Romans themselves used no such enveloping term](#)”. Therefore, it can be ascertained that in the days of the Roman Empire, the power behind the throne so-to-speak (i.e., the “Imperial Cult”) was so top secret and highly classified that even the Roman Senate, governmental officials, and the general public was completely in the dark about who was actually in charge. “The political usefulness of such an [Imperial Cult] implies neither mechanical insincerity nor lack of questioning about its meaning and propriety: [a Roman Empire-wide], unifying cult would necessarily be open to a multitude of personal interpretations but [its significance to ordinary Romans is almost entirely lost](#) in the critical interpretations of a small number of philosophically literate, skeptical or antagonistic Romans and Greeks, whether Christian or Hellene”. In other words, Rome and her enemies likely had absolutely no idea that an Imperial Cult existed and that it was Greek in origin.

Roman Senate

In order to hide and protect their power, the [Imperial Cult](#) created the [Roman Senate](#) (or “see not”) which was a ceremonial group that held no real power. Like today, the senate was scapegoated when convenient and assassinated when disobedient. With the ever-growing list of horrific deeds done in the name of Rome, hostile nations, grieving families and political assassins were no doubt were a constant threat and therefore it was imperative that members of the Imperial Cult were not publically identifiable. As time went on, the rights (i.e., public sacrifices) and traditions of the Imperial Cult were mimicked by the Roman Senate, governmental officials, and even the general public. According to [modern historical accounts](#), “The Imperial cult was inseparable from that of Rome’s official deities, whose cult was essential to Rome’s survival and whose neglect was therefore treasonous”. In other words, the pagan rights, holidays and traditions of the Imperial Cult became ingrained into the fabric of Rome. Anyone who opposed these inhumane and sadistic rituals were persecuted and most often killed.

GREENLAND THEORY

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2.05 Flag of Rome

Although Wikipedia lists various [flags of the Holy Roman Empire](#), the national flag of Rome is curiously not listed and for good reason. Aside from depicting the [Cretan-born fasces](#), the original [flag of the Roman Empire](#) features the term “SFΦR” (i.e., “Z≠ΦΓ”) which has subsequently been changed to “SPQR” (In [Roman English](#), the letters “S” and “F” are often interchanged with the letters “Z” and “P”). The Roman “eagle” (G+L) was likely added to the flag after the Roman Empire relocated to Greenland (i.e., “GL”) roughly 714 years ago. [Zephyr](#) (i.e., “SFΦR”) was known as the Greco-Roman god of the [west wind](#) which

gave life to the flag of Rome. According to legend, Zephyr lived in a cave in [Thrace](#) which is located in modern day [Greece](#) and [Turkey](#), the former heart of the Roman Empire. The term “Thrace” (T+R+C/K) translates to “trick” as in “trickery” which was routinely used in Roman warfare. [Zephyr](#) is also the name attributed to a garment used in rowing, the horsepower behind the navy of the Roman Empire. In reality, “SFΦR”, “Z±ΦΓ”, and Zephyr are all just variations of the name given to the flag of Rome.

“SPΦR” Symbolology

The symbols which make up the [Roman “SPΦR” flag can be deciphered](#) as follows: “S” = is an acronym for “System”, “F” or “±” is an acronym for fake (i.e., the [double-cross](#)), “Φ” is the symbol on the [flag of Greenland](#), and “R” is an acronym for Rome. Taken together, “SPΦR” (S/Z+F/P+R) translate to “System Four”, “System Fire” and “System Fear”. In short, since the [Roman Cross](#) (i.e., “+”) is the fourth symbol in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), “System Four” can also translate to “System of the Cross”. Consequently, Roman English terms such as “spear”, “spirit”, “spore”, “sport” and “spur” were evidently derived from the “ZFΦR” insignia on the flag of Rome. The term “sulfur” (S+L+F+R) [acronymically translated](#) equates to “Sale Four” or “Sale Fire”, a likely reference to [Roman gunpowder](#) as well as the four-pronged [Roman Cross](#) which adorned the sales of Roman ships. Because the letters of “S” and “C” are routinely switched in [Roman English](#), the term “C4” (which is jargon for explosives) can also be read as “S4”, a likely reference to “Sale Fire” or “sulfur”. Coincidentally, “S4” is also depicted on the [flag of Rome](#) which features the term “SPΦR” (S/+F/P+R). “SPΦR”, which translates to “System Four” (i.e., “S4”), equates to “19/4” or “SD” algebraically wise in the modern [Roman English](#) alphabet. Roman English terms such as “sad”, “sadist”, “sadistic”, “said”, “seed”, “side”, “sodomy”, and “suddenly” were evidently derived from this “SD” letterology. Consonantly speaking, “SD” is the name for the direction of “South” in French (“da sud”), German (“süden”) and Dutch (“zuiden”). This is because from where the Roman Empire sits in Greenland, all of the underworld is “south” or “SD”. Therefore, terms which describe the suffering in the underworld are consequently include the letters “SD”. The first two letters of “SPΦR” are “SF” or “SP” which itself is an acronym for “System Four”. The Roman English terms “safe”, “safety”, “suffer”, “sapphire”, “super”, supper” and “zipper” were evidently derived from this letterology. Modern tributes to these highly esteemed letters include the [San Francisco 49ers](#) (arguably the winningest NFL football team), whose logo depicts an “SF”, and the [S&P 500](#), a U.S. [stock market index](#) which contains 500 corporations which are listed on the [NYSE](#) or [NASDAQ](#). The sum total of “ZFΦR” equates to “44” or “DD” which itself is representative if the terms “died” and “dead”. The complete numerology of each “ZFΦR” letter is as follows:

S (Z) = 19
F (±) = 06
Φ = 10
R (Γ) = 09
Total 44 (#)

Tributes to SFΦR

The terms “[spur](#)” and “[zephyr](#)”, both of which were evidently derived from the Roman “SFΦR” (i.e., “Z±ΦΓ”) flag, are found throughout history, the English lexicon and pop culture. A few examples include but are not limited to: “[Zipporah](#)”, the beautiful wife of [Moses](#) as mentioned in the [Book of Exodus](#); the towns of [Spur](#), Texas, [Zephyr](#), North Carolina, [Zephyr](#), Texas, and [Zephyr](#), Ontario in Canada; the [San Antonio Spurs](#), a professional NBA basketball team; the [Tottenham Hotspur F.C.](#), a soccer team based in North London, England; the [Muskegon Zephyrs](#), a former ice hockey team; the [New Orleans Zephyrs](#), an AAA Pacific Coast League minor league baseball team; the Chicago Zephyrs, a former NBA franchise currently known as the [Washington Wizards](#); and [Sephora](#), a French chain of cosmetics stores which specialized in perfume (i.e., spores).

Gematria’s “Mispar”

Of the 24 basic [ciphers](#) used in Jewish [Gematria](#), 16 of them feature the term “Mispar”. While allegedly being Hebrew in origin, “Mispar” (M+S+F/P+R) is consonantly the same (minus the letter “M”) as the term “SPΦR” (S/Z+F/P+R) which was coincidentally featured on the [flag of the Roman Empire](#). Therefore, “Mispar” translates to “Man System Four” which is indicative of the “Line of Man” and their “System of Fear/Fire” which has ruled over the earth since the inception of the Greco-Roman Empire. However, because the Line of Man now resides in Greenland, a select group of Jewish families in Switzerland now

execute “System Four” in the underworld by employing the use of various ciphers in Gematria as dictated by the [Kabbalah](#).

“Spur”

Although a “spur” is most commonly thought of as a [metal barb](#) found in the heel of cowboy boots, a “spur” was the name of an architectural design which was carved into the base (spirae) of Roman temple columns (e.g., the temples of Jupiter and Juno in the [Portico of Octavius](#)). Aside from its [numerous modern day applications](#), a “spur” is known in linear algebra as “the trace (i.e., [Thrace](#)) of an n -by- n [square matrix](#) A which is defined to be the sum of the elements on the [main diagonal](#)”. A “spur” is also the name of the [first and simplest type of gear](#), which was most likely developed for use in Roman warfare in such applications as cannons, catapults and pulleys.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

2.06 Island of Sicily

Because [Minos of Crete](#), the founder of the Greco-Roman Empire, died on the [Island of Sicily](#), it is highly likely that Sicily was the second home or den of the [Line of Man](#), the ruling family of the Rome. This notion is corroborated by the fact that the Mediterranean island is home to numerous Greco-Roman ruins, more so than the mainland of Italy. In all likelihood, Sicily was once geographically attached to the boot of Italy but was manually cut off in order to make it an autonomous island. This type of topographic change was also witnessed in [Roman Britain](#) with the removal of [Doggerland](#) between England and Norway. The idiom “[Third times a charm](#)” was likely in respect to the three homes or dens of the Line of Man (i.e., the [Island of Crete](#), the [Island of Sicily](#), and the [Island of Greenland](#)). Like Crete and Sicily before it, Greenland is now inhabited by the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) (i.e., the Line of Man) whose leadership forms the [Imperial Cult](#), the ruling body of the Greco-Roman Empire. Although the three homes or dens of Rome are most commonly depicted by the [trident symbol](#), they are also depicted by a three-footed symbol which is coincidentally found on both the [flag of Sicily](#) and the [coat of arms of Sicily](#). Interestingly, the 3-footed symbol is also found on the flag and coat of arms of the [Isle of Man](#) from whence Greenland was likely first discovered.

Greco-Roman Ruins of Sicily

The [Island of Sicily](#) is home to numerous Greco-Roman ruins (e.g., amphitheaters, arenas, mosaics, statues and temples). It is imperative to note that Greco-Roman temples were used by the [Imperial Cult](#) of Rome for blood sacrifices (i.e., rights), parties, social gatherings and strategy sessions, and therefore were only frequented by the ruling class of the day. In other words, Sicily would not have the vast amount of Greco-Roman temples that it has if the island was not home to the Imperial Cult of Rome. A total of 15 original [Greco-Roman columned temples](#) have been identified on the Island of Sicily thus far: [Temple at Segesta](#) (Segesta); [Temple C](#) (Selinunte); [Temple E](#) (Selinunte); [Temple F](#) (Selinunte, Sicily); [Temple G](#) (Selinunte); [Temple of Apollo](#) (Syracuse); [Temple of Athena](#) (Syracuse); [Temple of Castor and Pollux](#) (Agrigento); [Temple of Concordia](#) (Agrigento); [Temple of Hera](#) (Agrigento); [Temple of Hera](#) (Selinunte); [Temple of Heracles](#) (Agrigento); [Temple of Juno Lancinia](#) (Agrigento); [Temple of the Olympian Zeus](#) (Agrigento); and [The Great Temple of Apollo](#) (Selinunte). Aside from the plethora of Greco-Roman ruins, Sicily is also home to the [Castello Maniace](#), a citadel and castle in [Syracuse, Sicily](#). It stands on a large [promontory](#) where one can only enter the castle over a moat and drawbridge. This was likely the primary naval base responsible for keeping Sicily safe from the public and anyone seeking to do harm to the Imperial Cult of Rome.

GREENLAND THEORY

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2.07 Roman Airships

Based on evidence acquired to date, it appears that the Roman-Empire were the first to develop [aerostats](#) (i.e., “[airships](#)” or “[zeppelins](#)”) which were [lighter than air](#) crafts which gained their lift through the use of a buoyant gases. The notion that hot air rises is rather evident to anyone sitting around a campfire as red hot ash routinely flies up into the night sky. Therefore, it likely didn’t take long for the brightest Roman scientists of the day to figure out that hot air contained under a sack-like structure would naturally go airborne. Although the first manned aerostats were likely [observation balloons](#) tethered to the ground or a ship during war for intelligence gathering and artillery spotting purposes, it was only a matter of time before the Romans were able to conquer the skies with their flying ships. Early Roman airships were likely constructed with more than one balloon that were tethered together so that if one malfunctioned or was punctured in battle the airship would stay afloat. Considering that the three main parts of an early airship were the gas-containing envelope (i.e., the balloon), the gondola (i.e., the ship), and a fire producing apparatus, the design was relatively elementary. Since Roman clipper ships were already powered by oaring slaves, it likely didn’t take long before Roman airships were outfitted with slaves who powered a propeller-like mechanism which pushed the ship forward. Airship prototypes were likely tested at sea using light ships so that in the event that the ships lost buoyancy, they could float once they landed. In Greek mythology, [harpies](#) (which may be symbolic of airships) were vicious, cruel, violent and were usually seen as the personifications of the destructive nature of wind. Like planes and ships today, airships likely had female personifications, one of which may have been the harpy.

Discovery of Greenland

The discovery of the mythical “[Promised Land](#)” (i.e., Greenland) was likely done so by the use of an airship, roughly 714+ years ago. The word “Promised” (P+R+M+S+D) can be deciphered in part acronymically as “Pi-Ro-Missed”. “Pi” is a term used to describe the never ending [Eternal Flame of Rome](#), while “Ro” is an acronym for Rome and of course row or rowing. Greenland was likely “missed” because Roman clipper ships generally hugged the coastline as they sailed around the world. Since Greenland is an island which is surrounded by both Canada and Russia, the Romans likely sailed completely around Greenland without even knowing it. However, once the airships were invented and airborne, the view and range of the aircraft likely resulted in the first-ever complete map of the world. The word “Blimp” (B+L+M+P) may in fact stand for “Babylon Line Map” or “Babylon Map”. The famous “[Good Year Blimp](#)” appears to be a tribute to the historic discovery of Greenland by a Roman airship. “God” (G+D) and “good” (G+D) are both acronyms for “Greenland of Denmark”, and the logo of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company depicts a [Roman sandal with wings](#). The name “Good Year” therefore celebrates the historic year that Greenland of Denmark was discovered by an airship.

End of the Airship Era

In order to end airship travel completely so that no one else discovered Greenland, the tragic “[Hindenburg Disaster](#)” was executed on May 6, 1937, killing 36 people. Although numerous hypotheses have been put forward as the cause of the crash, sabotage is the most likely the culprit. Airships were known for their stellar safety record so the fact that multiple news crews were waiting at the [Lakehurst Naval Air Station](#), in [Lakehurst, New Jersey](#) for what would have been a routine landing by is rather suspicious to say the least. It’s as if the swarm of photographers and news crews knew something was going to happen, and it did. Also, the fact that 1 ground crewman died despite the crash happening in an completely open field suggests that he may have been responsible for the attack and subsequently assassinated in the aftermath. Considering that the [advent of television](#) was only a decade or so prior, the fiery crash was in essence the 9/11 of its time. Once the shocking photos and [video footage of the fiery crash](#) were disseminated worldwide, the public’s confidence in airships was forever shattered, just as it was planned.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



2.08 Roman Britain

The current [flag of England](#) bears a [Roman cross](#) and is color-wise speaking an inverted [war flag of the Holy Roman Empire](#). The countries of England, Ireland and Scotland were once collectively known as [Roman Britain](#), the female personification of which was [Britannia](#) who was armed with a [Greco-Roman trident](#) and a [shield that also bears the Roman cross](#). The invasion and subsequent occupation of England came shortly after the discovery of Greenland (c. 000) when a [Roman](#) general named [Gnaeus Julius Agricola](#) conquered much of Britain in 43 A.D. Roughly 280 years later, Rome moved its public capital to [Constantinople](#) which officially marked beginning of the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#). During this same historical period, northern European countries such as Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and especially England began to mysteriously strengthen economically and militarily as part of a secret strategy to build up and forever seal off Greenland from the rest of the world. Unlike other modern examples of [decolonization](#), the end of Roman Britain is historically unknown. In other words, there is no historical date or event which marks the end Roman rule and the beginning of British rule, for they are in essence one and the same thing. Since England has never been fully conquered or occupied by a foreign power other than Rome and her various mercenaries, Brits still speak the language of Rome—English.

Roman-to-British Empire

After England was conquered, occupied and transformed by Rome, it was used to whitewash the historical record by covering the tracks of the Roman Empire in respect to their various maritime explorations, military advancements and colonization of virtually the entire world. Although this process took hundreds of years, over time, the Roman language became known as English, Roman flags became British flags, Roman soldiers became [British redcoats](#), and the long list of Rome's [overseas territories](#) (which included almost every island in the world) became part of the British Empire. And thus it was said that Britain was "[The empire on which the sun never sets](#)". The very notion that England conquered, occupied and enslaved almost every region on earth without ever being able to conquer its closest neighbors such as Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden is patently ridiculous. In essence, England was the cloth which the Roman Empire used to expunge the historical record in respect to the extent of their world empire.

England: Gateway to Greenland

The Roman Empire's strategy to keep tourists, merchant ships and navies from discovering their new found home in Greenland was daring, multifaceted and unprecedented. It was in part construed by a naval [pincer-like attack](#) that would target ships heading north as they hugged the coastline of France. Inevitably, these ships would have to pass [Saxon Shore](#), the former military command of the [Roman Empire](#) which consisting of a series of over 40 forts and castled on both sides of the [English channel](#). Ships who were lucky enough to avoid Saxon Shore while heading north would have to go either to the right (east) or left (west) of Ireland where they would instantaneously surrounded swarm of pirates (i.e., state-sponsored [privateers](#)) which would either attack them or turn them back from whence they came. In order to keep Brits from heading north by foot, Rome built [Hadrian's Wall](#) (122 A.D.) and [Antonine Wall](#) (142 A.D.) which ran from east to west (from the Irish Sea to North Sea), essentially cutting England in half, twice. After these massive walls were built, the [land bridge](#) between England and Norway (i.e., [Doggerland](#)) was consequently dynamited, excavated and dumped off the coast of Norway (i.e., the [Storegga Slide](#)). The massive Roman military operation likely took over 100 years to complete, changing the landscape of Europe by turning England into an island. The [flag of United Kingdom](#) (which bears a "+" superimposed upon an "X") can be [translated acronymically](#) to mean "Day (+) North (X)", "No (X) Day (+)", or "North (X) Die (+), essentially meaning that England blocks the gate to Greenland. The word "England" (N+G+L+D) can be deciphered as either "North Greenland Day", "No Greenland Day" or "North Greenland Die", essentially rendering the same meaning as the flag of the UK. England is also part of the [Southern Cross](#)

along with the Australia, [Ascension Island](#), Greenland and the United States. These 5 English speaking nations along with their state-of-the-art navies have in essence created an impenetrable maritime blockade that crisscrosses the Atlantic to ensure that Greenland is never accidentally or purposely re-discovered.

Isle of Man

The [Isle of Man](#), otherwise known as “Mann”, is a self-governing [British Crown Dependency](#), located in the [Irish Sea](#) between the islands of Great Britain and Ireland. It was named after [Minos of Crete](#) who sired the [Line of Man](#) which in time became the ruling family of Crete, the Greco-Roman Empire, and eventually the entire world. The island's parliament, [Tynwald](#), has been in continuous existence since 979 AD, making it the [oldest continuously governing body in the underworld](#). Since 1399 AD, the title of [Lord of Mann](#) has been used on the [Isle of Man](#) in reference to the island's [Lord Proprietor](#) and [head of state](#). Interestingly, the current holder of this title is none other than [Queen Elizabeth II](#) who evidently holds the highest ranking political position in the underworld. Evidently, the Isle of Man and its parliament were specifically chosen by Rome to rule over the underworld. Due to its location in the middle of the Irish Sea, Roman ships and submarines from Greenland were able to deliver messages, money and weapons without being easily apprehended or seen. According to legend, from the summit of the Isle of Man, [one can see 6 kingdoms](#): the Isle of Man, Scotland, England, Ireland, Wales, and Heaven (i.e., Greenland). Coincidentally, the National Anthem of the Island of Man is entitled “[O Land of Our Birth](#)”, a possible reference to the notion that the [Roman Airship](#) responsible for the discovery of Greenland may have been launched from the island. Interestingly, the [flag of Tynwald](#), which represents the parliament of the Isle of Man, features a [Greco-Roman Dragon ship](#) along with what appear to be [Roman Vikings](#).

RAOB Secret Society

The [Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes](#) (RAOB) whose motto is “[No Man Is At All Times Wise](#)” is one of the largest and oldest fraternal organizations in the United Kingdom. Membership is open to all males over the age of 18 who are willing to declare that they are “true and loyal supporters of the British Crown and Constitution”. Although the RAOB was allegedly founded in 1822, the name “[antediluvian](#)” means “relating to the period before the flood described in the Bible”. Since the “flood” (F+L+D) described in the Bible is an allegorical metaphor for how the Romans “fled” (F+L+D) Rome for safety of the island of Greenland, it can be deduced that the RAOB has been around for at least 714 years. The [RAOB logo](#) is an octagon (reminiscent of a [stop sign](#)) which depicts possibly the first-ever [Eye of Providence](#) (i.e., the “all seeing eye” of Greenland) along with various symbols such as the ark of Noah and a heart, a symbol only found on the [coat of arms of Denmark](#) (the country which legally owns Greenland). Early Buffalo literature hints at this connection by claiming that Biblical, Roman, Norman and English men were members of the RAOB (e.g., [Noah](#), [Solomon](#), [Sampson](#), [Marcus Junius Brutus the Younger](#), [William the Conqueror](#), [Richard I of England](#), and [William Shakespeare](#)). Members of the RAOB are most likely treated with the best that life has to offer (cars, drugs, houses, money, woman, etc.) in exchange for their absolute devotion to a certain unwitting tasks which ensures that Greenland stay hidden from the eyes of the underworld. One of these tasks may have included piracy as the lyrics of the RAOB's primary songs infers: “[Bloody-head and raw-bones!...Bloody-head and raw-bones](#)’...Be not perplex'd’...This is the text...Bloody-head and raw-bones!”

Roman-English Pirates

After the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#), ships heading north towards Greenland had to be stopped by a non-nation state. Therefore, Rome commissioned an unknown amount of “[pirates](#)” or “privateers” to attack or turn away ships which were heading due north. These ships often flew the “[Jolly Roger](#)” pirate flag which depicts a skull and crossbones in the shape of an “[X](#)”, a [Roman symbol](#) meaning “No” and “North”. The term “Jolly Roger” (G/J+L-R+G+R) can be acronymically deciphered as “Greenland Rome-Greenland-Rome” or “Greenland Rome-Greenland-Ra”. The notion that pirates once swarmed off the coasts of Northern Europe was recently documented in the New York Times review of “Pirates of Barbary (2010), a book by Adrian Tinniswood which states that “the most notorious corsairs were European renegades who had learned the trade on “privateers,” [or private warships commissioned by a government \[i.e., the Roman Empire\]](#) to prey on enemy merchantmen...In the early 17th century, the Mediterranean swarmed with pirate ships manned by blue-eyed Caucasians who spoke English, Dutch or Cornish...The renegades fit out state-of-the-art sailing ships that could spread terror well beyond the Strait of Gibraltar, and they often returned to the waters they were familiar with — off Ireland, Britain and Northern Europe —

where the sea lanes offered no shortage of fat, opulent targets". In other words, England and Ireland were home of Roman pirates. One of these pirates was [Marcus Aurelius Carausius](#), a Roman military commander during the 3rd century who eventually became Emperor of the Britannica Empire from 286–293 A.D. Prior to becoming Emperor of Britannia, [Carausius](#) was appointment to command the "[Classis Britannica](#)", a fleet based in the [English Channel](#). Carausius an admitted pirate who kept captured treasure, commanded other pirates of Roman origin to carry out raids in European waters. The myth perpetuated by Hollywood that pirates were originally located in the Caribbean is yet another example of how history has been twisted in order to keep Greenland a secret.

Roman Britannia

To date, hundreds of Roman arches, baths, canals, ditches, castles, columns, domes, forts, obelisks, palaces, ports, roads, temples, towns, turrets, villas, and walls have been identified in England, Scotland and Wales, many of which are still standing. In order to hide the notion that England was a vital part of the Roman Empire, many of the Roman castles, forts, palaces and towns have been destroyed and their names changed to Latin in order to conceal the fact that the Romans spoke English. Since many Roman sites in England have been found underneath post-Roman buildings and towns, it can be deduced that there was a coordinated effort to hide Rome's presence in England. If English, Irish and Welsh towns were bulldozed and excavated in mass, the number of Roman ruins in the United Kingdom would likely grow 10-fold.

Roman Arches

A total of 7 Roman victory arches have been identified in England thus far: [Admiralty Arch](#) (London); [Arno's Court Triumphal Arch](#) (Bristol); [Corinthian Arch](#) (Stowe House); [Euston Arch](#) (London); [Marble Arch](#) (Westminster); [Newport Arch](#) (Lincoln); and [Wellington Arch](#) (London).

Roman Castles & Palaces

A total of 8 Roman Castles and Palaces have been identified in England thus far: [Buckingham Palace](#) (London); [Burgh Castle](#) (Norfolk); [Carlisle Castle](#) (Cumbria); [Dover Castle](#) (Dover); [Fishbourne Roman Palace](#) (Fishbourne); [Maiden Castle](#) (Dorset); [Melandra Castle](#) (Derbyshire); and [Richborough Castle](#) (Richborough).

Roman Columns

A total of 8 Greco-Roman columned buildings have been identified in England thus far: [Ashmolean Museum](#) (Oxford); [Buckingham Palace](#) (London); [Divinity School](#) (Oxford University); [Nelson's Column](#) (London); [Northington Grange](#) (Hampshire); [Radcliffe Camera](#) (Oxford University); [Royal Institution](#) (London); and [University College London](#) (London).

Roman Domes

A total of 37 Roman domes have been identified in England thus far: [Brentwood Cathedral](#) (Brentwood); [Christ Church](#) (Oxford University); [Devonshire Royal Hospital](#) (Buxton); [Royal Pavilion](#) (Brighton, England); [National Gallery](#) (London); [Port of Liverpool Building](#) (Liverpool); [Radcliffe Camera](#) (Oxford); [Royal Albert Hall](#) (London); [Sheldonian Theatre](#) (Oxford University); [St. Paul's Cathedral](#) (London); [St. Philip's Cathedral](#) (Birmingham); [Tower of London](#) (London); [University College London](#) (London); [Wembley Stadium](#) (London); and [Westminster Cathedral](#) (Westminster); Roman Domed Mosques: [Al Mahdi Mosque](#) (Bradford); [Al-Rahma Mosque](#) (Liverpool); [Aziziye Mosque](#) (London); [Baitul Futuh](#) (London); [Birmingham Central Mosque](#) (Birmingham); [Bristol Jamia Mosque](#) (Bristol); [Central Mosque](#) (Manchester); [Chesham Mosque](#) (Chesham); [Darul Barakaat Mosque](#) (Birmingham); [East London Mosque](#) (London); [Fazl Mosque](#) (London); [London Central Mosque](#) (London); [Nasir Mosque](#) (Hartlepool); [Shah Jahan Mosque](#) (Woking); and [Suleymaniye Mosque](#) (London); Roman Domed Synagogues: [Bournemouth Hebrew Congregation](#) (Bournemouth); [Fieldgate Street Great Synagogue](#) (London); [Montefiore Synagogue](#) (Kent); [New West End Synagogue](#) (London); [Princes Road Synagogue](#) (Liverpool); [United Hebrew Congregation](#) (Blackpool); and [Roof-Top Synagogue](#) (Brighton and Hove).

Roman Forts

A total of 56 Roman forts have been identified in England thus far: [Aballava](#) (Burgh-by-Sands); [Ad Fines](#) (Chew Green); [Aesica](#) (Haltwhistle); [Alauna](#) (Maryport); [Ambleside Roman Fort](#) (Cumbria); [Anderitum](#) (Pevensey); [Arbeia Roman Fort](#) (South Shields); [Banna](#) (Birdoswald); [Branodunum](#) (Brancaster);

[Bremenium](#) (Rochester); [Bremetennacum](#) (Ribchester); [Caister-on-Sea](#) (Norfolk); [Camboglanna](#) (Castlesteads); [Carvoran Roman Fort](#) (Northumberland); [Chester-le-Street Roman Fort](#) (Chester-le-Street); [Cilurnum](#) (Walwick); [Coggabata](#) (Drumburgh); [Colonia Nervia Glevensium](#) (Gloucester); [Condercum](#) (Benwell Hill); [Corbridge Roman Fort](#) (Northumberland); [Coria](#) (Corbridge); [Deva Victrix](#) (Chester); [Durnovaria](#) (Dorchester); [Durobrivae](#) (Water Newton); [Epiacum](#) (Alston); [Fanum Cocidi](#) (Bewcastle); [Gariannonum](#) (Norfolk); [Habitancum](#) (Risingham); [Haltwhistle Burn](#) (Haltwhistle); [Ham Hill](#) (Somerset); [Hunnum](#) (Halton); [Isca Dumnoniorum](#) (Exeter); [Lagentium](#) (Castleford); [Longovicium](#) (Lanchester); [Luguvalium](#) (Carlisle); [Lunt Fort](#) (Baginton); [Magnis](#) (Northumberland); [Mais](#) (Bowness-on-Solway); [Mamucium](#) (Manchester); [Mediobogdum](#) (Hardknott Pass); [Moridunum](#) (Axminster); [Othona](#) (Bradwell-on-Sea); [Petriana](#) (Stanwix); [Piercebridge Roman Fort](#) (Piercebridge); [Pons Aelius](#) (Newcastle upon Tyne); [Portus Adurni](#) (Portchester); [Portus Lemanis](#) (Lympne); [Regulbium](#) (Reculver); [Segedunum](#) (Wallsend); [Templeborough](#) (Rotherham); [Vercovicium](#) (Bardon Mill); [Vindobala](#) (Rudchester); [Vindolanda](#) (Bardon Mill); [Vindomora](#) (Ebchester); [Vinovia](#) (Binchester); and [Waddon Hill](#) (Beaminster).

Roman Obelisks

A total of 23 Greco-Roman obelisks have been identified in England thus far: [Beau Nash Obelisk](#) (Bath); [Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser III](#) (London); [Brightling Needle](#) (East Sussex); [Captain Cook's Monument](#) (North Yorkshire); [Cleopatra's Needle Obelisk](#) (London); [General Wolfe's Obelisk](#) (Buckinghamshire); [Grand' Rue](#) (Saint Helier, Jersey); [Ham Hill War Memorial](#) (Somerset); [Lansdowne Monument](#) (Wiltshire); [Mamhead Obelisk](#) (Mamhead); [Nelson's Column](#) (London); [Nelson Memorial](#) (Swarland); [Obelisk of King Nectanebo II](#) (London); [Philae Obelisk](#) (Dorset); [Philae Obelisk](#) (Wimborne Minster); [Pharaoh Amenhotep II](#) (Durham); [Ripon Market Square Obelisk](#) (Ripon); [St. Luke Old Street Obelisk](#) (London); [Stoodley Pike](#) (West Yorkshire); [War Memorial](#) (Lancashire); [Wellington Monument](#) (Somerset); [Westminster Obelisk](#) (Westminster); and [Whitworth Park Obelisk](#) (Manchester).

Roman Roads

A total of 24 [Roman roads and structures](#) ([see map](#)) consisting of various bridges, causeways, crossroads, gates, streets and ways have been identified in England thus far: [Ackling Dyke](#) (Old Sarum to Badbury Rings); [Akeman Street](#) (St Albans to Cirencester); [Cade's Road](#) (Brough-on-Humber to Newcastle upon Tyne); [Chesters Bridge](#) (Chollerford); [Dere Street](#) (Eboracum and Veluniate); [Devil's Causeway](#) (Corbridge to Berwick-upon-Tweed); [Ermin Street](#) (Gloucester to Cirencester to Silchester); [Ermine Street](#) (London to Lincoln and York); [Fen Causeway](#) (Water Newton to Brampton, Norfolk); [Fosse Way](#) (Exeter to Lincoln); [High Cross](#) (Watling Street and Fosse Way in Leicestershire); [Icknield Street](#) (Water Newton to South Kesteven, Lincolnshire); [Military Way \(Hadrian's Wall\)](#) (Wallsend to Bowness-on-Solway); [Peddars Way](#) (Holme-next-the-Sea to Knettishall Heath); [Piercebridge Roman Bridge](#) (Piercebridge); [Portway](#) (London to Weymouth); [Pye Road](#) (Colchester); [Stane Street A](#) (London to Chichester); [Stane Street B](#) (Braughing to Colchester); [Stanegate](#) (Carlisle to Corbridge); [Stone Street](#) (Canterbury to Lympne); [Via Devana](#) (Colchester to Chester); [Wade's Causeway](#) (Dunsley Bay to Malton); and [Watling Street](#) (Dover to Wroxeter).

Roman Ruins

A total of 15 Roman amphitheatres, baths, canals, ditches, ports, turrets and walls have been identified in England thus far: [Agricola's Ditch](#) (Hadrian's Wall); [Antonine Wall](#) (Irish Sea to North Sea); [Bourne–Morton Canal](#) (Lincolnshire); [Chester Roman Amphitheatre](#) (Chester); [Dolebury Warren Roman Site](#) (Churchill and Rowberrow); [Hadrian's Wall](#) (Irish Sea to North Sea); [Jewry Wall](#) (Leicester); [Leahill Turret](#) (Cumbria); [London Wall](#) (London); [Pomeroy Woos Roman Site](#) (Honiton); [Portus Dubris](#) (Dover); [Ravenglass Roman Bath House](#) (Ravenglass); [Roman Baths](#) (Aquae Sulis/Bath); and [Welwyn Roman Baths](#) (Welwyn Garden City).

Roman Scotland

At total of 10 Roman baths, forts, temples and walls have been identified in Scotland thus far: Baths: [Roman Bath House](#) (Bearsden); Forts: [Bearsden Fort](#) (Bearsden); [Cawdor Roman Fort](#) (Inverness); [Cramond Roman Fort](#) (Cramond); [Edin's Hall Broch](#) (Duns); [Inchtuthil](#) (Perth and Kinross); [Trimontium](#) (Newstead); [Rough Castle Fort](#) (Tamfourhill); Temples: [Arthur's O'On](#) (Stenhousemuir); and Walls: [Antonine Wall](#) (Irish Sea to North Sea). Aside from the aforementioned forts, the [Gask Ridge](#) was a series of at least 16 forts which were built by the Romans in Scotland, close to the [Highland Line](#).

Roman Temples

A total of 26 Roman Temples have been identified in England thus far: [Jordan Hill Roman Temple](#) (Weymouth); [London Mithraeum](#) (London); [Lydney Roman Temple](#) (Lydney); [Pagans Hill Roman Temple](#) (Somerset); [Roman Temple A](#) (Brean Down); [Roman Temple B](#) (Caerwent); [Roman Temple C](#) (Chanctonbury); [Roman Temple D](#) (Farley); [Roman Temple E](#) (Great Chesterford); [Roman Temple F](#) (Jordan Hill); [Roman Temple G](#) (Lancing); [Roman Temple H](#) (Lullingstone); [Roman Temple I](#) (Ratham Mill); [Roman Temple J](#) (Vindolanda); [Roman Temple K](#) (Woodeaton); [Rudchester Mithraeum](#) (London); [Temple of Apollo Cunomaglus](#) (Nettleton); [Temple of Camulos](#) (Gosbecks Farm); [Temple of Claudius](#) (Colchester); [Temple of Epona](#) (Wimblington); [Temple of Isis](#) (Bourton Grounds); [Temple of Mercury](#) (Pagans Hill); [Temple of Minerva](#) (Maiden Castle); [Temple of Nodons](#) (Lydney Park); [Temple of the Mithras](#) (Carrawburgh); and [Temple of the Mithras](#) (Walbrook).

Roman Towns

A total of 33 Roman Towns have been identified in England thus far: [Alchester Roman Town](#) (Alchester Roman Town); [Aquae Sulis](#) (Bath); [Brough-on-Noe](#) (Derbyshire); [Burrington](#) (Somerset); [Caistor St. Edmund](#) (Norfolk); [Calleva Atrebatum](#) (Silchester); [Camulodunum](#) (Colchester); [Charterhouse Roman Town](#) (Charterhouse-on-Mendip); [Coria](#) (Northumberland); [Corinium Dobunnorum](#) (Cirencester); [Cunetio](#) (Mildenhall); [Durnovaria](#) (Dorchester); [Durobrivae](#) (Water Newton); [Durovernum Cantiacorum](#) (Canterbury); [Durovigutum](#) (Godmanchester); [Isca Dumnoniorum](#) (Exeter); [Lactodurum](#) (Towcester); [Letocetum](#) (Wall); [Lindinis](#) (Ilchester); [Lindum Colonia](#) (Lincoln); [Londinium](#) (London); [Luguvalium](#) (Carlisle); [Magiovinium](#) (Fenny Stratford); [Noviomagus Reginorum](#) (Chichester); [Procolita](#) (Carrawburgh); [Ratae Corieltauvorum](#) (Leicester); [Silchester Roman Town](#) (Silchester); [Tripontium](#) (Newton and Biggin); [Uley](#) (Gloucestershire); [Venta Belgarum](#) (Winchester); [Venta Icenorum](#) (Caistor St Edmund); [Verulamium](#) (St Albans); and [Viroconium Cornoviorum](#) (Wroxeter).

Roman Villas

A total of 15 Roman villas have been identified in England thus far: [Bancroft Roman Villa](#) (Buckinghamshire); [Bignor Roman Villa](#) (Bignor); [Borough Hill Roman Villa](#) (Daventry); [Brading Roman Villa](#) (Brading, Isle of Wight); [Chedworth Roman Villa](#) (Chedworth); [Crofton Roman Villa](#) (Orpington); [Gadebridge Park Roman Villa](#) (Hemel Hempstead); [Great Witcombe Roman Villa](#) (Great Witcombe); [Littlecote Roman Villa](#) (Ramsbury); [Low Ham Roman Villa](#) (High Ham); [Lullingstone Roman Villa](#) (Eynsford); [Piddington Roman Villa](#) (Piddington); [Rockbourne Roman Villa](#) (Rockbourne); [Whitehall Farm Roman Villa](#) (Nether Heyford); and [Woodchester Roman Villa](#) (Woodchester).

Roman Wales

A total of 23 Roman castles, forts, mines, pillars, roads and towns have been identified in Wales thus far: Castles: [Chepstow Castle](#) (Chepstow); Forts: [Alabum](#) (Llandovery); [Blestium](#) (Monmouth); [Caer Gybi](#) (Holyhead); [Caersws Roman Forts](#) (Caersws); [Cardiff Roman Fort](#) (Cardiff); [Gelligaer](#) (Gelligaer); [Gobannium](#) (Abergavenny); [Isca Augusta](#) (Caerleon); [Llan Ffestiniog](#) (Gwynedd); [Luentium](#) (Pumsaint); [Moridunum](#) (Carmarthen); [Nidum](#) (Neath); [Penydarren](#) (Penydarren); [Segontium Roman Fort](#) (Caernarvon); [Burrium](#) (Usk); and [Y Gaer](#) (Brecon); Mines: [Dolaucothi Gold Mines](#) (Pumsaint); Pillars: [Pillar of Eliseg](#) (Denbighshire); Roads: [Sarn Helen](#) (Aberconwy to Carmarthen); and Towns: [Cowbridge Roman Town](#) (Cowbridge); [Gateholm](#) (Marloes); and [Venta Silurum](#) (Caerwent).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



2.09 Roman Gunpowder

Gunpowder is a mix of [sulfur](#), [charcoal](#), and [potassium nitrate](#) which was (and is) used in various thermal

weapons, including but not limited to the [fire lance](#), the [cannon](#), the [hand cannon](#), and the [gun](#). Although [gunpowder](#) along with the compass are touted as two of the [Four Great Inventions of China](#), the [compass rose](#) and its four [Cardinal directions](#) are admittedly the creation of the Greco-Romans so there's a rather high probability that they invented gunpowder and the cannon (i.e., [Greek Fire](#)) as well. In all likelihood, guns and gunpowder were developed on the [Island of Rhodes](#) by its inhabitants known as the [Telchines](#) who were known as excellent metallurgists and metal workers skilled in brass and iron. The Telchines are alleged to have [produced the first chemical weapon](#) when they created a mixture of [Stygian](#) water and sulfur which subsequently killed both animals and plants. The term "sulfur" (S+L+F+R) [acronymically translated](#) equates to "Sale Four" or "Sale Fire", an apparent reference to [Roman gunpowder](#) as well as the four-pronged [Roman Cross](#) which adorned the sails of Roman ships. Because the letters of "S" and "C" are routinely switched in [Roman English](#), the term "[C4](#)" (which is jargon for explosives) can also be read as "S4", a reference to "Sale Fire" or "sulfur". Coincidentally, "S4" is also depicted on the [flag of Rome](#) which features the term "SPΦR" (S/+F/P+R). If the Chinese had invented gunpowder as alleged, it would stand to reason that they would have been able to defeat the invading gunpowder-less Greco-Roman Empire, but this was not the case. The fact that a [Victoria Harbor](#) is found in Hong Kong, China, implies that the Romans defeated the Chinese and subsequently named the harbor after [Victoria](#), the Roman goddess of victory. Gun as in gunpowder was likely derived from the term "genesis", meaning the "[beginning of something](#)". Both "gun"-powder and "gun" were likely given their respective names because they marked the beginning of the Greco-Roman Empire's unmatched martial supremacy and their victory over all mankind (i.e., "The Big Bang Theory"). Over time, these weapons enabled Rome to conquer the entire world, Greenland included which was full of giants much larger and stronger than the Romans. The notion that the Romans invented gunpowder is curiously depicted in the book "[Gunpowder Empire](#)" (2003), a so-called "[alternate history](#)" novel by [Harry Turtledove](#). The storyline takes place in an alternate timeline in which the [Roman Empire](#) never collapsed and has advanced to the point of inventing gunpowder.

Biblical Gunpowder

Because the Bible is the allegorical and metaphorical history of the Roman Empire, it includes [14 references to brimstone](#) (i.e., sulfur), a vital ingredient of gunpowder (i.e., [Greek Fire](#)). Consequently, a majority of these verses contain cannon-like attributes such as smoke, fire and hailstones (i.e., hellstones) which are a result of God's (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)) judgment and wrath (e.g., [Genesis 19:24](#) ("brimstone and fire from the Lord in heaven"); [Deuteronomy 29:23](#) ("brimstone, and salt, and burning"); [Psalm 11:6](#) ("fire and brimstone"); [Ezekiel 38:22](#) ("great hailstones, fire, and brimstone"); [Luke 17:29](#) ("it rained first and brimstone"); [Revelation 9:17](#) ("fire and smoke and brimstone"); and [Revelation 9:18](#) ("killed, by the fire, and by the smoke, and by the brimstone"). Acronymically speaking, "[brimstone](#)" (B+R+S+T+N) can be translated to mean "Babylon Rome Stone", a possible reference to the [cannonball](#). Greco-Roman cannons are evidently also depicted in the Bible in reference to Canaan (i.e., Greenland), although they are called "hornets", likely due to the buzzing noise produced by flying cannonballs. Aside from [Exodus 23:28](#) which states, "And I will send hornets before thee, which shall drive out the Hivite, the Canaanite, and the Hittite, from before thee", two other Bible verses depict hornets as a destroyer which is stronger than the sword and the bow (i.e., [Deuteronomy 7:20](#) ("Moreover the Lord thy God will send the hornet among them, until they that are left, and hide themselves from thee, be destroyed") and [Joshua 24:12](#) ("And I sent the hornet before you, which drove them out from before you, even the two kings of the Amorites; but not with thy sword, nor with thy bow"). The genocide inflicted on Canaan by Greco-Roman cannons appears to be documented in [Psalm 106:38](#) which states: "And shed innocent blood, even the blood of their sons and of their daughters, whom they sacrificed unto the idols of Canaan: and the land was polluted with blood." Interestingly, "[cannon fodder](#)" is a derogatory term for enemy combatants who treated as expendables in the face of superior fire power. The term is generally used in situations where combatants are forced to deliberately fight against hopeless odds (with the foreknowledge that they will suffer extremely high casualties) in an effort to achieve a strategic goal. Cannon fodder derived from [fodder](#), as food for [livestock](#). In essence, soldiers are the metaphorical food for enemy [cannon](#) fire.

Roman Gunpowder

The [first documentation of gunpowder](#) (i.e., [Greek Fire](#)) in European history is in [Roger Bacon's "De Nullitate Magiæ"](#) (1216 A.D.) which was published at Oxford University. Bacon later elaborated on gunpowder in his book entitled "[Opus Maior](#)" (1248 A.D.) which depicted a recipe for gunpowder along with a personal account of its destructive nature: "We can, with saltpeter and other substances, compose

artificially a fire that can be launched over long distances...By only using a very small quantity of this material much light can be created accompanied by a horrible fracas. It is possible with it to destroy a town or an army... In order to produce this artificial lightning and thunder it is necessary to take saltpeter, sulfur, and Luru Vopo Vir Can Utriet.” Another European account of gunpowder is found in the Norwegian educational text entitled “[Konungs Skuggsjá](#)” (1259) which states that the use of "coal and sulphur" (i.e., gunpowder) was the best weapon for [ship-to-ship combat](#). Because 1300 years (i.e., “[The Dark Ages](#)”) were added to the new Gregorian calendar after the Roman Empire relocated to Greenland in c. 000, the aforementioned dates in respect to European gunpowder, may stand at 84 B.C. (Bacon), 52 B.C. (Bacon), and 41 B.C. (Konungs Skuggsjá), respectively. The dates, once adjusted, would infer that Roman gunpowder preceded Chinese gunpowder by roughly 700 years.

Order of the Dragon

The [Order of the Dragon](#) is historically touted as a [monarchical chivalric order](#) which required its members to defend the [cross](#) and fight the enemies of [Christianity](#). It was purportedly founded on December 12, 1408, by [Sigismund](#), a [Holy Roman Emperor](#), and his queen, [Barbara of Celje](#). Modelled after the [Order of St. George](#), the Order of the Dragon adopted [St. George](#) as its patron [saint](#). St. George’s [legendary defeat of a dragon](#) is cited as the origin of the Order’s name and symbology. However, in reality, the Order of the Dragon was responsible for manning a fleet of ships which encircled Greenland on behalf of the Roman Empire. The Order’s name in [Latin](#) is “Societas Draconistarum”. The term “Draconistarum” (D+R+C/K+N/X+S+T+R+M), acronymically and/or consonantly equates to “Dragon State Rome”. This is because Greenland, home to the Roman Empire, was fully encircled by the hundreds of fire-breathing ships which physically looked like dragons. The naval blockade was instituted to keep Greenland safe from any and all ships traveling northward. Consequently, with advances in seafaring, namely the invention of the submarine, the Order vanished in the late 15th century.

Statute of 1408

The only surviving item from the [Order of the Dragon](#) is a [copy of its alleged statute](#) that was reportedly made in 1707 and [published in 1841](#). The [prologue to these statutes from 1408](#) state that the society was created: “...In company with the prelates, barons, and magnates of our kingdom, whom we invite to participate with us in this party, by reason of the sign and effigy of our pure inclination and intention to crush the pernicious deeds of the same perfidious Enemy, and of the followers of the ancient Dragon, and (as one would expect) of the pagan knights, schismatics, and other nations of the Orthodox faith, and those envious of the Cross of Christ, and of our kingdoms, and of his holy and saving religion of faith, under the banner of the triumphant Cross of Christ...” The phrase “to crush the pernicious deeds of the same perfidious Enemy” is quite telling. Firstly, the term “same perfidious Enemy” suggests that there is an ongoing—possibly eternal—struggle, not a just mere battle or war. This is likely indicative of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) who have sworn eternal war on the underworld. Secondly, the term “Enemy” is capitalized which suggests that it’s personal. “Enemy” (N+M) consonantly equates to “Name”, a term which may infer that no matter what a person or country’s respective name is, they are a sworn enemy of Rome. Lastly, the “Cross of Christ” is a reference to both the “cross”-ing over to the other side of the Earth, and the “Christ”, “crest” or “crust” of the Earth, otherwise known as Greenland.

Dragon Mythology & Symbology

In Norse mythology, [Jörmungandr](#) was a giant sea serpent that surrounded [Miðgarð](#) (i.e., Greenland) the world of mortal men. He grew so large that he was able to surround the earth and grasp his own tail. As a result, he received the name of the Midgard Serpent or World Serpent. This particular Norse myth appears to be a reference to Greco-Roman dragon ships which previously encircled Greenland to protect it from both discovery and invasion. These dragon ship encircling the core of the Earth are symbolized in [Greek mythology](#) by [Caduceus](#), the staff carried by [Hermes](#), and the [Rod of Asclepius](#) wielded by the Greek god [Asclepius](#). Consequently, Greco-Roman dragons are depicted on the flags and coat of arms of Spain (were dragon ships were likely first invented or used in battle) and the nations of England, Iceland, Norway and Wales, the four closest countries to Greenland. Dragon-related symbology and vexillology includes but is not limited to: the [Royal Badge of Wales](#) (1953); flag of [Wales](#) (1953-1959); the current flag of [Wales](#); the flag of the [Welsh colony in Patagonia](#); and the flag of [Somerset County](#), England. Dragons are also found within the coat of arms of [Iceland](#); the coat of arms of the [Russian Federation](#); the coat of arms of [Generalitat Valenciana](#), Spain; the coat of arms of [Valencian Community](#), Spain; the coat of arms of

[StjØrdal](#), Norway; the coat of arms of [Leicester](#), England; the coat of arms of the [Aragonese Monarchs](#); the coat of arms of the [Duke of Marlborough](#); and the coat of arms of [Peter IV of Aragon](#).

Greek Fire

The chemical compound [Sulfur](#) was known for its use in ancient Greece as well as in "[Greek Fire](#)", an allegedly liquid oil-like fire weapon (i.e., a flamethrower) which was routinely used by the early Greeks in war. In short, the substance known as Greek Fire appears to be an allegorical reference for the Greco-Roman Empire's top secret weapon which consisted of both gunpowder and cannon. According to [modern historical accounts](#), "Greek Fire recipes continued to be developed over the centuries, and by the [High Middle Ages](#) was much more sophisticated than the early versions. Saltpetre (also called "Chinese salt") was added to the mixture in the Islamic world, and China developed a dry saltpetre mixture in the 12th century, which eventually became [gunpowder](#)." In other words, gunpowder was behind Greek Fire all along. Considering that warring ships were subject to various forms of weather, fluctuating waves and winds, and rapid changes in distance and sea level, the very notion of a highly projectable and highly flammable liquid-like substance which was not subjectable to blowback makes the current definition of Greek Fire theoretically impossible. Because Greek ships were made of wood, cloth and rope, they would have suffered terribly from Greek Fire as it was unpredictable, unstable, and unquenchable, ultimately making its use in maritime battle highly risky and highly unlikely. Based on its given name of "Greek Fire", it can be deduced that it was in fact invented by the Greco-Roman Empire. Consequently, Greek Fire was also known as "Roman Fire" and was admittedly used by the [Roman Empire](#) to great effect in naval battles. This notion of the Roman cannon is reflected in the term "[Roman Candle](#)", a thermal weapon which repeatedly ejects exploding shells. Considering that the [language of Rome was English](#), it stands to reason that terms associated with its greatest weapon would not have changed over time. That is why even today, one "fires" a cannon and "fires" a gun, direct semantic references to the original Greek Fire.

Greek Fire Cannons

If [Greek Fire](#) was in fact a liquid oil-like substance that was projected out through the use of a tubular projector (i.e., a "[siphōn](#)") by man-made air pressure as historically alleged, there would be no "[loud roar](#)" that accompanied its discharge". The modern term for this loud roar is known as "cannon fire", as a large blast of fire is projected out of the mouth of a cannon when fired. A cannon-like description is even found in the [historical records](#) of the 13th-century when "Greek Fire" was reportedly used by the Saracens against the Crusaders. The account, which is found in the Memoirs of the John, Lord of Joinville, Seneschal of Champagne during the [Seventh Crusade](#), clearly states that "... the [tail of fire](#) that trailed behind it was as big as a great spear; and it made such a noise as it came, that it [sounded like the thunder of heaven](#)". It looked like a dragon flying through the air. Such a bright light did it cast, that one could see all over the camp as though it were day, by reason of the great mass of fire, and the brilliance of the light that it shed." What was witnessed by the Lord of Joinville in respect to Greek Fire bears all the earmarks of a cannon, including the tail of fire, the spear like projection, the thunderous boom, and of course the bright light which was shed once the cannonball exploded. In other words, if it looks like a canon, acts like a cannon, and sounds like a cannon, it's probably a canon. Interestingly, in Greek mythology, [Zeus is the god of sky and thunder](#) who is generally depicted with a [lightning bolt in his hand](#), an apparent reference to Greek Fire. Interestingly, a cannon is depicted in the logo of [Arsenal Football Club](#), an English [Premier League](#) football club based in Holloway, London.

Secret of Greek Fire

The discovery of [Greek Fire](#) was "ascribed to divine intervention" and therefore was a closely guarded [state secret](#) whose composition was conveniently "[lost forever](#)". Consequently, the Greco-Roman Empire did everything in their power to hide their new "super weapon" which was basically able to destroy any rival ship or fleet lacking the same firepower. The most obvious precaution taken was to enclose the Greek Fire apparatus (i.e., the cannon) within the head of a dragon so that when the cannon was fired all the enemy was able to observe was a dragon spitting fire. Regardless of the precautions took, a ship carrying Greek Fire was reportedly [captured by the Arabs](#) (most likely Iran) in 827 A.D., although there is no evidence which suggests they were able to reverse engineer it. The fact that the secret of Greek Fire was never made public until the entire world was under the command and control of the Greco-Roman Empire further confirms that the historical eras known as "Ancient Greece", "Ancient Rome" and "Byzantine Empire" were just consecutive chapters in the continuous rule of the "[Line of Man](#)". In other words, had any of the aforementioned empires ever been truly conquered, the secret of Greek Fire would

have come out a lot sooner.

Dragon Fire

The myth pertaining to fire breathing dragons appears to have been derived from Greco-Roman war ships who fired their secret cannons out of the mouths of scary looking creatures (i.e., dragons). According to historian [Anna Komnene](#) (1083 A.D. – 1153 A.D.), a Greek princess, scholar, physician, and the daughter of [Emperor Alexios I Komnenos of Byzantium](#), beast-shaped [Greek Fire](#) projectors were [mounted to the bow of warships](#): “As he [the Emperor [Alexios I](#)] knew that the [Pisans](#) were skilled in sea warfare and dreaded a battle with them, on the prow of each ship he had a head fixed of a lion or other land-animal, made in brass or iron with the mouth open and then gilded over, so that their mere aspect was terrifying. And the fire which was to be directed against the enemy through tubes he made to pass through the mouths of the beasts, so that it seemed as if the lions and the other similar [monsters were vomiting the fire](#).” Coincidentally, there are two Bible verses which appear to describe “brimstone” (i.e., “Greek Fire”) emanating from the mouths of beasts as previously depicted by Komnene. The first verse is [Revelation 9:17](#) which states: “And thus I saw the horses in the vision, and them that sat on them, having breastplates of fire, and of jacinth, and brimstone: and the heads of the horses were as the heads of lions; and out of their mouths issued fire and smoke and brimstone.” The second verse is [Revelation 9:18](#) which states: “By these three was the third part of men killed, by the fire, and by the smoke, and by the brimstone, which issued out of their mouths.” This is likely why Greco-Roman [Viking ships](#) were notoriously known to be outfitted with dragon heads for they hid the Greek Fire within. Interestingly, the [flag of Tynwald](#), the parliament of the [Isle of Man](#) (the [oldest continuously governing body in the underworld](#)), features a [Greco-Roman Dragon ship](#) along with what appear to be [Vikings](#).

Greek Dragons

Dragons are legendary in European folklore and mythology as they are found in nearly all cultures and countries. [European dragons](#) are typically depicted as being extremely large, fire-breathing, scaly, lizard-like creatures which have leathery bat-like wings, legs, and a tail. The popularity of dragons in Europe is no coincidence for essentially all of Europe was conquered by fire breathing Greco-Roman dragons (i.e., cannon bearing war ships). Although the term “dragon” was allegedly derived from the [Draco constellation](#) (which looks like a dragon’s head when turned 180°), it is far more likely that Draco and the numerous myths and legends surrounding dragons were derived from Greco-Roman warships which featured large dragon heads that spit cannon fire. Although there are numerous serpents and [dragons in Greek mythology](#), they all appear to have been derived from the personification of various fire breathing war ships. Similar to planes and ships today, Greco-Roman Empire ships took on names and mythical personalities, especially in respect to their fire-breathing dragon heads, wing-like sails, scaly-like armor, and oar-like legs. For example, [Ladon](#) was a Greek dragon with as many as one hundred heads (i.e., cannons) which encircled the Garden of the [Hesperides](#) and guarded the [Golden Apples](#). The [Lernaean Hydra](#) was a water dragon with fatally venomous breath who was said to have anywhere between five and 100 heads (i.e., cannons). For each head cut off, one or two more grew back in its place. It also had an immortal head which would remain alive after it was cut off, a likely reference to back-up cannons. Lastly, [Typhon](#) was known as the “Father of All Monsters” and was described in the pseudo-Apollodorus “[Bibliothèque](#)” as the largest and most fearsome of all dragons. His upper half reached as high as the stars and he had as many as one hundred dragon heads (i.e., cannons) which erupted from his neck and shoulders. His whole body was covered in wings (i.e., sails), and fire (i.e., cannon fire) flashed from his eyes, striking fear even into the Olympians.

Dragon Mythology & Symbology

In Norse mythology, [Jörmungandr](#) was a giant sea serpent that surrounded [Miðgarð](#) (i.e., Greenland) the world of mortal men. He grew so large that he was able to surround the earth and grasp his own tail. As a result, he received the name of the Midgard Serpent or World Serpent. This particular Norse myth appears to be a reference to Greco-Roman dragon ships which previously encircled Greenland to protect it from both discovery and invasion. Consequently, Greco-Roman dragons are depicted on the flags and coat of arms of Spain (were dragon ships were likely first invented or used in battle) and the nations of England, Iceland, Norway and Wales, the four closest countries to Greenland. Dragon-related symbology includes but is not limited to: the [flag of Wales](#); the [flag of Somerset County](#), England; the coat of arms of [Iceland](#); the coat of arms of the [Russian Federation](#); the coat of arms of [Generalitat Valenciana](#), Spain; the coat of arms of [Valencian Community](#), Spain; the coat of arms of [Stjørdal](#), Norway; the coat of arms of [Leicester](#),

England, and the coat of arms and flag of [Moscow](#), Russia. Dragons are also found on the coat of arms of [Aragonese Monarchs](#); the coat of arms of the [Duke of Marlborough](#); the coat of arms of [Peter IV of Aragon](#); the coat of arms of [Midland Railway](#) in England; as well as the Welsh rugby teams entitled the [Newport Gwent Dragons](#) and the [Cardiff City Blue Dragons](#). A dragon is also found in the logo of [Alpha Romeo](#), an Italian car manufacturer, and in the logo of [Vauxhall Motors](#), a Swedish car manufacturer.

Greek Fire Propaganda

In order to celebrate [Greek Fire](#) (i.e., gunpowder and the cannon) while simultaneously misleading the world about the true identity of the secret weapon, a number of recent feature films, television shows, video games and novels depict Greek Fire a fiery liquid-like substance, which it was obviously was not. Mass media accounts of Greek Fire include but are not limited to: Films: "[Timeline](#)" (2003); and "[Pirates of the Caribbean: On Stranger Tides](#)" (2011) — a naval weapon used by the pirate Blackbeard; TV Shows: "[Fantastic Four](#)" (1994) — Greek Fire was used in the episode "The Mask of Doom, Part III" to thwart the Persians (i.e., the Iranians) and Dr. Doom (a reference to Greenland which is located in the dome of the Earth); "[Robin Hood](#)" (2006) — Greek Fire was called "Byzantine Fire"; and "[Copper](#)" (2012) — a self-igniting liquid was referred to as "Greek Fire" in [Season 1 Episodes 7-11](#); Novels: "[Percy Jackson & the Olympians](#)" (2005-2009) and "[The Heroes of Olympus](#)" (2010-2014) — references to Greek Fire are found throughout both series of the popular Greco-Roman-based novels; Video Games: [Medieval II: Total War: Kingdoms](#)" (2007) and "[Assassin's Creed: Revelations](#)" (2011); and Novels: "[Timeline](#)" (1999) by [Michael Crichton](#) — features both an academic discussion and medieval demonstration of Greek Fire; and "[The Technologists](#)" (2012) by [Matthew Pearl](#) — Greek Fire plays a part in the saving the city of Boston from destruction.

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2.10 Roman Languages

Aside from native languages spoken in parts of Asia and the Middle East, a vast majority of the world's languages are derivatives of Roman English (e.g., [Dutch](#), [Finish](#), [French](#), [German](#), [Greek](#), [Italian](#), [Norwegian](#), [Portuguese](#), [Russian](#), [Spanish](#), [Swedish](#), [Turkish](#), etc.). Interestingly, most of these languages are "[Romance languages](#)" whose alphabets are constructed with the same characters that make up the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and the modern [Roman-English alphabet](#). In order to hide the origins and history of the Roman Empire, the Mediterranean counties of [Greece](#), [Italy](#) and [Turkey](#) were all given separate and distinct languages (i.e., [Greek](#), [Italian](#) and [Turkish](#)), none of which are predominantly spoken in any other country. This was evidently done to confuse the masses so that they would never discover the hoax that was the [fall of the Roman Empire](#). Just in case the truth about Rome was discovered, the different languages would serve as a safety valve in that the information would need to be translated prior to it spreading to a neighboring country. This literal language barrier would, in theory, grant the [CIA \(i.e., Switzerland\)](#) enough time to terminate those in the know and stop the outbreak of information. Consequently, the numeric system known as "[Roman Numerals](#)", the writing style of "[Old English](#)", as well as the languages of "[Italian](#)", "[Latin](#)", "[Romanian](#)" and "[Romansh](#)" were created as part of an elaborate cover to hide the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and dispel any notion that English was the official language of the Roman Empire. This is why today the most common prefix and suffix in the English language are "re" and "er", reversed acronyms which respectively stand for "Roman Empire" and the "Empire [of] Rome". It is imperative to note that aside from English, all languages are relatively dead. In other words, English is the only active language which is growing year by year as evidenced by the fact that [150 new words were added to the Merriam-Webster dictionary](#) in 2014. Consequently, English has the [most expansive lexicon in the world with over .25 million words](#). Most modern terms such as those used in [information technology](#) (e.g., gigabyte, internet, modem, router, etc.) only exist in the English language. Therefore, when Italians or Germans use these words, they pronounce them in English

because their respective languages are dead in that no new words are being created.

Romance Languages

To date, the five most widely spoken Romance languages by number of native speakers are [Spanish](#) (386 million), [Portuguese](#) (216 million), [French](#) (75 million), [Italian](#) (60 million), and [Romanian](#) (25 million). Of the 12 major [Indo-European languages](#), Romance languages admittedly account for 6 of them (i.e., [Spanish](#), [English](#), [Portuguese](#), [German](#), [French](#), and [Italian](#)), a conservative number to be sure. Although English is not openly touted as a “[Romance language](#)”, it is listed as a derivative of the [D'oïl language](#). English's peculiar classification and alleged relation to French was evidently designed to create confusion in respect to the Greco-Roman origins of English. In order to further confuse historians, many of the Romance languages have been given similar sounding names which tend to overlap. These names are then classified into groups and subgroups which also overlap, making it impossible to understand. Needless to say, there has been a concerted effort to disguise the fact that all of Europe's many languages are derived from the same source — English, the official language of the Roman Empire. Because “romance” is generally associated with “love”, the languages of Europe were called “Romance languages” because they were left behind by the Roman Empire. This is because the term “love” (L+V) is acronymically the same as the term “leave” (L+V), two inter-related terms which were likely coined when the Romans were forced to leave behind their beloved empire in Europe and relocate to Greenland.

Romance Languages:

1. [D'Oïl Languages](#) (6): [Anglo-Norman Language](#), [English](#), [Gallo Language](#), [Limburgish Languages](#), [Luxembourgish Language](#) and [Portuguese](#)
2. [Eastern Roman Languages](#) (4): [Vlach](#), [Dalmatian](#) ([Italo-Dalmatian](#)), and [Castelmezzano](#)
3. [Gallo-Italic Languages](#) (5): [Piedmontese](#), [Lombard](#), [Emilian](#), [Romagnol](#) and [Ligurian](#)
4. [Gallo-Romance Languages](#) (7): [Gallo-Wallon](#), [French](#), [Franco-Provençal](#) (Arpitan), [Romansh](#), [Ladin](#), [Friulian](#), and [Lombard](#)
5. [Iberian Romance Languages](#) (7): [Portuguese](#), [Spanish](#), [Asturian-Leonese](#), [Aragonese](#), [Catalan](#), [Provençal](#), and [Gascon](#)
6. [Italic Languages](#) (7) [Italian](#), [Spanish](#), [Catalan](#), [Portuguese](#), [French](#), [Romanian](#), and [Occitan](#)
7. [Italo-Dalmation Languages](#) (4): [Corsican](#), [Italian](#) (Tuscan–Central), [Neapolitan–Sicilian](#), and [Dalmatian](#)
8. [Italo-Western Languages](#) (18): [Italian](#), [Neapolitan](#), [Sicilian](#), [Judeo-Italian](#), [Corsican](#), [Dalmatian](#), [Portuguese](#), [Spanish](#), [Asturian-Leonese](#), [Aragonese](#), [Catalan](#), [Gascon](#), [Provençal](#), [Gallo-Wallon](#), [French](#), [Franco-Provençal](#), [Romansh](#), and [Ladin](#)
9. [Limburgish Language](#) (2): [German](#) and [Dutch](#)
10. [Occitano-Romance Languages](#) (4): [Catalan](#), [Occitan](#), [Aragonese](#) and [Piedmontese](#)
11. [Proto-Romanian Languageq](#) (4): [Aromanian](#), [Daco-Romanian](#), [Istro-Romanian](#) and [Magleno-Romanian](#)
12. [Rhaeto-Romance Languages](#) (3): [Romansh](#), [Ladin](#), and [Friulian](#)
13. [Western Romance Languages](#) (11): [Portuguese](#), [Spanish](#), [Asturian-Leonese](#), [Aragonese](#), [Catalan](#), [Gascon](#), [Provençal](#), [Gallo-Wallon](#), [French](#), [Franco-Provençal](#), [Romansh](#), and [Ladin](#)

Latin

The term “[Latin](#)” was evidently derived from the term “[latent](#)” which is defined in part as that which “exists but is not active or cannot be seen”. Although the language of [Latin](#) touted as the original “source” of all [Romance languages](#) (see photo), it was reportedly only spoken within the Roman Empire. If Latin was truly the language of Rome, it would stand to reason that at least one region or ethnic group within of the vast empire of Rome would have continued its use, but this was not the case. Also, it would stand to reason that the [Holy Roman Empire](#) and its tens-of-thousands of churches would have continued to use Latin, which they did not. Instead however, in the wake of the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#), over 100 different languages and dialects arose out of Europe, simultaneously. This was obviously no small feat. In short, Europe's language phenomenon was the result of a full-scale Roman military operation which spanned hundreds of years.

Rome's “Spell” on the World

The word “[language](#)” was most likely derived from the word “[languish](#)”, for, without being able to properly communicate with each other, the various peoples of the Earth have collectively become dispirited, feeble,

weak and currently live in a state of depression. Grammatical terminology used in English is itself quite telling as words such as “[sentence](#)”, “[spell/spelling](#)” and “[cursive](#)” all have criminal or witchcraft connotations. After all, a slave or criminal serves a “[sentence](#)” in prison while a “[spell](#)” is cast out or over someone by a demonic force. To utter a “[curse](#)” is to issue a jinx, a hex or an execration with the goal of hurting or harming someone. Words such as “ass”, “bitch”, “cunt”, “fuck” and “shit” are [profane](#) terms which are most often referred to as “[curse words](#)”. These loaded terms naturally beg the question, “What is the curse and how exactly does humanity reverse it?”

Languages of the Mediterranean

Of the 23 countries bordering the [Mediterranean Sea](#), each one essentially has a different language, resulting in a total of 26 different languages (i.e., [Albania](#) (1): [Albanian](#); [Algeria](#) (3): [Arabic](#); [Berber](#) and French ([lingua franca](#)); [Bosnia and Herzegovina](#) (3): [Bosnian](#), [Croatian](#) and [Serbian](#); [Croatia](#) (1): [Croatian](#); [Cyprus](#) (4): [Armenian](#), [Cypriot Maronite Arabic](#), [Greek](#) and [Turkish](#); [Egypt](#) (1): [Arabic](#); [France](#) (1); [French](#); [Gaza Strip](#) (1): [Arabic](#); [Gibraltar](#) (3): [English](#), [Llanito](#), and [Spanish](#); [Greece](#) (1): [Greek](#); [Israel](#) (2): [Arabic](#) and [Hebrew](#); [Italy](#) (1): [Italian](#); [Lebanon](#) (1) [Arabic](#); [Malta](#) (2): [English](#) and [Maltese](#); [Monaco](#) (5): [English](#), [French](#), [Italian](#), [Occitan](#) and [Monégasque](#); [Morocco](#) (2): [Arabic](#) and [Berber](#); [Montenegro](#) (5): [Albanian](#), [Bosnian](#), [Croatian](#), [Montenegrin](#) and [Serbian](#); Northern Cyprus: (1) [Arabic](#); [Slovenia](#) (1): [Slovene](#); [Syria](#) (1): [Arabic](#); [Spain](#) (5): [Basque](#), [Catalan](#), [Galician](#), [Occitan](#) and [Spanish](#); [Tunisia](#) (4): [Berber](#), [French](#), [Literary Arabic](#) and [Tunisian Arabic](#); and [Turkey](#) (1): [Turkish](#)). Even more astounding is the fact that the Mediterranean countries which do speak the same language (e.g., Arabic, French, etc.) are not neighboring countries. Since all of the aforementioned Mediterranean countries were [admittedly under control of the Roman Empire](#), it would stand to reason that they previously spoke the same language — Roman (i.e., English). After all, without an incredibly gifted personal translator on hand at all times, routine tasks such as naval navigation, trade and travel would have been relatively impossible if no one was able to understand each other. Therefore, it can be ascertained that during the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#), the entire Mediterranean region was destroyed by a Roman-funded army, most likely the [Vikings](#) or the [Moors](#). With the educated citizenry of Rome in shallow graves, the [Holy Roman Empire](#) was able to step in and provided the necessary framework for the roughly 100 new languages and dialects which were fostered throughout Europe. This was done through the use of the Holy Roman Empire’s many different churches, militaries, schools and universities. Over time, each former region of the Roman Empire was built back up along with its new border, language, dialect and respective culture. The scrambling of the languages is depicted in the Sumerian epic entitled “[Enmerkar and the Lord of Aratta](#)”, by a speech of [Enmerkar](#): “In those days, the lands of [Subur](#) (and) [Hamazi](#), Harmony-tongued Sumer, the great land of the decrees of princeship, Uri, the land having all that is appropriate, the land [Martu](#), resting in security, the whole universe, the people in unison, to Enlil in one tongue [spoke]. (Then) Enki, the lord of abundance (whose) commands are trustworthy, The lord of wisdom, who understands the land, the leader of the gods, endowed with wisdom, the lord of [Eridu](#) changed the speech in their mouths, [brought] contention into it, into the speech of man that (until then) had been one.”

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2.11 Roman Military Bases

“KT” (C/K+T) is the term for a Greco-Roman military base or fort, the most recognizable form of which is “city” (C/K+T). Consequently, a number of the world’s largest cities began as Roman military bases (e.g., New York City, City of London, City of Los Angeles, etc.). Another term associated with “KT” is “[citadel](#)” (C/K+T+D+L) which is admittedly derived from the same Latin root as the word “city”. The term “KT” numerically equates to “4” (i.e., the digit sum of “KT” is calculated as K+T=11+20=31=4), a number which is represented by the letter “D” in the [Roman-English alphabet](#) and the letter/number “+” in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). The “+” symbol (i.e., the [Roman Cross](#)) is the most common symbol

associated with the Roman Empire and was therefore depicted on the sails of Roman ships and on flags atop its many military bases. The term "KT" or "AT" numerically equates to "3" (i.e., the digit sum of "AT" is calculated as $A+T=3+18=21=3$), a number which is represented by the [Chevron symbol](#) (i.e., "Λ") in the Roman Score. The "Λ" symbol is indicative of [Chania, Crete](#), the first-ever military base of the Greco-Roman Empire, as well as the word "kill". Because the letter "H" equates to the number "11" Roman Score, the numbers of "11+20" can also be construed as "[H20](#)", the scientific term for water. This term was likely derived from the fact that a vast majority of Roman military bases were built on the shores of rivers, lakes, seas and oceans, starting of course with the Mediterranean. Rome's network of military bases can be understood in part by viewing the [map of British territories](#). Roman Britain (i.e., [Britannia](#)) was essentially used to whitewash the historical record and cover the tracks of the Roman Empire in respect to their various maritime explorations and subsequent military bases.

Roman Military Bases

Numerous words and phrases have been derived from the term "KT", most of which have a military application (e.g., cat, caught, cauterize, city, coat, coitus, cot, cut, first aid kit, kit, kite, musket and rocket). Although "cat" (C/K+T) is not a military term per se, it is a popular word used to describe the [feline](#) species of animal. Coincidentally, the ruling family of Rome is known as the "[Line \(L+N\) of Man](#)" which is symbolically depicted as a "Lion" (L+N), the biggest and strongest of the felines. In other words, the term "cat" is short for the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) who rule the underworld, mainly through the use of their many "KTs" (i.e., military bases). [Kites](#) were also derived from "KT" as they were routinely flown in battle to direct and identify Roman troop movements. A "[First Aid Kit](#)" was the first Roman "KT" or military base which was able to respond and provide "aid" ("+" or "D") to any problem that would arise within the Roman Empire. This is why even today, the "+" symbol is found on almost all First Aid Kits, in the logo of the [Red Cross](#) (a Swiss intelligence agency), and on the [flag of Switzerland](#), the main proxy state of the Roman Empire which is now responsible for all troop movements in the underworld. The popular sport of "[basketball](#)" (B+S+C/K+T+B+L) acronymically equates in part to "Base-KT-Ball", for the game was likely invented by the Roman Empire to keep soldiers in top fighting condition (e.g., agility, cardio, running and jumping) while stationed at a "KT" awaiting their next military assignment.

Roman Mascots

Since the motto of the Roman Empire is "By way of deception, thou shalt do war" (now adopted by the Israeli Mossad), a number of various masks or "[mascots](#)" (e.g., [Pirates](#), [Spartans](#), [Trojans](#), [Vikings](#), etc.) have been used over the centuries to attack a particular enemy under the cloak of secrecy. If the enemy cannot tell who attacked, it's very difficult for them to retaliate at a later date. Roman mascot attacks were also used to fool allies into war with against each other. For example, if tribe "A" and tribe "B" are allies, Rome would have a few of their soldiers dress up like tribe "A" and carry out a surprise attack on tribe "B", suckering them into a war which ultimately weakened and destroyed both parties. This type of deceptive warfare is still used till this day, especially in regards to sectarian violence and race relations. The term "Mascot" (M+S+C/K+T) acronymically equates to "13 System KT", meaning that the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) have built a system which employs a variety of military bases and armies that differ in race, nationality and uniform. Because these soldiers look, act and talk differently, the unsuspecting public is unable to discern that they are in fact the same "arm" or "armies" of the Roman Empire. If and when a particular town, region or military base got out of control, an unknown Roman force (i.e., mascot) would be brought in to attack and kill whomever was causing the problem. The most notable example of this on a large scale was when the [Vikings](#) came from Greenland and attacked Europe using Roman ships and Roman swords. Because the Vikings were wearing horned helmets and spoke an indiscernible language, Europeans could not tell where they came from. Exploits of Greco-Roman mascots are littered throughout history and have been used with great effect to confuse the masses and historians alike.

KT in Popular Culture

Using the [Roman-English alphabet](#), the term "KT" can be construed as "K20" or "[K2](#)". The term "K2" is synonymous with "mountain" from whence the word "maintain" was ultimately derived from, the foremost goal behind any military base. Aside from the international ski brand known as "K2" (i.e., [K2 Sports](#)), a number of mountains around the world are associated with the same name. For example, "[K2](#)" (also known as "Ketu"), the second-highest mountain in the world, is located in Pakistan, while "[Mount K2](#)" is located in Alberta, Canada. The term "K2" also has [numerous broadcast, military, and scientific applications](#) and was recently popularized by the synthetic cannabis brand known as "[K2](#)". The term "KT"

is also represented throughout various aspects of popular culture, including but not limited to: all the official Roman "[cities](#)" of the world (likely in the millions); the month of [October](#) (C/K+T+B+R) which acronymically equates to "KT Bear" or "Military base of Greenland" (the island is formed in the [shape of a bear](#)); the city of [Kyoto](#), Japan and its infamous [Kyoto Protocol](#); the financial firms of [CitiBank](#) and [CitiGroup](#) whose [logo](#) coincidentally features a red Roman dome which itself is indicative of Rome's domination over mankind which is maintained in part by their usury and KT's (i.e., military bases); the popular female names of Kate, Katy and Katherine; the idiom "[Curiosity killed the cat \(i.e., "KT"\)](#)", evidently meaning that an investigation into the history of civilization would inevitably kill Rome's stranglehold on humanity; and the "[Kit Kat](#)" candy bar.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

2.12 Roman Salute

The idiom "When in Rome, do as the Romans" is quite profound in respect to the [Roman Salute](#), a gesture in which the arm is held out forward straight, with palm down, and fingers touching. In some versions, the arm is raised upward at an angle, while in others the hand is held out parallel to the ground. Historical depictions of the Roman Salute are scarce but can be found in the statue of [Augustus of Prima Porta](#), as well as on the [Decius Adventus](#) coin which depicts the [adventus](#), a ceremony in which the Roman emperor was formally welcomed into a city after a military campaign. The Roman [rhetorician](#) Marcus Fabius [Quintilianus](#) (c. 35 – c. 100) describes the Roman Salute in his "[Institutio Oratoria](#)": "Experts do not permit the hand to be raised above the level of the eyes or lowered beneath the breast; to such a degree is this true that it is considered a fault to direct the hand above the head or lower it to the lower part of the belly. It may be extended to the left within the limits of the shoulder, but beyond that it is not fitting." Although the Roman Salute lay dormant since the alleged [Fall of the Roman Empire](#), it was revitalized in [Jacques-Louis David's](#) painting entitled "[The Oath of the Horatii](#)" (1784). The painting shows the three sons of Horatius swear on their swords that they will defend Rome to the death. Shortly after the painting was popularized in Europe, the Roman Salute was adopted by the governments of America, Germany and Italy, albeit under different names (i.e., the [Bellamy Salute](#), the [Nazi Salute](#), and the [Italian Roman Salute](#)).

Nazi Salute

Originally called the "Hitler Salute" (i.e., "Hitlergruß"), the [Nazi Salute](#) (i.e., the [Roman Salute](#)) was first used by the [Nazi Party](#) (NSDAP) in 1923. A person performing the salute would say "Heil Hitler!" (Hail Hitler!), "Heil, mein Führer!" (Hail, my leader!), or "Sieg heil!" (Hail victory!). Similar to the Roman Salute, the Nazi Salute functioned both as an expression of commitment to the State as well as a declaration of loyalty to the outside world. The Nazi Salute became compulsory for all public employees of Germany following a directive issued by Reich Minister of the Interior [Wilhelm Frick](#) on July 13, 1933, exactly one day before an outright ban on all political parties not affiliated with the Nazi Party. Initially, members of the German military were only required to use the Hitler Salute while engaging in non-military encounters or while singing the [Horst Wessel Lied](#) and [German National Anthem](#). However, after the unsuccessful [Hitler Assassination Plot of July 20, 1944](#), the military forces of the Third Reich were ordered to replace the standard military salute with the Hitler Salute (i.e., the Roman Salute). Interestingly, the use of the Nazi Salute is currently a criminal offense in Germany, the Czech Republic, and Austria. In Germany, [Section 86a](#) of the German Penal Code provides for punishment of up to three years in prison for anyone using the salute, unless of course it is used for artistic, scientific, or educational purposes.

Modern Roman Salute

Since the rebirth of the [Roman Salute](#) in Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy during World War II, a plethora of Hollywood films have included the Roman Salute in their depictions of the fascist military state known as

the Roman Empire, including but not limited to: "[Quo Vadis](#)" (1951); "[Ben-Hur](#)" (1959); "[Spartacus](#)" (1960); "[Cleopatra](#)" (1963); "[Fahrenheit 451](#)" (1966); "[Caligula](#)" (1979) and "[Gladiator](#)" (2000). Variations of the Roman Salute were also depicted in the television show "[Star Trek](#)" (episode "[Mirror Mirror](#)" which premiered on October 6, 1967), and in the television series entitled "[Rome](#)" (2005-2007). Variations on the Roman Salute have allegedly been used ad nauseam by various "right-wing" and "neo-Nazi" political groups in Europe, Eastern Europe and South America, including but not limited to: the [Jeunesses Patriotes](#) of France (1925); the [Vaps Movement](#) of Estonia (1930's); the [Mouvement Franciste](#) of France (1930's); the [Parti Populaire Français](#) of France (1936-1945); the [National Youth Organization](#) of Greece (1936); the [Solidarité Française](#) of France (1927); the [Brazilian Integralism](#) of Brazil (1932-1938); the [Romanian Front of National Rebirth](#) of Romania (January 4, 1939); the [Italian Social Movement](#) of Italy (1971); the [Hlinka Guard](#) of Slovakia (1938-1946); the [Christian Falangist Party](#) of Spain (since 1985); and by the [Golden Dawn](#) party of Greece (since 1985). The Roman Salute was also used by the Dictator of Spain, [Francisco Franco](#), on April 27, 1937, and by the Yugoslavia Prime Minister [Milan Stojadinović](#) in December of 1937. In 2005, Italian footballer [Paolo Di Canio](#) twice directed the Roman Salute towards [S.S. Lazio](#) fans. Four years later in June of 2009, Italian politician [Michela Vittoria Brambilla](#) allegedly used the Roman Salute while greeting a crowd. Lastly, the Roman Salute is routinely performed by the [University of Stanford Band](#) during their rendition of the [Spirit of Troy](#).

Italian Roman Salute

In the 1920's, [Italian fascists adopted the Roman Salute](#) as part of their quest to revitalize Italy based on the model and spirit of the Roman Empire. The [Roman Salute](#) was first used by the Prince of Montenevoso, [Gabriele D'Annunzio](#), when Italian military occupied Rijeka, Croatia in 1919. Like other neo-Imperial rituals utilized by D'Annunzio, the Roman Salute became part of the [Italian fascist](#) movement's symbolic repertoire. On January 31, 1923, the Italian Ministry of Education instituted a ritual honoring the Italian flag in schools using the Roman Salute. By December 1, 1925, Italian Dictator [Benito Mussolini](#) ordered that all state civil administrators of Italy were required to use it. Shortly thereafter, [Achille Starace](#), the Italian [Fascist Party](#) secretary, pushed for a measure to make the use of the Roman Salute compulsory, denouncing hand shaking as [bourgeois](#). By 1932, the Roman Salute was adopted as the substitute for the handshake. As of August 19, 1933, the Italian military was ordered to use the Roman Salute whenever an unarmed detachment of soldiers was called on to render military honors for the King of Italy or Mussolini himself. Shortly after World War II, fascist symbols along with the Roman Salute were banned by the postwar Italian Constitution.

Bellamy Salute

The [Bellamy Salute](#) is the American version of the [Roman Salute](#). It was first demonstrated on October 12, 1892 after [Francis Bellamy](#) published its instructions for the "National School Celebration of [Columbus Day](#)". Shortly thereafter, the Bellamy Salute was ordered to accompany the [Pledge of Allegiance](#) in the United States. Because of the obvious similarities between the [Bellamy Salute](#) and the [Nazi Salute](#), U.S. President [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#) ordered that the hand-over-the-heart gesture be used during the Pledge of Allegiance and the [U.S. National Anthem](#), instead of the Bellamy Salute. This change in policy was officially instituted by the [U.S. Congress](#) after it adopted the "[Flag Code](#)" on June 22, 1942. Unlike the countries of Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany and Italy, the Bellamy Salute (i.e., the Roman Salute) is not illegal in the United States.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

2.13 Roman Senate

Allegedly founded in 753 BC, the [Roman Senate](#) was a political institution of the Roman Empire that functioned until 603 AD, lasting a total of 1356 years. Since the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#), at least

64 Roman-like senates have been established around the world, including the “[Senate of the Republic](#)” which is currently active today in Rome, Italy. In order to protect both life and power, the [Imperial Cult](#) (the true power behind the Greco-Roman Empire) created the Roman Senate as a ceremonial body which wielded no real power. In short, the Roman Senate (i.e., the Roman “See-not”) would represent the Imperial Cult politically so that they would not have to appear in public, hence the name. Similar to politicians today, Roman Senators were scapegoated when convenient and assassinated when disobedient. With the ever-growing amount of evil done in the name of Rome (e.g., blood sacrifices, murder, rape, genocide, etc.), opposing nations, grieving families and political assassins were no doubt constant threats. Therefore, it was imperative that the members of the Imperial Cult were not accessible at home on the [Island of Sicily](#), or publically identifiable when traveling throughout the Roman Empire. In essence, the Roman Senate was created so that the members of the ruling Imperial Cult could have their freedom without having to sacrifice their power.

Capitol Hill

Although the relatively modest [Curia Julia](#) building is historically touted as the home of the [Roman Senate](#), the far more extravagant [Altare della Patria](#) (Alter of the Fatherland) is a far more likely candidate to house the Roman Senate. Unlike the Curia Julia, the Altare della Patria is actually built on [Capitoline Hill](#), directly in the center of [Babylon](#) (i.e., Rome, Italy). Because the Roman Senate was largely ceremonial in nature, its home was assuredly grand in nature and centrally located in order to be seen by all. Similar to the home of the Roman Senate, many modern day senate buildings have been built atop a hill, including but not limited to: the [U.S. Capitol Building](#) which houses the [U.S. Senate](#) and sits atop [Capitol Hill](#) in Washington D.C., USA; the [Centre Block](#) which houses the [Senate of Canada](#) and sits atop [Parliament Hill](#) in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; the [Parliament House](#) which houses the [Australian Senate](#) and sits atop [Capital Hill](#) in [Canberra](#), New South Wales, Australia; the [Utah State Capitol](#) which houses the [Utah State Senate](#) and sits atop [Capitol Hill](#) in Salt Lake City, Utah, USA; and after Washington, D.C. is destroyed, the future home of the U.S. Capitol Building will sit atop [Capitol Hill](#) in Denver, Colorado, USA.

Roman Senates Today

Today there are of 53 Roman-like senates which are currently active around the world, evidently a numerical tribute to its founding year of the [Roman Senate](#) in 753 BC (i.e., [Afghanistan](#), [Argentina](#), [Australia](#), [Bahamas](#), [Barbados](#), [Belgium](#), [Belize](#), [Bolivia](#), [Brazil](#), [Burundi](#), [Cambodia](#), [Cameroon](#), [Canada](#), [Chile](#), [Colombia](#), [Democratic Republic of the Congo](#), [Republic of Congo](#), [Czech Republic](#), [Dominican Republic](#), [Egypt](#), [Fiji](#), [France](#), [Gabon](#), [Grenada](#), [Haiti](#), [Ireland](#), [Italy](#), [Jamaica](#), [Jordan](#), [Kazakhstan](#), [Lesotho](#), [Liberia](#), [Madagascar](#), [Malaysia](#), [Mexico](#), [Netherlands](#), [Nigeria](#), [Palau](#), [Pakistan](#), [Paraguay](#), [Philippines](#), [Poland](#), [Romania](#), [Russia](#), [Rwanda](#), [Saint Lucia](#), [Senegal](#), [Spain](#), [Swaziland](#), [Thailand](#), [Trinidad and Tobago](#), [United States](#), [Uruguay](#) and [Zimbabwe](#)). There are also 11 Roman-like senates which have been abolished over the last few centuries: [Greece](#) (1863), [Sudan](#) (1958), [Kenya](#) (1966), [Ceylon \(now Sri Lanka\)](#) (1971), [South Africa](#) (1981), [Tucumán Province](#) (1990), [Argentina](#) (1990), [Bavaria](#) (2000), [Córdoba Province](#) (2001), [Argentina](#) (2001), and [Chad](#) (2005). Similar to both alleged Roman Senate buildings (i.e., the [Curia Julia](#) and the [Altare della Patria](#)), triangular shaped apexes and [Greco-Roman columns](#) are found in almost all modern senate and governmental buildings, ultimately confirming that these senates are Roman in both form and function. Interestingly, two [Greco-Roman fasces](#) that are shaped in the [Island of Crete](#) are hanging today in the U.S. Senate, yet another tribute to the Roman Senate. Lastly, a Roman centurion is depicted within the logo of the [Ottawa Senators](#), a professional NHL hockey team located in [Ottawa, Ontario](#), the capital of Canada.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



2.14 The Fall of Rome

The “Fall of the Roman Empire” should more appropriately be deemed “The Fool of the Roman Empire” for its reported demise is without a doubt the greatest hoax of all time. In short, the Greco-Roman Empire faked its own death in order to deceive her enemies of the day (e.g., China and Persia) and it now rules the world with an iron fist behind a veil of secrecy in Greenland. The notion of a political entity faking its own death to defeat its enemies is coincidentally the premise of the book by [Niccolò Machiavelli](#) entitled “[The Prince](#)” (1532). The term “Machiavelli” (M+C/K+V+L) consonantly equates to “make veil”, an apparent reference to the veil which has been erected in order to hide the home of the Roman Empire in Greenland. This “veil” was evidently erected during the “[medieval](#)” (M+D+V+L) period for the term consonantly equates to “made veil”. After Rome moved its public capital to [Constantinople](#) it officially marked beginning of the alleged fall of the Roman Empire. During this same historical period, northern European countries such as Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and especially [Roman Britain](#) (i.e., Britannia) began to mysteriously strengthen economically and militarily as part of a secret strategy to forever seal off Greenland from the rest of the world. This is why the underworld celebrates “[Valentine’s Day](#)” on February 14 for the term “Valentine” (V+L+T+N) consonantly equates to “veil ten”. The number ten in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) is represented the “Φ” symbol which is coincidentally depicted on the [flag of Greenland](#). Since the letter “V” represents the letter “B” in the Roman Score, the term “veil” (V+L) also equates to (B+L), a reference to the city of [Babylon](#) (i.e., Rome, Italy), the former capital of the Roman Empire. This is also why a bride wears a [veil](#) during her wedding ceremony, a ritualistic tribute to the veil which currently hides Rome in Greenland.

Modern Day Roman Empire

Because the Roman Empire has remained hidden for 700+ years behind a veil of secrecy in Greenland, they have become rather arrogant and enjoy flaunting their modern day presence in the collective face of the underworld. Aside from the plethora of Greco-Roman [arches](#), [columns](#), [domes](#), [obelisks](#) and [twin towers](#) that are found around the world, there are a number of books and television shows which feature the premise that the Roman Empire was never defeated and is in command and control of the world. “[Bread and Circuses](#)” (1968) was an original “[Star Trek](#)” episode which was broadcast on March 15, 1968. Its title is a direct reference to the phrase “[bread and circuses](#)” which was written by the Roman poet [Juvenal](#). The episode depicts Captain [James T. Kirk](#) and his companions as they are forced to fight in gladiatorial games on a planet resembling the [Roman Empire](#) which possessed mid-20th century Earth technology. “[Roma Eterna](#)” (2003) is an alternative history novel by [Robert Silverberg](#) which is based on the notion that the Roman Empire survived to the present day. Interestingly, the last chapter in the book is entitled “To the Promised Land”, an apparent reference to Greenland (i.e., “The Promised Land”) which was discovered by [Roman Airships](#). “[Gunpowder Empire](#)” (2003) is an alternative history novel by [Harry Turtledove](#) which is based on the notion that the Roman Empire never collapsed and has advanced technology-wise to the point of inventing gunpowder, a premise which is coincidentally supported by the weapon known as “[Greek Fire](#)”. “[Warlords of Utopia](#)” (2004) is an alternative history novel by [Lance Parkin](#) which is based on the notion that the “glorious” Roman Empire has ruled the world for nearly 27 centuries (2,700 years). Lastly, “[Romanitas](#)” (2005) and “[Rome Burning](#)” (2007) are two alternative history novels written by [Sophia McDougall](#) and published by [Orion Books](#). The books are part of a trilogy which is based on a world where the [Roman Empire](#) has survived to contemporary times and now dominates the world. Coincidentally, a [map within “Romanitas”](#) depicts the island of Greenland under the control of the modern Roman Empire.

Rome Empire’s Balk

The term [balk](#) (pronounced “bòk”) is essentially a fake in the game of baseball whereby the pitcher

pretends to throw to the batter at home plate but throws to a base in an attempt to get a player out. The balk of the Roman Empire was their public move to [Constantinople](#) while secretly moving their empire to Greenland. The name of the sports corporation "[Reebok](#)" (R+B+C/K) translates to "Rome's bok" or "Rome's balk". [Reebok's former logo](#) depicts two almost horizontal stripes which evidently represent first two homes or dens of the Line of Man (i.e., the [Island of Crete](#) and the [Island of Sicily](#)), while the vertical stripe crossing the two horizontal stripes signifies Rome's move north to [Greenland](#). This is why today the heart of the Roman Empire (e.g., Greece, Italy and Turkey) are entitled the [Balkans](#) for they bore the brunt of the Roman balk. The epic balk of the Roman Empire is celebrated today by the NBA basketball team entitled the [New York Knickerbockers](#) (B+C/K+R+S). A "[book](#)" (pronounced "bük") is also a form of a balk as all books in the underworld are devoid of truth in respect to the true history of the Roman Empire. Because the letter "V" is represented the letter "B" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), [Victoria](#) (B/V+C/K+T+R), the Roman goddess of victory, can also be read as "Boktoria" (B+C/K+T+R). In other worlds, the Greco-Roman Empire was able to achieve victory over the world by routinely balking, double-crossing and faking out both allies and enemies, a notion which is coincidentally found in the motto of the Roman Empire: "Through deception, thou shalt do war".

Roman Duck

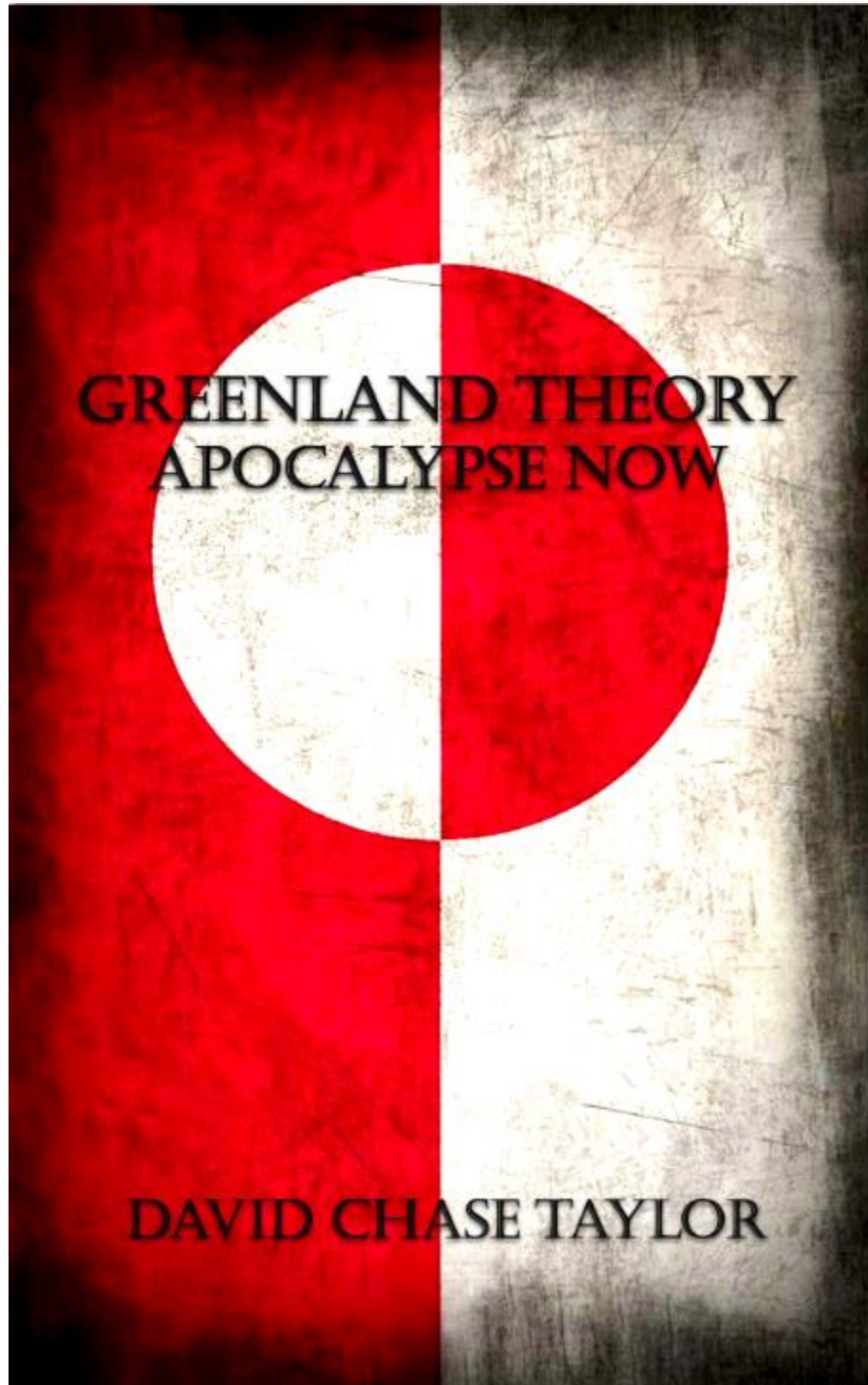
Because the [duck](#) is known to disappear below the water and resurface elsewhere, the Roman Empire has made it one of their many mascots for it symbolizes the fall of Rome and its reemergence in Greenland. In other words, Rome "ducked" out of the way of its former enemies (e.g., China and Persia) and resurfaced in Greenland where it remains today. Consequently, the "duck" is [universally celebrated](#) though various Hollywood and sports-related characters, including but not limited to: [Daisy Duck](#); [Daffy Duck](#); [Donald Duck](#); [Scrooge McDuck](#), the [Anaheim Ducks](#), an NHL hockey team; the [Oregon Ducks](#), the sports teams of the [University of Oregon](#); and the [Long Island Ducks](#), a semi-professional baseball team. The MLB baseball team entitled the [New York Yankees](#) is a name indicative of the Romans "yanking" their empire from the underworld to Greenland, while the MLB team entitled the [Los Angeles Dodgers](#) celebrates how the Roman Empire "dodged" its enemies by moving to Greenland. This is likely where the idiom "[Get your ducks in a row](#)" was derived from as the Roman Empire had to organize numerous variables (e.g., armies, histories, resources, supplies, transportation, etc.) prior to their disappearance to Greenland.

Fuck You

Rome's fakery is celebrated in popular culture many different ways, the most common of which is the curse word "[fuck you](#)" (meaning "fake you"). "Fuck you" is also conveyed by erecting the [middle finger](#) (the tallest finger) a gesture symbolic of the highest land on Earth — Greenland, home of the Roman Empire. Because the letter "P" doubles as the letter "F" in Roman English (e.g., fire, pyro, etc.), Roman fakery is celebrated via the names of various sports teams such as the NFL football team entitled the [Green Bay Packers](#) (F/P+C/K+R+S) which can be read as the "Fakers", and the NBA basketball team entitled the [Indiana Pacers](#) (F/P+C/K+R+S) which can be read as the "Fakers".

Roman Thanksgiving

The real reason people eat a [turkey](#) on the American and Canadian holiday of [Thanksgiving](#) is because they are (albeit unwittingly) celebrating the Roman Empire's epic hoax of pretending to move their capital to [Turkey](#) (i.e., [Constantinople](#)) while actually moving it to Greenland. The turkey was likely chose because of its large tail which it uses to distract would be predators. Interestingly, the term "turkey" (T+R+C/K) is consonately the same as the term "trick" (T+R+C/K) which means to deceive. The term "[turkey](#)" is also slang for someone who is gullible, stupid or incompetent. In the sport of [bowling](#), getting [three consecutive strikes](#) is also known as "turkey". The three strikes are likely indicative of the three homes of the [Line of Man](#) (i.e., the [Island of Crete](#), the [Island of Sicily](#), and the [Island of Greenland](#)), the ruling family of the Greco-Roman Empire.



CHAPTER III: [ARCHITECTURE OF ROME](http://www.GreenlandTheory.com)

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3.01 Arches

Greco-Roman [triumphal arches](#), gates and gateways are concrete monuments which are generally constructed in the shape of an archway. Although they vary in size and shape, a majority of triumphal monuments consist of two massive [piers](#) which are ultimately connected at the top by an [arch](#). According to [modern historical accounts](#), the two key elements of the triumphal arches (i.e., the round-topped arch and the square entablature) were common architectural elements in [Ancient Greece](#). During the times of the [Roman Republic](#), the Greek arch was applied to a wide variety of structures, including triumphal monuments which were erected to commemorate Roman victories on the battlefield. As evidenced, triumphal arch have become one of the most influential and distinctive types of architecture associated with [Ancient Rome](#).

Modern Greco-Roman Arches

Although the Roman Empire allegedly fell 1,683 years ago (despite never being defeated militarily), a total of 144 Greco-Roman triumphal monuments have been identified thus far in over 40 countries spanning every continent on the globe. In order to hide their true origins, affiliation and purpose, Greco-Roman triumphal arches, gates and gateways have been given local names and histories to mask Rome's triumph over the Earth and their brutal domination over all mankind. If and when a truly anti-Roman military force invaded a Roman city, region or country, these celebratory triumphal arches would have naturally been the first structures targeted and destroyed. Historically speaking however, these Roman arches have mysteriously been preserved and celebrated, not destroyed.

African Arches

A total of 12 Greco-Roman triumphal arches, gates and gateways have been identified in Africa thus far: Algeria: [Arch of Caracalla](#) (Djémila); [Arch of Trajan](#) (Timgad); Gambia: [Arch 22](#) (Banjul); Ghana: [Independence Arch](#) (Accra); Libya: [Arch of Marcus Aurelius](#) (Tripoli); [Magna Arch of Septimus Severus](#) (Leptis Magna); [Marble Arch](#) (Ra's Lanuf); [Roman Arch of Marcus Aurelius](#) (Tripoli); Morocco: [Triumphal Arch](#) (Volubilis); and Tunisia: [Arch of Alexander Severus](#) (Dougga); [Arch of Septimius Severus](#) (Dougga); [Triumphal Arch of the Tetrarchy](#) (Sbeitla).

European Arches

Aside from Italy and France, a total of 27 Greco-Roman triumphal arches, gates and gateways have been identified in Europe thus far: Austria: [Heidentor Pagan Gate](#) (Petronell-Carnuntum); Belgium: [Menin Gate](#) (West Flanders); [Parc du Cinquantenaire](#) (Brussels); England: [Admiralty Arch](#) (London); [Arno's Court Triumphal Arch](#) (Bristol); [Corinthian Arch](#) (Stowe House); [Euston Arch](#) (London); [Marble Arch](#) (Westminster); [Newport Arch](#) (Lincoln); [Wellington Arch](#) (London); Germany: [Brandenburg Gate](#) (Berlin); [Brandenburg Gate](#) (Potsdam); [Propylaea](#) (Munich); [Siegestor](#) (Munich); [Türkentor](#) (Helmstedt); Greece: [Arch of Galerius and Rotunda](#) (Thessaloniki); [Arch of Hadrian](#) (Athens); Ireland: [Fusiliers' Arch](#) (Dublin); Portugal: [Arco da Porta Nova](#) (Braga); [Arco de São Bento](#) (Lisbon); [Rua Augusta Arch](#) (Lisbon); Spain: [Arc de Berà](#) (Tarragona); [Arc de Triomf](#) (Barcelona); [Arco de la Victoria](#) (Madrid); [Roman Arch](#) (Medinaceli); and Switzerland: [Zürich Hauptbahnhof](#) (Zürich); [Roman Arch](#) (Zürich).

Eastern European & Russian Arches

A total of 14 Greco-Roman triumphal arches, gates and gateways have been identified in Eastern Europe and Russia thus far: Croatia: [Arch of the Sergii](#) (Pula); Hungary: [Stone Gate](#) (Vác); Macedonia: [Porta Macedonia](#) (Skopje); Moldova: [Triumphal Arch](#), (Chişinău); Romania: [Arcul de Triumf](#) (Bucharest); Russia: [All-Russia Exhibition Centre](#) (Moscow); [General Staff Building](#) (Saint Petersburg); [Iberian Gate and Chapel](#) (Moscow); [Narva Triumphal Gate](#) (Saint Petersburg); [Poklonnaya Hill Arch](#) (Moscow); [Red Gate](#) (Moscow); [Triumphal Arch](#) (Moscow); [Triumphal Gate](#) (Moscow); and Ukraine: [Triumphal Arc](#) (Kamianets-Podilskyi).

French Arches

A total of 17 Greco-Roman triumphal arches, gates and gateways have been identified in France thus far: [Arc de Carpentras](#) (Carpentras, France); [Arc de Triomphe](#) (Paris); [Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel](#) (Paris); [Arch of Germanicus](#) (Saintes, Charente-Maritime); [Arch of Glanum](#) (Provence); [Place Stanislas](#) (Nancy); [Pont Flavien](#) (Saint-Chamas); [Porte d'Aix](#) (Marseille); [Porte de Paris](#) (Lille); [Porte Désilles](#) (Nancy); [Porte du Peyrou](#) (Montpellier); [Porte Mars](#) (Reims); [Porte Saint-Denis](#) (Paris); [Porte Saint-Martin](#) (Paris); [The Porte Noire](#) (Besançon); [Thiepval Memorial](#) (Thiepval); and [Triumphal Arch of Orange](#) (Orange).

Italian Arches

A total of 32 Greco-Roman triumphal arches, gates and gateways have been identified in Italy thus far: [Arch of Augustus](#) (Aosta); [Arch of Augustus](#) (Fano); [Arch of Augustus](#) (Rimini); [Arch of Augustus](#) (Rome); [Arch of Augustus](#) (Susa); [Arch of Constantine](#) (Rome); [Arch of Drusus](#) (Rome); [Arch of Drusus](#) (Spoleto); [Arch of Gallienus](#) (Rome); [Arch of Hadrian](#) (Santa Maria Capua Vetere); [Arch of Janus](#) (Rome); [Arch of Septimius Severus](#) (Rome); [Arch of Titus](#) (Rome); [Arch of Trajan](#) (Ancona); [Arch of Trajan](#) (Benevento); [Arco dei Gavi](#) (Verona); [Arco della Pace](#) (Milan); [Arco della Vittoria](#) (Genoa); [Bolzano Victory Monument](#) (Bolzano); [Lombardia Milano](#) (Milan); [Piazza della Repubblica](#) (Florence); [Porta Capuana](#) (Naples); [Porta del Popolo](#) (Rome); [Porta Garibaldi](#) (Catania); [Porta Garibaldi](#) (Milan); [Porta Nuova Gate](#) (Milan); [Porta San Giovanni](#) (Rome); [Porta Sempione](#) (Milan); [Porta Ticinese](#) (Milan); [Roman Arch](#) (Trieste); [Roman Arch Orvieto](#) (Umbria); and [Triumphal Arch](#) (Florence).

Middle Eastern Arches

A total of 10 Greco-Roman triumphal arches, gates and gateways have been identified in the greater Middle East thus far: Egypt: [Gateway of Ptolemy III Euergetes I](#) (Luxor); Iran: [Azadi Tower](#) (Tehran); [Persepolis](#) (Shiraz); Jordan: [Arch of Hadrian](#) (Jerash); Lebanon: [Triumphal Arch](#) (Tyre); Syria: [Arch of Latakia](#) (Latakia); [Arch of Septimius Severus](#) (Palmyra); and Turkey: [Forum of Theodosius](#) (Istanbul); [Hadrian's Gate](#) (Antalya); [South Gate](#) (Anazarbus).

U.S. Arches

A total of 19 Greco-Roman triumphal arches, gates and gateways have been identified in United States thus far: [Confederate Memorial Gateway](#) (Hickman, Kentucky); [Dewey Arch](#) (New York, New York); [Grand Army Plaza](#) (New York, New York); [Hurlbut Memorial Gate](#) (Detroit, Michigan); [Memorial Arch](#) (Huntington, West Virginia); [Memorial Arch](#) (Palo Alto, California); [Memorial Arch of Tilton](#) (Northfield, New Hampshire); [Millennium Gate](#) (Atlanta, Georgia); [National Memorial Arch](#) (Chester County, Pennsylvania); [Newport News Victory Arch](#) (Newport News, Virginia); [Pacific Arch](#) (Washington, D.C.); [Pennsylvania State Memorial](#) (Gettysburg, Pennsylvania); [Roosevelt Arch](#) (Gardiner, Montana); [Rosedale World War I Memorial Arch](#) (Kansas City, Kansas); [Smith Memorial Arch](#) (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania); [Soldiers' and Sailors' Arch](#) (Brooklyn, New York); [Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Arch](#) (Hartford, Connecticut); [Victory Arch](#) (Newport News, Virginia); and [Washington Square Arch](#) (New York, New York).

Other Arches

A total of 13 Greco-Roman triumphal arches, gates and gateways have been identified in Australia, Canada, Chili, India, Laos, North Korea, Philippines and Venezuela: Australia: [Arch of Victory](#) (Ballarat); [Norfolk Island Jail](#) (Norfolk Island); Canada: [Peace Arch](#) (Surrey, British Columbia); [Royal Military Memorial Arch](#) (Kingston, Ontario); [Welsford-Parker Monument](#) (Halifax, Nova Scotia); Chile: [Arco Británico](#) (Valparaíso); India: [Gateway of India](#) (Mumbai); [India Gate](#) (New Delhi); Laos: [Patuxai](#) (Vientiane); North Korea: [Arch of Triumph](#) (Pyongyang); Philippines: [Arch of the Centuries](#) (Manila); [Porta Mariae](#) (Naga City); and Venezuela: [Arco Federacion Libertador](#) (Caracas).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



3.02 Columns

According to [modern historical accounts](#), the Greeks were the first to develop the classical orders of architecture (i.e., the [Doric Order](#), the [Ionic Order](#), and the [Corinthian Order](#)) which are most easily distinguished by their columns. The first of these orders was likely derived from the [Columnas Plus Ultra](#) which were located on both sides of the [Strait of Gibraltar](#), otherwise known as the [Pillars of Hercules](#).

Although the Romans are credited with developing the [Tuscan Order](#) and the [Composite Order](#), the aforementioned Greek orders were widely used by the Romans and are consistently found in all facets of [neo-classical](#) and modern architecture. Despite the fact that the Roman Empire fell 1,683 years ago (despite never being defeated militarily), Greco-Roman columns are found today in almost every country, state and city on Earth. In order to hide their true origins and affiliation, modern buildings featuring Greco-Roman columns have been given local names and histories to mask the fact that these are distinctly Roman buildings and that humanity is in fact living in New Roman Times.

Modern Greco-Roman Columns

While it could be argued that countless modern architects from all over the world are simply paying tribute to Greco-Roman architecture of the past, these columns are always accompanied by other key Greco-Roman architectural signatures (i.e., arches, domes, obelisks, etc.), all of which have been replicated in the same exact manner as the original 80 Greco-Roman temples (fully or partially standing) found today in such places as Athens, Greece (e.g., [Acropolis](#), [Parthenon](#), and the [Hellenic Parliament](#)), Rome, Italy (e.g., [Altare della Patria](#) and the [Pantheon](#)), and the island of Sicily (e.g., [Segesta](#) and the [Valle dei Templi](#)). As it was in the times of not so ancient Greece and Rome, Greco-Roman columns are found today in the architecture of the highest [governmental, legal, monetary and political offices of the world](#), including but not limited to: [Buckingham Palace](#) (London, England); [National Capitol](#) (Bogotá, Colombia); [Federal Palace of Switzerland](#) (Bern, Switzerland); [Government Conference Centre](#) (Ottawa, Ontario, Canada); [Great Hall of the People](#) (Beijing, China); [Iranian Parliament Building](#) (Tehran, Iran); [National Capitol Building](#) (Havana, Cuba); [Old Supreme Court Building](#) (Singapore); [Reichstag Building](#) (Berlin, Germany); [Royal Palace](#), Oslo, Norway); [The White House](#) (Washington, D.C.); the [United States Capitol Building](#) (Washington, D.C.); 42 of 50 [U.S. State Capital Buildings](#) (see list below); the [United States Supreme Court Building](#) (Washington, D.C.); and [Wall Street](#) (New York, New York). The reality is that any building of great importance, regardless of location, features Greco-Roman columns. To date, over 196 high-profile buildings have been identified as having Greco-Roman columns (e.g., banks, basilicas, capitol buildings, cathedrals, colleges, hotels, libraries, mosques, museums, palaces, stock exchanges, temples, theaters, train stations, universities, etc.). Upon further research, the total number modern Greco-Roman columned structures is sure to rise exponentially.

Defining "Column"

When the silent "N" from the word "column" is removed, the letters "column" (C/K+L+M) translate to "Kill M", "Kill 13" or "13 Kill". The letter "M" is the 13th letter in the English alphabet and equates to the [number 13](#) which is representative of the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) who have since abandoned Rome and moved to Greenland. The term "column" or "kill em" can be translated quite literally as the original Greco-Roman temples served as the prime location where human sacrifices took place and where devious war plans were hatched. This is why the current capitol of the United States is entitled the [District of "Colum"-bia](#), otherwise known as [Washington, D.C.](#), for it has been responsible, at least publically speaking, for the murder of millions over the last few centuries. This is also why there has been a number of high-profile false-flag tragedies associated with the term "column" (i.e., the [Columbia Space Shuttle Disaster](#) and the [Columbine High School massacre](#)). The term "column" is most commonly represented today by the term "Columbia" which is found in the names of [hundreds of high profile entities, institutions and titles](#). Examples include but are not limited to: the Canadian province of [British Columbia](#); the [Columbia River](#); the city of [Columbia, South Carolina](#); the [Columbia Broadcasting System](#) (CBS); [Columbia Records](#); [Columbia University](#); the figure known as [Christopher Columbus](#); the country of [Colombia](#); the city of [Columbus, Ohio](#); the city of [Colombo, Sri Lanka](#); the television show "[Columbo](#)"; as well as the secret societies of Rome known as the [Knights of Columbus](#) and the [Columbian Squires](#).

Greek Greco-Roman Temples (Neoclassical)

A total of 18 original Greco-Roman columned temples have been identified in Greece thus far: [Temple of Aphaea](#) (Aegina); [Temple of Apollo](#) (Corinth); [Temple of Apollo](#) (Delphi); [Temple of Apollo Epicurius](#) (Bassae); [Temple of Asclepius](#) (Epidauros); [Temple of Athena Nike](#) (Athens); [Temple of Hera](#) (Olympia); [Temple of Hephaestus](#) (Athens); [Temple of Hera](#) (Samos); [Temple of Isis](#) (Delos); [Temple of Nemesis](#) (Rhamnous); [Temple of Olympian Zeus](#) (Athens); [Temple of Poseidon](#) (Sounion); [Temple of Zeus](#) (Cyrene); [Temple of Zeus](#) (Nemea); [Temple of Zeus](#) (Olympia); [The Erechtheion](#) (Athens); and [The Parthenon](#) (Athens).

European Greco-Roman Temples (Neoclassical)

A total of 8 original Greco-Roman columned temples have been identified in Europe thus far: Croatia: [Temple of Augustus](#) (Pula); France: [Roman Temple of Maison Carrée](#) (Nîmes); Portugal: [Templo de Diana](#) (Évora); Spain: [Roman Temple of Alcántara](#) (Alcántara); [Roman Temple of Córdoba](#) (Córdoba); [Roman Temple of Vic](#) (Osona); [Temple of Augustus](#) (Barcelona); and [Temple of Diana](#) (Mérida);

Italian Greco-Roman Temples (Neoclassical)

A total of 26 original Greco-Roman columned temples have been identified in Italy thus far: [Pantheon](#) (Rome); [Santi Cosma e Damiano](#) (Rome); [Temple of Antoninus and Faustina](#) (Rome); [Temple of Apollo](#) (Pompeii); [Temple of Apollo Palatinus](#) (Rome); [Temple of Apollo Sosianus](#) (Rome); [Temple of Athena](#) (Paestum); [Temple of Bellona](#) (Ostia); [Temple of Bellona](#) (Rome); [Temple of Mars Ultor](#) (Rome); [Temple of Caesar](#) (Rome); [Temple of Ceres](#) (Paestum); [Temple of Castor and Pollux](#) (Rome); [Temple of Hadrian](#) (Rome); [Temple of Hera](#) (Paestum); [Temple of Hercules Victor](#) (Rome); [Temple of Isis](#) (Pompeii); [Temple of Janus](#) (Rome); [Temple of Portunus](#) (Rome); [Temple of Poseidon](#) (Paestum); [Temple of Saturn](#) (Rome); [Temple of Venus and Roma](#) (Rome); [Temple of Venus Genetrix](#) (Rome); [Temple of Vespasian and Titus](#) (Rome); [Temple of Vesta](#) (Rome); and [Temple of Vesta](#) (Tivoli).

Middle Eastern Greco-Roman Temples (Neoclassical)

A total of 14 original Greco-Roman columned temples have been identified in the Middle East thus far: Egypt: [Temple of Isis at Philae](#) (Agilkia Island); Jordan: [Temple of Artemis](#) (Jerash); [Temple of Hercules](#) (Amman); [Al Khazeh](#) (Petra); Lebanon: [Iaat](#) (Beqaa Valley); [Temple of Bacchus](#) (Baalbek); [Temple of Jupiter](#) (Baalbek); Syria: [Temple of Bel](#) (Palmyra Syria); [Temple of Jupiter/Umayyad Mosque](#) (Damascus); Turkey: [Temple of Apollo](#) (Didyma); [Temple of Artemis](#) (Ephesus); [Temple of Artemis–Cybele](#) (Sardis); [Temple of Athena Polias](#) (Priene); and [Temple of Dionysus](#) (Teos).

Sicilian Greco-Roman Temples (Neoclassical)

A total of 15 original Greco-Roman columned temples have been identified in Sicily thus far: [Temple at Segesta](#) (Segesta); [Temple C](#) (Selinunte); [Temple E](#) (Selinunte); [Temple F](#) (Selinunte, Sicily); [Temple G](#) (Selinunte); [Temple of Apollo](#) (Syracuse); [Temple of Athena](#) (Syracuse); [Temple of Castor and Pollux](#) (Agrigento); [Temple of Concordia](#) (Agrigento); [Temple of Hera](#) (Agrigento); [Temple of Hera](#) (Selinunte); [Temple of Heracles](#) (Agrigento); [Temple of Juno Lancinia](#) (Agrigento); [Temple of the Olympian Zeus](#) (Agrigento); and [The Great Temple of Apollo](#) (Selinunte).

Other Greco-Roman Columns (Neoclassical)

A total of 14 original Greco-Roman columned structures and monuments have been identified in greater Europe and the Middle East thus far: England: [Roman Baths](#) (Bath); France: [July Column](#) (Paris); Iran: [Persepoli](#) (Fars); Jordan: [Corinthium Column](#) (Jerash); [Form](#) (Jerash); Greece: [Choragic Monument of Lysicrates](#) (Athens); [Library of Hadrian](#) (Athens); [The Tholos of Athena](#) (Delphi); [The Philippeion](#) (Olympia); [Tholos of Polycleitus](#) (Epidauros); [Treasury of Athens](#) (Delphi); Italy: [Roman Forum](#) (Rome); Turkey: [Library of Celsus](#) (Ephesus); and Ukraine: [Great Lavra Bell Tower](#) (Kiev).

Canadian Columns (Modern)

A total of 9 modern Greco-Roman columned structures have been identified in Canada thus far: [Bank of Montreal](#) (Montreal, Quebec); [Bank of Toronto](#) (Toronto, Ontario); [Canada Life Building](#) (Toronto, Ontario); [Centaur Theatre](#) (Montreal, Quebec); [Dominion Public Building](#) (Toronto, Ontario); [Government Conference Centre](#) (Ottawa, Ontario); [Manitoba Legislative Building](#) (Winnipeg, Manitoba); [Union Station](#) (Toronto, Ontario); and [Sun Life Building](#) (Montreal, Quebec).

Eastern European Columns (Modern)

A total of 10 modern Greco-Roman columned structures have been identified in Eastern Europe thus far: Bulgaria: [Party House](#) (Sofia); Lithuania: [Vilnius Cathedral](#) (Vilnius); Poland: [Marynka's Palace](#) (Puławy); [Palace of Culture and Science](#) (Warsaw); [The Assumption Church](#) (Puławy); Russia: [Central Academic Theatre of the Russian Army](#) (Moscow); [Demidov Column](#) (Barnaul, Siberia); [Kazan Cathedral](#) (St. Petersburg); [Sanatorium](#) (Saratov); and [Vlakhernskoye-Kuzminki](#) (Moscow).

European Columns (Modern)

A total of 43 modern Greco-Roman columned structures have been identified in England, Finland, France,

Italy, Scotland, Spain, and Switzerland thus far: England: [Ashmolean Museum](#) (Oxford); [Buckingham Palace](#) (London); [Divinity School](#) (Oxford University); [East India Company House](#) (London); Nelson's Column (London); [Northington Grange](#) (Hampshire); [Radcliffe Camera](#) (Oxford University); [Royal Institution](#) (London); [University College London](#) (London); Finland: [Russian Embassy](#) (Helsinki); France: [Column of the Grande Armée](#) (Boulogne-sur-Mer); [July Column](#) (Paris); [Maison Carrée](#) (Nîmes); [Perrault's Colonnade](#) (Paris); [Palais Garnier](#) (Paris); [Petit Palais](#) (Paris); [Pont Alexandre III](#) (Paris); [St-Gervais-et-St-Protais](#) (Paris); [The Grand Palais](#) (Paris); Germany: [Glyptothek](#) (Munich); [Reichstag Building](#) (Berlin); [Walhalla Memorial](#) (Bavaria); Italy: [Column of Antoninus Pius](#) (Rome); [Column of Marcus Aurelius](#) (Rome); [Column of Phocas](#) (Rome); [Teatro Massimo](#) (Palermo, Sicily); [Santa Maria Nova](#) (Vicenza); [St. Peter's Square](#) (Vatican City); [Trajan's Column](#) (Rome); [Villa Capra "La Rotonda"](#) (Vicenza); Norway: [Royal Palace](#), (Oslo); Scotland: [Aberdeen Arts Centre](#) (Aberdeen); [Edinburgh Bank of Scotland](#) (Edinburgh); [Museum and Art Gallery](#) (Perth); [Nairn Colum](#) (Nairn); [National Gallery of Scotland](#) (Edinburgh); [St. Giles Church](#) (Elgin); [Town House](#) (Aberdeen); [The Cowdray Hall](#) (Aberdeen); [The Music Hall](#) (Aberdeen); [University of Edinburgh](#) (Edinburgh); and [Wellington Square Gardens](#) (Ayr); Spain: [Museo del Prado](#) (Madrid); and Switzerland: [Federal Palace of Switzerland](#) (Bern); [Federal Supreme Court of Switzerland](#) (Bern); [Zürich Opera House](#) (Zürich).

Stock Exchange Columns (Modern)

A total of 22 modern Greco-Roman columned stock exchanges (current and former) have been identified around the world: Argentina: [Buenos Aires Stock Exchange](#) (Buenos Aires); [Rosario Board of Trade](#) (Santa Fe); Austria: [Wiener Börse](#) (Vienna); Belgium: [Brussels Stock Exchange](#) (Brussels); Chile: [Santiago Stock Exchange](#) (Santiago); Germany: [Börse München](#) (Munich); [Frankfurt Stock Exchange](#) (Frankfurt); Greece: [Athens Exchange](#) (Athens); Hungary: [Budapest Stock Exchange](#) (Budapest); Italy: [Borsa Italiana](#) (Milan); Latvia: [Riga Stock Exchange](#) (Riga); Mongolia: [Mongolian Stock Exchange](#) (Ulan Bator); Netherlands: [Brussels Euronext Exchange](#) (Amsterdam); Norway: [Oslo Stock Exchange](#) (Oslo); Peru: [Lima Stock Exchange](#) (Lima); Poland: [Exchange Building](#) (Warsaw); Spain: [Bolsa de Madrid](#) (Madrid); Sweden: [Stockholm Stock Exchange Building](#) (Stockholm); United States: [Merchants' Exchange Building](#) (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania); [New York Stock Exchange](#) (New York, New York); [Philadelphia Stock Exchange](#) (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania); and Vietnam: [Ho Chi Minh City Stock Exchange](#) (Ho Chi Minh City).

U.S. State Capitol Columns (Modern)

Greco-Roman columns are featured prominently in the architecture of the [United States Capitol](#) (Washington, D.C.) as well as 42 of 50 U.S. state capital buildings: [Alabama State Capitol](#) (Montgomery); [Alaska State Capitol](#) (Juneau); [Arizona State Capitol](#) (Phoenix); [Arkansas State Capitol](#) (Little Rock); [California State Capitol](#) (Sacramento); [Colorado State Capitol](#) (Denver); [Connecticut State Capitol](#) (Hartford); [Florida State Capitol](#) (Tallahassee); [Georgia State Capitol](#) (Atlanta); [Idaho State Capitol](#) (Boise); [Illinois State Capitol](#) (Springfield); [Indiana Statehouse](#) (Indianapolis); [Iowa State Capitol](#) (Des Moines); [Kansas State Capitol](#) (Topeka); [Kentucky State Capitol](#) (Frankfort); [Maine State House](#) (Augusta); [Maryland State House](#) (Annapolis); [Massachusetts State House](#) (Boston); [Michigan State Capitol](#) (Lansing); [Minnesota State Capitol](#) (Saint Paul); [Mississippi State Capitol](#) (Jackson); [Missouri State Capitol](#) (Jefferson City); [Montana State Capitol](#) (Helena); [New Hampshire State House](#) (Concord); [New Jersey State House](#) (Trenton); [New York State Capitol](#) (Albany); [North Carolina State Capitol](#) (Raleigh); [Ohio Statehouse](#) (Columbus); [Oklahoma State Capitol](#) (Oklahoma City); [Pennsylvania State Capitol](#) (Harrisburg); [Rhode Island State House](#) (Providence); [South Carolina State House](#) (Columbia); [South Dakota State Capitol](#) (Pierre); [Tennessee State Capitol](#) (Nashville); [Texas State Capitol](#) (Austin); [Utah State Capitol](#) (Salt Lake City); [Vermont State House](#) (Montpelier); [Virginia State Capitol](#) (Richmond); [Washington State Capitol](#) (Olympia); [West Virginia State Capitol](#) (Charleston); [Wisconsin State Capitol](#) (Madison); and [Wyoming State Capitol](#) (Cheyenne). Although the [U.S. state capitol buildings](#) of Delaware, Hawaii, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota and Oregon do not feature Greco-Roman columns, they do exhibit other unmistakably Greco-Roman architecture such as arches and domes.

U.S. Columns (Modern)

Aside from the aforementioned U.S. Capitol Buildings, a total of 31 modern Greco-Roman columned structures have been identified in United States: [925 Grand](#) (Kansas City, Missouri); [Baltimore Basilica](#) (Baltimore, Maryland); [Bank of Pennsylvania](#) (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania); [Beacon Hill Monument](#)

(Boston, Massachusetts); [Bentley Hall](#) (Meadville, Pennsylvania); [Congregation Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim](#) (Charleston, South Carolina); [First Bank of the United States](#) (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania); [General Post Office](#) (New York, New York); [Grand Central Terminal](#) (New York, New York); [Jefferson Memorial](#) (Washington, D.C.); [National Postal Museum](#) (Washington, D.C.); [Monumental Church](#) (Richmond, Virginia); [Nicholas Serracino](#) (New York, New York); [Old Federal Reserve Bank Building](#) (San Francisco, California); [Parthenon](#) (Nashville, Tennessee); [Peace Officers Memorial](#) (St. Paul, Minnesota); [Philadelphia Meseum of Art](#) (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania); [Philadelphia Stock Exchange](#) (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania); [Quincy Market](#) (Boston, Massachusetts); [Russell Senate Office Building](#) (Washington, D.C.); [San Francisco City Hall](#) (San Francisco, California); [Second Bank of the United States](#) (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania); [Soldier Field](#) (Chicago, Illinois); [Temple Beth-El](#) (Providence, Rhode Island); [Temple Emanu-El](#) (Birmingham, Alabama); [Temple Israel](#) (Minneapolis, Minnesota); [The White House](#) (Washington, D.C.); [Union Station](#) (Washington, D.C.) [United States National Arboretum](#) (Washington, D.C.); [United States Supreme Court Building](#) (Washington, D.C.); and [War Memorial Opera House](#) (San Francisco, California).

University Columns (Modern)

Further research must be conducted in order to accurately gage the sheer volume of Greco-Roman architecture (e.g., arches, domes, columns, obelisks, etc.) on collegiate campuses worldwide. A small sample suggests that the number is likely in the tens of thousands. For example, at [St. Francis Xavier University](#) in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Canada, the [Coady International Institute](#), the [Millennium Centre](#), and the [Schwartz School of Business](#) all feature Greco-Roman columns. Of the [2,774 four-year collegiate institutions in the United States](#), a majority of them feature Greco-Roman columned architecture, including the most prestigious (e.g., the [Great Dome at MIT](#) (Cambridge, Massachusetts); [Columbia's Low Memorial Library](#) (New York, New York); [Harvard Memorial Church](#) (Cambridge, Massachusetts); [Harvard's Widener Library](#) (Cambridge, Massachusetts); [Texas A&M Academic Building](#) (College Station, Texas); and [Yale's Woolsey Hall](#) (New Haven, Connecticut). Greco-Roman columns and a Roman dome are featured in the [logo of the University of Virginia](#) and whose campus in Charlottesville, Virginia is home to at least 6 buildings featuring Greco-Roman columns (i.e., [Alderman Library](#), [Alumni Hall](#), [Madison Hall](#), [Monticello](#), [Randall Hall](#), and the [Rotunda](#)).

Other Columns (Modern)

A total of 22 modern Greco-Roman columned structures have been identified in Australia, Brazil, China, Columbia, Cuba, Guatemala, Iran, the Philippines, Turkey and Singapore thus far: Australia: [Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy](#) (Melbourne, Victoria); [General Post Office](#) (Perth, Western Australia); [State Savings Bank Building](#) (Martin Place, Sydney); Brazil: [Faculdade de Direito da Universidade](#) (São Paulo); [Monumento a Ramos de Azevedo](#) (São Paulo); [University of São Paulo](#) (São Paulo); China: [Great Hall of the People](#) (Beijing); [Shanghai Exhibition Centre](#) (Shanghai); Colombia: [Capitolio Nacional](#) (Bogotá); Cuba: [National Capitol Building](#) (Havana); Guatemala: [Estrada's Temple of Minerva](#) (Guatemala City); Iran: [Iranian Parliament Building](#) (Tehran); Philippines: [Don Enrique T. Yuchengco Hall](#) (Manila); [Enrique M. Razon Sports Center](#) (Malate); [St. La Salle Hall](#) (Manila); Turkey: [Column of Arcadius](#) (Istanbul); [Column of Constantine](#) (Istanbul); [Column of Justinian](#) (Istanbul); [Column of Marcian](#) (Istanbul); [Column of the Goths](#) (Istanbul) [Temple of Artemis](#) (Istanbul); and Singapore: [Old Supreme Court Building](#) (Singapore).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

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3.03 Domes

According to the book entitled "The Dome In The Roman Architecture: Development, Design, Construction" (1985) by Jürgen Rasch, the [Romans were the first to build the dome](#). It is imperative to note that domes are only found in post-Greek architecture for they were not constructed until after Greenland was discovered around 1 B.C./[1 A.D.](#) when it was finally realized that the upper part of [Earth resembles a dome-like shape](#). The discovery of dome-like Greenland was so monumental to the Romans, they marked the occasion by changing their entire timeline from B.C. to A.D. and traded in their [Julian Calendar](#) (J/G+L+N), meaning something to the effect of "GL No" or "No Greenland", for the [Gregorian calendar](#) (G+R+G+R+N), meaning something to the effect of "Greenland Rome X" (N=X). Regardless of the literal interpretation of the Roman calendar titles, [modern historical accounts](#) confirm that "Monumental domes began to appear in the [1st century B.C.](#)" (i.e., the 1st century B.C. spans from the first day of [100 B.C.](#) until the last day of [1 B.C.](#)), essentially confirming that the first Roman dome was built around the time of the B.C. to A.D. transition, otherwise known as [Anno Domini](#) (N+N+D+M+N), meaning "No Dome". Although the Romans are historically only credited with building [78 domes and 8 half domes](#), Roman domes can be found today in every country, state and major city on Earth. It's not a coincidence that all governments and major religions of the world just happen share the same architectural tastes—it's part of a much larger Roman conspiracy.

Defining "Dome"

The term "Dome" (D+M) is the algebraic total of the two English consonant letters known as "D" and "M". The letter "D" represent "Day", while "M" represents "M-fire" or "Empire". The letter "M" is the 13th letter in the English alphabet and equates to the [number 13](#) which is representative of the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) which have since moved to Greenland. In other words, the country of Greenland is physically shaped like a dome and it is always daytime there, hence the term "D+M" or "Dome". Roman English terms such as "dominate", "domination", "dominion", and "democide" all originate from the term "dome", for the Roman Empire exerts her dominion over the Earth from Greenland. Other English words such as "damn", "dam", "democrat", "democracy", "demand", "demon", "dim", "doom", and "dumb" are also derived from the term "dome". Dome related terminology had also been embedded in many facets of modern life and pop culture. A few examples of this include but are not limited to: the "[dime](#)" (U.S. currency coin); the term known as "[doomsday](#)"; the game of [Dominoes](#); [Domino's Pizza](#); the [University of Notre Dame](#); the movie entitled "[Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom](#)" (1984); the book "[Under The Dome](#)" (2009); and the television show "[Under The Dome](#)" (2013).

Modern Roman Domes

Today, a majority of the world's most important and recognizable buildings feature a Roman dome: the "[Dome of the Rock](#)" (Jerusalem, Israel); the [Kremlin](#) (Moscow, Russia); the [Royal Pavilion](#) (Brighton, England); [St. Peter's Basilica](#) (Vatican City, Italy); the [Taj Mahal](#) (Agra, India); and the [U.S. Capitol Building](#) (Washington, D.C.). Aside from the aforementioned tourist attractions, there are literally tens of thousands of other buildings which also feature a Roman dome (e.g., capitol buildings, cathedrals, churches, governmental buildings, museums, mosques, synagogues, temples, theaters and universities, etc.), including numerous [sports stadiums around the world](#) such as the [Mercedes-Benz Superdome](#) (New Orleans, Louisiana) and nuclear reactors such as the [San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station](#) (San Diego, California). The Roman dome is also featured in the [logo of Hamas](#), an Islamic terror group which was [spawned by the state of Israel](#).

Number of Roman Domes

Although a majority of Roman domes are currently camouflaged under the guise of puppet governments and various religious denominations (i.e., Catholicism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, and Buddhism), the fact is that Romans domes exist in mass unequivocally indicates that the world is still under the brutal "dome-ination" of the Roman Empire. A total of 1,125 Roman domes have been identified thus far, most of which happen to be religious buildings such as basilicas, cathedrals, churches, mosques, and temples. Considering that as of 2011, there were reportedly [3,068 Roman Catholic cathedrals](#) and [1,615 Roman Catholic basilicas](#) around the world, the total number of domed Roman Catholic Churches is likely in the thousands. In respect to mosques, as of 2004, [China reportedly had 45,000 mosques](#), and as of 2013, [Turkey reportedly had 82,693 mosques](#), many of which also feature a Roman dome. In other words, the total amount of religious buildings around the world which currently feature a Roman dome is simply staggering and hard to fathom. A very conservative estimate would put the number in the tens of thousands.

Freedom (Free Dome)

Although the English term "[freedom](#)" is defined as "the quality or state of being free", its true definition is rooted deep in Roman [Norse mythology](#) and [Viking paganism](#). Pronounced "Free", [Freyja](#) (other names include Freya, Frejya, Freyia, Frøya, Frøjya, and Freia) was the Viking goddess of fertility while [Freyr](#) (other names include Frey) was the Viking [phallic god of fertility](#) who "bestows peace and pleasure on mortals (earthlings)". These Norse Viking god and goddesses represent the physical and sexual freedom of Greenland which is physically shaped like a "dome" rising above the Earth. In essence, the word "freedom" literally means "fertility dome".

Sunday = Dome Day

There are currently 19 languages which used the Roman letters of "D" and "M" in their name for Sunday, the 7th day of the week (e.g., Ecclesiastical Latin (Dominica); Italian ([domenica](#)); Old Portuguese ([domingo](#)); Portuguese ([domingo](#)); Spanish ([domingo](#)); Romanian ([duminică](#)); French ([dimanche](#)); Galician ([domingo](#)); Catalan ([diumenge](#)); Asturian ([domingu](#)); Friulian ([domenie](#)); Neapolitan (Dummeneca); Filipino (Domingo); Sardinian ([dominiga](#)); Interlingua ([Dominica](#)); Esperanto ([dimanĉo](#)); Irish ([An Domhnach](#) and [Dé Domhnaigh](#)); and Scottish Gaelic ([Di-Dòmhnach/Didòmhnach](#))). In the modern England alphabet, the number 7 equates to the letter "G" and is representative of the Greenland which is physically shaped like a dome.

Roman Dome Hats

Complementing the Roman architectural dome are the domed shaped hats known as the Jewish [Yamaka or Kippah](#) and the Roman Catholic [Zucchetto](#). Although they tend to vary in color, the Kippah and the Zucchetto are symbolic of Rome's domination over humanity, mostly due to Rome's [horrific use and abuse of the Jewish race](#), and their very successful brainwashing program of Catholic based religions (e.g., Christian, Lutheran, Protestant, Pentecostal, Orthodox, etc.). Although domed articles of religious headdress have no doubt been given a fake and colorful history by their respective religions, in reality they symbolize continued both Roman domination and the true shape of the Earth.

Disguising Roman Dome-ination

Prior to the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#), openly Roman domes could be found all across Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Asia. However, after the Roman Empire faked its own death and decided to go undercover, proxy governments and other Roman religions, namely Christianity, Islam, and Judaism, took over these once Roman domes and made them their own, at least cosmetically speaking. According to [modern historical accounts](#), "The conversion of non-Muslim places of worship into mosques occurred primarily during the life of [Muhammad](#) (570 A.D. – June 8, 632 A.D.) and continued during subsequent Islamic conquests and under historical Muslim rule. As a result, numerous Hindu temples, churches, synagogues, the Parthenon and Zoroastrian temples were converted into mosques". According to early [Muslim historians](#), towns that surrendered without resistance and made treaties with the Muslims gave the Muslims permission to take their churches and [synagogues](#). The conversion of Roman domes from one religious domination to another has continued even in modern times and shows fluid continuity between allegedly competing Roman religions. For example, the [Tripoli Cathedral](#) (Tripoli, Libya) was built in 1928 as a Roman Catholic Church, only to be later turned into a mosque in 1970. Minus the colorful paint, tiles and minarets, mosques generally exhibit the same Greco-Roman architectural features (e.g., arches, columns, domes, minarets, phallic symbols, and twin towers) generally found in Roman Catholic basilicas, cathedrals and churches around the world. It is imperative to note that first the Roman Catholic Church served as the official government up until only a few hundred years ago. Therefore, their churches, mosques and synagogues served (and still do) as an integral part of the Roman intelligence network which used minarets and church steeples for secret electronic communication, most likely with the use of two-way radios using AM and FM-like frequencies.

African Domes

A total of 23 Roman domes have been identified in Africa thus far: Algeria: [Notre Dame d'Afrique](#) (Algiers); Angola: [Luanda Cathedral](#) (Luanda); Ethiopia: [St. George's Cathedral](#) (Addis Abab); [Fasil Ghebbi](#) (Gonder); Guyana: [Parliament Building](#) (Georgetown); Ivory Coast: [Basilica of Our Lady of Peace of Yamoussoukro](#) (Yamoussoukro); Kenya: [Jamia Mosque](#) (Nairobi); Libya: [Ottoman Clock Tower](#) (Tripoli); [Tripoli Cathedral](#) (Tripoli); Mali: [Monument Al Quoods](#) (Bamako); Mozambique: [Maputo Railway Station](#)

(Maputo); Niger: [Niamey Grand Mosque](#) (Niamey); Nigeria: [Abuja National Mosque](#) (Abuja); Senegal: [Dakar Cathedral](#) (Dakar); Uganda: [Bahá'í House of Worship](#) (Kampala); South Africa: [City Hall](#) (Cape Town); [Old Council Chambers](#) (Pretoria); [The Old Raadsaal](#) (Bloemfontein); [The Palace of Justice](#) (Pretoria); [Union Buildings](#) (Pretoria); [Town Hall](#) (Pretoria); and Tunisia: [Cathedral of St. Vincent de Paul](#) (Tunis); [Mosque of Oqba](#) (Kairouan); and [Saint Louis Cathedral](#) (Carthage).

Asian Domes

A total of 27 Roman domes have been identified in Asia thus far: Bangladesh: [Ahsan Manzil](#) (Dhaka); [Hussaini Dalan](#) (Dhaka); [Mosque City of Bagerhat](#) (Bagerhat); [Saat Masjid](#) (Dhaka); Brunei: [Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin Mosque](#) (Bandar Seri Begawan); Thailand: [Royal Plaza](#) (Bangkok); China: [Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception](#) (Beijing); [Presidential Office Building](#) (Taipei, Taiwan); [St. Joseph Cathedral](#) (Tianjin); [St. Joseph's Church](#) (Beijing); [Saint Sophia Cathedral](#) (Harbin); [Tsinghua University Auditorium](#) (Beijing); Indonesia: [Jakarta History Museum](#) (Jakarta); [Istiqlal Mosque](#) (Jakarta); Japan: [National Diet Building](#) (Tokyo); [Hiroshima Peace Memorial](#) (Hiroshima); [Holy Resurrection Cathedral](#) (Tokyo); [Urakami Cathedral](#) (Urakami); Malaysia: [Mosque Jamek](#) (Kuala Lumpur); [Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Mosque](#) (Shah Alam); Mongolia: [Holy Trinity Church](#) (Ulan Bator); Palau: [Ngerulmud Capitol Building](#) (Ngerulmud); Philippines: [Binondo Church](#) (Manila); [Malolos Cathedral](#) (Malolos City); [Manila Cathedral](#) (Manila); [Manila City Hall](#) (Manila); [Quiapo Church](#) (Manila); and Singapore: [Old Supreme Court Building](#) (Singapore).

Oceanic Domes

A total of 10 Roman domes have been identified in Oceania thus far: Australia: [Australian War Memorial](#) (Canberra, ACT); [Bahá'í House of Worship](#) (Sydney, New South Wales); [Garden Palace](#) (Sydney, New South Wales); [Our Lady of Victories Basilica](#) (Melbourne, Victoria); [Royal Exhibition Building](#) (Melbourne, Victoria); [St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral](#) (Geraldton); [St. Peter and Paul Cathedral](#) (Melbourne, Victoria); [Sydney Exchange Square](#) (Sydney, New South Wales); and New Zealand: [Cathedral of the Blessed Sacrament](#) (Christchurch); and [St. Mary's Basilica](#) (Invercargill).

Canadian Domes

A total of 15 Roman domes have been identified in Canada thus far: [Cathedral of St. George](#) (Saskatchewan, Saskatoon); [Cathedral of the Transfiguration](#) (Markham, Ontario); [Manitoba Legislative Building](#) (Winnipeg, Manitoba); [Mary, Queen of the World Cathedral](#) (Montreal, Quebec); [Notre-Dame Basilica-Cathedral](#) (Quebec City, Quebec); [Our Lady of Assumption Co-Cathedral](#) (Gravelbourg, Saskatchewan); [Saint François Xavier Cathedral](#) (Chicoutimi, Quebec); [Saint Joseph's Oratory](#) (Montreal, Quebec); [Saint Sophie Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral](#) (Montreal, Quebec); [St. George's Cathedral](#) (Kingston, Ontario); [St. John Cathedral](#) (Edmonton, Alberta); [St. Josaphat Cathedral](#) (Edmonton, Alberta); [St. Jude's Cathedral](#) (Iqaluit, Nunavut); [St. Nicholas Church](#) (Windsor, Ontario); and [Tabaret Hall, University of Ottawa](#) (Ottawa, Ontario).

Caribbean Domes

A total of 23 Roman domes have been identified in the Caribbean thus far: Antigua and Barbuda: [St. John's Cathedral](#) (St. John's); Barbados: [Guardhouse Garrison](#) (Bridgetown); [Mutual Life Assurance Society Building](#) (Bridgetown); Cuba: [Castillo de la Real Fuerza](#) (Havana); [Castillo de San Pedro de la Roca](#) (Santiago de Cuba); [Convento de San Francisco](#) (Trinidad); Cienfuegos Cathedral (Cienfuegos); [City Hall](#) (Cienfuegos); [El Capitolio](#) (Havana); [Morro Castle](#) (Havana); [Museum of the Revolution](#) (Havana); [Lonja del Comercio Building](#) (Havana); [Our Lady of Kazan Orthodox Cathedral](#) (Havana); [San José Church](#) (Holguín); [Yacht Club](#) (Cienfuegos); Dominica Republic: [National Palace](#) (Santo Domingo); Haiti: [National Palace](#) (Port-au-Prince); Puerto Rico: [Aguadilla City Hall](#) (Aguadilla); [Capitol of Puerto Rico](#) (Old San Juan); [University of Puerto Rico Clock Tower](#) (San Juan) Trinidad and Tobago: [Queen's Royal College](#) (Port of Spain); [Red House](#) (Port of Spain); and the West Indies: [Port Zante](#) (Basseterre).

Central Asian Domes

A total of 20 Roman domes have been identified in Central Asia thus far: Armenia: [Büyük Han](#) (Nicosia); [Kyrenia Gate](#) (Nicosia); Azerbaijan: [Bibi-Heybat Mosque](#) (Baku); Iran: [Mausoleums of Sheikh Safi](#) (Ardabil); [Oljeitu Mausoleum](#) (Soltaniyeh); [Sheikh Lotfollah Mosque](#) (Isfahan); [Sheykh Safi Courtyard](#) (Ardabil) [Soltaniyeh](#) (Zanjan); Kazakhstan: [Ak Orda Presidential Palace](#) (Astana); [Ascension Cathedral](#) (Almaty); [Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi](#) (Turkestan); Kyrgyzstan: [Orthodox Cathedral](#) (Bishkek);

Tajikistan: [Presidential Palace](#) (Dushanbe); Turkmenistan: [Bahá'í House of Worship](#) (Ashgabat); [Ertuğrul Gazi Mosque](#) (Ashgabat); [Türkmenbaşy Palace](#) (Ashgabat); Pakistan: [Alamgiri Gate at Lahore Fort](#) (Lahore); [Thatta Tomb](#) (Makli Hill); and Uzbekistan: [Historical Museum](#) (Tashkent); and [Kok Gumbaz](#) (Shahrisabz).

European Domes

A total of 48 Roman domes have been identified in Europe thus far: Austria: [Agia Triada](#) (Vienna); [Historic Center](#) (Vienna); [Melk Abbey](#) (Wachau, Austria); [Naturhistorisches Museum](#) (Vienna); [Salzburg Cathedral](#) (Salzburg); [St. Charles's Church](#) (Vienna); [St. Peter's Abbey](#) (Salzburg); Belgium: [Basilica of Our Lady](#) (Hanswijk); [Basilica of Our Lady](#) (Scherpenheuvel); [Basilica of the Sacred Heart](#) (Brussels); [Church of Saint Jacques-sur-Coudenberg](#) (Brussels); [St. Andrew's Abbey](#) (Bruges); Denmark: [Frederik's Church](#) (Copenhagen); England: [Brentwood Cathedral](#) (Brentwood); [Christ Church](#) (Oxford University); [Devonshire Royal Hospital](#) (Buxton); [Royal Pavilion](#) (Brighton, England); [National Gallery](#) (London); [Port of Liverpool Building](#) (Liverpool); [Radcliffe Camera](#) (Oxford); [Royal Albert Hall](#) (London); [Sheldonian Theatre](#) (Oxford University); [St. Paul's Cathedral](#) (London); [St. Philip's Cathedral](#) (Birmingham); [Tower of London](#) (London); [University College London](#) (London); [Wembley Stadium](#) (London); [Westminster Cathedral](#) (Westminster); Finland: [Helsinki Cathedral](#) (Helsinki); [Helsinki Old Church](#) (Helsinki); [Helsinki Senate Square](#) (Helsinki); [Lapua Cathedral](#) (Lapua); [Oulu Cathedral](#) (Oulu); Gibraltar: [Ibrahim-al-Ibrahim Mosque](#) (Europa Point); Greece: [Saint Nicholas Church](#) (Montevideo); Ireland: [Cathedral of Christ the King](#) (Mullingar); [Cathedral of the Assumption](#) (Thurles); [Church of St Nicholas of Myra](#) (Dublin); [Dublin Castle](#) (Dublin); [National Museum of Ireland](#) (Dublin); [St. Mel's Cathedral](#) (Longford); [The Custom House](#) (Dublin); Malta: [Carmelite Church](#) (Valletta); [Rotunda of Mosta](#) (Mosta); Monaco: [Monte Carlo Casino](#) (Monaco); Netherlands: [Basilica of St. Nicholas](#) (Amsterdam); [Royal Palace](#) (Amsterdam); Norway: [National Theatre](#) (Oslo); Portugal: [Basilica of the Sacred Heart of Jesus of Estrela](#) (Lisbon); [Ribeira Palace](#) (Lisbon); [Jerónimos Monastery](#) (Lisbon); Scotland: [Cowdray Hall](#) (Aberdeen); [Dr. Grays Hospital](#) (Eglin); [Edinburgh Bank of Scotland](#) (Edinburgh); [His Majesty's Theatre](#) (Aberdeen); [McEwan Hall](#) (Edinburgh); [Mitchell Library](#) (Glasgow); [Museum and Art Gallery](#) (Perth); [St. Marks Church](#) (Aberdeen); [Standard Life Building](#) (Edinburgh); [University of Edinburgh](#) (Edinburgh); and [Wellington Square Gardens](#) (Ayr); Sweden: [Royal Dramatic Theatre](#) (Stockholm); [Stockholm School of Economics](#) (Stockholm); and Switzerland: [Federal Palace of Switzerland](#) (Bern).

Eastern European Domes

A total of 86 Roman domes have been identified in the Eastern Europe thus far: Albania: [Resurrection Cathedral](#) (Korçë); Belarus: [Cathedral of Saint Virgin Mary](#) (Minsk); [Island of Courage and Sorrow](#) (Minsk); [St. Elizabeth Monastery](#) (Minsk); [St. Francis Xavier Cathedral](#) (Grodno); [St. Mary Magdalene](#) (Minsk); Bosnia and Herzegovina: [Academy of Arts](#) (Sarajevo); [Cathedral of Christ the Saviour](#) (Banja Luka); [Ferhadija Mosque](#) (Sarajevo); [Sahat Kula](#) (Sarajevo); [Sarajevo Synagogue](#) (Sarajevo); [Sebilj](#) (Sarajevo); [Serb Orthodox Cathedral](#) (Sarajevo); [Serbian Orthodox Church](#) (Sarajevo); [Tsars Mosque](#) (Sarajevo); [University of Sarajevo Faculty of Law Building](#) (Sarajevo); Bulgaria: [Alexander Nevsky Cathedral](#) (Sofia); [Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Headquarters](#) (Sofia); [Church of St. George](#) (Kyustendil); [Dormition of the Mother of God Cathedral](#) (Varna); [National Assembly of Bulgaria](#) (Sofia); [Patriarchal Cathedral of the Holy Ascension of God](#) (Veliko Tarnovo); [St. Nedelya Church](#) (Sofia); Croatia: [Đakovo Cathedral](#) (Đakovo); [Dubrovnik Cathedral](#) (Dubrovnik); [Kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia Statue](#) (Zagreb); [Orthodox Cathedral](#) (Zagreb); [Šibenik Cathedral](#) (Šibenik); [St. Peter's Cathedral](#) (Đakovo); Czech Republic: [St. Nicholas Church](#) (Prague); [Basilica of the Assumption](#) (Svatý Hostýn); [Basilica of St. Lawrence and St Zdislava](#) (Jablunné v Podještědí); Estonia: [Alexander Nevsky Cathedral](#) (Tallinn); Georgia: [Presidential Palace](#) (Tbilisi); Hungary: [Buda Castle](#) (Budapest); [Budapest-Nyugati Railway Terminal](#) (Budapest); [Esztergom Basilica](#) (Esztergom); [Hungarian Parliament Building](#) (Budapest); [Museum of Applied Arts](#) (Budapest); [Pannonhalma Archabbey](#) (Pannonhalma); [St. Stephen's Basilica](#) (Budapest); [Széchenyi Thermal Bath](#) (Budapest); Kosovo: [Church of St. Nicholas](#) (Prizren); [National Public Library](#) (Pristina); [The Stone Mosque](#) (Pristina); Latvia: [City Hall](#) (Riga); [Nativity Cathedral](#) (Riga); [Ss. Boris and Gleb Cathedral](#) (Daugavpils); Lithuania: [Karaitė Kenesa](#) (Vilnius); [Palace of the Grand Dukes of Lithuania](#) (Vilnius); [Panevėžys Cathedral](#) (Panevėžys); [Vilnius Cathedral](#) (Vilnius); [Vilnius University Observatory](#) (Vilnius); Macedonia: [Archeological Museum](#) (Skopje); [Čifte Hammam](#) (Skopje); [Church of St. Panteleimon](#) (Nerezi); [Church of the Holy Mother of God](#) (Skopje); [Clocktower of St. Dimitri](#) (Skopje); [Isa Bey Mosque](#) (Skopje); [Marko's Monastery](#) (Skopje); [Mustafa Pasha Mosque](#) (Skopje); Moldova: [Tiraspol'skaya Dubosarskaya Church](#) (Tiraspol); Montenegro: [Cathedral of the Resurrection of Christ](#) (Podgorica);

[Church of Our Lady of Health](#) (Kotor Bay); [Clock Tower](#) (Podgorica); Poland: [Basilica of Our Lady](#) (Licheń); [Basilica of St Vincent de Paul](#) (Bydgoszcz); [Basilica of the Immaculate Conception](#) (Gostyń); [Sejm Parliament Building](#) (Warsaw); Romania: [Bucharest Russian Church](#) (Bucharest); [Cademia de Studii Economice](#) (Bucharest); [CEC Palace](#) (Bucharest); [Palace of the Patriarchate](#) (Bucharest); [Romanian Athenaeum](#) (Bucharest); [Spitalul Coltea](#) (Bucharest); Slovenia: [Ljubljana Cathedral](#) (Ljubljana); Serbia: [Cathedral of Saint Sava](#) (Belgrade); Switzerland: [ETH Dome](#) (Zürich); [Grossmünster](#) (Zürich); [Kirche Enge](#) (Zürich); [University of Zurich](#) (Zürich); and Ukraine: [Holy Dormition Cathedral](#) (Kiev); [Saint Sophia's Cathedral](#) (Kiev); [St. Michael's Golden-Domed Monastery](#) (Kiev); [St. Volodymyr's Cathedral](#) (Kiev); and [Verkhovna Rada Building](#) (Kiev).

French Domes

A total of 55 Roman domes have been identified in the France thus far: [Basilica of Notre-Dame](#) (Boulogne-sur-Mer); [Basilica of Our Lady](#) (Grey); [Basilica of Our Lady of Victory](#) (Saint-Raphaël); [Basilica of Saint-Ferjeux](#) (Besançon); [Basilica of St. Clotilde](#) (Reims); [Basilica of St. Martin](#) (Tours); [Basilica of the Sacred Heart](#) (Nancy); [Basilique du Sacré-Cœur](#) (Paris); [Blois Cathedral](#) (Blois); [Boulevard Haussmann and Rue Pasquier](#) (Paris); [Bourg-en-Bresse Cathedral](#) (Bourg-en-Bresse); [Bourse de Commerce](#) (Paris); [Cathedral Basilica of St John the Evangelist](#) (Besançon); [Chapelle Expiatoire](#) (Paris); [Chapelle Notre Dame de Consolation](#) (Paris); [Chapelle Notre-Dame-des-Ardilliers](#) (Saumur); [Church of the Val-de-Grâce](#) (Paris); [Coupole Dauphinoise](#) (Grenoble); [Église du Saint-Esprit](#) (Paris); [Église Notre-Dame-de-l'Assomption](#) (Paris); [Église Saint-Augustin](#) (Paris); [Église Saint-Dominique](#) (Paris); [Église Saint-Joseph-des-Carmes](#) (Paris); [Église Saint-Paul-Saint-Louis](#) (Paris); [Eglise Saint Saturnin](#) (Blois); [Église Saint-Sulpice](#) (Paris); [Évreux Cathedral](#) (Évreux); [Gaumont Opéra](#) (Paris); [Guimet Museum](#) (Paris); [Hôtel-Dieu de Lyon](#) (Lyon); [Hotel Negresco](#) (Nice); [Institut de France](#) (Paris); [La Santé Prison](#) (Paris); [Les Invalides](#) (Paris); [Marseille Cathedral](#) (Marseille); [Nice Observatory](#) (Nice); [Notre-Dame de Bon-Port](#) (Nantes); [Palais de la Découverte](#) (Paris); [Palais de la Légion d'Honneur](#) (Paris); [Palais Garnier](#) (Paris); [Panthéon](#) (Paris); [Parc Monceau](#) (Paris); [Périgueux Cathedral](#) (Périgueux); [Petit Palais](#) (Paris); [Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital](#) (Paris); [Printemps](#) (Paris); [Regard de la Lanterne](#) (Paris); [Rennes Cathedral](#) (Rennes); [Russian Orthodox Cathedral](#) (Nice); [Saint Front Cathedral](#) (Périgueux); [Sorbonne](#) (Paris); [Temple du Marais](#) (Paris); [Théâtre du Rond-Point](#) (Paris); [Tribunal de Commerce](#) (Paris); and [Vaux-le-Vicomte](#) (Melun).

German Domes

A total of 15 Roman domes have been identified in Germany thus far: [Aachen Cathedral](#) (Aachen); [Bahá'í House of Worship](#) (Langenhain); [Berlin Cathedral](#) (Berlin); [Bode Museum](#) (Berlin); [Charlottenburg Palace](#) (Berlin); [Einhart Basilica](#) (Seligenstadt); [Ettal Abbey](#) (Bavaria); [French Cathedral](#) (Berlin); [Neue Kirche](#) (Berlin); [New Synagogue](#) (Berlin); [Reichstag Building](#) (Berlin); [St. Blaise's Cathedral](#) (Baden-Württemberg); [St. Clement's Basilica](#) (Hanover); [St. Hedwig's Cathedral](#) (Berlin); and [St. Nicholas' Church](#) (Potsdam).

Indian & Sri Lankan Domes

A total of 24 Roman domes have been identified in India and Sri Lanka thus far: India: [Akshardham](#) (Delhi); [Audienzhalles](#) (Fatehpur Sikri); [Basilica of Our Lady of Graces](#) (Sardhana); [Cathedral Church of the Redemption](#) (New Delhi); [Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus](#) (Mumbai); [Gol Gumbaz](#) (Karnataka); [Gurudwara Bangla Sahib](#) (Delhi); [Humayun's Tomb](#) (Delhi); [Lotus Temple](#) (Delhi); [Madhya Pradesh](#) (Sanchi); [Our Lady of Rosary](#) (Mangalore); [Our Lady of Snows Basilica](#) (Thoothukudi); [Prem Mandir](#) (Rajkot); [Rashtrapati Bhavan](#) (Delhi); [Red Fort](#) (Old Delhi); [Sacred Heart Cathedral](#) (New Delhi); [St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral](#) (Bangalore); [St. George Syro-Malabar Basilica](#) (Angamaly); [St. Xavier's Church](#) (Kottar); [Taj Mahal](#) (Agra); and the [Victoria Memorial](#) (Calcuta); and Sri Lanka: [Town Hall](#) (Colombo); [Royal College Colombo](#) (Colombo); and [Ruwanwelimahaseya](#) (Ruwanwelisaya).

Italian Domes

A total of 39 Roman domes have been identified in Italy thus far: [Ales Cathedral](#) (Ales, Sardinia); [Ancona Cathedral](#) (Ancona); [Archbasilica of St. John Lateran](#) (Rome); [Baptistry](#) (Pisa); [Basilica di Santa Maria Maggiore](#) (Rome); [Basilica of San Lorenzo](#) (Milan); [Bosa Cathedral](#) (Bosa); [Castelsardo Cathedral](#) (Castelsardo, Sardinia); [Catania Cathedral](#) (Catania, Sicily); [Chiesa di S.Giorgio dei Greci](#) (Venice); [Ducal Palace](#) (Urbino); [Florence Cathedral](#) (Florence); [Forum Romanum](#) (Rome); [Manfredonia Cathedral](#) (Manfredonia); [Monte Cassino](#) (Cassino); [Montefiascone Cathedral](#) (Viterbo); [Orto botanico di Padova](#) (Padua); [Palermo Cathedral](#) (Palermo, Sicily); [Pantheon](#) (Rome); [Parma Cathedral](#) (Parma); [Piazza dei](#)

[Miracoli](#) (Pisa); [Piazza dei Miracoli](#) (Tuscany); [Piazza Vittorio Veneto Church](#) (Canosa); [San Giorgio dei Greci](#) (Venice); [San Pietro in Montorio](#) (Rome); [Santa Maria dei Miracoli](#) (Rome); [Santa Maria in Montesanto](#) (Rome); [Santi Cosma e Damiano](#) (Rome); [Sanctuary of Vicoforte](#) (Vicoforte); [St. Mark's Basilica](#) (Venice); [St. Peter's Basilica](#) (Vatican City); [Teatro Massimo](#) (Palermo, Sicily); [Treviso Cathedral](#) (Treviso); [Trinita dei Monti](#) (Rome); [Turin Cathedral](#) (Turin); [Urbino Cathedral](#) (Urbino); [Vercelli Cathedral](#) (Vercelli); [Vicenza Cathedral](#) (Vicenza); [Vigevano Cathedral](#) (Vigevano); and [Villa Capra "La Rotonda"](#) (Vicenza).

Mexican Domes

A total of 16 Roman domes have been identified in Mexico thus far: [Basilica Colegiata de Nuestra Señora](#) (Guanajuato); [Basilica of Our Lady of Guadalupe](#) (Mexico City); [Basilica of Zapopan](#) (Zapopan); [Catedral Basilica](#) (Durango); [Catedral De Morelia](#) (Morelia); [Cathedral of Chihuahua](#) (Chihuahua); [Cathedral of Cuernavaca](#) (Popocatépetl); [Cuernavaca Cathedral](#) (Cuernavaca); [Guadalajara Cathedral](#) (Guadalajara); [Metropolitan Cathedral](#) (Mexico City); [Monument to the Mexican Revolution](#) (Mexico City); [Morelia Cathedral](#) (Morelia); [Palacio de Bellas Artes](#) (Mexico City); [Tepoztlan Monastery](#) (Popocatépetl); [Sanctuary of Atotonilco](#) (Guanajuato); and the [Secretary of Education Headquarters](#) (Mexico City).

Middle Eastern Domes

A total of 37 Roman domes have been identified in the Middle East thus far: Egypt: [Ain Shams University](#) (Cairo); [Al-Azhar Mosque](#) (Cairo); [Cairo Citadel](#) (Cairo); [Cairo University](#) (Cairo); [Mashhad of Sayyida Rughayya](#) (Cairo); [Mohammed ali Basha Mosque](#) (Cairo); [Mosque Mausoleum Zaynab](#) (Cairo); [Mosque of Ibn Tulun](#) (Cairo); [Nafisa Mausoleum](#) (Cairo); [Saint Catherine's Monastery](#) (Mount Sinai); [Saint Mark's Coptic Orthodox Cathedral](#) (Cairo); Israel: [Church of the Holy Sepulchre](#) (Jerusalem); [Dome of the Rock](#) (Jerusalem); [Heichal Shlomo](#) (Jerusalem); [Mahmood Mosque](#) (Haifa); [Russian Compound](#) (Jerusalem); [Shrine of the Báb](#) (Haifa); Jordan: [King Abdullah Mosque](#) (Amman); [Umayyad Palace](#) (Amman); Kuwait: [Grand Mosque](#) (Kuwait City); Lebanon: [Saint George Maronite Cathedral](#) (Beirut); Qatar: [Birla Public School](#) (Doha); Saudi Arabia: [Green Dome](#) (Medina); Syria: [Kuppel Nur ad-Din Madrasa](#) (Damascus); [Qubbat al-Khazna](#) (Damascus); [Umayyad Mosque](#) (Damascus); [Saladin Mouselum Tomb](#) (Damascus); [Tekkiye Mosque](#) (Damascus); Turkey: [Agia Triada Greek Orthodox Church](#) (Istanbul); [Hagia Sophia](#) (Istanbul); [Kocatepe Mosque](#) (Ankara); [Museum of Anatolian Civilizations](#) (Ankara); [Ortaköy Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Selimiye Mosque](#) (Edirne); [Suleymaniye Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Sultan Ahmed Mosque](#) (Istanbul); and Yemen: [Mosque](#) (Sana'a, Yemen).

Russian Domes

A total of 32 Roman domes have been identified in tRussia thus far: [Antoniev Monastery](#) (Novgorod); [Assumption Cathedral](#) (Yaroslavl); [Cathedral of Christ the Saviour](#) (Moscow); [Cathedral of Saint Demetrius](#) (Vladimir); [Church of Boris and Gleb](#) (Kideksha); [Church of Elijah the Prophet](#) (Yaroslavl); [Church of the Assumption of the Virgin](#) (Novgorod); [Church of the Intercession](#) (Vladimir); [Dormition Cathedral](#) (Vladimir); [Great Patriotic War Monument](#) (Moscow); [Golden Gate](#) (Vladimir); [International House of Music](#) (Moscow); [Monastery of Saint Euthymius](#) (Suzdal); [Novodevichy Convent](#) (Moscow); [Peryn Chapel](#) (Veliky Novgorod); [Russian Orthodox Church](#) (Moscow); [Saint George Cathedral](#) (Yuryev-Polsky); [Saint Isaac's Cathedral](#) (St. Petersburg); [Saint Nicholas Cathedral](#) (Novgorod); [Saint Nicholas Church](#) (Lipno Island); [Sanatorium](#) (Saratov, Russia); [Savior's Cathedral](#) (Pereslavl-Zalessky); [Saviour Church](#) (Nereditsa); [Spaso-Preobrazhensky Monastery](#) (Yaroslavl); [St. John the Baptist Church](#) (Yaroslavl); [St. Nicholas Church](#) (Buzhaninovo); [St. Nicholas Church](#) (Taganrog); [Sts. Peter and Paul Church](#) (Novgorod); [Suzdal Kremlin](#) (Suzdal); [Trinity Lavra of St. Sergius](#) (Sergiyev Posad); [Yuriev Monastery](#) (Novgorod); and [Zverin Monastery](#) (Novgorod).

South American Domes

A total of 61 Roman domes have been identified in South America thus far: Argentina: [Alta Gracia](#) (Córdoba); [Atardecer en el Congreso](#) (Buenos Aires); [Basilica Itatí](#) (Itatí); [Buenos Aires Cabildo](#) (Buenos Aires); [Buenos Aires Metropolitan Cathedral](#) (Buenos Aires); [Cathedral Basilica of Our Lady of Peace](#) (Lomas de Zamora); [Cathedral Basilica of Our Lady of the Rosary](#) (Rosario); [Cathedral Basilica of Our Lady of the Valley](#) (San Fernando del Valle de Catamarca); [La Recoleta Cemetery](#) (Buenos Aires); [Nuestra Señora de Belén Church](#) (Buenos Aires); [Rosario Board of Trade](#) (Santa Fe); [Torre Monumental](#) (Buenos Aires); Bolivia: [Catedral Metropolitana](#) (La Paz); [Chiesa di Santa Barbara](#) (Santa Cruz de Mompox); [Government Palace](#) (La Paz); [Metropolitan Cathedral of Saint Sebastian](#) (Cochabamba); [San](#)

[Francisco Church](#) (La Paz); Brazil: [Congresso Nacional](#) (Brasília); [Igreja Matriz](#) (Diamantina); [São Paulo Cathedral](#) (São Paulo); Chile: [Basilica of Lourdes](#) (Santiago); [Biblioteca Nacional de Chile](#) (Santiago); [Cerrosantalucia](#) (Santiago); [Metropolitan Cathedral](#) (Santiago); [Sagrario Cathedral](#) (Rancagua); Costa Rica: [Morazan](#) (San José,); [Nuestra Señora de los Angeles](#) (Cartago); [Santiago Stock Exchange](#) (Santiago); Colombia: [Abou Bakr Alsiddiq Mosque](#) (Bogotá); [Basilica of Our Lady of Mercies](#) (Yarumal); [Basilica of Our Lord of Miracles](#) (San Pedro); [Basilica of the Sacred Heart of Jesus](#) (Bogotá); [Cartagena Cathedral](#) (Cartagena); [Cathedral Basilica of St James](#) (Tunja); [Journalists' Park](#) (Bogotá); [Primary Cathedral](#) (Bogotá); Ecuador: [Basilica of Our Lady of the Heights](#) (Ambato); [Cathedral of Quito](#) (Quito); [Church of the Society of Jesus](#) (Quito); [Domes of the New Cathedral](#) (Cuenca); [National Shrine of Our Lady](#) (El Quinche); [New Cathedral](#) (Cuenca); [Metropolitan Cathedral](#) (Quito); El Salvador: [María Auxiliadora "Don Rúa" Church](#) (San Salvador); [Metropolitan Cathedral](#) (San Salvador); Guatemala: [Guatemala Cathedral](#) (Guatemala City); Honduras: [Basilica Virgen de Suyapa](#) (Tegucigalpa); [Metropolitan Cathedral](#) (Tegucigalpa, Honduras); Panama: [Bahá'í House of Worship](#) (Panama City); [San Francisco de Asis Church](#) (Panama City); Paraguay: [National Pantheon of Heroes](#) (Asunción); Peru: [Basilica of St. Francis](#) (Lima); [Cathedral Basilica of Santa María](#) (Trujillo); [Lima Stock Exchange](#) (Lima); [San Francisco Church](#) (Lima); Uruguay: [Iglesia Punta Carretas](#) (Montevideo); [Palacio Salvo](#) (Montevideo); [Plaza Constitución](#) (Montevideo); and Venezuela: [National Capitol Building](#) (Caracas); and the [National Pantheon of Venezuela](#) (Caracas).

Spanish Domes

A total of 20 Roman domes have been identified in Spain thus far: [Almudena Cathedral](#) (Madrid); [Basilica of Our Lady of the Holm Oak](#) (Ponferrada); [Basilica of St. Ignatius of Loyola](#) (Azpeitia); [Basilica of St. Mary of Elche](#) (Elche); [Cathedral of Santiago](#) (Compostela); [Concatedral de San Nicolás](#) (Alicante); [Crystal Palace](#) (Madrid); [El Escorial](#) (Madrid); [Las Palmas Cathedral](#) (Gran Canaria); [Metropolis Building](#) (Madrid); [Monasterio de Guadalupe](#) (Guadalupe); [Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales](#) (Madrid); [New Cathedral](#) (Salamanca); [Old Cathedral](#) (Salamanca); [Royal Palace](#) (Madrid); [Sanctuary of Loyola](#) (Azpeitia); [School of Mines](#) (Madrid); [Spanish National Observatory](#) (Madrid); [St. Isidore Church](#) (Madrid); and the [Tower of Hercules](#) (Galicia).

U.S. Capitol Domes

A Roman dome is prominently featured atop the [United States Capitol](#) (Washington, D.C.) and 40 of 50 U.S. state capital buildings: [Alabama State Capitol](#) (Montgomery); [Arizona State Capitol](#) (Phoenix); [Arkansas State Capitol](#) (Little Rock); [California State Capitol](#) (Sacramento); [Colorado State Capitol](#) (Denver); [Connecticut State Capitol](#) (Hartford); [Florida State Capitol](#) (Tallahassee); [Georgia State Capitol](#) (Atlanta); [Idaho State Capitol](#) (Boise); [Illinois State Capitol](#) (Springfield); [Indiana Statehouse](#) (Indianapolis); [Iowa State Capitol](#) (Des Moines); [Kansas State Capitol](#) (Topeka); [Kentucky State Capitol](#) (Frankfort); [Maine State House](#) (Augusta); [Maryland State House](#) (Annapolis); [Massachusetts State House](#) (Boston); [Michigan State Capitol](#) (Lansing); [Minnesota State Capitol](#) (Saint Paul); [Mississippi State Capitol](#) (Jackson); [Missouri State Capitol](#) (Jefferson City); [Montana State Capitol](#) (Helena); [Nebraska State Capitol](#) (Lincoln); [Nevada State Capitol](#) (Carson City); [New Hampshire State House](#) (Concord); [New Jersey State House](#) (Trenton); [North Carolina State Capitol](#) (Raleigh); [Oklahoma State Capitol](#) (Oklahoma City); [Pennsylvania State Capitol](#) (Harrisburg); [Rhode Island State House](#) (Providence); [South Carolina State House](#) (Columbia); [South Dakota State Capitol](#) (Pierre); [Tennessee State Capitol](#) (Nashville); [Texas State Capitol](#) (Austin); [Utah State Capitol](#) (Salt Lake City); [Vermont State House](#) (Montpelier); [Washington State Capitol](#) (Olympia); [West Virginia State Capitol](#) (Charleston); [Wisconsin State Capitol](#) (Madison); and the [Wyoming State Capitol](#) (Cheyenne). Although the U.S. states of Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Louisiana, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, and Virginia do not feature a Roman dome, the exhibit other unmistakably Greco-Roman architecture such as arches and columns.

U.S. Domes

A total of 40 Roman domes have been identified in the United States thus far: [Bahá'í House of Worship](#) (Wilmette, Illinois); [Baker Memorial Library](#) (Dartmouth College, New Hampshire); [Basilica of Saint Mary](#) (Minneapolis, Minnesota); [Basilica of Saint Stanislaus Kostka](#) (Winona, Minnesota); [Basilica of St. Hyacinth](#) (Chicago, Illinois); [Basilica of St. Josaphat](#) (Milwaukee, Wisconsin); [Basilica of St. Lawrence](#) (Asheville, North Carolina); [Basilica of St. Stanislaus](#) (Chicopee, Massachusetts); [Basilica of the National Shrine of Our Lady of Fatima](#) (Lewiston, New York); [Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception](#) (Washington, D.C.); [Basilica of the National Shrine of the Little Flower](#) (San Antonio, Texas);

[Cathedral Basilica](#) (Saint Louis, Missouri); [Cathedral Basilica of St. James](#) (Brooklyn, New York); [Cathedral Basilica of St. Joseph](#) (San Jose, California); [Cathedral Basilica of the Immaculate Conception](#) (Mobile, Alabama); [Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception](#) (Memphis, Tennessee); [CitySpire Center](#) (New York, New York); [Founders Library, Howard University](#) (Washington, D.C.); [Freedom Tower](#) (Miami, Florida); [Great Dome](#) (Cambridge, Massachusetts); [Independence Hall](#) (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania); [Journey to Atlantis](#) (Orlando, Florida); [Journey to Atlantis](#) (San Diego, California); [Low Memorial Library](#) (New York, New York); [Mission San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo](#) (Carmel-by-the-Sea, California); [Monticello](#) (Charlottesville, Virginia); [Nassau Hall](#) (Princeton University, New Jersey); [Nicholas Serracino](#) (New York, New York); [San Francisco City Hall](#) (San Francisco, California); [Woolsey Hall](#) (Yale University, Connecticut); [St. Nicholas](#) (Salem, Massachusetts); [St. Nicholas Cathedral](#) (Washington, D.C.); [St. Nicholas' Catholic Church](#) (Zanesville, Ohio); [St. Nicholas Church](#) (Watervliet, New York); [Texas A&M Academic Building](#) (College Station, Texas); [Two World Financial Center](#) (New York, New York); [Williamsburgh Savings Bank Tower](#) (New York, New York); and [Woolsey Hall](#) (New Haven, Connecticut).

African Domed Mosques

A total of 31 Roman domed mosques have been identified in Africa thus far: Algeria: [Great Mosque](#) (Algiers); [Great Mosque](#) (Tlemcen); [Ketchaoua Mosque](#) (Algiers); Egypt: [Abu Haggag Mosque](#) (Luxor); [Aqsunqur Mosque](#) (Cairo); [Al-Azhar Mosque](#) (Cairo); [Al-Hakim Mosque](#) (Cairo); [El-Mursi Abul Abbas Mosque](#) (Alexandria); [El-Tabia Mosque](#) (Aswan); [Mosque-Madrassa of Sultan Hassan](#) (Cairo); [Mosque of Amr ibn al-As](#) (Fustat); [Mosque of Ibn Tulun](#) (Cairo); [Mosque of Muhammad Ali](#) (Cairo); [Sidi Arif Mosque](#) (Sohag); Eritrea: [Sheikh Hanafi Mosque](#) (Massawa); Morocco: [Hassan II Mosque](#) (Casablanca); Niger: [Niamey Grand Mosque](#) (Niamey); Nigeria: [Abuja National Mosque](#) (Abuja); Senegal: [Central Mosque of Saintlouis](#) (Saint-Louis); [Great Mosque of Ouakam](#) (Ouakam); [Great Mosque](#) (Touba); Somalia: [Fakr ad-Din Mosque](#) (Mogadishu); South Africa: [Darul Uloom Zakariyya](#) (Lenasia); [Habibia Soofie Saheb Jamia Masjid](#) (Cape Town); [Ladysmith-Sufi Mosque](#) (Ladysmith); Sudan: [Masjid Al-Nilin](#) (Omdurman); Tunisia: [Al-Zaytuna Mosque](#) (Tunis); [Great Mosque of Mahdiya](#) (Mahdiya); [Mosquée Ennasr](#) (Aryanah); [Mosque of Uqba](#) (Kairouan); and Uganda: [Uganda National Mosque](#) (Kampala).

Asian Domed Mosques

A total of 44 Roman domed mosques have been identified in Asia thus far: Bangladesh: [Bibi Maryam Masjid](#) (Killarpur); [Chandanpura Masjid](#) (Kaptai); [Chawk Mosque](#) (Chowk Bazaar); [Khan Mohammad Mridha Mosque](#) (Dhaka); [Nine Dome Mosque](#) (Bagerhat); [Sixty Dome Mosque](#) (Bagerhat); [Sona Mosque](#) (Chapai Nawabganj); China: [Dongguan Mosque](#) (Xining); [Harbin Mosque](#) (Harbin); [Id Kah Mosque](#) (Kashgar); [Khotan Mezquita](#) (Khotan); [Kowloon Masjid and Islamic Centre](#) (Kowloon, Hong Kong); [Muslim Mosque](#) (Lhasa, Tibet); [Taichung Mosque](#) (Taichung City); [Taipei Grand Mosque](#) (Taipei, Taiwan); [Yarkand Calles Mezquita](#) (Yarkand); [Yarkand Mosque](#) (Hotan); Japan: [Kobe Mosque](#) (Kobe); Thailand: [Ban Hoe Mosque](#) (Chiang Mai); Malaysia: [An-Nur Jamek Mosque](#) (Labuan); [As Syakirin Mosque](#) (Kuala Lumpur); [City Mosque](#) (Kota Kinabalu); [Crystal Mosque](#) (Wan Man); [Jamek Mosque](#) (Kuala Lumpur); [Malacca Straits Mosque](#) (Malacca Island); [Putra Mosque](#) (Putrajaya); [Sabah State Mosque](#) (Kota Kinabalu); [Sultan Abdul Samad Mosque](#) (Selangor); [Sultan Abu Bakar State Mosque](#) (Johor); [Sultan Ahmad Shah State Mosque](#) (Pahang); [Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Mosque](#) (Selangor); [Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Mosque](#) (Shah Alam); [Tengku Ampuan Afzan Mosque](#) (Pahang); [Tengku Tengah Zaharah Mosque](#) (Kuala Terengganu); [Tuanku Mizan Zainal Abidin Mosque](#) (Putrajaya); [Ubudiah Mosque](#) (Kuala Kangsar); [Zahir Mosque](#) (Alor Setar); Philippines: [Masjid Al-Dahab](#) (Manila); Singapore: [Masjid Al-Ansar](#) (Singapore); [Masjid Hajjah Fatimah](#) (Singapore); [Masjid Malabar](#) (Singapore); [Masjid Omar Kampong Melaka](#) (Singapore); [Masjid Sultan](#) (Singapore); and South Korea: [Seoul Central Mosque](#) (Seoul).

Central Asian Domed Mosques

A total of 91 Roman domed mosques have been identified in Central Asia thus far: Afghanistan: [Abdul Rahman Mosque](#) (Kabul); [Friday Mosque](#) (Herat); [Jama Masjid](#) (Herat); [Khost Mosque](#) (Khost); [Lashkar Gah Mosque](#) (Lashkar Gah); [Mosque of Jalalabad](#) (Jalalabad); [Shrine of Hazrat Ali](#) (Mazari Sharif); [Shrine of the Cloak](#) (Kandahar); Armenia: [Abbas Mirza Mosque](#) (Yerevan); [Blue Mosque](#) (Yerevan); Azerbaijan: [Aghdam Mosque](#) (Aghdam); [Ali ibn Abi Talib Mosque](#) (Buzovna); [Bibi-Heybat Mosque](#) (Baku); [Haji Rufai Bey Mosque](#) (Nakhichevan); [Juma Mosque](#) (Baku); [Juma Mosque](#) (Ganja); [Mashadi Garib Mosque](#) (Buzovna); [Mustafa Qazdal Mosque](#) (Qusar); [Palace Mosque](#) (Baku); [Taza Pir Mosque](#) (Baku); [Yukhari Govhar Agha Mosque](#) (Shusha); Iran: [Agha Bozorg Mosque](#) (Kāshān); [Al-Nabi Mosque](#) (Qazvin); [Blue Mosque](#) (Tabriz);

[Fatima Masumeh Shrine](#) (Qom); [Imam Mosque](#) (Isfahan); [Imam Reza Shrine](#) (Mashhad); [Imamzadeh Hamzah](#) (Tabriz); [Imamzadeh Hashem](#) (Amol); [Imamzadeh Husayn](#) (Qazvin); [Imamzadeh Ja'far](#) (Borujerd); [Jameh Mosque](#) (Bastak); [Jameh Mosque](#) (Borujerd); [Jamkaran Mosque](#) (Jamkaran); [Jameh Mosque](#) (Nain); [Jameh Mosque](#) (Qazvin); [Jame Mosque](#) (Yazd); [Jameh Mosque](#) (Zanjan); [Jameh Mosque](#) (Tabriz); [Mausoleum of Khomeini](#) (Tehran); [Shah-Abdol-Azim Shrine](#) (Rey); [Shah Cheragh](#) (Shiraz); Pakistan: [Badshahi Mosque](#) (Lahore); [Bhong Mosque](#) (Rahim Yar Khan District); [Data Durbar Complex](#) (Lahore); [Golden Mosque](#) (Lahore); [Khizra Masjid](#) (Lahore); [King Mosque](#) (Shahi Eid Gah); [Lohari Gate Mosque](#) (Lahore); [Masjid Alkauthar](#) (Islamabad); [Masjid-e-Shohdah](#) (Lahore); [Masjid e Tooba](#) (Karachi); [Moti Masjid](#) (Lahore); [Shah Jahan Mosque](#) (Thatta); [Suneri Mosque](#) (Lahore); [Wazir Khan Mosque](#) (Lahore); Turkey: [Bayezid II Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Bursa Grand Mosque](#) (Bursa); [Emir Sultan Mosque](#) (Bursa); [Eyüp Sultan Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Fatih Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Kocatepe Mosque](#) (Ankara); [Laleli Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Mihrimah Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Muğdat Mosque](#) (Mersin); [New Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Nuruosmaniye Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Ortaköy Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Rüstem Pasha Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Sabancı Merkez Camii](#) (Adana); [Sehzade Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Selimiye Mosque](#) (Edirne); [Sinan Pasha Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Süleymaniye Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Sultan Ahmed Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Tarsus Grand Mosque](#) (Tarsus); [Üç Şerefeli Mosque](#) (Edirne); [Yavuz Selim Mosque](#) (Istanbul); and Turkmenistan: [Ertuğrul Gazi Mosque](#) (Ashgabat); [Gökdepe Mosque](#) (Gokdepe); [Gurbanguly Hajji Mosque](#) (Mary); and [Türkmenbaşy Ruhy Mosque](#) (Gypjak).

European Domed Mosques

A total of 71 Roman domed mosques have been identified in greater Europe thus far: Albania: [Et'hem Bey Mosque](#) (Tirana); Austria: [Vienna Islamic Centre](#) (Vienna); Bosnia and Herzegovina: [Ali Pasha's Mosque](#) (Sarajevo); [Emperor's Mosque](#) (Sarajevo); [Ferhat Pasha Mosque](#) (Banja Luka); [Gazi Husrev-beg Mosque](#) (Sarajevo); [Karadzobey Mosque](#) (Mostar); Denmark: [Hvidovre Mosque](#) (Copenhagen); England: [Al Mahdi Mosque](#) (Bradford); [Al-Rahma Mosque](#) (Liverpool); [Aziziye Mosque](#) (London); [Baitul Futuh](#) (London); [Birmingham Central Mosque](#) (Birmingham); [Bristol Jamia Mosque](#) (Bristol); [Central Mosque](#) (Manchester); [Chesham Mosque](#) (Chesham); [Darul Barakaat Mosque](#) (Birmingham); [East London Mosque](#) (London); [Fazl Mosque](#) (London); [London Central Mosque](#) (London); [Nasir Mosque](#) (Hartlepool); [Shah Jahan Mosque](#) (Woking); [Suleymaniye Mosque](#) (London); France: [Mosque of Créteil](#) (Créteil); [Mosque of Nantes](#) (Nantes); Germany: [Anwar Mosque](#) (Rodgau); [Bait-ul Aziz](#) (Riedstadt); [Baitul Ghafur](#) (Ginsheim-Gustavsburg); [Baitul Hadi Mosque](#) (Seligenstadt); [Baitul Huda](#) (Usingen); [Baitul Momin](#) (Münster-Hiltrup); [Baitus Sami](#) (Hanover); [Bashir Mosque](#) (Bensheim); [Berlin Mosque](#) (Berlin); [Centrum Mosque](#) (Rendsburg); [Cologne Central Mosque](#) (Cologne); [DITIB-Merkez-Moschee](#) (Duisburg); [Ehsan Mosque](#) (Mannheim); [Fatih Mosque](#) (Bremen-Gröpelingen); [Fatih Mosque](#) (Stadtallendorf); [Freimann Mosque](#) (Munich-Freimann); [Große Moschee](#) (Buggingen); [Hamd Mosque](#) (Wittlich); [Islamic Centre](#) (Hamburg); [Khadija Mosque](#) (Berlin); [Mevlana Mosque](#) (Eppingen); [Mosque in Sendling](#) (Munich); [Nasir Mosque](#) (Isselburg); [Noor Mosque](#) (Frankfurt am Main); [Noor ud Din Mosque](#) (Darmstadt); [Salimya Mosque](#) (Göttingen); [Schwetzigen Mosque](#) (Schwetzigen); [Tahir Mosque](#) (Koblenz-Lützel); [Vatan Mosque](#) (Bielefeld-Brackwede); [Wesseling Mosque](#) (Wesseling); Italy: [Grande Mosquée](#) (Rome); Kosovo: [Sinan Pasha Mosque](#) (Prizren) Netherlands: [Mevlana Mosque](#) (Rotterdam); Norway: [World Islamic Mission Mosque](#) (Oslo); Portugal: [Central Mosque](#) (Lisbon); Russia: [Moscow Cathedral Mosque](#) (Moscow); [Qolşarif Mosque](#) (Kazan); Serbia: [Bajrakli Mosque](#) (Belgrade); Scotland: [Edinburgh Central Mosque](#) (Edinburgh); [Glasgow Central Mosque](#) (Glasgow); and Sweden: [Fittja Mosque](#) (Stockholm); [Gothenburg Mosque](#) (Gothenburg); [Malmö Mosque](#) (Malmö); [Stockholm Moské](#) (Stockholm); [Trollhättans Mosque](#) (Trollhättan); and [Uppsala Mosque](#) (Uppsala).

Indian & Sri Lankan Domed Mosques

A total of 15 Roman domed mosques have been identified in India and Sri Lanka thus far: India: [Asfi Mosque](#) (Lucknow); [Atala Masjid](#) (Jaunpur); [Central Mahallu Jama'ath](#) (Kerala); [Charminar Karachi](#) (Hyderabad); [Cheraman Juma Masjid](#) (Kodungallur); [Darul Uloom Deoband](#) (Deoband); [Fatehpuri Masjid](#) (Old Delhi); [Hazratbal Shrine](#) (Srinagar); [Jama Masjid](#) (Delhi); [Mecca Masjid](#) (Hyderabad); [Moti Masjid](#) (Delhi); [Sir Syed Masjid](#) (Aligarh); [Tipu Sultan Mosque](#) (Kolkata); [Ziarat Shareef](#) (Kakralla); and Sri Lanka: [Jami Ul-Alfar Mosque](#) (Pettah).

Middle Eastern Domed Mosques

A total of 57 Roman domed mosques have been identified in the Middle East thus far: Bahrain: [Al Fateh Grand Mosque](#) (Manama); Cyprus: [Arabahmet Mosque](#) (Nicosia); [Büyük Han](#) (Nicosia); [Hala Sultan](#)

[Tekke](#) (Akykes); [Kyrenia Mosque](#) (Kyrenia); [Lala Mustafa Pasha Mosque](#) (Famagusta); [Selimiye Mosque](#) (Nicosia); Iraq: [Abu Hanifa Mosque](#) (Baghdad); [Al Abbas Mosque](#) (Karbala); [Al-Askari Mosque](#) (Sāmarrā); [Al-Kadhimiya Mosque](#) (Baghdad); [Great Mosque](#) (Kufa); [Imam Ali Mosque](#) (Najaf); [Imam Husayn Shrine](#) (Karbala); Israel: [Al-Aqsa Mosque](#) (Jerusalem); [Al-Khānqah al-Salahiyya Mosque](#) (Jerusalem); [Dome of the Rock](#) (Jerusalem); [Hassan Bek Mosque](#) (Jaffa); [Jezzar Pasha Mosque](#) (Acre); [Mahmood Mosque](#) (Haifa); [Mahmoudiya Mosque](#) (Jaffa); [Sidna Ali Mosque](#) (Herzliya); Jordan: [Abu Darweesh Mosque](#) (Amman); [King Abdullah I Mosque](#) (Amman); Kuwait: [Al Maylem Mosque](#) (Kuwait City); [Al Othman Mosque](#) (Hawalli); [Grand Mosque](#) (Kuwait City); Lebanon: [Khatem Al-Anbiyaa Mosque](#) (Beirut); [Mansouri Great Mosque](#) (Tripoli); [Mohammad Al-Amin Mosque](#) (Beirut); Oman: [Sultan Qaboos Grand Mosque](#) (Muscat); Palestine: [An-Nasr Mosque](#) (Nablus); [Jamal Abdel Nasser Mosque](#) (Ramallah); Saudi Arabia: [Al-Masjid an-Nabawi](#) (Medina); [King Saud Mosque](#) (Jeddah); [Quba Mosque](#) (Medina); Syria: [Al-Adiliyah Mosque](#) (Aleppo); [Al-Otrush Mosque](#) (Aleppo); [Al-Sahibiyah Mosque](#) (Aleppo); [Ar-Rahman Mosque](#) (Aleppo); [Great Mosque](#) (Hama); [Great Mosque](#) (Maarrat al-Numan); [Khusruwiyah Mosque](#) (Aleppo); [Khalid Ibn Al-Walid Mosque](#) (Homs); [Murad Pasha Mosque](#) (Al-Midan); [Nabi Habeel Mosque](#) (Damascus); [Sayyidah Ruqayya Mosque](#) (Damascus); [Sayyidah Zaynab Mosque](#) (Sayyidah Zaynab); [Tawhid Mosque](#) (Aleppo); [Tekkiye Mosque](#) (Damascus); [Umayyad Mosque](#) (Damascus); [Uwais al-Qarni Mosque](#) (Ar-Raqqa); United Arab Emirates: [Al Noor Mosque](#) (Sharjah); [Grand Mosque](#) (Dubai); [Jumeirah Mosque](#) (Dubai City); [Sheikh Zayed Mosque](#) (Abu Dhabi); and Yemen: [Saleh Mosque](#) (Sana'a).

American Domed Mosques

A total of 25 Roman domed mosques have been identified in North and South America thus far: Argentina: [King Fahd Islamic Cultural Center](#) (Buenos Aires); Brazil: [Mesquita Foz do Iguacu](#) (Foz do Iguacu); Canada: [Al-Rashid Mosque](#) (Edmonton, Alberta); [Baitul Islam](#) (Toronto, Ontario); [Baitun Nur](#) (Calgary, Alberta); [Islamic Center](#) (Calgary, Alberta); [Masjid-an-Noor](#) (St. Johns, Newfoundland and Labrador); [Ottawa Mosque](#) (Ottawa, Ontario); [Salaheddin Islamic Centre](#) (Scarborough, Ontario); Columbia: [Mosque of Omar Ibn Al-Khattab](#) (Maicao); Panama: [El Centro Cultural Islamico](#) (Colón); United States: [Assalam Center](#) (Boca Raton, Florida); [BaitulSamee](#) (Houston, Texas); [Baitur Rehman](#) (Silver Spring, Maryland); [Dearborn Mosque](#) (Dearborn, Michigan); [Islamic Cultural Center](#) (New York, New York); [Islamic Society of Boston](#) (Cambridge); [Mosque Maryam](#) (Chicago, Illinois); [Mosque Tucson](#) (Tucson, Arizona); [Islamic Center of America](#) (Dearborn, Michigan); [Masjid Al-Islam](#) (North Smithfield, Rhode Island); [Masjid DarusSalam](#) (Lombard, Illinois); [Mosque Foundation](#) (Bridgeview, Illinois); [Mosque No. 7](#) (New York, New York); and the [Tucson Islamic Center](#) (Tucson, Arizona).

Oceanic Domed Mosques

A total of 44 Roman domed mosques have been identified in Oceania thus far: Australia: [Auburn Gallipoli Mosque](#) (Sydney, New South Wales); [Baitul Huda](#) (Sydney, New South Wales); [Sunshine Mosque](#) (Melbourne, Victoria); Brunei: [Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin Mosque](#) (Bandar Seri Begawan); Indonesia: [Al Azhar Mosque](#) (Jakarta); [Al-Ittihad Mosque Jatibarang](#) (Brebek); [Baiturrahman Grand Mosque](#) (Banda Aceh); [Cut Mutiah Mosque](#) (Jakarta); [Great Mosque](#) (Garut); [Great Mosque of Banten](#) (Banten); [Great Mosque of Central Java](#) (Semarang); [Istiqlal Mosque](#) (Jakarta); [Masjid Agung Al-Karomah](#) (Banjar); [Masjid Agung An-Nur](#) (Pekanbaru); [Masjid Agung Baitul Makmur Meulaboh](#) (Kabupaten Aceh Barat); [Masjid Agung Malang](#) (Malang); [Masjid Agung Natuna](#) (Kabupaten Natuna); [Masjid Agung Nurul Islam](#) (Sawahlunto); [Masjid Agung Sumenep](#) (Sumenep); [Masjid Al-Osmani](#) (Medan); [Masjid Azizi](#) (Tanjung); [Masjid Baiturrahim Ulee Lheue](#) (Ulee Lheue); [Masjid Baiturrahman Sungayang](#) (Nagari Sungayang); [Masjid Ba'angkat](#) (Hulu Sungai Selatan); [Masjid Cheng Ho Palembang](#) (Palembang); [Masjid Dian Al-Mahri](#) (Depok); [Masjid Islamic Center Samarinda](#) (Samarinda); [Masjid Jami Banjarmasin](#) (Banjarmasin); [Masjid Jami Sungai Banar](#) (Hulu Sungai Utara); [Masjid Jami Tuhfaturroghibin](#) (Banjarmasin); [Masjid Muhammadiyah](#) (Kelayan); [Masjid Miftahul Jannah](#) (Lamongan); [Masjid Nurul Iman](#) (Kota Padang); [Masjid Raya Andalas](#) (Kelurahan Andaleh); [Masjid Raya Bandung](#) (Bandung); [Masjid Raya Darussalam](#) (Samarinda); [Masjid Raya Makassar](#) (Makassar); [Masjid Raya Sabilal Muhtadin](#) (Banjarmasin); [Masjid Raya Syekh Burhanuddin](#) (Sumatera Barat); [Medan Grand Mosque](#) (Medan); [Menara Kudus Mosque](#) (Kudus); [Menara Masjid Al Akbar Surabaya](#) (Makassar); [Syuhada Mosque](#) (Yogyakarta); and New Zealand: [Canterbury Mosque](#) (Christchurch).

European Domed Synagogues

A total of 19 Roman domed synagogues have been identified in Europe thus far: Belgium: [Hollandse Synagoge](#) (Antwerp); England: [Bournemouth Hebrew Congregation](#) (Bournemouth); [Fieldgate Street](#)

[Great Synagogue](#) (London); [Montefiore Synagogue](#) (Kent); [New West End Synagogue](#) (London); [Princes Road Synagogue](#) (Liverpool); [United Hebrew Congregation](#) (Blackpool); [Roof-Top Synagogue](#) (Brighton and Hove); Finland: [Helsinki Synagogue](#) (Helsinki); [Turku Synagogue](#) (Turku); Germany: [Fasanenstrasse Synagogue](#) (Berlin); [New Synagogue](#) (Berlin); [Old Synagogue](#) (Essen); [Regensburg Synagogue](#) (Regensburg); Italy: [Great Synagogue](#) (Florence); Sweden: [Gothenburg Synagogue](#) (Gothenburg); [Malmö Synagogue](#) (Malmö); Switzerland: [Beth Yaakov Synagogue](#) (Geneva); and Wales: [Cardiff United Synagogue](#) (Cardiff).

Eastern European Domed Synagogues

A total of 21 Roman domed synagogues have been identified in Eastern Europe thus far: Bosnia and Herzegovina: [Sarajevo Synagogue](#) (Sarajevo); Bulgaria: [Burgas Synagogue](#) (Burgas); [Gotse Delchev Synagogue](#) (Gotse Delchev); [Sofia Synagogue](#) (Sofia); Croatia: [Rijeka Synagogue](#) (Rijeka); Czech Republic: [Great Synagogue](#) (Plzeň); Georgia: [Oni Synagogue](#) (Oni); Hungary: [Dohány Street Synagogue](#) (Budapest); [Szeged Synagogue](#) (Szeged); Lithuania: [Kaunas Synagogue](#) (Kaunas); Poland: [Bytom Synagogue](#) (Bytom); [Great Synagogue](#) (Warsaw); [White Stork Synagogue](#) (Wrocław); Romania: [Cluj-Napoca Neolog Synagogue](#) (Cluj-Napoca); [Fabric Synagogue](#) (Timișoara); [Great Synagogue](#) (Iași); [Iosefin Synagogue](#) (Timișoara); Serbia: [Novi Sad Synagogue](#) (Novi Sad); [Subotica Synagogue](#) (Subotica); Slovakia: [Orthodox Synagogue](#) (Košice); and Ukraine: [Great Choral Synagogue](#) (Kiev).

Other Domed Synagogues

A total of 10 Roman domed synagogues have been identified in Africa, Canada, Israel, Turkey and Russia: Algeria: [Great Synagogue](#) (Oran); Canada: [Congregation Shaar Hashomayim](#) (Westmount, Quebec); [Kiever Synagogue](#) (Toronto, Ontario); Israel: [Great Synagogue](#) (Tel Aviv); [Hurva Synagogue](#) (Jerusalem, Israel); Turkey: [Ashkenazi Synagogue](#) (Istanbul); and Russia: [Choral Synagogue](#) (Moscow); [Grand Choral Synagogue](#) (St. Petersburg); and [Königsberg Synagogue](#) (Kaliningrad).

U.S. Domed Synagogues

A total of 20 Roman domed synagogues have been identified in the United States thus far: United States: [Beth Israel Synagogue](#) (New Haven, Connecticut); [Beth Israel Synagogue](#) (Norwalk, Connecticut); [Congregation B'nai Israel](#) (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania); [Congregation Beth Israel](#) (Portland, Oregon); [Congregation Beth Israel](#) (West Hartford, Connecticut); [Congregation Emanu-El](#) (San Francisco, California); [Congregation Mickve Israel](#) (Savannah, Georgia); [Congregation Sherith Israel](#) (San Francisco, California); [KAM Isaiah Israel](#) (Chicago, Illinois); [Ohev Sholom Temple](#) (Huntington, West Virginia); [Park Synagogue](#) (Cleveland, Ohio); [Temple Beth Israel](#) (Hartford, Connecticut); [Temple Beth Or](#) (Montgomery, Alabama); [Temple B'nai Sholom](#) (Huntsville, Alabama); [Temple Emanuel Sinai](#) (Worcester, Massachusetts); [Temple Israel](#) (Boston, Massachusetts); [Temple of Israel](#) (Wilmington, North Carolina); [Temple Sinai](#) (Oakland, California); [Washington Hebrew Congregation](#) (Washington, D.C.); and [Wilshire Boulevard Temple](#) (Los Angeles, California).

Domed Hindu Temples

A total of 35 Roman domed Hindu temples have been identified around the world thus far: Bangladesh: [Puthia Temple Complex](#) (Puthia); India: [Akshardham](#) (Delhi); [Belur Math](#) (Belur, West Bengal); [Bhairabi Temple](#) (Tezpur, Assam); [Bhuleshwar Temple](#) (Pune); [Dakshineswar Kali Temple](#) (Kolkata, West Bengal); [Hajo](#) (Guwahati, Assam); [Hanuman Temple](#) (New Delhi); [Jagannath Temple](#) (Delhi); [Kalupur Swaminarayan Mandir](#) (Ahmedabad, Gujarat); [Kalyaneshwari Temple](#) (Kalyaneshwari, Bardhaman); [Kamakhya Temple](#) (Guwahati, Assam); [Kanaka Durga Temple](#) (Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh); [Kashi Vishwanath Temple](#) (Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh); [Lakshmi Narasimha Temple](#) (Bhadravathi); [Madanmohan-jiu Temple](#) (Samta, West Bengal); [Mahabaleshwara Temple](#) (Gokarna, Uttara Kannada); [Mahamaya Dham](#) (Bilasipara, Assam); [Mandodari Temple](#) (Betki); [Mangueshi Temple](#) (Mangeshi, Priol); [Raghunath Temple](#) (Jammu); [Ram Raja Temple](#) (Orchha, Madhya Pradesh); [Sahasrakshi Meru Temple](#) (Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh); [Shanta Durga Temple](#) (Ponda Taluka, Goa); [Sri Kurmanatha Temple](#) (Sri Kurmanatha); [Shri Swaminarayan Mandir](#) (Gadhada, Gujarat); [Shri Swaminarayan Mandir](#) (Junagadh, Gujarat); [Shri Swaminarayan Mandir](#) (Vadtal, Gujarat); [Sthaneshwar Mahadev Temple](#) (Thanesar, Haryana); [Tirumala Venkateswara Temple](#) (Tirumala); [Uttara Swami Malai Temple](#) (New Delhi); [Vishnupad Mandir](#) (Gaya, Bihar); Nepal: [Doleshwor Mahadeva Temple](#) (Sipadol); [Janaki Mandir](#) (Janakpur); and the United States: [BAPS Shri Swaminarayan Mandir](#) (Atlanta, Georgia); and [BAPS Shri Swaminarayan Mandir](#) (Chicago, Illinois).

Domed Buddhist Temples

A total of 7 Roman domed Hindu temples have been identified around the world thus far: India: [Vishwa Shanti Stupa](#) (Rajgir); [Mangueshi Temple](#) (Priol, Goa); [Ramnathi](#) (Ramnathim, Goa); [Shanti Stupa](#) (Dhauligiri); [Deekshabhoomi](#) (Nagpur, Maharashtra); [Parinirvana Temple](#) (Kusinara), and Thailand: [Wat Phra Dhammakaya](#) (Bangkok).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



3.04 Obelisks

An “[obelisk](#)” is a free standing phallic-like structure which is generally made of monolithic stone. The first Greco-Roman obelisk-like structures were called triumphal columns (e.g., [Trajan's Column](#)) whose historical origins are noted around 113 A.D. Naturally, the former Roman imperial capitals of [Rome](#) (Babylon) and [Constantinople](#) (Istanbul) are still home to a majority of these triumphal columns. After the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#) (despite never being defeated militarily), triumphal columns were evidently replaced by obelisks. Although [modern historical accounts](#) state that obelisks are Egyptian in origin, they are in essence gravestones of the Roman Empire which are shaped in the form of an erect Roman sword, otherwise known as a [gladius](#) (see photo). It is imperative to note that the entire [Egyptian myth and historical narrative](#) was created as part of an elaborate scheme to cover up the true origins of the Greco-Roman empire, obelisks included. Aside from the Roman gladius (sword) which currently doubles as an obelisk atop the massive [Mother Motherland](#) statue in Kiev, Ukraine, a total of 419 obelisks have been identified around the world thus far. Why the allegedly Egyptian obelisk is found on every continent and in almost every country is rather mysterious until it's understood that the obelisks is a symbol of Roman death, whether it be financial, spiritual, or physically speaking. Consequently, it's only fitting that the largest and most famous of obelisks are found in the locations which are, at least publically, responsible for the most amount of deaths (i.e., financial—London, England ([Cleopatra's Needle](#)); spiritual—Rome (Vatican City), Italy ([Vatican Piazza San Pietro Obelisk](#)); and militarial—Washington, D.C., ([Washington Monument](#))).

Defining "Obelisk"

Although the Australian government has stated that [obelisks were built as a guiding mark for sailors](#), the term “[obelisk](#)” (B+L+S+K) essentially means “Babylon System Kill”. Roman obelisks mark the graves of millions who have been killed by the notorious “Babylon System” so that the Roman Empire can thrive unabated in Greenland. Similar to gravestones which mark the location of a deceased man, woman or child, obelisks mark the location of a major battle or war in which large amounts of soldiers and civilians died. Over the last centuries, hundreds of millions of soldiers who thought they were fighting for their respective countries (e.g., Spain, Portugal, England, America, etc.), were, in reality, fighting for Rome, albeit disguised. Obelisks are a tragic testament to the well-disguised and deadly sword of the Roman Empire whom to date has been very successful in convincing mankind to kill their own brothers over fraudulent, petty and trivial reasons, hence the irony of war.

Scottish Mercat Crosses

Known as [Mercat Crosses](#) in Scotland, obelisks admittedly mark the location [where public executions took place](#) and where government proclamations were made, which were all too often one and the same thing. Because Scotland is located relatively close to Greenland, it is home to over 188 obelisks (e.g., mercat crosses and war memorials), each representing a distinct massacre of Scottish people. This is likely why graves are often marked with a cross, a tribute to the original mercat crosses of Scotland. The term “mercato” (M+R+C/K+T) was likely derived from the words “mark it” which was made in respect to the marking of the location where a massacre had taken place. Aside from serving as a mass gravestone,

mercant crosses served as a daily reminder of those who were previously executed which is why they are generally found at the center of cities and towns. This is also where the term "market" (M+R+C/K+T) was likely derived from as weekly business was purposely conducted around the local mercant cross so that all of the people would be forced to witness the mass grave of their fellow Scottish countryman on a regular basis; an rudimentary form of psychological terrorism. The notion that obelisks are in fact nothing more than fancy Roman gravestones is corroborated by fact that millions of gravestones, mercant crosses and war memorials are shaped in the form of an obelisk. One example of this is the grave of British heroine [Alice Ayres](#) which is [marked with an obelisk](#) in London, England.

Obelisk Height to Death Ratio?

Although further research must be conducted, it does appear that the taller a given obelisk, the higher the death toll of that particular battle or war. For example, [George Washington](#) was the man responsible for leading American troops into the [American Revolutionary War](#) (1775-1783) which killed 52,294 people, give or take a few thousands. Washington and his heroic battlefield exploits are currently celebrated by the largest of obelisk in the world known as the [Washington Monument](#). Located in Washington D.C., the obelisk is 555 feet 5 1/8 inches tall. Although Washington's death toll is officially 3,257 short of 55,551, the numbers are close enough to imply that a death-to-height ration may be in effect for Roman obelisks. Another example is the [Eiffel Tower](#) in Paris, France, possibly the largest obelisk ever built at 1,063 feet. Although not made of stone, the Eiffel Tower (1889) was built exactly 100 years after the [French Revolution](#) (1789) which implies that it is a massive gravestone to the scores of French people who were slaughtered during the [Reign of Terror](#). Using the same "height-to-death ration applied to Washington Monument, an estimated 100,000+ people died during the French Revolution, roughly 60,000 more than what is admitted by modern historical accounts.

Asian-Oceanic Obelisks

A total of 15 Greco-Roman obelisks have been identified in the Asian and Oceania regions thus far: Australia: [Captain Cook Obelisk](#) (Kurnell, New South Wales); [Hobart Cenotaph](#) (Hobart, Tasmania); [Hyde Park Obelisk](#) (Sydney, New South Wales); [Macquarie Obelisk](#) (Sydney, New South Wales); [The Obelisk](#) (Newcastle, New South Wales); [War Memorial](#) (Perth, Western Australia); and [War Memorial](#) (Rutherglen, Victoria); Indonesia: [National Monument](#) (Jakarta, Indonesia); Myanmar: [Independence Monument](#) (Yangon, Myanmar); New Zealand: [One Tree Hill Monument](#) (Auckland); North Korea: [Juche Tower](#) (Pyongyang, North Korea); Philippines: [Capas National Shrine](#) (Tarlac); [Plaza Salcedo](#) (Vigan City); [Rizal Monument](#) (Manila); and Singapore: [Dalhousie Obelisk](#) (Raffles Place).

European Obelisks

A total of 25 Greco-Roman obelisks have been identified in Europe thus far: Austria: [Obeliskbrunnen](#) (Wien); Czech Republic: [Mrákotín Monolith](#) (Prague); Denmark: [Huguenots Obelisk](#) (Fredericia); France: [Column of the Grande Armée](#) (Boulogne-sur-Mer); [Eiffel Tower](#) in Paris; [Obélisque d'Arles](#) (Arles); [Fontaine des Quatre Dauphins](#) (Aix-en-Provence); [Fontenoy Obelisk](#) (Auxerre); [July Column](#) (Paris); [Luxor Obelisk](#) (Paris); Ireland: [Spire of Dublin](#) (Dublin); [Wellington Monument](#) (Dublin); Luxembourg: [Gëlle Fra](#) (Luxembourg City); Malta: [Spencer Monument](#) (Blata I-Bajda); [War Memorial](#) (Floriana); [Malta Memorial](#) (Valletta); Netherlands: [National Monument](#) (Amsterdam); Norway: [Vigeland Obelisk](#) (Oslo); Scotland: [Rutherford's Monument](#) (Anwoth); [Political Martyrs' Monument](#); (Edinburgh); Spain: [Hercules Column](#) (Seville); [Julius Caesar Column](#) (Seville); Sweden: [Obelisk at Slottsbacken](#) (Stockholm); and Switzerland: [Kornhausbrücke](#) (Bern); and [Kramgasse Obelisk](#) (Bern).

Eastern European Obelisks

A total of 18 Greco-Roman obelisks have been identified in Eastern Europe thus far: Belarus: [Monument to Hero Cities](#) (Minsk); [War Memorial Of Brest Fortress](#) (Brest); Czech Republic: [Holy Trinity Column](#) (Olomouc); Georgia: [Monument of St. George](#) (Tbilisi); Hungary: [Hősök Tere Obelisk](#) (Budapest); Poland: [Obelisk Ramses II](#) (Poznan); [Royal Castle Obelisk](#) (Warsaw); Romania: [Obelisk of Lions](#) (Lași); Russia: [Demidov Column](#) (Barnaul, Siberia); [Great Patriotic War Monument Obelisk](#) (Moscow); [Kubankosaken Obelisk](#) (Krasnodar); [Rumyantsev Obelisk](#) (St. Petersburg); [Victory Park Obelisk](#) (Moscow); [To Leningrad the Hero City Obelisk](#) (St. Petersburg); Ukraine: [Kagul Obelisk](#) (Kagul); Serbia: [Pobednik Obelisk](#) (Belgrade); Slovakia: [Slavín War Memorial](#) (Bratislava); and Ukraine: [Maidan Nezalezhnosti Obelisk](#) (Kiev).

Egyptian Obelisks

A total of 14 Greco-Roman obelisks have been identified in Egypt thus far: [Hatshepsut's Obelisk](#) (Karnak); [Heliopolis Obelisk](#) (Heliopolis); [Luxor Temple](#) (Karnak); [Masalla Matarayyiah Obelisk](#) (Heliopolis); [Obelisk of Ramses II](#) (Cairo); [Obelisk of Ranses II](#) (Gezira Island); [Obelisk of Thutmose I](#) (Karnak); (Alexandria); [Ramses III Obelisk](#) (Karnak); [Sesostris I Obelisk](#) (Heliopolis); [Seti II Obelisk](#) (Karnak); [Unfinished Obelisk](#) (Aswan); and [Zamalek Obelisk](#) (Zamalek Island).

English Obelisks

A total of 23 Greco-Roman obelisks have been identified in England thus far: England: [Beau Nash Obelisk](#) (Bath); [Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser III](#) (London); [Brightling Needle](#) (East Sussex); [Captain Cook's Monument](#) (North Yorkshire); [Cleopatra's Needle Obelisk](#) (London); [General Wolfe's Obelisk](#) (Buckinghamshire); [Grand' Rue](#) (Saint Helier, Jersey); [Ham Hill War Memorial](#) (Somerset); [Lansdowne Monument](#) (Wiltshire); [Mamhead Obelisk](#) (Mamhead); [Nelson's Column](#) (London); [Nelson Memorial](#) (Swarland); [Obelisk of King Nectanebo II](#) (London); [Phylae Obelisk](#) (Dorset); [Phylae Obelisk](#) (Wimborne Minster); [Pharaoh Amenhotep II](#) (Durham); [Ripon Market Square Obelisk](#) (Ripon); [St. Luke Old Street Obelisk](#) (London); [Stoodley Pike](#) (West Yorkshire); [War Memorial](#) (Lancashire); [Wellington Monument](#) (Somerset); [Westminster Obelisk](#) (Westminster); and [Whitworth Park Obelisk](#) (Manchester).

German Obelisks

A total of 28 Greco-Roman obelisks have been identified in Germany thus far: [Alter Markt Obelisk](#) (Potsdam); [Altglienicke Obelisk](#) (Berlin); [Augustusplatz Obelisk](#) (Leipzig); [Bergen-Belsen Concentration Camp Memorial](#) (Bergen-Belsen); [Bismarckplatz Obelisk](#) (Landshut); [Buchenwald Concentration Camp Memorial](#) (Buchenwald); [Clemenskirche Obelisk](#) (Munster); [Eisenbahn Obelisk](#) (Dresden); [Ehrenfriedhof Obelisk](#) (Stukenbrock); [Erthal Obelisk](#) (Erfurt); [FIR Obelisk](#) (Dresden); [Halde Hoheward Obelisk](#) (Herten); [Karlsruhe Constitution Obelisk](#) (Karlsruhe); [Karolinenplatz Obelisk](#) (Munich); [König Albert Obelisk](#) (Dresden); [König Friedrich August II Obelisk](#) (Dresden); [Löwenwall Obelisk](#) (Braunschweig); [Lousberg Obelisk](#) (Aachen); [Ludwigsmonument](#) (Darmstadt); [Luisenplatz Obelisk](#) (Wiesbaden); [Marble Palace Obelisk](#) (Potsdam); [Obelisk am Karolinenplatz](#) (Bayern); [Obeliskportal](#) (Potsdam); [Palace of Justice](#) (Munich); [Rondellplatz Obelisk](#) (Karlsruhe); [Rudolph Brandes Obelisk](#) (Bad Salzuffen); [Sanssouci Obelisk](#) (Potsdam); and [Titus Sextius Africanus](#) (Munich).

Italian Obelisks

A total of 36 Greco-Roman obelisks have been identified in Italy thus far: [Boboli Gardens](#) (Florence); [Museo Del Sannio Obelisk](#) (Benevento); [Piacenza Obelisk](#) (Piacenza); [Piazza del Duomo](#) (Catania, Sicily); [Piazza Paolo Obelisk](#) (Benevento); [Piazza Santa Sophia Obelisk](#) (Benevento); [Reggio Emilia Obelisk](#) (Reggio Emilia); [Urbino Obelisk](#) (Marche); [Column of Antoninus Pius](#) (Rome); [Column of Marcus Aurelius](#) (Rome); [Column of Phocas](#) (Rome); [Dogali Obelisk](#) (Rome); [Flaminio Obelisk](#) (Rome); [Fontana dei Quattro Fiumi Obelisk](#) (Rome); [Foro Italico Obelisk](#) (Rome); [Marconi Obelisk](#) (Rome); [Montecitorio Obelisk](#) (Rome); [Novecento Obelisk](#) (Rome); [Pantheon Obelisk](#) (Rome); [Piazza del Popolo Obelisk](#) (Rome); [Piazza del Quirinale Obelisk](#) (Rome); [Piazza della Minerva Obelisk](#) (Rome); [Piazza della Rotonda Obelisk](#) (Rome); [Piazza Navona Obelisk](#) (Rome); [Pincio Obelisk](#) (Rome); [Roma Obelisco Quirinale](#) (Rome); [Roma Obelisco Sallustiano](#) (Rome); [Santa Maria Maggiore Obelisk](#) (Rome); [St. John Lateran Obelisk](#) (Rome); [St. Peter's Square Obelisk](#) (Rome); [Trajan's Column](#) (Rome); [Trinità dei Monti Obelisk](#) (Rome); [Vierstroemebrunnen Piazza Navona Obelisk](#) (Rome); [Villa Celimontana Obelisk](#) (Rome); [Villa Medici Obelisk](#) (Rome); and [Villa Torlonia Obelisk](#) (Rome).

Middle Eastern Obelisks

A total of 17 Greco-Roman obelisks have been identified in the Middle East thus far: Iraq: [Suq al-Ghazel Minaret](#) (Baghdad); Israel: [Ashdod Ad-Halom Memorial](#) (Ad Halom); [Bahia Obelisk](#) (Mount Carmel, Haifa); [Caesarea Obelisk](#) (Caesarea Maritima); [Independence Memorial](#) (Safed); Kyrgyzstan: [Ala-Too Square](#) (Bishkek); Pakistan: [Nicholson's Obelisk](#) (Margalla Hills); Syria: [The Broken Obelisk](#) (Ashur-bel-kalas); Turkey: [Column of Arcadius](#) (Istanbul); [Column of Constantine](#) (Istanbul); [Column of Justinian](#) (Istanbul); [Column of Marcian](#) (Istanbul); [Column of Theodosius](#) (Istanbul); [Column of the Goths](#) (Istanbul); [Obelisk of Theodosius](#) (Istanbul); [Walled Obelisk](#) (Istanbul); and Turkmenistan: [Gutluk Temir Minaret](#) (Konye-Urgench).

Scottish Obelisks

A total of 181 Greco-Roman obelisks have been identified in Scotland thus far: [Aberdeen Market Cross](#) (Aberdeen); [Burnes Memorial Obelisk](#) (Stewarton); [Canongate Burgh Cross](#) (Canongate); [Clackmannan Cross](#) (Clackmannan); [Colonel Gardiner's Monument](#) (Prestonpans); [Declarations Obelisk](#) (Sanquhar); [Duthie Park Obelisk](#) (Aberdeen); [Earl of Morton's Obelisk](#) (Fife); [Elie Monument](#) (Fife); [George Square Obelisk](#) (Glasgow); [Grave of William Steele Brown](#) (Cemy); [Gregory's Pillar](#) (Fife); [Haddington Obelisk](#) (Haddington); [Henlawshiel Obelisk](#) (Hawick); [Henry Bell Obelisk](#) (Helensburg); [Hillfoot Cemetery Obelisk](#) (East Dunbartonshire); [Holytown Cemetary Obelisk](#) (Holytown); [Hutcheson Obelisk](#) (Oban); [James Mounsey Obelisk](#) (Edinburgh); [John McMillan Memorial](#) (Dalserf); [Kinrossie Cross](#) (Kinross); [Kirkcaldy Obelisk](#) (Kirkcaldy); [Luggie Water Memorial](#) (East Dunbartonshire); [Lynedoch Obelisk](#) (New Scone); [MacCodrum's Obelisk](#) (Balranald); [Malcolm Monument Obelisk](#) (Langholm); [Martyrs Memorial](#) (St. Andrews); [Melrose Obelisk](#) (Melrose); [Mercat Cross](#) (Aberlady); [Mercat Cross](#) (Abernethy); [Mercat Cross](#) (Airth); [Mercat Cross](#) (Alloa); [Mercat Cross](#) (Anstruther); [Mercat Cross](#) (Banff); [Mercat Cross](#) (Beaully); [Mercat Cross](#) (Breachin); [Mercat Cross](#) (Carnwath); [Mercat Cross](#) (Clackmannan); [Mercat Cross](#) (Campbeltown); [Mercat Cross](#) (Canongate); [Mercat Cross](#) (Carnwath); [Mercat Cross](#) (Cockburnspath); [Mercat Cross](#) (Coldingham); [Mercat Cross](#) (Crail); [Mercat Cross](#) (Cullen); [Mercat Cross](#) (Culross); [Mercat Cross](#) (Cumnock); [Mercat Cross](#) (Cupar); [Mercat Cross](#) (Dingwall); [Mercat Cross](#) (Dornoch); [Mercat Cross](#) (Doune); [Mercat Cross](#) (Duffus); [Mercat Cross](#) (Dumfries); [Mercat Cross](#) (Dunbar); [Mercat Cross](#) (Dundee); [Mercat Cross](#) (Dunfermline); [Mercat Cross](#) (Duns); [Mercat Cross](#) (Edinburgh); [Mercat Cross](#) (Falkirk); [Mercat Cross](#) (Fettercairn); [Mercat Cross](#) (Forres); [Mercat Cross](#) (Fraserburgh); [Mercat Cross](#) (Galashiels); [Mercat Cross](#) (Gifford); [Mercat Cross](#) (Glamis); [Mercat Cross](#) (Glasgow); [Market Cross](#) (Gifford); [Mercat Cross](#) (Haddington); [Mercat Cross](#) (Hawick); [Mercat Cross](#) (Houston); [Mercat Cross](#) (Inveraray); [Mercat Cross](#) (Inverbervie); [Mercat Cross](#) (Inverkeithing); [Mercat Cross](#) (Inverness); [Mercat Cross](#) (Jedburgh); [Mercat Cross](#) (Kilmaurs); [Mercat Cross](#) (Kilwinning); [Mercat Cross](#) (Kincardine); [Mercat Cross](#) (Kinross); [Mercat Cross](#) (Kinrossie); [Mercat Cross](#) (Kirkcaldy); [Mercat Cross](#) (Kirkcudbright); [Mercat Cross](#) (Langholm); [Mercat Cross](#) (Lerwick); [Mercat Cross](#) (Leven); [Mercat Cross](#) (Linlithgow); [Mercat Cross](#) (Lochmaben); [Mercat Cross](#) (Longforgan); [Mercat Cross A](#) (Lossiemouth); [Mercat Cross B](#) (Lossiemouth); [Mercat Cross](#) (Meikleour); [Mercat Cross](#) (Melrose); [Mercat Cross](#) (Moniaive); [Mercat Cross](#) (Musselburgh); [Mercat Cross](#) (Newbigging); [Mercat Cross](#) (North Berwick); [Mercat Cross](#) (Oban); [Mercat Cross](#) (Old Aberdeen); [Mercat Cross](#) (Old Rayne); [Mercat Cross](#) (Oldhamstock); [Mercat Cross](#) (Ormiston); [Mercat Cross](#) (Peebles); [Mercat Cross](#) (Perth); [Mercat Cross](#) (Pittenweem); [Mercat Cross](#) (Portree); [Mercat Cross](#) (Prestonpans); [Mercat Cross](#) (Prestwick); [Mercat Cross](#) (Renfrew); [Mercat Cross](#) (Rutherglen); [Mercat Cross A](#) (Scone); [Mercat Cross B](#) (Scone); [Mercat Cross](#) (Selkirk); [Mercat Cross](#) (St. Peter's Kirk); [Mercat Cross](#) (Stirling); [Mercat Cross](#) (Stonehaven); [Mercat Cross](#) (Swinton); [Mercat Cross](#) (Tain); [Mercat Cross](#) (Thornhill, Dumfries and Galloway); [Mercat Cross](#) (Turriff); [Mercat Cross](#) (Wester Pencaitland); [Mercat Cross](#) (Whithorn); [Mercat Cross A](#) (Wigtown); [Mercat Cross B](#) (Wigtown); [Mercat Memorial](#) (Dunkeld); [Monument to the Battle of Drumclog](#) (Lanarkshire); [Nelson's Memorial Obelisk](#) (Glasgow); [Old Mercat Cross](#) (Anstruther); [Old Scone Cross](#) (Scone); [Original shaft of the Dunfermline Cross](#) (Fife); [Ringford Obelisk](#) (Ringford); [Robert Walter Stewart Monument](#) (Bishopton); [Sanquhar Declarations Obelisk](#) (Sanquhar); [Scottish War Memorial](#) (Alyth); [Scottish War Memorial](#) (Dingwall); [Tornaveen Obelisk](#) (Tornaveen); [Unicorn on the Preston Cross](#) (Prestonpans); [War Memorial](#) (Biggar); [War Memorial](#) (Breachin); [War Memorial](#) (Burntisland); [War Memorial](#) (Callander); [War Memorial](#) (Coldingham); [War Memorial](#) (Creiff); [War Memorial](#) (Dunbar); [War Memorial](#) (Dundee); [War Memorial](#) (Dunfermline); [War Memorial](#) (Dunkeld); [War Memorial](#) (Duns); [War Memorial](#) (Footdee); [War Memorial](#) (Glamis); [War Memorial](#) (Houton); [War Memorial](#) (Inverbervie); [War Memorial](#) (Inverkeithing); [War Memorial](#) (Inverness); [War Memorial](#) (Irvine); [War Memorial](#) (Kilmaurs); [War Memorial](#) (Kilwinning); [War Memorial](#) (Kincardine); [War Memorial](#) (Kinross); [War Memorial](#) (Lerwick); [War Memorial](#) (Leven); [War Memorial](#) (Longforgan); [War Memorial](#) (Luncarty); [War Memorial](#) (Luss); [War Memorial](#) (Maybole); [War Memorial](#) (Melrose); [War Memorial](#) (Nairn); [War Memorial](#) (Newton Stewart); [War Memorial](#) (Old Rayne); [War Memorial](#) (Oldhamstock); [War Memorial](#) (Ormiston); [War Memorial](#) (Peebles); [War Memorial](#) (Prestwick); [War Memorial](#) (Selkirk); [War Memorial](#) (St. Andrews); [War Memorial](#) (Stewarton); [War Memorial](#) (Stirling); [War Memorial](#) (Whithorn); [War Memorial at Pocrá Quay](#) (Aberdeen); [War Memorial in the Wellmeadow](#) (Blairgowrie); [Wellington Square Gardens Obelisk](#) (Ayr); [West Highland Way Obelisk](#) (East Dunbartonshire); and [Whita Hill Obelisk](#) (Langholm).

South American Obelisks

A total of 12 Greco-Roman obelisks have been identified in South America thus far: Argentina: [Obelisco de Buenos Aires](#) (Buenos Aires); [Colon-Casa Rosada](#) (Buenos Aires); Bolivia: [Obelisk of La Paz](#) (La Paz);

Brazil: [Obelisk of São Paulo](#) (São Paulo); [Pirulito da Praça Sete](#) (Belo Horizonte); Dominican Republic: [El Obelisco Macho del Malecón](#) (Santo Domingo); [Monumento de Santiago](#) (Santiago de los Caballeros); Mexico: [El Ángel Obelisk](#) (Mexico City); Peru: [Tello Obelisk](#) (Chavín de Huantar); Puerto Rico: [Parque de la Abolición](#) (Ponce); Uruguay: [Obelisk of Montevideo](#) (Montevideo); and Venezuela: [Plaza Francia Obelisk](#) (Caracas).

U.S. Obelisks

A total of 42 Greco-Roman obelisks have been identified in the United States thus far: [21 Oregon Trail Obelisks](#) (Boise, Idaho); [26th Regiment Volunteer Infantry Monument](#) (Norwich, Connecticut); [Aksarben Village Obelisk](#) (Omaha, Nebraska); [Avis Obelisk](#) (Pittsfield Township, Michigan); [Beacon Hill Monument](#) (Boston, Massachusetts); [Bennington Battle Monument](#) (Bennington, Vermont); [Broken Obelisk](#) (Houston, Texas); [Bunker Hill Monument](#) (Charlestown, Massachusetts); [Central Park Obelisk](#) (New York, New York); [Chalmette Monument](#) (Chalmette, Louisiana); [Cyclisk Obelisk](#) (Santa Rosa, California); [Dauphin County Veteran's Memorial Obelisk](#) (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania); [Foshay Tower](#) (Minneapolis, Minnesota); [Gebrochener Obelisk](#) (New York, New York); [Groton Monument](#) (Groton, Connecticut); [Henry M. Flagler Obelisk](#) (Miami Beach, Florida); [High Point Monument](#) (Montague, New Jersey); [Jefferson Davis Monument](#) (Fairview, Kentucky); [Joseph Smith Birthplace Memorial](#) (South Royalton, Vermont); [July 3 Monument](#) (Cemetery Ridge, Minnesota); [Lincoln's Tomb Obelisk](#) (Springfield, Illinois); [Luxor Obelisk](#) (Las Vegas, Nevada); [Manzanar Obelisk](#) (Independence, California); [McKinley Monument](#) (Buffalo, New York); [Monument to the 26th Wisconsin Infantry](#) (Gettysburg, Pennsylvania); [Oregon Trail Memorial](#) (Baker City, Oregon); [Oriskany Battlefield Monument](#) (Rome, New York); [Patriots' Grave Obelisk](#) (Arlington, Massachusetts); [Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial](#) (Sandusky, Ohio); [Rugby Obelisk](#) (Rugby, North Dakota); [San Jacinto Monument](#) (La Porte, Texas); [Sergeant Floyd Monument](#) (Sioux City, Iowa); [Irvine Spectrum Obelisk](#) (Irvine, California); [The Obelisk](#) (University Park, Pennsylvania); [Trinity Site Obelisk](#) (Trinity Site, New Mexico); [Trylon and Perisphere](#) (Flushing, New York); [Union Square](#) (San Francisco, California); [Veterans Memorial Plaza](#) (Indianapolis, Indiana); [Veterans Monument](#) (Elizabethton, Tennessee); [Victory Memorial](#) (Fort Recovery, Ohio); [Washington Monument](#) (Washington, D.C.); [Washington Monument](#) (Baltimore, Maryland); and [William Dudley Chipley Memorial](#) (Pensacola, Florida).

Other Obelisks

A total of 8 Greco-Roman obelisks have been identified in other countries thus far: Canada: [Pioneers' Obelisk](#) (Montreal, Quebec); Ethiopia: [Obelisk of Axum](#) (Axum); Guinea: [Monument du 22 Novembre 1970](#) (Conakry); India: [Commemorative Obelisk](#) (New Delhi); [Coronation Park](#) (Delhi); and South Africa: [National Women's Monument](#) (Bloemfontein); [PAX Memorial](#) (Port Elizabeth); and [Prince of Wales Obelisk](#) (Port Elizabeth).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

3.05 Twin Towers

The "[Pillars of Hercules](#)", also known as the [Columnas Plus Ultra](#), was the name given to the mountains which flank the entrance to the [Strait of Gibraltar](#), the gateway from the [Mediterranean Sea](#) to the rest of the world. The northern pillar (located in southern Spain) is entitled the [Rock of Gibraltar](#) while the southern pillar (located in [Morocco](#), the northwest corner of Africa) is entitled "[Jebel Musa](#)". According to [Greek mythology](#), [Hercules](#), the son of [Zeus](#), had to perform [twelve labors](#), the tenth of them being to fetch cattle from [Geryon](#), a fearsome giant who dwelt on the island [Erytheia](#) in the far west of the [Mediterranean](#). According to Roman sources, while on his way to the garden of the [Hesperides](#) on the island of [Erytheia](#), Hercules had to cross a mountain that was once [Atlas](#). Instead of climbing the great mountain, Hercules used his superhuman strength to smash through it, ultimately connecting the

Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean, thus forming the [Strait of Gibraltar](#). According to [Plato's](#) account, the lost realm of [Atlantis](#) (Greenland) was situated beyond the Pillars of Hercules, effectively placing it in the realm of the "Unknown".

Pillars of Hercules Symbology

The [Pillars of Hercules](#) are most commonly depicted by the [number "11"](#), the letter "H", the original dollar sign (i.e., the [Cifrão](#)), and the roughly 111 twin towers which have been identified thus far in almost every country on Earth. In the [Roman Score](#) (alphabet), the letter "H" is located in the 11th numeric position for it represented the twin towers of the [Columnas Plus Ultra](#) with its "S" shaped ribbon. In the modern English alphabet, the letter "H" is located in the 8th numeric position which symbolizes infinity" or "forever". Coincidentally, in the [Basque](#) language of Spain, the number [eleven has a double meaning of infinite](#) or endless.

Pillars of Hercules = The Dollar Sign

While [modern historical accounts](#) perpetuate the theory that the [dollar sign](#) was derived from the [Spanish dollar](#) (which coincidentally [depicts the Pillars of Hercules](#)), evidence suggests that the dollar sign far predates [King Philip V](#) and his Spanish Empire. Although the dollar sign did originate from the [Strait of Gibraltar](#) in Spain, it was unequivocally derived from the [Columnas Plus Ultra](#), otherwise known as the "[Pillars of Hercules](#)". When the "S" shaped ribbon (see photo) is intertwined between the two columns, the original dollar sign (i.e., the [Cifrão](#)) is ultimately formed. The Greco-Roman origin of the dollar sign is further confirmed by the fact that the Roman coin entitled the "[Sestertius](#)" is minted with the numbers and letters "IIS" on the face of the coin. When superimposed, the number "11" (or the letters "II") and the letter "S" form the original dollar sign which has subsequently morphed into an "S" that's superimposed with only one letter "I" or one number "1".

Columnas Plus Ultra

As the Greco-Roman Empire began exploring and expanding outside of the [Mediterranean Sea](#), their ships would sail back and forth between the Pillars of Hercules on which two massive white columns had been erected. These pillars were visible from miles away and therefore, the [Columnas Plus Ultra](#) was likely the first and last thing that Roman soldiers and sailors saw when arriving to and departing from Rome. Consequently, the twin [columns](#) became synonymous with the Roman Empire and their exploration, domination and exploitation of the Earth (i.e., continuous war, slavery, trade, commerce, and eventually money). The Columnas Plus Ultra is currently depicted on the flag of [flag of Spain](#), the [coat of arms of Spain](#), and the [coat of arms of Cadiz](#), (i.e., a city in Spain which coincidentally hosts twin towers entitled "[Torres de Hercules](#)").

Pillars of Hercules = Money

The "[Pillars of Hercules](#)", also known as the [Columnas Plus Ultra](#), is depicted (vertically, horizontally and diagonally) in the [monetary symbols](#) of 11 current world currencies (e.g., the [Armenian dram](#); the [Chinese Renminbi](#); the [Costa Rican colon](#); the [European Union's Euro](#); the [Indian rupee](#); the [Japanese yen](#); the [Kazakhstani tenge](#); the [Mongolian tögrög](#); the [Nigerian naira](#); the [North Korean won](#); and the [Philippine peso](#)). Although currency symbols have been altered over time, the double markings of the twin towers which adorn them have not.

Modern Dollar

The Greco-Roman [dollar sign](#) is currently the official symbol for the currencies of 40 countries and territories around the world, 24 of which have their own dollar (e.g., the [Australian dollar](#); the [Bahamian dollar](#); the [Barbados dollar](#); the [Belize dollar](#); the [Bermuda dollar](#); the [Brunei dollar](#); the [Canadian dollar](#); the [Cayman Islands dollar](#); the [East Caribbean dollar](#); the [Fiji dollar](#); the [Guyanese dollar](#); the [Hong Kong dollar](#); the [Jamaican dollar](#); the [Kiribati dollar](#); the [Liberian dollar](#); the [Namibian dollar](#); the [New Zealand dollar](#); the [Singapore dollar](#); the [Solomon Islands dollar](#); the [Surinamese dollar](#); the [New Taiwan Dollar](#); the [Trinidad and Tobago Dollar](#); the [Tuvaluan dollar](#); and the [United States dollar](#)). There are 7 additional countries and territories which use some form of a dollar as their respective currency (e.g., [Antigua and Barbuda](#); [Dominica](#); [Grenada](#); [Nauru](#); [Saint Kitts and Nevis](#); [Saint Lucia](#); and [Saint Vincent and the Grenadines](#)). A total of 9 other countries and territories currently use the U.S. dollar as their respective currency (e.g., [East Timor](#); [Ecuador](#); [El Salvador](#); [Marshall Islands](#); [Federated States of Micronesia](#); [Palau](#); [Puerto Rico](#); and [Zimbabwe](#)). By enabling the use of a strong dollar in impoverished

countries and territories (i.e., the Caribbean and South America), a vicious economic cycle is perpetuated which ultimately invites and then maintains rampant small arms dealing, drug smuggling, money laundering and sex trade. This type of economic warfare is purposely designed to keep certain countries and territories on their knees both economically and morally, whereby the ambitious can only overcome their mandated poverty by participating in one or more of the aforementioned evils of society.

Twin Towers in Pop Culture

Prior to the [World Trade Center](#) being [demolished on 9/11](#), the notion of twin towers was first popularized by the "[The Two Towers](#)" (1954), the second volume of [J.R.R. Tolkien](#)'s book entitled "[The Lord of the Rings](#)". Roughly 48 years later and only 15 months after 9/11, the movie entitled, "[The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers](#)" (2002) was released, the second instalment in the popular [The Lord of the Rings](#) motion picture series. The movie's release was accompanied by a video game also entitled "[The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers](#)" (2002). According to [modern historical accounts](#), The Lord of the Rings enterprise had "a profound and wide-ranging impact on popular culture, beginning with its publication in the 1950s, but especially throughout the 1960s and 1970s, during which time young people embraced it as a countercultural saga".

American Twin Towers

Not counting the [World Trade Center](#) (New York, New York) which was purposely [demolished with explosives](#) on September 11, 2001, a total of 14 Pillars of Hercules-like twin towers have been identified in the United States thus far: [Blue and Green Diamond](#) (Miami Beach, Florida); [Centre Square](#) (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania); [Century Plaza Towers](#) (Century City, Los Angeles); [City National Plaza](#) (Los Angeles, California); [Commerce Square](#) (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania); [Concourse Landmark Center](#) (Sandy Springs, Georgia); [Denver World Trade Center](#) (Denver, Colorado); [Marina City](#) (Chicago, Illinois); [Ocean Club](#) (Atlantic City, New Jersey); [Rosslyn Twin Towers](#) (Arlington County, Virginia); [Renaissance Center](#) (Detroit, Michigan); [The Modern](#) (Fort Lee, New Jersey); [The Towers](#) (Columbus, Ohio); [Time Warner Center](#) (New York, New York).

Asian Twin Towers

A total of 27 Greco-Pillars of Hercules-like twin towers have been identified in Asia thus far: China: [CITIC Pacific HQ & Mandarin Oriental](#) (Shanghai); [Global 188 Twin Towers](#) (Suzhou); [Grand Gateway](#) (Shanghai); [Guangzhou Twin Towers](#) (Guangzhou); [Futures Trading Plaza](#) (Dalian); [Lippo Centre](#) (Hong Kong); [Sheraton International Business Center](#) (Chongqing); [The Cullinan](#) (Hong Kong); Indonesia: [Bank Indonesia](#) (Jakarta); [The Peak Twin Towers](#) (Jakarta); Japan: [Tokyo Towers](#) (Tokyo); Malaysia: [Berjaya Times Square](#) (Kuala Lumpur,); [Petronas Twin Towers](#) (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia); North Korea: [Koryo Hotel](#) (Pyongyang); Philippines: [GA Twin Towers](#) (Mandaluyong); [One Shangri-la Place](#) (Mandaluyong); [Pacific Plaza Towers](#) (Taguig,); [St. Francis Shangri-La Place](#) (Mandaluyong); [St. Francis Square](#) (Mandaluyong); South Korea: [151 Incheon Tower](#) (Incheon); Vietnam: [Cantavil Premier](#) (Ho Chi Minh City); [Hung Vuong Plaza](#) (Ho Chi Minh City); [Keangnam Hanoi Landmark Tower](#) (Hanoi); [Sky City Tower](#) (Hanoi); [The One HCMC](#) (Ho Chi Minh City); [Vien Dong Meridian](#) (Da Nang); [Vincom Center](#) (Ho Chi Minh City).

European Twin Towers

A total of 14 Pillars of Hercules-like twin towers have been identified in Europe thus far, two of which are non-residential towers: Belgium: [Belgacom Towers](#) (Brussels); Bosnia and Herzegovina: [Bosmal City Center](#) (Sarajevo); Croatia: [Sky Office Tower](#) (Zagreb); Czech Republic: [RKS Liblice 2](#) (Liblice); Estonia: [Swissôtel Tallinn](#) (Tallinn); France: [Hermitage Towers](#) (Paris); [Tours Société Générale](#) (Paris); Germany: [Deutsche Bank Twin Towers](#) (Frankfurt); [Highlight Towers](#) (Munich); [Sender Donebach](#) (Madau); Netherlands: [Rabobank Bestuurscentrum](#) (Utrecht); Spain: [Gate of Europe](#) (Madrid); [Torres de Santa Cruz](#) (Santa Cruz de Tenerife); Ukraine: [Sky Towers](#) (Kiev).

Indian & Sri Lankan Twin Towers

A total of 21 Pillars of Hercules-like twin towers have been identified India and Sri Lanka thus far: India: [Bhoomi Celestia](#) (Mumbai); [Gateway Towers](#) (Gandhinagar); [India Bulls Sky Forest Tower](#) (Mumbai); [LokhandwalaMinerva](#) (Mumbai); [Oasis Tower](#) (Mumbai); [Oberoi Esquire Towers](#) (Mumbai); [One Avighna Park](#) (Mumbai); [Orchid Crown](#) (Mumbai); [Orchid Enclave](#) (Mumbai); [Orchid Heights](#) (Mumbai); [Sky Link](#) (Mumbai); [The Imperial](#) (Mumbai); Sri Lanka: [Dawson Grand](#) (Colombo); [Empire Tower](#) (Colombo); [GS](#)

[Towers](#) (Colombo); [Iceland Residencies](#) (Colombo); [NEB Towers](#) (Kotte); [Ocean View Residences](#) (Colombo); [Royal Park Towers](#) (Kotte); [The Destiny](#) (Colombo); [WTC Colombo](#) (Colombo).

Middle Eastern Twin Towers

Aside from Turkey, a total of 14 Pillars of Hercules-like twin towers have been identified in the Middle East and Africa thus far: Bahrain: [Bahrain Financial Harbour](#) (Manama); [Bahrain WTC](#) (Manama); Israel: [Twin Towers](#) (Ramat Gan); Jordan: [Jordan Gate Towers](#) (Amman); Kazakhstan: [Bayterek Tower](#) (Astana); [Sanya Towers](#) (Amman); Morocco: [Casablanca Twin Center](#) (Casablanca); Pakistan: [Dolmen City](#) (Karachi); [Karachi Financial Towers](#) (Karachi); Saudi Arabia: [Lamar Towers](#) (Jeddah); United Arab Emirates: [Al Kazim Towers](#) (Dubai); [Angsana Hotel & Suites](#) (Dubai); Deira Twin Towers (Dubai); [Emirates Towers](#) (Dubai); [JW Marriott Marquis](#) (Dubai).

Turkish Twin Towers

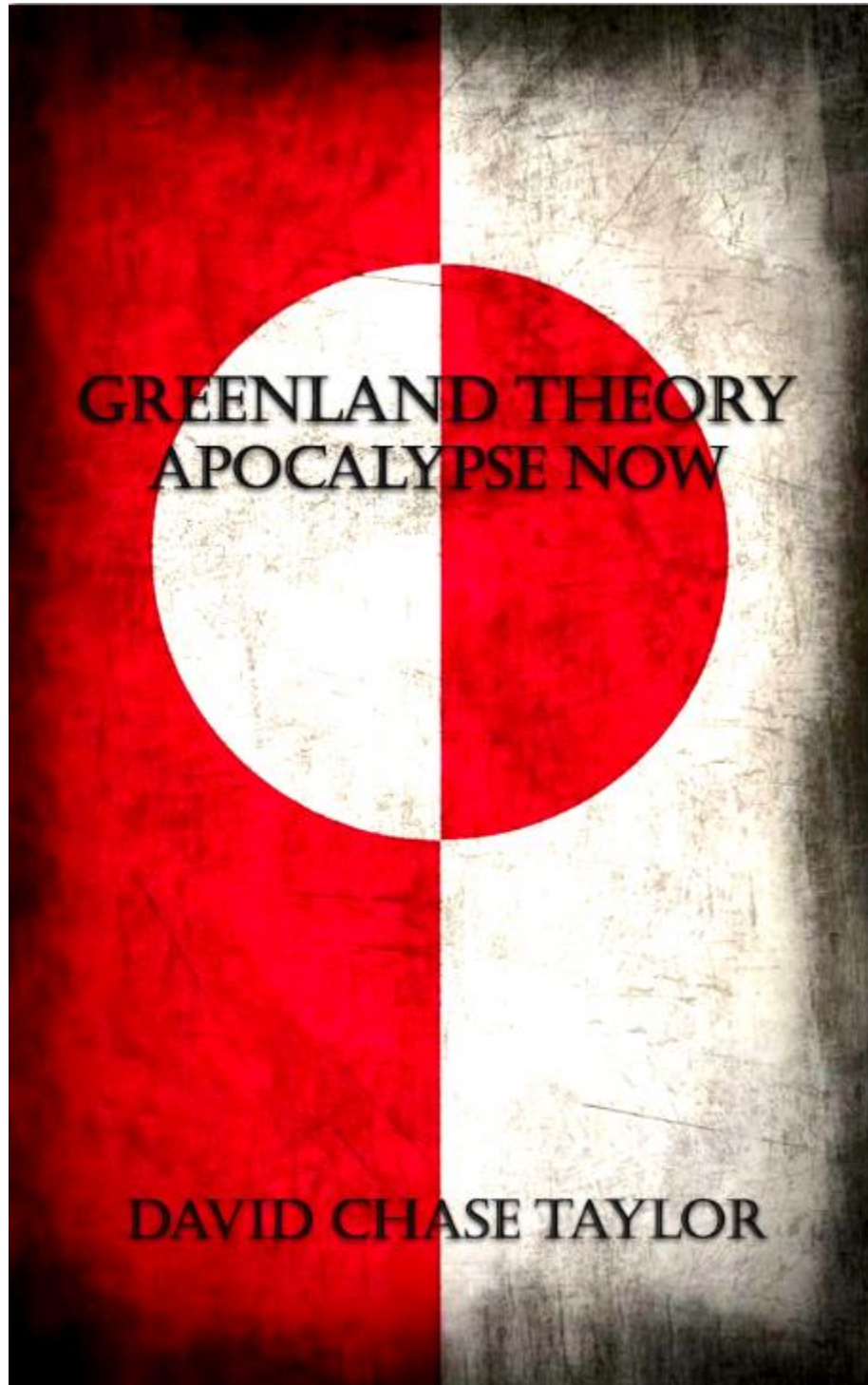
A total of 12 Pillars of Hercules-like twin towers have been identified in the Turkey thus far, 11 of them in [Constantinople](#) (modern day [Istanbul](#)), the former capital of the Roman Empire: [Anthill Residence Tower](#) (Istanbul); [İşbank Tower 2,3](#) (Istanbul); [Kempinski Residences Astoria](#) (Istanbul); [Metrocity Millennium 2,3](#) (Istanbul); [Sabanci Center](#) (Istanbul); [Selenium Twins](#) (Istanbul); [Şişli TAT Center](#) (Istanbul); [TAT Twin Towers](#) (Istanbul); [Tekstil Kent Plaza](#) (Istanbul); [TOBB Towers](#) (Ankara); [Trump Towers](#) (Istanbul); [Uphill Court](#) (Istanbul).

South American Twin Towers

A total of 6 Pillars of Hercules-like twin towers have been identified in South America thus far: Argentina: [El Faro Towers](#) (Buenos Aires); [Renoir Towers](#) (Buenos Aires); Mexico: [Oficinas en el Parque Torre 2](#) (Monterrey); [Residencial del Bosque 1](#) (Mexico City); Venezuela: [Centro Simon Bolivar](#) (Caracas); [Parque Central Complex](#) (Caracas).

Other Twin Towers

A total of 3 Pillars of Hercules-like twin towers have been identified in other countries thus far: Canada: [Bankers Hall](#) (Calgary, Alberta); [Residences of College Park](#) (Toronto, Ontario); and Tanzania: [Bank of Tanzania](#) (Dar es Salaam).



CHAPTER IV: [CALENDAR OF ROME](http://www.GreenlandTheory.com)

www.GreenlandTheory.com

4.01 Days of the Week

Based on the very similar [names for the days of the week](#) which span over 50 languages from both the ancient and modern worlds, it's clear that the Roman days of the week were named after celestial bodies (e.g., the Sun, the Moon, Saturn, etc.) while the [Roman months of the year were named after celestial constellations](#) depicted in the [Cross of the Zodiac](#) (e.g., Aries, Taurus, Gemini, etc.).

The 7-Day Roman Week

Although [modern historical accounts](#) state that the Roman Empire had an 8-day week (i.e., the [nundinal cycle](#)), an overwhelming amount of evidence which suggests that the Romans used the lunar calendar which consists of fifty-two 7-day weeks. Since each of the 13 lunar months consist of a 28-day cycle, the lunar year equates to 364 days (+1 day), rendering the aforementioned 8-day week numerically inferior and mathematically impossible. The word month (M+N+T) is derived from the term moon (M+N) or [Minos](#) (M+N+S) as each new month was celebrated on the "new moon".

Roman & Post-Roman Names

The respective names for the 7 days of the Roman week have been divided into two respective categories: a) "Roman Days", and b) "Post-Roman Days". After the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#) (despite never being defeated militarily), the [days of the week](#) (minus Saturday), the [months of the year](#), and the names and titles for a majority of the Roman gods and goddesses were either given a grammatical make-over or a whole new identity in a calculated attempt to hide their affiliation to the Greco-Roman Empire. As evidenced, the given names for the 7 days of the Roman week (both past and present) are so grammatically similar that it shows overwhelming linguistic collusion between almost all languages and governments of the world. The gross grammatical similarities further solidifies the notion that English was in fact the official language of the Roman Empire and that its imperial domination was in fact worldwide, contrary to what modern history dictates.

Roman Days of the Week:

1. Lunaday (Monday)
2. Marsday (Tuesday)
3. Mercurday (Wednesday)
4. Joveday (Thursday)
5. Venuday (Friday)
6. Saturday (Saturday)
7. Doomday (Sunday)

Lunaday (Roman Monday)

"[Monday](#)" is the name for the 1st day of the Roman week although it was most likely entitled "Luna" or "Lunaday" prior to the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#). In [Greek mythology](#), "[Selene](#)" (S+L+N) was the goddess of the moon while [Luna \(L+N\) was the Roman moon goddess](#) whose chariot made her way across the night sky with the ever changing phases of the moon. The [consonant letters](#) of "L" and "N" found in the name of Luna (L+N) are evident today in the official name for Monday in at least 19 languages originating out of Asia and Europe, including 3 intentional auxiliary languages (e.g., Spanish ([lunes](#)); Romanian ([luni](#)); French ([lundi](#)); Galician ([luns](#)); Catalan ([dilluns](#)); Asturian ([llunes](#)); Friulian ([lunis](#)); Neapolitan (Lunneri); Filipino (Lunes); Sardinian ([lunis](#)); Interlingua ([Lunedì](#)); Ido ([Lundio](#)); Esperanto ([lundo](#)); Irish ([An Luan](#) and [Dé Luain](#)); Scottish Gaelic ([Di-Luain](#) and [Di-Luain/Diluain](#)); Welsh ([dydd Llun](#)); Cornish ([Dy' Lun](#)); Breton ([Dilun](#)); and Manx ([Jelune](#)).

Monday (Post-Roman)

"[Monday](#)" is now the name for the 1st day of the Roman week except in the United States, Canada, Japan and Israel where it is the second day. In modern times, Monday is most associated with the figure of "[Minos](#)" (see photo) who was in essence responsible for founding what eventually became the Greco-Roman Empire. Because Minos died prior to the discovery of Greenland, the [Moon](#), formerly known as Luna, was named after him for he will always remain in the darkness of the underworld. Despite the title of "Moon", the terms "luna" and "lunar" are scientifically associated with all things related to the moon. The [consonant letters](#) of "M" and "N" found in both the names of Moon (M+N) and Minos (M+N+S) are evident today in the official name for Monday (M+N+D) in at least 19 languages originating out of Africa, Europe and Oceania (e.g., Proto Germanic (Mēniniz dagaz); Old English (Mōnandæg); Old Saxon (Mānundag);

Old High German (Mānetag); Middle Low German (Manedag); German ([Montag](#)); Dutch ([maandag](#)); Scots (Monanday); Afrikaans ([Maandag](#)); West Frisian ([Moandei](#)); Old Norse (mánadagr); Faroese ([mánadagur](#)); Icelandic ([mánudagur](#)); Norwegian/Bokmål ([mandag](#)); Norwegian/Nynorsk ([måndag](#)); Danish ([mandag](#)); Swedish ([måndag](#)); Finnish ([maanantai](#)); and Maori ([mane](#)).

Marsday (Roman Tuesday)

"[Tuesday](#)" is the name for the 2nd day of the Roman week although it was most likely entitled "[Mars](#)" or "Marsday" prior to the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#). Mars was the the [Roman god of war](#) and therefore the [consonant letters](#) of "M" and "R" found in the name of Mars (M+R+S) are evident today in the official name for Tuesday in at least 24 languages originating out of Asia, Europe and the Middle East, including 3 international auxiliary languages (e.g., Ancient Greek (hēméra Áreôs); Latin ([dies Martis](#)); Italian ([martedì](#)); Old Portuguese (martes); Spanish ([martes](#)); Romanian ([marți](#)); French ([mardi](#)); Galician ([martes](#)); Catalan ([dimarts](#)); Asturian ([martes](#)); Friulian ([martars](#)); Neapolitan (Marteri); Filipino (Martes); Sardinian ([martis](#)); Interlingua ([Martedì](#)); Ido ([Mardio](#)); Esperanto ([mardo](#)); Irish ([An Mháirt](#) and [Dé Máirt](#)); Scottish ([Di-Màirt](#) and [Dimàirt](#)); Welsh ([dydd Mawrth](#)); Cornish ([Dy' Meurth](#)); Breton ([Dimeurzh](#)); Manx ([Jemayrt](#)); and Albanian ([E martë](#)).

Tuesday (Post-Roman)

"[Tuesday](#)" is now the name for the 2nd day of the Roman week and is commonly represented by the letter "T" (i.e., the [20th letter in the English alphabet](#)) and the number "two" which is by far the most [favorite number of the Roman Empire](#). The term "[Tuesday](#)" was derived from Old English meaning "Tiwesdæg" and from Middle English meaning "Tewesday" or "Tīw's Day", the day of Tiw or [Týr](#). In [Viking mythology](#), [Týr](#) is the god of single combat, victory and heroic glory. Tiw was historically equated with [Mars](#) in the [interpretatio romana](#) and Tiw is the translation of "dies Martis" in Latin. The [Tiwaz rune](#) symbol is named after Tyr and is coincidentally found in the [sign for the planet Mars](#). The [Latinised](#) name for [Týr](#) is "Tius" or "Tio", while corresponding Germanic names are derived from [Proto-Germanic](#) (Tīwaz and *Tē₂waz) including [Gothic](#) (Teiws), [Old English](#) (Tīw), and [Old High German](#) (Ziu and Cyo). The [consonant letters](#) of "T" and "S" found in the name of Tuesday (T+S+D) are evident today in the official name for Tuesday in at least 13 languages originating out of Europe (e.g., Proto Germanic (Tīwas dagaz); Old English (Tīwesdæg); Old Saxon (Tiuwesdag); Scots (Tysday); West Frisian ([Tiisdei](#)); Old Norse (tysdagr); Faroese ([týsdagur](#)); Norwegian/Bokmål ([tirsdag](#)); Norwegian/Nynorsk ([tysdag](#)); Danish ([tirsdag](#)); Swedish ([tisdag](#)); Finnish ([tiistai](#)); and Estonian (teisipäev). The official name for Tuesday in the New Zealander language Maori is "[tūrei](#)".

Mercurday (Roman Wednesday)

"[Wednesday](#)" is the name for the 3rd day of the Roman week although it was most likely entitled "Mercurday" or "Mercuryday" prior to the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#). [Mercury was the Roman god of money](#) and therefore the [consonant letters](#) of "M", "R" and "C/K" found in the name of Mercury (M+R+C/K) are evident today in the official name for Wednesday in at least 20 languages originating out of Europe (e.g., Latin ([dies Mercurii](#)); Italian ([mercoledì](#)); Old Portuguese (mércores); Spanish ([miércoles](#)); Romanian ([miercuri](#)); French ([mercredi](#)); Galician ([mércores](#)); Catalan ([dimecres](#)); Asturian ([miércoles](#)); Friulian ([miercus](#)); Neapolitan (Miercuri); Filipino (Miyerkules); Sardinian ([mercuris](#)); Interlingua ([Mercuridi](#)); Ido ([Merkuridio](#)); Esperanto ([merkredo](#)); Welsh ([dydd Mercher](#)); Cornish ([Dy' Mergher](#)); Breton ([Dimerc'her](#)); and Albanian ([E mërkurë](#)).

Wednesday (Post-Roman)

"[Wednesday](#)" is now the name for the 3rd day of the Roman week which means "Wōden's" day. [Wōden](#) is an alleged Germanic god who is coincidentally "[in all likelihood identical](#)" to the [Roman god identified as Mercury](#)". According to [modern historical accounts](#), "Wednesday" is Old English for "Wōdnesdæg", meaning the day of [Wodan](#) which was based on Latin "dies Mercurii", meaning "Day of [Mercury](#)." The [symbol of Woden/Odin is the Valknut](#) which depicts [3 interwoven triangles](#), representative of the 3 dens or homes of Rome. The [consonant letters](#) of "W", "D" and "N" found in the name of Wōden (W+D+N) are evident today in the official name for Wednesday in at least 7 languages originating out of Europe (e.g., Proto Germanic (Wōdanas dagaz); Old English (Wōdnesdæg); Old Saxon (Wōdanesdag); Old High German (Wōdanstag or Wuotanstag); Middle Low German (Wodenesdag); German (older Wutenstag); and Scottish (Wadensday).

Joveday (Roman Thursday)

"[Thursday](#)" is the name for the 4th day of the Roman week although it was likely entitled "Jove", "Joveday", "Jupiter" or "Jupiterday" prior to the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#). In [Roman mythology](#), the god of [Jupiter or Jove](#) was the [king of the Roman gods](#) and widely regarded as the [equivalent](#) of the [Zeus](#). The [symbol for the planet Jupiter](#) is the number "4" which is symbolic for the 4th day of the Roman week. The [consonant letters](#) of "G/J" and "V" found in the name of Jove (G/J+V) are evident today in the official name for Thursday in at least 6 languages originating out of Europe, including 1 auxiliary language (e.g., Latin ([dies Jovis](#)); Italian ([giovedì](#)); Old Portuguese (joves); Spanish ([jueves](#)); Neapolitan (Gioveri); Interlingua ([Jovedi](#)); and Ido ([Jovdio](#)). Coincidentally, [Jehovah](#) (G/J+V) is the proper name of the God of Israel in the Hebrew Bible, which has also been transcribed as "[Yehowah](#)" or "[Yahweh](#)".

Thursday (Post-Roman)

"[Thursday](#)" is now the name for the 4th day of the Roman week and is named after [Thor](#) who is depicted in [Norse mythology](#) as the [Viking god of thunder and lightning](#). The [swastika](#) symbol has long been identified with the hammer or lightning of Thor. According to [Germanic paganism](#) and [Celtic paganism](#) scholar [Hilda Ellis Davidson](#), "The protective sign of [Thor's] hammer...seems to have been used by the warrior...in the [form of the swastika](#)". The [consonant letters](#) of "T" and "R" found in the name of Thor (T+R) are evident today in the official name for Thor in at least 5 languages originating out of Europe, all of which are close in proximity to Greenland (e.g., Norwegian/Bokmål ([torsdag](#)); Norwegian/Nynorsk ([torsdag](#)); Danish ([torsdag](#)); Swedish ([torsdag](#)); and Finnish ([torstai](#)).

Post-Roman Days of the Week:

1. **Moonday (Monday)**
2. **Tiwsday (Tuesday)**
3. **Wōdensday (Wednesday)**
4. **Thorsday (Thursday)**
5. **Freyjasday (Friday)**
6. **Saturday (Saturday)**
7. **Sunday (Sunday)**

Venuday (Roman Friday)

"[Friday](#)" is the name for the 5th day of the Roman week although it was likely entitled "Venuday" or "Venusday" prior to the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#). The [consonant letters](#) of "V" and "N" found in the name of Venus (V+N+S) are evident today in the official name for Friday in at least 13 languages originating out of Europe, including 1 auxiliary language (e.g., Latin ([dies Veneris](#)); Italian ([venerdì](#)); Romanian ([vineri](#)); French ([vendredi](#)); Galician ([venres](#)); Asturian ([vienes](#)); Friulian ([vinars](#)); Interlingua ([Venerdì](#)); Ido ([Venerdì](#)); Esperanto ([vendredo](#)); Old Portuguese (vernes); Spanish ([viernes](#)); Catalan ([divendres](#)); and Neapolitan (Viernari).

Friday (Post-Roman)

"[Friday](#)" is now the name for the 5th day of the Roman week meaning Freyja's day. "[Freyja](#)", "Freyja", or "Freja" is known as the [Viking goddesses of fertility](#). The letter "F" (Fi) represents 3.14, the geometric number of creation while the letters "R" stands for Rome. The [consonant letters](#) of "F" and "R" found in the name of Friday (F+R) are evident today in the official name for Friday in at least 13 languages originating out of Europe (e.g., Proto Germanic (Frījjōz dagaz); Old English (Frīgedæg); Old Saxon (Frījadag); Old High German (Frījatag); German ([Freitag](#)); Scots (Friday); West Frisian ([Freed](#)); Old Norse (frjádagr); Faroese ([fríggjadagur](#)); Norwegian/Bokmål ([fredag](#)); Norwegian/Nynorsk ([fredag](#)); Danish ([fredag](#)); and Swedish ([fredag](#)). In [Roman English](#), the letter "F" is often replaced with the letter "P" and vice versa, although the pronunciation tends to stay the same. Therefore, the [consonant letters](#) of "F/P" and "R" found in the name of Friday (F/P+R) are evident today in the official name for Friday in at least 2 languages originating out of Europe and Oceania (e.g., Finnish ([perjantai](#)) and Maori ([prairie](#))).

Saturday (Roman & Post-Roman)

"[Saturday](#)" is name for the 6th day of the Roman week and is the only day whose name has remained the same since the alleged [fall of Roman Empire](#). Due to the fact that [Saturn was the first god](#) of the Rome's capitol [Babylon](#) (Rome, Italy), the name of Saturday was too important alter or change. Therefore, the

[consonant letters](#) of "S", "T" and "R" found in the name of Saturn (S+T+R+N) are evident today in the official name for Saturday in at least 10 languages originating out of Africa and Europe, including 1 auxiliary language (e.g., Latin ([dies Saturni](#)); Ido ([Saturdio](#)); Irish ([An Satharn](#) and [Dé Sathairn](#)); Scottish Gaelic ([Di-Sàthairne/Disathairne](#)); Proto Germanic (Saturnus dagaz); Old English (Sæternesdæg); Old Saxon (Satarnesdag); Middle Low German (Satersdag); Scots (Seturday); Afrikaans ([Saterdag](#)); and West Frisian ([Saterdei](#)). In [Roman English](#), the letter "Z" is often replaced with the letter "S" and vice versa, although the pronunciation tends to stay the same. This is also the case of Saturday in Dutch which is [zaterdag](#) (Z+T+R).

The Sabbath

Since Sunday is the first day of the Roman week in the United States, Canada, Japan and Israel, the Sabbath or the 7th day falls onto Saturday. Since [Saturn was the first and most important god of the Romans](#), the 7th day was considered "holy" and was heavily celebrated. After the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#), Saturday became known as the Sabbath and became a mandatory day of rest made holy by "G.O.D." ([Greenland of Denmark](#)) as written in [Genesis 2:2–3](#). The [consonant letters](#) of "S" and "B" found in name of Sabbath (S+B+B+T+H) are evident today in the official name of Saturday in at least 11 languages originating out of Asia and Europe, including 1 international auxiliary language (e.g., Asturian ([sábado](#)); Esperanto ([sabato](#)); Filipino (Sábado); Friulian ([sabide](#)); Galician ([sábado](#)); Interlingua ([Sabbato](#)); Italian ([sabato](#)); Neopolitan (Sàbbatu); Old Portuguese ([sábado](#)); Portuguese ([sábado](#)); and Spanish ([sábado](#)). In Hebrew and Yiddish, the [Shabbat or the Shabbos](#) is the [Jewish](#) day of rest and seventh day of the Roman week. Since the Jewish people and most other religions worship their "Lord" Rome on Saturday, the name Lord (L+R+D) is found in at least 4 languages originating out of Europe (e.g., Norwegian/Bokmål ([lørdag](#)); Norwegian/Nynorsk ([laurdag](#)); Danish ([lørdag](#)); and Swedish ([lördag](#)).

Doomsday/Solday (Roman Sunday)

"[Sunday](#)" is name for the 7th day of the Roman week although it was likely entitled "Solday" and "Domesday" prior to the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#). [Sol was the solar god of Rome](#) and therefore the [consonant letters](#) of "S" and "L" found in the name of "Sol" (S+L) are evident today in the official name for Sunday in at least 4 languages originating out of Europe (e.g., Latin ([dies Sōlis](#)); Welsh ([dydd Sul](#)); Cornish ([Dy' Sul](#)); and Breton ([Disul](#)). However, after the discovery of [Greenland which is located in the dome of the Earth](#), the name of "Solday" was subsequently changed to "Domesday", otherwise known as "Doomsday". The [consonant letters](#) of "D" and "M" found in the name of Dome (D+M) are evident today in the official name for Sunday in at least 19 languages originating out of Africa, Europe, and the Middle East (e.g., Ecclesiastical Latin (Dominica); Italian ([domenica](#)); Old Portuguese ([domingo](#)); Portuguese ([domingo](#)); Spanish ([domingo](#)); Romanian ([duminică](#)); French ([dimanche](#)); Galician ([domingo](#)); Catalan ([diumenge](#)); Asturian ([domingu](#)); Friulian ([domenie](#)); Neopolitan (Dummeneca); Filipino (Dominggo); Sardinian ([dominiga](#)); Interlingua ([Dominica](#)); Esperanto ([dimanĉo](#)); Irish ([An Domhnach](#) and [Dé Domhnaigh](#)); and Scottish Gaelic ([Di-Dòmhnach/Didòmhnach](#)). In [Roman English](#), the letter "Z" is often replaced with the letter "S" and vice versa, although the pronunciation tends to stay the same. This is also the case of Sunday in Dutch which is [zondag](#) (Z+N).

Sunday (Post-Roman)

"[Sunday](#)" is now the name for the seventh day of the Roman week which is named after [Sol, the solar god of Rome](#). The [consonant letters](#) of "S" and "N" found in the name of Sunday (S+N) are evident today in the official name for Wednesday in at least 17 languages originating out of Africa, Europe, and the Middle East (e.g., Proto Germanic (Sunnōniz dagaz); Old English (Sunnandæg); Old Saxon (Sunnundag); Old High German (Sunnūntag); Middle Low German (Sunnedag); German ([Sonntag](#)); Scots (Sunday); Afrikaans ([Sondag](#)); West Frisian ([Snein](#)); Old Norse (sunnudagr); Faroese ([sunnudagur](#)); Icelandic ([sunnudagur](#)); Norwegian/Bokmål ([søndag](#)); Norwegian/Nynorsk ([sundag](#)); Danish ([søndag](#)); Swedish ([söndag](#)); and Finnish ([sunnuntai](#)).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



4.02 Months of the Year

Although [modern historical accounts](#) state that the Roman Empire had a 12-month calendar (i.e., the [Julian Calendar](#)), an overwhelming amount of evidence which suggests that the Romans used the lunar calendar which consisted of thirteen 28-day months. Since each month is based on the 28-day lunar cycle, the Roman year equated to 364 days (+1 day), rendering the aforementioned 12-month year numerically inferior and mathematically impossible. The word month (M+N+T) is derived from the term moon (M+N) or [Minos](#) (M+N+S) as each new month was celebrated on the "new moon".

Roman Months of the Year

Based on the the 13 [signs of the Zodiac](#) (i.e., the 13th sign being the Zodiac cross itself) and their origins in both Greek and Roman mythology, the [Roman months of the year were named after celestial constalations](#) depicted in the [Cross of the Zodiac](#) (i.e., Aries, Taurus, Gemini, etc.) while the [Roman days of the week](#) were named after celestial bodies (i.e., the Sun, the Moon, Saturn, etc.). In the [language of Latin](#), the Roman Numeral "VII" (7) is entitled "Septimus" which coincidentally has the same root name as the 7th month of the Roman calendar which is entitled "September". The Roman Numeral "VIII" (8), which is entitled "Octavus", coincidentally has the same root name as the 8th month in the Roman calendar which is entitled "October". The Roman Numeral "IX" (9) is entitled "Nonus" which coincidentally has the same root name as the 9th month in the Roman calendar which is is entitled "November". The Roman Numeral "X" (10) is entitled "Decimus" which coincidentally has the same root name as the 10th month in the Roman calendar which is is entitled "December".

March 31: Moon Day

A Roman holy day which confirms that Rome did in fact use a 13-month calendar is March 31, the extra day in the 13-month lunar calendar of Rome (i.e., 13 months times 28 days equates to 364 days). Therefore, it's only fitting that the Roman anniversary of the [Temple of Luna](#) on the Aventine would be celebrated on March 31. In [Roman religion](#) and [myth](#), Luna is the divine embodiment of the Moon and therefore March 31 represents the only day of the year in which the moon is rendered meaningless in respect to the normal lunar cycle seen on all other 364 days of the year. Therefore, this day of the year was considered so special that an entire temple and holy day were created in its honor.

March 31: Betrayal of Jesus

Since the 13-month lunar calendar of Rome (i.e., 13 months times 28 days equates to 364 days), is a day short of 365 days, it has been betrayed, at least numerology wise, by 1 full day. This annual numerical betrayal is depicted in the Bible by the allegorical narrative of Jesus and his 12 disciples (13 total) who are betrayed by Judas (J/G+D+S) or "Greenland Days" by 1 kiss or 1 day (i.e., as depicted in [Matthew 26:47–50](#); [Mark 14:43–45](#); and [Luke 22:47–48](#)). This is why the figure known as Jesus (G/J+S+S), meaning "Greenland System", is often depicted with his head on a cross, the [Cross of the Zodiac](#). After all, Greenland saved the Roman Empire from the jaws of defeat, hence it is and was their savior.

April 1: Roman New Year

The first day of the Roman New Year is April 1 and their calendar starts 8 months earlier than the [Gregorian Calendar](#) which is in force throughout most of the world. The term "calendar" (C/K+L+N+D+R) essentially means the "kill or culling day of Rome" as it represents the schedule by which Rome plans their attacks, assassination, pandemics, terror attacks and wars in the underworld.

Gregorian Calendar

Since the Roman months of the year were relegated to astrology, 12 new months were created which

represent the new home of Rome in Greenland. Similar to the signs of the Zodiac, the modern Roman months of the year are rooted in Roman mythology and numerology. Since Roman English is constructed using an algebraic form of letters that hold both a numerical value as well as literal meaning. It is important to remember that the letters of "B" and "R" represent Babylon Rome and the "Bear" of Greenland. The following Gregorian months have been [Roman letterology](#) and can be deciphered as follows:

Gregorian Calendar (12 Months):

- 1. January:** (G/J+N+R): Named after the Roman goddess [Juno](#), the protector of the Roman state.
- 2. February:** (F+B+R+R): Fi or Pi (3.14) bear of Rome ([Greenland is shaped like a bear](#))
- 3. March:** (M+R+CH): Named after the [Roman god of Mars](#). "CH" equates to the [double-eagle of Rome](#) (Ж)
- 4. April:** (P+R+L): Fi or Pi (3.14) Rule (Rome rules Greenland, the Fi of Earth)
- 5. May:** (M): In Roman mythology, the goddess "[Maia](#)" (M) embodied the concept of growth.
- 6. June:** (J/G+Ne): Named after the Roman goddess [Juno](#), the protector and special counselor of the Roman state.
- 7. July:** (J/G+L): G=Green + L=Land = Greenland
- 8. August:** (G+S+T): Greenland was likely discovered at this time of the year during reign of [Augustus](#), hence the name.
- 9. September:** (S+P+T+M+B+R): "Septum Bear". The septum (nose) of the bear (Greenland) was landed on by Rome.
- 10. October:** (C/K+T+B+R): "K2 Bear" [K2 is the name for a Roman military base](#), likely the first built on Greenland.
- 11. November:** (N+V+M+B+R): "M" switched with "N"? (Movember) When Rome moved to Greenland (Thanksgiving)
- 12. December:** (D+C/K+M+B+R): "Duck M Bear" M=13 families or gens of Rome ducked out to hide in Greenland.

Roman Calendar (13 Moons/Months):

- 1st Month (Aries):** April 1 — April 28
- 2nd Month (Taurus):** April 29 — May 26
- 3rd Month (Gemini):** May 27 — June 23
- 4th Month (Cancer):** June 24 — July 21
- 5th Month (Leo):** July 22 — August 18
- 6th Month (Virgo):** August 19 — September 15
- 7th Month (Libra):** September 16 — October 13
- 8th Month (Scorpio):** October 14 — November 10
- 9th Month (Sagittarius):** November 11 — December 8
- 10th Month (Capricorn):** December 9 — January 5
- 11th Month (Aquarius):** January 6 — February 2
- 12th Month (Pisces):** February 3 — March 2
- 13th Month (Zodiac):** March 3 — March 30
- + 1 Day:** March 31

Aries (1st Month: April 1—April 28)

"[Aries](#)" is the 1st [astrological sign](#) and is commonly depicted as "The Ram" (R+M) which is symbolic for "Rome" (R+M). The name Aires (R+S) is derived from [Eros](#) (R+S) the god of Love in [Greek mythology](#) whose [Temple of Ares](#) is located in the [Ancient Agora](#) of Athens, Greece. April 1st is New Year's Day in the Roman calendar and is celebrated as [April Fools' Day](#) in the underworld since the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#) for it has collectively fooled the masses. The sign of Aries is constructed by two ram horns which doubles as the [letter "V"](#). The letter "V" in the [Roman Score](#) equates to the letter "B" in the English alphabet which is formed when the [number "13"](#) are joined together. Therefore, the letters V, B and M (the 13th letter) equate to the number 13 which is representative for the [13 gens or families of Rome](#). In [Greek literature](#), "[Ares](#)" was the god of war, bloodshed, and violence, and a person born under the sign of Aries is known as [Arian](#), Arians or Ariens. The concept of the [Aryan Race](#) often affiliated with Nazi Germany is

rooted in Greenland as the Romans only exhibit white features and are highly genocidal towards "humans", meaning colored man. The brand known as [Ram Trucks](#) is a euphemism for "Rome Tricks" as the [logo of Ram Trucks](#) is a ram, the symbol of Aries and the Roman Empire. Lastly, Aries is one of four [Cardinal signs](#), meaning that "[Care denial](#)" often involving mass human sacrifices are often performed during this time (i.e., assassinations, terror attacks, and wars). Ares is the first month of the year because there can only be one Rome and one true Aryan race.

Taurus (2nd Month: April 29—May 26)

"[Taurus](#)" is the second [astrological sign](#) and is commonly depicted as "The Bull" (B+L), meaning "Line of 13" or Babylon. In [Greek mythology](#), Taurus was derived from the [Cretan Bull](#) which was later identified with [Zeus](#). Taurus is an important object of worship among the [Druids](#) as Tauric religious festival are held while the Sun passed through the constellation. [Taurus](#) is also the name of a prestigious line of Roman Senators who were likely named after the [Minotaur](#) due to their aggressive nature (e.g., [Titus Statilius Taurus](#), line of four Roman senators which served as Roman consul from 37 BC - 45 A.D.); [Titus Statilius Taurus Corvinus](#), Roman consul in 45 A.D.; [Taurus Volusianus](#), Roman consul in 261 A.D.; [Taurus \(consul 361\)](#), Roman consul in 361 A.D.; [Taurus \(consul 428\)](#), Roman consul in 428 A.D.; and [Taurus Seleucus Cyrus](#), Roman consul in 441 A.D. The [Taurus Mountains](#), where these Roman Senators likely originated from, is located in Ancient Greece (i.e., modern day Turkey). The bull is symbolic of humanity and its aggressive and rebellious nature against the tyranny of the Roman Empire and that's why it is routinely sacrificed in the sport of [bullfighting](#). The bullfighter, which is generally covered in a red cape (C+P) is wearing the colors of Rome and is symbolic of Greenland, for it is known as the capstone of Earth. In economics, a [bull market](#) is associated with increased investor confidence and an upward trend in the market which is depicted by the [Charging Bull](#) statue located in New York City, the economic capitol of the world. Conversely, a [bear market](#) is symbolic of the [bear of Greenland](#) and is indicative of the market losing value. Taurus is the second month of the Roman year because the bear and the bull symbolize the two worlds of Earth (i.e., Greenland/Heaven and the Underworld/Hell).

Gemini (3rd Month: May 27—June 23)

"[Gemini](#)" is the third [astrological sign](#) and is commonly depicted as "The Twins", a Greco-Roman symbol which originated with the [Pillars of Hercules](#) and Columnas Plus Ultra. Aside from the fact that Gemini was the name given to the twin brothers [Castor and Pollux](#) in Greek mythology, Gemini represents the [favorite number of the Roman Empire](#) which is depicted in many forms (e.g., twins, two, 2, II, a pair, double, duce, twice, bi, co, dual, etc.). The Gemini sign evident today in the [currency symbols](#) of almost every country on Earth as well as the hundreds of [Twin Towers](#) which span the globe. Gemini (G+M+N), meaning "Greenland man", is symbolic of Romans who now reside in Greenland. The "G-Men" is a coincidentally the nickname used to describe the [New York Football Giants](#), a professional football team in America. After all, the [Romans have indeed become giants](#) and therefore the name is fitting. Gemini is the the third month of the Roman year because Greenland is the 3rd and final home or den of the Greco-Roman Empire, which is often symbolized by the [trident](#).

Cancer (4th Month: June 24—July 21)

"[Cancer](#)" is the fourth [astrological sign](#) and is commonly depicted as "The Crab". Cancer (C/K+N+R), in effect means "Con Kill Rome", and is symbolic of the Roman double-cross and treachery. According to Greek mythology, [Cancer is identified with the crab](#) that bit [Heracles](#) on the foot while he was fighting the many-headed Hydra. [Heracles](#) crushed the crab and then the goddess Hera, a sworn enemy of Heracles, placed the crab among the stars. In the Cancer photo, the (1) represents Greenland which is physically shaped with what appear to be two crab pinchers. The continents of Greenland (2) and Australia (3), which represent both the top and the bottom of Earth, are shaped in the form of a "6" and a "9" and are always chasing each other round and round. The crab sign is multidimensional for it represents both the number "6", "9" and [69, a favorite esoteric number](#) of the Roman Empire. For example, the alleged nuclear attacks on Japan in World War II (i.e., [Hiroshima and Nagasaki](#)) occurred on August 6 and 9, 1945, and its victims purportedly received "cancer" as a result of the attacks. The [Tropic of Cancer](#) contains the [subsolar point](#) (i.e., the northernmost latitude where the Sun can be directly overhead) on the June (or northern) [solstice](#). Cancer is also one of four [Cardinal signs](#), meaning that "[Care denial](#)" often involving mass human sacrifices are often performed during this time (i.e., assassinations, terror attacks, and war).

Leo (5th Month: July 22—August 18)

"Leo" is the fifth [astrological sign](#) and is generally depicted as "The Lion". In [Greek mythology](#), Leo was identified as the [Nemean Lion](#) which was killed by [Hercules](#) during the first of his [twelve labours](#). The letter "L" represent the line, lineage or seed of the "Man" family which founded the Greco-Roman Empire and therefore must be protected at all costs. The name "Nemean" (N+M+N) translates to "No Man" or "Kill Man" as the letter "N" equates to the letter "X" in the [Roman Score](#). The name Leo (L) is also affiliated with the [Cannanite god of El](#) (L) who is routinely [depicted with lions](#). The symbol of Leo appears to be a [human sperm](#) as well as a twisted [Omega symbol](#) which represent the massive [stone wall which surrounds Greenland from Russia to Canada](#), in essence protecting the lineage of the Roman Empire.

Virgo (6th Month: August 19—September 15)

"Virgo" is the 6th [astrological sign](#) and is commonly depicted as "The Virgin Maiden". Virgo is representative of many identities, all related to maidens, purity and fertility. According to Greek Mythology, Virgo was originally associated to [Dike](#), the Mistress of All-Divine Order and Law prior to the Olympians. Dike initially lived among mankind but withdrew (to Greenland) when the people no longer upheld justice. In the Roman Score, the letter "V" equates to the letter "B", and therefore the name Virgo also equates to "Birgo" (B+R+G), meaning "Bear Greenland". The name maiden (M+D+N) represents the den or home of the [13 gens or families of Rome](#). The sign of Virgo includes the month of September which means "Septum Bear", for it marks the first time that the nose of Greenland was reached by a Roman ship. Greenland is often referred to as a virgin for it has remained untouched by the rest of the world. The symbol of Virgo appears to be the letter "M" (i.e., an upside down [trident](#)) along with the symbol of a fish, a natuical sign to be sure. Greenland is the 3rd home or den of Rome, hence the three forks on the trident. Virgo is the 6th sign because the term "six" (S+X) also equates to "sex", particularly with virgins.

Libra (7th Month: September 16—October 13)

"Libra" is the 7th [astrological sign](#) and is commonly depicted as "The Scales". Libra (L+B+R), means "Line of Babylon Rome" or "Lineage of the Bear", the bear referring to Greenland. In [Roman mythology](#), "[Liber](#)" (L+B+R) was known as "the free one" and was a god of [viticulture](#), fertility and freedom. Pronounced "Free", [Freyja](#) was the Viking goddess of fertility and since Greenland is physically shaped like a "dome" rising above the Earth, the word "freedom" literally means "fertility dome". Coincidentally, the [Roman dome](#) is found in the sign of Libra, for it represents the free-"dome" of Greenland. Libra is the 7th sign because in the English alphabet, [G is the seventh letter](#) indicative of Greenland. The symbol of the Libra scales is representative of the [Roman pound](#) (328.9 g) which was also known as a "Libra". Libra is also one of four [Cardinal signs](#), meaning that "[Care denial](#)" often involving mass human sacrifices are often performed during this time (i.e., assassinations, terror attacks, and war).

Scorpio (8th Month: October 14—November 10)

"Scorpio" is the 8th [astrological sign](#) and is commonly depicted as "The Scorpion". Aside from being a highly poisonous animal, the term "Scorpio" (S+C/K+R+F/P) means "System Kill Rome Fear/Four" and is representative of Rome's biological and chemical weapons expertise. In [Greek Mythology](#), the giant huntsman [Orion](#) boasted on the island of [Crete](#) to the goddess [Artemis](#) and her mother [Leto](#) that he would kill every animal on the earth (with biological weapons). Unamused, they sent a scorpion to deal with Orion. The pair battled and the scorpion killed Orion who was later raised to heavens by [Zeus](#). So every winter, Orion hunts in the sky, but every summer he flees as the constellation of the scorpion comes. This Greek story is rooted in truth as Rome starts pandemics in the underworld, only to flee to the safety of Greenland. During the Roman Empire, scorpio was a deadly [cross-bow type weapon which threw poisonous darts](#) which were likely laced with biological weapons that ultimately resulted in pandemics. Coincidentally, the United Nations biological and chemical weapons team is entitled [Task Force Scorpio](#). The symbol of Scorpio appears to be the letter "M" (i.e., an upside down [trident](#)) along with the symbol of a dart, spear or tail—a poisonous one to be sure.

Sagittarius (9th Month: November 11—December 8) "[Sagittarius](#)" is the 9th [astrological sign](#) and is commonly depicted as "The Archer" or "[The Centaur](#)". In [Greek mythology](#), Sagittarius is identified as a [centaur](#): half human, half horse. During the Roman Empire, [Sagittarii](#) was the term for archers while [sagittarium](#) was the title of an infantry or cavalry unit with a specialized archer regiment. The sign of Sagittarius is constructed with an arrow along with a Roman cross. The arrow of this constellation points towards the star [Antares](#), the "heart of the scorpion."

Capricorn (10th Month: December 9—January 5)

"[Capricorn](#)" is the 10th [astrological sign](#) and is commonly depicted as "The Goat" or "The Sea Goat". In [Greek mythology](#), the constellation of Capricorn is sometimes identified as [Amalthea](#), the goat that suckled the infant [Zeus](#) in a cave in "[Goat Mountain](#)" after his mother [Rhea](#) saved him from being devoured by his father [Cronos](#). Zeus (Z+S) or "SS" is the Roman System which was saved by the mountain of Greenland before it could be destroyed by the underworld. Capricorn (C/K+P+R+C/K+R+N) means "Cap Rock Reign" for Greenland is the capstone of the Earth from which the Roman Empire reigns. The [Encyclopedia Britannica states](#) that the figure of Capricorn derives from the half-goat, half-fish representation of the [Sumerian](#) god [Enki](#). In the Sumerian myth "[Enki and the World Order](#)", Enki is said to have fixed national boundaries and assigned gods their roles. According to another Sumerian myth Enki is the creator, having devised men as slaves to the gods. After escaping to Greenland, the Romans divided up their empire by creating nations to play off against each other. In his original form, [Enki was associated with semen](#) and amniotic fluid, and therefore with fertility. Coincidentally, a "[Zygote](#)" is the initial cell that is formed when two [gamete](#) cells are joined by means of sexual reproduction. The symbol of Capricorn appears to be the letter "V" along with a simplistic depiction of a [human sperm](#). The [Tropic of Capricorn](#) contains the [subsolar point](#) (i.e., the southernmost latitude where the Sun can be directly overhead) on the December (or southern) [solstice](#). Capricorn is one of four [Cardinal signs](#), meaning that "[Care denial](#)" often involving mass human sacrifices are often performed during this time (i.e., assassinations, terror attacks, and war). Capricorn is most likely the 10th sign because the letter "R" which stands for Rome is the 10th letter/number in the [Roman Score](#). Also, the [flag of Greenland](#) depicts the number 10 at its center.

Aquarius (11th Month: January 6—February 2)

"[Aquarius](#)" is the 11th [astrological sign](#) and is commonly depicted as "The Water Bearer" or the "water bear" which is symbolic of the [bear-like shape of Greenland](#) and the water which surrounds the island on all sides. In Greek mythology, Aquarius is sometimes associated with [Deucalion](#), the son of [Prometheus](#) who built a ship with his wife [Pyrrha](#) to survive an imminent flood. They sailed for nine days before washing ashore on [Mount Parnassus](#) (i.e., Greenland. It's impossible to sail 9 days in the Mediterranean in any one direction and fail to find land). Interestingly, the [Age of Aquarius](#) is an astrological term denoting the current [astrological age](#). Since Age (G) means Greenland and Aquarius (Q/K+R+S) means "Cross", humanity is indeed living in the "Age of the Cross" or the "Greenland Cross". Aquarius is the 11th sign because the two horizontal lightning bolts form the [number "11"](#), a favorite esoteric number of Rome. The lightning bolts are indicative of both the Viking god of [Thor](#) and the Roman god of [Jupiter or Jove](#), both of which are depicted holding lightning bolts in their hands.

Pisces (12th Month: February 3—March 2)

"[Pisces](#)" is the 12th [astrological sign](#) and is commonly depicted as "The Fish". Pisces (P/F+S+C/K+S) equates to "[Fasces](#)" (P/F+S+C/K+S), and in Greece, the [island of Crete is shaped like a fasces](#) symbol which is indicative of fascism—a form of radical authoritarian nationalism. The sign of Pisces closely resembles the [fasces symbol](#) for they both depict multiple sticks which are wrapped around the center by a cord. According to [Greek myth](#) and Roman legend, Pisces is associated with [Venus](#) and [Cupid](#), who escaped the monster [Typhon](#) by transforming into fish and tying themselves together with rope or a cord. The date of the Jewish holiday known as [Purim](#) is set by the full moon in Pisces, further indicating that [Jewish holidays are in fact Roman holidays](#).

Zodiac (13th Month: March 3—March 30)

"[Zodiac](#)" is the 13th [astrological sign](#) and is commonly depicted as "The Cross of the Zodiac" or the [Celtic cross](#). The [cross inside a circle is coincidentally the universal symbol for Earth](#) while the other 12 signs of the Zodiac represent the cosmos. The 13th sign has been purposely hidden since the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#) when 13 month lunar calendar was abandoned. The name Zodiac (Z+D+K), meaning "Zion Day Kill" and has historically been when troops "march" off to war. The cross of the Zodiac was most recently made famous by the [Zodiac Killer](#).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



4.03 Roman Holidays

The term "holidays or "holy days" essentially means "hell" days or "heel" days, for they mark the time that the underworld (hell), experiences the wrath of the Roman Empire's heel or boot. During Roman times, holy days were referred to as "Feriae" (F+R), meaning "Four" days or "Fear" days (i.e., the [number 4 is a sacred Roman number](#) and is most often depicted as a cross), as both animal and human alike were routinely slaughtered for sport and sacrifice. Roman holy days were defined by the Roman scholar and writer [Marcus Terentius Varro](#) as "days instituted for the sake of the gods". Roman religious rites were performed on the "feriae", public business was suspended, and slaves were to be given some form of rest.

Roman Calendar

According to [modern historical sources](#), festivals in ancient Rome were an important part of [Roman religious life](#) and one of the primary features of the [Roman calendar](#). The first days of each Roman month were allegedly entitled [Kalends](#) or [Kalendae](#) which is where the English word "calendar" was untimely derived from. The term Kalendae (K+L+N+D) meaning "Killing Day", essentially morphed into the word "calendar" which can be translated literally to "Killing Day of Rome" as the [letter "R"](#) always equates to Rome. In other words, the Roman calendar was the schedule of killings which was celebrated with lavish feasts, ceremonies and public spectacles.

Roman Religion = Jewish Religion

Aside from the Hollywood films and television shows entitled "[Roman Holiday](#)" (1953) and "[The Roman Holidays](#)" (1972), Roman holy days are celebrated in the underworld in modern times by the Jewish people through their counterfeit religion of Judaism whose holy days reflects almost exactly, the dates, festivals, sacrifices and rituals of the Roman Empire. Although the names have been altered, the dates and meaning behind the two religions is the same and therefore the Jewish people unwittingly execute the Roman's dirty work in the underworld. Of the 12 major Jewish holidays (see list below), each one coincides in some way with a Roman holiday, regardless of the fact that the dates change from year to year. So unless the Jews are Romans, which they obviously are not, there is no explicable reason why over 90% of all Jewish holidays fall on Roman holidays and vice versa. In other words, unless the Romans designed the Jewish religion to mirror their own religion, down to every single date and detail, there is no logical explanation for this phenomenon. Therefore, in order to guarantee that Roman holy days are continually celebrated with human sacrifices (i.e., assassinations, terror attacks and war) in the underworld, the dates and meanings of the Jewish holy days must be exactly the same as the Romans, which they are. As the Bible verse [Matthew 6:10](#) explains, "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven (Greenland)".

Star of David

The [Star of David](#), known in Hebrew as the Shield of David or Magen David, is widely recognized as the symbol of Jewish identity and Judaism. It is [shaped in the form of a hexagon](#), a 6-pointed star that is formed by the compound of two equilateral triangles. The [number 6 is a favorite esoteric number of Rome](#) which is most commonly associated with death and destruction. The name "David" (D+V+D) means "Divide" and the therefore the "Star of David" means the "Star of Steer of the Divide". In other words, the Jewish people are steered by Rome to keep the people divided amongst themselves, but more importantly, to keep the divide between upper Earth (Greenland) and the underworld (hell). The [hexagon](#) is significant because through the use and abuse of the Jewish people, Rome has effectively put a hex (curse) or a hoax on all of mankind. The two opposing triangles depicted in the Star of David (see below) can be taken quite literally as what is ordered by Rome in Greenland is reflected and executed in the underworld by the Jewish people through the main [Roman proxy state of Switzerland](#).

Hanukkah

[Hanukkah](#), widely known as the Feast of Dedication, is an 8-day Jewish holiday allegedly commemorating the rededication of the Holy Temple (e.g., the Second Temple) in Jerusalem, regardless of the fact that all aspects which pertain to temples and temple building (e.g., arches, columns, domes, etc.) are Greco-Roman in nature. In reality, Hanukkah is likely a counterfeit Roman holiday created to commemorate the ceremonies, rituals and human sacrifices associated with Rome's new temple in either Sicily (i.e., the Second Temple; the First Temple being built in either Crete or Athens, Greece) or the third and final temple which was built in Greenland (most likely Thule) just prior to the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#). In 2013, the Jewish holy days of [Hanukkah](#) are celebrated on November 27-December 5. Coincidentally, the Roman temple ceremonies of [Neptune](#) and [Pietas](#) are held on December 1; the celebration of the Roman goddess [Bona Dea](#) are held on December 3; and the Roman country festival for [Faunus](#) held by the [pagi](#) is celebrated on December 5. In 2013, Hanukkah is celebrated on December 16-24. Coincidentally, [Saturnalia](#), which is held in honor of [Saturn](#) with the public ritual on December 17 is celebrated by the Romans from December 17-23; the holy day of [Opalia](#) is celebrated in honor of the Roman god [Ops](#) on December 19; the Romans celebrate [Divalia](#) in honor of [Angerona](#) on December 21; the Roman sacrifice to Hercules and Ceres is also given on the December 21 which also coincides with the [Winter Solstice](#) (e.g., years 2013, 2014, 2016); the Roman anniversary of the Temple of the Lares Permarini in the [Porticus Minucia](#) is celebrated December 22, which also coincides with the [Winter Solstice](#) in 2015; the Roman holy day of [Sigillaria](#), the last day of the Saturnalia which is devoted to gift (poison) giving, is celebrated a day later on December 23; [Larentalia](#), which commemorates the Roman temples of Diana and Juno Regina in the [Circus Flaminius](#) is also celebrated on December 23; and finally, [Tempestates](#), the Roman god of weather is also celebrated on December 23.

Hoshanah Rabbah

[Hoshanah Rabbah](#) is a Jewish holy day which is known as the "Last of the Days of Judgment". In reality Hoshanah Rabbah is likely a counterfeit Roman holiday created to mark the end of the so-called "Judgment" of Rome in the underworld. In order to successfully pull off the hoax of moving to Greenland unabated and unnoticed, a series of man-made wars, earthquakes, tsunamis and pandemics were executed by the Roman military against both Rome and her known enemies of the day. In 2013, Hoshanah Rabbah more or less coincides with the [Southward Equinox](#) (September 22-24) when the Sun appears to cross the celestial equator, heading southward. In 2014, Hoshanah Rabbah falls on October 14 which coincidentally marks the restoration of the Roman Temple of the [Penates Dei](#) on the [Velian Hill](#).

Passover

The [Passover](#) is a 7-day Jewish festival held to commemorate the Jewish people's alleged liberation over 3,300 years ago by God from slavery in ancient Egypt, as well as the birth of their nation under the leadership of Moses. In reality, the Passover is likely a counterfeit Roman holiday created to commemorate Rome's liberation from the underworld by G.O.D. (Greenland of Denmark) as they "passed over" from the bottom side (the dark side) of the Earth to the top side (the sunny side). In 2013, the Jewish Passover is held from April 3-11 which coincidentally bookends the Roman games of [Ludi Megalenses](#) or Megalesia, which occurs on April 4-10 in honor of the [Magna Mater](#) or [Cybele](#), a Greco-Roman goddess. In 2014, the Jewish Passover is held from April 14-22. Coincidentally, the Roman holy day of [Fordicidia](#) is celebrated with offering of a pregnant cow is sacrificed to [Tellus](#) ("Earth") on April 15, also known as "[Tax Day](#)" in America. Coincidentally, the modern holiday known as [Earth Day](#) is celebrated annually a week later on April 22. The Roman festival [Parilia](#) in honor of [Pales](#) and the [dies natalis of Rome](#) also falls within the 2014 Jewish Passover on April 21.

Purim

[Purim](#) is a holy day which celebrates the Jewish people's alleged victory over their enemies and commemorates the deliverance of the Jewish people from a plot by the Persian Empire to destroy them. In reality, Purim is likely a counterfeit Roman holiday considering that the Jews were never at war with Persia, the Roman Empire was. The term Purim (P+R+M), which essentially means "Pure Rome", is a Roman holy day dedicated to their final victory over the Persian Empire with whom they had been at fighting against for years during the [Roman-Persian Wars](#). In 2013, [Purim](#) is held on February 23-24. Coincidentally, February 23 marks the Roman holy day of [Terminalia](#) which is held in honor of [Terminus](#),

as well as the Roman observance of [Regifugium](#) and the rituals of [rex sacrorum](#) which involves boots (shape of Italy) and an axe ([fasces](#)), two objects affiliated with Roman lore. In 2014, Purim is celebrated on March 15-16. Coincidentally, the Roman procession of the [Argei](#) is held annually from March 16–17. The Roman holy day of *Feriae Iovi*, sacred to the god of [Jove](#) or Jupiter, as well as the feast of the year to the goddess [Anna Perenna](#) are also celebrated on March 15.

Rosh Hashanah

[Rosh Hashanah](#) is a 2-day Jewish celebration known as the “Feast of Trumpets” and is the first of the [High Holy Days](#) or *Yamim Nora'im* ("Days of Awe") and is believed to be the anniversary of the creation of [Adam and Eve](#). Rosh Hashanah customs include sounding the [shofar](#) (a hollowed-out ram's horn) and eating symbolic foods such as apples dipped in honey to evoke a "sweet new year". In reality, Rosh Hashanah is likely a counterfeit Roman holy day created to celebrate the “Feast of the Triumphants” and the creation of a “dam” to block the “eve” or night of the underworld. The blowing of the ram’s horn, or Rome’s horn (the symbol of Rome is a Ram), and the eating of sweets signifies Rome’s triumphant victory over mankind while they enjoy the fruits and comforts in the “high holy land” of Greenland. In 2013, the Jewish holy day of [Rosh Hashanah](#) is celebrated on September 4-6. Coincidentally, the [Ludi Romani](#) or Ludi Magni, "the oldest and most famous" of the Roman games, were held annually on September 5-19. In 2014, [Rosh Hashanah](#) is celebrated on September 24-26. The anniversary of the Temple of Venus Genetrix vowed by Julius Caesar is celebrated on September 26, which generally coincides with the the [Southward Equinox](#) (September 22-24). In 2015, [Rosh Hashanah](#) is celebrated on September 13-15. Coincidentally, the anniversary of the Temple to Jupiter Optimus Maximus as well as the [Epulum Iovis](#), a sumptuous [ritual feast](#) offered to [Jove](#), was celebrated by Rome on September 13.

Shavuot

[Shavuot](#) is a 2-day Jewish holy day celebration which allegedly commemorates the anniversary of the day that God gave the Torah to the entire nation of Israel while assembled atop Mount Sinai. In reality, Shavuot is a likely a counterfeit Roman holy day created to mark the anniversary of the first year that the entire nation of the Romans Empire was present atop Mt. Zion/Mt. Olympus in Greenland. Torah (T+R+H) meaning “To Rome Forever”, was likely the exact words toasted in celebration of Rome’s final victory over mankind. In 2013, the Jewish holy day of [Shavuot](#) is celebrated on May 14-16. Coincidentally, the anniversary of the Temple of Mars Invictus as well as the second procession of the [Argei](#) are celebrated by Rome on May 14. The Roman holy day of [Mercuralia](#), which is celebrated in honor of [Mercury](#), *Feriae* of Jove, is celebrated by Rome on May 15. In 2014, Shavuot is celebrated on June 3-5. Coincidentally, the anniversary of the Temple of [Bellona](#) is celebrated by Rome on June 3; the Roman anniversary of the restoration of the Temple of [Hercules Custos](#) is celebrated by Rome on June 4; and the Roman anniversary of the Temple of [Dius Fidius](#) is celebrated by Rome on June 5. In 2015, Shavuot is celebrated on May 23-25. Coincidentally, holy day of the second [Tubilustrium](#); *Feriae* for [Volcanus \(Vulcan\)](#), is celebrated by Rome on May 23; the holy day of [QRCF](#), which follows Tubilustrium, is celebrated by Rome on May 24; and the anniversary of the [Temple of Fortuna Primigenia](#) is celebrated by Rome on May 25.

Shemini Atzeret

[Shemini Atzeret](#) is a Jewish holy day rooted in “duality” which features a “prayer for rain (reign)” or [Geshem](#). The term Geshem (G+S+H+M) means “Greenland System Forever M”, the [letter M](#) of which equates to “Empire” and the [number 13](#) which is indicative of the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#). Therefore, in reality, Shemini Atzeret is likely a counterfeit Roman holy day created to celebrate the duality of Greenland over the underworld and the they pray for a continued reign of terror over mankind. In 2012, Shemini Atzeret, is celebrated on October 7 which is coincidentally the same date that Rome celebrates the day of rites for Jupiter Fulgur and Juno Curitis. In 2014, Shemini Atzeret is celebrated on October 15 which is coincidentally the same date that Rome celebrates [October Horse](#) in which a blood sacrifice is given to [Mars](#) in the [Campus Martius](#) and the *Feriae* of Jupiter. In 2015, Shemini Atzeret is celebrated on October 4 which is coincidentally the same date of [Ieiunium Cereris](#), a Roman day of [fasting](#) in honor of [Ceres](#) which was instituted in 191 B.C. as a [quinquennial](#) observance.

Simchat Torah

[Simchat Torah](#) is a Jewish holiday which celebrates and marks the conclusion of the annual cycle as well as the beginning of a new cycle. In reality Simchat Torah is likely a counterfeit Roman holiday created to celebrate the end of the Roman “kill” or “cull” cycle. The term “cycle” (C/K+C/K+L) means “Kill Kill Line”

or "Line of 33", which originated on the [Island of Crete](#), as did most other things Roman. In 2012, Simchat Torah is celebrated on October 7 which is coincidentally the same date that Rome celebrates the rites for the god of [Jupiter](#) which is represented by a lightning bolt and an eagle, the most common symbols of the Roman army. October 7 is also the same date that Rome celebrates the goddess of [Juno](#) which represents the fullness of vital force. In essence, Simchat Torah is a day which celebrates the endless cycle of war.

Sukkot

[Sukkot](#), known as the "Feast of Tabernacles", is a mandated Jewish festival which allegedly commemorates when the Hebrews were commanded to make a pilgrimage to the [Temple in Jerusalem](#). In reality, Sukkot is likely a counterfeit Roman holy day created to celebrate the mandate by Rome to all of its chosen people to make the pilgrimage from the underworld to Greenland in order to escape the aforementioned Days of Judgment which were slated to befall the underworld. The term "Sukkot" (S+K+T) likely means "System Military Base", as [KT is the name of a Roman military base](#). In all likelihood, Sukkot was a mandate by Rome to all of its top military personal located around the world to instantly retreat back to Rome. Once there, they made the voyage to Greenland where they have waged war on humanity ever since. In 2012, Sukkot was celebrated by the Jews on September 30-October 8. Coincidentally, the Roman ceremonies for [Fides](#) and the [Tigillum Sororium](#) are celebrated on October 1 while the Roman Ludi Augustales, which was established 14 AD after the death of [Augustus](#) and based on the [Augustalia](#), is celebrated on October 3-12. The [Leiunium Cereris](#), a day of Roman [fasting](#) in honor of [Ceres](#) is celebrated on October 4; the Roman [mundus](#) (tomb) was opened on October 5; and the Roman holy day entitled *dies ater* ("black day") to mark the anniversary of the [battle of Arausio](#) (105 BC) is celebrated on October 6; In 2012, Sukko also celebrated on October 7 which is coincidentally the same date that Rome celebrates the rites for the god of [Jupiter](#) which is represented by a lightning bolt and an eagle, the most common symbols of the Roman army. October 7 is also the same date that Rome celebrates the goddess of [Juno](#) which represents the fullness of vital force. In essence, Simchat Torah is a day which celebrates the endless cycle of war. In 2013, Sukkot is celebrated on September 18-28. Coincidentally, the [Ludi Romani](#) or Ludi Magni, "the oldest and most famous" of the Roman games, were held annually on September 5-19, while the "[mercatus](#)" and "[Latona](#)" set aside for markets and fairs commenced immediately following the Ludi Romani is celebrated on September 20–23.

Tisha B'Av

[Tisha B'Av](#) is a Jewish holy day which allegedly commemorates the destruction of the First and Second Temples in Jerusalem and the subsequent exile of the Jewish people from the Land of Israel. In reality, Tisha B'Av is likely a counterfeit Roman holy day created to celebrate the destruction of the Rome's temples in Greece and Sicily which were destroyed in order to sell the hoax to the world that the Roman Empire had been militarily defeated while they secretly escaped to Greenland. The exile of the Jews is also direct reference to exile of the Romans from Rome, home to the gods of [Isis](#), [Ra](#) and [El](#), otherwise known as "Israel". Once in Greenland, the aforementioned Greco-Roman gods were exiled to the underworld along with Greece and Rome as the Romans adopted new gods representative of Greenland as depicted in [Norse and Viking mythology](#). In 2012, the Jews celebrate [Tisha B'Av](#) on July 28. Coincidentally, the Roman [Ludi Victoriae Caesaris](#) "Games of the Victorious Caesar", are held annually on July 20-30. In 2013, the Jews celebrate Tisha B'Av on July 15-16. Coincidentally, the Roman holy day entitled [Transvectio equitum](#), which features a procession of cavalry as a display of military force, is held on July 15. In 2014, Tisha B'Av is celebrated on August 4-5. Coincidentally, a Roman public sacrifice (*sacrificium publicum*) was held at the Temple of [Salus](#) on the Quirinal on August 5.

Tu Bishvat

[Tu Bishvat](#), a Jewish holy day meaning "New Year of the Trees", appears to be another counterfeit Roman holy day masked for Jewish consumption. The term "trees" is indicative of "tri" or "three", for Greenland marks the third and final home of Rome (i.e., the first being the Island of Crete and the second being the Island of Sicily). "Tu" stands for the Hebrew letters Tet and Vav, which together have the numerical value of 9 and 6. As documented, the numbers [6 and 9 are favorite esoteric numbers of the Romans](#) and where the chosen dates for the twin nuclear attack on Japan in World War II. (i.e., August 6 and 9, 1945). In 2013, Tu Bishvat falls on January 26. Coincidentally, the [Sementivae](#), a Roman *feriae conceptivae* of sowing (sowing seeds), also known as the Paganalia, is celebrated on January 24-26. Once again, Roman and Jewish holidays are identical in subject matter and even fall on the same dates.

Yom Kippur

[Yom Kippur](#) is a Jewish holiday celebrated on "the tenth day of [the] seventh month" ([Tishrei](#)) and is regarded as the "Sabbath of Sabbaths". Yom Kippur completes the annual period known in [Judaism](#) as the [High Holy Days](#) or Yamim Nora'im ("Days of Awe") that commences with [Rosh Hashanah](#). The [seventh month in the Roman calendar is known as Libra](#), and therefore the tenth day of Libra equates to September 25 which happened to mark the first day of Yom Kippur in 2012. Interestingly, the Jewish holy days known as [Simchat Torah](#) and [Shemini Atzeret](#) also fell on September 25 in 2013. In reality, Yom Kippur is likely a counterfeit Roman holy day created to celebrate Rome's "Shock and Awe" military tactics as witnessed ancient as well as modern pandemics, terror attacks, wars and so called "accidents" such as earthquakes, hurricanes, tsunamis, etc. In 2013, [Yom Kippur](#) was celebrated by the Jews on September 13-17. Coincidentally, the Roman cavalry parade known as "Equorum probation", meaning "Approval of the Horses", is held on September 14. In 2014, Yom Kippur is celebrated on October 3-4. Coincidentally, the Roman Ludi Augustales, which was established in 14 A.D. after the death of [Augustus](#) and based on [Augustalia](#), is celebrated on October 3-12, while [Ieiunium Cereris](#), a Roman day of [fasting](#) in honor of [Ceres](#) is celebrated on October 4. In 2015, Yom Kippur is celebrated on September 22-23. Coincidentally, the Roman anniversary of the rededication of the Temple of Apollo in the Campus Martius is celebrated on September 23, which appears to have been created to coincide with the [Southward Equinox](#) (September 22-24).

Roman-Jewish Holy Days

Although the Jews use the [Hebrew calendar](#) and the Romans use a [13-month lunar calendar](#), over 90% of their respective holy days occur on the date in the Gregorian calendar. Therefore, it can only be concluded that Roman holy days are in fact Jewish holy days and vice versa. The following list of holy days include the [Gregorian months](#) of April through September and the [Roman months](#) of Aries 1 through Libra 15.

April 1—Aries 1

Roman: Original New Year's Day when the sacred fire of Rome was renewed; the dancing armed priesthood of the [Salii](#) celebrated the *Feriae Marti* (holiday for Mars), which was also the *dies natalis* ("birthday") of Mars. Also the [Matronalia](#), in honor of [Juno Lucina](#), Mars' mother, and [Veneralia](#) in honour of [Venus](#).

Modern: [April Fools' Day](#)

April 2—Aries 2

April 3—Aries 3

Jewish: [Passover](#) (2013) (April 3-11)

April 4—Aries 4

Roman: [Ludi Megalenses](#) or Megalesia (April 4-10), in honor of the [Magna Mater](#) or [Cybele](#), whose temple was dedicated April 10, 191 BC.

April 5—Aries 5

April 6—Aries 6

April 7—Aries 7

April 8—Aries 8

April 9—Aries 9

April 10—Aries 10

April 11—Aries 11

April 12—Aries 12

Roman: [Cerialia](#) or Ludi Cereri (April 12-19), festival and games for [Ceres](#), established by 202 BC

April 13—Aries 13

Roman: Anniversary of the Temple of Jupiter Victor

April 14—Aries 14

Jewish: [Passover](#) (2014) (April 14-22)

April 15—Aries 15

Roman: [Fordicidia](#), offering of a pregnant cow to [Tellus](#) ("Earth")

April 16—Aries 16

April 17—Aries 17

April 18—Aries 18

April 19—Aries 19

April 20—Aries 20

April 21—Aries 21

Roman: [Parilia](#), rustic festival in honour of [Pales](#), and the [dies natalis of Rome](#)

April 22—Aries 22

Jewish: [Passover](#) (2014) (April 14-22)

Modern: [Earth Day](#)

April 23—Aries 23

Roman: The first of two wine festivals ([Vinalia](#)), the *Vinalia Priora* for the previous year's wine, held originally for Jupiter and later Venus

April 24—Aries 24

April 25—Aries 25

Roman: [Robigalia](#), an agricultural festival involving dog sacrifice April 26—Aries 26

April 27—Aries 27

April 28—Aries 28

Roman: [Ludi Florales](#) (April 28-May 1) in honour of [Flora](#), extended to May 3 under the Empire

April 29—Taurus 1

April 30—Taurus 2

MAY(5)—TAURUS(2)-GEMINI(3):

May 1—Taurus 3

Roman: Games of Flora continue; sacrifice to [Maia](#); anniversary of the Temple of Bona Dea on the Aventine; rites for the [Lares Praestites](#), [tutelaries](#) of the city of Rome.

Modern: [May Day](#)

May 2—Taurus 4

May 3—Taurus 5

Roman: [Ludi Florales](#) (April 28-May 1) in honour of [Flora](#), extended to May 3 under the Empire

May 4—Taurus 6

Dutch: [Remembrance of the Dead](#)

May 5—Taurus 7

May 6—Taurus 8

May 7—Taurus 9

May 8—Taurus 10

May 9—Taurus 11

Roman: [Lemuria](#), a festival of the dead with both public and household rites, possibly with a sacrifice to [Mania](#) on the 11th

May 10—Taurus 12

May 11—Taurus 13

Roman: [Lemuria](#), a festival of the dead with both public and household rites, possibly with a sacrifice to [Mania](#) on the 11th

May 12—Taurus 14

May 13—Taurus 15

Roman: [Lemuria](#), a festival of the dead with both public and household rites, possibly with a sacrifice to [Mania](#) on the 11th

May 14—Taurus 16

Roman: Anniversary of the Temple of Mars Invictus (Mars the Unconquered); a second procession of the [Argei](#)

Jewish: [Shavuot](#) (2013) (May 14-16)

May 15—Taurus 17

Roman: [Mercuralia](#), in honor of [Mercury](#); *Feriae* of Jove

May 16—Taurus 18

Jewish: [Shavuot](#) (2013) (May 14-16)

May 17—Taurus 19

May 18—Taurus 20

May 19—Taurus 21

May 20—Taurus 22

May 21—Taurus 23

Roman: One of four [Agonalia](#), probably a third festival for Vediovis

May 22—Taurus 24

May 23—Taurus 25

Roman: A second [Tubilustrium](#); *Feriae* for [Volcanus \(Vulcan\)](#)

Jewish: [Shavuot](#) (2015) (May 23-25)

May 24—Taurus 26

Roman: [QRCE](#), following Tubilustrum as in March

May 25—Taurus 27

Roman: Anniversary of the [Temple of Fortuna Primigenia](#)

May 26—Taurus 28

May 27—Gemini 1

May 28—Gemini 2

May 29—Gemini 3

May 30—Gemini 4

May 31—Gemini 5

JUNE(6)—GEMINI(3)-CANCER(4):

June 1—Gemini 6

Roman: Anniversaries of the Temple of Juno Moneta; of the Temple of Mars on the *clivus* (slope, street) outside the [Porta Capena](#); and possibly of the Temple of the [Tempestates](#) (storm goddesses); also a festival of the complex goddess [Cardea or Carna](#)

June 2—Gemini 7

June 3—Gemini 8

Roman: Anniversary of the Temple of [Bellona](#)

Jewish: [Shavuot](#) (2014) (June 3-5)

June 4—Gemini 9

Roman: Anniversary of the restoration of the Temple of [Hercules Custos](#)

June 5—Gemini 10

Roman: Anniversary of the Temple of [Dius Fidius](#)

June 6—Gemini 11

History: [D-Day](#)

June 7—Gemini 12

Roman: [Ludi Piscatorii](#), "Fishermen's Games". [Vestalia](#) (June 7-15), in honour of [Vesta](#); June 9 was a *dies religiosus* to her

June 8—Gemini 13

Roman: Anniversary of the Temple of [Mens](#)

June 9—Gemini 14

Roman: [Vestalia](#) (June 7-15), in honour of [Vesta](#); June 9 was a *dies religiosus* to her

June 10—Gemini 15

June 11—Gemini 16

Roman: [Matralia](#) in honour of [Mater Matuta](#); also the anniversary of the Temple of Fortuna in the [Forum Boarium](#)

June 12—Gemini 17

June 13—Gemini 18

Roman: *Feriae* of [Jove](#) (Jupiter). [Quinquatrus minusculae](#) (June 13-15), the lesser [Quinquatrus](#) celebrated by [tibicines](#), flute-players in their role as accompanists to religious ceremonies

June 14—Gemini 19

June 15—Gemini 20

Roman: [Vestalia](#) (June 7-15), in honour of [Vesta](#); June 9 was a *dies religiosus* to her. [Quinquatrus minusculae](#) (June 13-15), the lesser [Quinquatrus](#) celebrated by [tibicines](#), flute-players in their role as accompanists to religious ceremonies

June 16—Gemini 21

June 17—Gemini 22

June 18—Gemini 23

June 19—Gemini 24

Roman: A commemoration involving the Temple of [Minerva](#) on the Aventine

June 20—Gemini 25

Roman: Anniversary of the Temple of [Summanus](#)

Solar: June 20 [Summer Solstice](#) (2016), Sun at its highest altitude above the horizon

June 21—Gemini 26

Solar: [Summer Solstice](#) (2013, 2014, 2015), Sun at its highest altitude above the horizon

June 22—Gemini 27

June 23—Gemini 28

June 24—Cancer 1

Roman: Festival of [Fors Fortuna](#)

June 25—Cancer 2

Roman: [Taurian Games](#) (June 25–26), but other scholars doubt these *ludi* had a fixed date or recurred on a regular basis.

June 26—Cancer 3

June 27—Cancer 4

Roman: Observance in honour of the [Lares](#). Anniversary of the [Temple of Jupiter Stator](#)

June 28—Cancer 5

History: [Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand](#)

June 29—Cancer 6

Roman: Anniversary of the Temple of [Hercules Musarum](#), Hercules of the Muses

June 30—Cancer 7

JULY(7)—CANCER(4)-LEO(5):

July 1—Cancer 8

Roman: Anniversary of a temple to [Juno](#) Felicitas

July 2—Cancer 9

July 3—Cancer 10

July 4—Cancer 11

American: [Independence Day](#) (U.S.)

July 5—Cancer 12

Roman: Festival of [Poplifugia](#)

July 6—Cancer 13

Roman: [Ludi Apollinares](#), games (July 6-13) in honor of [Apollo](#), first held in 212 B.C. as a one-day event (July 13) and established as an annual event in 208 B.C. Anniversary of the Temple of [Fortuna](#) Muliebris

July 7—Cancer 14

Roman: (Nones): [Nonae Caprotinae](#); *Ancillarum Feriae* (Festival of the Serving Women); Sacrifice to [Consus](#) by unspecified public priests (*sacerdotes publici*); also a minor festival to the two [Pales](#)

July 8—Cancer 15

Roman: [Vitulatio](#) (Roman Thanksgiving)

July 9—Cancer 16

July 10—Cancer 17

Islamic: [Ramadan](#) (2013) (July 10-August 7)

July 11—Cancer 18

July 12—Cancer 19

July 13—Cancer 20

Roman: [Ludi Apollinares](#), games (July 6-13) in honor of [Apollo](#), first held in 212 B.C. as a one-day event (July 13) and established as an annual event in 208 B.C.

July 14—Cancer 21

Roman: Series of markets or fairs (*mercatus*) following the Ludi Apollinares (July 14-19)

July 15—Cancer 22

Roman: [Transvectio equitum](#), a procession of cavalry

Jewish: [Tisha B'Av](#) (2013), Commemorates the destruction of the First and Second Temples (July 15-16)

July 16—Cancer 23

Jewish: [Tisha B'Av](#) (2013), Commemorates the destruction of the First and Second Temples (July 15-16)

July 17—Cancer 24

Roman: Anniversary of the Temple of [Honos and Virtus](#); sacrifice to [Victory](#)

July 18—Cancer 25

Roman: A "dies ater" ("black day," meaning a day of ill omen) marking the defeat of the Romans by the [Gauls](#) at the [Battle of the Allia](#) in 390 BC, leading to the sack of Rome by the Gauls

July 19—Cancer 26

Roman: Series of markets or fairs ([mercatus](#)) following the [Ludi Apollinares](#) (July 14-29). [Lucaria](#) festival of the grove (July 19 and 21)

July 20—Cancer 27

Roman: [Ludi](#) Victoriae Caesaris (July 20-30), "Games of the Victorious Caesar", held annually from 45 B.C.

July 21—Cancer 28

Roman: [Lucaria](#) festival of the grove (July 19 and 21)

July 22—Leo 1

Roman: July 22: Anniversary of the Temple of [Concordia](#) at the foot of the Capitol

July 23—Leo 2

Roman: [Neptunalia](#) held in honour of [Neptune](#)

July 24—Leo 3

July 25—Leo 4

Roman: [Furrinalia](#), *feriae publicae* in honour of [Furrina](#)

July 26—Leo 5

July 27—Leo 6

July 28—Leo 7

Jewish: [Tisha B'Av](#) (2012), Commemorates the destruction of the First and Second Temples (July 28-29)

July 29—Leo 8

Jewish: [Tisha B'Av](#) (2012), Commemorates the destruction of the First and Second Temples (July 28-29)

July 30—Leo 9

Roman: [Ludi](#) Victoriae Caesaris (July 20-30), "Games of the Victorious Caesar", held annually from 45 B.C., and the Anniversary of the Temple of the Fortune of This Day (*Fortunae Huiusque Diei*).

July 31—Leo 10

AUGUST(8)—LEO(5)-VIRGO(6):

August 1—Leo 11

Roman: Anniversary of the Temple of [Spes](#) (Hope) in the [Forum Holitorium](#), with commemorations also for the "two Victories" on the Palatine

Switzerland: [Swiss National Day](#)

August 2—Leo 12

August 3—Leo 13

Roman: [Supplicia canum](#) ("punishment of the dogs") an unusual dog sacrifice and procession at the temples of Iuventas ("Youth") and Summanus, connected to the Gallic siege

August 4—Leo 14

Jewish: [Tisha B'Av](#) (2014), Commemorates the destruction of the First and Second Temples (August 4-5)

August 5—Leo 15

Roman: Public sacrifice (*sacrificium publicum*) at the Temple of [Salus](#) on the Quirinal

Jewish: [Tisha B'Av](#) (2014), Commemorates the destruction of the First and Second Temples (August 4-5)

August 6—Leo 16

History: [Hiroshima Nuclear Attack](#)

August 7—Leo 17

Islamic: [Ramadan](#) (2013) (July 10-August 7)

August 8—Leo 18

August 9—Leo 19

Roman: Public sacrifice to [Sol Indiges](#)

History: [Nagasaki Nuclear Attack](#)

August 10—Leo 20

August 11—Leo 21

August 12—Leo 22

Roman: Sacrifice of a heifer to Hercules Invictus, with a libation from the [skyphos](#) of Hercules

August 13—Leo 23

Roman: Festival of Diana on the Aventine ([Nemoralia](#)), with slaves given the day off to attend; other deities honored at their temples include [Vortumnus](#), Fortuna Equestris, Hercules Victor (or Invictus at the [Porta Trigemina](#)), [Castor and Pollux](#), the [Camenae](#), and Flora

August 14—Leo 24

August 15—Leo 25

August 16—Leo 26

August 17—Leo 27

Roman: [Portunalia](#) in honour of [Portunes](#) and the anniversary of the Temple of Janus

August 18—Leo 28

August 19—Virgo 1

Roman: [Vinalia Rustica](#), originally in honour of Jupiter, but later [Venus](#)

August 20—Virgo 2

August 21—Virgo 3

Roman: [Consualia](#), with a sacrifice on the Aventine

August 22—Virgo 4

August 23—Virgo 5

Roman: [Vulcanalia](#) or *Feriae Volcano* in honour of [Vulcan](#), along with sacrifices to Maia, the [Nymphs](#) *in campo* ("in the field", perhaps the [Campus Martius](#)), Ops Opifera, and a Hora

August 24—Virgo 6

Roman: Sacrifices to Luna on the [Graecostasis](#); and the first of three days when the mysterious ritual pit called the *mundus* was opened

August 25—Virgo 7

Roman: [Opiconsivia](#) or *Feriae Opi* in honour of Ops Consivae at the [Regia](#)

August 26—Virgo 8

August 27—Virgo 9

Roman: [Voturnalia](#), when the [Flamen Volturnalis](#) made a sacrifice to [Voturnus](#)

August 28—Virgo 10

Roman: Games at the [Circus Maximus](#) (*circenses*) for Sol and Luna

August 29—Virgo 11

August 30—Virgo 12

August 31—Virgo 13

SEPTEMBER(9)—VIRGO(6)-LIBRA(7):

September 1—Virgo 14

Roman: Ceremonies for [Jupiter Tonans](#) ("the Thunderer") on the [Capitolium](#), and [Juno Regina](#) on the Aventine

September 2—Virgo 15

September 3—Virgo 16

September 4—Virgo 17

Jewish: [Rosh Hashanah](#) (2013) (September 4-6) **September 5—Virgo 18**

Roman: [Ludi Romani](#) or Ludi Magni (September 5-19), "the oldest and most famous" of the ludi

Modern: [Labor Day](#) (2017)

September 6—Virgo 19

Jewish: [Rosh Hashanah](#) (2013) (September 4-6) **September 7—Virgo 20**

September 8—Virgo 21

September 9—Virgo 22

September 10—Virgo 23

September 11—Virgo 24

History: [9/11 Terror Attack](#)

September 12—Virgo 25

September 13—Virgo 26

Roman: Anniversary of the Temple to Jupiter Optimus Maximus; an [Epulum Iovis](#); an *epulum* to the [Capitoline Triad](#)

Jewish: [Rosh Hashanah](#) (2015) (September 13-15)

Jewish: [Yom Kippur](#) (2013) Day of Atonement, holiest day of the year (September 13-17)

September 14—Virgo 27

Roman: *Equorum probatio* ("Approval of the Horses"), a cavalry parade of the Imperial period

September 15—Virgo 28

September 16—Libra 1

September 17—Libra 2

Jewish: [Yom Kippur](#) (2013) Day of Atonement, holiest day of the year (September 13-17)

September 18—Libra 3

Jewish: [Sukkot](#) (2013) Feast of Tabernacles (September 18-28)

September 19—Libra 4

Roman: [Ludi Romani](#) or Ludi Magni (September 5-19), "the oldest and most famous" of the ludi

September 20—Libra 5

Roman: September 20–23 set aside for markets and fairs ([mercatus](#)) immediately following the [Ludi Romani](#)

September 21—Libra 6

September 22—Libra 7

Jewish: [Yom Kippur](#) (2015) Day of Atonement, holiest day of the year (September 22-23)

Solar: [Southward Equinox](#) (September 22-24), is the equinox on the earth when the Sun appears to cross the celestial equator, heading southward

September 23—Libra 8

Roman: Anniversary of the rededication of the Temple of Apollo in the Campus Martius; [Latona](#) was also honored. September 20–23 set aside for markets and fairs ([mercatus](#)) immediately following the [Ludi Romani](#)

Jewish: [Yom Kippur](#) (2015) Day of Atonement, holiest day of the year (September 22-23)

Solar: [Southward Equinox](#) (September 22-24), is the equinox on the earth when the Sun appears to cross the celestial equator, heading southward

September 24—Libra 9

Solar: [Southward Equinox](#) (September 22-24), is the equinox on the earth when the Sun appears to cross the celestial equator, heading southward

Jewish: [Rosh Hashanah](#) (2014) (September 24-26)

Jewish: [Hoshanah Rabbah](#) (2013), the last of the Days of Judgment

September 25—Libra 10

Jewish: [Yom Kippur](#) is "the tenth day of [the] seventh month" and also regarded as the "Sabbath of Sabbaths". [Rosh Hashanah](#) (referred to in the [Torah](#) as Yom Teruah) is the first day of that month according to the [Hebrew calendar](#). Yom Kippur completes the annual period known in [Judaism](#) as the [High Holy Days](#) or Yamim Nora'im ("Days of Awe") that commences with [Rosh Hashanah](#).

Jewish: [Yom Kippur](#) (2012) Day of Atonement, holiest day of the year (September 25-27)

Jewish: [Simchat Torah](#) (2013), celebrates and marks the conclusion of the annual cycle

Jewish: [Shemini Atzeret](#) (2013), holy day, prayer for rain (reign)

September 26—Libra 11

Roman: Anniversary of the Temple of Venus Genetrix vowed by Julius Caesar

Jewish: [Rosh Hashanah](#) (2014) (September 24-26)

September 27—Libra 12

September 28—Libra 13

Jewish: [Sukkot](#) (2013) Feast of Tabernacles (September 18-28)

September 29—Libra 14

September 30—Libra 15

Jewish: [Sukkot](#) (2012) Feast of Tabernacles (September 30-October 8)

OCTOBER(10)—LIBRA(7)-SCORPIO(8):

October 1—Libra 16

Roman: Ceremonies for [Fides](#) and the [Tigillum Sororium](#)

October 2—Libra 17

October 3—Libra 18

Roman: Ludi Augustales (October 3-12), established 14 AD after the death of [Augustus](#), based on the [Augustalia](#)

Jewish: [Yom Kippur](#) (2014) Day of Atonement, holiest day of the year (October 3-4)

October 4—Libra 19

Roman: [Ieiunium Cereris](#), a day of [fasting](#) in honor of [Ceres](#), instituted in 191 BC as a [quinquennial](#)

observance, made annual by [Augustus](#)

Jewish: [Yom Kippur](#) (2014) Day of Atonement, holiest day of the year (October 3-4)

Jewish: [Shemini Atzeret](#) (2015), holy day, prayer for rain (reign)

October 5—Libra 20

Roman: Second of the three days when the [mundus](#) was opened

October 6—Libra 21

Roman: *dies ater* ("black day") to mark the anniversary of the [battle of Arausio](#) (105 BC)

October 7—Libra 22

Roman: (Nones): Rites for Jupiter Fulgur (Jupiter of daytime lightning) and Juno Curitis

Jewish: [Simchat Torah](#) (2012), celebrates and marks the conclusion of the annual cycle

Jewish: [Shemini Atzeret](#) (2012), holy day, prayer for rain (reign)

October 8—Libra 23

Jewish: [Sukkot](#) (2012) Feast of Tabernacles (September 30-October 8)

October 9—Libra 24

Roman: Rites at shrines for the [Genius Publicus](#), Fausta Felicitas, and Venus Victrix on the Capitolium

October 10—Libra 25

Roman: Ceremonies to mark a rededication of the Temple of Juno Moneta

October 11—Libra 26

Roman: [Meditrinalia](#) festival

October 12—Libra 27

Roman: Ludi Augustales (October 3-12), established 14 AD after the death of [Augustus](#), based on the [Augustalia](#). **Roman:** Sacrifice to [Fortuna Redux](#)

Universal: [Columbus Day](#)

October 13—Libra 28

Roman: [Fontinalia](#) in honour of [Fons](#)

October 14—Scorpio 1

Roman: Ceremonies to mark a restoration of the Temple of the [Penates Dei](#) on the [Velian Hill](#)

Jewish: [Hoshanah Rabbah](#) (2014), the last of the Days of Judgment

October 15—Scorpio 2

Roman: [October Horse](#) sacrifice to [Mars](#) in the [Campus Martius](#); also *Feriae* of Jupiter

Jewish: [Shemini Atzeret](#) (2014), holy day, prayer for rain (reign)

October 16—Scorpio 3

October 17—Scorpio 4

October 18—Scorpio 5

October 19—Scorpio 6

Roman: [Armilustrium](#), a *dies religiosus* in honour of Mars

October 20—Scorpio 7

October 21—Scorpio 8

October 22—Scorpio 9

October 23—Scorpio 10

October 24—Scorpio 11

October 25—Scorpio 12

October 26—Scorpio 13

Roman: [Ludi Victoriae Sullanae](#) (October 26-November 1) "Victory Games of Sulla", established as an annual event in 81 BC

October 27—Scorpio 14

October 28—Scorpio 15

October 29—Scorpio 16

October 30—Scorpio 17

October 31—Scorpio 18

Modern: [Halloween](#)

NOVEMBER(11)—SCORPIO(8)-SAGITTARIUS(9):

November 1—Scorpio 19

Roman: [Ludi Victoriae Sullanae](#) (October 26-November 1) "Victory Games of Sulla", established as an annual event in 81 B.C. [Ludi circenses](#) to close the Sullan Victory Games

November 2—Scorpio 20

November 3—Scorpio 21

November 4—Scorpio 22

Roman: [Plebeian Games](#) (November 4–17)

November 5—Scorpio 23

English: [Guy Fawkes Night](#)

November 6—Scorpio 24

November 7—Scorpio 25

November 8—Scorpio 26

Roman: Third of the three days when the *mundus* ritual pit was opened

November 9—Scorpio 27

November 10—Scorpio 28

November 11—Sagittarius 1

Modern: [Armistice Day](#)

American: [Veterans Day](#)

November 12—Sagittarius 2

November 13—Sagittarius 3

Roman: [Epulum Jovis](#); also ceremonies for [Feronia](#) and Fortuna Primigeniae

November 14—Sagittarius 4

Roman: A second *Equorum probatio* (cavalry parade), as on July 15

November 15—Sagittarius 5

November 16—Sagittarius 6

November 17—Sagittarius 7

Roman: [Plebeian Games](#) (November 4–17)

November 18—Sagittarius 8

Roman: [mercatus](#) (November 18-20) markets and fairs

November 19—Sagittarius 9

November 20—Sagittarius 10

Roman: [mercatus](#) (November 18-20) markets and fairs

November 21—Sagittarius 11

November 22—Sagittarius 12

November 23—Sagittarius 13

November 24—Sagittarius 14

November 25—Sagittarius 15

November 26—Sagittarius 16

November 27—Sagittarius 17

American: [Thanksgiving](#) (2014)

Jewish: [Hanukkah](#) (2013) (November 27-December 5) **November 28—Sagittarius 18**

November 29—Sagittarius 19

November 30—Sagittarius 20

DECEMBER(12)—SAGITTARIUS(9)/CAPRICORN(10):

December 1—Sagittarius 21

Roman: Ceremonies at temples for Neptune and for [Pietas](#)

December 2—Sagittarius 22

December 3—Sagittarius 23

Roman: [Bona Dea](#) rites for women only

December 4—Sagittarius 24

December 5—Sagittarius 25

Roman: A country festival for [Faunus](#) held by the [pagi](#)

Jewish: [Hanukkah](#) (2013) (November 27-December 5) **December 6—Sagittarius 26**

December 7—Sagittarius 27

December 8—Sagittarius 28

Roman: Festival for [Tiberinus Pater](#) and Gaia

December 9—Capricorn 1

December 10—Capricorn 2

December 11—Capricorn 3

Roman: [Agonalia](#) for [Indiges](#) and the (probably unrelated) [Septimontium](#)

December 12—Capricorn 4

Roman: Ceremonies at the Temple of Consus on the Aventine

December 13—Capricorn 5

Roman: *dies natalis* of the Temple of Tellus, and associated [lectisternium](#) for Ceres

December 14—Capricorn 6

December 15—Capricorn 7

Roman: [Consualia](#) or *Feriae* for Consus, the second of the year

December 16—Capricorn 8

Jewish: [Hanukkah](#) (2014) (December 16-24)

December 17—Capricorn 9

Roman: [Saturnalia](#) (December 17-23) in honor of [Saturn](#), with the public ritual on the 17th

December 18—Capricorn 10

December 19—Capricorn 11

Roman: [Opalia](#) in honor of [Ops](#)

December 20—Capricorn 12

December 21—Capricorn 13

Roman: [Divalia](#) in honor of [Angerona](#); Hercules and Ceres also received a sacrifice

Solar: [Winter Solstice](#) (2013, 2014, 2016), Sun at its lowest altitude above the horizon

History: [Doomsday 2012](#)

December 22—Capricorn 14

Roman: Anniversary of the Temple of the Lares Permarini in the [Porticus Minucia](#)

Solar: [Winter Solstice](#) (2015), Sun at its lowest altitude above the horizon

December 23—Capricorn 15

Roman: [Saturnalia](#) (December 17-23) in honor of [Saturn](#), with the public ritual on the 17th. [Larentalia](#); commemorations for the temples of Diana and Juno Regina in the [Circus Flaminius](#), and for the [Tempestates](#); [Sigillaria](#), the last day of the Saturnalia, devoted to gift-giving.

December 24—Capricorn 16

Universal: [Christmas](#) (Europe)

December 25—Capricorn 17

Roman: [Dies Natalis Solis Invicti](#) ("Birthday of the Unconquered Sun"); [Brumalia](#) (both Imperial)

Universal: [Christmas](#) (U.S.)

December 26—Capricorn 18

Modern: [Boxing Day](#)

December 27—Capricorn 19

December 28—Capricorn 20

December 29—Capricorn 21

December 30—Capricorn 22

December 31—Capricorn 23

JANUARY(1)—CAPRICORN(10)/AQUARIUS(11):

January 1—Capricorn 24

Roman: From 153 BC onward, [consuls](#) entered office on this date, accompanied by [vota publica](#) (public vows for the wellbeing of the republic and later of the emperor) and the taking of [auspices](#). Festivals were also held for the imported cult of [Aesculapius](#) and for the obscure god [Vediovis](#).

Gregorian Calendar: [New Year's Day](#)

January 2—Capricorn 25

January 3—Capricorn 26

Roman: [Compitalia](#) (January 3-5), a moveable feast (*feriae conceptivae*)

January 4—Capricorn 27

January 5—Capricorn 28

Roman: (Nones): *Dies natalis* (founding day) of the shrine of [Vica Pota](#) on the [Velian Hill](#) and [Compitalia](#) (January 3-5), a moveable feast (*feriae conceptivae*).

January 6—Aquarius 1

January 7—Aquarius 2

January 8—Aquarius 3

January 9—Aquarius 4

Roman: [Agonalia](#) in honor of [Janus](#), after whom the month January is named; first of at least four festivals named Agonalia throughout the year

January 10—Aquarius 5

January 11—Aquarius 6

Roman: [Carmentalia](#), with [Juturna](#) celebrated also on the 11th

January 12—Aquarius 7

January 13—Aquarius 8

January 14—Aquarius 9

January 15—Aquarius 10

Roman: [Carmentalia](#), with [Juturna](#) celebrated also on the 11th

January 16—Aquarius 11

Jewish: [Tu Bishvat](#) (2014) New Year of the Trees. "Tu" stands for the Hebrew letters Tet and Vav, which together have the numerical value of 9 and 6

January 17—Aquarius 12

January 18—Aquarius 13

January 19—Aquarius 14

January 20—Aquarius 15

January 21—Aquarius 16

January 22—Aquarius 17

January 23—Aquarius 18

January 24—Aquarius 19

Roman: Most common dates for the [Sementivae](#) (January 24-26) a *feriae conceptivae* of sowing, perhaps also known as the Paganalia as celebrated by the [pagi](#)

January 25—Aquarius 20

January 26—Aquarius 21

Roman: Most common dates for the [Sementivae](#) (January 24-26) a *feriae conceptivae* of sowing, perhaps also known as the Paganalia as celebrated by the [pagi](#)

Jewish: [Tu Bishvat](#) (2013) New Year of the Trees. "Tu" stands for the Hebrew letters Tet and Vav, which together have the numerical value of 9 and 6

January 27—Aquarius 22

Roman: *Dies natalis* of the [Temple of Castor and Pollux](#), or perhaps marking its rededication (see also July 15); *Ludi Castores* ("Games of the Castors") celebrated at [Ostia](#) during the Imperial period

January 28—Aquarius 23

January 29—Aquarius 24

January 30—Aquarius 25

January 31—Aquarius 26

Modern: [Imbolc](#) (January 31-February 1)

FEBRUARY(2)—AQUARIUS(11)/PISCES(12):

February 1—Aquarius 27

Roman: *Dies natalis* for the Temple of Juno Sospita, Mother and Queen; *sacra* at the Grove of [Alermus](#), near the [Tiber](#) at the foot of the [Palatine Hill](#)

Modern: [Imbolc](#) (January 31-February 1)

February 2—Aquarius 28

February 3—Pisces 1

February 4—Pisces 2

Jewish: [Tu Bishvat](#) (2015) New Year of the Trees. "Tu" stands for the Hebrew letters Tet and Vav, which together have the numerical value of 9 and 6

February 5—Pisces 3

Roman: *Dies natalis* for the [Temple of Concordia](#) on the [Capitoline Hill](#)

February 6—Pisces 4

History: [Foiled U.S. Nuclear Terror Attack](#)

February 7—Pisces 5

February 8—Pisces 6

Jewish: [Tu Bishvat](#) (2012) New Year of the Trees. "Tu" stands for the Hebrew letters Tet and Vav, which together have the numerical value of 9 and 6

February 9—Pisces 7

February 10—Pisces 8

February 11—Pisces 9

February 12—Pisces 10

February 13—Pisces 11

Roman: Minor festival of [Faunus](#) on the [Tiber Island](#) and [Parentalia](#) (February 13-22), a commemoration of ancestors and the dead among families. Parentatio, with appeasement of the [Manes](#) beginning at the 6th hour and ceremonies performed by the chief [Vestal](#); temples were closed, no fires burned on altars, marriages were forbidden, magistrates took off their insignia, until the 21st. [Lupercalia](#) festival (February 13-15)

February 14—Pisces 12

Modern: [Valentine's Day](#)

February 15—Pisces 13

Roman: [Lupercalia](#) festival (February 13-15)

February 16—Pisces 14

February 17—Pisces 15

Roman: Last day of the *feriae conceptivae* [Fornacalia](#), the Oven Festival; [Quirinalia](#), in honour of [Quirinus](#)

February 18—Pisces 16

February 19—Pisces 17

February 20—Pisces 18

February 21—Pisces 19

Roman: [Feralia](#), the only public observation of the Parentalia, marked F (*dies festus*) in some calendars and FP (a designation of uncertain meaning) in others, with dark rites aimed at the gods below (*di inferi*)

February 22—Pisces 20

Roman: [Parentalia](#) (February 13-22), a commemoration of ancestors and the dead among families.

[Caristia](#) (or Cara Cognatio, "Dear Kindred"), a family pot luck in a spirit of love and forgiveness

February 23—Pisces 21

Roman: [Terminalia](#), in honor of [Terminus](#)

Jewish: [Purim](#) (2013), Celebration of the Jewish people's victory over their enemies (February 23-24)

February 24—Pisces 22

Roman: [Regifugium](#) observance

Jewish: [Purim](#) (2013), Celebration of the Jewish people's victory over their enemies (February 23-24)

February 25—Pisces 23

February 26—Pisces 24

February 27—Pisces 25

Roman: [Equirria](#), first of two horse-racing festivals to [Mars](#)

February 28—Pisces 26

MARCH (3)—PISCES(12)/ZODIAC(13):

March 1—Pisces 27

March 2—Pisces 28

March 3—Zodiac 1

March 4—Zodiac 2

Modern: [Mardi Gras](#) (2014)

March 5—Zodiac 3

March 6—Zodiac 4

March 7—Zodiac 5

March 8—Zodiac 6

March 9—Zodiac 7

Roman: [dies religiosus](#) when the Salii carried the sacred shields ([ancilia](#)) around the city again

March 10—Zodiac 8

March 11—Zodiac 9

March 12—Zodiac 10

March 13—Zodiac 11

March 14—Zodiac 12

Roman: Second [Equirria](#), a *Feriae Marti* also called the Mamuralia or *sacrum Mamurio*

March 15—Zodiac 13

Roman: *Feriae Iovi*, sacred to [Jove](#), and also the feast of the year goddess [Anna Perenna](#)

Jewish: [Purim](#) (2014), Celebration of the Jewish people's victory over their enemies (March 15-16)

March 16—Zodiac 14

Roman: The procession of the [Argei](#) (March 16–17)

Jewish: [Purim](#) (2014), Celebration of the Jewish people's victory over their enemies (March 15-16)

March 17—Zodiac 15

Roman: [Liberalia](#), in honour of [Liber](#); also an [Agonalia](#) for Mars

Irish: [St. Patrick's Day](#)

March 18—Zodiac 16

March 19—Zodiac 17

Roman: Anniversary of the Temple of [Minerva](#) on the Aventine (March 19-23). [Quinquatrus](#) later expanded into a five-day holiday as *Quinquatria*, a *Feriae Marti*, but also a feast day for [Minerva](#), possibly because her temple on the [Aventine Hill](#) was dedicated on this day

Solar: [Northward Equinox](#) (March 19-22), is the equinox on the earth when the Sun appears to cross the celestial equator, heading northward

March 20—Zodiac 18

March 21—Zodiac 19

March 22—Zodiac 20

March 23—Zodiac 21

Roman: [Tubilustrium](#), purification of the trumpets

March 24—Zodiac 22

Roman: QRFC, when the [Comitia Calata](#) met to sanction wills

March 26—Zodiac 24

March 27—Zodiac 25

March 28—Zodiac 26

March 29—Zodiac 27

March 30—Zodiac 28

Roman: [Salus](#) festival celebrated. She was a [Roman](#) goddess who was the personification of security and well-being of both the individual and the state

March 31—Extra Day

Roman: Anniversary of the [Temple of Luna](#) on the Aventine. In [ancient Roman religion](#) and [myth](#), Luna is the divine embodiment of the Moon

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

4.04 Timeline of Rome

Due to the fact that the 1,000+ year-long history of the Roman Empire has been purposely hidden in the collective histories of the Island of Crete, Ancient Sumer, Ancient Greece, Ancient Babylon, Ancient Rome, Britannia and the Vikings, the comprehensive history of the Roman Empire is far greater and far more reaching than what modern historical accounts dictate (i.e., Wikipedia's "[Timeline of Ancient Rome](#)" and "[Timeline of Rome History](#)"). Despite this historical deception, the B.C. era of Roman history appears to be generally correct in respect to major dates. It wasn't until the discovery of Greenland and the subsequent changing of the [Julian calendar](#) (B.C.) to the [Gregorian calendar](#) (A.D.) and the addition of 1,300 years (i.e., commonly referred to as the "Dark Ages" for they never saw the light of day) that major inconsistencies are detected.

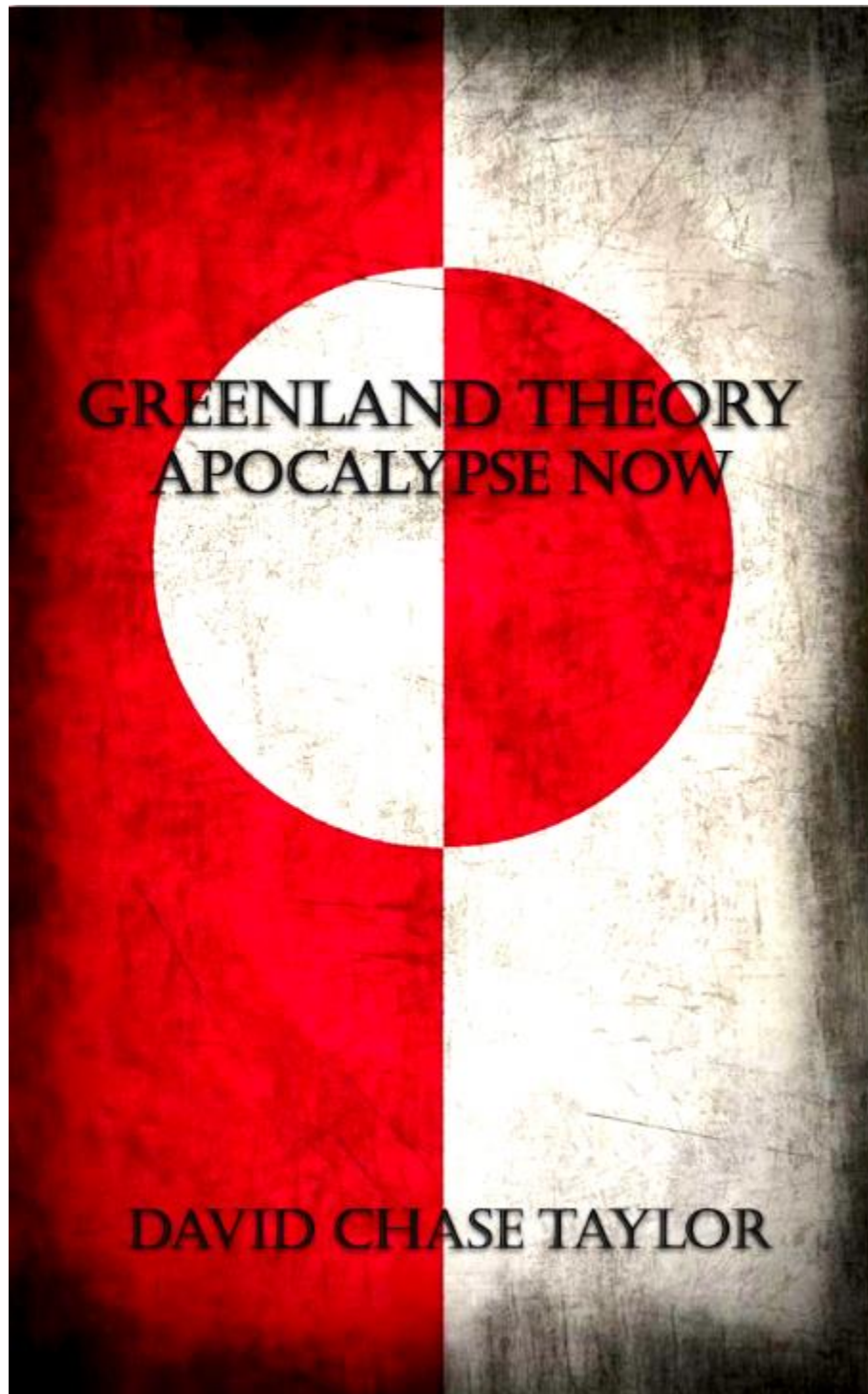
The Dark Ages

The time period commonly referred to as the “[Dark Ages](#)” was literally and figuratively dark because it never existed in reality. The reason being that after the alleged [Fall of the Roman Empire](#), a total of 1,300 years were added to the modern [Gregorian calendar](#), representing the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#). This was done in order to hide Rome’s secret move to Greenland by deceiving the world into thinking the Roman Empire was far older than it actually was, making the likelihood of its demise seem all the more plausible. Once in Greenland, the Roman Empire used [Roman Britain](#) (i.e., Britannia) and the subsequent British Empire to whitewash their military presence and domination around the world. By speaking the same language of English and wearing the same military uniforms (i.e., “[red coats](#)”), the Roman Empire was effectively able to hide their empire. This notion is evident in the war flag of the [Holy Roman Empire](#) which features the same design and color as the [flag of England](#).

Timeline of Rome:

c. 900 B.C. — 630 B.C. [Cretan Renaissance](#)
753 B.C. [Roman Kingdom Formed](#)
509 B.C. [Roman Republic Formed](#)
027 B.C. [Roman Empire Formed](#)
027 B.C. [Augustus Becomes 1st Emperor of the Roman Empire](#)
027 B.C. [Praetorian Guard Formed](#)
027 B.C. [Pax Romana](#) Begins
009 B.C. [Switzerland Formed](#)
000 A.D. [Anno Domani](#) (**Atlantis Founded in Greenland**) (New World/New Date)
056 A.D. [Basel \(Babel\) Earthquake](#)
180 A.D. [Pax Romana](#) Ends
211 A.D. [Roman Emperor Severus Poisoned](#) – Roman Balk (Fake) Completed
330 A.D. [Rome Moves Capital to Constantinople](#)
714 A.D. Current Year (2014)

***After 000 A.D., 1,300 years were added to the Gregorian calendar**



CHAPTER V: [CODE OF ROME](#)

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5.01 Algebraic English

In order to correctly decipher and comprehend the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), the modern [English alphabet](#), the modern [Roman number system](#) (i.e., [Arabic numerals](#)), as well as the English language in general, a few rudimentary mathematical formulas must be exercised. These algebraic formulas can be applied to the gods, goddesses, myths, places and titles depicted in the collective histories of the [Bible](#), as well as the historical eras commonly referred to as [Ancient Egypt](#) (3100 BC–332 BC), [Ancient Sumer](#) (2334 BC–2193 BC), [Ancient Greece](#) (800 BC–600 AD), [Ancient Babylon](#) (626 BC–539 BC), [Ancient Rome](#) (509 BC–1453) and the [Viking Age](#) (793 AD–1066 AD). Because certain symbols and letters are located in different numerical positions within the aforementioned alphabets, the outcome of a given calculation may vary depending on which alphabet is employed.

Letter Deduction

When deciphering words written with the modern [English alphabet](#), the vowels of “A”, “E”, “I”, “O” and “U”, the [consonant](#) letters of “H” and “Y”, as well as any double letters (e.g., “LL”, “PP”, “TT”, etc.) can automatically be deducted. This rule also applies to the “O”, “I” and “H” symbols in the original [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) which mostly held numerical significance. For example, the modern name of the birth city of the Greco-Roman Empire is “[Chania](#)”, which is found on the [Island of Crete](#) in Greece. After the “H”, “A’s” and “I” are removed from the word, the letters “C” and “N” or “K” and “N” remain. Phonetically speaking, these letters are pronounced “Con” as in concrete or “Con, Crete”. Since the “Λ” symbol represents both the letter “C” and the letter “K” in the [Roman Score](#), Chania can be translated to “ΛX” or “axe” which is indicative of the Greco-Roman [fasces](#) that is coincidentally shaped like the [Island of Crete](#). Coincidentally, the term “[consonant](#)” is defined as “being in agreement or harmony”, for all that truly matters when deciphering a word are the consonants.

Digital Sum & Digital Root

Since each symbol in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and each letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) has a corresponding numerical value (i.e., A=1, 2=B, 3=C and Z=26) and each number in the modern [Roman number system](#) (i.e., [Arabic Numerals](#)) has a corresponding phonetic value (i.e., 1=A, 2=B, 3=C, and 26=Z), all numbers and words in existence can ultimately be reduced to a [digit sum](#) or a [digital root](#). Subsequently, each digital sum and digital root has a stated acronymical value which in essence defines that given number. [Isopsephy](#), from which [Algebraic English](#) and [Jewish Gematria](#) was derived, is the Greek method of adding up the [number values of the letters](#) in a word to form a single number (i.e., the [digital root](#)). The first reported use of Isopsephy was an inscription affiliated with the [Assyrian](#) ruler [Sargon II](#) (727–705 B.C.) which stated that the king built the [Wall of Khorsabad](#) exactly 16,283 cubits long to correspond with the numerical value of his name. The digital root of the name “Sargon” ($19+1+18+7+15+14=74=11=2$) equates to “2” which is coincidentally the same exact digital root of the length of the Wall of Khorsabad (i.e., 16,283 cubits). ($1+6+2+8+3=20=2$).

Example 1: Number “666”

Historians and researchers routinely connect the “[Number of the Beast](#)” depicted in the Biblical [Book of Revelation](#) with either the Greek [Isopsephy](#) or the Hebrew [Gematria](#). According to these interpretations, the number “666” was originally derived via Gematria from the name of [Nero Caesar](#) (i.e., “רסקוורנ” or “Nero Qasr”) who was the Roman Emperor of the time. However, when employing the rudimentary methods of Isopsephy, Gematria and [Algebraic English](#), the “Absolute Value” of the number “666” equates to “18” whose [digital root](#) is “9”. In the Roman-English alphabet, the 18th letter is “R” while in [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) the 9th symbol is also “Γ” (i.e., the original letter “R”). Since the letter “R” is an acronym for “Rome”, it can be deduced that the number “666” equates to “Rome” which is alive and well in Greenland. Coincidentally, the island of Greenland is shaped like the head of a beast, otherwise known as the [Beast of Greenland](#).

Example 2: Term “God”

The term “[God](#)” which is littered throughout the Bible can be deciphered numerically by the [digit sum](#) of its letters (i.e., the digit sum of God is calculated as $G+O+D = 7+15+4 = 26$) whose [digital root](#) is “8” (i.e., the digital root is calculated as $2+6 = 8$). The symbol in the Roman Score which holds the numeric value of “8” is “π” (Pi) while the letter “H” (i.e., the [Pillars of Hercules](#)) holds a numeric value of “8” in English alphabet. Both the “π” symbol and the letter “H” hold the meaning of “infinite” or “forever”. In other words, “G.O.D.” is an acronym for [Greenland of Denmark](#) which will in theory go on forever and ever. Lastly, like “God”, the

term "Greenland" also has a digital root of "8", making them both mathematically sound.

Example 3: Term "Zeus"

The term "Zeus" (Z+S) which is littered throughout [Greek mythology](#) can be deciphered numerically by the [digit sum](#) of its letters (i.e., the digit sum of Zeus is calculated as Z+E+U+S = 26+5+21+19 = 71) whose [digital root](#) is "8" (i.e., the digital root is calculated as 7+1 = 8). The symbol in the Roman Score which holds the numeric value of "8" is "π" (Pi) while the letter "H" (i.e., the [Pillars of Hercules](#)) holds a numeric value of "8" in English alphabet. Both the "π" symbol and the letter "H" hold the meaning of "infinite" or "forever". In other words, "G.O.D." (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)) will go on forever and ever.

Acronym Tables

Regardless of whether or not a given [digit sum](#) or [digital root](#) is derived from the original [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) or the modern [English alphabet](#), its value, whether phonetic or numerical, can be deciphered using one of the following two tables. The same holds true for numbers whose numeric value also holds phonetic value. Although the tables can be used prior to "vowel deductions", they are more accurate once the digital sum and root have been found. Using the aforementioned terms, the term "God" (G+D) would equate to "Greenland Day" while "Zeus" (Z+S) would equate to "Zion System". The meaning attached to a given acronym has a literal meaning which is usually derived from a symbol or historical context. For example, the "Φ" symbol in the Roman Score (i.e., the letter "G" in the English alphabet) stands for Greenland as evidenced by the fact that the "Φ" symbol appears on the [flag of Greenland](#).

ROMAN SCORE TABLE:

1. (0) "O" = "O" = All or Zero
2. (1) "I" = "I" = Eye (see: [Eye of Providence](#) and [Imperial Cult](#))
3. (2) "V" = "B" = Babylon (see: [Babylon](#))
4. (3) "Λ" = "C/K" Chania/Crete (see: [Chania, Crete](#))
5. (4) "+" = "D" = Die (Day)
6. (5) "X" = "CH" = Chi (see: [CH-Switzerland](#))
7. (6) "‡" = "F" = Fake (see: [Double-Cross](#))
8. (7) "J" = "L" = El (see: [God of El](#))
9. (8) "π" = "P" = Pi (see: [3.14](#))
10. (9) "Γ" = "R" = God of Ra (see: [God of Ra](#) and [Rome](#))
11. (10) "Φ" = "G" = Greenland (see: [Flag of Greenland](#))
12. (11) "H" = "H" = Hercules (see: [Pillars of Hercules](#))
13. (12) "W" = "V" = Victoria (see: [Goddess of Victoria](#))
14. (13) "M" = "M" = Man (see: [Minos of Crete](#))
15. (14) "X" = "N" = North (see: [Greenland](#))
16. (15) "Ω" = "YU" = You or Jew (see: [Jewish Race](#))
17. (16) "#" = "SH" = Ship (see: [Ship](#))
18. (17) "S" = "S" = System (see: [Babylon System](#))
19. (18) "T" = "T" = Time
20. (19) "Z" = "Z" = Zion (see: [Mt. Zion](#))

*() = Numerical value of symbol/letter

Mathematic Symbology

The mathematical symbols (i.e., "+", "-", "x", "÷" and "=") can be translated as follows: The symbol for addition (+) is a [Roman Cross](#), for Rome is always adding to their Empire. The symbol for minus or subtraction (-) is a dash or a vertical line most likely symbolizes a dead person or a sacked city. The symbol for multiplication (x) is an "x" which evidently marks how many times the Roman Empire struck a particular target. In other words the symbol/letter "x" means "death" or "kill". The symbol for division (÷) is a line with two dots on either side. The dots evidently represent the [two moons of Earth](#) while the line in between represents the Earth itself. The symbol for "equal" (=) is two horizontal lines which apparently stand for the heavens above (Greenland) and the Earth below (hell).

ENGLISH ALPHABET TABLE:

1. (1) "A" = All Seeing Eye (see: [Eye of Providence](#) and [Imperial Cult](#))
2. (2) "B" = Babylon (see: [Babylon](#))
3. (3) "C" = Chania/Crete (see: [Chania, Crete](#))
4. (4) "D" = Die (Day)
5. (5) "E" = Empire (see: [Empire of Rome](#))
6. (6) "F" = Fake (see: [Double-Cross](#))
7. (7) "G" = Greenland (see: [Flag of Greenland](#))
8. (8) "H" = Hercules (see: [Pillars of Hercules](#))
9. (9) "I" = Eye (see: [Eye of Providence](#) and [Imperial Cult](#))
10. (10) "J" = "G" = Greenland (see: [Flag of Greenland](#))
11. (11) "K" = Chania/Crete (see: [Chania, Crete](#))
12. (12) "L" = Line or Lineage (see [Minos of Crete](#))
13. (13) "M" = Man (see: [Minos of Crete](#))
14. (14) "N" = North (see: Greenland)
15. (15) "O" = All or Zero
16. (16) "P" = Pi (see: [3.14](#))
17. (17) "Q" = Coup (see: [Coup d'état](#))
18. (18) "R" = God of Ra (see: [God of Ra](#) and [Rome](#))
19. (19) "S" = System (see: [Babylon System](#))
20. (20) "T" = Time
21. (21) "U" = You or Jew (see: [Jewish Race](#))
22. (22) "V" = Victoria (see: [Goddess of Victoria](#))
23. (23) "W" = "BB" (see: [Babylon](#))
24. (24) "X" = (EKS) Kill System
25. (25) "Y" = "You or Jew (see: [Jewish Race](#))
26. (26) "Z" = Zion (see: [Mt. Zion](#))

*() = Numerical value of symbol/letter

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

5.02 Jewish Gematria

[Gematria](#) is allegedly based on the Assyro-Babylonian system of [numerology](#) which was evidently adopted by Jews after the alleged [falof the Roman Empire](#). Similar to the [algebraic form or English](#) which was developed by the Greco-Roman Empire, Gematria assigns a [numerical value](#) to a letter, word or phrase with the belief that letter, word or phrase bears some relation to the number itself. For example, the Hebrew word [Chai](#) (meaning "alive" and "life") is composed of two Hebrew letters which when added together equate to the numeric value of 18 when using the Mispar gadol table (see below). "[CH](#)" and "[Chai](#)" are the abbreviation and nickname for the country of [Switzerland which is coincidentally shaped like a heart](#) for it represents the life force of the Roman Empire. Subsequently, the number "18" equates to the letter "R" in the English alphabet which itself is an acronym for "Rome".

Revealed & Mystic Gematria

The two basic forms of Jewish [Gematria](#) are referred to as the "revealed" (public) form and the "mystic" (secret) form. The "revealed" form, which is prevalent in many hermeneutic methods found throughout [Rabbinic literature](#), is often used to calculate the value of individual words, Bible verses, [Talmudical](#)

aphorisms, [Jewish prayers](#), and other religiously significant material. The "mystical" form, which is largely used by the practitioners of the [Kabbalah](#), is often used to calculate the value of arbitrary letters and phrases in a variety of languages, including English. However, the primary language for [Gematria](#) calculations has always been Hebrew and remains so to this day.

Celestial-Based Gematria

Similar to Greco-Roman blood sacrifices, Jewish [Gematria](#) is based in large part on the timing of the celestial bodies and their subsequent effects on planet Earth and her inhabitants. Kabbalistic [astrology](#) admittedly uses specific Gematria methods to determine the astrological influences on any number of different criteria. According to Rabbi [Eleazar Chisma](#), "the laws of mixed bird offerings and the key to the calculations of [menstruation](#) days—these, these are the body of the halakhah. The calculation of the equinoxes and Gematria are the desserts of wisdom". In other words, the worship and use of the [equinoxes](#) (i.e., [Summer Solstice](#) and [Winter Solstice](#)) as well as the [13-month Roman lunar calendar](#) (which consists of thirteen 28-day cycles +1 day), which the [menstrual cycle](#) mimics, are at the core of Jewish Gematria calculations and all consequent blood sacrifices.

Absolute Value

"[Absolute Value](#)" (i.e., [Digital Root](#)) is the most common form of [Gematria](#) which is used in the [Talmud](#) and the [Midrash](#). Similar to [Algebraic English](#) which was developed by the Greco-Romans, Absolute Value involves assigning numerical instead of phonetic value to each letter. When read as numbers, letters, words and phrases can be compared and contrasted with other letters, words and phrases. For example, in the Hebrew proverb "יגא יין סנכנ" fo eulaV etulosbA eht ,("tu0 tnew terces ,deretne eniw" gninaem) "סוד both "wine" and "secret" is 70. Interestingly, the Absolute Value (i.e., Digital Root) of "secret" ($19+5+3+18+5+20=70$) using English alphabet is coincidentally 70 as well. In short, many key words in Hebrew and English share the same numeric value. This phenomenon exists because English was and is the official language of Rome, and because Hebrew was specifically created in order to mask Roman pass off [Algebraic English](#) as Jewish Gematria.

Greco-Roman Roots

[Isopsephy](#), from which practice of [Gematria](#) is derived, is the Greek method of adding up the [number values of the letters](#) in a word to form a single number (i.e., the [Digital Root](#)). Consequently, the name "Gematria" was derived from the Greek term "geōmetriā" (i.e., "[geometry](#)"). The first reported use of Isopsephy (i.e., Gematria) was an inscription affiliated with the [Assyrian](#) ruler [Sargon II](#) (727–705 B.C.) which stated that the king built the [Wall of Khorsabad](#) exactly 16,283 cubits long to correspond with the numerical value of his name. The "Absolute Value" (i.e., the [Digital Root](#)) of the name "Sargon" ($19+1+18+7+15+14=74=11=2$) equates to "2" which is coincidentally the same exact Absolute Value of the length (i.e., 16,283 cubits) of the Wall of Khorsabad ($1+6+2+8+3=20=2$). It has been asserted that [Plato](#) (c. 427-347 B.C.) offers a discussion of Gematria in the [Cratylus](#) "in its simplest forms" where he claimed that, "the 'essential force' of a thing's name is to be found in its numerical value, and that words and phrases of the same numerical value may be substituted in context without loss in meaning". However, a direct review of the Cratylus shows that Plato made no such claim and that Gematria is not discussed in it either explicitly or implicitly. Whether or not Plato's reference has been redacted by eager Jewish scholars is irrelevant since Isopsephy (i.e., Gematria) was and is a Greco-Roman invention. A [Mishnaic](#) textual source states that the use of Jewish Gematria is dated to at least the [Tannaic](#) period (10-220 A.D.) which coincided with the [fall of the Roman Empire](#) in the underworld and the rise of the new Roman Empire in Greenland. The [Latin-script](#) languages (e.g., English) exhibit borrowing of Isopsephy (i.e., Gematria) methods dating from the early Middle Ages after the use allegedly lapsed following the collapse of the Roman Empire in the 5th century.

Mark of the Beast

Historians and researchers routinely connect the "[Number of the Beast](#)" depicted in the Biblical [Book of Revelation](#) with either the Greek [Isopsephy](#) or the Hebrew [Gematria](#). According to these interpretations, the number "666" was originally derived via Gematria from the name of [Nero Caesar](#) (i.e., "רסקנור" or "Nero Qasr") who was the Roman Emperor of the time. However, when employing the rudimentary methods of Isopsephy, Gematria and [Algebraic English](#), the "Absolute Value" of the number "666" equates to "18" whose [digital root](#) is "9". In the Roman-English alphabet, the 18th letter is "R" while in [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) the 9th symbol is also "I" (i.e., the original letter "R"). Since the letter "R"

is an acronym for "Rome", it can be deduced that the number "666" equates to "Rome" which is alive and well in Greenland. Coincidentally, the island of Greenland is shaped like the head of a beast, otherwise known as the [Beast of Greenland](#).

Methods of Gematria

When employing [Gematria](#), there are several methods one can use to calculate the numerical value of various letters, words and phrases. Of the 24 basic [ciphers](#) (i.e., codes) of Gematria listed, most were derived by Rabbi [Moses ben Jacob Cordevero](#) (1522–1570 A.D.), the primary figure in the development of [Kabbalah](#) who is known by the acronym "Ramak" (R+M+K), meaning "Rome Kill". After all, it is through the use of the Kabbalah and the sheer ignorance of Jewish leaders that Rome is able to execute its will in the underworld. Aside from the 24 basic ciphers, dozens of other far more advanced Gematria methods are used in Kabbalistic literature without any particular names. Jewish authors provide as many as 231 various replacement ciphers related to the 231 mystical Gates of the [Sefer Yetzirah](#). Some known methods are [recursive](#) in nature and are reminiscent of the [graph theory](#) and use heavily [combinatorics](#). Rabbi [Elazar Rokeach](#) often used multiplication, instead of addition, for the aforementioned methods. Various complex [formal systems](#), recursive algorithms, and [modular arithmetic](#) which took into consideration the numerical values and other properties such as [vowels](#) are found in the "Sefer ha-Malchuth" by Rabbi David ha-Levi, a Kabbalist from the 15–16th century.

Mispar = SFOR

Of the 24 basic [ciphers](#) used in Jewish [Gematria](#), 16 of them feature the name "Mispar". While allegedly being Hebrew in origin, "Mispar" (M+S+F/P+R) is consonantly the same (minus the letter "M") as the term "SPOR" (S+F/P+R) which was featured on the war [flag of the Roman Empire](#). Therefore, "Mispar" likely translates to "Man System Four" which is indicative of Greco-Roman Line of Man in Greenland whose war on humanity is executed by a select group of Jewish scholars who employ the use of Gematria as dictated in the [Kabbalah](#).

Gematria Methods:

1. **"Mispar Hechrachi"**: Called absolute value, it uses the full numerical value of the 22 Hebrew letters. Also called Mispar ha-Panim (face number), as opposed to the more complicated Mispar ha-Akhor (back number).
2. **"Mispar Gadol"**: Counts the final forms (sofit) of the Hebrew letters as a continuation of the numerical sequence for the alphabet, with the final letters assigned values from 500 to 900.
3. **Mispar ha-Gadol**: The name used for another method which spells the name of each letter and adds the standard values of the resulting string.
4. **"Mispar Katan" ("Mispar Me'ugal")**: It calculates the value of each letter, but truncates all of the zeros.
5. **"Mispar Siduri"**: Called ordinal value, each of the 22 Hebrew letters are given a value from one to twenty-two.
6. **"Mispar Bone'eh"**: Called Revu'a Square" or building value, it is calculated by adding each letter from the beginning to the end, adding the value of all previous letters and the value of the current letter to the running total.
7. **"Mispar Kidmi" ("Mispar Meshulash")**: Called triangular or tripled number, it uses each letter as the sum of the all the standard Gematria letter values preceding it. Therefore, the value of Aleph is 1, the value of Bet is $1 + 2 = 3$, the value of Gimmel is $1+2+3=6$, etc.
8. **"Mispar P'rati" ("Mispar ha-Merubah ha-Prati")**: It calculates the value of each letter as the square of its standard gematria value. Therefore, the value of Aleph is $1 \times 1 = 1$, the value of Bet is $2 \times 2 = 4$, the value of gimmel is $3 \times 3 = 9$, etc.

- 9. "Mispar ha-Merubah ha-Klali":** The square of the standard absolute value of each word.
- 10. "Mispar Meshulash":** Calculates the value of each letter as the cube of their standard value. The same term is often used for Mispar Kidmi.
- 11. "Mispar ha-Akhor" ("Mispar Meshulash"):** Called triangular number, the value of each letter is its standard value multiplied by the position of the letter in a word or a phrase in either ascending or descending order. This method is particularly interesting, because the result is sensitive to the order of letters.
- 12. "Mispar Mispari":** Spells out the standard values of each letter by their Hebrew names ("Achad" (one) is $1+8+4=13$ etc.), and then adds up the standard values of the resulting string.
- 13. "Mispar Shemi":** Also called Millui letter "filling", it uses the value of each letter as equal to the value of its name. For example, the value of the letter Aleph is $(1 + 30 + 80) = 111$, Bet is $(2 + 10 + 400) = 412$, etc. Sometimes the same operation is applied two or more times recursively.
- 14. "Mispar Ne'elam":** Called hidden number, it spells out the name of each letter without the letter itself (e.g. "Leph" for "Aleph") and adds up the value of the resulting string.
- 15. "Mispar Katan Mispari":** Called integral reduced value, it is used where the total numerical value of a word is reduced to a single digit. If the sum of the value exceeds 9, the integer values of the total are repeatedly added to produce a single-digit number. The same value will be arrived at regardless of whether it is the absolute values, the ordinal values, or the reduced values that are being counted by methods above.
- 16. "Mispar Misafi":** Adds the number of the letters in the word or phrase to their [Gematria](#).
- 17. "Kolel":** The number of words which is often added to the [Gematria](#). In case of one word, the standard value is incremented by one.
- 18. "Atbash":** Exchanges each letter in a word or a phrase by opposite letters. Opposite letters are determined by substituting the first letter of the Hebrew alphabet (Aleph) with the last letter (Tav), the second letter (Bet) with the next to last (Shin), etc. The result can be interpreted as a secret message or calculated by the standard [Gematria](#) methods. A few instances of Atbash are currently found in the Hebrew [Bible](#) (e.g., [Jeremiah 25:26](#) and [Jeremiah 51:41](#)).
- 19. "Albam":** The alphabet is divided in half, eleven letters in each section. The first letter of the first series is exchanged for the first letter of the second series, the second letter of the first series for the second letter of the second series and so forth.
- 20. "Achbi":** Divides the alphabet into two equal groups of eleven letters. Within each group, the first letter is replaced by the last, the second by the tenth, etc.
- 21. "Ayak Bakar":** Replaces each letter by another one that has a 10-times-greater value. The final letters usually signify the numbers from 500 to 900. Thousands is reduced to ones (1000 becomes 1, 2000 becomes 2, etc.)
- 22. "Ofanim":** Replaces each letter by the last letter of its name (e.g. "Fe" for "Aleph").
- 23. "Akhas Beta":** Divides the alphabet into three groups of 7, 7 and 8 letters. Each letter is replaced cyclically by the corresponding letter of the next group. The letter [Tav](#) remains the same.
- 24. "Avgad":** Replaces each letter by the next one. [Tav](#) becomes [Aleph](#). The opposite operation is also used.

Number "0"

[Number "0"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "O" symbol which doubles as the [letter "O"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#), all of which were likely derived from the Greco-Roman [Wheel of Fortuna](#). These circular symbols are evidently acronyms for "zero" (meaning nothing) and "sum all" (meaning everything). In 1740 B.C., the [Egyptians reportedly used the symbol "nfr" \(N+F+R\) for the number zero](#) in their accounting texts. The [Ancient Greeks](#) were reportedly unsure about the status of zero as a number and asked themselves: How can nothing be something? This particular Greco-Roman philosophy on the number zero is evident in the Roman Score where the "O" symbol does not hold any numeric or phonetic value.

Number "1"

[Number "1"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "I" symbol as well as the [letter "A"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#), all of which were likely derived from the Greco-Roman [Wheel of Fortuna](#). These vertical symbols are evidently acronyms for the [Eye of Providence](#) (i.e., the all-seeing eye of G.O.D., otherwise known as [Greenland of Denmark](#)) which is coincidentally shaped in the form of the letter "A". The Eye of Providence symbolically represents the [one-eyed Beast of Greenland](#) and is indicative of one and only [Imperial Cult](#) of Rome which is eyeing (spying on) the underworld from Greenland through its proxy state of Switzerland. According to the Greek philosopher [Plotinus](#), the number "[One](#)" is the ultimate reality and source of all existence. This notion was seconded by the Roman philosopher [Philo of Alexandria](#) who stated that the number "1" was God's number and the basis for all other numbers. Both the word "one" and the number "1" are pronounced "won" as in victory because there is only "one" Roman Empire which "won" the war against all of mankind.

Number "1": Aleph (א)

[Aleph](#) is the 1st letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 1st decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "1". In [Jewish mysticism](#), Aleph represents the oneness of God (i.e., G.O.D., an acronym for [Greenland of Denmark](#)) and begins the three words that make up God's mystical name in the book of Exodus—"I Am who I Am". Symbolically speaking, the symbol for Aleph appears to be a four-pronged [Roman Cross](#) which is twisted into the shape of the letter "N" which itself is an acronym for the one true "North". In the [Sefer Yetzirah](#), Aleph is king over four elements: air in the universe, breath, temperature of the year, and soul in the chest. Acronymically speaking, "Aleph" (L+P+H) evidently translates to "Line of Pi Forever" or "Line of Greenland Forever", of which there is only one. In Jewish folklore, Aleph is rewarded by being allowed to start the [Ten Commandments](#). This story likely represents the first laws instituted by [Minos of Crete](#) who sired the line of Man, otherwise known as the line of Pi. In [Jewish mythology](#), the letter Aleph was carved into the head of the [golem](#) which ultimately gave it life. This particular myth likely represents the birth of what is now known as the "[Babylon System](#)" in which laws are used to psychologically manipulate the masses. The letter Aleph is composed of an upper [Yod](#), a lower Yud, and a leaning diagonal [Vav](#) leaning. The upper Yod represents the hidden and ineffable aspects of God (i.e., Greenland) while the lower Yud represents God's revelation and presence in the underworld. The Vav (i.e., Switzerland) ultimately connects the two realms.

Number "2"

[Number "2"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "V" symbol as well as the [letter "B"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#), all of which were likely derived from the Greco-Roman [Wheel of Fortuna](#). The letter "B" is evidently an acronym for [Babylon](#) (i.e., modern day [Rome, Italy](#)), the former capital of the Roman Empire, while the letter "V" is evidently an acronym for the Roman [goddess of Victoria](#). The second day of the week known as [Tuesday](#) was derived from Tīw or [Týr](#), the god of single combat, victory and heroic glory in [Viking mythology](#). Two is commonly represented by the letter "T" (i.e., the [20th letter in the English alphabet](#)), otherwise known as the Greco-Roman "[Cross of Tau](#)" or "Cross of Two".

Number "2": Bet (ב)

[Bet](#) is the 2nd letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 2nd decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "2". Symbolically speaking, the "Bet" symbol appears to be an upside-down and reversed boot of Italy (i.e., a [Mariner's Cross](#)) as well as an upside down letter "J". Acronymically speaking, "Bet" (B+T) likely translates to "Babylon Two" or simply "boot" which is indicative of the fascist boot and heel (hell) of the Roman Empire. Allegedly meaning "house", Bet is the first letter in

the [Torah](#) and is said to symbolize its two parts: the written [Torah](#) and the [oral Torah](#). The number “2” also has significant religious and ceremonial importance to the Jews. For example: God ordered Noah to put two of every [unclean animal](#) on the ark; God gave his [Ten Commandments](#) in the form of two tablets; the Ten Commandments were recorded two different times in the [Torah](#); two candles are traditionally lit to usher in the [Shabbat](#); and two [challahs](#) (i.e., lechem mishnah) are placed on the table for each [Shabbat](#) meal and a blessing made over them to commemorate the double (two) portion of [manna](#) which fell in the [desert](#) every Friday. These “two” expressions are known in [Hebrew](#) as “רוכזו רומש”, meaning “guard” and “remember”, as in “Guard the Shabbat day to sanctify it” (as written in [Deuteronomy 5:12](#)), and “Remember the Shabbat day to sanctify it” (as written in [Exodus 20:8](#)). In [Jewish law](#), the testimony of two witnesses is required to verify and validate events, such as [marriage](#), divorce, and a crime that warrants [capital punishment](#). “Second-Day Yom Tov” (i.e., Yom Tov Sheini Shebegaliyot) is a rabbinical enactment that mandates a two-day celebration for each of the one-day [Jewish festivals](#) (e.g., the first and seventh day of [Passover](#), the day of [Shavuot](#), the first day of [Sukkot](#), and the day of [Shemini Atzeret](#) outside the land of Israel).

Number "3"

[Number "3"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the “Λ” symbol as well as the [letter "C"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#), all of which were likely derived from the Greco-Roman [Wheel of Fortuna](#). The “Λ” symbol and the letter “C” are evidently acronyms for the word [Chania, Crete](#), the founding city and state of the Greco-Roman Empire. Consequently, the “Λ” symbol adorned the shields of the [Greek Spartans](#). According to [modern historical accounts](#), the number “3” is a “very significant number” in [Norse mythology](#) as evidenced by the fact that the term “Three” (T+H+R) is the disguised name of “[Thor](#)” (T+H+R), the god of Viking destruction. [Wednesday](#), the third day of the week, is named after the Germanic god [Wōden](#) who is by all accounts the same as the Viking god “[Odin](#)” (D+N) which represents the final “den” (D+N) of Rome—Greenland. The “three” dens or homes of the Greco-Roman Empire (i.e., Crete, Sicily and Greenland) are often symbolized by the [trident symbol](#) or the “holy trinity” which is currently featured in many of the world’s religions (e.g., the [Christian Holy Trinity](#); the [Hindu Trimurti](#); the Hindu [Tridevi](#); the [Three Jewels](#) of [Buddhism](#); the [Three Pure Ones](#) of [Taoism](#); and the [Triple Goddess](#) of [Wicca](#)). The number “3” is also sacred because of [Hegelian dialectic](#) of [Thesis + Antithesis = Synthesis](#) which creates three-ness from two-ness. This particular formula employs the tried and true method of “Problem-Reaction-Solution” which has to date been successfully used by Rome to confuse, deceive and enslave humanity.

Number "3": Gimel (ג)

[Gimel](#) is the 3rd letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 3rd decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)’s “Mispar gadol” where it represents the number “3”. Symbolically speaking, the “Gimel” symbol appears to be an upside-down [letter "Y" which is indicative of both "You" and "Jew"](#). Acronymically speaking, “Gimel” (G+M+L) likely translates to “Greenland Man Line” which is indicative of the three homes of the line of Man (i.e., Crete, Sicily and Greenland), and “Greenland [Mole](#)” which is indicative of the espionage that is unwittingly done by the Jewish people on behalf of the Roman Empire in Greenland. Written like a [Vav](#) with a [Yud](#) as a “foot”, it resembles a person in motion. The word Gimel is related to Gemul, which means “justified repayment”, or the giving of reward and punishment (on behalf of Rome). The letter Gimel, along with the [He](#) and [Daled](#) are used to represent the [Names of God in Judaism](#). Gimmel is also one of the seven letters which receives special crowns (i.e., [tagin](#)) when written in a [Sefer Torah](#).

Number "3.14": Pi (π)

The “π” symbol (i.e., the [Pi symbol](#)) is the 9th symbol in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) where it holds a numeric value of 8 which is coincidentally also the digital sum of the word “Greenland” (i.e., 7+18+5+5+14+12+1+14+4=80). It is believed that the [Earth is 3.14 times greater in width as it is in depth](#) and therefore the “π” symbol as well as the letter “P” equate to Greenland which is in essence the tip of the Earth’s core. Although the “π” symbol does not exist in the [English alphabet](#), it is represented by the [letter "P"](#) which is the 16th letter. Coincidentally, the “π” symbol is also the 16th letter in the [Greek alphabet](#) which was created by the Greco-Roman scientist [Ptolemy](#) around 150 A.D. when he gave it the value of 3.1416. The “π” symbol, which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), is evidently an acronym for “infinity” and “forever” as the “π” fraction never ends. The “π” symbol also doubles as the [letter "K"](#) (turned 90° to the right) as well as the number 3.14159—repeating to infinity.

Number "4"

Number "4" (pronounced "four" in the language of German) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "+" symbol as well as the [letter "D"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The number "4" is indicative of the four [classical Greek elements](#) (e.g., [fire](#), [air](#), [water](#), and [earth](#)). The number "+" (i.e., the letter "D") is evidently an acronym for both "Die" and "Day" which is indicative of the 24/7 daylight of Greenland. Symbolically speaking, the number "4" tends to double as the [Greco-Roman cross](#) which is the featured symbol of the Roman Empire as well as most [Judeo Christian](#) religions. Although the [Roman cross is depicted on numerous flags](#) around the world, a geometrically square "+" symbol is only found on the flag of [Switzerland](#), the main proxy state of Roman Empire. The number "4" is also represented symbolically throughout the Bible, the most notable of which are the [Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse](#) in the [Book of Revelation](#) and the four gospels of the New Testament (i.e., [Matthew](#), [Mark](#), [Luke](#), and [John](#)).

Number "4": Daled (ד)

Daled is the 4th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 4th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "4". Symbolically speaking, the "Daled" symbol appears to be a version of the letter "T" which is based on the Greco-Roman "[Cross of Tau](#)" which eventually morphed into the "+" symbol which coincidentally represents the number "4" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). Acronymically speaking, "Daled" (D+L+D) likely translates to "Die Lead" which symbolizes the role that the Jewish people play in both leading and executing Roman blood sacrifices in the underworld. Because of this role, the number "4" is featured throughout Jewish religion and mythology: There are four matriarchs (foremothers) of Judaism (i.e., [Sarah](#), [Rebekah](#), [Leah](#), and [Rachel](#)); The Jewish holiday of [Sukkot](#) requires that there are [four species](#) of plants (i.e., [Lulav](#), [Hadass](#), [Aravah](#) and [Etrog](#)) which are dictated by the [Mitzvot](#); During the Jewish holy day of [Passover](#), there are "Four Cups of Wine" to drink, "Four Questions" to be asked, "Four Sons" to be dealt with, and "Four Expressions of Redemption" to be stated. Dalet as a [prefix](#) in Aramaic (the language of the [Talmud](#)) is a preposition meaning "that", or "which", or also "from" or "of". The [Tetragrammaton](#) is the four-letter name of [God](#), the most notable of which is "[YHWH](#)", one of the [names of the God of Israel](#) used in the [Hebrew Bible](#). The letter Dalet, along with [He](#) and [Gimel](#), are also used to represent the [Names of God in Judaism](#).

Number "5"

Number "5" is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "V" symbol as well as the [letter "E"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#), all of which were likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#). The "V" symbol is evidently an acronym for "[CH](#)" or "[chi](#)" which is indicative of the country of Switzerland, the life force of the Roman Empire. The letter "E" is evidently an acronym for the word "Empire" which is indicative of the Empire of Rome. The [Principia Discordia](#), the sacred text of [Discordianism](#), holds that the number "5" is one of the sacred numbers of [Eris](#), the goddess of chaos, strife and discord in [Greek mythology](#). The number "5" is indicative of the destructive hand of God (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)) which is commonly depicted by the 5-pointed "star" (one point for each finger) which symbolizes the "[steer](#)"-[ing hand of Rome](#) in the underworld.

Number "5": He (ה)

He is the 5th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 5th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "5". Symbolically speaking, the "He" symbol appears to be the number "17" which is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "S" symbol meaning "System" and the letter "Q" in the modern [English alphabet](#) meaning "Coup d'état". In short, the number "17" equates to "System Coup d'état" which is indicative of the current political system in which the governments of the world are routinely overthrown.. Acronymically speaking, "He" (H) likely translates to "Forever Empire" or "Hercules" which is symbolic of the lasting strength and power of the Roman Empire. The letter He, along with [Daled](#) and [Gimel](#) are used to represent the [Names of God in Judaism](#). He stands for [Hashem](#) which means "The Name" and is a way of saying God without actually saying the name of God. In [Judaism](#), then number "5" is sacred as the [Torah](#) contains five books (i.e., [Genesis](#), [Exodus](#), [Leviticus](#), [Numbers](#), and [Deuteronomy](#)) which are collectively called the Five Books of [Moses](#). He is often found on charms depicting the [Hamsa](#) symbol which is shaped like a five-fingered hand with an [Eye of Providence](#) (i.e., the all-seeing eye of G.O.D., otherwise known as [Greenland of Denmark](#)) in the middle of the palm. The symbol, which is used throughout the Middle East, is especially popular with the Jewish people for it represents the [steering hand of Rome](#) in the underworld.

Number "6"

[Number "6"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "¶" symbol as well as the [letter "F"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#), all of which were likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#). In classical [Greek](#), number "6" is entitled "hextra", as in a [hex](#) or the casting of an evil spell. In Latin, the term for number "6" is "sex" or [sextus](#). The number "6" is most commonly represented by the [Fleur-de-lis](#) symbol which is the logo of the [New Orleans Saints](#). The name "Saints" (S+X+T+S) spells "SXTS" when deciphered using the Roman Score. The "¶" symbol (i.e., the [Patriarchal cross](#)) is evidently an acronym for the "[Double-Cross](#)" meaning the premeditated betrayal of another by means of deception which is in essence the motto of the Roman Empire: "By deception, thou shalt do war". Interestingly, this particular motto has now been adopted by the state-sponsored terrorist organization known as the [Israeli Mossad](#) who is responsible for executing a majority of the world's terrorism. Six is evidently an acronym for the term "Fake" which is indicative of how the [Roman Empire faked its own death and moved to Greenland](#) in order to deceive her enemies. As the Roman theologian [Augustine of Hippo](#) once [stated](#), number "6" is a [perfect number](#) for it truly encapsulates Greco-Roman behavior over the last 1,000 years.

Number "6": Vav (ו)

[Vav](#) is the 6th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 6th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria's](#) "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "6". Symbolically speaking, the "Vav" symbol appears to be a version of the letter "I" which is the 9th letter in the English alphabet which represents the spying [Eye of Providence](#) (i.e., the all-seeing eye of G.O.D., otherwise known as [Greenland of Denmark](#)). Acronymically speaking, "Vav" (V+V) translates to "VV" or "BB". Due to the fact that the letter "V" is the letter "B" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), "BB" therefore equates to the city of [Babylon](#). Vav at the beginning of a word has several possible meanings: [Vav Conjunctive](#) (Vav Hachibur, literally "the Vav of Connection"—chibur means "joining, or bringing together") and [Vav Consecutive](#) (Vav Hahipuch, literally "the Vav of Reversal"—hipuch means "inversion"). Vav, meaning "hook", is one of several Hebrew letters that have an additional meaning as a noun. The number "6" is sacred in [Judaism](#) as evidenced by the fact that there are: 6 points on the [Star of David](#); 6 orders of the [Mishnah](#); 6 items arranged on the [Passover Seder Plate](#); The Jewish holiday of [Shavuot](#) starts on the 6th day of the [Hebrew](#) month of [Sivan](#); the Jewish god of [Yahweh](#) also took 6 days to create the world in the [Old Testament](#); and humankind was created on day 6 in the [Book of Genesis](#). The letter [Vav](#) also refers to the [Lamedvavniks](#), the 36 righteous people who save the world from destruction. As an abbreviation, Vav can stand for "litre" and can also act as a preposition meaning "to" (2) or "for" (4), or "to fear".

Number "7"

[Number "7"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "J" symbol as well as the [letter "G"](#) in the modern English alphabet. The number "7" was considered God's number in ancient [Egypt](#) and the Pharaoh usually ordered things in multiples of 7. The "J" symbol is evidently an acronym for the [Greco-Roman god of El](#) which is indicative of the "line" or "lineage" Man which was sired by [Minos of Crete](#). The letter "G" is evidently an acronym for Greenland which is now home to the line of Man its [13 bloodlines of Rome](#). Starting with the [7 sages of Greece](#), the number "7" has become synonymous with Greco-Roman Empire as evidenced by the [7 Kings of Rome](#) (i.e., [Romulus](#); [Numa Pompilius](#); [Tullus Hostilius](#); [Ancus Marcius](#); [Lucius Tarquinius Priscus](#); [Servius Tullius](#); and [Lucius Tarquinius Superbus](#)); the [7 Emperors of Rome](#) (i.e., [Julius Caesar](#), [Augustus](#), [Galba](#), [Hadrian](#), [Nerva](#), [Sallust](#), and [Vespasian](#)); the [7 hills of Rome](#); and the [7 hills of Constantinople](#).

Number "7": Zayin (ז)

[Zayin](#) is the 7th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 7th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria's](#) "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "7". Symbolically speaking, the "Zayin" symbol appears to be a version of the number "7" which is indicative of the letter "G" which is an acronym for Greenland. Acronymically speaking, "Zayin" (Z+N) translates to "Zen" or "Zion North", a direct reference to Mt. Zion which is in Greenland. In [Judaism](#), the term [Shiva](#) is another pronunciation of the Hebrew word for "7" and is the number of days of required mourning. The number "7" is sacred to the Jewish people as evidenced by the fact that the weekly [Torah](#) portion is divided into seven [aliyahs](#); 7 Jewish men are called up for the reading of these aliyahs during [Shabbat](#); 7 blessings are recited under the [chuppah](#) during a Jewish wedding ceremony; a Jewish bride and groom are feted with 7 days of festive meals after their wedding, known as Sheva Berachot ("Seven Blessings"); 7 is the number of [Ushpizzin](#) or "Seven Shepherds" who visit the sukkah during the holiday of [Sukkot](#) (i.e., [Abraham](#), [Isaac](#), [Jacob](#), [Joseph](#), [Moses](#), [Aaron](#), and [David](#)); in

[Deuteronomy 7:1](#), seven is the number of nations God told the [Israelites](#) they would displace when they entered the land of [Israel](#) (i.e., the [Hittite](#), the [Girgashite](#), the [Amorite](#), the [Canaanite](#), the [Perizzite](#), the [Hivite](#), and the [Jebusite](#)); in the [Breslov](#) branch of [Hasidic Judaism](#), the 7 orifices of the face (2 eyes, 2 nostrils, 2 ears, and the mouth) are called "The Seven Candles"; and in the [Jewish Kabbalah](#), the 7th [Sephirot](#) is indicative of the primary conscious emotions which are attributes of the creator. Zayin is also one of the seven letters which receive special crowns (i.e., [tagin](#)) when written in a [Sefer Torah](#).

Number "8"

[Number "8"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "π" symbol as well as the [letter "H"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#), all of which were likely derived from the Greco-Roman [Wheel of Fortuna](#). The "[π](#)" (i.e., [Pi](#)) symbol is evidently an acronym for Greenland meaning "infinity" or "forever" as the "[π](#)" fraction never ends. Using [algebraic English](#), the digital sum of "Greenland" equates to the number "8" (i.e., 7+18+5+5+14+12+1+14+4=80). In [Ancient Egyptian mythology](#), the [Ogdoad](#) represents the [8 primordial deities of creation](#). The letter "H" is evidently an acronym for the word "Hercules" as in the [Pillars of Hercules](#) which is indicative of the infinite strength of the Roman Empire.

Number "8": Heth (h)

[Heth](#) is the 8th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 8th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "8". Symbolically speaking, the "Heth" symbol appears to be either a version of the letter "N" which is an acronym for "North" and the direction to Greenland, or the number "17" which is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "S" symbol meaning "System" and the letter "Q" in the modern [English alphabet](#) meaning "Coup d'état". In short, the number "17" equates to "System Coup d'état" which is indicative of the current political system in which the governments of the world are routinely overthrown. Acronymically speaking, "Heth" (H+T+H) translates to "Hat or Hate Forever" and Greenland is considered the "hat" or "cap"-stone of the world. In [Judaism](#), the sexual mutilation rite of [brit milah](#) (i.e., [circumcision](#)) is held on a baby boy's 8th day of life. The Circumcision ritual symbolizes the removal of the hat or cap (i.e., the foreskin) from the baby's body similar to how Greenland has its essence been cut away from the body of the world. [Hanukkah](#) is an 8-day Jewish holiday which starts on the 25th day of [Kislev](#), while [Shemini Atzeret](#) ("Eighth Day of Assembly") is a one-day Jewish holiday immediately following the seven-day holiday of [Sukkot](#).

Number "9"

[Number "9"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "Γ" symbol as well as the [letter "I"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The "Γ" symbol (i.e., the letter "R") is evidently an acronym for "Rome" as well as the Greco-Roman [god of "Ra"](#). The letter "I" is evidently an acronym for the [Eye of Providence](#) (i.e., the all-seeing eye of G.O.D., otherwise known as [Greenland of Denmark](#)). In Ancient Egypt, [nine bows](#) was a term used to represent the traditional enemies of Egypt. In Greek mythology, there were 9 [muses](#) (e.g., [Calliope](#); [Clio](#); [Erato](#); [Euterpe](#); [Melpomene](#); [Polyhymnia](#); [Terpsichore](#); [Thalia](#); and [Urania](#)) and it took 9 days for an anvil to fall from heaven to earth. It also took another 9 days for the anvil to fall from earth to [Tartarus](#)—a place of torment in the [underworld](#). Nine is also a significant number in [Norse Mythology](#) as [Odin](#) hung himself on an ash tree for 9 days to learn the runes. In the language of German, the term "nein" means "no" and therefore the number "9" likely means "no" or "none".

Number "9": Teth (t)

[Teth](#) is the 9th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 9th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "9". Symbolically speaking, the "Teth" symbol appears to be a number "6" or the number "17" which is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "S" symbol meaning "System" and the letter "Q" in the modern [English alphabet](#) meaning "Coup d'état". In short, the number "17" equates to "System Coup d'état" which is indicative of the current political system in which the governments of the world are routinely overthrown. Coincidentally, the number "15" is written with Tet and [Vav](#), (9+6) to avoid the normal construction [Yud](#) and [Hei](#) (10+5) which spells a [name of God](#). Acronymically speaking, "Teth" (T+T+H) translates to both "Babylon Forever" (22=BB) and "Teeth" which is indicative of the vicious mouth of the [Beast of Greenland](#). In [Judaism](#), the first 9 days of the [Hebrew month of Av](#) are collectively known as "Tisha HaYamim" or "The Nine Days", which are a period of semi-mourning leading up to [Tisha B'Av](#), the ninth day of Av on which both [Temples in Jerusalem](#) were destroyed. Teth is also one of the seven letters which receive special crowns (i.e., [tagin](#)) when written in a [Sefer Torah](#)

Number "10"

[Number "10"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "Ϝ" symbol as well as the [letter "J"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The number "10" is constructed by the numbers "1" and "0" which equate to "I" (A/E/I) and "O" (O) in the Roman Score and "A" in the English alphabet. The "Ϝ" symbol, which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), is evidently an acronym for Greenland as evidenced by the fact that the "Ϝ" symbol is found on the [flag of Greenland](#). The letter "J" is evidently an acronym for "[Jah](#)" and "[Jehova](#)" which are indicative of G.O.D., otherwise known as [Greenland of Denmark](#). The "Ϝ" symbol, which is essentially the number "10" (the number "1" is located inside of the number "0" which ultimately makes a "10"), is currently represented in at least 8 alphabets (e.g., the [Cyrillic](#); the [Danish](#); the [Early Cyrillic](#); the [Faroese](#); the [Greek](#); the [Norwegian](#); the [Russian](#); and the [Southern Sami](#)). Numerology speaking, the number "10" can also be the same as the number "1" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "10": Yud (י)

[Yud](#) is the 10th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 10th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "10". Symbolically speaking, the "Yud" symbol appears to be a hash mark of sorts which is generally used in accounting. Acronymically speaking, "Yud" (Y+D) likely translates to "You/Jew" and "Day/Die" which may be indicative of the executioner role that the Jewish people play in the underworld on behalf of Rome. In [Talmudic](#) and [Midrashic](#) teachings, God drew forth 10 primordial elements or fundamental principles which were used to construct all of Creation (i.e., Heaven, Earth, [Chaos](#), [Void](#), Light, Darkness, Wind, Water, Day, and Night). Two Yuds in a row designate the name of God [Adonai](#) and in pointed texts are written with the vowels of Adonai. Since Yud is the smallest letter, much [kabbalistic](#) and mystical significance is also attached to it in part because of its gematria value of 10 which is an important number in Judaism, and its place in the name of God. According to the Gospel of Matthew [Jesus](#) mentioned the Yud during the [Antithesis of the Law](#) when he stated: "One jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled." Jot, or iota, refers to the letter Yud which is often overlooked by scribes because of its size and position as a [mater lectionis](#). In modern Hebrew, the phrase "tip of the Yud" refers to a small and insignificant thing. Someone who "worries about the tip of a Yud" is someone who is picky and meticulous about small details. In [Judaism](#), there are [10 Commandments](#) given to Moses; [10 plagues](#) inflicted on Egypt; 10 generations between [Adam](#) and [Noah](#); 10 generations between [Noah](#) and [Abraham](#); the [Torah](#) commands Jews to give 1/10 of their produce to the poor, (i.e., [Maaser Ani](#)); there are said to be [10 Lost Tribes](#) of Israel (those other than Judah and Benjamin); there are 10 [Sephiri](#) in the [Kabbalistic Tree of Life](#), and in Jewish liturgy; [10 martyrs](#) are singled out as a group; 10 men are the required [quorum](#) for [prayer services](#); and the Jews observe the annual [10 Days of Repentance](#) beginning on [Rosh Hashanah](#) and ending on [Yom Kippur](#). Numerology speaking, the number "10" can also be the same as the number "1" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "11"

[Number "11"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "H" symbol as well as the [letter "K"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#), the latter two of which were likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#). The number "11" is constructed by the numbers "1" and "1" which equate to "I" (A/E/I) and "I" (A/E/I) in the Roman Score and "A" and "A" in the English alphabet. The letter "H" symbolizes the [Pillars of Hercules](#) which has the [meaning of infinite](#) or endless in the [Basque](#) language of Spain where the Pillars of Hercules were once located. The letter "K" is evidently an acronym for the terms [Chania](#), [Crete](#), the founding city and state of the Greco-Roman Empire.

Number "11": Kaph (כ)

[Kaph](#) is the 11th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 11th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "20", or "2". Symbolically speaking, the "Kaph" symbol appears to be a backwards letter "C" which is indicative of the Greco-Roman [crescent symbol](#) which itself is representative the "[Cronus](#)" used in cyclical killing. Acronymically speaking, "Kaph" (K+P+H) likely translates to "Cap Forever" which is indicative of Greenland which is the "cap"-stone of the Earth. Kaph also means "palm [of the hand]" and is one of several Hebrew letters that have an additional meaning as a noun. [Hiriq](#), [Holam](#), and [Shuruk](#) are names for the "10 (1)" decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol". Numerically speaking, the "10 (1)" decimal equates to the number "11". Acronymically speaking, "Hiriq" (H+R+Q) likely translates to "Forever Roman Coup d'état"; "Holam" (H+L+M) likely translates to

“Heel Man” which is indicative of the Roman boot heel (hell) devised by the Line of Man which was sired by [Minos of Crete](#); and “Shuruk” (S+H+R+K) likely translates to “Shiva Wreck” as both the Jews and the Romans worship [Shiva](#), the goddess of destruction.

Number "12"

[Number "12"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "Ⅻ" symbol as well as the [letter "L"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The number “12” is constructed by the numbers “1” and “2” which equate to “I” (A/E/I) and “V” (B) in the Roman Score and “A” and “B” in the English alphabet. The “Ⅻ” symbol (i.e., the letter “V”) is evidently an acronym for the [goddess of Victoria](#) and is often depicted as the [trident symbol "ψ"](#) which symbolizes the 3 dens or homes of Rome (i.e., Crete, Sicily, and Greenland). The letter “L” is evidently an acronym for the [Greco-Roman god of El](#) which represents the “line” or “lineage” Man of the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) which have subsequently moved to Greenland. In [Greek mythology](#), there were [12 labors of Hercules](#) and [12 Olympians](#) were the principal gods of the [pantheon](#). In [Norse mythology](#), the god [Odin](#) had 12 sons. In Rome, several sets of 12 cities are identified in history as a [dodecapolis](#), the most familiar being the [Etruscan League](#).

Number "12": Lamed (ל)

[Lamed](#) is the 12th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 12th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)’s “Mispar gadol” where it represents the number “30”, or “3”. Symbolically speaking, the “Lamed” symbol appears to be the number “1” atop the number “7” which equates to the number “17”. The number “17” is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the “S” symbol meaning “System” and the letter “Q” in the modern [English alphabet](#) meaning “Coup d’état”. Therefore, the number “17” means “System Coup d’état” which is indicative of the current political system in which governments are routinely overthrown. Acronymically speaking, “Lamed” (L+M+D) appears to translate to “Line of the Mediterranean” which may be indicative of the lineage of the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) which have since moved to Greenland. In [Judaism](#), the patriarch [Jacob](#) had 12 sons who were the progenitors of the [12 Tribes of Israel](#) with 12,000 people each, making a total of [144,000](#). In Orthodox Judaism, the number 12 signifies the age at which a girl matures, otherwise known as [bat mitzvah](#).

Number "13"

[Number "13"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the “M” symbol as well as the [letter "M"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The number “13” is constructed by the numbers “1” and “3” which equate to “I” (A/E/I) and “Λ” (C/K) in the Roman Score and “A” and “C” in the English alphabet. The “M” symbol is evidently an acronym for the line of “Man” which was sired by [Minos of Crete](#). The number 13 is astronomically significant because it represents the [13 full moons of the year](#), as well as the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) which have now moved to Greenland. Aside from being known as an unlucky number, the number 13 is found throughout religion and history including but not limited to the [13 original U.S. colonies](#), the 13 stripes on the [flag of the United States](#), [Jesus and his 12 apostles](#), (13 total), as well as the 13 stars on the Coat of Arms of [Swiss Canton of Valais](#) which represent its 13 districts.

Number "13": Mem (מ)

[Mem](#) is the 13th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 13th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)’s “Mispar gadol” where it represents the number “40”, or “4”. Symbolically speaking, the “Mem” symbol appears to be the letter “Y” which morphs into a backwards letter “L”, spelling the word “[Yule](#)” (Y+L). Yule is symbolic of pagan Greco-Roman rituals which celebrate the [Wild Hunt](#), the Norse god of [Odin](#) and the pagan Anglo-Saxon [Modranicht](#). Acronymically speaking, “Mem” (M+M) appears to translate to “M and M” or “13 and 13” which is indicative of the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) which have since moved to Greenland, and the 13 ruling Jewish families of the underworld which live in Switzerland, possibly in the [Swiss Canton of Valais](#). In the [Sefer Yetzirah](#), the letter Mem is “King over Water”, formed “Earth in the Universe”, “Cold in the Year”, and the “Belly in the Soul”. In Hebrew religious texts, Mem stands for [the name of God](#) Makum, meaning safe haven. In the [Israeli army](#), Mem can also stand for mefaked meaning commander. [Mem](#) (13) and Samekh (15) form the abbreviation for the “Angel of Death” (28) whose name in Hebrew is [Samael](#). In [Judaism](#), the number 13 signifies the age at which a boy matures and becomes a [Bar Mitzvah](#) (i.e., a full member of the Jewish faith). There are [13 Principles of Jewish faith](#) according to [Maimonides](#), 13 circles, or “nodes”, that make up [Metatron's Cube](#) in [Kaballistic](#) teachings, and according to [Rabbinic](#) commentary on the [Torah](#), God has 13 Attributes of Mercy.

Number "14"

[Number "14"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "X" symbol as well as the [letter "N"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The number "14" is constructed by the numbers "1" and "4" which equate to "I" (A/E/I) and "+" (D) in the Roman Score and "A" and "D" in the English alphabet. A.D. (i.e., [Anno Domini](#)) essentially means "No Dome North" which represents the time in history when the dome of the Earth where Greenland is located was officially cut off from the rest of the world. The "X" symbol (i.e., the number "14") tends to double as the [Jolly Rodger](#) (i.e., a pirate's flag) which is internationally recognized as a symbol of piracy and death. The letter "X" (i.e., EKS) is evidently an acronym for "Empire Kill System". The letter "N" is evidently an acronym for "No", "[Nor](#)" and "North" which is the direction to Greenland from anywhere in the underworld. In Ancient Egypt, 14 was the number of pieces the body of [Osiris](#) was torn into by his fratricidal brother [Set](#). The number "14" is featured prominently in the Roman saying, "All for one and one for all" (i.e., "All 41 and 14 all") which is coincidentally also the [national motto of Switzerland](#). Numerically translated, this saying means "All for 1 (Rome) and 14 ("X" or death) for all". During the 14th century, the [Fourteen Holy Helpers](#) were a group of Roman Catholic [saints](#) whose inexplicable appearance in Europe coincidentally coincided with an outbreak of the [bubonic plague](#) which eventually led to the [Black Death](#) that killed an estimated 75 to 200 million people. Although their origin is still unknown, it is likely that the saints came from Greenland to Europe with the specific purpose of initiating a pandemic. In short, the number 14 is often associated with death, killing and terror.

Number "14": Nun (נ)

[Nun](#) is the 14th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 14th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "50" or "5". Symbolically speaking, the "Nun" symbol appears to be a version of the letter "D" which is the 4th letter in the English alphabet and an acronym for the word "Die". Acronymically speaking, "Nen" (N+N) appears to translate to "No", "Nor" or "North". In medieval Rabbinic writings, Nun Sophit (Final Nun) stood for "Son of" ([Hebrew](#) ben or ibn). Nun is also one of the seven letters which receive special crowns (i.e., [tagin](#)) when written in a [Sefer Torah](#).

Number "15"

[Number "15"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "Ω" symbol as well as the [letter "O"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The number "15" is constructed by a number "1" and a "5" which equate to "I" (A/E/I) and "X" (CH) in the Roman Score and "A" and "E" in the English alphabet. The letter "Ω" is evidently an acronym for the term "Yu" (You) or "Jew" which represents all those living outside of [Utopia \(T+P\), a fictional island society in the Atlantic Ocean](#) (i.e., Greenland) which sits on "top" (T+P) of the world. The letter "O" is evidently an acronym for both "zero" (nothing) and "sum all" (everything).

Number "15": Samech (ס)

[Samech](#) is the 15th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 15th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "60", or "6". Symbolically speaking, the "Samech" symbol appears to be a version of the letter "O" which is coincidentally also located in the 15th position in the English alphabet. Acronymically speaking, "Samech" (S+M+X) appears to translate to "System Man Chi" or "System Man Switzerland". "[X](#)" or "[Chi](#)" is indicative of the country of [Switzerland](#), the first Jewish state who executes Roman policy in the underworld. The line of "Man" was sired by [Minos of Crete](#) and has subsequently grown into the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) which have since moved to Greenland. [Mem](#) (13) and Samekh (15) form the abbreviation for the "Angel of Death" whose name in Hebrew is [Samael](#). According to legend, Samekh is said to have been a miracle of the [Ten Commandments](#). [Exodus 32:15](#) records that the tablets "were written on both their sides." The Jerusalem [Talmud](#) interprets this as meaning that the inscription went through the full thickness of the tablets. The stone in the center parts of the letters [Avin](#) (16) and [Teth](#) (9) should have fallen out because they were not connected to the rest of the tablet, yet miraculously, they remained in place. In the [Hebrew numbering system](#), the number 15 is written with the letters representing "9" and "6" (i.e., "v" and "i" or "[Teth](#)" and "[Vav](#)"). In [Judaism](#), the [Passover](#) begins on the 15th day of the [Hebrew month](#) of [Nisan](#); [Sukkot](#) begins on the 15th day of the [Hebrew month](#) of [Tishrei](#); [Tu B'shvat](#) occurs on the 15th day of the [Hebrew month](#) of [Shevat](#); [Shushan Purim](#), occurs on the 15th day of the [Hebrew month](#) of [Adar](#); [Tu B'Av](#) occurs on the 15th day of the [Hebrew month](#) of [Av](#); there are 15 [Shir Hama'alot](#) in [Psalms](#), from [120](#) to [134](#); and there are 15 things mentioned in the middle of [Yishtabach](#) and 15 words in the conclusion.

Number "16"

Number "16" is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "#" symbol as well as the [letter "P"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The number "16" is constructed by the numbers "1" and "6" which equate to "I" (A/E/I) and "ϙ" (F) in the Roman Score and "A" and "F" in the English alphabet. The "#" symbol is evidently an acronym for "[SH](#)" which may be an abbreviation for the Greco-Roman [goddess of Shiva](#) and/or the Swiss canton of "[Schaffhausen](#)" which may play a key role in Rome's ruling of the underworld as evidenced by the [ram \(or Rome\) which adores its shield](#). The letter "P" is evidently an acronym for the [Pi symbol](#) (i.e., "π") which holds a numeric value of 8 in the Roman Score, the exact digital sum of the word "Greenland" (i.e., 7+18+5+5+14+12+1+14+4=80). It is believed that the [Earth is 3.14 times greater in width as it is in depth](#) and therefore the "π" symbol as well as the letter "P" equate to Greenland which is in essence the tip of the Earth's core. Although the "π" symbol does not exist in the [English alphabet](#), it is represented by the [letter "P"](#) which is the 16th letter. Coincidentally, the "[π](#)" symbol is also the 16th letter in the [Greek alphabet](#).

Number "16": Ayin (א)

Ayin is the 16th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 16th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "70", or "7". Symbolically speaking, the "Ayin" symbol appears to be a version of the letter "Y" which equates to "You" or "Jew". Acronymically speaking, "Ayin" (Y+N) appears to translate to "You/Jew North" which may be indicative of the Roman Empire in Greenland for whom the Jewish people unwittingly work for. Meaning "eye" (as in spy), 'Ayin it is one of several Hebrew letters which have an additional meaning as a noun. Ayin is also one of the seven letters which receive special crowns (i.e., [tagin](#)) when written in a [Sefer Torah](#).

Number "17"

Number "17" is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "S" symbol as well as the [letter "Q"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The number "17" is constructed by a number "1" and a "7" which equate to "I" (A/E/I) and a "J" (L) in the Roman Score and "A" and "G" in the English alphabet. The "S" symbol is evidently an acronym for "System" (as in "[Babylon System](#)"), while the letter "Q" is evidently an acronym for "Cue" or "[Coup d'état](#)" which signifies when the "killing" or "culling" will begin. In short, the number "17" equates to "System Coup d'état" which is indicative of the current political system in which the governments of the world are routinely overthrown. According to [Plutarch's Moralia](#), the Ancient Egyptians have a legend which states that the end of Osiris's life came on the 17th of a month during a full moon. Because of this, the Pythagoreans call this day "the Barrier," and utterly abominate this number.

Number "17": Pe (פ)

Pe is the 17th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 17th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "80" or "8". Symbolically speaking, the "Pe" symbol appears to be a version of both the number "6" or "9" as well as an upside down letter "G" which is indicative of Greenland. Acronymically speaking, "Pe" (P) is an acronym for the [Pi symbol](#) (i.e., "π") which holds a numeric value of 8 in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), the exact digital sum of the word "Greenland" (i.e., 7+18+5+5+14+12+1+14+4=80). Meaning "mouth", Pe is one of several Hebrew letters that have an additional meaning as a noun.

Number "18"

Number "18" is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "T" symbol as well as the [letter "R"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The number "18" is constructed by the numbers "1" and "8" which equate to "I" (A/E/I) and "π" (P) in the Roman Score and "A" and "H" in the English alphabet. The "T" symbol is evidently an acronym for both the city of [Thule](#) (i.e., Atlantis, Greenland) and the [Cross of Tau](#) which is symbolic of Tiw or [Týr](#), the god of single combat, victory and heroic glory in [Viking mythology](#). The letter "R" is evidently an acronym for "Rome" and the Greco-Roman [god of "Ra"](#) who is always depicted [holding the cross of Tau](#). According to [modern historical sources](#), the number "18" symbolizes a [blood relative](#) in [Ancient Roman](#) customs. Legend has it that in [neo-Nazi](#) circles, the number "18" is [code word](#) for [Adolf Hitler](#).

Number "18": Tsade (צ)

Tsade is the 18th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 18th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "90", or "9". Symbolically speaking, the "Tsade" symbol appears to

be a version of the letter "V" atop the letter "L" which may be symbolic of the "Veil" (V+L) which currently hides the Roman Empire in Greenland. The [Hebrew](#) word for "life" is "n" or "[chai](#)" which has a [numerical value](#) of 18. "[CH](#)" or "[chi](#)" is indicative of the country of Switzerland, the life force of the Roman Empire. Consequently, the custom has arisen in Jewish circles to give donations and monetary gifts in multiples of 18 as an expression of blessing for long life. The letter "R", which is an acronym for "Rome", is coincidentally the 18th letter in the English alphabet and the 9th symbol in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). Acronymically speaking, "Tsade" (T+S+D) appears to translate to "Thule System Die" or "Thule South" which defines the current system by which the Jewish people unwittingly executing Roman policy in the underworld (South) which originated in the Roman capital of [Thule](#), Greenland (North). As an abbreviation, Tsade stands for Safon, meaning "North". Conversely, the word "South" is defined in numerous European languages by the consonants of "S" and "D", or a variation thereof (e.g., Danish: "syd"; Dutch: "zuiden"; French: "sud"; German: "süden"; Italian: "sud"; Romanian: "sud"; and Swedish: "söder"). In [Judaism](#), the [Talmud](#) features Rabbi Yehudah ben Teime who gives the age of 18 as the appropriate age to get married. In the central prayer of the [Jewish liturgy](#), there are 18 original constituent blessings (19 total now) known as the [Shmoneh Esreh](#) or Amidah. Šadi is also one of the seven letters which receive a special crown (i.e., [tagin](#)) written in a [Sefer Torah](#).

Number "19"

[Number "19"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "Z" symbol as well as the [letter "S"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The number "19" is constructed by the number "1" and "9" which equate to "I" (A/E/I) and "Γ" (R) in the Roman Score and "A" and "I" in the English alphabet. The "Z" symbol is evidently an acronym for "Zion" which is indicative of the "Promised Land" of the Greco-Roman Empire that is Greenland. The letter "S" is evidently an acronym for "System", as in "[Babylon System](#)".

Number "19": Qoph (ק)

[Qoph](#) is the 19th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 19th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "100", or "1". Symbolically speaking, the "Qoph" symbol appears to be the number "17" which is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "S" symbol meaning "System" and the letter "Q" in the modern [English alphabet](#) meaning "Coup d'état". In short, the number "17" equates to "System Coup d'état" which is indicative of the current political system in which the governments of the world are routinely overthrown. Acronymically speaking, "Qoph" (Q+P+H) appears to translate to "Coup Pi Forever" and/or "Cap Forever". Greenland is considering the "Cap" or "Capstone" of the Earth and the letter "H" equates to infinity or forever. Meaning "monkey", Gof is one of several Hebrew letters that have an additional meaning as a noun. In the central prayer of the [Jewish liturgy](#), there are 18 original constituent blessings (19 total now) known as the [Shmoneh Esreh](#) or Amidah.

Number "20"

[Number "20"](#) is represented in the modern [English alphabet](#) by the [letter "T"](#). The number "20" is constructed by the numbers "2" and "0" which equate to "V" (B) and "O" (O) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). The letter "T" is evidently an acronym for both the city of [Thule](#) (i.e., Atlantis, Greenland) and the [Cross of Tau](#) which is symbolic of Tiw or [Týr](#), the god of single combat, victory and heroic glory in [Viking mythology](#). A group of twenty units is referred to as a [score](#) as evidenced by the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). The number "20" is also written in Roman numerals as a double "XX" (i.e., a [Double-Cross](#)) as depicted in the logo of the Mexican beer entitled [Dos Equis](#) which features an "XX" logo. The "[Double-Cross System](#)" was the name of a World War II anti-espionage intelligence operation executed by MI5. The double "X" symbol is also found in the logo of [ExxonMobil](#), the largest oil company in the world, as well as in the [logo of Freemasonry](#), the largest openly "secret society" on Earth. Numerology speaking, the number "20" can also be the same as the number "2" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "20": Reish (ר)

[Reish](#) is the 20th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 20th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "200", or "2". Symbolically speaking, the "Reish" symbol appears to be the number "7" which equates to Greenland. Acronymically speaking, "Reish" (R+S+H) appears to translate to "Rome System Forever". Age 20 is when the [Levites](#) in the time of [King David](#) were allowed "to do the work for the service of the house of the Lord", the [Temple in Jerusalem](#). In the time of [Ezra](#) and [Nehemiah](#), following the [Babylonian captivity](#), it was [Levites](#) from the age of 20 upwards who were

assigned "to oversee the work of the house of the LORD". Reish, along with [Ayin](#), [Aleph](#), [Hei](#), and [Het](#), are letters that does not receive a [dagesh](#) by convention. Numerology speaking, the number "20" can also be the same as the number "2" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value

Number "21"

[Number "21"](#) is represented in the modern [English alphabet](#) by the [letter "U"](#). The number "21" is constructed by the numbers "2" and "1" which equate to "V" (B) and "I" (A) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "B" and "A" in the English alphabet. The letter "U" is evidently an acronym for the "You/Jew" which represents all those living outside of [Utopia \(T+P\), a fictional island society in the Atlantic Ocean](#) (i.e., Greenland) which sits on "top" (T+P) of the world. The number "21" is most commonly associated with the playing card game known as "[Blackjack](#)".

Number "21": Shin (ש)

[Shin](#) is the 21st letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 21st decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "300", or "3". Symbolically speaking, the "Shin" symbol appears be a backwards letter "Y" within the letter "U", spelling "Yu" (i.e., Jew). Acronymically speaking, "Shin" (S+H+N) appears to translate to "[Shun](#)" and/or "System Forever North". Meaning "tooth", Shin is one of several Hebrew letters that have an additional meaning as a noun. In the [Sefer Yetzirah](#) the letter Shin is King over Fire, Formed Heaven in the Universe, Hot in the Year, and the Head in the Soul. Shin also stands for the word [Shaddai](#), a name for God. Because of this, a [kohen](#) (priest) forms the letter Shin with his hands as he recites the [Priestly Blessing](#). The letter Shin is often inscribed on the case containing a [mezuzah](#), a scroll of parchment with Biblical text written on it. The text contained in the mezuzah is the [Shema Yisrael](#) prayer, which calls the Israelites to love their God with all their heart, soul and strength. The mezuzah is situated upon all the doorframes in a home or establishment. Sometimes the whole word Shaddai will be written. The Shema Yisrael prayer also commands the Israelites to write God's commandments on their hearts as written in [Deuteronomy 6:6](#). Similar to the country of [Switzerland](#), the shape of the letter Shin mimics the structure of the human [heart](#); the lower, larger left [ventricle](#) (which supplies the full body) and the smaller right ventricle (which supplies the lungs) are positioned like the lines of the letter Shin. The Shin-[Bet](#) was an old acronym for the Israeli [Department of Internal General Security](#). Shin is also one of the seven letters which receive special crowns (i.e., [taqin](#)) when written in a [Sefer Torah](#).

Number "22"

[Number "22"](#) is represented in the modern [English alphabet](#) by the [letter "V"](#). The number "22" is constructed by the numbers "2" and "2" which equate to "V" (B) and "V" (B) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "B" and "B" in the English alphabet. The "V" symbol (pronounced "B" in the Roman Score) is evidently an acronym for the city of "[Babylon](#)" and therefore is highly esteemed in Greco-Roman lore. This is likely where the idiom "[Catch 22](#)" was derived from because humanity is damned if they fight the Babylon System, and damned if they don't.

Number "22": Tav (ת)

[Tav](#) is the 22nd letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 22nd decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "400", or "4". Symbolically speaking, the "Tav" symbol appears be a version of the letter "J" in front of the number "7" which equates to the number "17". The number 17 is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "S" symbol meaning "System" and the letter "Q" in the modern [English alphabet](#) meaning "Coup d'état". In short, the number "17" equates to "System Coup d'état" which is indicative of the current political system in which the governments of the world are routinely overthrown. Acronymically speaking, "Tav" (T+W) appears to translate to "Two War" or "Two VV" which would equates to "Two Babylon". In the Roman Score, the letter "V" represents the letter "B" while the letter "W" represents the letter "V". Meaning "mark", Tav is one of several Hebrew letters that have an additional meaning as a noun. [Ezekiel 9:4](#) depicts a vision in which the Tav plays a [Passover](#) role similar to the blood on the lintel and doorposts of a Hebrew home in Egypt. In Ezekiel's vision, the Lord has his angels separate the demographic wheat from the chaff by going through Jerusalem and inscribing a mark, a Tav, "upon the foreheads of the men that sigh and that cry for all the abominations that be done in the midst thereof". In Ezekiel's vision, the Lord is counting Tav-marked Israelites as worthwhile to spare while annihilating those who lack the Tav. "From Aleph to Tav" describes something from beginning to end, the Hebrew equivalent of the English "From A to Z". In [Judaism](#), there are 22 letters in the [Hebrew](#)

[alphabet](#) and 22 paths between the [Sephiret](#) in the [Kabbalah](#). [Zeire](#) and [Sh'va](#) are names for the “20 (2)” decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)’s “Mispar gadol”. Numerically speaking, the “20 (2)” decimal equates to the number “22” which itself represents “BB” or “[Babylon](#)”. Acronymically speaking, “Zeire” (Z+R) likely translates to “Zion Rome” while “Sh'va” is indicative of [Shiva](#), the Roman-Jewish goddess of destruction.

Number "23"

[Number "23"](#) is represented in the modern [English alphabet](#) by the [letter "W"](#). The number “23” is constructed by the numbers “2” and “3” which equate to “V” (B) and “Λ” (C/K) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and “B” and “C” in the English alphabet. The letters of “B.C.” in [Anno Domini](#) essentially stands for the term “[Balk](#)” which is pronounced “‘bók” (B+K). Meaning an epic fake, the term balk is most commonly used as the term “book” for none tell the truth of the Roman Empire. It was at the Anno Domini point in history when the Roman Empire faked its own death and moved to Greenland, ultimately deceiving and then defeating her enemies of the day. The letter “W” is evidently an acronym for “War” which is often depicted using the [trident symbol "ψ"](#) which symbolizes the 3 dens or homes of Rome (i.e., Crete, Sicily, and Greenland). The “W” symbol (i.e., number “23”) is constructed by adding together two “V” symbols which equates to “VV” or “BB”, meaning “Babylon”. In the Roman Score, the letter “V” represents the letter “B” while the letter “W” represents the letter “V”. [Principia Discordia](#), the sacred text of [Discordianism](#), holds that the number “23” is one of the sacred numbers of [Eris](#), the goddess of chaos, strife and discord in [Greek mythology](#). In Roman history, [Julius Caesar](#) was [stabbed 23 times](#) which represented the staged [fall of the Roman Empire](#) in the underworld and her secret move to Greenland.

Number "23": Kaph (ך)

[Kaph](#) (final) is the 23rd decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)’s “Mispar gadol” and it represents the number “500”, or “5”. Symbolically speaking, the “Kaph” symbol appears to be a version of the number “7” which equates to Greenland. Acronymically speaking, “Kaph” (K+P+H) likely translates to “Cap Forever”, as Greenland is known as the “cap” or “capstone” of the Earth.

Number "24"

[Number "24"](#) is represented in the modern [English alphabet](#) by the [letter "X"](#). The number “24” is constructed by the numbers “2” and “4” which equate to “V” (B) and “+” (D) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and “B” and “D” in the English alphabet. In the Roman Score, the “X” symbol has the same phonetic qualities as the letter “N” which is evidently an acronym for “No”, “Nor”, and “North”. The “X” symbol (i.e., number “24”) tends to double as the [Jolly Rodger](#) (i.e., a pirate’s flag) which is an internationally recognized symbol of death. The term “X” (i.e., EKS or KS) is evidently an acronym for “Kill System”. There are 24 letters in both the modern and classical [Greek alphabet](#) and 24 hours in the day. In Christian [apocalyptic](#) literature, the number 24 represents the complete Church.

Number "24": Mem (מ)

[Mem](#) (final) is the 24th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)’s “Mispar gadol” and it represents the number “600”, or “6”. Symbolically speaking, the “Mem (final)” symbol appears to be a version of the letter “L” underneath the number “7” which numerically equates to the number “127”. This number can be taken at face value of can double as the number “2” (B) between the number “17” (S/Q). Consequently, 127 could equate to “Babylon System” (BS) and/or “[Balk](#)” (BQ) which is pronounced “‘bók” (B+C/K), meaning an epic fake. Acronymically speaking, “Mem” (M+M) likely translates to “M and M” or “13 and 13” which is indicative of the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) which have since moved to Greenland and the 13 Jewish families which rule the underworld on behalf of Rome. There are 24 books in the [Tanakh](#), the [canon](#) of the [Hebrew Bible](#) also known as the [Masoretic Text](#). The letter [Vav](#) (i.e., the number “6”) can stand for “litre” and can also act as a preposition meaning “to” (2) or “for” (4).

Number "25"

[Number "25"](#) is represented in the modern [English alphabet](#) by the [letter "Y"](#). The number “25” is constructed by a numbers “2” and “5” which equate to “V” (B) and “Ж” (CH) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and “B” and “E” in the English alphabet. The letter “Y” is evidently an acronym for “You” and “Jew” which represents all those outside of [Utopia \(T+P\)](#), a fictional island society in the [Atlantic Ocean](#) (i.e., Greenland) which sits on “top” (T+P) of the world.

Number "25": Nun (נ)

Nun (final) is the 25th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" and it represents the number "700", or "7". Symbolically speaking, the "Nun (final)" symbol appears to be a version of the letter "I" (eye) which is the 9th letter in the English alphabet and symbolic of the [Eye of Providence](#) (i.e., the all-seeing eye of G.O.D., otherwise known as [Greenland of Denmark](#)). Acronymically speaking, "Nen" (N+N) appears to translate to "No North" which is indicative of the motive behind the need to spy. In the [Hebrew Bible](#), the prophet [Ezekiel](#)'s vision of a new temple states that the number 25 is of cardinal importance as outlined in [Ezekiel: 40-48](#).

Number "26"

Number "26" is represented in the modern [English alphabet](#) by the [letter "Z"](#). The number "26" is constructed by the numbers "2" and a "6" which equate to "V" (B) and "F" (F) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "B" and an "F" in the English alphabet. The "Z" symbol is evidently an acronym for "Zion" or "Mt. Zion" in Greenland which represents the Promised Land of the Greco-Roman Empire. According to the [Greek Strong's](#), the number 26 is defined as "Agape" which means "Love". There are also 26 [letters](#) in the basic [Latin \(English\) alphabet](#).

Number "26": Pe (פ)

Pe (final) is the 26th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" and it represents the number "800", or "8". Symbolically speaking, the "Pe (final)" symbol appears to be the letter "L" along with the number "7" which numerically equates to the number "127". This number can be taken at face value of can double as the number "2" (B) between the number "17" (S/Q). Consequently, 127 could equate to "Babylon System" (BS) and/or "[Balk](#)" (BQ) which is pronounced "'bòk" (B+C/K), meaning an epic fake. Acronymically speaking, "Pe" (P) is an acronym for the [Pi symbol](#) (i.e., "π") which holds a numeric value of 8 in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), the exact digital sum of the word "Greenland" (i.e., 7+18+5+5+14+12+1+14+4=80). Meaning "mouth", Pe is one of several Hebrew letters that have an additional meaning as a noun. The number 26 is the [gematric](#) number of "[YHWH](#)", one of the [names of the God of Israel](#) used in the [Hebrew Bible](#). In Psalm 136, the expression, "For His mercy endures forever" is found verbatim in English and the original Hebrew 26 times. The expression is found once in each of the 26 verses. According to Jewish [chronology](#), God gave the [Torah](#) in the 26th generation since Creation. There are also [26 Cantons of Switzerland](#), the first Jewish state.

Number "27"

Number "27" is constructed by the numbers "2" and "7" which equate to a "V" (B) and "J" (L) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "B" and "G" in the English alphabet. According to the [Greek Strong's](#), the number 27 is defined as "Agapetos" which means "Beloved".

Number "27": Tsade (צ)

Tsade (final) is the 27th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" and it represents the number "900", or "9". Symbolically speaking, the "Tsade" symbol appears to be a version of the [letter "Y" which is indicative of both "You" and "Jew"](#). Acronymically speaking, "Tsade" (T+S+D) appears to translate to "Thule System Die" or "Thule South" which defines the current system by which the Jewish people unwittingly executing Roman policy in the underworld (South) which originated in the Roman capital of [Thule](#), Greenland (North). As an abbreviation, Tsade stands for Safon, meaning "North". Conversely, the word "South" is defined in numerous European languages by the consonants of "S" and "D", or a variation thereof (e.g., Danish: "syd"; Dutch: "zuiden"; French: "sud"; German: "süden"; Italian: "sud"; Romanian: "sud"; and Swedish: "söder). In the [Jewish Kabbalah](#), there are 27 letters corresponding to 27 channels of communication with [God](#), and 27 combinations of the names of [God](#) (13 overt and 14 covert). In the [New Testament](#) of the Bible, there are a total of 27 books.

Number "28"

Number "28" is constructed by the numbers "2" and "8" which equate to "V" (B) and a "π" (P) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "B" and "H" in the English alphabet. Although [modern historical accounts](#) state that the Roman Empire had a 12-month calendar (i.e., the [Julian Calendar](#)), an [overwhelming amount of evidence](#) suggests that the Romans used the lunar calendar which consisted of thirteen 28-day months.

Number "33"

Number "33" is constructed by the numbers "3" and "3" which equate to "Λ" and "Λ" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "C" and "C" in the English alphabet. The double "ΛΛ" or the double "CC" (KK) are both acronyms for "[Chania, Crete](#)", the founding city and state of the Greco-Roman Empire. Because of its historical reference, the number "33" is sacred in Greco-Roman lore. For example, in the Bible, the divine name [Elohim](#) appears 33 times in the story of creation in the opening chapters of [Genesis](#). According to many Christian traditions, [Jesus](#), who performed 33 recorded [miracles](#), was 33 years of age when he was [crucified](#) by the Romans in 33 A.D. [Pope John Paul I](#) was pope for only 33 days, one of the shortest reigns in papal history which resulted in the [Year of Three Popes](#). An image of the [Virgin Mary](#) from the 18th century known as "Virgen de los Treinta y Tres" ([Virgin of the Thirty-Three](#)) was consecrated by Pope [John Paul II](#) in his visit to Uruguay in 1988. Of the churches dedicated to this Marian devotion, the most important is the [Cathedral Basilica of Our Lady of the Thirty-Three](#) in [Florida, Uruguay](#). The number 33 is the highest degree in the Scottish Rite of [Freemasonry](#). The KKK (i.e., the [Ku Klux Klan](#)) has a sum total of 33 (K is the 11th letter of the [alphabet](#), 3 times 11 is 33). The number 33 is numerical equivalent of the word "the" (i.e., the digital root of "the" is calculated as $20+8+5=33$), the most popular word in the English language.

Number "33"

[Segol](#) and [Kubutz](#) are names for the "30 (3)" decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol". Numerically speaking, the "30 (3)" decimal equates to the number "33" which itself represents "CC" or "KK", acronyms for "[Chania, Crete](#)", the founding city and state of the Greco-Roman Empire. Acronymically speaking, "Segol" (S+G+L) likely translates to "System Greenland" while "Kubutz" (K+B+T+Z) likely translates to "Kill Boot Zion". The number 33 is not only the numerical representation of the Jewish "[Star of David](#)" (i.e., 2 triangles with 3 sides each), but the numerical equivalent of the word "Amen" (i.e., the digital root of "AMEN" is calculated as $1+13+5+14=33$). The term "Amen" (M+N) is consonant-wise the same as "Man" (M+N), of the Line of Man, which was sired by [Minos of Crete](#) who coincidentally originated from [Chania, Crete](#). Lastly, [Lag Ba'omer](#), a minor [Jewish holiday](#), falls on the 33rd day of the [Omer](#).

Number "36"

Number "36" is constructed by the numbers "3" and "6" which translates to a "Λ" (C/K) and a "≠" (F) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "C" and an "F" in the English alphabet. There are 360° degrees in a circle.

Number "36"

According to the Jewish [Midrash](#), the light created by God on the first day of [creation](#) shone for exactly 36 hours and it was replaced by the light of the [Sun](#) that was created on the Fourth Day. The [Torah](#) commands 36 times to love, respect and protect a stranger. Furthermore, in every generation there are 36 [righteous people](#) (i.e., the "Lamed Vav Tzadikim") in whose merit the world continues to exist. In the modern celebration of the Jewish holiday of [Hannukah](#), 36 candles are kindled in the menorah, not counting the Shamash candle. The letter [Vav](#) (i.e., the number "6") refers to the [Lamedvavniks](#), the 36 righteous people who save the world from destruction.

Number "38"

Number "38" is constructed by the numbers "3" and "8" which translates to "Λ" (C/K) and a "π" (P) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "C" and "H" in the English alphabet. "C/K" and "P" is indicative of Greenland which is the "Cap" or "Capstone" of the Earth while "[CH](#)" is an acronym for the [country Switzerland](#). The number 38 was significant in [Egyptian mythology](#) because it was the number of [Anubis](#), the jackal-headed god of death and [mummification](#). Egyptian [pharaohs](#) were often buried with 38 statues of cat guardians, and their [sarcophagi](#) were adorned with 38 [ankhs](#). In [Norse mythology](#), the number "38" is said to represent unnatural bravery, characteristic of the legendary heroes of Norse [sagas](#). According to [modern historical sources](#), the most [legendary Norse sagas](#) were divided into 38 chapters with the heroes combating giants or other beasts in groups of 38. According to legend, the number 38 was adopted by the [Hardrada](#) clan who displayed it on their crest in the form of 38 ravens set around 38 outward-facing arrows.

Number "39"

Number "39" is constructed by the numbers "3" and "9" which translates to "Λ" (C/K) and "Γ" (R) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "C" and "I" in the English alphabet. According to modern

historical sources, 39 was the traditional number of times citizens of [Ancient Rome](#) hit their [slaves](#) when beating them, referred to as "[Forty](#) save [one](#)".

Number "39"

In [Judaism](#), 39 is the actual number of lashes given by the [Sanhedrin](#) to a person deemed a punishment of 40 lashes.. There are also [39 categories of activity prohibited on Shabbat](#) according to [Halakha](#) and there are 39 mentions of work or labor in the [Torah](#).

Number "40"

[Number "40"](#) is constructed by the numbers "4" and "0" which equate to "+" (D) and "O" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "D" in the English alphabet. The number 40 is sacred to the Greco-Roman god of [Enki](#) or Enkil whose name is translated to the "Lord of the Earth". Numerology speaking, the number "40" can also be the same as the number "4" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "40"

In the [Hebrew Bible](#), the number "40" is often used to distinguish periods of time, as in forty days and forty years. Rain fell for "forty days and forty nights" during the Flood; Spies explored the land of Israel for "forty days."; The Hebrew people lived in the Sinai desert for "forty years" (this period of years represents a new generation); [Moses'](#) life was divided into three 40-year segments; Moses spent three consecutive periods of "forty days and forty nights" on [Mount Sinai](#); Several Jewish leaders and kings are said to have ruled for "forty years" (e.g., Eli, Saul, David, and Solomon); [Goliath](#) challenged the Israelites twice a day for forty days before [David](#) defeated him. Other Jewish and Hebrew references to 40 include but are not limited to a [mikvah](#) which consists of 40 se'ah (approximately 200 gallons) of water; 40 lashes which is one of the punishments meted out by the [Sanhedrin](#) (although in practice only 39 lashes were administered); and the prerequisite for a man to study Kabbalah is that he be 40 years old. Numerology speaking, the number "40" can be the same as the number "4" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "41"

[Number "41"](#) is constructed by the numbers "4" and "1" which equate to "+" (D) and "I" (A/E/I) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "D" and "A" in the English alphabet. The number "41" is featured prominently in the Roman saying, "All for one and one for all" (i.e., "All 41 and 14 all") which is coincidentally also the [national motto of Switzerland](#). Numerically translated, this saying means "All for 1 (Rome) and 14 ("X" or death) for all". The number "41" is coincidentally the [country calling code of Switzerland](#), the main proxy state of the Roman Empire. The number 41 is also numeric value of the [AT&T Corporation](#) (i.e., 1+20+20=41), the largest provider of telephone services and digital espionage in America.

Number "42"

[Number "42"](#) is constructed by the numbers "4" and "2" which equate to "+" (D) and "V" (B) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "D" and "B" in the English alphabet. In the Ancient Egyptian personification of physical and moral law, order, and truth, there are 42 principles of [Ma'at](#). In the judgment scene described in the Egyptian [Book of the Dead](#), there are 42 gods and goddesses of Egypt, personifying the principles of [Ma'at](#). These 42 correspond to the 42 [Nomes](#) (Governmental Units) of Egypt. If the departed successfully answers all 42, he or she becomes an [Osiris](#). In the Bible, there are 42 generational names in the [Gospel of Matthew's](#) version of the [Genealogy of Jesus](#), and it is prophesied in [Revelation 13:5](#) that the [Beast](#) will hold dominion over the Earth for 42 months.

Number "42"

In the [Kabbalistic tradition](#), 42 is the number with which God creates the Universe. In the Kabbalah, the most significant name is that of the "En Sof" or "[Ein Sof](#)" (meaning "Infinite" or "Endless"), who is above the "Sefirot" or "[Sephirot](#)" (S+F/P+R+T) which literally means "System 42" acronymically wise. The "Forty-Two-Lettered Name" contains four combined names which spell out in 42 Hebrew letters the name of "Azilut" or "[Atziluth](#)" (meaning "Emanation"). While there are links between the Forty-Two Lettered Name of the Babylonian Talmud and the Kabbalah's Forty-Two Lettered Name, they are allegedly not identical because of the Kabbalah's emphasis on numbers. According to a 3rd-century source written in the Babylonian Talmud, "The Forty-Two Lettered Name is entrusted only to him who is pious, meek, middle-

aged, free from bad temper, sober, and not insistent on his rights".

Number "44"

[Number "44"](#) is constructed by the numbers "4" and "4" which equate to "+" (D) and "+" (D) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "D" and "D" in the English alphabet. U.S. President [Barack Obama](#) is the 44th President of The United States of America. The digital sum of the word "Kill" (i.e., $11+9+12+12=44$) numerically equates to 44. In short, the number 44 equates to killing and death.

Number "44"

In Jewish holiday tradition, 44 is the number of candles in a box of [Hanukkah](#) candles.

Number "45"

[Number "45"](#) is constructed by the numbers "4" and "5" which equate to "+" (D) and "Ж" (CH) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "D" and "E" in the English alphabet. 45 is the international dialing code for [Denmark](#), the purported owner of the island of Greenland.

Number "48"

[Number "48"](#) is constructed by the numbers "4" and "8" which equate to "+" (D) and "π" (P) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "D" and "H" in the English alphabet.

Number "48"

The prophecies of 48 Jewish [prophets](#) and 7 prophetesses were recorded in the [Tanakh](#) for posterity. According to the [Mishnah](#), [Torah](#) wisdom is acquired via 48 ways as written in [Pirkei Avoth](#) 6:6.

Number "49"

[Number "49"](#) is constructed by the numbers "4" and "9" which equate to "+" (D) and "Γ" (R) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "D" and "I" in the English alphabet. Aside from spelling the prefix "Dr." and the word "Di" (die), the number "49" symbolically represents the 49% of the Earth which has been left by Rome for humanity to fight over in the underworld. The other 51%, which is strictly off limits, includes the island of Greenland and "No Man's Land" which is made up of large parts of both Canada and Russia. The number 49 is most commonly represented in popular culture by 4 four professional and university sports teams (e.g., the [San Francisco 49ers](#), the [Charlotte 49ers](#), the [Long Beach State 49ers](#), and the 49ers of [Yuba College](#)). During the [Manhattan Project](#) of World War II, [plutonium](#) was also often referred to as "49".

Number "49"

In the [Hebrew calendar](#), 49 is the number of days of the [Counting of the Omer](#).

Number "50"

[Number "50"](#) is constructed by the numbers "5" and "0" which equate to "Ж" (CH) and "O" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "E" in the English alphabet. Numerology speaking, the number "50" can also be the same as the number "5" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "50"

In the [Kabbalah](#), there are 50 Gates of Wisdom or Understanding, and 50 Gates of Impurity. 50 is also the traditional number of years in a [jubilee](#) period. Numerology speaking, the number "50" can also be the same as the number "5" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "51"

[Number "51"](#) is constructed by the numbers "5" and "1" which equate to "Ж" (CH) and "I" (A/E/I) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "E" and "A" in the English alphabet. The number "51" symbolically represents the 51% of the Earth which is strictly off limits humanity. This includes the island of Greenland and "No Man's Land" which is made up of large parts of both Canada and Russia. The other 49% has been left for humanity to fight over in the underworld. 51 also represents the "[Year of the Consulship](#) of [Caesar](#) and [Scipio](#)", the 51 official governments of the United States (i.e., the 50 U.S. states and its capitol Washington D.C.), [Area 51](#), the secret military base located in the southern Nevada, as well as [Levis 501 jeans](#).

Number 55

[Number "55"](#) is constructed by the numbers "5" and "5" which equate to "X" (CH) and "X" (CH) in the Roman Score (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "E" and "E" in the English alphabet. Acronymically speaking, the double "XX" symbols likely represents the two heads of the Roman Empire (i.e., Greenland and Switzerland) while the number 55 equates to "EE" which may be also indicative of the two Empires of Rome; one in heaven (i.e., Greenland) and the other in hell (i.e., Switzerland).

Number 55

[Reduced Segol](#) is the "50 (5)" decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol". Numerically speaking, the "50 (5)" decimal equates to the number "55" Acronymically speaking, "Segol" (S+G+L) likely translates to "System Greenland" which is executed in the underworld by the country of Switzerland.

Number "60"

[Number "60"](#) is constructed by the numbers "6" and "0" which equate to "F" (F) and "O" (O) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "F" in the English alphabet. In [time](#), there are 60 [seconds](#) in a [minute](#) and 60 minutes in an [hour](#), per the [Babylonian number system](#). Numerology speaking, the number "60" can also be the same as the number "6" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "60"

In the [Bible](#), the number 60 is the age of [Isaac](#) when [Jacob](#) and [Esau](#) were born, and the number of warriors escorting King [Solomon](#). In the laws of [kashrut](#) of [Judaism](#), 60 is also the proportion (60:1) of kosher to non-kosher ingredients which can render an admixture kosher post-facto. Numerology speaking, the number "60" can also be the same as the number "6" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "63"

Number "63" is constructed by the number "6" and "3" which equate to "F" (F) and "Λ" (C/K) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "F" and "C" in the English alphabet. Numerically speaking, the number 63 equate to the term "Fuck", (F+C/K) meaning to fake or double-cross.

Number "63"

In the [Mishna](#), the compilation of Jewish Law, there are 63 Tractates.

Number "66"

[Number "66"](#) is constructed by the numbers "6" and "6" which equate to "F" (F) and "F" (F) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "F" and "F" in the English alphabet. The number "66" is most often associated with [U.S. Route 66](#).

Number "69"

[Number "69"](#) is constructed by the numbers "6" and "9" which equate to "F" (F) and a "Γ" (R) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "F" and "I" in the English alphabet. Aside from spelling the terms "Fear" and "Pi" (i.e., 3.14 = Greenland), the number 69 symbolically represents the continents of Greenland (on top) and Australia (on the bottom) which are shaped in the form of a "6" and a "9", similar to the [Taijitu](#) (Ying and Yang). This is why the number 69 is commonly depicted as a [sexual position](#) for it represents the male and female aspects of planet Earth. Lastly, the purported nuclear attacks on Japan in World War II (i.e., [Hiroshima and Nagasaki](#)) occurred on August 6 and 9, 1945.

Number "69"

The number "69" (and/or "96") is featured prominently in [Tu Bishvat](#), the Jewish holy day meaning "New Year of the Trees". In the [Hebrew numbering system](#), the number 15 is written with the letters representing "9" and "6" (i.e., "v" and "i" or "[teth](#)" and "[vav](#)").

Number "70"

[Number "70"](#) is constructed by the numbers "7" and "0" which equate to "L" (L) and "O" (O) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "G" in the English alphabet. Numerology speaking, the number "70" can also be the same as the number "7" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "70"

In the Bible, 70 souls went down to Egypt to begin the Hebrew's Egyptian exile as written in Genesis [46:27](#). According to [Jewish tradition](#), there is a core of 70 nations, 70 world languages, and 70 men in the Great [Sanhedrin](#), the Supreme Court of ancient Israel. Seventy elders were assembled by [Moses](#) on [God's](#) command in the desert as depicted in [Numbers 11:16-30](#). The Roman numeral 70 (i.e., "LXX") is the scholarly symbol for the [Septuagint](#), a numerical acronym which refers to the 70 Jewish scholars who allegedly completed the translation of the [Hebrew Bible](#) into Koine Greek as early as the late 2nd century B.C. Numerology speaking, the number "70" can also be the same as the number "7" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "72"

[Number "72"](#) is constructed by the numbers "7" and "2" which equate to "J" (L) and "V" (B) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "G" and "B" in the English alphabet. In the Egyptian creation myth, [Thoth](#), as a favor to [Nut](#) the Sky Goddess, wins the 72nd of each day of the year from the Moon in a game of draughts. He uses these portions to make the 5 intercalary days on which the remaining Gods and Goddesses are born. The good god [Osiris](#) was enclosed in a coffin by 72 evil disciples and accomplices of [Set](#). According to later traditions, 72 was the number of languages spoken at the [Tower of Babylon](#).

Number "72"

According to the legendary account of the "[Letter of Aristeas](#)", 72 was the conventional number of Jewish scholars who translated the [Septuagint](#), (i.e., the translation of the [Hebrew Bible](#) into Koine Greek). In some Biblical manuscripts, 72 was the conventional number of [disciples sent forth](#) by Jesus in Luke 10. According to the Zohar, there are 72 old men of the synagogue and 72 degrees of [Jacob's Ladder](#). According to [Kabbalah](#), 72 is the number of names of God, (see [names of God in Judaism](#)) while the [Shemhamphorasch](#) is the 72-letter name for God. 72 is the total number of books in the [Catholic](#) version [Holy Bible](#), if the Book of Lamentations is considered part of the Book of Jeremiah.

Number "76"

[Number "76"](#) is constructed by the numbers "7" and "6" which equate to "J" (L) and "F" (F) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "G" and "F" in the English alphabet. In popular culture, the number "76" is often as associated with [1776, the year that the United States was founded](#), as well as "[Union 76](#)", a chain of gas stations in America.

Number "84"

[Number "84"](#) is constructed by the numbers "8" and "4" which equate to "Π" (P) and "+" (D) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "H" and "D" in the English alphabet. Aside from the fact that "[HD](#)" currently stands for "high definition" in respect to electronics, the number "84" is often associated with tyrannical government behavior (e.g., "[Rex 84](#)", the [book entitled "1984"](#) or "Nineteen Eighty-Four").

Number "90"

[Number "90"](#) is constructed by the numbers "9" and "0" which equate to "Γ" (R) and "O" (O) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "I" in the English alphabet. Numerology speaking, the number "90" can also be the same as the number "9" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "91"

[Number "91"](#) is constructed by the numbers "9" and "1" which equate to "Γ" (R) and "I" (A) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "I" and "A" in the English alphabet. The term "RA" (i.e., number "91") is a numerical acronym for the [Roman god of "Ra"](#).

Number "96"

Number "96" is constructed by a numbers "9" and "6" which equate to "Γ" (R) and "F" (F) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "I" and "F" in the English alphabet. The number "69" (and/or "96") is featured prominently in [Tu Bishvat](#), the Jewish holy day meaning "New Year of the Trees".

Number "100"

[Number "100"](#) is constructed by the numbers "1", "0" and "0" which equate to "I", (A) "O" (O) and "O" (O) in

the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and “A” in the English alphabet. Numerology speaking, the number “100” can also be the same as the number “1” because the number “0” has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "100"

On the Jewish New Year holiday of [Rosh Hashana](#), there are traditionally 100 blasts on the [Shofar](#) horn. In Judaism, a religious Jew is expected to utter at least 100 blessings daily. Numerology speaking, the number “100” can also be the same as the number “1” because the number “0” has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "101"

[Number "101"](#) is constructed by the numbers “1”, “0” and “1” which equate to “I” (A/E/+), “O” (O) and “I” (A/E/I) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and “A” and “A” in the English alphabet. The number “101” is the chosen number of introductory courses in the U.S. collegiate system, and is prominently featured in the name in “[101 Dalmatians](#)”, a popular animation film by Walt Disney. Numerology speaking, the number “11” can also be the same as the number “11” because the number “0” has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "167"

[Number "167"](#) is constructed by the numbers “1”, “6” and “7” which equate to “I” (A/E/I), “F” (F) and “J” (L) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and “A”, “F” and “G” in the English alphabet. The number 167, which spells “IFL” in the Roman Score, appears to be numerical equivalent of the [Eiffel Tower](#) which itself may be a tribute to Mt. Zion in Greenland.

Number 167

[Kamatz](#) is the “16 (7)” decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)’s “Mispar gadol”. Numerically speaking, the “16 (7)” decimal equates to the number “167”. Acronymically speaking, “Kamatz” (K+M+T+Z) likely translates to “Kill Mt. Zion” which may be indicative of where Roman blood sacrifices take place in Greenland.

Number “268”

Number “268” is constructed by the numbers “2”, “6” and “8” which equate to “V” (B), “F” (F) and “P” (P) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and “B”, “F” and “H” in the English alphabet.

Number “268”

[Reduced patach](#) is the “26 (8)” decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)’s “Mispar gadol”. Numerically speaking, the “26 (8)” decimal equates to the number “268”. Acronymically speaking, the number 268 equates to “ZH” which translates to “Zion Forever” and is coincidentally the ISO code for the [canton of Zurich](#) in Switzerland.

Number “369”

Number “369” is constructed by the numbers “3”, “6” and “9” which equate to “A” (C/K), “F” (F) and “I” (R) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and “C”, “F” and “I” in the English alphabet.

Number “369”

[Reduced Kamatz](#) is the “36 (9)” decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)’s “Mispar gadol”. Numerically speaking, the “36 (9)” decimal equates to the number “369”. Acronymically speaking, the number 369 equates to “CFI” (C/K+F/P+I) which likely translates to “Kill Double-Cross Eye (Spy)”. This translation appears to describe the current situation wherein the Jewish people spy on the underworld unwittingly on behalf of Rome while they themselves are simultaneously being double-crossed by the Roman Empire in Greenland.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



5.03 Roman-English Alphabet

Aside from the fact that the [flag of England](#) bears a [Roman cross](#) and is essentially an inverted [war flag of the Holy Roman Empire](#) (color-wise), the isle of England was once known as [Roman Britain](#) whose female personification is [Britannia](#) who is armed with a [shield that also bears the Roman cross](#). The notion that an island people like the British spoke Latin during the times of Britannia and subsequently changed to English after the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#) is preposterous. Therefore, the likelihood that the Romans spoke English is highly likely and not that farfetched, especially considering the Greco-Roman origins of the English language.

Origins of English

The [Phoenician alphabet](#), also known as the [Proto-Canaanite alphabet](#), was found in the land of [Canaan](#), the Biblical name for Greenland, current home of the Greco-Roman Empire. According to the [University of Oxford](#) (Oxford University), allegedly the [oldest university in the English-speaking world](#) and the second-[oldest surviving university](#) in the world, the Greek [Island of Crete](#) was the [birthplace of the earliest civilization](#) and produced the first “high culture” in Europe. The [Latin alphabet, of which English is allegedly derived from](#), is admittedly based on the [Phoenician alphabet](#). Even according to [modern historical sources](#), the [Phoenician phonetic alphabet](#) is generally believed to be the ancestor of almost all modern alphabets. Therefore, it can be ascertained that English was spoken and written on the Island of Crete and in the Empire of Rome which was subsequently spawned from it.

Scrambled English

In an attempt to disguise the Roman origins of English, a number of letters of the English alphabet have been given double and or triple phonetic sounds (see list below). This phenomenon also applies to the other languages which are generally derived from the letters found in the [ISO basic Latin alphabet](#) (e.g., German, Italian, French, etc.). Aside from the letters of “A”, “E”, “I”, “O”, “U”, and “Y”, there are a number of other letters which moonlight as other letters in the modern [English alphabet](#). For example, the letter “C” acts as both the letter “K” and the letter “S” in the terms “cap” and “century” while the letter “G” acts as the letter “J” in the terms “generation” and “gentleman”. Since all 26 letters modern [English alphabet](#) were ultimately derived from the 20 symbols in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), certain letters have been in essence divided to hide the literal meaning of English. For example, the letter “F” is interchangeable with the letter “P” and vice versa, although the pronunciation stays the same. The term “fire” (F+R) and “[pyro](#)” (P+R) essentially have the same definition while the term “purple” (P+R+P+L) is the same exact word as “fearful” (F+R+F+L) except that the letter “P” has been replaced by the letter “F”. A “purple” robe was worn as an emblem of rank and authority in early Greek times which is often referred to as [Phoenicia](#) and is therefore associated with being “fearful”. Greco-Romans who wore purple robes lived in a “palace” (P+L+C/S) which is the same as the word “[phallus](#)”, (P+L+S) albeit it is pronounced with an “F” sound. This is often why phallus symbols adorn palaces around the world for they are a symbol of male dominance. Lastly, silent letters such as the letter “B” at the end of “bomb”, the letter “K” at the beginning of “knife”, and the letter “N” at the end of “column” were evidently added in order to create further confusion in respect to English. As evidenced in the aforementioned examples, the phonetic sound of a given word is an important factor in determining what is truly being said.

English's Twin Letters:

1. **C + H = CH:** (e.g., change, chance, chi, etc.)
2. **C = K:** (e.g., carrot, create, Crete, etc.)

3. **C = S** (e.g., centaur, century, etc.)
4. **G = J** (e.g., genuine, Gemini, Georgia, etc.)
5. **P + H = F**: (e.g., phoenix, phallus, pharaoh, etc.)
6. **Q = K**: (e.g., acquire, quantum, queen, etc.)
7. **S + H = SH**: (e.g., shoot, shun, shout, etc.)
8. **Z = S**: (e.g., Susanna)
9. **X = Z**: (e.g., xylophone, xenophobia, Xerox, etc.)

Literal English

Regardless of whether one uses the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) or the modern Roman-[English alphabet](#), English can also be taken literally, especially phonetically speaking. For example, the English term "[police](#)" allegedly comes from the Greek meaning "[citizenship, administration, civil polity](#)", which was allegedly derived from "polis" meaning "city", another word for "policy". According to the Merriam-Webster dictionary, the word "[policy](#)" originated from the Middle English "policie" government, policy and from Middle French word "police" or "policie". Therefore, the word "police" (P/F+L+C) was derived from "policy" (P/F+L+C) as armed officers of the government enforce written policy via their "police" force as evidenced today in every nation on Earth. Also, the word "[fleece](#)" (P/F+L+C) meaning in part to "strip of money or property by fraud or extortion" and "to charge excessively for goods or services" has the same origins as "police" and "policy". In essence, all terms which have been derived from Roman English share multiple meanings. Another great example is the term "journalist" which is derived from the two words "gurney" and "list". Those who wish to write and expose the deviant nature of Roman policy (otherwise known as activists) are subsequently put on a death list.

The Letter "V"

The [letter "V"](#) is the 22nd letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and the 3rd symbol in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). The "V" symbol is unique in that it was essentially replaced in the [English alphabet](#) by the letter "B". This was done in order to disguise a number of key historical terms, most of which apply directly to Rome. Therefore, the term "love" (L+V) could also be spelled "[liebe](#)" (L+B) as it is in the language of German.

ENGLISH ALPHABET (A-M):

1. (1) "A" = All Seeing Eye (see: [Eye of Providence](#) and [Imperial Cult](#))
2. (2) "B" = Babylon (see: [Babylon, 13 Bloodlines of Rome](#))
3. (3) "C" = Chania/Crete (see: [Chania, Crete](#))
4. (4) "D" = Die (Day)
5. (5) "E" = Empire (see: [Empire of Rome](#))
6. (6) "F" = Fake (see: [Double-Cross](#))
7. (7) "G" = Greenland (see: [Flag of Greenland](#))
8. (8) "H" = Hercules (see: [Pillars of Hercules](#))
9. (9) "I" = Eye (see: [Eye of Providence](#) and [Imperial Cult](#))
10. (10) "J" = "G" = Greenland (see: [Flag of Greenland](#))
11. (11) "K" = Chania/Crete (see: [Chania, Crete](#))
12. (12) "L" = Line or Lineage (see [Minos of Crete](#))
13. (13) "M" = Man (see: [Minos of Crete](#))

* () = Numerical value of symbol/letter

Letter "A"

The [letter "A"](#) is the 1st letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and does not exist in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). The letter "A" was likely derived from the Greco-Roman [Chevron symbol "A"](#) which represents both the "C" and a "K" in the Roman Score. Mathematically speaking, the letter "A" has a numeric value of "1" in the English alphabet while the number/letter "A" has a numeric value of "3" in the Roman Score. However, since vowels did not exist in the Roman Score, the letter "A" is represented, albeit by default, by the number/letter "I", the 2nd symbol in Roman Score which holds a numeric value of "1". The letter "A" is also the shape of the [Eye of Providence](#) or the "all seeing eye of God" which currently adorns the reverse side of the [U.S. one dollar bill](#). Since there is only one eye of God on the "[Beast of](#)

[Greenland](#)", it is the first letter in the alphabet. The "Λ" symbol was likely the first letter in the Greco-Roman alphabet which was derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), possibly symbolizing the mountains on the [Island of Crete](#) or the [Island of Rhodes](#). Coincidentally, the "Λ" symbol doubles as the number "1" in the German language when handwritten. The letter "A" is evidently an acronym for the word "Eye" which is indicative of the aforementioned "all seeing eye" of G.O.D., otherwise known as [Greenland of Denmark](#).

Letter "B"

The [letter "B"](#) is the 2nd letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and does not exist in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). However, the letter "B" is represented in the Roman Score by the number/letter "V" which is the 3rd of 20 symbols. Mathematically speaking, the letter "B" has a numeric value of "2" in the English alphabet while the symbol "V" symbol has a numeric value of "2" in the Roman Score and "22" as a letter in the English alphabet. The letter "B" was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#) and is constructed by joining the numbers "1" and "3" together, equaling the number "13". Therefore, the letter "B" equates to the number "13" which is indicative of the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) which has since moved to Greenland. An "SS" or "SZ" is also depicted in the German alphabet with the [letter "ß"](#) which visually represent the letter "B". The letter "B" is evidently an acronym for the word "[Babylon](#)" which is indicative of the capital of Rome (i.e., modern day [Rome, Italy](#)).

Letter "C"

The [letter "C"](#) is the 3rd letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and does not exist in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). However, the letter "C" is represented in the Roman Score by the [Chevron symbol "Λ"](#) which is indicative of both the "C" and the "K" in the Roman Score. In essence, the letter "C" is a "Λ" symbol rotated 90° to the left. Mathematically speaking, the letter "C" has a numeric value of "3" in the English alphabet while the number/letter "Λ" has a numeric value of "3" in the Roman Score. The letter "C" was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#) and doubles as a Greco-Roman [Crescent symbol](#) which adorns many of the world's flags, especially in the Middle East and Asia. The letter "C" is evidently an acronym for the city of [Chania, Crete](#), the original capital of the Greco-Roman Empire

Letter "D"

The [letter "D"](#) is the 4th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and does not exist in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). However, the letter "D" is represented in the Roman Score by the [Roman cross symbol "+"](#) which is the 5th symbol of 20 in the [Roman Score](#). Mathematically speaking, the letter "D" has a numeric value of "4" in the English alphabet while the number/letter "+" has a numeric value of "4" in the Roman Score. The letter "D" was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#) and tends to double as a cross which highly esteemed in both the Roman Catholic and Christian religions. The letter "D" is evidently an acronym for the terms "Die" and "Day" which is indicative of the 24/7 daylight in Greenland. This is likely where the term "Defense" was derived from as there is a [fence in the shape of the Omega symbol](#) which encircles Greenland, guarding the underworld from the "Day".

Letter "E"

The [letter "E"](#) is the 5th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and does not exist in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). However, since vowels did not exist in the Roman Score, the letter "E" is represented, albeit by default, by the number/letter "I", the 2nd symbol in Roman Score which holds a numeric value of "1". Mathematically speaking, the letter "E" has a numeric value of "5" in the English alphabet while the symbol "I" has a numeric value of "1" in the Roman Score. The letter "E" was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#) and tends to double as a right-facing [Greco-Roman trident symbol](#). An example of how the Greco-Roman letter "E" was used is found today in the font of the [Ceasars Palace logo](#). The letter "E" is evidently an acronym for the word "Empire" which is indicative of the Empire of Rome.

Letter "F"

The [letter "F"](#) is the 6th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and does not exist in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). However, the letter "F" is represented in the Roman Score by the [double-cross symbol "‡"](#) which is the 7th symbol of 20. Mathematically speaking, the letter "F" has a numeric value of "6" in the English alphabet while the number/letter "‡" has a numeric value of "6" in the Roman Score. The letter "F", which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), tends to double as the "‡" symbol which is displayed openly in the coat of arms of [Hungary](#), [Lithuania](#) and [Slovakia](#), as well as in the logo of

[Exxon Mobile](#), the world's most profitable corporation. The letter "F" which is based on the "≠" symbol (i.e., the [Patriarchal cross](#)) is evidently an acronym for "[double-cross](#)" which is indicative of Greco-Roman behavior as evidenced by the slogan of Rome "By deception, thou shalt do war" which was most recently adopted by the [Israeli Mossad](#).

Letter "G"

The [letter "G"](#) is the 7th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and does not exist in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). However, the letter "G" is represented in the Roman Score by the [Flag of Greenland symbol "Φ"](#) which is the 11th symbol of 20. Mathematically speaking, the letter "G" has a numeric value of "7" in the English alphabet while the number/letter "Φ" has a numeric value of "10" in the Roman Score. The letter "G", which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), tends to double as the [Flag of Greenland](#) as well as both the numbers "6" and "9". The letter "G" is evidently an acronym for the Greco-Roman gods and goddesses known as "[Jah](#)", "[Jehova](#)", "[Gaia](#)" and "[Yahweh](#)" which represent G.O.D., otherwise known as [Greenland of Denmark](#).

Letter "H"

The [letter "H"](#), which symbolizes the [Pillars of Hercules](#), is the 8th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and the 12th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). The "H" symbol, is the 12th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (alphabet) and the 8th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#). Mathematically speaking, the letter "H" has a numeric value of "8" in the English alphabet while the "H" symbol has a numeric value of "11" in the Roman Score. Interestingly, in the West, the number "8" symbolizes "infinity" or "forever" while in [Basque](#) language of Spain (where the Pillars of Hercules were located) the number "[11](#)" has a double meaning of infinite or endless. The letter "H", which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), evidently morphed into the [Pillars of Hercules](#) as well as the [Twin Towers](#) which are seen around the world today. The letter "H" is evidently an acronym for the word "Hercules" which is indicative of the strength of the Roman Empire.

Letter "I"

The [letter "I"](#) is the 9th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and the 2nd number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). Mathematically speaking, the letter "I" has a numeric value of "9" in the English alphabet while the symbol of "I" has a numeric value of "1" in the Roman Score. The symbol "I" and the letter "I", which were both likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), tend to double as the number "1" which is featured in the [Binary code](#) along with the symbol "0". The letter "I" is evidently an acronym for the word "Imperial" which is indicative of the [Imperial Cult](#) which ruled the Roman Empire and likely the world today.

Letter "J"

The [letter "J"](#) is the 10th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and does not exist in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). However, the letter "J" is represented in the Roman Score by the [Flag of Greenland symbol "Φ"](#) which is the 11th symbol of 20, representing the letter "G". Mathematically speaking, the letter "J" has a numeric value of "10" in the English alphabet while the symbol "Φ" has a numeric value of "10" in the Roman Score. The letter "J" was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#) and tends to double as the letter "G", the [Flag of Greenland](#), as well as the numbers "6" and "9". The letter "J" is evidently an acronym for the Greco-Roman gods and goddesses known as "[Jah](#)", "[Jehova](#)", "[Gaia](#)" and "[Yahweh](#)", all of which represent G.O.D., otherwise known as [Greenland of Denmark](#).

Letter "K"

The [letter "K"](#) is the 11th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and does not exist in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). However, the letter "K" is represented in the Roman Score by the [Chevron symbol "Λ"](#) which is indicative of both the letters "C" and "K" in the Roman Score. Mathematically speaking, the letter "K" has a numeric value of "11" in the English alphabet while the number/letter "Λ" has a numeric value of "3" in the Roman Score, the same value as the letter "C". The letter "K" was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#) and doubles as a left-facing [Pi symbol](#) as well as the [Chevron symbol](#). In the [Basque](#) language of Spain, the number "[11](#)" has the double meaning of infinite or endless, similar to the Pi symbol. The letter "K" which doubles as the letter "C", is evidently an acronym for the city of [Chania, Crete](#), the original capital of the Greco-Roman Empire

Letter "L"

The [letter "L"](#) is the 12th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and does not exist in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). However, the Roman Score does contain an "J"-like symbol which represents the letter "L" in the Roman Score. Mathematically speaking, the letter "L" has a numeric value of "12" while the backwards "J" symbol has a numeric value of "7" in the Roman Score. The letter "L" tends to double as a 90° right angle, a [square](#) used in construction (see [Freemason logo](#)), as well as the number "7" and the "Γ" symbol in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the letter "R" in the English alphabet). The letter "L" is evidently an acronym for the [Greco-Roman god of El](#) which represents the "line" or "lineage" of the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) which have subsequently moved to Greenland. The letter "L", the "Γ" symbol, and the number "7" appear to be only three symbols in the Roman Score, the [Roman-English alphabet](#), and [modern Roman numeric system](#) which were not derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#). Therefore, they appear sacred in Greco-Roman lore and have been chosen to represent the lineage of [Minos of Crete](#) (L), Rome (Γ), as well as Greenland (7=G).

Letter "M"

The [letter "M"](#) is the 13th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and the 14th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). Mathematically speaking, the letter "M" has a numeric value of "13" in the English alphabet while the number/letter "M" has a numeric value of "13" in the Roman Score. The letter "M", which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), is constructed by adding together two Greco-Roman [Chevron symbols \("Λ"\)](#) which results in the "ΛΛ" symbol. The "M" symbol tends to double as an [upside down trident](#) as well as [Aries the ram](#) as depicted in the first month of the Roman calendar. The "M" symbol can also be seen as two "I"s on either side of the letter "V" (i.e., the letter "V" equates to the letter "B" in the Roman Score which equals the number "13"), depicting the number "13" between the number "11" which is representative of the [Pillars of Hercules](#). The letter "M" is evidently an acronym for the line of "[Man](#)" which ruled the Greco-Roman Empire and was founded by "[Minos of Crete](#)".

ENGLISH ALPHABET (N-Z):

14. (14) "N" = North (see: Greenland)
15. (15) "O" = All or Zero (see: [Omega symbol](#))
16. (16) "P" = Pi (see: [3.14](#))
17. (17) "Q" = Cue and Coup (see: [Coup d'état](#))
18. (18) "R" = God of Ra (see: [God of Ra](#) and [Rome](#))
19. (19) "S" = System (see: [Babylon System](#))
20. (20) "T" = Time (see: [Roman Cross](#))
21. (21) "U" = You/Jew (see: [Jewish Race](#))
22. (22) "V" = Victoria (see: [Goddess of Victoria](#))
23. (23) "W" = War (see: [Babylon](#))
24. (24) "X" = ("EKS") Kill System
25. (25) "Y" = "You/Jew (see: [Jewish Race](#))
26. (26) "Z" = Zion (see: [Mt. Zion](#))

*() = Numerical value of symbol/letter

Letter "N" (Ne/No)

The [letter "N"](#) is the 14th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and does not exist in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). However, the letter "N" is represented in the Roman Score by the number/letter "X". Mathematically speaking, the letter "N" has a numeric value of "14" in the English alphabet while the symbol "X" has a numeric value of "14" in the Roman Score. The letter "N" was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#) and tends to double as the number "4", Roman numerally speaking (i.e., the letter "N" is constructed by adding together the letter "I" and the letter "V" which equates to the [Roman numeral "IV"](#)). Coincidentally, the number "4" is depicted in the Roman Score by the [Roman cross symbol "+](#)", an "X" which has been turned 90°. The letter "N" is evidently an acronym for "North" which is a term indicative of the direction to Greenland from anywhere in the underworld.

Letter "O"

The [letter "O"](#) is the 15th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and the 1st number/letter in the [Roman](#)

[Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). Mathematically speaking, the "O" symbol has a numeric value of "0" (zero) in the Roman Score and while the letter "O" has a numeric value of "15" in the English alphabet. The letter "O", which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), tends to double as a "0" (zero) and makes up [Binary code](#) along with the symbol "I". The letter "O" is evidently an acronym for both "zero" (nothing) and "sum all" (everything).

Letter "P" (Pi)

The [letter "P"](#) is the 16th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and does not exist in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). However, the letter "P" is represented in the Roman Score by the number/letter "π", otherwise known as the [pi symbol](#). Mathematically speaking, the letter "P" has a numeric value of "16" in the English alphabet while the "π" symbol has a numeric value of "8" in the Roman Score. The letter "P" was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#) and tends to double as both the letter "F" and the "π" symbol. The letter "P" is evidently an acronym for "[Pisces](#)" or "[Fasces](#)", which is indicative of the [12th month of the Roman lunar calendar](#) as well as the global [system of fascism](#). The letter "P" is also featured atop the "[Chi Rho](#)", a sacred symbol of the Greco-Roman Empire. Although the symbol is heralded as a Christian symbol, the "P" above the "X" translates to "Forever Kill" or "Infinity Ne/No". Chi Rho is the mantra of the Roman Empire who will do whatever it takes to stay hidden in Greenland, even if it means killing innocent men, women and children. The Chi Rho was featured prominently on the flag of the Roman Empire (see photo below). The idiom "[Mind your 'P's' and 'Q's'](#)" was likely a reference to difference between killing a large segment of the population or whether to just assassinate a country's leadership in order to quell a rebellion against the "Babylon System".

Letter "Q"

The [letter "Q"](#) is the 17th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and does not exist in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). However, the letter "Q" is represented in the Roman Score by the [Chevron symbol "Λ"](#) which is indicative of both the letters "C" and "K". Mathematically speaking, the letter "Q" has a numeric value of "17" in the English alphabet while the symbol "Λ" has a numeric value of "3" in the Roman Score, the same numeric value as the letter "C". The letter "Q" was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#) and tends to double as both a "C" and "K" in the English language. The letter "Q" is evidently an acronym for "Cue" or "[Coup d'état](#)" which signifies when the "killing/culling" will begin. The idiom "[Mind your 'P's' and 'Q's'](#)" was likely a reference to difference between killing a large segment of the population or whether to just assassinate a country's leadership in order to quell a rebellion against the "Babylon System".

Letter "R"

The [letter "R"](#) is the 18th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and does not exist in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). However, the letter "R" is represented in the Roman Score by the "Γ" symbol, a backwards number "7". Mathematically speaking, the "Γ" symbol has a numeric value of "9" in the Roman Score while the letter "R" has a numeric value of "18" in the English alphabet. The letter "R" was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#) and doubles as both the number "7" and the letter "L". The letter "R" is evidently an acronym for "Rome" and the Greco-Roman [god of "Ra"](#), similarly to how the letter "L" is an acronym for the [Greco-Roman god of El](#). The letter "R" can also be seen as an upside down rabbit's head (𐀀) which is most commonly depicted in the [logo of "Playboy"](#). The rabbit is indicative of the three hops that the Roman Empire made from made from [Island of Crete](#), to the Island of Sicily, and now to the island of Greenland. The three hops also represents the three true capitals of the Roman Empire (e.g., [Chania, Crete; Babylon](#), Rome, and [Atlantis, Greenland](#)), the latter of which is considered the "hat", "cap" or "capstone" of the Earth. The idiom and magic trick known as "[Pulling a rabbit out of a hat](#)" and the hockey jargon known as a "[hat trick](#)" (i.e., scoring 3 goals in one game) and the "[rabbit's foot](#)" which is commonly thought to bring good luck, all symbolize the three dens or homes of the Roman Empire.

Letter "S" (System)

The [letter "S"](#) (a reverse letter "Z") is the 19th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and the 18th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). Mathematically speaking, the "S" symbol has numeric value of "17" in the Roman Score while the letter "S" has the numeric value of "19" in the English alphabet. The letter "S", which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), tends to double as the letter "Z" which together form the foliage on either side of the Greco-Roman fasces (see photo below). This particular symbology is also evident in the [Roman Score](#) where the fasces symbol "T" is flanked by on

either side by the "S" and "Z" symbols. When the letter "S" is followed by another letter "S" or the letter "Z", it is representative of both the Greco-Roman [god of "Isis"](#) and the [god of Zeus](#) (i.e., "SS", "SZ", "ZS" or "ZZ"). The "SS" was made famous during World War II by the elite Nazi terror squad known as the [Waffen-SS](#) and is currently [hanging in the U.S. Senate](#) in the form of the foilage wrapped around the two [fasces](#). The "SS" is also depicted in the German alphabet by the [letter "ß"](#) which visually represent the letter "B".

Letter "T"

The [letter "T"](#) is the 20th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and the 19th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). Mathematically speaking, the symbol "T" has a numeric value of "18" in the Roman Score while the letter "T" has a numeric value of "20" in the English alphabet. The letter "T", which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), tends to double as the [Cross of Tau](#), a double-sided axe which is currently depicted in the [flag of Crete](#). "Tau" is also the official name for the letter "T" in the Greek alphabet where it is the 19th symbol. The modern name for a "Tau" (i.e., a double-sided axe) is "[Labrys](#)" (see photo below) which also originated from [Crete](#) and is widely recognized as one of the oldest symbols of Greek civilization.

Letter "U"

The [letter "U"](#) is the 21st letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and does not exist in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). However, the letter "U" is represented in the Roman Score by the [Omega symbol "Ω"](#). Mathematically speaking, the "Ω" symbol has a numeric value of "15" in the Roman Score while the letter "U" has a numeric value of "21" in the English alphabet. The letter "U", which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), tends to double as the Greek letter [Omega](#), the [Omega symbol](#), the U-shaped [clerical collar](#) worn by [RomanCatholic](#) preists, as well as the [logo of the Indianapolis Colts](#), a team in the National Football League. The letter "U" is evidently an acronym for the "Yu" (You) and "Jew" which represents all those living outside of [Utopia \(T+P\), a fictional island society in the Atlantic Ocean](#), otherwise known as Greenland which sits on "top" (T+P) of the world. A "[ewe](#)" is also a full-grown female sheep, symbolizing that "humans" or "Yumans" are sheep that need to be sheered and slaughtered by the shepherd Rome. The area outside Utopia (Greenland) is patrolled by "U-boats" whose name was changed to "submarines" shortly fter World War II.

Letter "V"

The [letter "V"](#) is the 22nd letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and the 3rd number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). Mathematically speaking, the "V" symbol has a numeric value of "2" in the Roman Score while the letter V has a numeric value of "22" in the English alphabet. However, the "V" symbol is often depicted in the English alphabet as the letter "B". For example, the term "love" (L+V) can also be spelled and pronounced "[liebe](#)" (L+B) as it is in the language of German. Therefore, the term "baby" could also be spelled "VV". The letter "V", which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), doubles as the letter "B" as well as the number "5" in Roman numerals. The letter "V" (pronounced "B" in the Roman Score") can be an acronym for the term "Babylon" as well as for the terms "We" and "Victory".

Letter "W"

The [letter "W"](#) is the 23rd letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and the 13th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). Mathematically speaking, the "W" symbol has a numeric value of "13" in the Roman Score while the letter "W" has a numeric value of "23" in the English alphabet. The letter "W" symbol, which doubles as both the [Roman Eagle](#) and the [trident symbol "ψ"](#), holds the same pronunciation as the letter "V" in various non-English languages such as German. The letter "W", which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), is constructed by adding together two "V" letters which equates to "VV". Since the "V" symbol equates to the letter "B" in the Roman Score, the letter "W" equates to "BB" or "Babylon". Acronymically speaking, the letter "W" equates to "War" which was in essence the spirit of Babylon.

Letter "X"

The [letter "X"](#) is the 24th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and the 17th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). Mathematically speaking, the "X" symbol has a numeric value of "14" in the Roman Score and "24" in the English alphabet. The "X" symbol, which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), tends to doubles as the [Jolly Rodger](#) (i.e., a pirate's flag). The "X" symbol is evidently

an acronym for death and is internationally recognized as usch. In the Roman Score, "X" symbol equate to "N" or "North" which is indicative of the direction to Greenland from anywhere in the underworld. Therefore, anyone who heads north will encounter pirates and likely death.

Letter "Y"

The [letter "Y"](#) is the 25th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and does not exist in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). However, the letter "Y" is represented in the Roman Score by the [Omega symbol "Ω"](#). Mathematically speaking, the "Ω" symbol has a numeric value of "15" in the Roman Score while the letter "Y" has a numeric value of "25" in the English alphabet. The letter "Y", which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), doubles as the number/letter "V" atop the number/letter "I", likely translating to "Bi" which equates to "two", the favorite number of Rome. By adding together the letter "V" on top of the letter "I", an ox's head is formed which the Omega symbol "Ω" coincidentally goes around. The letter "Y" is evidently an acronym for "Yu" (You) and/or "Jew". "You" and "Jew" represents all those outside of [Utopia, a fictional island society in the Atlantic Ocean](#), otherwise known as Greenland. A "[ewe](#)", is also full-grown female sheep, symbolizing that "humans" or "ewemans" are sheep that are routinely led to the slaughter by our shepherd Rome. The area outside Utopia (Greenland) is patrolled by "U-boats" whose name was changed to submarines after World War II.

Letter "Z"

The [letter "Z"](#) (a reverse letter "S") is 26th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#) and the 20th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). Mathematically speaking, the "Z" symbol has numeric value of "19" in the Roman Score while the letter "Z" has the numeric value of "26" in the English alphabet. The letter "Z", which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), tends to double as the letter "S" which together form the foliage on either side of the Greco-Roman fasces (see photo below). This particular symbology is also evident in the [Roman Score](#) where the fasces symbol "T" is flaked by on either side by the "S" and "Z" symbols. When the letter "Z" is followed by another letter "Z" or the letter "S", it is representative of both the Greco-Roman [god of "Isis"](#) and the [god of Zeus](#) (i.e., "SS", "SZ", "ZS" or "ZZ"). The "SS" was made famous during World War II by the elite Nazi terror squad known as the [Waffen-SS](#) and is currently [hanging in the U.S. Senate](#) in the form of the foilage wrapped around the two [fasces](#). The "SS" is also depicted in the German alphabet by the [letter "ß"](#) which visually represent the letter "B".

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

5.04 Roman Numerology

[Numerology](#) is the belief in a divine or mystical relationship between a number and some coinciding date, event or other number. The father of numerology was likely Greek philosopher and mathematician [Pythagoras of Samos](#) who also founded the religious movement called [Pythagoreanism](#). The Pythagoreans are known for their belief that numbers constituted the true nature of things. Consequently, they performed [purification rites](#) (i.e., sacrifices) and followed various rules of living based on numerology which they believed would enable their souls to reach a higher rank among the gods. Although it has many systems, traditions and beliefs, numerology is rather simplistic in that certain numbers always have innate meaning, the greatest of which are "[master numbers](#)" (e.g., 11, 22, 33, etc.). In order to evoke said meaning, that particular number must be exercised in reality, most often with a blood sacrifice (e.g., [9/11 attacks](#) and the [7/7 bombing](#)). Since the collective historical eras commonly referred to as [Ancient Egypt](#), [Ancient Samaria](#), [Ancient Greece](#), the [Bible](#), [Ancient Babylon](#), [Ancient Rome](#) and the [Vikings](#) are all just disguised chapters in the Greco-Roman book history, the numerology behind key numbers over the ages has remained generally the same. Coincidentally, a majority of the numerology found in [Judaism](#) and [Jewish mysticism](#) as dictated by the [Kabbalah](#) reflects that of the aforementioned historical eras. In short,

Jewish numerology is Greco-Roman numerology for it is used by the Jewish practitioners of the Kabbalah to unwittingly execute the so-called purification rites (i.e., sacrifices) of Rome in the underworld.

Number "0"

[Number "0"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "O" symbol which doubles as the [letter "O"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#), all of which were likely derived from the Greco-Roman [Wheel of Fortuna](#). These circular symbols are evidently acronyms for "zero" (meaning nothing) and "sum all" (meaning everything). In 1740 B.C., the [Egyptians reportedly used the symbol "nfr" \(N+F+R\) for the number zero](#) in their accounting texts. The [Ancient Greeks](#) were reportedly unsure about the status of zero as a number and asked themselves: How can nothing be something? This particular Greco-Roman philosophy on the number zero is evident in the Roman Score where the "O" symbol does not hold any numeric or phonetic value.

Number "1"

[Number "1"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "I" symbol as well as the [letter "A"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#), all of which were likely derived from the Greco-Roman [Wheel of Fortuna](#). These vertical symbols are evidently acronyms for the [Eye of Providence](#) (i.e., the all-seeing eye of G.O.D., otherwise known as [Greenland of Denmark](#)) which is coincidentally shaped in the form of the letter "A". The Eye of Providence symbolically represents the [one-eyed Beast of Greenland](#) and is indicative of one and only [Imperial Cult](#) of Rome which is eyeing (spying on) the underworld from Greenland through its proxy state of Switzerland. According to the Greek philosopher [Plotinus](#), the number "[One](#)" is the ultimate reality and source of all existence. This notion was seconded by the Roman philosopher [Philo of Alexandria](#) who stated that the number "1" was God's number and the basis for all other numbers. Both the word "one" and the number "1" are pronounced "won" as in victory because there is only "one" Roman Empire which "won" the war against all of mankind.

Number "1": Aleph (א)

[Aleph](#) is the 1st letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 1st decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "1". In [Jewish mysticism](#), Aleph represents the oneness of God (i.e., G.O.D., an acronym for [Greenland of Denmark](#)) and begins the three words that make up God's mystical name in the book of Exodus—"I Am who I Am". Symbolically speaking, the symbol for Aleph appears to be a four-pronged [Roman Cross](#) which is twisted into the shape of the letter "N" which itself is an acronym for the one true "North". In the [Sefer Yetzirah](#), Aleph is king over four elements: air in the universe, breath, temperature of the year, and soul in the chest. Acronymically speaking, "Aleph" (L+P+H) evidently translates to "Line of Pi Forever" or "Line of Greenland Forever", of which there is only one. In Jewish folklore, Aleph is rewarded by being allowed to start the [Ten Commandments](#). This story likely represents the first laws instituted by [Minos of Crete](#) who sired the line of Man, otherwise known as the line of Pi. In [Jewish mythology](#), the letter Aleph was carved into the head of the [golem](#) which ultimately gave it life. This particular myth likely represents the birth of what is now known as the "[Babylon System](#)" in which laws are used to psychologically manipulate the masses. The letter Aleph is composed of an upper [Yod](#), a lower Yud, and a leaning diagonal [Vav](#) leaning. The upper Yod represents the hidden and ineffable aspects of God (i.e., Greenland) while the lower Yud represents God's revelation and presence in the underworld. The Vav (i.e., Switzerland) ultimately connects the two realms.

Number "2"

[Number "2"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "V" symbol as well as the [letter "B"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#), all of which were likely derived from the Greco-Roman [Wheel of Fortuna](#). The letter "B" is evidently an acronym for [Babylon](#) (i.e., modern day [Rome, Italy](#)), the former capital of the Roman Empire, while the letter "V" is evidently an acronym for the Roman [goddess of Victoria](#). The second day of the week known as [Tuesday](#) was derived from Tīw or [Týr](#), the god of single combat, victory and heroic glory in [Viking mythology](#). Two is commonly represented by the letter "T" (i.e., the [20th letter in the English alphabet](#)), otherwise known as the Greco-Roman "[Cross of Tau](#)" or "Cross of Two".

Number "2": Bet (ב)

[Bet](#) is the 2nd letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 2nd decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "2". Symbolically speaking, the "Bet" symbol appears to be an upside-

down and reversed boot of Italy (i.e., a [Mariner's Cross](#)) as well as an upside down letter "J". Acronymically speaking, "Bet" (B+T) likely translates to "Babylon Two" or simply "boot" which is indicative of the fascist boot and heel (hell) of the Roman Empire. Allegedly meaning "house", Bet is the first letter in the [Torah](#) and is said to symbolize its two parts: the written [Torah](#) and the [oral Torah](#). The number "2" also has significant religious and ceremonial importance to the Jews. For example: God ordered Noah to put two of every [unclean animal](#) on the ark; God gave his [Ten Commandments](#) in the form of two tablets; the Ten Commandments were recorded two different times in the [Torah](#); two candles are traditionally lit to usher in the [Shabbat](#); and two [challahs](#) (i.e., lechem mishnah) are placed on the table for each [Shabbat](#) meal and a blessing made over them to commemorate the double (two) portion of [manna](#) which fell in the [desert](#) every Friday. These "two" expressions are known in [Hebrew](#) as "רוכזו רומש", meaning "guard" and "remember", as in "Guard the Shabbat day to sanctify it" (as written in [Deuteronomy 5:12](#)), and "Remember the Shabbat day to sanctify it" (as written in [Exodus 20:8](#)). In [Jewish law](#), the testimony of two witnesses is required to verify and validate events, such as [marriage](#), divorce, and a crime that warrants [capital punishment](#). "Second-Day Yom Tov" (i.e., Yom Tov Sheini Shebegaliyot) is a rabbinical enactment that mandates a two-day celebration for each of the one-day [Jewish festivals](#) (e.g., the first and seventh day of [Passover](#), the day of [Shavuot](#), the first day of [Sukkot](#), and the day of [Shemini Atzeret](#) outside the land of Israel).

Number "3"

[Number "3"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "Λ" symbol as well as the [letter "C"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#), all of which were likely derived from the Greco-Roman [Wheel of Fortuna](#). The "Λ" symbol and the letter "C" are evidently acronyms for the word [Chania, Crete](#), the founding city and state of the Greco-Roman Empire. Consequently, the "Λ" symbol adorned the shields of the [Greek Spartans](#). According to [modern historical accounts](#), the number "3" is a "very significant number" in [Norse mythology](#) as evidenced by the fact that the term "Three" (T+H+R) is the disguised name of "[Thor](#)" (T+H+R), the god of Viking destruction. [Wednesday](#), the third day of the week, is named after the Germanic god [Wōden](#) who is by all accounts the same as the Viking god "[Odin](#)" (D+N) which represents the final "den" (D+N) of Rome—Greenland. The "three" dens or homes of the Greco-Roman Empire (i.e., Crete, Sicily and Greenland) are often symbolized by the [trident symbol](#) or the "holy trinity" which is currently featured in many of the world's religions (e.g., the [Christian Holy Trinity](#); the [Hindu Trimurti](#); the Hindu [Tridevi](#); the [Three Jewels](#) of [Buddhism](#); the [Three Pure Ones](#) of [Taoism](#); and the [Triple Goddess](#) of [Wicca](#)). The number "3" is also sacred because of [Hegelian dialectic](#) of [Thesis + Antithesis = Synthesis](#) which creates three-ness from two-ness. This particular formula employs the tried and true method of "Problem-Reaction-Solution" which has to date been successfully used by Rome to confuse, deceive and enslave humanity.

Number "3": Gimel (ג)

[Gimel](#) is the 3rd letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 3rd decimal in the Jewish [Gematria's](#) "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "3". Symbolically speaking, the "Gimel" symbol appears to be an upside-down [letter "Y" which is indicative of both "You" and "Jew"](#). Acronymically speaking, "Gimel" (G+M+L) likely translates to "Greenland Man Line" which is indicative of the three homes of the line of Man (i.e., Crete, Sicily and Greenland), and "Greenland [Mole](#)" which is indicative of the espionage that is unwittingly done by the Jewish people on behalf of the Roman Empire in Greenland. Written like a [Vav](#) with a [Yud](#) as a "foot", it resembles a person in motion. The word Gimel is related to Gemul, which means "justified repayment", or the giving of reward and punishment (on behalf of Rome). The letter Gimel, along with the [He](#) and [Daled](#) are used to represent the [Names of God in Judaism](#). Gimmel is also one of the seven letters which receives special crowns (i.e., [tagin](#)) when written in a [Sefer Torah](#).

Number "3.14": Pi (π)

The "π" symbol (i.e., the [Pi symbol](#)) is the 9th symbol in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) where it holds a numeric value of 8 which is coincidentally also the digital sum of the word "Greenland" (i.e., 7+18+5+5+14+12+1+14+4=80). It is believed that the [Earth is 3.14 times greater in width as it is in depth](#) and therefore the "π" symbol as well as the letter "P" equate to Greenland which is in essence the tip of the Earth's core. Although the "π" symbol does not exist in the [English alphabet](#), it is represented by the [letter "P"](#) which is the 16th letter. Coincidentally, the "[π symbol is also the 16th letter](#)" in the [Greek alphabet](#) which was created by the Greco-Roman scientist [Ptolemy](#) around 150 A.D. when he gave it the value of 3.1416. The "π" symbol, which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), is evidently an

acronym for “infinity” and “forever” as the “π” fraction never ends. The “π” symbol also doubles as the [letter "K"](#) (turned 90° to the right) as well as the number 3.14159—repeating to infinity.

Number "4"

[Number "4"](#) (pronounced “four” in the language of German) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the “+” symbol as well as the [letter "D"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The number “4” is indicative of the four [classical Greek elements](#) (e.g., [fire](#), [air](#), [water](#), and [earth](#)). The number “+” (i.e., the letter “D”) is evidently an acronym for both “Die” and “Day” which is indicative of the 24/7 daylight of Greenland. Symbolically speaking, the number “4” tends to double as the [Greco-Roman cross](#) which is the featured symbol of the Roman Empire as well as most [Judeo Christian](#) religions. Although the [Roman cross is depicted on numerous flags](#) around the world, a geometrically square “+” symbol is only found on the flag of [Switzerland](#), the main proxy state of Roman Empire. The number “4” is also represented symbolically throughout the Bible, the most notable of which are the [Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse](#) in the [Book of Revelation](#) and the four gospels of the New Testament (i.e., [Matthew](#), [Mark](#), [Luke](#), and [John](#)).

Number "4": Daled (ד)

[Daled](#) is the 4th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 4th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)’s “Mispar gadol” where it represents the number “4”. Symbolically speaking, the “Daled” symbol appears to be a version of the letter “T” which is based on the Greco-Roman “[Cross of Tau](#)” which eventually morphed into the “+” symbol which coincidentally represents the number “4” in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). Acronymically speaking, “Daled” (D+L+D) likely translates to “Die Lead” which symbolizes the role that the Jewish people play in both leading and executing Roman blood sacrifices in the underworld. Because of this role, the number “4” is featured throughout Jewish religion and mythology: There are four matriarchs (foremothers) of Judaism (i.e., [Sarah](#), [Rebekah](#), [Leah](#), and [Rachel](#)); The Jewish holiday of [Sukkot](#) requires that there are [four species](#) of plants (i.e., [Lulav](#), [Hadass](#), [Aravah](#) and [Etrog](#)) which are dictated by the [Mitzvot](#); During the Jewish holy day of [Passover](#), there are “Four Cups of Wine” to drink, “Four Questions” to be asked, “Four Sons” to be dealt with, and “Four Expressions of Redemption” to be stated. Dalet as a [prefix](#) in Aramaic (the language of the [Talmud](#)) is a preposition meaning “that”, or “which”, or also “from” or “of”. The [Tetragrammaton](#) is the four-letter name of [God](#), the most notable of which is “[YHWH](#)”, one of the [names of the God of Israel](#) used in the [Hebrew Bible](#). The letter Dalet, along with [He](#) and [Gimel](#), are also used to represent the [Names of God in Judaism](#).

Number "5"

[Number "5"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the “V” symbol as well as the [letter "E"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#), all of which were likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#). The “V” symbol is evidently an acronym for “[CH](#)” or “[chi](#)” which is indicative of the country of Switzerland, the life force of the Roman Empire. The letter “E” is evidently an acronym for the word “Empire” which is indicative of the Empire of Rome. The [Principia Discordia](#), the sacred text of [Discordianism](#), holds that the number “5” is one of the sacred numbers of [Eris](#), the goddess of chaos, strife and discord in [Greek mythology](#). The number “5” is indicative of the destructive hand of God (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)) which is commonly depicted by the 5-pointed “star” (one point for each finger) which symbolizes the “[steer](#)”-[ing hand of Rome](#) in the underworld.

Number "5": He (ה)

[He](#) is the 5th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 5th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)’s “Mispar gadol” where it represents the number “5”. Symbolically speaking, the “He” symbol appears to be the number “17” which is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the “S” symbol meaning “System” and the letter “Q” in the modern [English alphabet](#) meaning “Coup d’état”. In short, the number “17” equates to “System Coup d’état” which is indicative of the current political system in which the governments of the world are routinely overthrown.. Acronymically speaking, “He” (H) likely translates to “Forever Empire” or “Hercules” which is symbolic of the lasting strength and power of the Roman Empire. The letter He, along with [Daled](#) and [Gimel](#) are used to represent the [Names of God in Judaism](#). He stands for [Hashem](#) which means “The Name” and is a way of saying God without actually saying the name of God. In [Judaism](#), then number “5” is sacred as the [Torah](#) contains five books (i.e., [Genesis](#), [Exodus](#), [Leviticus](#), [Numbers](#), and [Deuteronomy](#)) which are collectively called the Five Books of [Moses](#). He is often found on charms depicting the [Hamsa](#) symbol which is shaped like a five-fingered hand with an [Eye of](#)

[Providence](#) (i.e., the all-seeing eye of G.O.D., otherwise known as [Greenland of Denmark](#)) in the middle of the palm. The symbol, which is used throughout the Middle East, is especially popular with the Jewish people for it represents the [steering hand of Rome](#) in the underworld.

Number "6"

[Number "6"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "≠" symbol as well as the [letter "F"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#), all of which were likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#). In classical [Greek](#), number "6" is entitled "hextra", as in a [hex](#) or the casting of an evil spell. In Latin, the term for number "6" is "sex" or [sextus](#). The number "6" is most commonly represented by the [Fleur-de-lis](#) symbol which is the logo of the [New Orleans Saints](#). The name "Saints" (S+X+T+S) spells "SXTS" when deciphered using the Roman Score. The "≠" symbol (i.e., the [Patriarchal cross](#)) is evidently an acronym for the "[Double-Cross](#)" meaning the premeditated betrayal of another by means of deception which is in essence the motto of the Roman Empire: "By deception, thou shalt do war". Interestingly, this particular motto has now been adopted by the state-sponsored terrorist organization known as the [Israeli Mossad](#) who is responsible for executing a majority of the world's terrorism. Six is evidently an acronym for the term "Fake" which is indicative of how the [Roman Empire faked its own death and moved to Greenland](#) in order to deceive her enemies. As the Roman theologian [Augustine of Hippo](#) once [stated](#), number "6" is a [perfect number](#) for it truly encapsulates Greco-Roman behavior over the last 1,000 years.

Number "6": Vav (ו)

[Vav](#) is the 6th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 6th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria's](#) "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "6". Symbolically speaking, the "Vav" symbol appears to be a version of the letter "I" which is the 9th letter in the English alphabet which represents the spying [Eye of Providence](#) (i.e., the all-seeing eye of G.O.D., otherwise known as [Greenland of Denmark](#)). Acronymically speaking, "Vav" (V+V) translates to "VV" or "BB". Due to the fact that the letter "V" is the letter "B" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), "BB" therefore equates to the city of [Babylon](#). Vav at the beginning of a word has several possible meanings: [Vav Conjunctive](#) (Vav Hachibur, literally "the Vav of Connection"—chibur means "joining, or bringing together") and [Vav Consecutive](#) (Vav Hahipuch, literally "the Vav of Reversal"—hipuch means "inversion"). Vav, meaning "hook", is one of several Hebrew letters that have an additional meaning as a noun. The number "6" is sacred in [Judaism](#) as evidenced by the fact that there are: 6 points on the [Star of David](#); 6 orders of the [Mishnah](#); 6 items arranged on the [Passover Seder Plate](#); The Jewish holiday of [Shavuot](#) starts on the 6th day of the [Hebrew](#) month of [Sivan](#); the Jewish god of [Yahweh](#) also took 6 days to create the world in the [Old Testament](#); and humankind was created on day 6 in the [Book of Genesis](#). The letter [Vav](#) also refers to the [Lamedvavniks](#), the 36 righteous people who save the world from destruction. As an abbreviation, Vav can stand for "litre" and can also act as a preposition meaning "to" (2) or "for" (4), or "to fear".

Number "7"

[Number "7"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "J" symbol as well as the [letter "G"](#) in the modern English alphabet. The number "7" was considered God's number in ancient [Egypt](#) and the Pharaoh usually ordered things in multiples of 7. The "J" symbol is evidently an acronym for the [Greco-Roman god of El](#) which is indicative of the "line" or "lineage" Man which was sired by [Minos of Crete](#). The letter "G" is evidently an acronym for Greenland which is now home to the line of Man its [13 bloodlines of Rome](#). Starting with the [7 sages of Greece](#), the number "7" has become synonymous with Greco-Roman Empire as evidenced by the [7 Kings of Rome](#) (i.e., [Romulus](#); [Numa Pompilius](#); [Tullus Hostilius](#); [Ancus Marcius](#); [Lucius Tarquinius Priscus](#); [Servius Tullius](#); and [Lucius Tarquinius Superbus](#)); the [7 Emperors of Rome](#) (i.e., [Julius Caesar](#), [Augustus](#), [Galba](#), [Hadrian](#), [Nerva](#), [Sallust](#), and [Vespasian](#)); the [7 hills of Rome](#); and the [7 hills of Constantinople](#).

Number "7": Zayin (ז)

[Zayin](#) is the 7th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 7th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria's](#) "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "7". Symbolically speaking, the "Zayin" symbol appears to be a version of the number "7" which is indicative of the letter "G" which is an acronym for Greenland. Acronymically speaking, "Zayin" (Z+N) translates to "Zen" or "Zion North", a direct reference to Mt. Zion which is in Greenland. In [Judaism](#), the term [Shiva](#) is another pronunciation of the Hebrew word for "7" and is the number of days of required mourning. The number "7" is sacred to the Jewish people as evidenced by the fact that the weekly [Torah](#) portion is divided into seven [aliyahs](#); 7 Jewish men are called up for the reading

of these aliyahs during [Shabbat](#); 7 blessings are recited under the [chuppah](#) during a Jewish wedding ceremony; a Jewish bride and groom are feted with 7 days of festive meals after their wedding, known as Sheva Berachot ("Seven Blessings"); 7 is the number of [Ushpizin](#) or "Seven Shepherds" who visit the sukkah during the holiday of [Sukkot](#) (i.e., [Abraham](#), [Isaac](#), [Jacob](#), [Joseph](#), [Moses](#), [Aaron](#), and [David](#)); in [Deuteronomy 7:1](#), seven is the number of nations God told the [Israelites](#) they would displace when they entered the land of [Israel](#) (i.e., the [Hittite](#), the [Girgashite](#), the [Amorite](#), the [Canaanite](#), the [Perizzite](#), the [Hivite](#), and the [Jebusite](#)); in the [Breslov](#) branch of [Hasidic Judaism](#), the 7 orifices of the face (2 eyes, 2 [nostrils](#), 2 ears, and the mouth) are called "The Seven Candles"; and in the [Jewish Kabbalah](#), the 7th [Sephirot](#) is indicative of the primary conscious emotions which are attributes of the creator. Zayin is also one of the seven letters which receive special crowns (i.e., [tagin](#)) when written in a [Sefer Torah](#).

Number "8"

[Number "8"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "π" symbol as well as the [letter "H"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#), all of which were likely derived from the Greco-Roman [Wheel of Fortuna](#). The "[π](#)" (i.e., [Pi](#)) symbol is evidently an acronym for Greenland meaning "infinity" or "forever" as the "[π](#)" fraction never ends. Using [algebraic English](#), the digital sum of "Greenland" equates to the number "8" (i.e., 7+18+5+5+14+12+1+14+4=80). In [Ancient Egyptian mythology](#), the [Ogdoad](#) represents the [8 primordial deities of creation](#). The letter "H" is evidently an acronym for the word "Hercules" as in the [Pillars of Hercules](#) which is indicative of the infinite strength of the Roman Empire.

Number "8": Heth (ח)

[Heth](#) is the 8th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 8th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "8". Symbolically speaking, the "Heth" symbol appears to be either a version of the letter "N" which is an acronym for "North" and the direction to Greenland, or the number "17" which is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "S" symbol meaning "System" and the letter "Q" in the modern [English alphabet](#) meaning "Coup d'état". In short, the number "17" equates to "System Coup d'état" which is indicative of the current political system in which the governments of the world are routinely overthrown. Acronymically speaking, "Heth" (H+T+H) translates to "Hat or Hate Forever" and Greenland is considered the "hat" or "cap"-stone of the world. In [Judaism](#), the sexual mutilation rite of [brit milah](#) (i.e., [circumcision](#)) is held on a baby boy's 8th day of life. The Circumcision ritual symbolizes the removal of the hat or cap (i.e., the foreskin) from the baby's body similar to how Greenland has its essence been cut away from the body of the world. [Hanukkah](#) is an 8-day Jewish holiday which starts on the 25th day of [Kislev](#), while [Shemini Atzeret](#) ("Eighth Day of Assembly") is a one-day Jewish holiday immediately following the seven-day holiday of [Sukkot](#).

Number "9"

[Number "9"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "Γ" symbol as well as the [letter "I"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The "Γ" symbol (i.e., the letter "R") is evidently an acronym for "Rome" as well as the Greco-Roman [god of "Ra"](#). The letter "I" is evidently an acronym for the [Eye of Providence](#) (i.e., the all-seeing eye of G.O.D., otherwise known as [Greenland of Denmark](#)). In Ancient Egypt, [nine bows](#) was a term used to represent the traditional enemies of Egypt. In Greek mythology, there were 9 [muses](#) (e.g., [Calliope](#); [Clio](#); [Erato](#); [Euterpe](#); [Melpomene](#); [Polyhymnia](#); [Terpsichore](#); [Thalia](#); and [Urania](#)) and it took 9 days for an anvil to fall from heaven to earth. It also took another 9 days for the anvil to fall from earth to [Tartarus](#)—a place of torment in the [underworld](#). Nine is also a significant number in [Norse Mythology](#) as [Odin](#) hung himself on an ash tree for 9 days to learn the runes. In the language of German, the term "nein" means "no" and therefore the number "9" likely means "no" or "none".

Number "9": Teth (ט)

[Teth](#) is the 9th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 9th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "9". Symbolically speaking, the "Teth" symbol appears to be a number "6" or the number "17" which is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "S" symbol meaning "System" and the letter "Q" in the modern [English alphabet](#) meaning "Coup d'état". In short, the number "17" equates to "System Coup d'état" which is indicative of the current political system in which the governments of the world are routinely overthrown. Coincidentally, the number "15" is written with Tet and [Vav](#), (9+6) to avoid the normal construction [Yud](#) and [Hei](#) (10+5) which spells a [name of God](#). Acronymically speaking, "Teth" (T+T+H) translates to both "Babylon Forever" (22=BB) and "Teeth" which is indicative of the vicious mouth of the [Beast of Greenland](#). In [Judaism](#), the first 9 days of the [Hebrew](#)

[month](#) of [Av](#) are collectively known as "Tisha HaYamim" or "The Nine Days", which are a period of semi-mourning leading up to [Tisha B'Av](#), the ninth day of Av on which both [Temples in Jerusalem](#) were destroyed. Teth is also one of the seven letters which receive special crowns (i.e., [tagin](#)) when written in a [Sefer Torah](#)

Number "10"

[Number "10"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "Ϟ" symbol as well as the [letter "J"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The number "10" is constructed by the numbers "1" and "0" which equate to "I" (A/E/I) and "O" (O) in the Roman Score and "A" in the English alphabet. The "Ϟ" symbol, which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), is evidently an acronym for Greenland as evidenced by the fact that the "Ϟ" symbol is found on the [flag of Greenland](#). The letter "J" is evidently an acronym for "[Jah](#)" and "[Jehova](#)" which are indicative of G.O.D., otherwise known as [Greenland of Denmark](#). The "Ϟ" symbol, which is essentially the number "10" (the number "1" is located inside of the number "0" which ultimately makes a "10"), is currently represented in at least 8 alphabets (e.g., the [Cyrillic](#); the [Danish](#); the [Early Cyrillic](#); the [Faroese](#); the [Greek](#); the [Norwegian](#); the [Russian](#); and the [Southern Sami](#)). Numerology speaking, the number "10" can also be the same as the number "1" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "10": Yud (י)

[Yud](#) is the 10th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 10th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria's](#) "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "10". Symbolically speaking, the "Yud" symbol appears to be a hash mark of sorts which is generally used in accounting. Acronymically speaking, "Yud" (Y+D) likely translates to "You/Jew" and "Day/Die" which may be indicative of the executioner role that the Jewish people play in the underworld on behalf of Rome. In [Talmudic](#) and [Midrashic](#) teachings, God drew forth 10 primordial elements or fundamental principles which were used to construct all of Creation (i.e., Heaven, Earth, [Chaos](#), [Void](#), Light, Darkness, Wind, Water, Day, and Night). Two Yuds in a row designate the name of God [Adonai](#) and in pointed texts are written with the vowels of Adonai. Since Yud is the smallest letter, much [kabbalistic](#) and mystical significance is also attached to it in part because of its gematria value of 10 which is an important number in Judaism, and its place in the name of God. According to the Gospel of Matthew [Jesus](#) mentioned the Yud during the [Antithesis of the Law](#) when he stated: "One jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled." Jot, or iota, refers to the letter Yud which is often overlooked by scribes because of its size and position as a [mater lectionis](#). In modern Hebrew, the phrase "tip of the Yud" refers to a small and insignificant thing. Someone who "worries about the tip of a Yud" is someone who is picky and meticulous about small details. In [Judaism](#), there are [10 Commandments](#) given to Moses; [10 plagues](#) inflicted on Egypt; 10 generations between [Adam](#) and [Noah](#); 10 generations between [Noah](#) and [Abraham](#); the [Torah](#) commands Jews to give 1/10 of their produce to the poor, (i.e., [Maaser Ani](#)); there are said to be [10 Lost Tribes](#) of Israel (those other than Judah and Benjamin); there are 10 [Sephiri](#) in the [Kabbalistic Tree of Life](#), and in Jewish liturgy; [10 martyrs](#) are singled out as a group; 10 men are the required [quorum](#) for [prayer services](#); and the Jews observe the annual [10 Days of Repentance](#) beginning on [Rosh Hashanah](#) and ending on [Yom Kippur](#). Numerology speaking, the number "10" can also be the same as the number "1" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "11"

[Number "11"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "H" symbol as well as the [letter "K"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#), the latter two of which were likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#). The number "11" is constructed by the numbers "1" and "1" which equate to "I" (A/E/I) and "I" (A/E/I) in the Roman Score and "A" and "A" in the English alphabet. The letter "H" symbolizes the [Pillars of Hercules](#) which has the [meaning of infinite](#) or endless in the [Basque](#) language of Spain where the Pillars of Hercules were once located. The letter "K" is evidently an acronym for the terms [Chania](#), [Crete](#), the founding city and state of the Greco-Roman Empire.

Number "11": Kaph (כ)

[Kaph](#) is the 11th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 11th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria's](#) "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "20", or "2". Symbolically speaking, the "Kaph" symbol appears to be a backwards letter "C" which is indicative of the Greco-Roman [crescent symbol](#) which itself is representative the "[Cronus](#)" used in cyclical killing. Acronymically speaking, "Kaph" (K+P+H) likely translates to "Cap Forever" which is indicative of Greenland which is the "cap"-stone of the Earth. Kaph

also means “palm [of the hand]” and is one of several Hebrew letters that have an additional meaning as a noun. [Hiriq](#), [Holam](#), and [Shuruk](#) are names for the “10 (1)” decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)’s “Mispar gadol”. Numerically speaking, the “10 (1)” decimal equates to the number “11”. Acronymically speaking, “Hiriq” (H+R+Q) likely translates to “Forever Roman Coup d’état”; “Holam” (H+L+M) likely translates to “Heel Man” which is indicative of the Roman boot heel (hell) devised by the Line of Man which was sired by [Minos of Crete](#); and “Shuruk” (S+H+R+K) likely translates to “Shiva Wreck” as both the Jews and the Romans worship [Shiva](#), the goddess of destruction.

Number "12"

[Number "12"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "Ⅻ" symbol as well as the [letter "L"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The number “12” is constructed by the numbers “1” and “2” which equate to “I” (A/E/I) and “V” (B) in the Roman Score and “A” and “B” in the English alphabet. The “Ⅻ” symbol (i.e., the letter “V”) is evidently an acronym for the [goddess of Victoria](#) and is often depicted as the [trident symbol "ψ"](#) which symbolizes the 3 dens or homes of Rome (i.e., Crete, Sicily, and Greenland). The letter "L" is evidently an acronym for the [Greco-Roman god of El](#) which represents the “line” or “lineage” Man of the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) which have subsequently moved to Greenland. In [Greek mythology](#), there were [12 labors of Hercules](#) and [12 Olympians](#) were the principal gods of the [pantheon](#). In [Norse mythology](#), the god [Odin](#) had 12 sons. In Rome, several sets of 12 cities are identified in history as a [dodecapolis](#), the most familiar being the [Etruscan League](#).

Number "12": Lamed (ל)

[Lamed](#) is the 12th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 12th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)’s “Mispar gadol” where it represents the number “30”, or “3”. Symbolically speaking, the “Lamed” symbol appears to be the number “1” atop the number “7” which equates to the number “17”. The number “17” is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "S" symbol meaning “System” and the letter "Q" in the modern [English alphabet](#) meaning “Coup d’état”. Therefore, the number “17” means “System Coup d’état” which is indicative of the current political system in which governments are routinely overthrown. Acronymically speaking, “Lamed” (L+M+D) appears to translate to “Line of the Mediterranean” which may be indicative of the lineage of the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) which have since moved to Greenland. In [Judaism](#), the patriarch [Jacob](#) had 12 sons who were the progenitors of the [12 Tribes of Israel](#) with 12,000 people each, making a total of [144,000](#). In Orthodox Judaism, the number 12 signifies the age at which a girl matures, otherwise known as [bat mitzvah](#).

Number "13"

[Number "13"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "M" symbol as well as the [letter "M"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The number “13” is constructed by the numbers “1” and “3” which equate to “I” (A/E/I) and “Λ” (C/K) in the Roman Score and “A” and “C” in the English alphabet. The “M” symbol is evidently an acronym for the line of “Man” which was sired by [Minos of Crete](#). The number 13 is astronomically significant because it represents the [13 full moons of the year](#), as well as the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) which have now moved to Greenland. Aside from being known as an unlucky number, the number 13 is found throughout religion and history including but not limited to the [13 original U.S. colonies](#), the 13 stripes on the [flag of the United States](#), [Jesus and his 12 apostles](#), (13 total), as well as the 13 stars on the Coat of Arms of [Swiss Canton of Valais](#) which represent its 13 districts.

Number "13": Mem (מ)

[Mem](#) is the 13th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 13th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)’s “Mispar gadol” where it represents the number “40”, or “4”. Symbolically speaking, the “Mem” symbol appears to be the letter “Y” which morphs into a backwards letter “L”, spelling the word “[Yule](#)” (Y+L). Yule is symbolic of pagan Greco-Roman rituals which celebrate the [Wild Hunt](#), the Norse god of [Odin](#) and the pagan Anglo-Saxon [Modranicht](#). Acronymically speaking, “Mem” (M+M) appears to translate to “M and M” or “13 and 13” which is indicative of the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) which have since moved to Greenland, and the 13 ruling Jewish families of the underworld which live in Switzerland, possibly in the [Swiss Canton of Valais](#). In the [Sefer Yetzirah](#), the letter Mem is “King over Water”, formed “Earth in the Universe”, “Cold in the Year”, and the “Belly in the Soul”. In Hebrew religious texts, Mem stands for [the name of God](#) Makum, meaning safe haven. In the [Israeli army](#), Mem can also stand for mefaked meaning commander. [Mem](#) (13) and Samekh (15) form the abbreviation for the “Angel of Death” (28) whose name in Hebrew is [Samael](#). In [Judaism](#), the number 13 signifies the age at which a boy matures and becomes a [Bar Mitzvah](#)

(i.e., a full member of the Jewish faith). There are [13 Principles of Jewish faith](#) according to [Maimonides](#), 13 circles, or "nodes", that make up [Metatron's Cube](#) in [Kaballistic](#) teachings, and according to [Rabbinic](#) commentary on the [Torah](#), God has 13 Attributes of Mercy.

Number "14"

[Number "14"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "X" symbol as well as the [letter "N"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The number "14" is constructed by the numbers "1" and "4" which equate to "I" (A/E/I) and "+" (D) in the Roman Score and "A" and "D" in the English alphabet. A.D. (i.e., [Anno Domini](#)) essentially means "No Dome North" which represents the time in history when the dome of the Earth where Greenland is located was officially cut off from the rest of the world. The "X" symbol (i.e., the number "14") tends to double as the [Jolly Rodger](#) (i.e., a pirate's flag) which is internationally recognized as a symbol of piracy and death. The letter "X" (i.e., EKS) is evidently an acronym for "Empire Kill System". The letter "N" is evidently an acronym for "No", "[Nor](#)" and "North" which is the direction to Greenland from anywhere in the underworld. In Ancient Egypt, 14 was the number of pieces the body of [Osiris](#) was torn into by his fratricidal brother [Set](#). The number "14" is featured prominently in the Roman saying, "All for one and one for all" (i.e., "All 41 and 14 all") which is coincidentally also the [national motto of Switzerland](#). Numerically translated, this saying means "All for 1 (Rome) and 14 ("X" or death) for all". During the 14th century, the [Fourteen Holy Helpers](#) were a group of Roman Catholic [saints](#) whose inexplicable appearance in Europe coincidentally coincided with an outbreak of the [bubonic plague](#) which eventually led to the [Black Death](#) that killed an estimated 75 to 200 million people. Although their origin is still unknown, it is likely that the saints came from Greenland to Europe with the specific purpose of initiating a pandemic. In short, the number 14 is often associated with death, killing and terror.

Number "14": Nun (נ)

[Nun](#) is the 14th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 14th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "50" or "5". Symbolically speaking, the "Nun" symbol appears to be a version of the letter "D" which is the 4th letter in the English alphabet and an acronym for the word "Die". Acronymically speaking, "Nen" (N+N) appears to translate to "No", "Nor" or "North". In medieval Rabbinic writings, Nun Sophit (Final Nun) stood for "Son of" ([Hebrew](#) ben or ibn). Nun is also one of the seven letters which receive special crowns (i.e., [tagin](#)) when written in a [Sefer Torah](#).

Number "15"

[Number "15"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "Ω" symbol as well as the [letter "O"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The number "15" is constructed by a number "1" and a "5" which equate to "I" (A/E/I) and "K" (CH) in the Roman Score and "A" and "E" in the English alphabet. The letter "Ω" is evidently an acronym for the term "Yu" (You) or "Jew" which represents all those living outside of [Utopia \(T+P\)](#), [a fictional island society in the Atlantic Ocean](#) (i.e., Greenland) which sits on "top" (T+P) of the world. The letter "O" is evidently an acronym for both "zero" (nothing) and "sum all" (everything).

Number "15": Samech (ס)

[Samech](#) is the 15th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 15th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "60", or "6". Symbolically speaking, the "Samech" symbol appears to be a version of the letter "O" which is coincidentally also located in the 15th position in the English alphabet. Acronymically speaking, "Samech" (S+M+K) appears to translate to "System Man Chi" or "System Man Switzerland". "[K](#)" or "[Chi](#)" is indicative of the country of Switzerland, the first Jewish state who executes Roman policy in the underworld. The line of "Man" was sired by [Minos of Crete](#) and has subsequently grown into the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) which have since moved to Greenland. [Mem](#) (13) and Samekh (15) form the abbreviation for the "Angel of Death" whose name in Hebrew is [Samael](#). According to legend, Samekh is said to have been a miracle of the [Ten Commandments](#). [Exodus 32:15](#) records that the tablets "were written on both their sides." The Jerusalem [Talmud](#) interprets this as meaning that the inscription went through the full thickness of the tablets. The stone in the center parts of the letters [Ayin](#) (16) and [Teth](#) (9) should have fallen out because they were not connected to the rest of the tablet, yet miraculously, they remained in place. In the [Hebrew numbering system](#), the number 15 is written with the letters representing "9" and "6" (i.e., "v" and "i" or "[Teth](#)" and "[Vav](#)"). In [Judaism](#), the [Passover](#) begins on the 15th day of the [Hebrew month](#) of [Nisan](#); [Sukkot](#) begins on the 15th day of the [Hebrew month](#) of [Tishrei](#); [Tu Bishvat](#) occurs on the 15th day of the [Hebrew month](#) of [Shevat](#); [Shushan Purim](#), occurs on the

15th day of the [Hebrew month](#) of [Adar](#); [Tu B'Av](#) occurs on the 15th day of the [Hebrew month](#) of [Av](#); there are 15 [Shir Hama'alot](#) in [Psalms](#), from [120](#) to [134](#); and there are 15 things mentioned in the middle of [Yishtabach](#) and 15 words in the conclusion.

Number "16"

[Number "16"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "#" symbol as well as the [letter "P"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The number "16" is constructed by the numbers "1" and "6" which equate to "I" (A/E/I) and "𐌆" (F) in the Roman Score and "A" and "F" in the English alphabet. The "#" symbol is evidently an acronym for "[SH](#)" which may be an abbreviation for the Greco-Roman [goddess of Shiva](#) and/or the Swiss canton of "[Schaffhausen](#)" which may play a key role in Rome's ruling of the underworld as evidenced by the [ram \(or Rome\) which adores its shield](#). The letter "P" is evidently an acronym for the [Pi symbol](#) (i.e., "π") which holds a numeric value of 8 in the Roman Score, the exact digital sum of the word "Greenland" (i.e., $7+18+5+5+14+12+1+14+4=80$). It is believed that the [Earth is 3.14 times greater in width as it is in depth](#) and therefore the "π" symbol as well as the letter "P" equate to Greenland which is in essence the tip of the Earth's core. Although the "π" symbol does not exist in the [English alphabet](#), it is represented by the [letter "P"](#) which is the 16th letter. Coincidentally, the "[π](#)" symbol is also the 16th letter in the [Greek alphabet](#).

Number "16": Ayin (א)

[Ayin](#) is the 16th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 16th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "70", or "7". Symbolically speaking, the "Ayin" symbol appears to be a version of the letter "Y" which equates to "You" or "Jew". Acronymically speaking, "Ayin" (Y+N) appears to translate to "You/Jew North" which may be indicative of the Roman Empire in Greenland for whom the Jewish people unwittingly work for. Meaning "eye" (as in spy), 'Ayin it is one of several Hebrew letters which have an additional meaning as a noun. Ayin is also one of the seven letters which receive special crowns (i.e., [tagin](#)) when written in a [Sefer Torah](#).

Number "17"

[Number "17"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "S" symbol as well as the [letter "Q"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The number "17" is constructed by a number "1" and a "7" which equate to "I" (A/E/I) and a "J" (L) in the Roman Score and "A" and "G" in the English alphabet. The "S" symbol is evidently an acronym for "System" (as in "[Babylon System](#)"), while the letter "Q" is evidently an acronym for "Cue" or "[Coup d'état](#)" which signifies when the "killing" or "culling" will begin. In short, the number "17" equates to "System Coup d'état" which is indicative of the current political system in which the governments of the world are routinely overthrown. According to [Plutarch's Moralia](#), the Ancient Egyptians have a legend which states that the end of Osiris's life came on the 17th of a month during a full moon. Because of this, the Pythagoreans call this day "the Barrier," and utterly abominate this number.

Number "17": Pe (פ)

[Pe](#) is the 17th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 17th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "80" or "8". Symbolically speaking, the "Pe" symbol appears to be a version of both the number "6" or "9" as well as an upside down letter "G" which is indicative of Greenland. Acronymically speaking, "Pe" (P) is an acronym for the [Pi symbol](#) (i.e., "π") which holds a numeric value of 8 in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), the exact digital sum of the word "Greenland" (i.e., $7+18+5+5+14+12+1+14+4=80$). Meaning "mouth", Pe is one of several Hebrew letters that have an additional meaning as a noun.

Number "18"

[Number "18"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "T" symbol as well as the [letter "R"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The number "18" is constructed by the numbers "1" and "8" which equate to "I" (A/E/I) and "π" (P) in the Roman Score and "A" and "H" in the English alphabet. The "T" symbol is evidently an acronym for both the city of [Thule](#) (i.e., Atlantis, Greenland) and the [Cross of Tau](#) which is symbolic of Tiw or [Týr](#), the god of single combat, victory and heroic glory in [Viking mythology](#). The letter "R" is evidently an acronym for "Rome" and the Greco-Roman [god of "Ra"](#) who is always depicted [holding the cross of Tau](#). According to [modern historical sources](#), the number "18" symbolizes a [blood relative](#) in [Ancient Roman](#) customs. Legend has it that in [neo-Nazi](#) circles, the number "18" is [code word](#) for [Adolf Hitler](#).

Number "18": Tsade (ט)

[Tsade](#) is the 18th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 18th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "90", or "9". Symbolically speaking, the "Tsade" symbol appears to be a version of the letter "V" atop the letter "L" which may be symbolic of the "Veil" (V+L) which currently hides the Roman Empire in Greenland. The [Hebrew](#) word for "life" is "n", or "[chai](#)" which has a [numerical value](#) of 18. "[CH](#)" or "[chi](#)" is indicative of the country of Switzerland, the life force of the Roman Empire. Consequently, the custom has arisen in Jewish circles to give donations and monetary gifts in multiples of 18 as an expression of blessing for long life. The letter "R", which is an acronym for "Rome", is coincidentally the 18th letter in the English alphabet and the 9th symbol in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). Acronymically speaking, "Tsade" (T+S+D) appears to translate to "Thule System Die" or "Thule South" which defines the current system by which the Jewish people unwittingly executing Roman policy in the underworld (South) which originated in the Roman capital of [Thule](#), Greenland (North). As an abbreviation, Tsade stands for Safon, meaning "North". Conversely, the word "South" is defined in numerous European languages by the consonants of "S" and "D", or a variation thereof (e.g., Danish: "syd"; Dutch: "zuiden"; French: "sud"; German: "süden"; Italian: "sud"; Romanian: "sud"; and Swedish: "söder"). In [Judaism](#), the [Talmud](#) features Rabbi Yehudah ben Teime who gives the age of 18 as the appropriate age to get married. In the central prayer of the [Jewish liturgy](#), there are 18 original constituent blessings (19 total now) known as the [Shmoneh Esreh](#) or Amidah. [Shadi](#) is also one of the seven letters which receive a special crown (i.e., [tagin](#)) written in a [Sefer Torah](#).

Number "19"

[Number "19"](#) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "Z" symbol as well as the [letter "S"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The number "19" is constructed by the number "1" and "9" which equate to "I" (A/E/I) and "Γ" (R) in the Roman Score and "A" and "I" in the English alphabet. The "Z" symbol is evidently an acronym for "Zion" which is indicative of the "Promised Land" of the Greco-Roman Empire that is Greenland. The letter "S" is evidently an acronym for "System", as in "[Babylon System](#)".

Number "19": Qoph (ק)

[Qoph](#) is the 19th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 19th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "100", or "1". Symbolically speaking, the "Qoph" symbol appears to be the number "17" which is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "S" symbol meaning "System" and the letter "Q" in the modern [English alphabet](#) meaning "Coup d'état". In short, the number "17" equates to "System Coup d'état" which is indicative of the current political system in which the governments of the world are routinely overthrown. Acronymically speaking, "Qoph" (Q+P+H) appears to translate to "Coup Pi Forever" and/or "Cap Forever". Greenland is considering the "Cap" or "Capstone" of the Earth and the letter "H" equates to infinity or forever. Meaning "monkey", Gof is one of several Hebrew letters that have an additional meaning as a noun. In the central prayer of the [Jewish liturgy](#), there are 18 original constituent blessings (19 total now) known as the [Shmoneh Esreh](#) or Amidah.

Number "20"

[Number "20"](#) is represented in the modern [English alphabet](#) by the [letter "T"](#). The number "20" is constructed by the numbers "2" and "0" which equate to "V" (B) and "O" (O) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). The letter "T" is evidently an acronym for both the city of [Thule](#) (i.e., Atlantis, Greenland) and the [Cross of Tau](#) which is symbolic of Tiw or [Týr](#), the god of single combat, victory and heroic glory in [Viking mythology](#). A group of twenty units is referred to as a [score](#) as evidenced by the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). The number "20" is can also be written in Roman numerals as a double "XX" (i.e., a [Double-Cross](#)) as depicted in the logo of the Mexican beer entitled [Dos Equis](#) which features an "XX" logo. The "[Double-Cross System](#)" was the name of a World War II anti-espionage intelligence operation executed by MI5. The double "X" symbol is also found in the logo of [ExxonMobil](#), the largest oil company in the world, as well as in the [logo of Freemasonry](#), the largest openly "secret society" on Earth. Numerology speaking, the number "20" can also be the same as the number "2" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "20": Reish (ר)

[Reish](#) is the 20th letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 20th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "200", or "2". Symbolically speaking, the "Reish" symbol appears to be the number "7" which equates to Greenland. Acronymically speaking, "Reish" (R+S+H) appears to

translate to "Rome System Forever". Age 20 is when the [Levites](#) in the time of [King David](#) were allowed "to do the work for the service of the house of the Lord", the [Temple in Jerusalem](#). In the time of [Ezra](#) and [Nehemiah](#), following the [Babylonian captivity](#), it was [Levites](#) from the age of 20 upwards who were assigned "to oversee the work of the house of the LORD". Reish, along with [Ayin](#), [Aleph](#), [Hei](#), and [Het](#), are letters that does not receive a [dagesh](#) by convention. Numerology speaking, the number "20" can also be the same as the number "2" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value

Number "21"

[Number "21"](#) is represented in the modern [English alphabet](#) by the [letter "U"](#). The number "21" is constructed by the numbers "2" and "1" which equate to "V" (B) and "I" (A) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "B" and "A" in the English alphabet. The letter "U" is evidently an acronym for the "You/Jew" which represents all those living outside of [Utopia \(T+P\)](#), a fictional island society in the [Atlantic Ocean](#) (i.e., Greenland) which sits on "top" (T+P) of the world. The number "21" is most commonly associated with the playing card game known as "[Blackjack](#)".

Number "21": Shin (ש)

[Shin](#) is the 21st letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 21st decimal in the Jewish [Gematria's](#) "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "300", or "3". Symbolically speaking, the "Shin" symbol appears be a backwards letter "Y" within the letter "U", spelling "Yu" (i.e., Jew). Acronymically speaking, "Shin" (S+H+N) appears to translate to "[Shun](#)" and/or "System Forever North". Meaning "tooth", Shin is one of several Hebrew letters that have an additional meaning as a noun. In the [Sefer Yetzirah](#) the letter Shin is King over Fire, Formed Heaven in the Universe, Hot in the Year, and the Head in the Soul. Shin also stands for the word [Shaddai](#), a name for God. Because of this, a [kohen](#) (priest) forms the letter Shin with his hands as he recites the [Priestly Blessing](#). The letter Shin is often inscribed on the case containing a [mezuzah](#), a scroll of parchment with Biblical text written on it. The text contained in the mezuzah is the [Shema Yisrael](#) prayer, which calls the Israelites to love their God with all their heart, soul and strength. The mezuzah is situated upon all the doorframes in a home or establishment. Sometimes the whole word Shaddai will be written. The Shema Yisrael prayer also commands the Israelites to write God's commandments on their hearts as written in [Deuteronomy 6:6](#). Similar to the country of [Switzerland](#), the shape of the letter Shin mimics the structure of the human [heart](#); the lower, larger left [ventricle](#) (which supplies the full body) and the smaller right ventricle (which supplies the lungs) are positioned like the lines of the letter Shin. The Shin-[Bet](#) was an old acronym for the Israeli [Department of Internal General Security](#). Shin is also one of the seven letters which receive special crowns (i.e., [tagin](#)) when written in a [Sefer Torah](#).

Number "22"

[Number "22"](#) is represented in the modern [English alphabet](#) by the [letter "V"](#). The number "22" is constructed by the numbers "2" and "2" which equate to "V" (B) and "V" (B) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "B" and "B" in the English alphabet. The "V" symbol (pronounced "B" in the Roman Score) is evidently an acronym for the city of "[Babylon](#)" and therefore is highly esteemed in Greco-Roman lore. This is likely where the idiom "[Catch 22](#)" was derived from because humanity is damned if they fight the Babylon System, and damned if they don't.

Number "22": Taw (ת)

[Taw](#) is the 22nd letter in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and the 22nd decimal in the Jewish [Gematria's](#) "Mispar gadol" where it represents the number "400", or "4". Symbolically speaking, the "Taw" symbol appears be a version of the letter "J" in front of the number "7" which equates to the number "17". The number 17 is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "S" symbol meaning "System" and the letter "Q" in the modern [English alphabet](#) meaning "Coup d'état". In short, the number "17" equates to "System Coup d'état" which is indicative of the current political system in which the governments of the world are routinely overthrown. Acronymically speaking, "Taw" (T+W) appears to translate to "Two War" or "Two VV" which would equates to "Two Babylon". In the Roman Score, the letter "V" represents the letter "B" while the letter "W" represents the letter "V". Meaning "mark", Taw is one of several Hebrew letters that have an additional meaning as a noun. [Ezekiel 9:4](#) depicts a vision in which the Taw plays a [Passover](#) role similar to the blood on the lintel and doorposts of a Hebrew home in Egypt. In Ezekiel's vision, the Lord has his angels separate the demographic wheat from the chaff by going through Jerusalem and inscribing a mark, a Taw, "upon the foreheads of the men that sigh and that cry for all the abominations that be done

in the midst thereof". In Ezekiel's vision, the Lord is counting Taw-marked Israelites as worthwhile to spare while annihilating those who lack the Taw. "From Aleph to Taw" describes something from beginning to end, the Hebrew equivalent of the English "From A to Z". In [Judaism](#), there are 22 letters in the [Hebrew alphabet](#) and 22 paths between the [Sephiret](#) in the [Kabbalah](#). [Zeire](#) and [Sh'va](#) are names for the "20 (2)" decimal in the Jewish [Gematria's](#) "Mispar gadol". Numerically speaking, the "20 (2)" decimal equates to the number "22" which itself represents "BB" or "[Babylon](#)". Acronymically speaking, "Zeire" (Z+R) likely translates to "Zion Rome" while "Sh'va" is indicative of [Shiva](#), the Roman-Jewish goddess of destruction.

Number "23"

[Number "23"](#) is represented in the modern [English alphabet](#) by the [letter "W"](#). The number "23" is constructed by the numbers "2" and "3" which equate to "V" (B) and "Λ" (C/K) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "B" and "C" in the English alphabet. The letters of "B.C." in [Anno Domini](#) essentially stands for the term "[Balk](#)" which is pronounced "'bòk" (B+K). Meaning an epic fake, the term balk is most commonly used as the term "book" for none tell the truth of the Roman Empire. It was at the Anno Domini point in history when the Roman Empire faked its own death and moved to Greenland, ultimately deceiving and then defeating her enemies of the day. The letter "W" is evidently an acronym for "War" which is often depicted using the [trident symbol "ψ"](#) which symbolizes the 3 dens or homes of Rome (i.e., Crete, Sicily, and Greenland). The "W" symbol (i.e., number "23") is constructed by adding together two "V" symbols which equates to "VV" or "BB", meaning "Babylon". In the Roman Score, the letter "V" represents the letter "B" while the letter "W" represents the letter "V". [Principia Discordia](#), the sacred text of [Discordianism](#), holds that the number "23" is one of the sacred numbers of [Eris](#), the goddess of chaos, strife and discord in [Greek mythology](#). In Roman history, [Julius Caesar](#) was [stabbed 23 times](#) which represented the staged [fall of the Roman Empire](#) in the underworld and her secret move to Greenland.

Number "23": Kaph (ך)

[Kaph](#) (final) is the 23rd decimal in the Jewish [Gematria's](#) "Mispar gadol" and it represents the number "500", or "5". Symbolically speaking, the "Kaph" symbol appears to be a version of the number "7" which equates to Greenland. Acronymically speaking, "Kaph" (K+P+H) likely translates to "Cap Forever", as Greenland is known as the "cap" or "capstone" of the Earth.

Number "24"

[Number "24"](#) is represented in the modern [English alphabet](#) by the [letter "X"](#). The number "24" is constructed by the numbers "2" and "4" which equate to "V" (B) and "+" (D) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "B" and "D" in the English alphabet. In the Roman Score, the "X" symbol has the same phonetic qualities as the letter "N" which is evidently an acronym for "No", "Nor", and "North". The "X" symbol (i.e., number "24") tends to double as the [Jolly Rodger](#) (i.e., a pirate's flag) which is an internationally recognized symbol of death. The term "X" (i.e., EKS or KS) is evidently an acronym for "Kill System". There are 24 letters in both the modern and classical [Greek alphabet](#) and 24 hours in the day. In Christian [apocalyptic](#) literature, the number 24 represents the complete Church.

Number "24": Mem (ם)

[Mem](#) (final) is the 24th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria's](#) "Mispar gadol" and it represents the number "600", or "6". Symbolically speaking, the "Mem (final)" symbol appears to be a version of the letter "L" underneath the number "7" which numerically equates to the number "127". This number can be taken at face value of can double as the number "2" (B) between the number "17" (S/Q). Consequently, 127 could equate to "Babylon System" (BS) and/or "[Balk](#)" (BQ) which is pronounced "'bòk" (B+C/K), meaning an epic fake. Acronymically speaking, "Mem" (M+M) likely translates to "M and M" or "13 and 13" which is indicative of the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) which have since moved to Greenland and the 13 Jewish families which rule the underworld on behalf of Rome. There are 24 books in the [Tanakh](#), the [canon](#) of the [Hebrew Bible](#) also known as the [Masoretic Text](#). The letter [Vav](#) (i.e., the number "6") can stand for "litre" and can also act as a preposition meaning "to" (2) or "for" (4).

Number "25"

[Number "25"](#) is represented in the modern [English alphabet](#) by the [letter "Y"](#). The number "25" is constructed by a numbers "2" and "5" which equate to "V" (B) and "Ж" (CH) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "B" and "E" in the English alphabet. The letter "Y" is evidently an acronym for "You" and "Jew" which represents all those outside of [Utopia \(T+P\)](#), a fictional island society in the Atlantic

[Ocean](#) (i.e., Greenland) which sits on "top" (T+P) of the world.

Number "25": Nun (י)

[Nun](#) (final) is the 25th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" and it represents the number "700", or "7". Symbolically speaking, the "Nun (final)" symbol appears to be a version of the letter "I" (eye) which is the 9th letter in the English alphabet and symbolic of the [Eye of Providence](#) (i.e., the all-seeing eye of G.O.D., otherwise known as [Greenland of Denmark](#)). Acronymically speaking, "Nen" (N+N) appears to translate to "No North" which is indicative of the motive behind the need to spy. In the [Hebrew Bible](#), the prophet [Ezekiel](#)'s vision of a new temple states that the number 25 is of cardinal importance as outlined in [Ezekiel: 40-48](#).

Number "26"

[Number "26"](#) is represented in the modern [English alphabet](#) by the [letter "Z"](#). The number "26" is constructed by the numbers "2" and a "6" which equate to "V" (B) and "F" (F) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "B" and an "F" in the English alphabet. The "Z" symbol is evidently an acronym for "Zion" or "Mt. Zion" in Greenland which represents the Promised Land of the Greco-Roman Empire. According to the [Greek Strong's](#), the number 26 is defined as "Agape" which means "Love". There are also 26 [letters](#) in the basic [Latin \(English\) alphabet](#).

Number "26": Pe (פ)

[Pe](#) (final) is the 26th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" and it represents the number "800", or "8". Symbolically speaking, the "Pe (final)" symbol appears to be the letter "L" along with the number "7" which numerically equates to the number "127". This number can be taken at face value of can double as the number "2" (B) between the number "17" (S/Q). Consequently, 127 could equate to "Babylon System" (BS) and/or "[Balk](#)" (BQ) which is pronounced "bòk" (B+C/K), meaning an epic fake. Acronymically speaking, "Pe" (P) is an acronym for the [Pi symbol](#) (i.e., "π") which holds a numeric value of 8 in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), the exact digital sum of the word "Greenland" (i.e., 7+18+5+5+14+12+1+14+4=80). Meaning "mouth", Pe is one of several Hebrew letters that have an additional meaning as a noun. The number 26 is the [gematric](#) number of "[YHWH](#)", one of the [names of the God of Israel](#) used in the [Hebrew Bible](#). In Psalm 136, the expression, "For His mercy endures forever" is found verbatim in English and the original Hebrew 26 times. The expression is found once in each of the 26 verses. According to Jewish [chronology](#), God gave the [Torah](#) in the 26th generation since Creation. There are also [26 Cantons of Switzerland](#), the first Jewish state.

Number "27"

[Number "27"](#) is constructed by the numbers "2" and "7" which equate to a "V" (B) and "J" (L) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "B" and "G" in the English alphabet. According to the [Greek Strong's](#), the number 27 is defined as "Agapetos" which means "Beloved".

Number "27": Tsade (צ)

[Tsade](#) (final) is the 27th decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol" and it represents the number "900", or "9". Symbolically speaking, the "Tsade" symbol appears to be a version of the [letter "Y" which is indicative of both "You" and "Jew"](#). Acronymically speaking, "Tsade" (T+S+D) appears to translate to "Thule System Die" or "Thule South" which defines the current system by which the Jewish people unwittingly executing Roman policy in the underworld (South) which originated in the Roman capital of [Thule](#), Greenland (North). As an abbreviation, Tsade stands for Safon, meaning "North". Conversely, the word "South" is defined in numerous European languages by the consonants of "S" and "D", or a variation thereof (e.g., Danish: "syd"; Dutch: "zuiden"; French: "sud"; German: "süden"; Italian: "sud"; Romanian: "sud"; and Swedish: "söder"). In the [Jewish Kabbalah](#), there are 27 letters corresponding to 27 channels of communication with [God](#), and 27 combinations of the names of [God](#) (13 overt and 14 covert). In the [New Testament](#) of the Bible, there are a total of 27 books.

Number "28"

[Number "28"](#) is constructed by the numbers "2" and "8" which equate to "V" (B) and a "π" (P) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "B" and "H" in the English alphabet. Although [modern historical accounts](#) state that the Roman Empire had a 12-month calendar (i.e., the [Julian Calendar](#)), an

[overwhelming amount of evidence](#) suggests that the Romans used the lunar calendar which consisted of thirteen 28-day months.

Number "33"

[Number "33"](#) is constructed by the numbers "3" and "3" which equate to "Λ" and "Λ" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "C" and "C" in the English alphabet. The double "ΛΛ" or the double "CC" (KK) are both acronyms for "[Chania, Crete](#)", the founding city and state of the Greco-Roman Empire. Because of its historical reference, the number "33" is sacred in Greco-Roman lore. For example, in the Bible, the divine name [Elohim](#) appears 33 times in the story of creation in the opening chapters of [Genesis](#). According to many Christian traditions, [Jesus](#), who performed 33 recorded [miracles](#), was 33 years of age when he was [crucified](#) by the Romans in 33 A.D. [Pope John Paul I](#) was pope for only 33 days, one of the shortest reigns in papal history which resulted in the [Year of Three Popes](#). An image of the [Virgin Mary](#) from the 18th century known as "Virgen de los Treinta y Tres" ([Virgin of the Thirty-Three](#)) was consecrated by Pope [John Paul II](#) in his visit to Uruguay in 1988. Of the churches dedicated to this Marian devotion, the most important is the [Cathedral Basilica of Our Lady of the Thirty-Three](#) in [Florida, Uruguay](#). The number 33 is the highest degree in the Scottish Rite of [Freemasonry](#). The KKK (i.e., the [Ku Klux Klan](#)) has a sum total of 33 (K is the 11th letter of the [alphabet](#), 3 times 11 is 33). The number 33 is numerical equivalent of the word "the" (i.e., the digital root of "the" is calculated as $20+8+5=33$), the most popular word in the English language.

Number "33"

[Segol](#) and [Kubutz](#) are names for the "30 (3)" decimal in the Jewish [Gematria's](#) "Mispar gadol". Numerically speaking, the "30 (3)" decimal equates to the number "33" which itself represents "CC" or "KK", acronyms for "[Chania, Crete](#)", the founding city and state of the Greco-Roman Empire. Acronymically speaking, "Segol" (S+G+L) likely translates to "System Greenland" while "Kubutz" (K+B+T+Z) likely translates to "Kill Boot Zion". The number 33 is not only the numerical representation of the Jewish "[Star of David](#)" (i.e., 2 triangles with 3 sides each), but the numerical equivalent of the word "Amen" (i.e., the digital root of "AMEN" is calculated as $1+13+5+14=33$). The term "Amen" (M+N) is consonant-wise the same as "Man" (M+N), of the Line of Man, which was sired by [Minos of Crete](#) who coincidentally originated from [Chania, Crete](#). Lastly, [Lag Ba'omer](#), a minor [Jewish holiday](#), falls on the 33rd day of the [Omer](#).

Number "36"

[Number "36"](#) is constructed by the numbers "3" and "6" which translates to a "Λ" (C/K) and a "ϙ" (F) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "C" and an "F" in the English alphabet. There are 360° degrees in a circle.

Number "36"

According to the Jewish [Midrash](#), the light created by God on the first day of [creation](#) shone for exactly 36 hours and it was replaced by the light of the [Sun](#) that was created on the Fourth Day. The [Torah](#) commands 36 times to love, respect and protect a stranger. Furthermore, in every generation there are 36 [righteous people](#) (i.e., the "Lamed Vav Tzadikim") in whose merit the world continues to exist. In the modern celebration of the Jewish holiday of [Hannukah](#), 36 candles are kindled in the menorah, not counting the Shamash candle. The letter [Vav](#) (i.e., the number "6") refers to the [Lamedvavniks](#), the 36 righteous people who save the world from destruction.

Number "38"

[Number "38"](#) is constructed by the numbers "3" and "8" which translates to "Λ" (C/K) and a "π" (P) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "C" and "H" in the English alphabet. "C/K" and "P" is indicative of Greenland which is the "Cap" or "Capstone" of the Earth while "[CH](#)" is an acronym for the [country Switzerland](#). The number 38 was significant in [Egyptian mythology](#) because it was the number of [Anubis](#), the jackal-headed god of death and [mummification](#). Egyptian [pharaohs](#) were often buried with 38 statues of cat guardians, and their [sarcophagi](#) were adorned with 38 [ankhs](#). In [Norse mythology](#), the number "38" is said to represent unnatural bravery, characteristic of the legendary heroes of Norse [sagas](#). According to [modern historical sources](#), the most [legendary Norse sagas](#) were divided into 38 chapters with the heroes combating giants or other beasts in groups of 38. According to legend, the number 38 was adopted by the [Hardrada](#) clan who displayed it on their crest in the form of 38 ravens set around 38 outward-facing arrows.

Number "39"

[Number "39"](#) is constructed by the numbers "3" and "9" which translates to "Λ" (C/K) and "Γ" (R) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "C" and "I" in the English alphabet. According to modern historical sources, 39 was the traditional number of times citizens of [Ancient Rome](#) hit their [slaves](#) when beating them, referred to as "[Forty](#) save [one](#)".

Number "39"

In [Judaism](#), 39 is the actual number of lashes given by the [Sanhedrin](#) to a person deemed a punishment of 40 lashes.. There are also [39 categories of activity prohibited on Shabbat](#) according to [Halakha](#) and there are 39 mentions of work or labor in the [Torah](#).

Number "40"

[Number "40"](#) is constructed by the numbers "4" and "0" which equate to "+" (D) and "O" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "D" in the English alphabet. The number 40 is sacred to the Greco-Roman god of [Enki](#) or Enkil whose name is translated to the "Lord of the Earth". Numerology speaking, the number "40" can also be the same as the number "4" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "40"

In the [Hebrew Bible](#), the number "40" is often used to distinguish periods of time, as in forty days and forty years. Rain fell for "forty days and forty nights" during the Flood; Spies explored the land of Israel for "forty days."; The Hebrew people lived in the Sinai desert for "forty years" (this period of years represents a new generation); [Moses'](#) life was divided into three 40-year segments; Moses spent three consecutive periods of "forty days and forty nights" on [Mount Sinai](#); Several Jewish leaders and kings are said to have ruled for "forty years" (e.g., Eli, Saul, David, and Solomon); [Goliath](#) challenged the Israelites twice a day for forty days before [David](#) defeated him. Other Jewish and Hebrew references to 40 include but are not limited to a [mikvah](#) which consists of 40 se'ah (approximately 200 gallons) of water; 40 lashes which is one of the punishments meted out by the [Sanhedrin](#) (although in practice only 39 lashes were administered); and the prerequisite for a man to study Kabbalah is that he be 40 years old. Numerology speaking, the number "40" can be the same as the number "4" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "41"

[Number "41"](#) is constructed by the numbers "4" and "1" which equate to "+" (D) and "I" (A/E/I) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "D" and "A" in the English alphabet. The number "41" is featured prominently in the Roman saying, "All for one and one for all" (i.e., "All 41 and 14 all") which is coincidentally also the [national motto of Switzerland](#). Numerically translated, this saying means "All for 1 (Rome) and 14 ("X" or death) for all". The number "41" is coincidentally the [country calling code of Switzerland](#), the main proxy state of the Roman Empire. The number 41 is also numeric value of the [AT&T Corporation](#) (i.e., 1+20+20=41), the largest provider of telephone services and digital espionage in America.

Number "42"

[Number "42"](#) is constructed by the numbers "4" and "2" which equate to "+" (D) and "V" (B) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "D" and "B" in the English alphabet. In the Ancient Egyptian personification of physical and moral law, order, and truth, there are 42 principles of [Ma'at](#). In the judgment scene described in the Egyptian [Book of the Dead](#), there are 42 gods and goddesses of Egypt, personifying the principles of [Ma'at](#). These 42 correspond to the 42 [Nomes](#) (Governmental Units) of Egypt. If the departed successfully answers all 42, he or she becomes an [Osiris](#). In the Bible, there are 42 generational names in the [Gospel of Matthew's](#) version of the [Genealogy of Jesus](#), and it is prophesied in [Revelation 13:5](#) that the [Beast](#) will hold dominion over the Earth for 42 months.

Number "42"

In the [Kabbalistic tradition](#), 42 is the number with which God creates the Universe. In the Kabbalah, the most significant name is that of the "En Sof" or "[Ein Sof](#)" (meaning "Infinite" or "Endless"), who is above the "Sefirot" or "[Sephirot](#)" (S+F/P+R+T) which literally means "System 42" acronymically wise. The "Forty-Two-Lettered Name" contains four combined names which spell out in 42 Hebrew letters the name of

"Azilut" or "[Atziluth](#)" (meaning "Emanation"). While there are links between the Forty-Two Lettered Name of the Babylonian Talmud and the Kabbalah's Forty-Two Lettered Name, they are allegedly not identical because of the Kabbalah's emphasis on numbers. According to a 3rd-century source written in the Babylonian Talmud, "The Forty-Two Lettered Name is entrusted only to him who is pious, meek, middle-aged, free from bad temper, sober, and not insistent on his rights".

Number "44"

[Number "44"](#) is constructed by the numbers "4" and "4" which equate to "+" (D) and "+" (D) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "D" and "D" in the English alphabet. U.S. President [Barack Obama](#) is the 44th President of The United States of America. The digital sum of the word "Kill" (i.e., $11+9+12+12=44$) numerically equates to 44. In short, the number 44 equates to killing and death.

Number "44"

In Jewish holiday tradition, 44 is the number of candles in a box of [Hanukkah](#) candles.

Number "45"

[Number "45"](#) is constructed by the numbers "4" and "5" which equate to "+" (D) and "Ж" (CH) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "D" and "E" in the English alphabet. 45 is the international dialing code for [Denmark](#), the purported owner of the island of Greenland.

Number "48"

[Number "48"](#) is constructed by the numbers "4" and "8" which equate to "+" (D) and "π" (P) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "D" and "H" in the English alphabet.

Number "48"

The prophecies of 48 Jewish [prophets](#) and 7 prophetesses were recorded in the [Tanakh](#) for posterity. According to the [Mishnah](#), [Torah](#) wisdom is acquired via 48 ways as written in [Pirkei Avoth](#) 6:6.

Number "49"

[Number "49"](#) is constructed by the numbers "4" and "9" which equate to "+" (D) and "Γ" (R) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "D" and "I" in the English alphabet. Aside from spelling the prefix "Dr." and the word "Di" (die), the number "49" symbolically represents the 49% of the Earth which has been left by Rome for humanity to fight over in the underworld. The other 51%, which is strictly off limits, includes the island of Greenland and "No Man's Land" which is made up of large parts of both Canada and Russia. The number 49 is most commonly represented in popular culture by 4 four professional and university sports teams (e.g., the [San Francisco 49ers](#), the [Charlotte 49ers](#), the [Long Beach State 49ers](#), and the 49ers of [Yuba College](#)). During the [Manhattan Project](#) of World War II, [plutonium](#) was also often referred to as "49".

Number "49"

In the [Hebrew calendar](#), 49 is the number of days of the [Counting of the Omer](#).

Number "50"

[Number "50"](#) is constructed by the numbers "5" and "0" which equate to "Ж" (CH) and "O" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "E" in the English alphabet. Numerology speaking, the number "50" can also be the same as the number "5" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "50"

In the [Kabbalah](#), there are 50 Gates of Wisdom or Understanding, and 50 Gates of Impurity. 50 is also the traditional number of years in a [jubilee](#) period. Numerology speaking, the number "50" can also be the same as the number "5" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "51"

[Number "51"](#) is constructed by the numbers "5" and "1" which equate to "Ж" (CH) and "I" (A/E/I) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "E" and "A" in the English alphabet. The number "51" symbolically represents the 51% of the Earth which is strictly off limits humanity. This includes the island of Greenland and "No Man's Land" which is made up of large parts of both Canada and Russia. The other

49% has been left for humanity to fight over in the underworld. 51 also represents the "[Year of the Consulship](#) of [Caesar](#) and [Scipio](#)", the 51 official governments of the United States (i.e., the 50 U.S. states and its capitol Washington D.C.), [Area 51](#), the secret military base located in the southern Nevada, as well as [Levis 501 jeans](#).

Number 55

[Number "55"](#) is constructed by the numbers "5" and "5" which equate to "X" (CH) and "X" (CH) in the Roman Score (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "E" and "E" in the English alphabet. Acronymically speaking, the double "XX" symbols likely represents the two heads of the Roman Empire (i.e., Greenland and Switzerland) while the number 55 equates to "EE" which may be also indicative of the two Empires of Rome; one in heaven (i.e., Greenland) and the other in hell (i.e., Switzerland).

Number 55

[Reduced Segol](#) is the "50 (5)" decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol". Numerically speaking, the "50 (5)" decimal equates to the number "55" Acronymically speaking, "Segol" (S+G+L) likely translates to "System Greenland" which is executed in the underworld by the country of Switzerland.

Number "60"

[Number "60"](#) is constructed by the numbers "6" and "0" which equate to "F" (F) and "O" (O) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "F" in the English alphabet. In [time](#), there are 60 [seconds](#) in a [minute](#) and 60 minutes in an [hour](#), per the [Babylonian number system](#). Numerology speaking, the number "60" can also be the same as the number "6" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "60"

In the [Bible](#), the number 60 is the age of [Isaac](#) when [Jacob](#) and [Esau](#) were born, and the number of warriors escorting King [Solomon](#). In the laws of [kashrut](#) of [Judaism](#), 60 is also the proportion (60:1) of kosher to non-kosher ingredients which can render an admixture kosher post-facto. Numerology speaking, the number "60" can also be the same as the number "6" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "63"

Number "63" is constructed by the number "6" and "3" which equate to "F" (F) and "Λ" (C/K) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "F" and "C" in the English alphabet. Numerically speaking, the number 63 equate to the term "Fuck", (F+C/K) meaning to fake or double-cross.

Number "63"

In the [Mishna](#), the compilation of Jewish Law, there are 63 Tractates.

Number "66"

[Number "66"](#) is constructed by the numbers "6" and "6" which equate to "F" (F) and "F" (F) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "F" and "F" in the English alphabet. The number "66" is most often associated with [U.S. Route 66](#).

Number "69"

[Number "69"](#) is constructed by the numbers "6" and "9" which equate to "F" (F) and a "Γ" (R) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "F" and "I" in the English alphabet. Aside from spelling the terms "Fear" and "Pi" (i.e., 3.14 = Greenland), the number 69 symbolically represents the continents of Greenland (on top) and Australia (on the bottom) which are shaped in the form of a "6" and a "9", similar to the [Taijitu](#) (Ying and Yang). This is why the number 69 is commonly depicted as a [sexual position](#) for it represents the male and female aspects of planet Earth. Lastly, the purported nuclear attacks on Japan in World War II (i.e., [Hiroshima and Nagasaki](#)) occurred on August 6 and 9, 1945.

Number "69"

The number "69" (and/or "96") is featured prominently in [Tu Bishvat](#), the Jewish holy day meaning "New Year of the Trees". In the [Hebrew numbering system](#), the number 15 is written with the letters representing "9" and "6" (i.e., "v" and "i" or "[teth](#)" and "[vav](#)").

Number "70"

[Number "70"](#) is constructed by the numbers "7" and "0" which equate to "J" (L) and "O" (O) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "G" in the English alphabet. Numerology speaking, the number "70" can also be the same as the number "7" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "70"

In the Bible, 70 souls went down to Egypt to begin the Hebrew's Egyptian exile as written in Genesis [46:27](#). According to [Jewish tradition](#), there is a core of 70 nations, 70 world languages, and 70 men in the Great [Sanhedrin](#), the Supreme Court of ancient Israel. Seventy elders were assembled by [Moses](#) on [God's](#) command in the desert as depicted in [Numbers 11:16-30](#). The Roman numeral 70 (i.e., "LXX") is the scholarly symbol for the [Septuagint](#), a numerical acronym which refers to the 70 Jewish scholars who allegedly completed the translation of the [Hebrew Bible](#) into Koine Greek as early as the late 2nd century B.C. Numerology speaking, the number "70" can also be the same as the number "7" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "72"

[Number "72"](#) is constructed by the numbers "7" and "2" which equate to "J" (L) and "V" (B) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "G" and "B" in the English alphabet. In the Egyptian creation myth, [Thoth](#), as a favor to [Nut](#) the Sky Goddess, wins the 72nd of each day of the year from the Moon in a game of draughts. He uses these portions to make the 5 intercalary days on which the remaining Gods and Goddesses are born. The good god [Osiris](#) was enclosed in a coffin by 72 evil disciples and accomplices of [Set](#). According to later traditions, 72 was the number of languages spoken at the [Tower of Babylon](#).

Number "72"

According to the legendary account of the "[Letter of Aristeas](#)", 72 was the conventional number of Jewish scholars who translated the [Septuagint](#), (i.e., the translation of the [Hebrew Bible](#) into Koine Greek). In some Biblical manuscripts, 72 was the conventional number of [disciples sent forth](#) by Jesus in Luke 10. According to the Zohar, there are 72 old men of the synagogue and 72 degrees of [Jacob's Ladder](#). According to [Kabbalah](#), 72 is the number of names of God, (see [names of God in Judaism](#)) while the [Shemhamphorasch](#) is the 72-letter name for God. 72 is the total number of books in the [Catholic](#) version [Holy Bible](#), if the Book of Lamentations is considered part of the Book of Jeremiah.

Number "76"

[Number "76"](#) is constructed by the numbers "7" and "6" which equate to "J" (L) and "F" (F) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "G" and "F" in the English alphabet. In popular culture, the number "76" is often as associated with [1776, the year that the United States was founded](#), as well as "[Union 76](#)", a chain of gas stations in America.

Number "84"

[Number "84"](#) is constructed by the numbers "8" and "4" which equate to "π" (P) and "+" (D) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "H" and "D" in the English alphabet. Aside from the fact that "[HD](#)" currently stands for "high definition" in respect to electronics, the number "84" is often associated with tyrannical government behavior (e.g., "[Rex 84](#)", the [book entitled "1984"](#) or "Nineteen Eighty-Four").

Number "90"

[Number "90"](#) is constructed by the numbers "9" and "0" which equate to "Γ" (R) and "O" (O) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "I" in the English alphabet. Numerology speaking, the number "90" can also be the same as the number "9" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "91"

[Number "91"](#) is constructed by the numbers "9" and "1" which equate to "Γ" (R) and "I" (A) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "I" and "A" in the English alphabet. The term "RA" (i.e., number "91") is a numerical acronym for the [Roman god of "Ra"](#).

Number "96"

Number "96" is constructed by a numbers "9" and "6" which equate to "Γ" (R) and "ϙ" (F) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "I" and "F" in the English alphabet. The number "69" (and/or "96") is featured prominently in [Tu Bishvat](#), the Jewish holy day meaning "New Year of the Trees".

Number "100"

[Number "100"](#) is constructed by the numbers "1", "0" and "0" which equate to "I", (A) "O" (O) and "O" (O) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "A" in the English alphabet. Numerology speaking, the number "100" can also be the same as the number "1" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "100"

On the Jewish New Year holiday of [Rosh Hashana](#), there are traditionally 100 blasts on the [Shofar](#) horn. In Judaism, a religious Jew is expected to utter at least 100 blessings daily. Numerology speaking, the number "100" can also be the same as the number "1" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "101"

[Number "101"](#) is constructed by the numbers "1", "0" and "1" which equate to "I" (A/E/I), "O" (O) and "I" (A/E/I) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "A" and "A" in the English alphabet. The number "101" is the chosen number of introductory courses in the U.S. collegiate system, and is prominently featured in the name in "[101 Dalmatians](#)", a popular animation film by Walt Disney. Numerology speaking, the number "11" can also be the same as the number "11" because the number "0" has no numeric or phonetic value.

Number "167"

[Number "167"](#) is constructed by the numbers "1", "6" and "7" which equate to "I" (A/E/I), "ϙ" (F) and "J" (L) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "A", "F" and "G" in the English alphabet. The number 167, which spells "IFL" in the Roman Score, appears to be numerical equivalent of the [Eiffel Tower](#) which itself may be a tribute to Mt. Zion in Greenland.

Number 167

[KamatZ](#) is the "16 (7)" decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol". Numerically speaking, the "16 (7)" decimal equates to the number "167". Acronymically speaking, "KamatZ" (K+M+T+Z) likely translates to "Kill Mt. Zion" which may be indicative of where Roman blood sacrifices take place in Greenland.

Number "268"

Number "268" is constructed by the numbers "2", "6" and "8" which equate to "V" (B), "ϙ" (F) and "π" (P) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "B", "F" and "H" in the English alphabet.

Number "268"

[Reduced patach](#) is the "26 (8)" decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol". Numerically speaking, the "26 (8)" decimal equates to the number "268". Acronymically speaking, the number 268 equates to "ZH" which translates to "Zion Forever" and is coincidentally the ISO code for the [canton of Zurich](#) in Switzerland.

Number "369"

Number "369" is constructed by the numbers "3", "6" and "9" which equate to "Λ" (C/K), "ϙ" (F) and "Γ" (R) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and "C", "F" and "I" in the English alphabet.

Number "369"

[Reduced Kamatz](#) is the "36 (9)" decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol". Numerically speaking, the "36 (9)" decimal equates to the number "369". Acronymically speaking, the number 369 equates to "CFI" (C/K+F/P+I) which likely translates to "Kill Double-Cross Eye (Spy)". This translation appears to describe the current situation wherein the Jewish people spy on the underworld unwittingly on behalf of Rome while they themselves are simultaneously being double-crossed by the Roman Empire in Greenland.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



5.05 Roman Score

The [Roman Score](#) was an [algebraic English alphabet](#) containing 20 symbols which hold both numeric and phonetic value. In other words, the Roman Score served as both an alphabet and a numerical system simultaneously. The Roman Score was likely used prior to the [fall of the Roman Empire](#) and abandoned shortly after their subsequent move to Greenland roughly 714 years ago. A “score” is defined by Merriam-Webster as a group of 20 things while Wikipedia states that a “score” is often used in combination with a [cardinal number](#) which may be identified with the [natural numbers](#) beginning with 0. Aside from the symbol "J", (i.e., the letter "L" in the English alphabet), 19 of the 20 symbols found in the Roman Score were evidently derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), otherwise known as a nautical steering wheel.

Scrambling the Roman Score

The numeric system known as “[Roman Numerals](#)”, the writing style of “[Old English](#)”, as well as the languages of “[Italian](#)”, “[Latin](#)”, “[Romanian](#)” and “[Romansh](#)” were evidently created to hide the [Roman Score](#) and disguise the fact that [English was the language of Roman Empire](#). In a calculated attempt to confuse historians and mathematicians alike, the Roman Score was divided into a [set of 10 numbers](#) (i.e., 0-9) and 26 letters, commonly known as the [English alphabet](#) (i.e., A-Z). Of the 20 symbols found in the Roman Score, only 10 of them are evident today in the modern [Roman-English alphabet](#) (e.g., "H", "I", "M", "O", "S", "T", "X", and "Z") which now contains 16 new letters (e.g., "A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F", "G", "J", "K", "L", "N", "P", "Q", "R", "U", "Y", and "Z"). Since letters were added to the Roman alphabet at a later date, they were given the name "letter" as in "later". Aside from scrambling the Roman Code, the creation of 6 additional letters allows for the creation of potentially millions of new words. Although not yet confirmed, it does appear that right-to-left writing and reading was instituted at this time as during the Roman Empire, text was written in scrolls and therefore it was written from top to bottom as opposed from left to right.

No Vowels in Roman Score

The [Phoenician alphabet](#), also known as the [Proto-Canaanite alphabet](#), was found in the land of [Canaan](#), the Biblical name for Greenland, current home of the Greco-Roman Empire. According to the [University of Oxford](#) (Oxford University), allegedly the [oldest university in the English-speaking world](#) and the second-[oldest surviving university](#) in the world, the Greek [Island of Crete](#) was the [birthplace of the earliest civilization](#) and produced the first “high culture” in Europe. The [Latin alphabet, of which English is allegedly derived from](#), is admittedly based on the [Phoenician alphabet](#). According to [modern historical sources](#), the [Phoenician phonetic alphabet](#) is generally believed to be the ancestor of almost all modern alphabets. When alphabetic writing began in [Greece](#), the letterforms used were similar but not identical to the Phoenician ones and vowels were added, because [the Phoenician \(Greco-Roman\) Alphabet did not contain any vowels](#). Therefore, unlike the modern [Roman-English alphabet](#), the [Roman Score](#) did not contain any vowels per se, although it did contain the "O" and "I" symbols which served as both numbers and single words.

Missing Symbols

Of the [thousands of letters, numbers and symbols represented](#) in the Unicode character system, there is mysteriously no “⏏” letter which is turned 180° like an “M”, or a backwards “Z” letter which faces the direction of an “S”. These are two of the most basic shapes yet they have apparently been removed from the lexicon either in an attempt to hide the Roman Score or because they are sacred letters.

Roman Code

When the [Roman Score](#) morphed into the modern [Roman-English alphabet](#), symbols were added,

symbols were changed, and symbols were removed altogether. Also, certain letters became interchangeable. For instance, the letters “B” and “V”, “F” and “P”, “C” and “K”, “C” and “S”, “S” and “Z”, as well “J” and “G” are routinely switched and interchangeable. For example, the word “fire” starts with an “F” while the word “pyro” which means “fire”, starts with a “P”. Words present in the Roman Score include but are not limited to OZ ([Wizard of Oz](#)), RO (Roman), LTR (letter, later), MKLTR ([MK Ultra](#)), PH (Ph balance, Ph. D), SX (sex),

THE ROMAN SCORE (0-Γ):

1. (0) "O" = "O" — \ 'ō\
2. (1) "I" = "I" — \ 'ī\ \ 'ā\, \ 'ē\
3. (2) "V" = "B" — \ 'bē\
4. (3) "Λ" = "C/K" — \ 'kāl, \ 'k\
5. (4) "+" = "D" — \ 'dē\
6. (5) "Ж" = "CH" — \ 'ch\
7. (6) "±" = "F" — \ 'fī\, \ 'ef\
8. (7) "J" = "L" — \ 'el\
9. (8) "π" = "P" — \ 'p\,
10. (9) "Γ" = "R" — \ 'ār\

1. (0) "O" = "O" — \ 'ō

The “O” symbol is the 1st number/letter in in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and the the 15th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#). Mathematically speaking, the “O” symbol has a numeric value of “0” (zero) in the Roman Score while the [letter "O"](#) has a numeric value of “15” in the English alphabet. The symbol “O”, which was ikely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), tends to double as a "0" (zero) and makes up [Binary code](#) along with the symbol "I". The letter “O” is evidently an acronym for both "zero" (nothing) and "sum all" (everything).

2. (1) "I" = "I" — \ 'ī\ (I)

The “I” symbol is the 2nd number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and the 9th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#). Mathematically speaking, the "I" symbol has a numeric value of “1” in the Roman Score while the letter “I” has a numeric value of “9” in the English alphabet. The symbol “I” and the letter “I”, which were both likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), tend to double as the number "1" which is featured in the [Binary code](#) along with the symbol "0". The “I” symbol is evidently an acronym for the [Eye of Providence](#) and the [Imperial Cult](#) which ruled the Greco-Roman Empire and likely the world today.

3. (2) "V" = "B" — \ 'bē

The “V” symbol is the 3rd number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) while the [letter "V"](#) is the 22nd letter in the modern [English alphabet](#). Mathematically speaking, the “V” symbol has a numeric value of “2” in the Roman Score while the letter V has a numeric value of “22” in the English alphabet. However, the “V” symbol is often depicted in the English alphabet as the letter “B”. For example, the term “love” can also be spelled and pronounced “[liebe](#)” (L+B) as it is in the language of German. Therefore, the term “baby” can also be spelled “VV”. The symbol “V”, which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), doubles as the letter “B” as well as the number “5” in Roman numerals. The letter “V” (pronounced "B" in the Roman Score) is evidently an acronym for the city of [Babylon](#).

4. (3) "Λ" = "C/K" — \ 'sē\, \ 'kāl, \ 'k

The [Chevron symbol](#) (i.e., “Λ”) is the 4th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and does not exist in the modern [English alphabet](#). However, the “Λ” symbol is represented in the English alphabet by both the letters “C” and “K”. Mathematically speaking, the “Λ” symbol has a numeric value of “3” in the Roman Score while the letters “C” and “K” have a respective numeric value of “3” and “11” in the English alphabet. Known as the lost symbol of the Greco-Roman Empire, it was curiously depicted, albeit in a camouflaged manner, on the cover of [Dan Brown](#)’s book entitled [“The Lost Symbol”](#) (2009). Based on evidence acquired to date, the “Λ” symbol was the likely the first symbol ever used by the Greco-Roman Empire, possibly derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#). Therefore, it doubles as the letter “A” in the English alphabet (the first letter), as well as the number “1” in the German language (when handwritten). The “Λ”

symbol originally represented either the mountainous [Island of Crete](#) (home of the Greco-Roman Empire), or the arrow shape of the [Island of Rhodes](#) (home of the Greco-Roman Empire's military base). Consequently, the "A" symbol was depicted on the shields of the [Greek Spartans](#) for it was what the soldiers were in essence fighting for.

5. (4) "+" = "D" — \dɛl

The [Roman cross symbol "+"](#) is the 5th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and does not exist in the modern [English alphabet](#). However, the "+" symbol is represented in the English alphabet by the [letter "D"](#) which is the 4th letter. Mathematically speaking, the letter "D" has a numeric value of "4" in the English alphabet while the [Roman cross symbol "+"](#) has a numeric value of "4" in the Roman Score. The "+" symbol (i.e., the cross), which is highly esteemed in both the Roman Catholic and Christian religions, is evidently an acronym for the word "Day" which is indicative of the 24/7 daylight of [Greenland](#). This is likely where the term "Defense" was derived from as there is a [fence in the shape of the Omega symbol](#) which encircles [Greenland](#), guarding the underworld from the "Day". Although the [Roman cross is depicted on numerous flags](#), the square cross representative of the "+" symbol is only depicted on the flag of [Switzerland](#), the main proxy state of Roman Empire. The "+" symbol is evidently an acronym for the terms "Die" and "Day" which is indicative of the 24/7 daylight in [Greenland](#).

6. (5) "X" = "CH" — \tʃl, \tʃks

The "X" symbol is the 6th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and does not exist in the modern [English alphabet](#). However, the "X" symbol is represented in the English alphabet when the letters "C" and "H" are combined to form "CH" as in "church". Coincidentally, "CH" is a [digraph](#) (a two-lettered letter) in the [Latin script](#) and is treated as a letter of its own in [Chamorro](#), [Czech](#), [Slovak](#), [Igbo](#), [Quechua](#), [Guarani](#), [Welsh](#), [Cornish](#), [Breton](#) and [Belarusian Łacinka alphabets](#). Mathematically speaking, the "X" symbol has a numeric value of "5" in the English alphabet while the letters "C" and "H" have a combined numeric value of "5" in the [English alphabet, algebraically speaking](#). The "X" symbol tends to double as a [Wheel of Fortuna](#) and the Roman Eagle as depicted in the original [flag of the Roman Empire](#) and the coat of arms of the [Swiss canton known as Geneva](#), home to the [United Nations](#). The "X" symbol is evidently an acronym for ["chi" or "chai"](#) which is indicative of [Switzerland](#), the heart or life force of the Roman Empire.

7. (6) "‡" = "F" — \fɪ, \fɛl

The "‡" symbol is the 7th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and does not exist in the modern [English alphabet](#). However, the "‡" symbol (i.e., the double-cross) is represented in the English alphabet by the letter "F" which is the 6th letter. Mathematically speaking, the "‡" symbol has a numeric value of "6" in the Roman Score while the letter "F" has a numeric value of "6" in English alphabet. The "‡" symbol, which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), tends to double as the [Fleur-de-lis](#) which is featured most prominently in [logo of the New Orleans Saints](#), a team in the National Football League. The "‡" symbol was also featured nakedly in "[V for Vendetta](#)" (2005) a film ([see trailer](#)) about a partiot being double-crossed. The "‡" symbol can be found today on the coat of arms of [Hungary](#), [Lithuania](#) and [Slovakia](#), as well as in the logo of [Exxon Mobile](#), the world's most profitable corporation. The "‡" symbol (i.e., the [Patriarchal cross](#)) is evidently an acronym for ["double-cross"](#) which is indicative of Greco-Roman behavior as evidenced by the slogan of Rome "By deception, thou shalt do war" which was most recently adopted by the [Israeli Mossad](#).

8. (7) "J" = "L" — \eɪl

The "J" symbol is the 8th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and does not exist in the modern [English alphabet](#). However, the symbol "J" is represented by the [letter "L"](#), the 12th letter in the English alphabet. Mathematically speaking, the "J" symbol has a numeric value of "7" in the Roman Score while the letter "L" has a numeric value of "12" in the English alphabet. The "J" symbol tends to double as a 90° left angle, a [square](#) used in construction (see [Freemason logo](#)), as well as the number "7" and the "Γ" symbol in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the letter "R" in the English alphabet). The "J" symbol is evidently an acronym for the [Greco-Roman god of El](#) which represents the "line" or "lineage" of the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) which have subsequently moved to [Greenland](#). The letter "L", the "Γ" symbol, and the number "7" appear to be only three symbols in the Roman Score, the [Roman-English alphabet](#), and [modern Roman numeric system](#) which were not derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#). Therefore, they

appear sacred in Greco-Roman lore and have been chosen to represent the lineage of [Minos of Crete](#) (L), Rome (Γ), as well as Greenland (7=G).

9. (8) "π" = "P" — \ 'p\

The "π" symbol (i.e., the [pi symbol](#)) is the 9th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and does not exist in the [English alphabet](#). However, the "π" symbol is represented in the English alphabet by the [letter "P"](#) and is still used as a [symbol in mathematics](#). Mathematically speaking, the "π" symbol has a numeric value of "8" in the Roman Score while the letter "P" has a numeric value of "16" in the English alphabet. Coincidentally, the "π" symbol is also the 16th letter in the [Greek alphabet](#) which was created by the Greco-Roman scientist [Ptolemy](#) around 150 AD when he gave it the value of 3.1416. The "π" symbol, which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), tends double as the [letter "K"](#) turned 90° to the right, as well as the number 3.14159—repeating to infinity. The "π" symbol is evidently an acronym for "infinity" as the "π" fraction goes on forever. Coincidentally, the digital sum of "Greenland" is 8 (i.e., 7+18+5+5+14+12+1+14+4 = 80).

10. (9) "Γ" = "R" — \ 'är\

The "Γ" symbol is the 9th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and does not exist in the modern [English alphabet](#). However, the symbol "Γ" is represented in the English alphabet by the [letter "R"](#). Mathematically speaking, the "Γ" symbol has a numeric value of "8" in the Roman Score while the letter "R" has a numeric value of "18" in the English alphabet. The "Γ" symbol tends to double as the number "7" as well as the letter "L". The "Γ" symbol is evidently an acronym for "Rome" and the Greco-Roman [god of "Ra"](#), similarly to how the letter "L" is an acronym for the [Greco-Roman god of El](#). The "Γ" symbol, the letter "L", and the number "7" appear to be only three symbols in the Roman Score, the [Roman-English alphabet](#), and [modern Roman numeric system](#) which were not derived from the the [Wheel of Fortuna](#). Therefore, they appear sacred in Greco-Roman lore and have been chosen to represent the lineage of [Minos of Crete](#) (L), Rome (Γ), as well as Greenland (7=G).

THE ROMAN SCORE (Φ-Z):

- 20. (19) "Z" = "Z" — \ 'zē\
- 19. (18) "T" = "T" — \ 'tē\
- 18. (17) "S" = "S" — \ 'es\ \ 'sē\
- 17. (16) "#" = "SH" — \ ' /f\ \
- 16. (15) "Ω" = "YU" — \ 'j' ü\
- 15. (14) "X" = "N" — \ 'en\, \ 'ne\
- 14. (13) "M" = "M" — \ 'em\
- 13. (12) "W" = "V" — \ 'vē\, \ 'w\
- 12. (11) "H" = "H" — \ 'h\
- 11. (10) "Φ" = "G" — \ 'jē\, \ 'g\

20. (19) "Z" = "Z" — \ 'zē\

The "Z" symbol is the 20th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and the 26th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#). Mathematically speaking, the "Z" symbol has numeric value of "19" in the Roman Score while the [letter "Z"](#) has a numeric value of "26" in the English alphabet. The "Z" symbol, which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), tends to double as the letter "S" which together form the foliage on either side of the Greco-Roman fasces (see photo below). This particular symbology is also evident in the [Roman Score](#) where the fasces symbol "T" is flanked by on either side by the "S" and "Z" symbols. When the letter "Z" is followed by another letter "Z" or the letter "S", it is representative of both the Greco-Roman [god of "Isis"](#) and the [god of Zeus](#) (i.e., "SS", "SZ", "ZS" or "ZZ"). The "SS" was made famous during World War II by the elite Nazi terror squad known as the [Waffen-SS](#) and is currently [hanging in the U.S. Senate](#) in the form of the foliage wrapped around the two [fasces](#). The "SS" is also depicted in the German alphabet by the [letter "ß"](#) which visually represent the letter "B". The symbol "Z" is evidently an acronym for "Zion" or "[Mt. Zion](#)" which is located in Greenland.

19. (18) "T" = "T" — \ 'tē\

The "T" symbol is 19th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and the 20th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#). Mathematically speaking, the "T" symbol has a numeric value of "18" in the

Roman Score while the [letter "T"](#) has a numeric value of “20” in the English alphabet. The “T” symbol, which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#) and is an acronym for the Roman capital city of Thule (i.e., [Atlantis, Greenland](#)), Tiw (i.e., [Tyr](#)), the god of single combat and destruction in [Viking mythology](#), and the [Cross of Tau](#), a double-sided axe which is currently depicted in the [flag of Crete](#). “Tau” is also the official name for the letter “T” in the Greek alphabet where it is also the 19th symbol. The modern name for a “Tau” (i.e., a double-sided axe) is [“Labrys”](#) (see photo below) which also originated from [Crete](#) and is widely recognized as one of the oldest symbols of Greek civilization.

18. (17) “S” = “S” — \`es\`

The “S” symbol is the 18th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and the 19th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#). Mathematically speaking, the “S” symbol has numeric value of “17” in the Roman Score while the [letter "S"](#) has the numeric value of “19” in the English alphabet. The “S” symbol, which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), tends to double as the letter “Z” which together form the foliage on either side of the Greco-Roman fasces (see photo below). This particular symbology is also evident in the [Roman Score](#) where the fasces symbol “T” is flaked by on either side by the “S” and “Z” symbols. When the letter “S” is followed by another letter “S” or the letter “Z”, it is representative of both the Greco-Roman [god of “Isis”](#) and the [god of Zeus](#) (i.e., “SS”, “SZ”, “ZS” or “ZZ”). The “SS” was made famous during World War II by the elite Nazi terror squad known as the [Waffen-SS](#) and is currently [hanging in the U.S. Senate](#) in the form of the foilage wrapped around the two [fasces](#). The “SS” is also depicted in the German alphabet by the [letter “ß”](#) which visually represent the letter “B”.

17. (16) “#” = “SH” — \` /ʃ/\`

The “#” symbol is the 17th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and does not exist in the [English alphabet](#). However, the “#” symbol is depicted in the English alphabet by the letters “S” and “H” which when added together forms the “SH” sound (i.e., [/ʃ/](#)). Mathematically speaking, the “#” symbol has a numeric value of “16” in the Roman Score while the letters “S” (19) and “H” (8) have a combined numeric value of “27” in the English alphabet. The “#” symbol either originated from the use of [tally marks](#) in monetary accounting and war, or by the addition of two [double-crosses](#) (i.e., “‡”) which consequently forms the “‡‡” or “#” symbol. The “#” symbol doubles as the [sharp music symbol](#) (i.e., ♯), the U.S. military [service stripe](#), as well as the [number sign](#) which was recently popularized by the [hashtag](#) symbol which is often used by the users of social media platform known as [Twitter](#). The “#” symbol is an acronym for “Sh” (a [digraph](#) in the [Latin alphabet](#) which features a combination of [S](#) and [H](#)) which may represent the Greco-Roman goddess of [Shiva](#) and/or the Swiss canton known as “[Schaffhausen](#)” whose ISO code is “[SH](#)”. Schaffhausen (meaning “Ship House” in English) evidently plays a key role in Switzerland’s ruling of the underworld as evidenced by the [ram which adores its shield](#). The ram (R+M) is the animal mascot which symbolizes Rome (R+M) in the underworld.

16. (15) “Ω” = “U” — \` ü\`

The “Ω” symbol is the 16th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) and does not exist in the modern [English alphabet](#). However, the “Ω” symbol (i.e., [Omega symbol](#)) is represented in the English alphabet by the [letter "U"](#). Mathematically speaking, the “Ω” symbol has a numeric value of “15” in the Roman Score while the letter “U” has a numeric value of “21” in the English alphabet. The “Ω” symbol, which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), tends to double as the Greek letter [Omega](#). The “Ω” symbol is an acronym for the terms “You” and “Jew”, a description of those living outside of [Utopia, an island society in the Atlantic Ocean](#) (i.e., Greenland). The term “Utopia” (T+P) consonantly equates to the term “Top” (T+P) for Greenland sits atop of the world. An “[ewe](#)” (\`yü) is a full-grown female sheep, symbolizing that “Humans” or “Yumans” are sheep that must be sheered and slaughtered by the global shepherd (i.e., the Roman Empire). The area outside Utopia is coincidentally patrolled by “[U-boats](#)” whose name was curiously changed to “submarines” shortly after World War II. Because the [United Kingdom](#) is primarily responsible for the global defense of Greenland, the Omega symbol is found within the badge of the [Supreme Court of the United Kingdom](#). The Omega symbol is also found within the logo of the [Indianapolis Colts](#) (albeit upside down) for within the Omega-shaped wall resides the [Imperial Cult of Rome](#). The Ω-shape is also found in the [clerical collar](#) of [Roman Catholic](#) priests for they have historically been responsible for keeping the Greenland pure and clean. This sanctity has been achieved over the last 715 years by countless assassinations, terror attacks, wars and biological pandemics, most if not all of which have been either ordered or executed by members of the Roman Catholic Church.

15. (14) "X" = "N" — \ˈɛn\, \ˈneɪ

The "X" symbol is the 15th number/letter in the Roman Score and the 24th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#). Mathematically speaking, the "X" symbol has a numeric value of "14" in the Roman Score while the [letter "X"](#) has a numeric value of "24" in the English alphabet. However, the "X" symbol in the Roman Score equates to the letter "N" in the English alphabet which has a numeric value of "14". The "X" symbol, which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), tends to double as the [Jolly Rodger](#) (i.e., a pirate's flag) and is internationally recognized as a symbol of death. The "X" symbol is evidently an acronym for the term "North" which is indicative of the direction to Greenland from anywhere in the underworld. The "X" symbol as derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#) was recently popularized by the [X-wing](#) spacecraft from [Star Wars](#).

14. (13) "M" = "M" — \ˈɛm\

The "M" symbol is the 14th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and the 13th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#). Mathematically speaking, the "M" symbol has a numeric value of "13" in the Roman Score while the [letter "M"](#) has a numeric value of "13" in the English alphabet. The "M" symbol, which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), is constructed by adding together two Greco-Roman [Chevron symbols \("Λ"\)](#) which results in the "ΛΛ" symbol. The "M" symbol tends to double as an [upside down trident](#) as well as [Aries the ram](#) as depicted in the first month of the Roman calendar. The "M" symbol can also be seen as two "I"s on either side of the letter "V" (i.e., the letter "V" equates to the letter "B" in the Roman Score which equals the number "13"), depicting the number "13" between the number "11" which is representative of the [Pillars of Hercules](#). The letter "M" is evidently an acronym for the line of "[Man](#)" which ruled the Greco-Roman Empire and was founded by "[Minos of Crete](#)".

13. (12) "W" = "V" — \ˈvɛl, \ˈwɪ

The "W" symbol is the 13th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and the 23rd letter in the modern [English alphabet](#). Mathematically speaking, the "W" symbol has a numeric value of "12" in the Roman Score while the [letter "W"](#) has a numeric value of "23" in the English alphabet. The "W" symbol, which doubles as both the [Roman Eagle](#) and the [trident symbol "ψ"](#), holds the same pronunciation as the letter "V" in various non-English languages such as German. The "W" symbol, which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), is constructed by adding together two "V" letters which equates to "VV". Since the "V" symbol equates to the letter "B" in the Roman Score, the symbol "W" equates to "BB" or "Babylon". The "W" symbol is evidently an acronym for "Victory" as in the Roman [goddess of Victoria](#).

12. (11) "H" = "H" — \ˈhɪ

The "H" symbol, which symbolizes the [Pillars of Hercules](#), is the 12th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and the 8th letter in the modern [English alphabet](#). Mathematically speaking, the letter "H" has a numeric value of "8" in the English alphabet while the "H" symbol has a numeric value of "11" in the Roman Score. Interestingly, in the West, the number "8" symbolizes "infinity" or "forever" while in [Basque](#) language of Spain (where the Pillars of Hercules were located) the number "[11](#)" has a [double meaning of infinite](#) or endless. The letter "H", which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), evidently morphed into the [Pillars of Hercules](#) as well as the [Twin Towers](#) which are seen around the world today. The letter "H" is evidently an acronym for the word "Hercules" which is indicative of the strength of the Roman Empire.

11. (10) "Φ" = "G" — (\ˈjɛl, \ˈgɪ, \ˈjɪ)

The "Φ" symbol, which symbolized the [flag of Greenland](#), is the 11th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and does not exist in the modern [English alphabet](#). However, the "Φ" symbol is represented in English alphabet by the letter "G" which is the 7th letter. Mathematically speaking, the letter "G" has a numeric value of "7" in the English alphabet while the "Φ" symbol has a numeric value of "10" in the Roman Score. The "Φ" symbol is represented in at least 8 other alphabets (e.g., the [Cyrillic](#); the [Danish](#); the [Early Cyrillic](#); the [Faroese](#); the [Greek](#); the [Norwegian](#); the [Russian](#); and [Southern Sami](#)) as well as in numerous characters and symbols. The "Φ" symbol, which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), tends to double as the [Flag of Greenland](#) as well as both the numbers "6" and "9". The "Φ" symbol is evidently an acronym for the Greco-Roman gods and goddesses known as "[Jah](#)", "[Jehova](#)", "[Gaia](#)" and "[Yahweh](#)" which represent G.O.D., otherwise known as [Greenland of Denmark](#).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

5.06 Wheel of Fortuna

The [Wheel of Fortuna](#) ("Rota Fortunae") is a concept in medieval and ancient philosophy referring to the capricious nature of [fate](#) whose origins were evidently derived from the wooden steering wheel of a ship. Since ships acted as the primary means of trade, transportation and war during the days of the Greco-Roman Empire, the steering wheel eventually became the single most important symbol of all time. In short, the original Wheel of Fortuna was responsible for producing every symbol in [Roman Score](#) (e.g., the Roman alphabet) minus the symbols "J" and "I", every letter in the [English alphabet](#) minus the letter "L", and every number in the modern [Roman number system](#) (e.g., [Arabic Numerals](#)) minus the number "7". This is why the [Wheel of Fortune game show](#), which has or currently exists in over [9 different countries](#), features English letters on a rotating wheel.

Star of Life

The Wheel of Fortuna also doubles as the "[Star of Life](#)" which adorns emergency vehicles and personal worldwide. After all, the Wheel of Fortuna gave life to Roman language now known as English and all subsequent languages derived from it. Not only that, the Wheel of Fortuna produced a majority of the numbers and symbols used in mathematics, as well as many of the most popular signs, symbols and logos known to man. Suffice to say, the Wheel of Fortune played an integral part of Rome's literary, mathematical and physical domination over mankind.

Goddess of Fortuna

[Fortuna](#) was the goddess of fortune and luck in [Roman religion](#) and the equivalent to the [Greek](#) goddess [Tyche](#) (T+C/K), which equates to "take" and "tack", two terms often associated with piracy. Fortuna, who is generally depicted with the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), was also the goddess of [fate](#) who claimed the young lives of the princeps [Augustus'](#) grandsons [Gaius](#) and [Lucius](#), prospective heirs to the Roman Empire. The goddesses of Tyche and Fortuna were likely spawned at sea during one of the many piracy expeditions executed by ships of the Greco-Roman Empire. After all, Fortuna represented the ship's steering wheel which was ultimately responsible for the discovery of new lands, new treasures, as well as the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Greco-Roman explorers and soldiers. Therefore, she was instrumental in Rome's conquest of the world and is consequently held in the highest regard. In the Roman religion, a sacrifice to Fortuna is held on June 11, while the festival of [Fors Fortuna](#) is held on June 24.

6 to 8 Spokes

Although many modern depictions of the [Wheel of Fortuna](#) exhibit an 8 spoked wheel, the nautical steering wheel first employed by pirates on the [Island of Crete](#) likely only had 6 spokes. The term "speak" was evidently derived from the term "spoke" since most Roman words were constructed using the letters and symbols found within the Wheel of Fortuna. Once Greco-Roman ships reached a certain size, it is likely that 8 spokes were introduced in order to allow for more precise navigation. This is likely when the "J" and "I" symbols in the [Roman Score](#) (e.g., the Roman alphabet), the letter "L" in the [English alphabet](#), and the number "7" in the modern [Roman number system](#) (e.g., [Arabic Numerals](#)) were derived. The largest known 8-spoked Wheel of Fortune is found today in the center of [St. Peter's Square](#) in [Vatican City](#), home to the Roman Catholic Church. The most popular 8-spoked Wheel of Fortuna symbol today is the [flag of the United Kingdom](#) which boasted the world's largest navy for centuries.

Wheel of Fortuna in Religion

The [Wheel of Fortuna](#), which doubles as the [Slavic solar symbol](#) found on the [Zbruch Idol](#), (e.g., a [Slavic](#)

[deity](#) of war, fertility and abundance), is most commonly represented by the [Dharmacakra](#), a Buddhist symbol which represents [dharma](#), the [Buddha's](#) path to [enlightenment](#). The Wheel of Fortuna is also evident in the [Labarum](#) which features the [Chi Rho](#), a monogram representing "Christ" in Roman mythology and religion which appears to have been derived from the Wheel of Fortuna.

Wheel of Fortuna in Logos

The [Wheel of Fortuna](#) has evidently produced a number of the world's most famous logos. The term "corporation" is derived from "co-operation" as Rome owns and controls a majority of the world's publically traded companies. A few of these include but are not limited to: the [Bluetooth](#) logo; the [London Underground](#) logo; the [unofficial logo](#) of the National Basketball team entitled the [New Orleans Pelicans](#), the [London Underground](#) logo; the [Mercedes-Benz](#) logo; the [Rotary International](#) logo; the [Target Corporation](#) logo; the [Union Bank of Switzerland](#) (UBS) logo; the [Volkswagon](#) logo; and the [Wal-Mart Corporation](#) logo.

London Underground

Although the [London Underground](#) was established on January 10 1863, its logo was most likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#).

Mercedes

Although [Mercedes-Benz](#) corporation was established on June 28, 1926, its logo was most likely was derived from the from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#).

Target

Although the [Target Corporation](#) was founded in 1902, its logo was most likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#). The [bullseye](#), or bull's-eye, is the centre of a target, and by extension the name given to any shot that hits the bullseye.

Wal-Mart

Although the [Wal-Mart Corporation](#) was founded in 1962, its logo was most likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#). The Wal-Mart sun logo also resembles the [Slavic solar symbol](#) found on the [Zbruch Idol](#) as a symbol of [Svantevit](#), the Slavic God of war.

UBS

Although [UBS](#) bank was founded in 1854, its logo was most likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#). Also known as the [Union Bank of Switzerland](#), UBS is an acronym for "Babylon System" as it is the world's largest manager of private wealth assets with over CHF 2.2 trillion in invested assets. The UBS logo depicts 3 keys with the letters "V" and "M" within each one. In the [Roman Score](#) (e.g., the Roman alphabet) the letter "V" equates to the letter "B" in the English alphabet which is constructed by adding together a "1" and a "3" for a total of "13" or "B". Therefore, both the letter "V" and the letter "M" contained within the UBS logo equate to "13" which is indicative of the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) which have since moved to Greenland and control the world financially through UBS.

Volkswagon

Although the [Volkswagen Corporation](#) was established on May 28, 1937, its logo was most likely was derived from the from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#).

Star = Steer

The ["star"](#) is one of the most popular Roman symbols and it originated out of the center of a ship's steering wheel (see below), otherwise known as the [Wheel of Fortuna](#). The term "steer" was likely derived from the term ["star"](#) because stars and their various constellations were routinely used by sailors in maritime navigation. This historical narrative is symbolized today in the [emblem of Italy](#) (coat of arms) and the [variant flag of the Italian Republic](#), both of which depict a star within the Wheel of Fortuna. In other words, the steering wheel was likely first known as the "star" or "staring" wheel.

Wheel of Fortuna Symbology

Aside from producing a majority of Roman letters and numbers, the [Wheel of Fortuna](#) has likely been

responsible for many of the world's most recognizable symbols including but not limited to: the [chevron](#); the [crescent](#); the [cronus](#); the [cross](#); the [dollar sign](#); the [fasces](#); the [fleur-de-lis](#); the [kotinos](#); the [omega sign](#); the [peace sign](#); the [star](#); the [Star of Life](#); the [trident](#); as well the upward and downwards [arrows](#).

Cronus

In [Greek mythology](#), the "[cronus](#)" or "[kronos](#)" was the leader and the youngest of the first generation of [Titans](#) and was usually depicted with a [sickle](#) or [scythe](#), which he used to [castrate](#) and depose [Uranus](#), his father.

Dollar Sign

The Greco-Roman [dollar sign](#) is currently used as the official symbol for the currencies of 40 countries and territories around the world, 24 of which have their own dollar.

Downward Arrow

The [downward arrow](#), which was most likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), is evident everywhere, but most prominently in the financial system.

Peace Sign

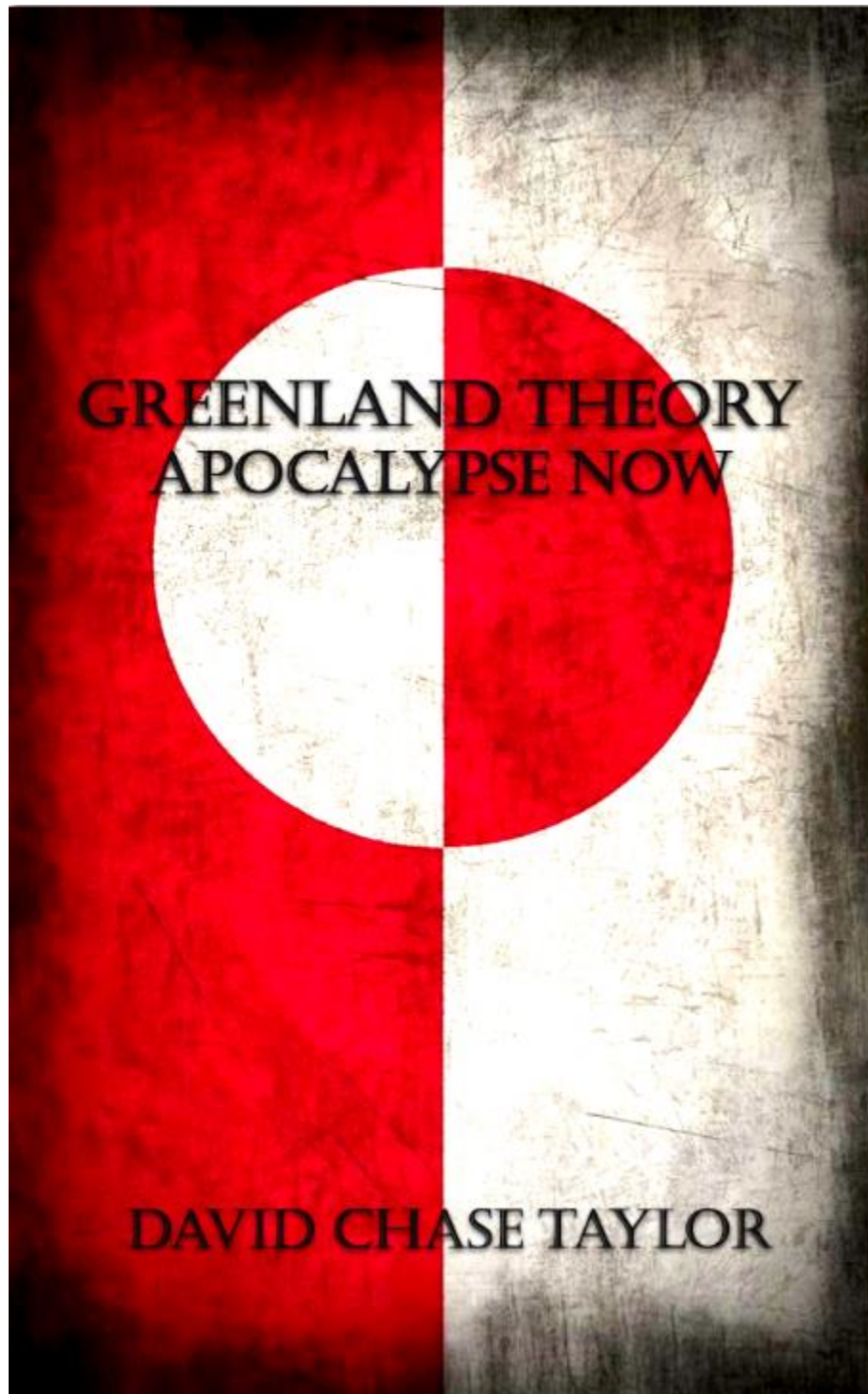
Although the internationally recognized [symbol for peace](#) was allegedly [designed in 1958](#) for the British nuclear disarmament movement, it was most likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#). Interestingly, the term "Peace" (P/F+C/K) can be translated to mean "Peak", likely in reference to Mt. Zion in Greenland. [Luke 2:14](#), states "Glory to God in the highest, and peace on earth goodwill toward men". This verse means to the highest "Peace" (P+C/K) on earth, and God (Greenland of Denmark) veil toward men. The [peace symbol](#) doubles as a military bomber plane for Rome can bomb the world into destruction while remaining in a peaceful state at the top of the world.

Star of Life

Although the Star of Life was trademarked by the [American Medical Association](#) (AMA) in 1967, it was most likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#).

Upward Arrow

The [upward arrow](#), which was most likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), is evident everywhere, but most prominently in the financial system.



CHAPTER VI: [GODS OF ROME](http://www.GreenlandTheory.com)

www.GreenlandTheory.com

6.01 El

"Ēl" or "Il" is a term meaning "deity" (i.e., a supernatural being who is holy, divine, or sacred) who was distinguished from other gods as being "the god". In the Canaanite religion, "El" (L) is known as the Father of humanity and all creatures. This is rather interesting because Canaan is code for Greenland in the Bible. Ēl is repeatedly called "Iôru 'Ēl", meaning "Bull Ēl" or "the bull God", an apparent reference to the fact the El was the god of Babylon, the capital of the Roman Empire. El is routinely depicted with a lions for he represents the "Line of Man" which was sired by Minos of Crete, who is coincidentally also considered the father of all mankind. The term "lion" (L+N) is the consonantly the same as the term "line" (L+N) and therefore a lion is often used as a symbol to represent both the god of "El" and the "Line of Man". Aside from the lion, the god of El is represented globally via the letter "L". In the Roman Score (i.e., the Roman alphabet), the letter "J" is located in the 7th numeric position, while in the modern Roman-English alphabet, the letter "L" is located in the 12th numeric position. As evidenced in Roman numerology, the numbers 7 and 12 are sacred and pertain to G.O.D. (i.e., Greenland of Denmark), the home of the "Line of Man". In the modern English alphabet, the numbers "7" and "12" equate to "G" and "L", acronyms for "Greenland". A bilingual inscription from Palmyra ("KAI". 11, p. 43; KAI 129) allegedly dated to the 1st century equates "Ēl-Creator-of-the-Earth" with the Greek god Poseidon. This is because both the "Line of Man" and the god of "El" originated from the Island of Crete in Greece. Cognate forms of the god of El (L) are found throughout the Semitic languages, including but not limited to: Ugaritic "il" (L); Phoenician "l" (L); Hebrew "ēl" (L); Aramaic "l" (L); and Akkadian "ilu" (L). Interestingly, plural forms of "El" include Ugaritic "lm" (M); Phoenician "lm" (M); Hebrew "ēlīm" (L+M); and Akkadian "ilānu" (L+N). The letter "M" itself is an acronym for "Man" and is used to describe the 13 Bloodlines of Rome which form the aforementioned "Line of Man". According to modern historical sources, in the Ugaritic Ba'al cycle, El introduced living on Mount Lel (i.e., Greenland) where the fountains of two rivers spring from the deep, the mythological sources of the salt water ocean and the fresh water sources found under the earth. Coincidentally, the Greco-Roman god of Enki was characterized as the lord of the Abzu (Apsu in Akkadian), the freshwater sea or groundwater located within the earth.

Modern Tributes to El

When the name of El is combined with that of the god of Tyre (i.e., "El" + Tyre) the word "alter" is formed. This is because blood sacrifices on alters are routinely given to both of these Greco-Roman gods. The name of El is also found throughout the English lexicon (e.g., ale, all, eel, I'll, ill, oil, owl, etc.), the owl of which is a sacred symbol often associated with the Roman goddess Minerva. Aside from the plethora of names beginning with "El", the personal name of "Al", the magazine "Elle", the state-sponsored terrorist groups known as Al Qaeda, Al-Nusra-Front, Al Shabaab, the Arabic television station Al Jazeera, and well as the abbreviation of Los Angeles (i.e., "L.A.") all appear to be a modern tributes to the god of El.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

6.02 Enki (Nike)

"Enki" is a god in Sumerian mythology which was the deity of crafts, mischief, water, seawater, lake water, intelligence and creation. According to modern historical accounts, Enki translates to "Lord of the Earth" and is sometimes referred to in writing by the number "40", his "sacred number". The number "40" (i.e., the numerical value of the number "4") is also highly revered in Greco-Roman lore. The Sumerians claimed that their civilization was brought, fully formed, by their god Enki. Interestingly, Enki (N+C/K) is consonantly speaking the reverse of Chania (C/K+N), the founding city of the Greco-Roman Empire on the Island of Crete. In the Sumerian myth entitled "Enki and the World Order", Enki is said to have fixed national boundaries and assigned the gods their roles. The myth is likely a reference to the first-ever nation state which was born out of Sumer in Greece, as well as the various Greco-Roman gods which were created during the same time period. According to a secondary Sumerian myth, Enki was the creator

who devised men as slaves to the gods. This is likely a reference to the implementation of Greco-Roman government and law which has since relegated men to a life of slavery under their respective governments. Enki was also characterized as the lord of the [Abzu](#) (Apsu in Akkadian), the freshwater sea or groundwater located within the earth. Coincidentally, in the Ugaritic [Ba'al cycle](#), the Greco-Roman god of [Ei](#) introduced living on Mount Lel (i.e., Greenland) where the fountains of two rivers spring from the deep, the mythological sources of the salt water ocean and the fresh water sources found under the earth. In Greek mythology, the goddess of strength, speed, and victory was known as [Nike](#) (N+C/K) which is the same name, consonantly speaking, as the Sumerian god of "Enki" (N+C/K). In short, it appears that Enki and Nike are one and the same god, although one is male and one female.

Anak

[Anak](#) is a Biblical figure depicted in the conquest of [Canaan](#) (i.e., Greenland) who, according to the [Book of Numbers](#), was the forefather of the [Anakim](#) who were considered "strong and tall" and were alleged to have mixed with a race of giant people who were descendants of the [Nephilim](#). This is an apparent reference to the Romans who interbred with the native [giants in Greenland](#) and became giants (and gods) themselves. The name Anak (N+C/K) is consonantly the same as both Enki (N+C/K) and Nike (N+C/K) and therefore it is highly likely that the Biblical name was derived from these Greco-Roman deities.

Enki Symbology

The primary symbol of Enki is that of a double-helix snake, otherwise known as the [Caduceus](#) which was carried by [Hermes](#) in [Greek mythology](#). Known as the universal symbol of medicine, the caduceus was derived from the [Rod of Asclepius](#) which was wielded by the Greek god of [Asclepius](#). Enki symbology also includes both goat and a fish, which, when combined, turn into a single beast known as the [Capricorn](#), the title of which represents the [10th Roman month of the year](#). In his original form, [Enki was associated with semen](#) and amniotic fluid, and therefore with fertility. The sexual association is likely a direct reference to the fascist [Babylon System](#) which was first created in Greece and subsequently spread all over the Earth. Interestingly, the "[ankh](#)" (N+K) is alleged to be an [Egyptian hieroglyphic](#) character that is known as "key of life". Despite being Egyptian in origin, the "ankh" features the arrow shape of the Geek [Island of Rhodes](#) which is intersected with the Greek [cross of Tau](#) which coincidentally doubles as the [Crete-shaped fasces](#).

Tributes to Enki & Nike

Aside from the fact that [Nuuk](#) the alleged capital of Greenland, tributes to both Enki and Nike are found throughout the English lexicon (e.g., ankle, emergency, knock, knuckle, neck, nuclear, etc.), including numerous personal names (e.g., Nancy, Nikolaos, Nicholas, Nicola, Nick, Nicolai, Nikolai, Nicolae, Nils, Klaas, Nicole, Ike, Niki, Nikita, Nika, Niketas, Nikki, Nico, Veronica, etc.). Other tributes to Enki and Nike include corporations (e.g., [Heineken](#), [Nike Inc.](#), [Nikon](#), [Nokia](#), etc.), sports franchises (e.g., [New York Knickerbockers](#) and the [Vancouver Canucks](#)), as well as the [Book of Enoch](#), the character known as St. Nicholas (i.e., [Santa Clause](#)), and the [Limp Bizkit](#) song entitled "[Nookie](#)" (1999).

Anunnaki

The [Anunnaki](#) are admittedly a group of [deities](#) derived from the Greco-Roman cultures of [Sumer](#) and [Babylon](#). Anunnaki means "princely offspring" or "offspring of Anu", which, when translates acronymically, equates to "offspring of the North, an apparent reference to Greenland. Alternative translations of Anunnaki include "those who from the heavens came to earth", another apparent reference to the "haven" or heaven of Greenland. According to "[The Oxford Companion to World Mythology](#)", the Anunnaki are "Sumerian deities of the old primordial line" (i.e., the "[Line of Man](#)") who "became judges" and "take their name from the old sky god An ([Anu](#))". The Anunnaki are also mentioned in "[The Epic of Gilgamesh](#)" where they are depicted as the seven judges of hell who set the land aflame, a possible reference to [Roman gunpowder](#). According to [Assyrian](#) and [Babylonian myths](#), the Anunnaki were children of [Anshar](#) and [Kishar](#) (i.e., Skypivot and Earthpivot, the [celestial poles](#)), who are gatekeepers of the [Abzu](#), the freshwater sea or groundwater located within the earth. Greenland is considered the [North Pole](#) while the [South Pole](#) is located at [Ayers Rock](#) down under in Australia.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



6.03 Freyja (Frigg)

[Freyja](#) (Freya, Frejya, Freyia, Frøya, Frøjya, Freia, Freja, etc.) is a warrior goddess and [priestess](#) who is one of the most popular, beloved, honored, and renowned among the goddesses in [Norse](#) mythology. In [Old Norse](#), she is known as the "[Lady](#)" who has a total of [10 names](#) (i.e., Gefn, Freyja, Hörn, Mardöll, Skjálf, Sýr, Thröng, Thrungva, Valfreyja, and Vanadís). Coincidentally, the [flag of Greenland](#) is adorned with the "Φ" symbol which equates to the number "10" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). Freyja is often portrayed as a goddess of battle, beauty, death, fertility, gold, love, magic, prophecies, [seiðr](#) (i.e., sorcery), sexuality, war, and wealth. Freyja is the owner of the [Brísingamen](#), a golden necklace which may symbolize the 24/7 daylight of Greenland. She also rides in a [chariot](#) pulled by big blue cats (symbolizing the "lion" or the "[Line of Man](#)"), or on the golden battle boar [Hildisvíni](#) (likely symbolic of the "[Beast of Greenland](#)"). Freyja also possesses a cloak of falcon feathers which allows her to fly between different worlds, an apparent reference to the [Roman Eagle](#) which is currently found in the coat of arms and on the flags of many nations (e.g., Egypt, Germany, Iran, Mexico, United States, etc.). Because Denmark is the legal owner of Greenland, Freyja is mentioned in the civil [national anthem](#) of Denmark entitled "[Der er et yndigt land](#)" which states, "it is called old [Denmark](#) and it is Freja's hall".

Friday

The name of [Friday](#), the fifth day of the Roman week, was derived from the Norse goddess [Freyja](#). The [consonant letters](#) of "F" and "R" found in the name of [Friday](#) (F+R) are evident today in the official name for Friday in at least 13 languages originating out of Europe (i.e., Proto Germanic (Frijjōz dagaz); Old English (Frīgedæg); Old Saxon (Frījadag); Old High German (Frījatag); German ([Freitag](#)); Scots (Friday); West Frisian ([Freed](#)); Old Norse (frjádagr); Faroese ([friggjadagur](#)); Norwegian/Bokmål ([fredag](#)); Norwegian/Nynorsk ([fredag](#)); Danish ([fredag](#)); and Swedish ([fredag](#)). In [Roman English](#), the letter "F" is interchangeable with the letter "P" and vice versa, although the pronunciation tends to stay the same. Therefore, the [consonant letters](#) of "F/P" and "R" found in the name of Friday (F/P+R) are evident today in the official name for Friday in at least 2 languages originating out of Europe and Oceania (i.e., Finnish ([perjantai](#)) and Maori ([prairie](#))).

Freyja = Four

[Freyja](#) appears to be the goddess of "four" (i.e., the number "4"), possibly the most sacred of number of the Greco-Roman Empire. Like the term "four" (F+R), [Freyja](#), which is pronounced "Frey" (F+R), is essentially verbalized via the consonants of "F" and "R" while the letters "Y" and "J" are relegated to silent fillers. Consequently, Freyja is called "The Fair One" as in "The Four One". Freyja also has a precious necklace called [Brísingamen](#) which is known as the "Jewelry of Fire" (i.e., the "Jewelry of Four"). The [Number "4"](#) (pronounced "fear" in the language of German) is represented in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) by the "+" symbol as well as the [letter "D"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#). The number "4" is indicative of the four [classical Greek elements](#) ([fire](#), [air](#), [water](#), and [earth](#)). The number "+" (i.e., the letter "D") is evidently an acronym for both "Die" and "Day" which is indicative of the 24/7 daylight of Greenland. Symbolically speaking, the number "4" tends to double as the [Greco-Roman cross](#) which is the featured symbol of the Roman Empire. Although the [Roman cross is depicted on numerous flags](#) around the world, a geometrically square "+" symbol is only found on the [flag of Switzerland](#), the main proxy state of Roman Empire. This is why [Freyr](#), the twin brother of the goddess [Freyja](#), is known as the Lord of the elves for in Roman mythology, Switzerland is considered Santa's workshop and [Jewish people his elves](#).

Freyja Worldwide

Tributes to the [Norse](#) goddess [Freyja](#) are found within numerous countries around the world, including but not limited to: **Antarctica:** [Fry Glacier](#), a glacier in Victoria Land; and [Fry Peak](#), a peak in Palmer Land;

Belgium: [Castle of Freÿr](#), a castle in Belgium; **Brazil:** [Fraiburgo](#), a southern Brazilian town that is related to Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany; [Frei Gaspar](#), a municipality located in the northeast of the state of Minas Gerais; [Frei Inocência](#), a town and municipality in the state of Minas Gerais; [Frei Lagonegro](#), a town and municipality in the state of Minas Gerais; [Frei Martinho](#), a town and municipality in the state of Paraíba; [Frei Miguelinho](#), a city in Pernambuco; [Frei Rogério](#), a city in Santa Catarina; and [Nova Friburgo](#), a municipality in the state of Rio de Janeiro; **Canada:** [Fry's, Saskatchewan](#), a former locality in Canada; **Czech Republic:** Freiberg in Bohemia, a German exonym for [Příbram](#); and Freiberg in Moravia, a German exonym for [Příbor](#); **Czech Republic:** [Frays River](#), a river in London; **France:** [Fry, Seine-Maritime](#), a French commune; [Fribourg, France](#), a town in the Moselle département; and [Friburge](#), a small hamlet in Champagny-en-Vanoise in the French Alps; **Germany:** [Frei-Laubersheim](#), a municipality in the district of Bad Kreuznach in Rhineland-Palatinate; [Freiberg](#), Saxony; [Freiberg am Neckar](#), Ludwigsburg, Baden-Württemberg; [Freiberg District](#), Saxony; [Freiberg Subcamp](#), a former concentration camp located in Freiberg, Saxony; [Freiburg District](#), a former district in Baden-Württemberg which was merged into the district [Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald](#) in 1973; [Freiburg im Breisgau](#), a city in Baden-Württemberg; [Freiburg](#), an administrative district in Baden-Württemberg; [Freiburg, Lower Saxony](#), a municipality in the district of Stade in Lower Saxony; Freiburger Münster ([Freiburg Minster](#)), a cathedral in [Freiburg im Breisgau](#); and [Freyburg](#), Saxony-Anhalt; **Norway:** [Frei](#), a former municipality in Møre og Romsdal county; [Frei](#), an island in Kristiansund Municipality; [Frei](#), or [Nedre Frei](#), a village in Kristiansund Municipality; [Frei Church](#), a church in Kristiansund Municipality; [Frøya, Sogn og Fjordane](#), an island and a former municipality of Sogn og Fjordane county; and [Frøya, Sør-Trøndelag](#), an island and a present municipality of Sør-Trøndelag county; **Poland:** [Świebodzice](#), a Polish city, whose German name is “Freiburg in Schlesien”; **Switzerland:** [Canton of Fribourg](#), a canton (state) in Switzerland; and [Fribourg](#), a Swiss city whose German name is “Freiburg im Üechtland”; **United States:** [Friberg Township](#), Minnesota; [Fry, West Virginia](#); [Fry Mountains](#), a mountain range in California; [Frye Island, Maine](#); [Fryeburg, Maine](#); [Freyburg](#), Ohio; [Freyburg](#), Texas; [Fryburg, North Dakota](#); and [Fryburg, Ohio](#); and **Yugoslavia:** [Federal Republic of Yugoslavia](#), abbreviated as FRY;

Freyja Tributes

Tributes to the [Norse](#) goddess [Freyja](#) are found within various public and private entities around the world, including but not limited to: **Business:** [Freia](#), a Norwegian chocolate brand; [Frey](#), a Swiss manufacturer of chocolate since 1887; [Fry](#), a Formula Two racing team constructor from the United Kingdom; [Fry Art Gallery](#), an art gallery located in Saffron Walden, Essex, England; [Fry's Electronics](#), an American electronics retailer; [Fry's Food and Drug](#), a chain of American supermarkets; [J. S. Fry & Sons](#), a British chocolate manufacturer; and [The Frye Company](#), an American boot maker; **Computing:** [Elementary OS Freya](#), third stable version of the Elementary operating system; [Freyja 3d](#), open source 3d modelling software; [Fry readability formula](#), a readability metric for English texts, developed by Edward Fry; [Frye Computer Systems](#), a software company; and [West Frisian language](#), FRY in several ISO 639 language codes; **Education:** [Freyberg High School](#), a secondary school in the Palmerston North, New Zealand suburb of Roslyn; [University of Freiburg](#), a public research university located in Freiburg im Breisgau, Baden-Württemberg, Germany; and [University of Fribourg](#), a university in the city of Fribourg, Switzerland; **Food:** [French fries](#); [Frying](#), the act of cooking food in oil or fat; Freiburger, a synonym for the German wine grape [Freisamer](#); Freiburger Pilsner, a beer produced by [Ganter Brewery](#) in [Freiburg im Breisgau](#), Germany; [Pan frying](#), frying food in a flat pan; and [Stir frying](#), frying food in a wok and stirring it while it cooks; **Military:** [Freya radar](#), a German World War II era radar; and [Frej \(icebreaker\)](#), an icebreaker ship; **Names:** [Affray](#), a public order offence; “[Fray \(surname\)](#)”, a surname; and “[Fry](#)”, a surname; **Religion:** [Friars](#), members of certain [religious orders](#), may be called “frays” (Spanish shortening of the word “fraile” and a titular prefix) in former Spanish colonial territories such as a [the Philippines](#) or the [American Southwest](#); **Science:** [76 Freia](#), a main belt asteroid; “[Cheritra freja](#)”, a butterfly found in India; [Frei test](#), a test developed in 1925 by Wilhelm Siegmund Frei, a German dermatologist, to identify lymphogranuloma inguinale; [Freja \(satellite\)](#), a Swedish satellite; “[Freyja](#)”, a genus of jumping spiders; [Frey's procedure](#), a treatment for chronic pancreatitis; [Frey's syndrome](#), a food-related condition; [Fry \(biology\)](#), a stage in the spawn cycle of aquatic animals; “[Frye standard](#)”, a test to determine the admissibility of scientific evidence in United States courts; and [Vocal fry](#), a vocal register; and **Sport:** [Freiburger FC](#), a football team in [Freiburg im Breisgau](#), Germany; [Randers Sportsklub Freja](#), a Danish sports club; and [SC Freiburg](#), a German football club in the Bundesliga.

Freyja in Pop Culture

Tributes to the [Norse](#) goddess [Freyja](#) are found within various aspects of popular culture, including but not limited to: **Art & Literature:** "Fray", a phenomenon in Terry Pratchett's book entitled "[The Carpet People](#)" (1971); "[Fray](#)" (2001-2003), a comic book series by Joss Whedon; "Freja sökande sin make" (1852), a painting by [Nils Blommér](#); "[Frey](#)", a [Marvel Comics Universe](#) character who first appeared in "[Thor #294-295](#)" (1980); "[Freya](#)", a [Marvel Comics Universe](#) character who first appeared in "Marvel Super-Heroes III" (1993); "Freyja" (1821-1922), a statue by H. E. Freund; "Freyja" (1901), a work of art by Carl Emil Doepler d. J.; "Freyja and the Brisingamen" (1862–1932) a painting by [J. Doyle Penrose](#); "Freyjas Aufnahme uner den Göttern" (1881), a charcoal drawing by [Karl Ehrenberg](#); "[Melaka Fray](#)" (2003), a titular character of the comic book series entitled "[Fray](#)"; and "Frigg; Freyja" (1883), a drawing by [Karl Ehrenberg](#); **Music:** "[Der er et yndigt land](#)" (1819), the civil national anthem of Denmark by [Adam Gottlob Oehlenschläger](#) which features the words "it is called old Denmark and it is Freja's hall"; "[Der Ring des Nibelungen](#)" (1813–1883), an opera by [Richard Wagner](#) featuring "Freia"; "Fray" (2003) a song from the album [Staind](#) album entitled "[14 Shades of Grey](#)"; "Freais sal" (1818), a poem by [Adam Gottlob Oehlenschläger](#); "[Frei](#)" (2011), the fifth studio album by German recording artist [LaFee](#); "[Frei zu leben](#)", a German entry in the Eurovision Song Contest 1990; [Freiburger Barockorchester](#), an orchestra in [Freiburg im Breisgau](#), Germany; "[Freya](#)" (2006), a song by doom metal band "[The Sword](#)" from their album "[Age of Winters](#)"; [Freya](#), a metal/hardcore band from Syracuse, New York; "Freyjas" (1818), a comedy by [Adam Gottlob Oehlenschläger](#); [Race the Fray](#), an Australian rock band, sometimes given as The Fray; [The Fray](#), an American rock band; and "[The Fray](#)" (2009), a self-titled album by [The Fray](#); **Television Series:** "FreiTek, Inc.", a fictional company in [Star Wars](#) (1977); "[Freyr](#)", a fictional character in [Stargate SG-1](#) (1997-2007) based on the goddess Freyja; "[Fry](#)", a character in the television series [Futurama](#) (1999-2013); and "MS Freja", the name of the ship used in [Rederiet](#) (1992-2002), a Swedish soap opera series; **Video Games:** "Fray", the main character in "[Fray in Magical Adventure](#)" (1990-1994); "Fray", the main character in "[Fray CD](#)" (1994), a graphically enhanced remake of [Fray in Magical Adventure](#); and "[Freya Crescent](#)", a character in the video game "[Final Fantasy IX](#)" (2010).

Frigg

[Frigg](#) (sometimes anglicized as Frigga) is a major goddess in [Norse paganism](#) whose name means "love" or "beloved one". She is said to be the wife of [Odin](#) and the queen of [Asgard](#) (i.e., Greenland). She is described as having the power of prophecy yet she does not reveal what she knows. Frigg is described as the only one other than Odin who is permitted to sit on his high seat [Hlidskjalf](#) and look out over the universe, an apparent reference to [Mt. Olympus](#) or [Mt. Zion](#) in Greenland. Similar to [Freyja](#), the name of [Friday](#) was alleged to have been derived from the name of Frigg or [Frige](#). In [Old English](#), "Frīgedæg" literally means the "day of Frigg". Frigg and Freyja are the two main goddesses in Norse mythology and appear to be one and the same goddess. Frigg in German is actually spelled "Freija", adding to the argument that Frigg and Freyja are one in the same entity. The only real differences between them are that Frigg was married to [Odin](#) and while Freyja was married to [Ód](#), and that Frigg was the highest goddess of the [Æsir](#) and while [Freyja](#) was the highest goddess of the [Vanir](#). Similarities between the two include but are not limited to: both have flying cloaks of falcon feathers, both engaged in shape-shifting, both have special necklaces, both have a personification of the Earth as a parent, both were called upon for assistance in childbirth, both of their husbands were often away on journeys, both allegedly traded sex for jewelry, and both were worshipped by the [Vikings](#). Lastly, Frigg is said to be the "foremost among the goddesses", another apparent reference to the number "four" which Freyja is evidently the god of.

Frigg Worldwide

In [Västergötland](#), [Sweden](#), there is a place called Friggeråker. An English charter from 936 AD displays the name Frigedune, which means "Valley of Frig," thus implying that [Friden](#) in [Derbyshire](#) is named after Frigg. The villages of [Froyle](#) ("Frigg's Hill") and [Freefolk](#) ("Frigg's People") in [Hampshire](#), England may also be named after Frigg. Other tributes to Norse goddess Frigg include but are not limited to: "[Frig](#)", a slang term for sexual intercourse and masturbation; [Frig](#), an expression possibly based on a profanity that has been altered to reduce the objectionable characteristics; [Frige](#), an Anglo-Saxon goddess; [Frigg](#), a folk music band; [Frigg gas field](#), a natural gas field off the coast of Norway; [Frigg Næstved](#), a Danish sports club; [Frigg Oslo FK](#), a Norwegian sports club; and [Frigg UK System](#), a natural gas pipeline.

Frigg in Pop Culture

Tributes to the [Norse](#) goddess [Frigg](#) are found within various aspects of popular culture, including but not

limited to: **Art:** "Frigg; Freyja" (1883), a drawing by [Karl Ehrenberg](#); **Comics:** [Frigga](#) is a fictional character which has appeared in the [Marvel Comics](#) universe on multiple occasions, including but not limited to: "[Journey into Mystery #92](#)" (1963); "Thor Annual #10" (1982); "Thor #344" (1984), "Marvel Graphic Novel #15: The Raven Banner" (1985); "Journey Into Mystery #504-505" (1996-1997); "Journey Into Mystery #512-513 (1997); "Thor #26" (2000); "Loki #3 (2004); "[Thor: Son of Asgard #7&9](#)" (2004); and "[Official Handbook of the Marvel Universe Deluxe Edition #1](#)" (1982); Frigga also appears in the [motion comic](#) entitled "[Thor & Loki: Blood Brothers](#)" (2011); **Film:** Frigga is played by [Rene Russo](#) in the film [Thor](#) (2011); Frigga is also played by [Rene Russo](#) in the film [Thor: The Dark World](#) (2013); and **Television Series:** Frigga appears in "[The Super Hero Squad Show](#)" (2009-2011).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

6.04 Isis (Zeus)

[Isis](#) was a goddess of [Ancient Egypt](#) (which is historical cover for the Greco-Roman Empire) who was admittedly worshiped throughout the [Greco-Roman world](#). Her name means "throne" and she was the patroness of nature and magic who is often depicted as the mother of [Horus](#), the hawk-headed god of war. Isis (S+S) or "SS" was evidently the goddess of the Greco-Roman "system" of war and fascism which was created by [Minos](#) on the [Island of Crete](#). Although [Chania](#) (C/K+N) is known as the founding city of Crete, the city of [Knossos](#) (C/K+N+S+S) was likely the second. Based on the double "SS" found within its name, the city of Knossos was likely the first capital of Crete where Greco-Roman warship armed with [cannon and gunpowder](#) was birthed. According to [modern historical accounts](#), the religion of Isis spread throughout the [Roman Empire](#). Roman practitioners of Isis used a rose in worship, an apparent tribute to the [Island of Rhodes](#), the primary military base of the Greco-Roman Empire's which was responsible for developing the ship. The sun atop the head of Isis is likely a symbolic reference to fire of Roman cannons which gave the Greco-Roman Empire unrivaled naval supremacy. Because Isis was the god of the magical Greek Fire (i.e., Roman gunpowder), temples, where human sacrifices were held, and [obelisks](#) (i.e., gravestones) were erected in her honor. Neoclassical Greco-Roman temples to Isis include but are not limited to: the [Temple of Isis at Philae](#) (Agilkia Island, Egypt); the [Temple of Isis](#) (Delos, Greece); and the [Temple of Isis](#) (Pompeii, Italy).

Isis Symbolology

The sacred image of Isis with her child [Horus](#) (which became the model for the Christian Madonna with the baby Jesus), appears to be an allegorical metaphor for the "system" (i.e., Isis) feeding the "baby" or [Babylon](#), the former capitol of the Roman Empire. Interestingly, the symbol of Isis is a "tiet" or "[tyet](#)" (meaning "welfare" and "life") which was also called the "Knot of Isis". Tiet is an apparent reference to the tit or breast of Isis whose [symbol coincidentally mimics a woman's nipple](#). The "Knot of Isis" a likely reference to the aforementioned city of Knossos. Isis is always pictured holding the "[ankh](#)" which is alleged to be an [Egyptian hieroglyphic](#) character that is known as "key of life". Although being "Egyptian" in origin, the "ankh" features the arrow shape of the [Island of Rhodes](#) intersected with the Greek [cross of Tau](#) which also doubles as the [Crete-shaped fasces](#).

Isis & Zeus Comparison

It is imperative to note that Isis (S+S) and Zeus (Z+S) are consonantly the same in [Roman-English](#) because the letter "Z" is often replaced with the letter "S" (e.g., close, confuse, easy, has, his, is, pose, president, raise, rose, use, was, etc.). Therefore, their names are in essence one and the same. While Isis means "throne", Zeus is often depicted sitting in a throne. While Isis is depicted with the sun atop her head (symbolizing fire), Zeus is depicted holding lightning bolts (symbolizing fire). Both the sun of Isis and the lightning of Zeus represent Greek Fire, otherwise known as [Roman gunpowder](#) which was vital in the Greco-Roman Empire's defeat of every nation and culture on earth.

Tributes to Isis

Modern [tributes to "SS" are numerous](#), a few of which include the [Swastika](#), the Nazi [Waffen-SS](#) (whose shape mimics Zeus' lightning bolts), the [SOS](#) distress signal, the name of Israel (Isis+Ra+El), the "ß" ("SS") letter in German, the [ISS](#) (International Space Station) and the "[USS](#)" title for all U.S. Navy ships (e.g., "[USS Dwight D. Eisenhower](#)"). Isis (Zeus) is also found on the [wall of the U.S. Senate](#) where two "S"-shaped-branches form an "SS" or an "SZ" around twin [Greco-Roman fasces](#). This is fitting because the U.S. Senate has approved and funded more wars over the last 200 years than any government on Earth. That being said, the wars were planned by the [CIA of Switzerland](#).

Jesus = Esus = Isis

The name of Jesus appears to be the same as [Esus](#) or [Hesus](#) (an [aspirated](#) form of Esus), a [Celtic god](#) worshiped by the [Imperial Cult](#) of Rome which coincidentally mirrors the Greco-Roman god of Isis. Aside from the fact that in the language of Spanish the name of [Jesus is pronounced "Hay-SOOS"](#) (a possible tribute to the Greco-Roman god of [Zeus](#) which is evidently the same god as [Isis](#)), the 18th century Druidic revivalist [Iolo Morgannwg](#) identified Esus (S+S) with [Jesus](#) (G+S+S) based on the strength of the similarity of their names. Predictably however, modern scholars state that the striking resemblance between Esus and Jesus is purely coincidental. However, the [Ichthys](#), a basic symbol consisting of two intersecting arcs that resemble the profile of a fish, was reportedly used as a Christian symbol in the [first decades of the 2nd century](#). Its popularity among Christians was allegedly due to the fact that the five initial letters of the Greek word for fish (ICHTHYS) describes the character of Christ: "Iesous Christos Theou Yios Soter" (Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, Θεοῦ Υἱός, Σωτήρ), meaning, "Jesus Christ, Son of God, Savior". In other words, "Iesous" (S+S) was the first word to describe the deity that is not called Jesus. The Catholic Church corroborated this a few hundred years later when Pope [John Paul II](#) published a declaration on August 6, 2000, officially declaring that the title [Dominus Iesus](#) means "The Lord Jesus" in English. As evidenced, although the vowels change (the [Roman alphabet](#) did not contain vowels) the consonant letters of "S" and "S" stay the same. In other words, Iesus (S+S) is the official name of Jesus according to the Catholic Church who not only produced the Holy Bible but are admittedly the "[sole Church of Christ](#)" according to the [Nicene Creed](#). Therefore, they have the final word on the official name of Jesus. Consequently therefore, the worship of Esus, Hesus, Iesous, Iesus or Jesus is the unintentional worship [Greco-Roman god of Isis](#).

Esus Symbology

[Esus](#) is most known for his depiction on the [Pillar of the Boatmen](#) (c. 100 AD) which also contains the [Tavros Trigaranus](#). The Pillar of the Boatmen is a stone block statue with multiple depictions of Roman and Gaulish deities, including the god of [Esus](#). It originally stood in a temple in the Roman "civitas" of [Lutetia](#) which was located in modern day Paris, France. In both engravings, Esus is portrayed cutting down branches from a tree with his axe. Esus is accompanied on a different panel of the Pillar of the Boatmen by Tavros Trigaranus, the 'bull with three cranes' or crowns. The imagery of the [bull](#) (B+L) is likely representative of "Baby Line" or "[Babylon](#)", the former capitol of the Greco-Roman Empire. The bull's three horns as well as the three cranes are likely representative of the [number "33" which doubles "CC"](#), an numerical acronym for [Chania, Crete](#), the birthplace of the Roman Empire. The three horns of the bull or Babylon individually appear to represent the three homes or dens of Rome (i.e., [Island of Crete](#), [Island of Sicily](#), and the Island of Greenland). Consequently, Esus chopping down the tree with an axe likely represents the cutting of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) who vacated Babylon for Greenland, ending their family tree in the underworld.

Human Sacrifices to Esus

A well-known section in an [epic poem](#) "[Bellum Civile](#)" or "Pharsalia" (c. 60 AD) by the Roman poet [Lucan](#) talks about the [gory blood sacrifice offered](#) to a triad of Celtic deities (i.e., [Esus](#), [Teutates](#) and [Taranis](#)). According to the [Berne Commentary](#) on Lucan, [human victims](#) that were sacrificed to Esus were suspended from a tree and flailed. The use of trees, particularly oak trees, in human sacrifice is rampant throughout the lore of gods associated with the Greco-Roman Empire (e.g., [Odin](#), [Thor](#), etc.). The Gallic medical writer [Marcellus of Bordeaux](#) appears to offer a second textual reference to Esus in his "De Medicamentis" (c. 400 AD), a compendium of pharmacological preparations written in Latin in the early 5th century, the sole source for several Celtic words. The work contains a "magico-medical charm" in [Gaulish](#) which appears to [invoke the aid of Esus](#) in curing throat trouble. Marcellus's account of Esus is spelled

Aisus (S+S), a name consonantly the same as Esus (S+S), "Iesous" (S+S), Iesus (S+S) and Isis (S+S). The strange medical reference appears to be an inside joke as the victims of human sacrifice carried out by the [Imperial Cult of Rome](#) routinely had their throats cut while being hung upside down from a tree. Consequently, due to gravity, the blood would gush out, providing a blood bath for those participating in the sacrifice. It is imperative to note that all religious denominations who worship Jesus (e.g., Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Lutheran, Jehovah's Witness, Methodist, Mormon, Presbyterian, etc.) [are Roman Catholic](#) and therefore are, albeit unwittingly, worshipping the Greco-Roman god of Isis.

Global Worship of Esus

[John Arnott MacCulloch](#), one of Scotland's pre-eminent scholars on Celtic religion and mythology, offered a summary on the scholarly interpretations of Esus in 1911, stating in part: "The whole represents some myth unknown to us...Esus was worshipped at [Paris](#) and at [Trèves](#)...a coin with the name Æsus [S+S] was found in England; and personal names like Esugenos, "son of Esus," and Esunertus, "he who has the strength of Esus," occur in England, France, and Switzerland. Thus the cult of this god may have been comparatively widespread. But there is no evidence that [Esus] was a Celtic [Jehovah](#) [another name for Jesus] or a member, with [Teutates](#) and [Taranis](#), of a pan-Celtic triad, or that this triad, introduced by Gauls, was not accepted by the [Druids](#)." MacCulloch's reference to a Celtic god and the Druids is interesting for they are both part of the [Imperial Cult of Rome](#) who carried out the aforementioned blood sacrifices. The notion that Esus was a global deity is indicative of Isis who was worshipped throughout the global Roman Empire prior to the alleged [Fall of Rome](#). Lastly, the fact that Switzerland is mentioned by MacCulloch is not just by chance for the small European country is the primary proxy state of the Roman Empire which is solely responsible for plotting and financing assassinations, terror attacks and wars on a global level. Therefore, the worship of Isis would not be possible by the Romans in Greenland if it were not for Switzerland doing her dirty work in the underworld.

Zeus

[Zeus](#) is "Father of Gods and men", the King of the Gods, and the King of Heaven who oversees the universe. In [Greek mythology](#), he is the [god of sky](#), thunder and lightning who rules over [Mount Olympus](#) which is [located in Greenland](#). According to the Greek geographer [Pausanias](#), "That Zeus is king in heaven is a saying common to all men". Symbols attributed to Zeus include the [thunderbolt](#), eagle, bull, and oak. Zeus is frequently depicted in Greek art either standing, striding forward, with a thunderbolt leveled in his raised right hand, or seated on a throne. The thunderbolt of Zeus is a symbolic reference to Greek Fire (i.e., [Roman gunpowder](#)) which was used by the Greco-Roman Empire to conquer the world. With one exception, Greeks were unanimous in recognizing the birthplace of Zeus as the Island of Crete where he was worshipped at caves near [Knossos](#). In order to dispel any notion that Isis and Zeus were gods of a city, Hellenistic writer [Euhemerus](#) reportedly wrote that Zeus was a great king of [Crete](#) who posthumously turned into a deity. Neoclassical Greco-Roman temples to Zeus found near the [Mediterranean Sea](#) include but are not limited to: the [Temple of Olympian Zeus](#) (Athens, Greece); the [Temple of Zeus](#) (Cyrene, Greece); the [Temple of Zeus](#) (Nemea, Greece); the [Temple of Zeus](#) (Olympia, Greece); and the [Temple of the Olympian Zeus](#) (Agrigento, Sicily).

GREENLAND THEORY

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6.05 Minerva

[Minerva](#) (also spelled Menerva) was the [Roman goddess](#) of art, commerce, crafts, defense, magic, medicine, music, poetry, school, trade, war, weaving and wisdom. She is often depicted with the "[owl of Minerva](#)", her sacred creature which symbolizes wisdom. In Greek mythology, [Fasti](#) and [Ovid](#) called her the "goddess of a thousand works". In order to disguise the fact that Minerva is based on [Minos of Crete](#), modern historical accounts state that [Menrva](#) was an [Etruscan goddess](#) which contributed to the [Roman](#)

character of Minerva. Minerva is also equated with the Greek goddess [Athena](#), despite the fact that [Minos of Crete](#) was still alive during the time of Athena. The Romans hold a festival to [Minerva](#) from March 19 to March 23 which is called the neuter plural, [Quinquatria](#), the fifth after the Ides of March. A lesser version, known as the Minusculae Quinquatria, was held on the June 13, the Ides of June. In 207 B.C., a [guild](#) of poets and actors was formed to meet and make [votive offerings](#) at the temple of Minerva on the [Aventine Hill](#) whose members included [Livius Andronicus](#). The Aventine sanctuary of Minerva continued to be an important center of the arts for much of the middle [Roman Republic](#). Neoclassical Roman temples to Minerva include but are not limited to: the [Temple of Minerva](#) (Assisi); the [Temple of Minerva Medica](#) (Rome); and the [Temple of Minerva Medica Nymphaeum](#) (Rome).

Minerva Worldwide

As the Roman goddess of wisdom, [Minerva](#) is featured in the seals, logos, and mottos of numerous colleges, schools, universities around the world. Her image is also included in numerous governmental and military institutions, including the [Republic of Minerva](#), a [micronation](#) consisting of the Minerva Reefs in Australia. Although tributes to Minerva are expected in Greece and Italy, her likeness is found in almost every country on Earth. It's not a mere coincidence that so many governments and universities just happen share the same taste in goddesses — it's part of a much larger Roman conspiracy. In other words, since the world is run by Roman Empire in Greenland, the 206 collective countries of the underworld shares the same fetish for Roman gods and goddesses, especially Minerva.

Minerva (England)

The Greco-Roman goddess [Minerva](#) is found throughout the country of England, including but not limited to: the official cap badge of the [Artists Rifles](#) Territorial SAS Regiment of the British Army; the title of remote learning facility at [Bath Spa University](#) (Bath); the [Briggate Minerva statue](#) (Leeds); the official logo of the [Chartered Society of Designers](#) (London); the logo of the [Girls Day School Trust](#) in England and Wales; the title of the annual prize for the best political student at [Liverpool Hope University](#) (Liverpool); the [Minerva statue](#) atop the dome of [Liverpool Town Hall](#) (Liverpool); the [Roman Minerva's Shrine](#) (Chester); the [Minerva Lodge](#), the oldest Masonic Lodge in England (City of Kingston Upon Hulls); the head of "[Sulis-Minerva](#)" found in the Roman ruins (Bath); the official logo of [University of Lincoln](#) (Lincoln); and the [Minerva web interface](#) of [University of Sheffield Medical School](#) (Sheffield).

Minerva (Europe)

The Greco-Roman goddess [Minerva](#) is found throughout Europe, including but not limited to: Austria: the sculptured work entitled "[The Birth of Minerva](#)" at the [University of Vienna](#) (Vienna); Bulgaria: the title of the [Minerva language school](#) (Ruse); Germany: the [Minerva statue](#) on the Alte Brücke (Heidelberg); the paintings at [Old University's assembly hall](#) and the [Minerva statue](#) in front of the New University building at [Heidelberg University](#); and the [official logo](#) of the [Max Planck Society](#); Italy: the [Minerva statue](#) and the [official logo](#) of [La Sapienza University](#) (Rome); the [Temple of Minerva](#) (Assisi); the [Temple of Minerva Medica](#) (Rome); the [Temple of Minerva Medica Nymphaeum](#) (Rome); the [Minerva statue](#) (Pavia); and the [Minerva statue](#) at the [University of Turin](#) (Turin); Netherlands: the official seal of [Leiden University](#) (Leiden); Norway: the [Minerva statue](#) at [Bergen Museum](#) (Bergen); Portugal: the official insignia of [University of Porto](#) (Porto); and Scotland: the [Minerva statue](#) and the [building](#) title at [Dumfries Academy](#) (Dumfries); the official seal of [Kelvinside Academy](#) (Glasgow); and the [Minerva statue](#) atop the dome of the [Mitchell Library](#) (Glasgow).

Minerva (Latin America)

The Greco-Roman goddess [Minerva](#) is found in throughout Latin America, including but not limited to: Brazil: the official seal and patroness of [Federal University of Rio de Janeiro](#) (Rio de Janeiro); and the official seal of [Polytechnic School of the University of São Paulo](#) (São Paulo); Cuba: the stained glass window at [Jose Marti National Library](#) (Havana); Guatemala: [Manuel José Estrada Cabrera](#), former [President of Guatemala](#), tried to promote a "Cult of Minerva" and subsequently erected the [Temple of Minerva](#) (Guatemala City); and Mexico: the [official seal](#) of [Escuela Comercial Cámara de Comercio](#) (Mexico City); and the [Minerva statue](#) at Minerva Roundabout (Guadalajara).

Minerva (Popular Culture)

According to [John Robison](#)'s "[Proofs of a Conspiracy](#)" (1798), the third degree of the Bavarian [Illuminati](#) was called "Minerval" or "Brother of Minerva", in honor of [Minerva](#). In the [Harry Potter](#) series, [J.K Rowling](#)

named a leading female character Minerva McGonagall in light of the Roman goddess. Like Minerva, McGonagall's main trait was that of wisdom and war. In the [Percy Jackson & The Olympians](#) and [The Heroes of Olympus](#) series by Rick Riordan, Athena (i.e., Minerva) is the mother of Annabeth Chase, one of the main characters. In the [Assassin's Creed](#) series, Minerva is depicted along with Juno and Tinia who were worshiped as a triad in Rome.

Minerva (U.S. Academia)

The Roman goddess [Minerva](#) is found throughout colleges, fraternities and universities within the United States, the Greco, including but not limited to: the [official seal](#) of [American Academy of Arts & Sciences](#) (Cambridge, Massachusetts); the patron goddess of [Bryn Mawr College](#) (Lower Merion Township, Pennsylvania); the [Minerva statue](#) at [Columbia University](#) (Manhattan, New York); the goddess and seal of [Kappa Kappa Gamma](#) fraternity; the title of [online for-profit university](#) Minerva University; the [supercomputer](#) of [Mount Sinai School of Medicine](#) (New York, New York); the main file server of [Keystone College](#) (Factoryville, Pennsylvania); the [coat of arms](#) and patron goddess of [Sigma Alpha Epsilon](#) fraternity; the [Minerva statue](#) at [State University of New York at Geneseo](#) (Geneseo, New York); the [café](#), the [journal](#), and the [Minerva statues](#) at [State University of New York at Potsdam](#) (Potsdam, New York); the official seal and motto at [Union College, New York](#) (Schenectady, New York); the patroness of [Union Philosophical Society](#) of [Dickinson College](#) (Carlisle, Pennsylvania); the official seal of [University of Alabama](#) (Tuscaloosa, Alabama); the catalogue, the motto and the official logo of [University at Albany](#) (Albany, New York); the [Minerva statue](#) at [University of California](#) (Berkeley, California); the official seal of [University of Louisville](#) (Louisville, Kentucky); the [Minerva statue](#) and the official seal of [University of North Carolina at Greensboro](#) (Greensboro, North Carolina); official seal of [University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma](#) (Chickasha, Oklahoma); the official seal of [University of South Carolina](#) (Columbia, South Carolina); the [official seal](#) of [University of Virginia](#) (Charlottesville, Virginia); the official seal of [Virginia Tech University](#) (Blacksburg, Virginia); the [Minerva statue](#) at [Wells College](#) (Aurora, New York); and the [Minerva statue](#) at [Yale School of Architecture](#) (New Haven, Connecticut).

Minerva (U.S.)

Aside from academic based institutions, the Greco-Roman goddess [Minerva](#) is found throughout the United States, including but not limited to: the [Medal of Honor](#), the highest military decoration awarded by the United States government; the [Minerva bust](#) at the [Boston Public Library](#) (Boston, Massachusetts); the [Minerva Foundation](#) (Berkeley, California); the [Minerva statue](#) at [Battle Hill](#) (Brooklyn, New York); the [Minerva statue](#) at [Green-Wood Cemetery](#) (New York, New York); the [Minerva statue](#) at the [Minneapolis Central Library](#) (Minneapolis, Minnesota); the [Minerva statue](#) (Portland, Maine); the [Minerva statue](#) at the [United States Capitol Visitor Center](#) (Washington, D.C.); the [Minerva statue](#) atop the U.S. Capitol Building (Washington, D.C.); the Minerva statue at the library of the [United States Military Academy](#) (West Point, New York); the [James Gordon Bennett Minerva Monument](#) (New York, New York); the [mosaic](#) and the [Minerva statue](#) at the [Library of Congress](#) (Washington, D.C.); the [Minerva Initiative](#) at the Department of Defense (Arlington County, Virginia), the official seal of the [State of California](#); [U.S. \\$5 Stamp](#) (1923); and the [helmet of Minerva](#) is depicted in the logo of [Walter Reed Army Medical Center](#) (Washington, D.C.).

Minerva (Other)

The Greco-Roman goddess [Minerva](#) is found throughout the world, including but not limited to: Australia: the official seal of [Ballarat Clarendon College](#) (Ballarat, Victoria); the [magazine](#) and [song](#) of [Hornsby Girls High School](#) (Sydney, New South Wales); and the official logo of [Mac.Robertson Girls' High School](#) (Melbourne, Victoria); Canada: the seal of [Kappa Kappa Gamma](#) fraternity; the [Minerva web interface](#) of [McGill University](#) (Montreal, Quebec); India: [Minerva Circle](#) (Bangalore); the [Minerva Institute of Management& Technology](#) (Dehradun); the [Minerva statue](#) atop the [Writer's Building](#) (Kolkata); South Africa: the coat of arms and newspaper [University of Stellenbosch](#) (Stellenbosch); and Tunisia: the [Temple of Minerva](#) (Sbeitla).

GREENLAND THEORY

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6.06 Odin

[Odin](#) is the one-eyed god in the [Norse mythology](#) who is considered the ruler of [Asgard](#) (i.e., Greenland). Odin is homologous with the gods known as [Wōdanaz](#)", "Wōdan", "[Wōden](#)" and "Wōtan" (possibly even "[Dione](#)", "[Dione](#)" (Titaness) and "[Diana](#)"). He is celebrated weekly around the world on "[Wednesday](#)", meaning "Wōden's Day". Odin is referred to by [more than 200 names](#), including "Masked One", "Battle Wolf" and "Bear" and associated with trickery, cunning, and deception. His name is related to "[ōðr](#)" and he is a principal member of the "[Æsir](#)", a group of the [Norse pantheon](#) who are associated with war, battle, victory and death, as well as wisdom, [Shamanism](#), magic, poetry, prophecy, and the hunt. Odin has [many sons](#), the most famous of whom is the god of [Thor](#). In short, Odin (D+N) is a metaphorical god for the Island of Greenland, the third and final "den" (D+N) or home of the Roman Empire (after the [Island of Crete](#) and the [Island of Sicily](#)). Consequently, Odin's is represented by the [Valknut](#), a symbol consisting of three interlaced triangles which represent the three dens or homes of Rome. Interestingly, the consonants found within the name of Odin ("D" and "N" which equate to "+" and "X" in the [Roman Score](#)) are found superimposed on the [flag of the United Kingdom](#) whose navy has been primarily responsible for protecting the "den" of the Roman Empire from wayward planes, tourists and ships since [Roman Britain](#) (i.e., Britannia) morphed into the U.K. in 1707.

Odin Mythology

In [Norse mythology](#), Odin is the son of [Bestla](#) and [Borr](#) and the brother of [Vili and Vé](#). When translated acronymically using the [Roman-English](#), Odin (D+N), meaning "den", is the son of Borr (B+R), a reference to the [Beast of Greenland](#) which is shaped like the head of a bear. Vili (V+L) represents the "veil" (V+L) which keeps Greenland hidden from the underworld, while Vé (V) is an apparent reference to [Victoria](#), the Roman goddess of victory. In the "[Ynglinga Saga](#)" of Old Norse, Odin is described as venturing to [Mimir's Well](#), near [Jötunheimr](#), the land of the giants. This is an apparent reference to the [giants of Greenland](#) which the Romans conquered, enslaved and interbred with, ultimately becoming giants themselves. In [Danish folklore](#), Odin is said to be hiding in the cliffs of Møen (M+N), an apparent reference to the highlands of Greenland and the "[Line of Man](#)". Odin is referred to as the "Jætte (giant) from [Uppsala](#)" who "is now called Jön Upsal". The myth states that "several living people" have lost their way in Klinteskov (The Cliff Forest") and ended up in Jön Upsal's garden which is so big and wonderful that it's beyond any description. The garden is also said to be in full bloom in midwinter and impossible to find. The garden is a reference to the mythical [Garden of Eden](#), another name for Greenland. Because Greenland sits atop the Earth, it receives sunlight virtually all day and therefore has an endless summer.

Odin Brotherhood

The [Odin Brotherhood](#) is a secret society which practices the religion of [Odinism](#). Although modern historical accounts refer to the cult as an underworld phenomenon, the Odin Brotherhood appears to be the Greenland version of the [Imperial Cult](#) of the Roman Empire. The Odin Brotherhood is defined as an ancient religion which preserves the genuine traditions of pre-Christian paganism. Because the Biblical term "Christ" (C/K+R+S+T) is another word for "crest" (C/K+R+S+T), meaning top, peak, summit, crown, pinnacle and apex, the assertion is in fact correct. Therefore, the Brotherhood adheres to the traditions of the Roman Empire prior to its relocation to the highlands of Greenland. The group claims that it was founded in 1421, a date which is historically feasible considering that [1300 years were added to the new Gregorian calendar](#) after the Roman Empire officially relocated to Greenland. Therefore, the Odin Brotherhood was formed exactly 121 years after Rome's move to Greenland in C.000 (i.e. [Anno Domini](#)). According to the Brotherhood, the entire timeline of the past, present, and future is accessible to the gods. They acknowledge the gods by "fostering thought, courage, honor, light, and beauty" and committing blood sacrifices. According to Mark Mirabello, author of "[The Odin Brotherhood](#)" (2003), blood sacrifices

are based on the "marking with the spear" ceremony which is also found in the "[Ynglinga Saga](#)" by [Snorri Sturluson](#). These sacrifices were made to Odin during [blóts](#) – pagan sacrifices to the Norse gods and land spirits. Blood sacrifices, which were made in the name of "holy, necessary violence", involve making three small cuts in the flesh of the victims which generally involved male slaves of each species (e.g., African, Asian, European, Latin, etc.) who were sacrificed and hung from the branches of the trees. Their blood was considered to contain special powers and therefore it was sprinkled on the statues of the gods, on the walls and on the members of the Odin Brotherhood themselves. Naturally, the Odin Brotherhood insists that "no single, superordinary, ineffable entity controls all realities", ultimately allowing them to be gods of the universe and do as they please.

Tributes to Odin

Aside from the asteroid known as "[3989 Odin](#)" and the "[Odin Planitia](#)" basin on the planet Mercury, [modern historical sources](#) indicate that the countries of Australia, Canada, Denmark, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Scotland, Sweden and the United States have numerous cities, towns and places named after Odin. These include but are not limited to: **Australia:** [Woden Valley, Canberra](#); **Canada:** [Mount Odin](#) (British Columbia); and [Mount Odin](#), (Baffin Island, Nunavut); **Denmark:** [Odense](#); [Onsberg](#) ("Odin's Berg"); [Odinstårnet](#) (Odin Tower); [Onsberg](#); [Onsholt](#) ("Odin's [Holt](#)"); [Onsild](#); [Onsved](#); [Othinshille](#); and [Vojens](#) ("Odin's Temple"); **England:** [Odin Mine](#), [Castleton](#), Derbyshire; [Odin Sitch](#), [Castleton](#), Derbyshire; [Wambrook](#), Somerset ("Woden's Brook"); [Wampool](#), Hampshire ("Woden's Pool"); [Wanborough, Wiltshire](#) ("Woden's Barrow"); [Wanborough, Surrey](#); [Wansdyke](#) ("Woden's dyke, embankment"); [Wanstead](#), Essex ("Woden's Stead"); [Wednesbury](#) ("Woden's burgh"); [Woden Road](#), [Wednesbury](#); [Wednesfield](#) ("Woden's field"); [Wednesham](#), Cheshire ("Woden's Ham"); [Wensley](#) ("Woden's meadow"); [Wembury](#), Devon ("Woden's Hill/Barrow" from the Old English "Wódnesbeorh"); [Woden's Barrow](#) (Old English spelling was "Wodnes-beorh"); [Woden Hill](#), Hampshire; [Wodnes-denu](#), [West Overton](#) ("Woden's Valley"); [Wonston](#), Hampshire ("Woden's Town"); [Woodbridge, Suffolk](#) (Wodenbrycge/"Woden's Bridge"); [Woodnesborough](#) ("Woden's burgh"/"Woden's hill"); [Woodway House](#) (house on Woden's Way); [Wormshill](#) (derived from "Woden's hill"); [Roseberry Topping](#) (Óðins bjarg); [Regent's Bridge](#), [Ordsall](#) (traditionally called "Woden's Ford"); and [Regent's Bridge](#), [Ordsall](#) (nearby cave (no longer extant) was known as "Woden's Den"); **Estonia:** Island of [Osmussaar](#) ("Odensholm"); **Finland:** Island of [Odensö](#); **France:** [Oderzell](#) (district of [Marquise](#)); and [Audinghen](#); **Germany:** [Bad Godesberg](#) (originally spelt Wuodenesberg); [Gudensberg](#) (originally spelt Wodenesberg); [Godensholt](#) (formerly Wodensholt); [Odisheim](#) (Wotan's home); and [Wodensweg](#); **Netherlands:** [Woensdrecht](#); [Woensel](#); and [Wânswert](#); **Norway:** [Óðinsøy](#) ("Odin's island"); **Scotland:** [Edin's Hall Broch](#), Berwickshire (originally Wooden's Hall); [Odin Stone /Standing Stones of Stennes](#); and [Woden Law](#), Cheviots ("Woden Hill"); **Sweden:** [Odensbacken](#); [Odensberg](#), [Schonen](#) ("Odin's Berg"); [Odensvi](#) ("Odin's Shrine"); [Odinslund](#); [Onsjö](#); [Onslunda](#); [Odenplan](#) ("Odin's Square" in [Stockholm](#)); [Odengatan](#) ("Odin Street" in [Stockholm](#)); and [Odensåker](#), [Skaraborg](#); and the **United States:** [Odin, Illinois](#); [Odin Township, Marion County, Illinois](#); [Odin, Minnesota](#); [Odin, Missouri](#); and [Woden, Texas](#).

Grim (Greenland Rome)

According to [modern historical sources](#), the term "Grim" is yet another term for Odin, meaning "hooded", "fierce" as well as the "the masked one". Acronymically speaking, "Grim (G+R+M) equates to "Greenland Rome", otherwise known as the [Grim Reaper](#). Consequently, numerous "grim"-related places are found within England, including but not limited to: [Grim's Ditch \(Chilterns\)](#); [Grim's Ditch \(Hampshire\)](#); [Grim's Ditch \(Harrow\)](#); [Grim's Ditch \(South Oxfordshire\)](#); [Grimes Graves](#), [Brandon](#); [Grimley, Worcestershire](#); [Grimsbury](#), [Oxfordshire](#); [Grimsbury Castle](#), [Berkshire](#); [Grimscote](#); [Grimspound](#); and [Grimsthorpe](#).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



6.07 Ra (Rhea)

“Ra” or “Re” was a solar deity in [Egyptian mythology](#). He was allegedly the most important god in [Ancient Egypt](#), and was said to be associated with the falcon or hawk (i.e., the [Roman Eagle](#)). According to myth, humans were created from Ra's tears and sweat, hence the Egyptians call themselves the "Cattle of Ra." This appears to be a reference to the slavery inflicted on the world under Ra (R), an acronym for Rome. Consequently, Ra is commonly featured with a ram's head in the Underworld. In this form, Ra is described as being the "ram of the west" or "ram in charge of his harem". The ram (R+M) has long been the symbol of Rome (R+M) and therefore is often used in Egyptian, Greek and Roman mythology. The holiday known as “The Receiving of Ra” was celebrated on May 26 in the [Gregorian calendar](#). Coincidentally, the Roman holiday of the Anniversary of the Temple of [Fortuna Primigenia](#) is celebrated on May 25. The 24-hour time difference appears to have been instituted in order to confuse historians as the number “26” is sacred in Greco-Roman lore while the number “25” is benign. Similar to the Egyptian goddess [Isis](#), a sun is depicted atop the head of Ra, a symbolic reference to [Roman gunpowder](#) which gave the Greco-Roman Empire unrivaled naval supremacy. Consequently, like his counterpart Isis, Ra is representative of death and war and therefore temples (where human sacrifices were held) and [obelisks](#) (i.e., gravestones) were erected in his honor. The god of Ra is represented globally via the letter “Γ” which is located in the 9th numeric position in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), and the letter “R” is located in the 18th numeric position in the modern [Roman-English alphabet](#). Ra is always pictured holding the “ankh” which is alleged to be an [Egyptian hieroglyphic](#) character that is known as “key of life”. Although being “Egyptian” in origin, the “ankh” features the arrow shape of the [Island of Rhodes](#) intersected with the Greek [cross of Tau](#) which also doubles as the [Crete-shaped fasces](#).

Ra & Rhea

The Egyptian god of [Ra](#) (R) and the Greek goddess of [Rhea](#) (R+H) are in essence the same god, although one is depicted as an Egyptian male and the other as Greek female. Similar to both [Isis and Zeus](#), Ra and Rhea are roughly consonantly the same (the letter “H” is silent) and both are the most important god or goddess in their respective mythology. The entire historical narrative of [Ancient Egypt](#) was created as historical cover for the Greco-Roman Empire. Consequently, Greek and Roman gods and goddesses have been depicted in Egyptian mythology in order to confuse historians in respect to the Cretan origins of the Greco-Roman Empire. In short, Ra and Rhea are acronyms for Rome and the Roman Empire. Although they vary in sex and origin, Ra and Rhea both exhibit Greco-Roman mythology and symbology and have subsequently been immortalized in the alphabets of Rome.

Rhea

“Rhea” is the [Titaness](#) daughter of the earth goddess [Gaia](#) and the sky god [Uranus](#). She is arguably the most important god in [Greek mythology](#) who was, according to [Homer](#), "the mother of gods" and the mother of the [Olympian goddesses and gods](#). Her mother qualities are likely in respect to the [Roman gunpowder](#) from which the Roman Empire was born. Acronymically speaking, Rhea (R+H) equates to “Rome Forever” or “Rome [to] infinity”. She allegedly named after the [second largest moon](#) of the planet [Saturn](#) which is known for its darkness and destructive energy, a trait shared with Rome. Rhea was originally worshiped in the [Island of Crete](#) where according to myth she gave birth to [Zeus](#). This is a metaphor Rome (i.e., Rhea) which was born out of Crete. Consequently, Rhea is directly affiliated with the “[Line of Man](#)” and is often depicted on a throne flanked by lions, riding a lion, or on a chariot drawn by two lions. The [lion is a symbolic reference](#) to the line, lineage and loins of [Minos of Crete](#) who sired the ruling family of the Greco-Roman Empire. The goddess of Rhea is represented globally via the letter “Γ” which is located in the 9th numeric position in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), and the letter “R” is located in the 18th numeric position in the modern [Roman-English alphabet](#). The holiday known as

[Mother's Day](#) is held in honor of the [Roman goddess Cybele](#) who was admittedly derived from Rhea. Similar to the “The Receiving of Ra”, the holiday is held on May 26th in Poland and elsewhere on other dates in March and May.

Eye of Ra

The [Eye of Ra](#) (i.e., the [Eye of Horus](#)) is a being in [Egyptian mythology](#) that is shaped in the form of the letter “R” and functions as a feminine counterpart to the sun god [Ra](#). A violent force which subdues its enemies, the Eye is an extension of Ra's power that is often depicted as the disk of the sun (i.e., the barrel of a cannon). The Eye's violent aspect defends Ra (i.e., Rome) against the agents of disorder that threaten his rule. The Eye is either represented by a lioness or the [uraeus which coincidentally mimics the dragon head](#) from which Roman cannons were hidden at sea. Coincidentally, the Eye of "Horus" (H+R+S) was known to the Greeks and Romans as "uraeus" (R+S), which is acronymically the same (the letter "H" is silent), equating to “Roman System”. The Eye of Ra is known as a source of great heat and light, and is also associated fire and flames. [Modern historical accounts](#) state that Ancient Egyptian and Near Eastern sailors would frequently paint the “R” symbol on the bow of their ships to ensure safe sea travel, furthering the notion that the Eye of Ra was a weapon which was used during maritime activities. The Eye of Ra also represents the destructive nature of Ra's power which Egyptians likened to arrows shot by a god to destroy evildoers, and is even described as a dangerous force that spits flames like venom. The terms “arrow”, “shot” and “spit” are all affiliated with projectiles, qualities inherent to the cannon and unrelated to the sun. Passages from the Egyptian “Coffin Texts” suggest that the Egyptian god [Apep](#) was thought capable of stealing the Eye of Ra from its master during combat. This reference was likely made in respect to the attempted theft of cannons by Rome's respective enemies of the day. In what is purported to be an Egyptian temple ritual, the pharaoh conducted a ceremonial game in honor of the Eye goddesses [Hathor](#), Sekhmet, or Tefnut, in which he struck a ball (i.e., a cannon ball) symbolizing the Eye of Apep with a club (i.e., a cannon rod) made from a type of wood that was said to have sprung from the Eye of Ra. The term “sprung” is yet another term indicative of a projectile and a ball and rod were both used in the firing of cannons. According to Egyptologist Lana Troy, the sun disk may represent the womb from which Ra was born or the [placenta](#) that emerges with him. This historical account is likely a metaphor for Rome which was born out of the power gained by the use of cannon (i.e., the Eye of Ra) which was unknown and unparalleled at the time. m

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

6.08 Shiva

“[Shiva](#)” (“Siva”) is a popular [Hindu deity](#) who is considered the [Supreme God](#) within [Shaivism](#) which teaches that Shiva is the creator, preserver, destroyer, revealer, transformer and concealer of all that is. Shiva is also known as “The [Auspicious One](#)” which in essence means “future success is likely”. A total of [113 names have been attributed to Shiva](#), including, “Kailashhipati”, meaning “Lord of Mount Kailash”, and “Kailashnath”, meaning “Master of Mount Kailash”. Shiva is described as the omniscient [Yogi](#) who lives an [ascetic life](#) on [Mount Kailash](#) (i.e., Greenland). Although there is a [Mount Kailash](#) in the [Himalayas](#), this is an apparent reference to both [Mt. Olympus and Mt. Zion](#) which are located in Greenland. In Hindu mythology, Mount Kailāsa is depicted as a “[Linga](#)”, representing the center of the universe. This is likely another reference to Greenland which is located geographically speaking at the center of the Earth. [Dakshinamurthy](#), an aspect of Shiva, literally means “one who is facing south” in [Sanskrit](#), for all locations in the underworld are south from Greenland in the north. Many words in the English lexicon were evidently derived from Siva and Shiva (e.g., achieve, save, savvy, sever, shave, shiv, shiver, shivering, shove, etc.), including “[chauvinist](#)”, meaning “excessive or blind patriotism”, and “sovereign”, meaning supreme ruler as well as “Shiva reigns”. The latter terms define traits inherent to the Roman Empire now located in Greenland.

Symbology of Shiva

The god of [Shiva](#) has many symbols and traits, many of which are affiliated with the Greco-Roman Empire, the most recognizable being the [third eye](#) on his forehead, the snake around his neck (which is symbolic of [Roman dragon ships](#) which encircled Greenland), a [crescent moon](#) (a Greco-Roman symbol representing [Cronus](#)), and the [trishula](#) (i.e., Greco-Roman [trident](#)). Shiva is also equipped with a "[Parashu](#)" which he gave it to [Parashurama](#) whose name means "Rama with the axe" (i.e., Rome with the axe). The Parashu is a replica of the [fasces axe](#) which itself was modeled after the shape of the [Island of Crete](#), the birthplace of the Greco-Roman Empire. Shiva is also portrayed with a sacred halo, an apparent reference to the glow of the aurora borealis which is seen around the underworld. Shiva smears his body with ashes (i.e., [bhasma](#)), due to the many blood sacrifices he partakes in. Shiva's is noted in the "Jatin" epithets as "the one with matted hair" that molten gold in color or being yellowish-white, very un-Indian like in nature. Lastly, the [Pashupati seal](#), which is purported to be one of the earliest depictions of Shiva, is clearly depicted with twin ram (R+M) horns, an apparent symbolic reference to Rome (R+M) which is often characterized by a ram.

Numerology of Shiva

Shiva's sacred number is "5" which equates to the "Ж" symbol (i.e., "[Chi](#)") in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) as is indicative of the country of Switzerland. Consequently, Shiva's most important mantra has five syllables (i.e., the "namaḥ śivāya"). Shiva's body is also said to consist of five mantras, called the pañcabrahmans. As forms of God, each of these have their own names and distinct iconography (i.e., [Sadyojāta](#), [Vāmadeva](#), [Aghora](#), [Tatpuruṣha](#) and [Īsāna](#)). These are subsequently represented as the five faces of Shiva which that are associated in various texts with the five elements, the five senses, the five organs of perception, and the five organs of action. In Hebrew, "[shiv'ah](#)" literally means "[seven](#)" (S+V+N) which may translate to "Siva North". In the Roman-English alphabet, the number "7" equates to the letter "G", an acronym for Greenland.

Holidays of Shiva

[Maha Shivratri](#), meaning the "Great Night of Shiva", is an annual [Hindu](#) festival celebrated in reverence of the god [Shiva](#). In 2013, Maha Shivratri was celebrated on March 10 in 2013. Coincidentally, March 9 is the Roman holiday known as "[dies religiosus](#)" (when the Sali carried the sacred shields around the city again). The 24-hour time difference in the holiday appears to have been instituted in order to confuse historians. Unlike the number "9", THE number "10" is sacred in Greco-Roman lore and evidenced by the fact that it is depicted on the [flag of Greenland](#). In the Roman lunar calendar, Zodiac is the 13th month. Consequently, the date of March 9 equates to Zodiac 7 (i.e., "13/7") while March 10 equates to Zodiac 8 (i.e., 13/8). The latter number "[38](#)" equates to "[CH](#)" or "[Chi](#)" which is symbolic of the Switzerland, the life or "chi" of the Roman Empire. Therefore, the Roman holiday of "[dies religiosus](#)" is almost certainly celebrated on March 10 along with [Maha Shivratri](#). Interestingly, "Religosus" is defined as pertaining to the gods or marked out by them as theirs, qualities inherent to Switzerland, the main proxy (shill) state of the Roman Empire. In 2014, Maha Shivratri was celebrated on February 27 which is the same date that the Roman holiday "[Equirria](#)" (the first of two horse-racing festivals to [Mars](#)) is celebrated.

Shiva & Switzerland

Shiva is often [depicted with 10 arms](#) which are symbolic of the geographic [shape of Switzerland](#) which appears to have 10 arms or legs. "[Tripurantaka](#)", a manifestation of [Shiva](#), is depicted with four arms wielding a bow and arrow. He holds an axe and a deer on the upper pair of his arms, and a bow and an arrow lower pair of the arms, respectively. Tripurantaka is symbolic of the four-armed cross of Switzerland which is responsible for executing Roman sacrifices, terror attacks and wars in the underworld. Shiva also rides on a bull, his vehicle, which is representative of [Babylon](#), the former capitol of the Roman Empire. Coincidentally, Switzerland is responsible for managing and maintaining the "[Babylon System](#)" in the underworld. [Nandī](#), also known as Nandin, is the name of the [bull](#) on which Shiva rides. Nandī, translated by Sharma, equates to "lord of cattle" which is quite similar to myth surrounding the god of [Ra](#) which finds that all humans are the "Cattle of Ra." Lastly, Shiva's sacred number is "5" which equates to the "Ж" symbol (i.e., "[Chi](#)") in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). Chi above all other symbols is indicative of the country of Switzerland. According to the Roman Score, the name of "Shiva" (S/C+H+V) acronymically equates to "Chi Forever/Infinity Victory", since the letter "C" and "S" are interchangeable in [Roman English](#) (e.g., census, century, etc.). The English term "[sieve](#)" (S+V) is a device that separating

wanted elements from unwanted material. Metaphorically speaking, Switzerland is the sieve of the world for it removes unwanted people and ideas from the underworld, especially in respect to the secret of Greenland.

Tributes to Shiva

Tributes to the Greco-Roman god of [Shiva](#) can be found in the names and titles of various corporations, cultures, places and scientific-related phenomenon around the world, including but not limited to: **Culture:** the [Siwa culture](#), a Bronze Age nomadic culture in the Gansu Province, China; the [Siwa language](#), a Berber language of Egypt; and [Živa](#), the Slavic goddess of fertility; **Internet Technology:** “[?shva=1](#)”, the code appended to the URL when loading [Gmail](#) (i.e., Google email), and [HTML5 Shiv](#), a JavaScript workaround; **Media:** “[Arutz Sheva](#)”, an [Israeli](#) media network identifying with [Religious Zionism](#); **Places:** [Shiva](#), a village in Iran; [Siva, Perm Krai](#), a village in Russia; [Sivat](#), a [village](#) in Russia; [Siwa Oasis](#), an oasis in Egypt; and [Živa](#), small settlement near Vajska, Serbia; **Space:** the [140 Siwa](#), an asteroid; [1170 Siva](#), an asteroid named after the Hindu god; the [Shiva Hypothesis](#), a hypothesis that purports to explain an apparent pattern in mass extinctions caused by [impact events](#); and the [Shiva crater](#), an apparent impact crater in the Indian Ocean, possibly associated with the Cretaceous–Tertiary extinction event; **Science:** “[Siva](#)”, a pro-apoptotic signaling protein; “[Siva](#)”, the monotypic bird genus of the blue-winged minla; “[Siwa](#)”, a spider genus in the [Araneidae](#) family; the “[Shiva laser](#)”, built at [Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory](#) in 1977 for the study of [inertial confinement fusion](#) (ICF); and the “[Shiva Star](#)”, a high-powered pulsed-power research device located at the [Air Force Research Laboratory](#);

Shiva in Pop Culture

The Greco-Roman god of [Shiva](#) can be found in numerous books, comics, films, games, music, television series, and video games throughout pop culture, including but not limited to: **Films:** “[Siva](#)” (1989), a Tamil film starring Rajinikanth; “[Siva](#)” (1989), a Telugu film by director Ram Gopal Varma; “[Shiva](#)” (1990), a remake of the Telugu film in Hindi by director Ram Gopal Varma; “[Shiva](#)” (2006), another Hindi remake by Ram Gopal Varma; “[Shiva](#)” (2008), by siblings Ronit and Shlomi Elkabetz; and “[Shiva](#)” (2012), a Kannada film starring Shivraj Kumar; **Games:** “[Shiva](#)”, a summonable ice elemental in the “[Final Fantasy](#)” (1987-2014) franchise; “[Shiva](#)”, a character in the “[Streets of Rage](#)” series (1991-2013); “[Shiv](#)”, a fictional location in “[Magic: The Gathering](#)” (1994-Present); “[Sheeva](#)”, a character in “[Mortal Kombat](#)” (1995) games; “Shivans” are the main antagonistic race in the “[Freespace](#)” (1998-2001) series; “Shiva’s Guard”, a powerful artifact in the “[Warcraft III: Reign of Chaos](#)” (2002) game “[Defense of the Ancients](#)”; and “Shiva”, a major boss in “[Bonds of Blood of Neverwinter Nights](#)” (2004); **Literature:** “[Lady Shiva](#)”, a DC Comics character which first appeared in “[Richard Dragon, Kung Fu Fighter #5](#)” (1975); “[Shiva](#)”, a computer program that spawns robots to destroy Weapon X experiment subjects in “[Wolverine vol. 2 #50](#)” (1992); “Shiva”, a fictitious strain of Ebola virus from the novel “[Rainbow Six](#)” (1998) by Tom Clancy; and “Kaiyanwang”, a.k.a. “Shiva”, a fictional character from “[3x3 Eyes](#)” (1987-2002); **Music:** “[Siva Samoa](#)”, a type of Samoan dance often performed at weddings; “[Siva](#)” (1991), a song by “[The Smashing Pumpkins](#)”; and “Shiva”, a song by “[The Antlers](#)” from their concept album “[Hospice](#)” (2009); **Television Series:** “Shiva”, the ultimate villain in the anime “[Legend of Heavenly Sphere Shurato](#)” (1989-1990); “Neosapien General Shiva” from the cartoon TV series “[Exosquad](#)” (1993-1994); “[Shiv](#)”, a villain in the animated series “[Static Shock](#)” (2000-2004); “[Siva](#)”, a character from “[The Tribe](#)” (2002-2003) series; “The Shiva”, an award given to the league winners on “[The League](#)” (2009-Present); and “[Shiva](#)”, an episode of [the tenth season](#) of “[NCIS](#)” (2013).

Shiva & Judaism

Because Switzerland was the first Jewish state, many Jewish names and entities share the name of Shiva, including but not limited to: “[Shiva](#)”, the name for the week-long mourning period after death which is derived from the Hebrew word “[shiv'ah](#)” which literally means “seven”; “[Arutz Sheva](#)”, an [Israeli](#) media network identifying with [Religious Zionism](#); “[Sh'va](#)”, a name for the “20(2)” decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)’s “Mispar gadol”; “[Shva](#)”, a Hebrew [niqqud](#) vowel sign written as two vertical dots underneath a letter; [Yeshiva](#), a [Jewish](#) institution that focuses on the study of traditional religious texts, primarily the [Talmud](#); [Yeshiva University](#), a [private university](#) with four campuses in New York City; and [Yeshiva.co](#), a Jewish website which is part of the institutions of Yeshivat Beit El.

SIV Virus

[Simian immunodeficiency virus](#) (SIV) is a [retrovirus](#) which has infected at least 45 species of African non-human [primates](#). Based on analysis of strains found in four species of [monkeys](#) from [Bioko Island](#), it has been concluded that SIV has been present in monkeys and apes for at least 32,000 years. Virus strains from two of these primate species (SIVsmm in [sooty mangabeys](#) and SIVcpz in [chimpanzees](#)) are believed to have crossed the species barrier into humans, resulting in HIV-2 and HIV-1 (i.e., AIDS). Although it has been stated that the route of transmission of HIV-1 to humans was due to [contact with the blood of chimps](#), vaccines from the [Red Cross](#) are the most likely cause. Interestingly, the [structure of HIV-1 protease](#) (which was derived from the SIV virus) and that of the [Pashupati seal](#), which is purported to be one of the earliest depictions of Shiva, are almost identical in nature. Consonantly speaking, "Siva" (S+V) is the same as "SIV" (S+V), and both are affiliated with destruction and death. Since the [letter "H"](#) is pronounced "aitch" or "aich", the term "HIV" is pronounced "aich-eye-vee". Therefore, "HIV" (C/S+H+V), consonantly speaking, equates to "Shiva" (C/S+H+V) because the letters "C" and "S" are routinely interchangeable in [Roman English](#) (e.g., census, century, etc.). Considering that the AIDS virus wasn't discovered until 1983, and the Pashupati seal is purported to be thousands of years old, their striking similarity does not make sense inside the historical framework of the status quo. Therefore, in all likelihood, the SIV virus was discovered hundreds of years ago in Rome and subsequently used to kill off millions of people in the underworld via vaccines. In order to celebrate their scientific discovery in bioterrorism, Shiva, the god of destruction, is depicted on the Pashupati seal in the form of the deadly virus. In what appears to be an inside joke of sorts, "Shiva" is a strain of the deadly Ebola virus in the novel "[Rainbow Six](#)" (1998) by Tom Clancy.

Shiva & Rudra

"[Rudra](#)" and Shiva are viewed as the same personality in Hindu scriptures and therefore are used synonymously. Rudra, whose name is derived from the Sanskrit root "śarv-", meaning to "injure" or "to kill", is usually portrayed as a fierce and destructive deity. Rudra is also the "One who can kill the forces of darkness", an apparent reference to the slaughter of humans who live in the [underworld devoid of 24/7 sunlight](#). In other contexts, Rudra can simply mean "the number eleven". The number "11" is represented in the Roman-English alphabet by the [letter "K", an acronym for "kill"](#). According to Indian scholar [R. G. Bhandarkar](#), Rudra discharges "brilliant shafts which run about the heaven and the earth". This is an apparent reference to the lines of communication between Greenland and the country of Switzerland. Rudra was believed to cause diseases, something that the [Red Cross located in Switzerland](#) is notorious for. In Sanskrit, Rudra is known as "param vyoma sahasravṛt", meaning "The upper world is similarly desired by the thousands of devas", an apparent reference to Greenland (i.e., the upperworld). Rudra is also known as "śukraṃ vāmanyadyajataṃ vāmanyat", meaning "Among your forms, one is the day with white hue, the other is the night with dark hue". This is an appearance reference to the 24/7 light of Greenland and the [shadow of death](#) and darkness which covers the underworld. Similar to Shiva, [Rudra](#) also bears a Greco-Roman [trident](#).

Shiva Sheaves

Although only conjecture, it appears that Shiva-related genocides are symbolically represented by a [sheaf](#) (plural: sheaves), a large bundles of cereal plants which are bound together after reaping. Since Shiva is the god of destruction, the sheaves evidently represent a certain amount of deaths (possibly 100,000 or 1 million) which were cut down by the hand of the Roman Empire. Consequently, sheaves are depicted within the Coat of Arms of various nation, (i.e., [Armenia](#), [Bolivia](#), [New Zealand](#), [Pakistan](#) and [Venezuela](#)), on the flags of the numerous U.S. states (i.e., [Delaware](#), [Idaho](#), [Nebraska](#), [Pennsylvania](#) and [Vermont](#)), on the Great Seals of U.S. states (i.e., [Arkansas](#), [Delaware](#), [Idaho](#), [Iowa](#), [Nebraska](#), [North Dakota](#), [Ohio](#), [Oklahoma](#), [Oregon](#), [South Dakota](#), [Tennessee](#), [Vermont](#), [Washington D.C.](#)), and on the Coat of Arms of U.S. (i.e., [Delaware](#), [Ohio](#), [Pennsylvania](#), [Vermont](#)).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



6.09 Thor (Hathor)

In [Norse mythology](#), [Thor](#) ([Old High German](#) “Donar”) is a hammer-wielding [god](#) associated with thunder, lightning, storms, oak trees, strength, and the protection of mankind (i.e., the “[Line of Man](#)”). Thor is the son of the Norse god [Odin](#) and is ascribed three abodes (i.e., “[Bilskirnir](#)”, “[Þrúðheimr](#)”, and “[Þrúðvangr](#)”), otherwise known as the three dens or homes of Rome (i.e., [Island of Crete](#), [Island of Sicily](#), and the Island of Greenland). Because Thor is a Greco-Roman deity, he is prominently mentioned throughout the recorded history of the [Roman occupation](#) of [Germania](#) as well as the [Viking Age](#). In Norse mythology, Thor bears at least [fourteen names](#) and is generally described as fierce-eyed, [red-haired](#) and red-bearded. Thor has red hair because after the Romans moved to Greenland, they interbred with the native [giants of Greenland](#) and therefore exhibit white skin, blue or green eyes, and red hair. In other words, the Romans have the luck (i.e., look) of the Irish. The number “14” equates to “X” in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) while the letter “N” in the Roman English alphabet. Acronymically speaking, the letter “X” equates to “death” while the letter “N” equates to “North”, the direction to Greenland. Consequently, Thor's exploits, include the relentless slaughter of his foes and fierce battles with the monstrous serpent [Jörmungandr](#) who grew so large that he was able to surround the earth and grasp his own tail. The Midgard Serpent (i.e., Jörmungandr) myth is an apparent reference to cannon laden [Greco-Roman dragon ships](#) which encircled Greenland, guarding it from the underworld. In what appears to be a referenced to the giants of Greenland, the poem [Poetic Edda](#) entitled “[Þrymskviða](#)” states that the giant “[Þrymr](#)” stole [Mjöllnir](#) (i.e., Thor's hammer) and then demands the goddess [Freyja](#) in exchange. After an unsuccessful hostage negotiation, Thor destroys Þrymr and his giant cohorts. Tributes to Thor's name and likeness are found throughout modern art, cartoons, comics, culture, film, literature, television series, and video games (see below), making him possibly the most celebrated of all the Greco-Roman gods. Grammatical tributes to Thor are found throughout the English lexicon (e.g., author, authority, there, etc.), the most prominent of which is “[Thursday](#)” (i.e., “Thor's Day”) and the number “three”. The [consonant letters](#) of “T” and “R” found in the name of Thor (T+R) are evident today in the official name of at least 5 languages originating out of Europe, all of which are close in proximity to Greenland (e.g., Norwegian/Bokmål ([torsdag](#)); Norwegian/Nynorsk ([torsdag](#)); Danish ([torsdag](#)); Swedish ([torsdag](#)); and Finnish ([torstai](#))).

Symbols of Thor

[Thor](#), who is most often associated with thunder and lightning, wields a mountain-crushing hammer entitled [Mjöllnir](#), wears the belt [Megingjörð](#), the iron gloves [Járngręipr](#), and owns the staff [Gríðarvölr](#). Similar to the lightning bolts wielded by [Zeus](#), Thor is associated with lightning because it's a symbolic metaphor for [Roman gunpowder](#), the single greatest reason for the rise of the Roman Empire. Mjöllnir, which is interpreted as meaning “That which smashes”, is depicted in Norse mythology as one of the most fearsome weapons, capable of leveling mountains. In the Old Norse texts, Mjöllnir is identified as “[hamarr](#)” or “hammer”, a word that which also means “stone, rock, cliff”, a possible reference to the rock of Greenland, otherwise known as the [North Pole](#). Consequently, a Thor-like hammer is found in the coat of arms of [Belize](#), [New Zealand](#), [Transnistria](#), the seal of [Niue](#), as well as on the flag of the former [Soviet Union](#). Thor's Mjöllnir (i.e., hammer) is also found in the [coat of arms](#) of the [Torsås Municipality](#) in Sweden. Interestingly, in May of 2013, the “[Hammer of Thor](#)” was [added to the list](#) of [United States Department of Veterans Affairs](#)' emblems for headstones and markers. The [swastika](#) (i.e., Nazi) symbol has long been identified as a sacred symbol of Thor. According to [Germanic paganism](#) and [Celtic paganism](#) scholar [Hilda Ellis Davidson](#), “The protective sign of [Thor's] hammer...seems to have been used by the warrior...in the [form of the swastika](#)”. Since World War II, the swastika has been associated with Nazism, the “Master Race” and fascism, all which were originally spawned by the Romans in Greenland. Similar to the Norse god [Odin](#), Thor is associated with oak trees for they are used to hang the bleeding victims used

in Roman blood sacrifices.

Thor in Film

The likeness or character of [Thor](#) is portrayed in numerous films and television series, including but not limited to: **Films:** "[The Incredible Hulk Returns](#)" (1998); "[Thor](#)" (2011); "[Thor: Tales of Asgard](#)" (2011); "[Almighty Thor](#)" (2011); "[The Avengers](#)" (2012); "[Thor: The Dark World](#)" (2013); and "[Avengers: Age of Ultron](#)" (2015); **Television Series:** "[The Marvel Super Heroes](#)" (1966), a television series featuring "[The Mighty Thor](#)"; "[Spider-Man](#)" (1981-1982); "[Spider-Man and His Amazing Friends](#)" (1981-1983); "[Phedra Gamma Thor](#)", a character from "[Saint Seiya](#)" (1986-1990); "[X-Men](#)" (1992-1997); "[Fantastic Four](#)" (1994-1996); "[The Incredible Hulk](#)" (1996-1997); "[Thor](#)", an extraterrestrial alien character in "[Stargate SG-1](#)" (1997-2007); "[The Avengers: United They Stand](#)" (1999-2000); "[The Super Hero Squad Show](#)" (2009-2011); "[Nurse Jackie](#)" (2009-Present); "[The Avengers: Earth's Mightiest Heroes](#)" (2010-2013); "[Ultimate Spider-Man](#)" (2012-Present); "[Avengers Assemble](#)" (2013-Present); "[Phineas and Ferb: Mission Marvel](#)" (2013); "[Lego Marvel Super Heroes: Maximum Overload](#)" (2013); "[Hulk and the Agents of S.M.A.S.H.](#)" and (2013-2014); "[Marvel Disk Wars: The Avengers](#)" (2014-Present). Lastly, "[Thor](#)" is a character found throughout "[The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy](#)" (1978-Present).

Thor in Literature

References and depictions of [Thor](#) are found in various poems and books, including but not limited to: "Thors reise til Jotunheim", "Hammeren hentes", "Thors fiskeri", and "Thor besøger Hymir" (1807) by [Adam Gottlob Oehlenschläger](#); "Nordens Guder" (1819) by [Adam Gottlob Oehlenschläger](#) "Mythologierne eller Gudatvisten" (1820) by J. M. Stiernstolpe; "Nordens Mythologie eller Sinnbilled-Sprog (1832) by [N. F. S. Grundtvig](#); "Harmen" by Thor Thorild; "Der Mythus von Thor" (1836) by [Ludwig Uhland](#); "Thors Trunk" (1859) by [Wilhelm Hertz](#); "Letters of Travel (1892-1913) by [Rudyard Kipling](#); "Der Hammer Thors" (1915) by W. Schulte v. Brühl; "Herr Dinnar und die Bauern" (1937) by [Hans Friedrich Blunck](#); "Wir und Sie", (1976), by F. J. Klopstock; "Die Heimholung des Hammers" (1977) by H. C. Artmann; and "[Cold Iron](#)" and "[Rewards and Fairies](#)" (1910) by [Rudyard Kipling](#).

Thor in Video Games

The likeness or character or [Thor](#) is found in numerous video games, including but not limited to: "[Gauntlet](#)" (1985); "[Avengers in Galactic Storm](#)" (1995); "[Marvel Super Heroes](#)" (1995-2012); "[Marvel vs. Capcom: Clash of Super Heroes](#)" (1995-2012); "[Marvel: Ultimate Alliance](#)" (2006); "[LittleBigPlanet](#)" (2008); "[Marvel: Ultimate Alliance 2](#)" (2009); "[Marvel Super Hero Squad](#)" (2009); "[StarCraft II: Wings of Liberty](#)" (2010); "[Marvel Super Hero Squad: The Infinity Gauntlet](#)" (2010-2011); "[Marvel Pinball](#)" (2010-2013); "[Thor: God of Thunder](#)" (2011); "[Marvel Super Hero Squad: Comic Combat](#)" (2011); "[Marvel vs. Capcom 3: Fate of Two Worlds](#)" (2011); "[Thor: God of Thunder](#)" (2011); "[Ultimate Marvel vs. Capcom 3](#)" (2011-2012); "[Marvel Super Hero Squad Online](#)" (2011-2012); "[Marvel Avengers: Battle for Earth](#)" (2012); "[Marvel: Avengers Alliance](#)" (2012-2014); "[Marvel Heroes](#)" (2013); "[Lego Marvel Super Heroes](#)" (2013-2014); and "[Marvel Avengers Alliance Tactics](#)" (2014).

Thor in Art

The image of [Thor](#) has been depicted in numerous drawings, painting, music, and sculptures, including but not limited to: **Drawings:** "Thors Kampf mit den Riesen" (1880), by [M. E. Winge](#); "Odin, Thor und Magni" (1883), by K. Ehrenberg's; "Thor bei dem Riesen Þrym als Braut verkleidet" (1901) by E. Doepler; "Thor bei Hymir (1901) by E. Doepler; "Thor bei Skrymir (1901) by E. Doepler; "Thor den Fluß Wimur durchwatend (1901) by E. Doepler; "Thor den Hrungnir bekämpfend" (1901) by E. Doepler; "Thor; Thor und die Midgardschlange" (1901) by E. Doepler; "Thor and the Mountain and Sif and Thor" (1909), by J. C. Dollman; "Thors Schatten" (1914), by E. Pottner; and "Die Heimholung des Hammer" (1977), by H. C. Artmann; **Music:** "[Thor](#)" (1976-Present), a Canadian heavy metal band; "[Thor](#)" (2009), an album by "[Wizard](#)"; and "[Thor](#)" (2011), a soundtrack to the motion picture by the same name; **Paintings:** "Thor in Hymirs Boot bekämpft die Midgardschlange" (1780) by [Henry Fuseli](#); and "Thor" (Unknown), by G. Poppe; **Statues:** "Thor" (1821-1822), by [H. E. Freund](#); "Thor" (1844), by B. E. Fogelberg; and "Thor" (Unknown), by H. Natter.

Hathor

Similar to most other Greco-Roman gods and goddesses, [Thor](#) has counterparts in other religions and mythologies. "[Hathor](#)", who is depicted as "Mistress of the West", is the Egyptian goddess of music,

dance, foreign lands and fertility. Like Thor, Hathor was worshipped in [Canaan](#), a Biblical code word for Greenland. The name of "Hathor" (H+T+H+R) and Thor (T+H+R) are consonantly identical, minus the [letter "H"](#) which is generally silent and equates to "infinity" and "forever". Hathor was commonly identified as a cow whose four legs which may equate to the four-armed swastika identified with Thor. The notion that Hathor has the same bloodthirsty qualities as Thor is depicted in an Egyptian myth which states that [Ra](#) communicated through Hathor's third Eye that some people in the land were planning to assassinate him. Consequently, Hathor became so angry that she became [Sekhmet](#), a war goddess to destroy them. As Sekhmet, Hathor became bloodthirsty and the slaughter was great because she could not be stopped. Similar to the Egyptian goddess [Isis](#), a sun is depicted atop the head of Hathor, a symbolic reference to [Roman gunpowder](#) which gave the Greco-Roman Empire unrivaled naval supremacy. Hathor is generally depicted holding the [ankh](#) which is alleged to be an [Egyptian hieroglyphic](#) character that is known as "key of life". Although being "Egyptian" in origin, the "ankh" features the arrow shape of the [Island of Rhodes](#) intersected with the Greek [cross of Tau](#) which also doubles as the [Crete-shaped fasces](#). The [Temple of Hathor at Dendera](#) in Egypt coincidentally exhibits [Greek columns](#), further confirming that [Ancient Egypt](#) is just political cover for the Greco-Roman Empire. Lastly, according to "The Lost Gods Of England" (1957) by historian Brian Branston, "the description and exploits of the Hindu god [Indra](#) fit Norse Thor exactly: both have red hair and a red beard; both are great trenchermen and smiters of tremendous blows; both are equipped with thunderbolts; both are serpent slayers; and both are protectors of mankind against their enemies". Whether other gods besides Hathor and Indra share Thor-like qualities is not known, but it's highly likely. In reality, most if not all of the gods and goddesses found in Egyptian, Phoenician, Greek, Roman, Sumerian, Hindu, Viking and Norse mythologies are Greco-Roman in nature.

Thor in Cartoons & Comics

The likeness of [Thor](#) is found in numerous animated films and comics, including but not limited to:

Animated Films: "[Ultimate Avengers](#)" (2006); "[Ultimate Avengers 2](#)" (2006); "[Next Avengers: Heroes of Tomorrow](#)" (2008); "[Hulk vs. Thor](#)" (2009); "[Planet Hulk](#)" (2010); "[Thor: Tales of Asgard](#)" (2011); "[Legends of Valhalla: Thor](#)" (2011); and "[Avengers Confidential: Black Widow & Punisher](#)" (2014); **Comics:** Aside from the [numerous alternative versions](#) of Thor found throughout the comic world, "[Thor](#)" is a [Marvel comic book series](#) which has bared his name and likeness since 1962. Thor is also found in a plethora of other comic books, including but not limited to: "Thor as himself in "Tor de Holbewoner" (1941) by [Willy Vandersteen](#); "Thor" as a dog in "[Manhunter](#)" (1942-1956) by [Quality Comics](#); "[Spike and Suzy](#)" #158 (1946-Present) by [Willy Vandersteen](#); "[Thor](#)", as a caveman in "[BC](#)" (1958-Present) by [Johnny Hart](#); "Thor", as himself in "[Journey into Mystery](#) #83" (1962); "[De Rode Ridder](#)": "The Hammer of Thor" #45 (1970); by [Willy Vandersteen](#); "The Valkyrie" #63 (1974) by [Willy Vandersteen](#); "Thor", as himself in "[Savage Dragon](#)" (1982-Present) by Erik Larsen; "[Thor](#)" is a character in the [Comico](#) comic book series "[Elementals](#) #23" (1983-Present); "[Thôrr-Sverd: The Sword of Thor](#)" #1-3 (1987) by Vincent Creations; "[Valhalla](#)" (1987-Present), a comic series by Peter Madsen; "Thor" as himself in "[Weird Comics](#)" (1988) by DC Comics; "Thor", as himself in "[Seasons of Mists](#)" (1990-1991) in the [Sandman](#) series; "[El Cazador de Aventuras](#)" (1992) created by [Jorge Lucas](#); "Thor", as himself in "[Youngblood](#)" (1992-Present) by [Rob Liefeld](#); "Thor", as himself in "[Kindly Ones](#)" (1993-1995) in the in the [Sandman](#) series; "Thor", as himself in "[The Life Eaters](#)" (2003) by David Brin; and "[Thor & Loki: Blood Brothers](#)" (2011); a motion comic. Lastly, Thor will be played in the new "[Marvel Universe LIVE!](#)" (2014), a comic inspired stage show.

Thor in War

The name of [Thor](#) is found in the name and title of various military-related applications around the world, including but not limited to: [Bristol Thor](#), ramjet engine used on the Bristol Bloodhound missile; [German auxiliary cruiser Thor](#), a German surface raider in the Second World War; [PGM-17 Thor](#), an American intermediate range ballistic missile; "[HNoMS Thor](#)", Royal Norwegian Navy warships named after the Norse god of thunder; "[HMS Thor](#)", a cancelled British T-class submarine; [Project Thor](#), a theoretical orbital weapons system designed to launch a kinetic bombardment; [Theatre History of Operations Reports](#) (THOR), a U.S. Air Force database endeavoring to catalog every bomb dropped by the US military since World War I; "Thor", an alternate name for the [Karl-Gerät](#), a 600mm German mortar used in the Second World War; "Thor", first [Mark 7 nuclear bomb](#) developed by U.S.; [Thor](#), a satellite constellation owned by Telenor; [Thor](#), a space rocket derived from the PGM-17; THOR/Multi Mission System (MMS), a British Army vehicle mounted [Starstreak missile](#) launcher; [Thor III](#), a man-portable device for remote-controlled IED jamming; and [Thor 1-A](#), a version of the Thor T/A ultralight aircraft.

Thor Worldwide

The god of [Thor](#) is found worldwide in the names and titles of various business-related entities, cities, towns and places, as well as scientific-related entities, including but not limited to: **Business:** [Thor](#), the first electric clothes washer sold commercially in the United States; [CST Thor](#), a series of personal computers designed by Cambridge Systems Technology; [Thor Equities](#), a private equity corporation in New York City; [THOR](#), an electronic trading platform; [Thor Industries](#) world's largest manufacturer of recreational vehicles; and "[Thor Power Tool Company](#)", a former U.S. manufacturer that was party to the 1979 U.S. Supreme Court Case "[Thor Power Tool Company v. Commissioner](#)"; **Places:** [Le Thor](#), a town in southern France; [Mount Thor](#), Baffin Island, Nunavut, Canada; [Mount Thor \(Alaska\)](#), Chugach Mountains, Alaska, USA; [Thor](#), an active volcano on Jupiter's moon; [Thor, Iowa](#), a town in the United States; [Thor's Cave](#), a cave in England; [Thorsager](#) is a small town in [Jutland, Denmark](#); and [Thursley](#) a [civil parish](#) in [Surrey](#), England; and **Science:** THOR, a type of [crash test dummy](#); [Thor-CD](#), a recordable CD format proposed in 1988 by Tandy but never released in commercial version; "[Thor](#)", a genus of shrimp; [Thorium](#), an element; and [Thor's Hero Shrew](#) (*Scutisorex thori*), a species of [shrew](#) native to the [Democratic Republic of Congo](#);

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

6.10 Tīw (Týr)

"[Týr](#)" or "Tīw" is a one-handed god in [Norse mythology](#) who is associated with [law](#) and heroic glory. He is the son of [Odin](#) and known as the "god of the hanged", an apparent reference to his role in Greco-Roman blood sacrifices which involve the [hanging of slaves on oak trees](#). In [Viking mythology](#), Týr is the god of single combat, victory and heroic who name literally means "god". According to the [Poetic Edda](#) and [Prose Edda](#), Týr, known for his great wisdom and courage and is called the "Leavings of the Wolf", an apparent reference to the [Beast of Greenland](#). Tīw in Latin translates to "dies Martis" and therefore he was historically equated with [Mars](#) in the [interpretatio romana](#). The symbol of Týr is the [Tiwaz rune](#) (an arrow pointing north) which is coincidentally found in the [sign for the planet Mars](#). The letter "R" in "Týr" was likely added to the name of "Tīw" after the [Island of Crete](#) morphed into the Roman Empire (the letter "R" is an acronym for "Rome"). "Tīw" is most commonly represented by the letter "T" (i.e., the [20th letter in the English alphabet](#)), otherwise known as the Greco-Roman "[Cross of Tau](#)" (i.e., "Cross of Tīw"), a double-sided axe which is currently depicted on the [flag of Crete](#). Tributes to the god of Týr are found throughout the English lexicon (e.g., tar, tear, tire, tore, tour, tyranny, etc.), as is the god of Tīw (e.g., to, too, two, etc.), the most common of which is the "to" prefix (e.g., today, tomorrow, etc.). The term "[Tuesday](#)" was derived from Old English meaning "Tiwesdæg" and from Middle English meaning "Tewesday" or "Tīw's Day", the day of Tīw or [Týr](#). The [consonant letters](#) of "T" and "S" found in the name of Tuesday (T+S+D) are evident today in the official name for Tuesday in at least 13 languages originating out of Europe (i.e., Proto Germanic (Tīwas dagaz); Old English (Tīwesdæg); Old Saxon (Tiuwesdag); Scots (Tysday); West Frisian ([Tisdei](#)); Old Norse (tysdagr); Faroese ([tysdagur](#)); Norwegian/Bokmål ([tirsdag](#)); Norwegian-Nynorsk ([tysdag](#)); Danish ([tirsdag](#)); Swedish ([tisdag](#)); Finnish ([tiistai](#)); and Estonian (teisipäev). Lastly, the official name for Tuesday in the New Zealander language Maori is "[tūrei](#)".

Tributes to Tyr

Aside from the number "two" and the letter "T", tributes to "Tyr" and Tīw include but are not limited to: "Lake [Tissø](#), near Gørlev, Sjælland, Denmark (Tyr's Lake); [South Tyrol](#), Italy; [Thisted](#), Jutland, Denmark (Tyr's Stead); [Tisvilde](#), Sjælland, Denmark (Tyr's Spring); [Tiveden](#), Sweden (Tyr's Woods); [Tiveden National Park](#), Götaland County, Sweden; [Tuesley](#), England (Tiw's Clearing); [Tyrol](#), Austria; Tyrseng, Viby, Denmark; ("Tyr's Meadow"); [Tyrsted](#), Jutland, Denmark (Another form of Tyr's Stead); and [Tysnes](#),

Norway (Tyr's Headland); Lastly, a number of [Icelandic](#) males are named after "Týr", including but not limited to: "Angantýr", "Bryntýr", "Hjálmtýr", "Hrafnkýr", "Sigtýr", "Valtýr" and "Vigtýr".

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

6.11 Victoria

"[Victoria](#)" is the Roman goddess of victory who, more than any other Greco-Roman god or goddess, symbolizes the Roman Empire's victory over Earth and all of mankind. She is the Roman equivalent of the Greek goddess [Nike](#), and in Latin her name literally means "victory". Nike and Victoria are often depicted as [Zeus'](#) charioteers in his battle for [Mount Olympus](#) (i.e., Greenland). Victoria ultimately determined who would be victorious in battle as was therefore a symbol of victory over death. Consequently, she was featured in Roman society and was routinely worshiped by triumphant generals returning from war. Interestingly, much to the dismay of the Romans, the statue of Victoria in Rome, Italy (i.e., [Babylon](#)) was removed in 382 A.D. by the Roman Emperor [Gratianus](#). In all likelihood, the statue of Victoria was disassembled and transported to Rome's new home in Greenland where it stands to this day. During the days of the Roman Empire, Victoria was associated with chariots, likely symbolic of the Roman generals who often rode chariots during victory celebrations. However, after the Rome's relocation to Greenland, Victoria is depicted as an angelic-like goddess with wings, likely representative of Greenland which is considered to be "heaven" (i.e., the "haven" of the Roman Empire). The well-guarded secret that Rome has already conquered the world has been popularized by [Victoria's Secret](#), a woman's lingerie and clothing store. English terms derived from the name of Victoria include but are not limited to: vacancy, vacation, vaccine, vacuum, victory and [Viking](#).

Victoria = Bictoria

In order to confuse historians, the letter "V" was switched with the letter "B" when the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) was replaced by the [Roman-English](#) alphabet sometime after the alleged [Fall of Rome](#). Therefore, the term "Victoria" (V+C/K+T+R) can also be read as "Bictoria" (B+C/K+T+R). A [balk](#), pronounced "bók" ("B+C/K") essentially represents a "fake" or a "fake out" in the game of baseball. A balk (which is a "foul" or "fool") is committed when a pitcher pretends to throw the baseball to the batter before throwing the ball instead to a base in an attempt to get the player out. The balk of the Roman Empire was their public move to [Constantinople](#) while secretly moving the capital of their empire to Greenland. A "[book](#)", pronounced "bük" ("B+C/K"), is also a balk if sorts for all books in the underworld are devoid of truth in respect to the true history of the Roman Empire. In short, the Greco-Roman Empire was able to achieve "bictory" (i.e., victory) over all of mankind by routinely balking, double-crossing and faking out both allies and enemies like. This particular ideology is coincidentally found in the motto of the Roman Empire: "Through deception, thou shalt do war". Consequently, a number of terms can be found within the English lexicon which have been derived from the root consonants of "B" and "C/K" (e.g., back, bacteria, bake, balk, beak, bike, book, buck, etc.). A few of the most popular "[BK](#)"-related entities include but are not limited to: "BK", also known as the [Federal Criminal Police Office of Austria](#); [Beko](#), an appliance and consumer electronics company based in Turkey; [Boko Haram](#), a state-sponsored terror group based in Africa; [British Knights](#) (often abbreviated as "BK") an American shoe company based in New York City; [Burger King](#) (often abbreviated as "BK") an American restaurant company; and "[Société Bic](#)", a French lighter, pen and shaving razors company. Lastly, [Victorinox](#) is a Swiss corporation which is coincidentally located in [Ibach](#), Switzerland. It produces the world-famous "[Swiss Army Knife](#)", a physical metaphor for the [CIA which is located in Switzerland](#) who is responsible for executing "balks" in the underworld.

Bridges

Tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within the name of bridges around the world, including but not limited to: **Australia:** [Victoria Bridge](#), a road bridge across the Brisbane River in

Brisbane; [Victoria Bridge](#), a road bridge across the Yarra River in Melbourne; [Victoria Bridge](#), a timber trestle bridge that crosses Stonequarry Creek in Picton, New South Wales; [Victoria Bridge](#), a historic bridge across the Ross Creek in northern Townsville, Queensland; and [Victoria Bridge \(Penrith\)](#), a bridge in Sydney, New South Wales; **Canada:** [Victoria Bridge](#), a road and rail bridge across the Saint Lawrence River in Montreal; and [Traffic Bridge \(Saskatoon\)](#), a road bridge across the South Saskatchewan River in Saskatoon (popularly known as Victoria Bridge); **England:** [Chelsea Bridge](#), a road bridge in London (formerly called Victoria Bridge); [Grosvenor Bridge](#), a rail bridge across the River Thames in London (also called the Victoria Rail Bridge); [Royal Victoria Dock Bridge](#), a footbridge across the Royal Victoria Dock near the ExCeL Exhibition Centre in London; [Victoria Bridge, Bath](#), a cable-stayed bridge over the River Avon in Bath; [Victoria Bridge](#), a road bridge across the River Cam in Cambridge; [Victoria Bridge](#), a road bridge across the River Thames at Datchet in Berkshire; [Victoria Bridge](#), a road bridge across the River Irwell in Greater Manchester; [Victoria Bridge](#), a road bridge across the River Tees between Stockton-on-Tees and Thornaby-on-Tees; [Victoria Bridge, Worcestershire](#), railway bridge in Worcestershire; and [Victoria Viaduct](#), a disused railway bridge near Washington, Tyne and Wear; **Malaysia:** [Victoria Bridge, Malaysia](#), a rail bridge across the Perak River in Perak; **New Zealand:** [Hamish Hay Bridge](#), Christchurch, formerly known as Victoria Street Bridge; [Victoria Bridge](#), a road bridge across the Waikato River in Cambridge; and [Victoria Bridge](#), a road bridge across the Waikato River in Hamilton; **Scotland:** [Victoria Bridge](#), a road bridge across the River Clyde in Glasgow; and [Victoria Bridge \(Mar Lodge Estate\)](#), an iron road bridge across the River Dee in Aberdeenshire; **Singapore:** [Victoria Bridge](#), a road bridge across the Rochor River; and **Sri Lanka:** [Victoria Bridge](#), Grand Pass.

Business

Tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within the name of businesses and corporations around the world, including but not limited to: [The Victoria, Bayswater](#), London pub; [Vicks](#), a medication company based out of Cincinnati, Ohio; [Vicodin](#) (Hydrocodone/paracetamol), a prescription narcotic; [Victor](#), a motorbike from TVS Motors in Chennai, India; [Victor Company of Japan](#) (JVC), an electronics corporation based in Yokohama, Japan; [Victor Entertainment](#), subsidiary of Japan Victor Company; [Victor Interactive Software](#), the video game development branch of Victor Entertainment; [Victor Talking Machine Company](#), early 20th century American recording company, forerunner of RCA Victor; Victor Technologies (formerly [Sirius Systems Technology](#)), a computer manufacturer in the early 1980s; [Victor Technology](#), a U.S.-based supplier of calculators; [Victoria](#), a designation for several automobile body styles and automobile model designations; [Victoria](#), a fruit flavored soda available in Querétaro, México owned by The Coca-Cola Company; [Victoria](#), a now defunct German bicycle and motorcycle manufacturer; [Victoria](#), an open carriage named after Queen Victoria; [Victoria \(3D figure\)](#), the articulated 3D figure by DAZ Productions; [Victoria Bitter](#), a bitter Australian lager; [Victoria \(Cervecería Centro Americana\)](#), a pale Guatemalan lager; [Victoria \(Grupo Modelo\)](#), a dark Mexican lager; [Victoria's Secret](#), a woman's lingerie and clothing store, [Victorinox](#), a Swiss knife manufacture; [Victory Brewing Company](#) in Downingtown, Pennsylvania; [Victory Liner](#), the bus company in the Philippines; and [Victory Motorcycles](#), an American motorcycle manufacturer.

Education

Tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within the name of colleges, schools and universities around the world, including but not limited to: **Argentina:** Victoria College, Buenos Aires; **Australia:** [Victoria College](#), Melbourne; [Victoria University, Australia](#), Melbourne; and [Victorian College of the Arts](#), Melbourne; **Bangladesh:** [Victoria College](#), Comilla; and [Victoria University of Bangladesh](#), Dhaka; **Canada:** [Royal Victoria College](#), an all-female residence of [McGill University](#), Montreal, Quebec; [University of Victoria](#), Victoria, British Columbia; [Victoria College](#), Victoria, British Columbia; [Victoria College of Art](#), Victoria, British Columbia; [Victoria Park Collegiate Institute](#), Toronto, Ontario; [Victoria University](#), a college of the University of Toronto, Ontario; and [Victoria School of Performing and Visual Arts](#), Edmonton, Alberta; **China:** [Tang Siu Kin Victoria Government Secondary School](#) (Former Victoria Technical School), Hong Kong; and Victoria College, Hong Kong, former name of [Queen's College](#); **Egypt:** [Victoria College](#), Alexandria; and Victoria College, Cairo; **England:** [Victoria College Nottingham](#), Nottingham; [Victoria College of Music](#), London; [Victoria University of Leeds](#), a former college of the federal Victoria University (United Kingdom), now the University of Leeds; [Victoria University of Liverpool](#), a former college of the federal Victoria University (United Kingdom), now the University of Liverpool; and [Victoria University of Manchester](#), a former college of the federal Victoria University (United Kingdom), now merged into the University of Manchester; **India:** [Government Victoria College](#), Palakkad; [Victoria](#)

[College of Pharmacy](#), Guntur; and [Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute](#) (VJTI), Bombay; **Ireland:** [Victoria College](#), Belfast; **Jersey:** [Victoria College](#), Channel Islands; **Malaysia:** [Victoria Institution](#), Kuala Lumpur; and [Victoria International College](#), Kuala Lumpur; **Nepal:** [Victoria International College](#), Dang; **New Zealand:** [Victoria University of Wellington](#), Wellington; **Singapore:** [Victoria Junior College](#); and [Victoria School](#); **South Africa:** Victoria College, Stellenbosch, former name of [Stellenbosch University](#); **Spain:** [University of Vic](#), Osona; **Sri Lanka:** [Victoria College](#), Chulipuram; **Sudan:** Victoria College, Khartoum; **Uganda:** [Victoria University](#), Kampala; **United States:** [Victoria College](#), Victoria, Texas; and [Virginia Intermont College](#), Bristol, Virginia; and **Zimbabwe:** Victoria High School, Masvingo.

Hospitals

Tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within the name of hospitals around the world, including but not limited to: **Australia:** [Queen Victoria Hospital](#), Melbourne; **Canada:** [Royal Victoria Hospital](#), Montreal, Quebec; [Queen Victoria Hospital](#), Revelstoke, British Columbia; [Royal Victoria Regional Health Centre](#), Ontario; [Victoria General Hospital](#), Victoria, British Columbia; [Victoria General Hospital](#), Winnipeg, Manitoba; [Victoria Hospital](#), London, Ontario; and [Victoria Hospital for Sick Children](#), Toronto, Ontario; **England:** [Royal Victoria Infirmary](#), Newcastle-upon-Tyne; [Royal Victoria Military Hospital](#), Southampton; [Queen Victoria Hospital](#), Morecambe, Lancashire (part of [University Hospitals of Morecambe Bay NHS Foundation Trust](#)); [Queen Victoria Hospital](#), West Sussex; and [Victoria Hospital](#), Blackpool; **India:** [Victoria Hospital \(Bangalore Medical College\)](#), Karnataka; **Ireland:** [Glasgow Victoria Infirmary](#), Glasgow; [Royal Victoria Hospital](#), Belfast; [Royal Victoria Hospital](#), Edinburgh; and [Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital](#), Dublin; **Israel:** [Augusta Victoria Hospital](#), Jerusalem; **Saint Lucia:** [Victoria Hospital](#), Castries; **South Africa:** [Victoria Hospital](#), Alice, Eastern Cape; **Ireland:** [Royal Victoria Hospital](#), Belfast; **Scotland:** [Royal Victoria Hospital](#), Edinburgh; and [Victoria Hospital](#), Kirkcaldy.

Islands

Aside from the fictional "Victoria Island" in "[MapleStory](#)" (a multiplayer online role-playing game), tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within the name of islands around the world, including but not limited to: [Labuan](#), an island off the coast of Borneo in East Malaysia (known as Victoria Island); [Victoria Island](#), an island in California, USA; [Victoria Island](#), an island in Chile; [Victoria Island](#), an island in Nigeria; [Victoria Island](#), an island in Russia; [Victoria Island](#), an island in the Canadian Arctic; [Victoria Island](#), an island in the Nunavut, Northwest Territories, Canada; and Victoria Island, an island near [Chaudière Falls](#) in [Ottawa](#), Canada.

Lakes

Tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within the name of lakes around the world, including but not limited to: [Laguna Victoria](#), a lake in Bolivia; [Lake Victoria](#), a lake in Kenya, Africa; [Lake Victoria](#), a lake in New South Wales, Australia; [Lake Victoria](#), a lake in Tanzania; [Lake Victoria](#), a lake in the Pamir Mountains between Afghanistan and Tajikistan; [Lake Victoria](#), a lake in Uganda; [Lake Victoria](#), a lake in Victoria, Australia; [Lake Victoria](#), a shallow saline lake on the Bellarine Peninsula in Victoria, Australia; Lake Victoria, one of the [Gippsland Lakes](#) in Victoria, Australia; Victoria Lake, a lake in [Christchurch, New Zealand](#); and [Victoria Lake](#), Newfoundland, Canada.

Landmarks

Tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within the name of various landmarks (e.g., beaches, buildings, churches, dams, deserts, docks, fountains, gardens, harbors, hotels, markets, museums, piers, prisons, etc.) around the world, including but not limited to: **Australia:** [Great Victoria Desert](#); [Queen Victoria Market](#), Melbourne, Victoria; [Victoria Dam](#), a dam in Western Australia; [Victoria Dock, Hobart](#); and [Victoria Dock, Melbourne](#), Victoria, Australia; **Canada:** [Victoria Beach, Nova Scotia](#); [Victoria Building](#), Ottawa; [Victoria Harbor](#), British Columbia; [Victoria Harbor, Nova Scotia](#); [Victoria Memorial Museum](#), Ottawa; [Victoria River](#), Newfoundland; and [Victoria Trail](#), Edmonton; **China:** [Victoria Gap](#), Hong Kong; [Victoria Harbor](#), Hong Kong; [Victoria Prison](#), Hong Kong; [Victoria Swimming Pool](#), Hong Kong; and [Victory Plaza](#), Guangzhou; **England:** [Royal Victoria Dock](#), London; [Victoria Building, University of Liverpool](#); [Victoria and Albert Museum](#), London; [Victoria Dock, Hull](#), Kingston upon Hull; [Victoria Dock, Liverpool](#), Liverpool; [Victoria Embankment](#), London; [Victoria Gallery & Museum](#), Liverpool; and [Victoria Hall](#), Kidsgrove, Staffordshire; **India:** Victoria Dock, Mumbai; [Victoria Gardens](#), Bombay; and [Victoria Public Hall](#), Chennai; **Ireland:** [Victoria Square Shopping Centre](#), Belfast; **Isle of Man:** [Victoria Road Prison](#), Douglas; **Kyrgyzstan:** [Victorious Cave](#), a cave in [Aravan](#); **Malaysia:** [Ladang Victoria](#), a rubber plantation

area in Padang Serai; [Victoria Club of Selangor and Kuala Lumpur](#), a private club in Kuala Lumpur; [Victoria Fountain](#), a Nouveau-inspired fountain in [Merdeka Square, Kuala Lumpur](#); [Victoria Hotel](#), a landmark of the island of Labuan, [Borneo](#); and [Victoria Pahang Estate](#), an estate area in the state of Pahang; **New Zealand:** [Victory Beach](#), 15 miles by from [Dunedin](#); **Norway:** [Vik Church](#), a church in [Vikøyri](#); and [Vik Church](#), a church in Flatanger; **Pakistan:** [Victoria Museum](#), Karachi; **Papua New Guinea:** [Victory](#), a volcano on New Guinea island; **Seychelles:** [Port of Victoria](#); **Singapore:** [Victoria Memorial Hall](#); **South Africa:** [Victoria and Alfred Waterfront](#), Cape Town; **Sri Lanka:** [Victoria Dam](#), a hydroelectric dam; and [Victoria Reservoir](#), Sri Lanka; **Sweden:** [Vik Castle](#), a castle in Uppland; **Tasmania:** [Queen Victoria Museum](#), Launceston; **Uganda:** [Victoria Nile](#), a river in Africa; **United States:** [Port of Victoria](#), Texas; **Wales:** [Queen Victoria Building, Sydney](#), New South Wales; and [Victoria Pier, Douglas](#); and **Zimbabwe:** [Victoria Falls](#) between Zambia and Zimbabwe; and [Victoria Falls Hotel](#), Victoria Falls.

Memorials

Tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within the name of memorials around the world, including but not limited to: [Bolzano Victory Monument](#), Bolzano, Italy; [Pobednik](#) ("The Victor"), a monument in Belgrade, Serbia; [Pukkwon Victory Monument](#), Kimchaek, North Korea; [Queen Victoria Memorial](#), Melbourne, Australia; [Queen Victoria Memorial Statue](#), Penang, Malaysia; [Victoria Memorial](#), Calcutta, India; [Victoria Memorial](#), Kolkata, India; [Victoria Memorial](#), London, England; [Victoria Memorial](#), Montreal, Canada; [Victoria Memorial Fountain](#), Melaka, Malaysia; [Victoria Monument](#), Liverpool, England; [Victory Monument](#), Bangkok, Thailand; [Victory Monument](#), Chicago, Illinois, USA; and [Victory Monument](#), Minsk, Belarus.

Military

Aside from the [Veteran Identification Card](#) (VIC card) issued by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, and the [Victoria Cross](#), the highest [military decoration](#) in the United Kingdom which is awarded for valor "in the face of the enemy", the term "Victor" is the code word for the letter "V" in the [NATO's phonetic alphabet](#). Other tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within the name of military-related entities around the world, including but not limited to: **Aircraft:** The [Handley Page Victor](#), strategic bomber aircraft; [Vickers Victoria](#), troop transport aircraft of the British Royal Air Force; and the "Vic" or "[Vee](#)" [formation](#), a fighter formation used by the Royal Air Force at the beginning of the Second World War; **Fort:** Fort Victoria, Masvingo, Zimbabwe; **Ships:** "[Carnival Victory](#)" (2000), a Destiny-class cruise ship operated by Carnival Cruise Line; [Lake Victoria ferries](#) of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda; "[HMS Prince George](#)" (1895), an English Royal Navy ship (briefly named "HMS Victorious II" in 1918-1919 before reverting to her original name); "[HMS Victor](#)" (1777), a 10-gun [brig-sloop](#) ship of the English Royal Navy; "[HMS Victor](#)" (1779), a 14-gun [sloop](#) ship of the English Royal Navy; "[HMS Victor](#)" (1798), an 18-gun sloop ship of the English Royal Navy; "[HMS Victor](#)" (1808), an 18-gun brig-sloop ship of the English Royal Navy; "[HMS Victor](#)" (1814), an 18-gun [Cruizer-class brig-sloop](#) ship of the English Royal Navy; "[HMS Victor](#)" (1855), a wooden screw gunship of the English Royal Navy; "[HMS Victor](#)" (1913), was an [Acasta-class destroyer](#) of the English Royal Navy; "[HMS Victoria](#)" (1839), a wooden paddle sloop ship of the English Royal Navy; "[HMS Victoria](#)" (1859), a first rate screw ship of the English Royal Navy; "[HMS Victoria](#)" (1864), a Coast Guard yawl of the English Royal Navy; "[HMS Victoria](#)" (1887), a "Victoria"-class battleship ship of the English Royal Navy; "[HMS Victorious](#)" (1785), a 74-gun ship of the English Royal Navy; "[HMS Victorious](#)" (1808), a 74-gun ship of the English Royal Navy; "[HMS Victorious](#)" (1895), a [Majestic-class](#) battleship of the English Royal Navy; "[HMS Victorious \(R38\)](#)" (1939), an aircraft carrier of the English Royal Navy; "[HMS Victorious \(S29\)](#)" (1993) a Vanguard-class nuclear submarine of the English Royal Navy; "[HMS Victory](#)" (1620), a 42-gun ship of the English Royal Navy; "[HMS Victory](#)" (1695); a 100-gun ship of the English Royal Navy; "[HMS Victory](#)" (1737), a 100-gun ship of the English Royal Navy; "[HMS Victory](#)" (1765-Present), a 100-gun ship of the English Royal Navy that's the world's oldest naval ship still in commission; "[HMVS Victoria](#)" (1855), a sloop of the [Victorian Naval Forces](#) of Australia; "[HMVS Victoria](#)" (1884), a gunboat of the [Victorian Naval Forces](#) of Australia; "[HMY Victoria and Albert](#)" (1843), twin-paddle steamer of the English Royal Navy; "[HMY Victoria and Albert II](#)" (1855), a steamer of the of the English Royal Navy; "[HMY Victoria and Albert](#)" (1899), a royal yacht of the English Royal Navy; "[MV Princess Victoria](#), a British ferry that sank on January 21, 1953; "[MV Victoria](#)" (1959), a [Lake Victoria ferry](#) in [Tanzania](#); "[MV Victoria](#)" (1969), a mail ship of the Australian Royal Navy; "[RMS Victoria](#), a Lake Victoria ferry in Canada now called "MV Victoria"; "[RMS Victorian](#)" (1904), an ocean liner of the [Allan Line](#); "[SPS Victoria \(F82\)](#)" (1986), a frigate of the [Spanish Navy](#); "[SS Victoria](#)" (1944), a Greek freighter which ran ashore on the [Palos Verdes Peninsula](#) in California; "[SS Victoria](#)" (1870), a

coastal passenger liner operated by the Alaska Steamship Company; "[SS Victoria](#)" (1907), a Cross-Channel and Isle of Man ferry; [USNS Victorious \(T-AGOS-19\)](#) (1998), an Ocean Surveillance Ship of the United States Navy; "[USS Victorious \(ID-3514\)](#)" (1918), a steel-hulled, single-screw cargo vessel of the United States Navy; "[USS Victory](#)" (1863), a gunboat of the United States Navy; "Victor" (1951), a tugboat in service in Australia from 1951 to 1985; "[Victoria](#)" (1519), the first ship to allegedly circumnavigate the world (also known as Nao Victoria and Vittoria); "Victoria", a ferry that sank 24 May 1881 in London, Ontario; "[Victoria](#)" (1869), a Canadian paddle steamer from the upper Fraser River; the "[Victoria](#)"-class battleship of the English Royal Navy; [Victorian Naval Forces](#), former navy of the Colony of Victoria in Australia; "Victory" (1828), a paddle-steamer used by [John Ross](#); "[Victory](#)" (1847), a ship which took immigrants to New Zealand and Australia from 1848 to 1863; and [Victory ship](#), a type of naval vessel built by the United States during World War II; and **Submarines:** "[HMCS Victoria \(SSK 876\)](#)" (1989), a Canadian submarine; the "[Upholder/Victoria](#)"-class submarine of the Canadian and English Royal Navy; and "[Victor-class submarine](#)", a NATO designation of a class of submarines of the Soviet Union.

Mountains & Peaks

Tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within the name of mounts, mountains, mountain ranges and peaks around the world, including but not limited to: **Australia:** [Mount Victoria](#), Auckland; [Mount Victoria](#); Buchan (S 37° 26' 0 E 148° 7' 0) [Mount Victoria](#), New South Wales (S 37° 26' 55 E 149° 52' 4); [Mount Victoria](#), Queensland (S 23° 39' 0 E 150° 21' 0); [Mount Victoria](#), Queensland (S 18° 23' 0 E 140° 15' 0); [Mount Victoria](#), South Australia (S 31° 58' 0 E 139° 52' 0); [Mount Victoria](#), Tasmania; [Mount Victoria](#), Wellington; and [Mount Victoria](#), Western Australia (S 28° 11' 0 E 114° 21' 0); **Belize:** [Victoria Peak](#), Maya Mountains; **Burma:** [Mount Victoria](#) (Nat Ma Taung), Myanmar; **Canada:** [Mount Vic](#), British Columbia; [Mount Victoria](#), British Columbia; [Mount Victoria](#), Alberta-British Columbia border; The [Victoria Cross Ranges](#), Canadian Rockies; [Victoria Mountains](#), [Ellesmere Island](#), [Nunavut](#); [Victoria Peak](#), Alberta; and [Victoria Peak](#), British Columbia; **China:** [Victoria Peak](#), Hong Kong; **Fiji:** [Mount Tomanivi](#) (formerly Mount Victoria); **Malaysia:** [Puncak Victoria](#), [Mount Kinabalu](#); **New Zealand:** [Mount Victoria](#), Auckland; and [Mount Victoria](#), Wellington; **Papua New Guinea:** [Mount Victoria](#), [Owen Stanley Ranges](#); **Philippines:** [Mount Victoria](#), Palawan; **South Africa:** [Victoria Peak](#); and the **United States:** [Victoria Peak](#), Arizona; and [Victoria Peak](#), California.

Music

Tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within the name of various music-related aspects and entities (e.g., albums, awards, bands, labels, songs, etc.), including but not limited to: **Albums:** "[Victory](#)" (1980), an album by [Narada Michael Walden](#); "[Victory](#)" (1984), an album by [The Jacksons](#); "[Victory](#)" (1995), an album by [Unleashed](#); "[Victor](#)" (1996), an album by Rush's guitarist [Alex Lifeson](#); "[Victory](#)" (2000), an album by [Do or Die](#); "[Victory](#)" (2000), an album by [Running Wild](#); "[Victory](#)" (2002), an album by [Modern Talking](#); "[Victorious](#)" (2007), an album by [The Perishers](#); "[Victory](#)" (2010), an album by [DJ Khaled](#); "[Victory](#)" (2011), an album by [Jedward](#); and "[Victorious](#)" (2011), a soundtrack album from the television series [Victories](#); **Awards:** [Victoires de la musique](#), an annual French award ceremony that recognizes the best singers of the year; **Bands:** "[Victory](#)", a German heavy metal band; **Labels:** [Victor Entertainment](#), a Japanese record label, a subsidiary of Japan Victor Company (JVC); [Victory Records](#), an American record label; and [ViK. Recordings](#), a Canadian record label; **Mascots:** [Vic Rattlehead](#), the mascot of the thrash metal band "Megadeth"; **Songs:** "[Victory](#)" (1913), the fight song of [Pennsylvania State University](#); "[Victory](#)" (1922), the fight song of the [University of Dayton](#); "[Victory March](#)" (1928), the fight song of the [University of Notre Dame](#); "[Victoria](#)" (1969), a song by "The Kinks"; "[Victor](#)" (1979), a song by "[Blondie](#)"; "[Victoria](#)" (1982), a song by "[Dance Exponents](#)"; "[Victory](#)" (1994), a song by [Megadeth](#); "[Victory](#)" (1997), a song by [Puff Daddy](#); "[Victory](#)" (2000), a song by [Bond](#); "[Victory](#)" (2005), a song by [Yolanda Adams](#); "[Victory](#)" (2009), a song by the [Dropkick Murphys](#); "[Victory](#)" (2009), a song by Soprano from the EA Sports game [FIFA 09](#); and "[Victory](#)" (2010), a song by [Simon Curtis](#).

Names

Tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within the name of the of [Victorian era](#) which itself has spawned a number of related titles and entities, including but not limited to: [Victorian America](#); [Victorian architecture](#); [Victorian house](#); [Victorian horse](#); [Victorian decorative arts](#); [Victorian fashion](#); [Victorian literature](#); [Victorian morality](#); [Victoriana](#) (items or material from the [Victorian period](#)); and [Victorianism](#), as in esthetics and manners. A "Victorian" is also known as a resident of the state of [Victoria](#), Australia. Other Victoria-based names include but are not limited to: [Vic](#), a common male name; [Victoria](#),

a common female name; [Vik](#), a common abbreviation for the name of Victoria; Victoire, a French feminine given name which is equivalent to [Victoria](#); and [Victory](#), a popular surname. Lastly, during the process of [Confederation](#) in Canada, "Victorialand" and "Victorialia" were among the alternative suggestions to Canada as to what the [name of the new Dominion](#) should be.

Parks

Tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within the name of parks around the world, including but not limited to: **Australia:** [Victoria Park](#), Adelaide; [Victoria Park](#), Melbourne; [Victoria Park](#), Perth, Western Australia; [Victoria Park](#), Sydney, New South Wales; and [Victoria Park Nature Reserve](#), New South Wales; **Bangladesh:** [Victoria Park](#), Dhaka; **Bermuda:** [Victoria Park](#), [Hamilton](#); **Canada:** [Parc Victoria](#), Quebec; [Victoria Park](#), Calgary, Alberta; [Victoria Park](#), Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; [Victoria Park](#), Edmonton, Alberta; [Victoria Park](#), Halifax, Nova Scotia; [Victoria Park](#), Kingston, Ontario; [Victoria Park](#), Kitchener, Ontario; [Victoria Park](#), London, Ontario; [Victoria Park](#), Moncton, New Brunswick; [Victoria Park](#), Regina, Saskatchewan; and [Victoria Park](#), Truro, Nova Scotia; **China:** [Victoria Park](#), Hong Kong; **England:** [Royal Victoria Park](#), Bath; [Royal Victoria Country Park](#), Southampton; [Victoria Park](#), Aberdeen; [Victoria Park](#), Cardiff; [Victoria Park](#), East London; [Victoria Park](#), Finchley, London; [Victoria Park](#), Leicester; [Victoria Park](#), Manchester; [Victoria Park](#), Millbridge, Plymouth; [Victoria Park](#), Newbury; [Victoria Park](#), Portsmouth; [Victoria Park](#), Royal Leamington Spa; [Victoria Park](#), Southport; [Victoria Park](#), Stretford; [Victoria Park](#), Swansea; [Victoria Park](#), Swinton; [Victoria Park](#), Tower Hamlets, London; and [Victoria Park](#), Warrington; **Germany:** [Viktoriapark](#), Berlin; **India:** [Victoria Park](#), [Bhavnagar](#); **Ireland:** [Victoria Park](#), Belfast; **Malaysia:** [Victoria Park](#), [Ipoh](#), [Perak](#); **New Zealand:** [Victoria Park](#), Auckland; and [Victoria Park](#), Christchurch; **Scotland:** [Victoria Park](#), Aberdeen; [Victoria Park](#), Dingwall; and [Victoria Park](#), Glasgow; **Singapore:** [Victoria Park Close](#); **South Africa:** [Victoria Park](#), Port Elizabeth; **Sri Lanka:** [Victoria Park](#), Colombo; and [Victoria Park](#), Nuwara Eliya; **United States:** [Victory Park](#), Dallas, Texas; and **Zimbabwe:** [Victoria Falls National Park](#).

Places

Tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within the name of places (e.g., cities, communities, counties, regions, towns, townships, villages, etc.) around the world, including but not limited to: **Antarctica:** [Victoria Land](#), [Ross Dependency](#), United Kingdom; **Argentina:** [Victoria](#), [Buenos Aires](#); [Victoria](#), [Entre Ríos](#); and [Victoria Department](#); **Australia:** [Mount Victoria](#), a township in New South Wales; [Mount Victoria](#), New South Wales; [Town of Victoria Park](#), Perth, Western Australia; [Shire of Victoria Plains](#), Western Australia; [Victoria](#), a state in Australia; [Victoria County](#), [Western Australia](#); [Victoria Harbor](#), Melbourne; [Victoria Park](#), [Western Australia](#); and Victoria Settlement or New Victoria, alternate names for [Port Essington](#), Northern Territory; **Brazil:** Former spelling of [Vitória](#), [Espírito Santo](#); **Cameroon:** [Limbe](#), a city known as Victoria until 1982; **Canada:** [Greater Victoria](#), [British Columbia](#), metropolitan around the provincial capital; [New Victoria](#), [Nova Scotia](#); [Saint-Victor](#), Quebec; [Victoria](#), [British Columbia](#); [Victoria](#), [Manitoba](#); [Victoria](#), [Newfoundland and Labrador](#); [Victoria](#), [New Brunswick](#) in [Glenelg Parish](#); [Victoria](#), [Nova Scotia](#); [Victoria](#), [Prince Edward Island](#); [Victoriaville](#), Quebec; [Victoria County](#), [New Brunswick](#); [Victoria County](#), [Nova Scotia](#); [Victoria County](#), [Ontario](#); Victoria Township, [Algoma District](#), [Ontario](#); and [Victoria Vale](#), [Nova Scotia](#); **Canary Islands:** [La Victoria de Acentejo](#), Santa Cruz de Tenerife; **Chile:** La Victoria, [Santiago](#); and [Victoria](#), a city in Malleco Province; **China:** [Victoria City](#), Hong Kong; **Colombia:** [La Victoria](#), [Boyacá](#), a town and municipality; [La Victoria](#), [Valle del Cauca](#), a town and municipality; and [Victoria](#), [Caldas](#), a town and municipality in the Department of Caldas; **Cuba:** [Victoria de Las Tunas](#); **England:** [Hackney Wick](#); [Victoria](#), [Hackney Ward](#); [Victoria](#), [Sefton Ward](#); Victoria, ward of [Newbury](#), [Berkshire](#); [Victoria](#), London; [Wick](#), [Bournemouth](#); [Wick](#), [Gloucestershire](#); [Wick](#), [Highland](#); [Wick](#), [Vale of Glamorgan](#); and [Wick](#), [West Sussex](#); **France:** Place de la Victoire in [Bordeaux](#); [Place des Victoires](#), a circular place in Paris; [Saint-Victor](#), [Allier](#), in the Allier department; [Saint-Victor](#), [Ardèche](#), in the Ardèche department; [Saint-Victor](#), [Cantal](#), in the Cantal department; [Saint-Victor](#), [Dordogne](#), in the Dordogne department; [Saint-Victor-de-Buthon](#), in the Eure-et-Loir department; [Saint-Victor-de-Cessieu](#), in the Isère department; [Saint-Victor-de-Chrétienville](#), in the Eure department; [Saint-Victor-de-Malcap](#), in the Gard department; [Saint-Victor-de-Morestel](#), in the Isère department; [Saint-Victor-d'Épine](#), in the Eure department; [Saint-Victor-de-Réno](#), in the Orne department; [Saint-Victor-des-Oules](#), in the Gard department; [Saint-Victor-en-Marche](#), in the Creuse department; [Saint-Victor-l'Abbaye](#), in the Seine-Maritime department; [Saint-Victor-la-Coste](#), in the Gard department; [Saint-Victor-la-Rivière](#), in the Puy-de-Dôme department; [Saint-Victor-Malescours](#), in the Haute-Loire department; [Saint-Victor-Montvianeix](#), in the Puy-de-Dôme department; [Saint-Victor-Rouzaud](#), in the Ariège department; [Saint-](#)

[Victor-sur-Arlanc](#), in the Haute-Loire department; [Saint-Victor-sur-Avre](#), in the Eure department; [Saint-Victor-sur-Ouche](#), in the Côte-d'Or department; [Saint-Victor-sur-Rhins](#), in the Loire department; [Saint-Victor-et-Melvieu](#), in the Aveyron department; [Vic-en-Bigorre](#), a commune in south-western France; [Vic-Fezensac](#), a commune in south-western France; [Vic-la-Gardiole](#), a commune in southern France; [Vic-sur-Cère](#), a commune in south-central France; and [Vic-sur-Seille](#), a commune in north-eastern France;

Ghana: [Victoriaborg](#), neighborhood of [Accra](#); **Guyana:** [Victoria](#); **Haiti:** [La Victoire](#), a municipality in the Nord Department; **Honduras:** [Victoria](#), [Yoro](#); **Iceland:** [Vík í Mýrdal](#); **Iran:** [Vik](#); **Ireland:** [Victoria Bridge](#), [County Tyrone](#), a small village in Northern Ireland; **Malaysia:** [Victoria](#), [Labuan](#), the capital of the [Malaysian](#) Federal Territory of [Labuan](#); **Malta:** [Victoria](#), [Gozo](#), the capital of Gozo, an island of the Maltese archipelago; and [Victoria](#), [Malta](#), capital of Gozo; **Mauritius:** [Queen Victoria](#), [Mauritius](#), a village in the district of [Flacq](#); **Mexico:** [Ciudad Victoria](#), Tamaulipas; Victoria City ([Ciudad Victoria](#)), the capital city of the Mexican state of Tamaulipas; [Victoria de Durango](#); [Victoria](#), [Guanajuato](#); [Victoria Municipality](#), [Guanajuato](#); and [Victoria Municipality](#), [Tamaulipas](#); **Moldova:** Victoria, [Sărăteni](#), Leova district; **New Zealand:** [Victoria](#), a suburb of Gisborne; **Norway:** [Vik](#); [Vikøyri](#); [Vik](#), [Buskerud](#); [Vik](#), [Gaular](#); [Vik](#), [Grimstad](#); [Vik](#), [Sømna](#); [Vik](#), [Nord-Trøndelag](#); and [Vik](#), [Vestnes](#); **Paraguay:** [La Victoria District](#); **Peru:** [La Victoria District](#), [Chiclayo](#); and [La Victoria District](#), [Lima](#); **Philippines:** [Victoria](#), [Laguna](#); [Victoria](#), [Northern Samar](#); [Victoria](#), [Oriental Mindoro](#); [Victoria](#), [Tarlac](#); [Victoria](#), [Roxas](#), Oriental Mindoro; and [Victorias City](#), Negros Occidental; **Romania:** Victoria, a village in [Hlipiceni](#) Commune, Botoșani County; Victoria, a village in [Stăuceni](#) Commune, Botoșani County; Victoria, a village in [Nufăru](#) Commune, Tulcea County; [Victoria](#), [Brașov](#), a town in Brașov County; [Victoria](#), [Brăila](#), a commune in Brăila County; and [Victoria](#), [Iași](#), a commune in Iași County; **Seychelles:** [Victoria](#), the capital city of the Seychelles; **Scotland:** Victoria, the Roman name of [Comrie](#); **Slovenia:** [Vič](#), a quarter in Ljubljana; and [Vič](#), a village in Dravograd; **South Africa:** [Victoria](#), Gauteng; [Victoria Park](#), a suburb of Queenstown; [Victoria Park](#), a suburb of Kraaifontein; [Victoria Park](#), a suburb of Somerset West; and [Victoria Park](#), a suburb of Worcester; **Spain:** [Vic](#), a place in Barcelona; and [La Victoria](#), [Córdoba](#); **Sweden:** [Vik](#); **Trinidad and Tobago:** [Victoria County](#); **United States:** [La Victoria](#), Texas; [Mount Victoria](#), Maryland; [Vick](#), Arkansas; [Victor](#), Colorado; [Victor](#), Idaho; [Victor](#), Iowa; [Victor](#), Montana; [Victor](#), New York; [Victor](#), South Dakota; [Victor Township](#), [Clinton County](#), Michigan; [Victor Township](#), [DeKalb County](#), Illinois; [Victor Township](#), [Marshall County](#), South Dakota; [Victor Township](#), [McClain County](#), Oklahoma; [Victor Township](#), [Osborne County](#), Kansas; [Victor Township](#), [Roberts County](#), South Dakota; [Victor Township](#), [Towner County](#), North Dakota; [Victor Township](#), [Wright County](#), Minnesota; [Victoria](#), Arkansas; [Victoria](#), [Charlotte](#), North Carolina; [Victoria](#), [Greene County](#), Indiana; [Victoria](#), Illinois; [Victoria](#), Indiana; [Victoria](#), Kansas; [Victoria](#), Michigan; [Victoria](#), Minnesota; [Victoria](#), Mississippi; [Victoria](#), Texas; [Victoria](#), Virginia; [Victoria](#), West Virginia; [Victoria County](#), Texas; [Victoria Park](#), a neighborhood in Los Angeles, California; [Victoria Park](#), a neighborhood in [Fort Lauderdale](#), Florida; [Victoria Township](#), [Cass County](#), Iowa; [Victoria Township](#), [Custer County](#), Nebraska; [Victoria Township](#), [Ellis County](#), Kansas; [Victoria Township](#), [Jefferson County](#), Arkansas; [Victoria Township](#), [Knox County](#), Illinois; [Victoria Township](#), [McLean County](#), North Dakota; [Victoria Township](#), [Rice County](#), Kansas; [Victory](#), [Cayuga County](#), New York; [Victory](#), [Minneapolis](#), Minnesota; [Victory](#), [Saratoga County](#), New York; [Victory](#), Vermont; [Victory](#), Wisconsin; [Victory Township](#), [Guthrie County](#), Iowa; [Victory Township](#), [Lake of the Woods County](#), Minnesota; [Victory Township](#), [Mason County](#), Michigan; and [Victory Township](#), [Venango County](#), Pennsylvania; **Venezuela:** [La Victoria](#), Aragua; **Wales:** [Victoria](#), Newport; and **Zimbabwe:** [Victoria Province](#), Masvingo.

Politics

Tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within the name of various political districts, political institutions and state-sponsored terror groups around the world, including but not limited to: **Afghanistan:** The [Victorious Sect](#) (or Taifatul Mansura Group), a transnational [Turkish jihadist](#) group operating in the [Afghanistan-Pakistan](#) border region; **Austria:** [Vienna International Centre](#) (VIC), the campus and building complex hosting the United Nations Office at Vienna; **Australia:** [Electoral district of Victoria Park](#), electorate in Western Australia; [Province of Victoria](#), is an [ecclesiastical province](#) of the [Anglican Church of Australia](#); and [Town of Victoria Park](#), local government area; **Canada:** [Canadian Senate divisions](#) named Victoria (in Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick) and Victoria-Carleton (in New Brunswick); [Victoria](#), [Alberta electoral district](#); [Victoria](#), [Alberta provincial electoral district](#); [Victoria](#), [electoral district](#), a federal electoral district in British Columbia; [Victoria](#), [electoral districts](#), a list of other provincial and former federal electoral districts; [Victoria](#), [New Brunswick electoral district](#) (1867-1914); [Victoria](#), [Nova Scotia electoral district](#); [Victoria](#), [Ontario electoral district](#) (1903-1966); [Victoria City](#), [electoral district](#), historical federal electoral constituency in Canada; and [Victoria City](#), [provincial electoral](#)

[district](#), historical provincial electoral constituency; **England:** “Vic.”, an abbreviation used when referring to [Acts of Parliament in the United Kingdom](#) during the reign of Victoria (e.g. 23 Vic.); **India:** [Vadodara Innovation Council](#) (VIC), associated with National Innovation Council of India; **Ireland:** [Belfast Victoria](#), a parliament constituency of the UK; and **Romania:** [Victoria Palace](#) in Bucharest, the headquarters of the Romanian government.

Pop Culture

Tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within various aspects of popular culture (e.g., films, comics, novels, television series, etc.), including but not limited to: **Films:** [“Escape to Victory”](#) (1981), a film directed by John Huston; [“La Victoire en chantant”](#) (1976), a black comedy directed by Jean-Jacques Annaud; [“The Victor”](#) (1932), a German film; [“Vic”](#) (2006), an American short film drama directed by Sage Stallone; [“Victor”](#) (1993), a French short movie by François Ozon; [“Victor”](#) (2008), a television film about Canadian swimmer [Victor Davis](#); [“Victor”](#) (2009), a French feature film; [“Victor Victoria”](#) (1982), a musical comedy about a woman masquerading as man impersonating a woman; [“Victoria”](#) (1972), a Mexican film; [“Victoria”](#) (1979), a Swedish film; [“Victoria”](#) (2008), a French-Canadian film; [“Victoria II”](#) (2010), the sequel from Paradox Interactive; [“Victory”](#) (1919), an American silent film; [“Victory”](#) (1928), a British film; [“Victory”](#) (1938), a Soviet film; [“Victory”](#) (1940), a film based on the novel by Joseph Conrad; [“Victory”](#) (1996), a film directed by Mark Peploe; [“Victory”](#) (2008), a Telugu film directed by Ravi; [“Victory”](#) (2009), a Bollywood film; and [“Victory”](#) (2013), a Kannada film directed by Nanda Kishore; **Film Characters:** “Victoria Regina Phibes”, a character in [“The Abominable Dr. Phibes”](#) (1971), [“Victoire Weasley”](#), a fictional character in the [Harry Potter](#) series (2007); [“Victoria”](#), an antagonist from the “Twilight” series (2010) by Stephenie Meyer; and [“Viktor”](#), a character from the [“Underworld”](#) (2007) film; **Comics:** [“Victory”](#), a comic book series by [Image Comics](#); [“The Victor”](#) (1961-1992), a weekly British comic magazine; [“The Victor”](#) (1961 to 1994), an annual comic book for boys; [“Victorius”](#) (1973-Present), a character in the Marvel Comics Universe; [“Captain Victory and the Galactic Rangers”](#) (1981), a comic book by [Pacific Comics](#); and [“Victorious”](#) (2002), a hapless superhero-for-hire in the comic book [“PS 238”](#); **Novels:** [“Victoria”](#) (1898), a novel by Knut Hamsun; [“Victory”](#) (1915), a novel by Joseph Conrad; [“Victoria”](#) (1993), a novel by [Sami Michael](#); and [“The Lost Fleet: Victorious”](#) (2010), a novel by Jack Campbell; **Television Series:** [USS Victory \(NCC-9754\)](#) (1966-Present), a fictional Constellation-class starship in the Star Trek universe; [“Victoria”](#) (2007-2008), a Telemundo Colombian soap opera series; [“Victorious”](#) (2010-2013), a Nickelodeon television series; and [“Victory”](#) (1996), an episode of [“Beast Wars: Transformers”](#); **Television Characters:** [“Victoria Lord”](#) (1968-2013), the principal character in the long-running soap opera “One Life to Live”; [“Victoria Winters”](#) (1966-2012), the young governess in [“Dark Shadows”](#) soap opera series; [“Victor”](#) (2008-2013), a character in television series [“Breaking Bad”](#); and [“Victor”](#) (2009-2010), a character from the [“Dollhouse”](#) television series; and **Video Games:** [“Victoria: An Empire Under the Sun”](#) (2003), computer game by Paradox Interactive.

Rail

Aside from the [GWR Victoria Class](#) (a type of steam locomotive), the “Victorius” (a [LNWR Renown Class](#) locomotive), and [“Victoria Station”](#) (a restaurant chain which had over 100 locations in the U.S. and Canada), tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within the name of various rail and train-related aspects and entities around the world, including but not limited to: **Australia:** [Victoria Street](#), a railway station in New South Wales; [Victoria Street](#), a railway station in Perth; [Victoria Park](#), a railway station in Melbourne; [Victoria Park](#), a railway station in Perth; **Canada:** [Square-Victoria Station](#), a train station in Montreal; [Victoria Park \(TTC\)](#), a subway station in Toronto; and [Victoria Railway Station](#), a railway station in Victoria, British Columbia; **England:** [London Victoria station](#), a railway station in London; [Manchester Victoria station](#), a railway station in Manchester; [Norwich Victoria](#), a railway station in Norwich; [Nottingham Victoria](#), a railway station in Nottingham; [Southend Victoria](#), a railway station in London; [Sheffield Victoria](#), a railway station in Sheffield; [Swansea Victoria](#), a railway station in Swansea; and [Victoria Coach Station](#), a railway station in London; **France:** [Station Victoire \(Tram de Bordeaux\)](#), a railway station in Bordeaux; **Greece:** [Victoria metro station](#), a railway station in Athens; **India:** [Victoria Terminus](#), a railway station in Mumbai; **Ireland:** [Victoria \(CMLR\)](#), a railway station in Cork; and [Great Victoria Street](#), a railway station in Belfast; **United States:** [Victory \(TRE-DART station\)](#), a mass transit station in Dallas, Texas; and **Wales:** [Victoria \(Blaenau Gwent\)](#), a railway station in Ebbw Vale.

Roads

Tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within the name of quays, roads and streets around

the world, including but not limited to: **Australia:** Queen Victoria Street, [Bexley, New South Wales](#); Queen Victoria Street, [Drummoyne, New South Wales](#); [Queen Victoria Street, Fremantle](#), Western Australia; Queen Victoria Street, [Leonora, Western Australia](#); Queen Victoria Street, [Newington, Victoria](#); [Victoria Road, Adelaide](#); [Victoria Road, Sydney](#); [Victoria Street, Brunswick](#); [Victoria Street, Kings Cross](#); and [Victoria Street, Melbourne](#), Victoria; **Canada:** [Kawartha Lakes Road 35](#), historically the Victoria Colonization Road in Ontario; Victoria Avenue, Montreal, Quebec; [Victoria Park Avenue](#), Toronto; [Victoria Road, Ontario](#); Victoria Street, Kingston, Ontario; and Victoria Street, Toronto, Ontario; **China:** [Queen Victoria Street](#), Hong Kong; and [Victoria Road](#), Hong Kong; **England:** [Queen Victoria Road, Coventry](#); [Queen Victoria Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne](#); [Queen Victoria Road, Sheffield](#); [Queen Victoria Street, London](#); Victoria Avenue, Wellington, Shropshire; Victoria Gardens, Truro, Cornwall; [Victoria Quays](#), Sheffield; [Victoria Road](#), Brighton; [Victoria Road](#), Cambridge; [Victoria Road](#), Canterbury; [Victoria Road](#), Chelmsford, Essex; [Victoria Road](#), Dagenham, Essex; [Victoria Road](#), Diss, Norfolk; [Victoria Road](#), Halton, Cheshire; [Victoria Road](#), Kilburn, London; [Victoria Road](#), London; [Victoria Road](#), Lowestoft, Suffolk; [Victoria Road](#), Oxford; [Victoria Road](#), Plymouth; [Victoria Road](#), South Ruislip; [Victoria Road](#), Stretford, Manchester; [Victoria Road](#), Swindon, Wiltshire; [Victoria Road](#), Tunbridge Wells, Kent; Victoria Street, Bristol; [Victoria Street, London](#); Victoria Street, Liverpool; and Victoria Street, Wolverhampton; **France:** [Avenue de la Reine Victoria](#), Biarritz; **Ireland:** [Great Victoria Street](#), Belfast; [Queen Victoria Street](#), Belfast; [Victoria Avenue](#), Cork; [Victoria Cross](#), Cork; [Victoria Quay](#), Cork; [Victoria Quay](#); [Victoria Place](#), Galway; [Victoria Road](#), Cork; [Victoria Street](#), Cork; and [Victoria Street](#), Dublin; **Isle of Man:** [Victoria Road](#), Douglas; [Victoria Road Prison](#), Douglas; [Victoria Road](#), Onchan; [Victoria Road](#), Castletown; [Victoria Road School](#), Castletown; and Victoria Street, [Douglas](#); **Malaysia:** [Jalan Victoria](#), a road in Nibong Tebal, mainland Penang; [Lebuh Victoria](#), a famous street in [George Town, Penang](#); [Lorong Victoria](#), a road in [Tawau, Sabah](#); Victoria Street, [Penang](#); and Victoria Street, [Tawau](#); **New Zealand:** [Victoria Street, Auckland](#); **Pakistan:** Victoria Road, Karachi (renamed as [Abdullah Haroon Road](#)); **Scotland:** [Queen Street](#), Dundee; [Victoria Road](#), Aberdeen; [Victoria Road](#), Ballater; [Victoria Road, Brora](#); [Victoria Road](#), Dundee; [Victoria Road](#), Dunoon; [Victoria Road](#), Fort William; [Victoria Road](#), Glasgow; [Victoria Road](#), Gourrock; [Victoria Road](#), Helensburgh; [Victoria Road](#), Kirkcaldy; [Victoria Road](#), Leven, Fife; [Victoria Road](#), Lockerbie; [Victoria Road](#), North Berwick; [Victoria Road](#), Peterhead; [Victoria Street](#), Dunfermline; [Victoria Street](#), Edinburgh; [Victoria Street](#), Fraserburgh; [Victoria Street](#), Galashiels; [Victoria Street](#), Lanark; [Victoria Street](#), Newton Stewart; [Victoria Street, Perth](#); and [Victoria Tower](#), Greenock; **Singapore:** [Victoria Park Road](#), Singapore; [Victoria Lane](#), Singapore; and [Victoria Street](#), Singapore; **South Africa:** Victoria Street, [Durban](#); [Victoria Street](#), Somerset West, Western Cape; and the **United States:** Victoria Street, [Carson, California](#).

Science

Tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within the name of various scientific-related entities, including but not limited to: **Chemistry:** [Vicinal \(chemistry\)](#), a compound geometry in chemistry; **Animals:** [Victoria perch](#) (*Lates niloticus*), a fish species found in Africa; **Computers:** [Commodore VIC-20](#), an 8-bit home computer sold by Commodore Business Machines; [MOS Technology VIC](#), or Video Interface Chip from MOS Technology, or VIC chip, used in the Commodore VIC-20 home computer; [MOS Technology VIC-II](#), or VIC-II (Video Interface Chip II), the successor to the VIC chip, used in the Commodore C64 and C128 home computers; [VIC cipher](#), a pencil and paper cipher, codenamed "VICTOR"; [Voice Interface Card](#) (VIC), a hardware interface in telecommunications and networking; **Insects:** [Victoria \(moth\)](#), a moth genus in the family Geometridae; **Plants:** [Victoria \(grape\)](#), another name for the German/Italian wine grape Trollinger; [Victoria \(plant\)](#), a waterlily genus in the family Nymphaeaceae; [Victoria plum](#), an English plum cultivar; Latin binomial abbreviations for species ([A. victoriae](#); [B. victoriae](#); [C. victoriae](#); [G. victoriae](#); [O. victoriae](#); and [S. victoriae](#)); and [Pteris ensiformis 'Victoriae'](#), the Victoria fern, a fern cultivar; **Space:** [12 Victoria](#), asteroid; and [Victoria \(crater\)](#), in the Meridiani Planum, Mars, named after one of Ferdinand Magellan's ships.

Sport

Tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within the name of various sports-related entities around the world, including but not limited to: **Australia:** [Melbourne Victory FC](#), an Australian professional football club; [Victoria Park](#), a sporting ground in Melbourne, Australia; [Victoria Park Racecourse](#), a closed racecourse in Sydney; [Victorian Bushrangers](#), Australian cricket team; [Victorian Football Club](#), a defunct Australian rules football club based in Adelaide, South Australia; [Victorian Football Club](#), a defunct Australian rules football club based in Perth, Western Australia; and Victoria Park Football Club, the name

of the [Perth Football Club](#) (1934-1935); **Canada:** [Victoria Park](#), a Canadian thoroughbred racehorse; and [Victoria Vikes](#), the athletic program of the University of Victoria; **China:** [Victoria Green](#), the playing field of the Chinese Recreation Club; **England:** [Northwich Victoria F.C.](#) (known as the "Vics), an English football club based in Northwich; Victoria Park, a football ground in Nelson, Lancashire ([Nelson F.C.](#)); [Victoria Park](#), a football ground in Buckie; [Victoria Park](#), a football stadium in Burscough; [Victoria Park](#), a football ground in Dingwall; [Victoria Park](#), a football ground in Hartlepool; [Victoria Road](#), a football stadium in Dagenham; and [Victoria Road](#), a football stadium in Port Talbot; **Honduras:** [C.D. Victoria](#), a Honduran football team; **Italy:** [Victoria Libertas Pesaro](#), Italian basketball team; **Luxembourg:** [FC Victoria Rosport](#), Luxembourg football team; **Maldives:** [Victory SC](#), a Maldivian football club; **Netherlands:** [Victoria Park](#), [Wolvega](#), a horse racing venue in [Wolvega](#), Friesland; **Uganda:** [SC Victoria University](#), a football team in Uganda; **United Arab Emirates:** [Victory Team](#), a powerboat racing team from the UAE; **United States:** [California Victory](#), a USL professional football team in San Francisco, California; [Victoria National Golf Club](#), Indiana; and [Victory](#), a pinball machine manufactured in 1987 by Premier.

Squares

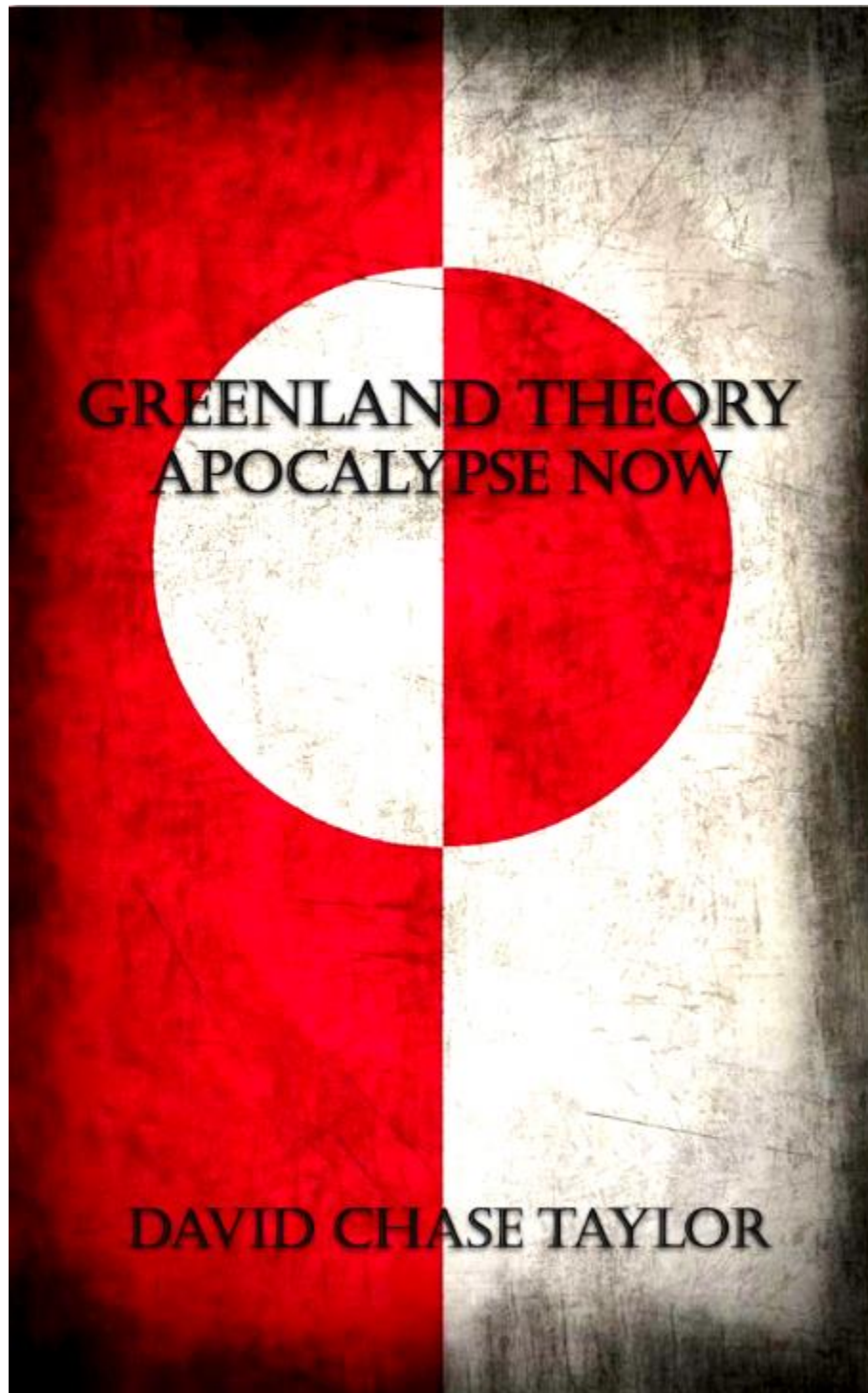
Aside from the fact that "Victory Square" was the name given to Trafalgar Square in London by the fascist regime depicted in George Orwell's "[Nineteen Eighty Four](#)", there is also a "[Victoria Square](#)" in the British TV series "[EastEnders](#)" (1985-Present). Other tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within the name of squares around the world, including but not limited to: **Australia:** [Victoria Square](#), Adelaide; **Belarus:** [Victory Square](#), Minsk; **Canada:** Square Victoria, Montreal, Quebec; [Victoria Memorial Square](#), Toronto; [Victory Square](#), Vancouver; [Victoria Square](#), Ontario; and [Victoria Square](#), Montreal; **China:** [Victory Square](#), Dalian; [Victory Square](#), Hefe; and [Victory Square](#), Nanchang; **England:** [Victoria Square](#), Birmingham; Victoria Square, Kingston upon Hull; [Victoria Square](#), London; [Victoria Square](#), Manchester; and Victoria Square, Truro; **France:** [Victory Square](#), Bordeaux (French: Place de la Victoire); and [Victories Square](#), Paris (French: Place des Victoires); **Greece:** [Victoria Square](#), Athens; **Ireland:** [Victoria Square](#), Belfast; **New Zealand:** [Victoria Square](#), Christchurch; **Poland:** [Victory Square](#), Warsaw; **Romania:** [Victory Square](#), Bucharest; and **Russia:** [Victory Square](#), Moscow; [Victory Square](#), Saint Petersburg; and [Victory Square](#), Kaliningrad.

Theater

Tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within plays and in the name of theaters around the world, including but not limited to: **Australia:** [National Theatre, Melbourne](#), Melbourne (opened in 1920 as the Victory Theatre); and [Victoria Theatre \(Newcastle\)](#), New South Wales; **Belgium:** "[Victoria](#)", a Belgian theatre company; **Canada:** "[Victor](#)" (1983-Present), the logo and mascot for the "[Just for Laughs](#)" comedy festival in Montreal, Quebec; and [Victoria Theatre](#), Saskatoon; **England:** [Apollo Victoria Theatre](#), City of Westminster (formerly the New Victoria Theatre, and before that the New Victoria Cinema); [New Vic Theatre](#), Stoke, Staffordshire (a replacement for the Victoria Theatre); [New Victoria Theatre](#), Woking; [Old Vic](#), London (known later as the Royal Victorian Theatre); "[Victoria Station](#)" (1982), a play which was performed in London; "[Victoria the White Cat](#)" (1982-2007), a character from Andrew Lloyd Webber's musical "Cats"; [Victoria Palace Theatre](#), City of Westminster; and [Victoria Theatre \(Halifax\)](#), West Yorkshire; **Germany:** [Victoria-Theater](#), Berlin; **Singapore:** [Victoria Theatre and Concert Hall](#); and the **United States:** [The Vic Theatre](#), a music venue in Chicago, Illinois; [Victoria Theatre](#), Dayton, Ohio, re-opened in 1919 as the Victory Theatre; [Victoria Theater](#), New York, New York; [Victoria Theater \(Hammerstein's\)](#), New York, New York; [Victoria Theatre](#), San Francisco, California; [Victoria Theatre](#), Shamokin, Pennsylvania; [Victory Theatre](#), Evansville, Indiana; and [Victory Theater](#), Holyoke, Massachusetts.

Towers

Tributes to the Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) are found within the name of towers around the world, including but not limited to: [Victoria Tower](#), a clock tower by Salisbury Dock in Liverpool, England; [Victoria Tower](#), a historic building in Hong Kong, China; [Victoria Tower](#), a hotel in Stockholm, Sweden, the tallest in Northern Europe; [Victoria Tower](#), an historic landmark in Guernsey; [Victoria Tower](#), former part of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, Canada; [Victoria Tower](#), in Sindh, Pakistan; Victoria Tower, on [Castle Hill, Huddersfield](#), West Yorkshire, England; Victoria Tower, part of the Municipal Buildings complex in Greenock, Scotland; [Victoria Tower](#), the tallest tower of the Palace of Westminster in London, England; and [Victoria Towers](#), a large residential development in Hong Kong, China.



CHAPTER VII: [MASCOTS OF ROME](#)

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7.01 Centurions

A [centurion](#) (from the Latin “[centuria](#)”) was a professional officer of the [Roman army](#) or [navy](#) who was in charge of 100 [legionaries](#) (i.e., Roman soldiers). They could be elected, appointed by the Senate, or promoted “from the ranks” for a variety of reasons. Centurions were identified by the transverse [horse-hair crest](#) on top of their helmet, otherwise known as a [galea](#). Centurions had important social status in Roman society and consequently held powerful positions. Upon retirement, centurions were eligible for employment as [Lictors](#) who were routinely tasked with carrying the [Greco-Roman fasces](#) in public. This is why a [Roman centurion is depicted holding a fasces](#) in the apex of the [U.S. Supreme Court Building](#) in Washington, D.C. Because Roman centurions protected Roman Senators from harm, a centurion is depicted in the logo of the [Ottawa Senators](#), a professional NHL hockey team in Canada. Lastly, the helmet of a Roman centurion is also depicted in the logo of the [United States Military Academy at West Point](#) (USMA), the highest military school in America. According to modern [historical accounts](#), during the 11th century, Roman Vikings under [Leif Ericson](#) “reached North America and set up a short-lived settlement in present-day [L'Anse aux Meadows](#), [Newfoundland and Labrador](#), Canada”. Based on this fact alone, it would appear that the historical accounts of North American exploration by one [Christopher Columbus](#) (1492) and [Lewis and Clark](#) (1804-1806) were calculated historical deceptions which were created in an attempt to hide previous Roman exploration of the Americans and beyond. Consequently, a Roman centurion is depicted in the [State Seal of California](#) and the official [Coat of Arms of Hawaii](#), further suggesting that the Roman Empire did in fact explore the both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Military

Tributes to the Roman [centurion](#) are found within various aspects of the military, including but not limited to: [Centurion-class battleships](#), a second-class [pre-dreadnought battleships](#) built for the [Royal Navy](#) in the 1890s; [Centurion Counter-RAM](#), land based version of the Phalanx Close-In Weapon System; [Centurion tank](#), British battle tank; [E-3 Sentry](#) AWACS, airborne early warning aircraft; [General Orders for Sentries](#), the official title of a set of rules governing sentry (guard or watch) duty in the [United States Armed Forces](#); “[HMS Centurion \(1650\)](#) was a 34-gun ship of the Royal Navy; “[HMS Centurion \(1691\)](#) was a 48-gun [fourth-rate](#) of the Royal Navy; “[HMS Centurion \(1732\)](#) was a 60-gun fourth-rate of the Royal Navy; “[HMS Centurion \(1774\)](#) was a 50-gun fourth-rate of the Royal Navy; “[HMS Centurion](#) was a 74-gun [third-rate](#) of the Royal Navy who was originally called the [HMS Clarence](#); “[HMS Centurion \(1844\)](#) was an 80-gun third-rate of the Royal Navy; “[HMS Centurion \(1892\)](#) was a [Centurion-class](#) battleship of the Royal Navy; “[HMS Centurion \(1911\)](#) was a [King George V-class](#) battleship of the Royal Navy; “HMS Centurion”, would have been a 9,000 ton [cruiser](#) of the Royal Navy but cancelled in 1946; [HMS Centurion \(shore establishment\)](#) was the central drafting depot established at [Haslemere](#) in 1956 by the Royal Navy; [SENTRI](#) (Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection) provides expedited U.S. [Customs and Border Protection](#) (CBP) processing, at the [U.S.-Mexico border](#), of pre-approved travelers, considered low-risk; and [Sentry gun](#), a gun that automatically aims and fires at targets.

Other Tributes to the Roman Centurion

Tributes to the Roman [centurion](#) are found throughout the modern world, including but not limited to: **Buildings:** Century City, a mixed-use development by [Century Properties](#) in [Makati, Philippines](#); [Century City Building](#), a 103 meter high-rise building in Perth, Western Australia; [Century Tower](#), Beaumont, Texas, USA; [Century Tower](#), Chicago, Illinois, USA; [Century Tower](#), Sydney, New South Wales, Australia; [Century Tower](#), Tel Aviv, Israel; [Century Tower](#), Tokyo, Japan; and [Century Tower, University of Florida](#), Gainesville, Florida; USA; **Business:** [Centurion Card](#), American Express charge card; Century, an imprint of [Random House](#) publishers; [Century FM](#), a group of UK radio stations; [Century Radio](#), a defunct Irish radio station; [Century Time Gems Ltd](#), a Swiss watch factory; [Sentry Foods](#), a chain of grocery stores in Wisconsin, USA; [Sentry Insurance](#), an insurance company in Wisconsin, USA; [SentrySafe](#), a safe manufacturing company in Rochester, New York, USA; and [The Century Company](#), a defunct publisher (1881 to 1933); **Fonts:** [Century Gothic](#), a font; [Century Type Family](#), a family of fonts; [Century Schoolbook](#), a font; and [Twentieth Century](#), a typeface font; **Places:** [Centuries, Hythe](#), Kent, England; [Centurion, Gauteng](#); [Centurion](#), a metro station system in Centurion, Gauteng, South Africa; [Centurion Bank](#), submerged atoll southeast of Chagos Archipelago, east of Africa; [Century, Florida](#); USA; [Century, West Virginia](#); USA; [Century City](#), a suburb of Cape Town, South Africa; [Century City, Los Angeles](#), California; USA; and [Sentry Island](#), an island in [Nunavut](#), Canada; **Science:** Centaury (“[Centaurium](#)”), a herb; [Centurion \(grape\)](#), a California wine grape; [Centurion \(tree\)](#), tallest eucalyptus in the world, 99.6

meters high; [Century plant](#), a type of agave; [Sentry \(AUV\)](#), Autonomous underwater vehicle used to measure deep-ocean data; [Sentry \(monitoring system\)](#), an automatic near-Earth asteroid collision monitoring system; and [Statgraphics Centurion XV](#), statistical software; **Sport:** [Centurion Park](#), a South African cricket ground; [Centurion](#), a racewalking competition over 100 miles to be completed within 24 hours; [Centurions](#), a gridiron team from Canberra, ACT, Australia; [Century](#), 100 runs in cricket; [Century break](#), 100 points in one break in snooker; [Century ride](#), a 100-mile recreational bicycle ride; and [Leigh Centurions](#), an English rugby league club; and **Transportation:** [Buick Centurion](#), a car built by General Motors; [Buick Century](#), a car built by General Motors; [Centurion](#), a brand of bicycles, manufactured in Japan; [Centurion Air Cargo](#), an airline; [Centurion Engines](#), German series of aircraft engines; "[Century](#)", a cruise ship; [Century](#), an electric vehicle made from 1911-1915; [Century Series](#), a group of aircraft models; [Cessna 210 Centurion](#), a private aircraft; [Nissan Sentra](#), a compact car; "[Storozhevoy](#)", a Soviet frigate whose name translates to "The Sentry"; and [Toyota Century](#), a luxury car.

Pop Culture

Tributes to the Roman [centurion](#) are found within various aspects of popular culture, including but not limited to: **Comics:** A zombie Sentry appears in the "Crossover" story arc of [Ultimate Fantastic Four](#) (2004-2009); [Century](#) (1994-1996), a Marvel Comics character from "[Force Works](#)"; [Earth Sentry](#) (1999), a fictional character in the Marvel Universe; [Nova-Prime](#) (1979), a character appearing as a centurion in publications by Marvel Comics; [Sentry](#) (2000), the name of S.H.I.E.L.D.'s private version of the [Hubble Space Telescope](#) in [Ultimate Marvel](#); [Sentry-459](#) (1967), a fictional character in the Marvel Universe; [Sentry \(Curtis Elkins\)](#) (1993), a fictional character in the Marvel Universe; [Sentry \(Robert Reynolds\)](#) (2000), a fictional character in the Marvel Universe; [Sentry \(Stewart Ward\)](#) (1999), a fictional character in the Marvel Universe; [Sentry \(Val, the Galadorian\)](#) (2000), a fictional character in the Marvel Universe; and "[The League of Extraordinary Gentlemen, Volume III: Century](#)" (2009); **Film:** "[Centurion](#)" (2010), a historical film directed by Neil Marshall; "[Century](#)" (1993), a British film directed by Stephen Poliakoff; and "[The Centurion](#)" (1961), a historical drama film; **Literature:** "[Centurion](#)" (2007), a novel by Simon Scarrow; "[Centurion](#)" (2000-Present), an English-language quarterly magazine; "century", a collection of 100 [sonnets](#); "[Century](#)" (1981), a novel by Fred Mustard Stewart; "[Century](#)" (1999), a coffee table book documenting the 20th century; "[Century Dictionary](#)" (1889), an English dictionary; [Cornelius the Centurion](#), a Roman [centurion](#) who is considered by [Christians](#) to be the first [Gentile](#) to convert to the faith in the New Testament of the Holy Bible; "[The Centurion](#)" (2004-2010), a defunct magazine focused on Rutgers University in New Jersey; "[The Centurion](#)" (1989), a novel, by [Jan de Hartog](#); "[The Centurions](#)" (1960), a novel by Jean Lartéguy; "[The Centurions](#)" (1981), a novel by Damion Hunter; and "[The Century Magazine](#)" (1881-1930), a defunct American magazine; **Music:** "Beverly Hills, Century City" (1980), a song off the [Circle Jerks](#); [Centurian](#), a [death metal](#) band; "Centurian" (2000), an album by [Idris Ackamoor](#); [Century](#), a French rock band; "[Century](#)" (2008), a song by [The Long Blondes](#); [Century](#), an American metal band; "Century City" (1979), a song by Tom Petty & the Heartbreakers; and [The Centurions](#), an American surf rock band; **Television:** "Centurion" (1966-2009), a fictional officer in the [Romulan](#) Star Empire in the science fiction franchise [Star Trek](#); Centurion [Cylon](#) (1978-2004), a fictional robotic warrior in [Battlestar Galactica](#); "[Century City](#)" (2004-2005), an American television program; [Sentry class medium fighter](#), fictional fighter craft of the [Centauri Republic](#) in the fictional universe of [Babylon 5](#) (1993-1998); "[The Centurions](#)" (1986), an American science fiction animated television series; and "The Last Centurion", a character known as [Rory Williams](#) from the British TV Show [Doctor Who](#) (1963); and **Video Games:** "[Centurion: Defender of Rome](#)" (1990-1991), a computer game; "City Centurian" (1977), a game software for the [Apple II](#); "[Tales of Symphonia: Dawn of the New World](#)" (2008-2014), the Centurions are the servants of the summon spirit Ratasosk; and "[The Sentinel](#)" (1986), a video game released in the US as "The Sentry".

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APOCALYPSE NOW



7.02 Clippers

A [clipper ship](#) was an extremely fast ship with three [masts](#) and a [square rig](#) which admittedly sailed all over the world. The name “clipper” (C/K+L+F/P+R) acronymically speaking equates to “Cull Four” or “Kill Four” (the letter “F” and the letter “P” are interchangeable within the [Roman-English](#) language). Therefore, the term “clipper” is a reference to the ship’s mission (i.e., killing), and a tribute to the four-pronged red [cross of the Roman Empire](#) which adorned the ship’s white sails. Clipper ships were outfitted with [Roman cannons](#) which essentially guaranteed them victory in any confrontation at sea. This is likely where the term “clipper”, meaning to cut, was originally derived from as enemies of the Roman Empire would be routinely be cut down in battle. Consequently, Roman clipper ships are depicted within the official coat of arms of many nations, most of which are islands (e.g., the [Bahamas](#), [Belize](#), [Benin](#), [Colombia](#), [Costa Rica](#), [Dominica](#), [Ecuador](#), [Fiji](#), [Gabon](#), [Kuwait](#), [Liberia](#), [Mauritius](#), [Marshall Islands](#), [New Zealand](#), [Qatar](#), [Seychelles](#), [Trinidad and Tobago](#), [Tunisia](#) and [Suriname](#)). Roman clipper ships are also depicted on the flag of 8 U.S. states (i.e., [Delaware](#), [Florida](#), [Kansas](#), [Nebraska](#), [New Hampshire](#), [New York](#), [Oregon](#), and [Pennsylvania](#)), in the official seal of 8 U.S. states (i.e., [Alaska](#), [California](#), [Delaware](#), [Florida](#), [Georgia](#) (reverse), [New Hampshire](#), [New York](#), [North Carolina](#), [Oregon](#), [Pennsylvania](#)), in the official seal of 2 U.S. territories, (i.e., [Guam](#), and the [U.S. Virgin Islands](#)), and in the official coat of arms of 4 U.S. states (i.e., [Alabama](#), [Delaware](#), [New York](#), and [Pennsylvania](#)). While historians may attribute the aforementioned clipper ship heraldry and [vexillology](#) to former European naval powers (e.g., England, Spain, Portugal, etc.), the Roman Empire and her so-called [Vikings](#) were admittedly the first to discover [Markland](#) (i.e., North America). Therefore, it stands to reason that the Roman Empire was also the first to discover the other continents, islands and territories as well. Roman clipper ships are openly celebrated today in popular culture by [Columbus Clippers](#), a minor league baseball franchise, and the [Los Angeles Clippers](#), a professional basketball team of the National Basketball Association (NBA). Aside from the clipper ship found within the logo of the [Columbus Clippers](#), the [three distinct sails of a clipper ship](#) are depicted within the [original logo](#) of the then [San Diego Clippers](#) (1978-1984). Aside from the Los Angeles Clippers, the notion that Roman clipper ships traveled to California is substantiated by the fact that that Roman clipper ships along with a Roman centurion are depicted in the [State Seal of California](#). A Roman clipper ship is also depicted in the [logo](#) of [Manchester United F.C.](#), arguably the best and [most popular football \(soccer\) club](#) in the world. Lastly, a Roman clipper ship is also depicted in the logo of [Cutty Sark](#) whiskey, furthering the notion that “clipper” and “cutting” are synonymous in meaning.

Roman Slave Trade

Prior to the invention of the steam engine, Greco-Roman ships were powered around the [Mediterranean Sea](#) by large sails and hundreds of oaring slaves. Although modern historical accounts differentiate between [clipper ships](#) and [slave ships](#), the reality is that a combination of slave and sail power have been used in sailing since the birth of the Greco-Roman Empire. Because speed is a vital aspect in both commerce and war, ships could not rely solely on one form of power. A ship with no wind or sick slaves would become a [sitting duck](#) on the high seas, something no business or military could afford. Although sails were employed when favorable winds blew, rowing was vital, especially in battle were ships were required to make sharp turns when attacking enemy ships (i.e., tacking). As the Greco-Roman Empire outgrew the Mediterranean, slaves were used to power various explorations around the globe. Consequently, slave stables were built at strategic port locations in Africa, Asia, North America and South America. After the first leg of a given journey, exhausted slaves would be traded in for fresh slaves, hence the term “slave trade”. The new slaves would then be used until the next port where the process was once again repeated. Over time, the African slave populations at key Roman ports overtook the indigenous populations (e.g., Brazil, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, etc.).

Clipper Ship Tributes

Tributes to the Roman [clipper ship](#) are found throughout the modern world, including but not limited to: **Aircraft:** [American Aviation AA-1 Yankee Clipper](#), a light aircraft; [Boeing 314 Clipper](#), a flying boat; [Pan Am Clipper](#), the call sign for Pan American World Airways; [Piper PA-16 Clipper](#), a small aircraft; [Raj Hamsa Clipper](#), an Indian ultralight aircraft design; and [Worldwide Ultralite Clipper](#), an ultralight aircraft; **Automobiles:** [Clipper](#), a steam automobile built in Michigan, USA in 1902; [Clipper](#), an American automobile make (1956 model year); [Nissan Clipper](#), two ranges of commercial vehicle; [Packard Clipper](#), an American automobile model (1941-1947; 1953-1955; 1957); and [Trident Clipper](#), a British sports car (1966-1974); **Business:** [Clipper Windpower](#), a wind turbine manufacturer; and "Yankee Clipper", a restaurant occupying the [170-176 John Street Building](#) in New York, New York; **Computing:** [Clipper](#), a programming language for dBase III; [Clipper](#), an electronic device that restricts the output of an alternating current circuit; [Clipper architecture](#), a microprocessor instruction set architecture; [Clipper chip](#), a chipset for data encryption; and "[Yankee Clipper](#)", a clipboard stack computer software product; **Film:** "[The Yankee Clipper](#)" (1927), an American adventure film; **Literature:** "[New York Clipper](#)" (1853 to 1924), a defunct American newspaper; **Military:** "[Operation Clipper](#)", a World War II Allied offensive in western Germany; **Music:** "[Fruits Clipper](#)" (2006), an album by Japanese electro music group [Capsule](#); **Rail:** [Clipper card](#), smart card for paying transit fares in the San Francisco Bay Area; and "[Yankee Clipper](#)", a passenger train service between New York City and Boston, Massachusetts; **Retail:** [Clipper \(lighter\)](#), a brand of butane lighter; [Nail clipper](#), used to cut fingernails; and [Hair clipper](#), used to cut hair; **Science:** [Alberta clipper](#), a storm system common to North America; [Clipper butterflies](#), the genus "Parthenos" and in particular the species "Parthenos Sylvia"; [Klipper](#) (sometimes Clipper), a space vehicle developed by the Russian Roskosmos in cooperation with the ESA; "Yankee Clipper", a nickname for the [1938 New England Hurricane](#) that struck Long Island, New York and New England, Massachusetts; **Space:** [Delta Clipper](#), a reusable space vehicle; and "Yankee Clipper", the name of the [Apollo 12](#) command module; **Shipping:** [Clipper Navigation](#), a ferry operator the Seattle, Washington and Vancouver, British Columbia area; [Milwaukee Clipper](#), a retired steel hulled auto and train ferry between [Milwaukee](#) and [Muskegon](#) in Wisconsin, USA; [Yankee Clipper](#), a waterway harbor cruise in New York City; and "Yankee Clipper", a sea scout sailing vessel (Gaff Headed Ketch) in Seattle, Washington, USA; **Sport:** [Columbus Clippers](#), a minor league baseball franchise; [Los Angeles Clippers](#), a professional NBA basketball team; The [Clipper Round the World Yacht Race](#), a yacht race crewed by paying amateur sailors; "The Yankee Clipper", a reference to Mark Wahlberg's character in the 2011 film [The Other Guys](#) for shooting baseball player [Derek Jeter](#); and "Yankee Clipper", the nickname of [Joe DiMaggio](#), a Major League Baseball player.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



7.03 Druids

A [Druid](#) is a member of the educated and professional class of the [Celtic](#) peoples which has historically included the best and brightest doctors, lawyers, speakers and poets. The term "Celtic" (C/K+L+T+C/K) acronymically equates to "Cult Kill" or "Cult Λ", an apparent reference to the ruling class of the Roman Empire, otherwise known as the [Imperial Cult](#). The "Λ" symbol, which equates to both "C" and "K" in the modern [Roman-English alphabet](#), is the sole symbol for [Island of Crete](#) (the birthplace of the Greco-Roman Empire) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). The [Tribann](#), otherwise known as the Druidic symbol, is coincidentally also a [Chevron symbol](#) (i.e., "Λ") as depicted in the logo of [The Ancient Order of Druids](#) (AOD). The oak tree described in the Druid's [ritual of oak](#) is coincidentally also reflected in the symbology associated with the Greco-Roman gods of [Zeus](#), [Thor](#) and possibly even [Odin](#). The English term "Druid" was allegedly derived from the Latin "Druids", further inferring that English was the official language of the Roman Empire. The term "Druid" is also cognate with the [Old Irish](#) word "druí", meaning "Druid and sorcerer". Interestingly, the hypothetical proto-Celtic word can be reconstructed as "dru-wid-s" meaning "oak-knower". The notion of "oak-knower" or "oak-seer" is also supported by [Pliny the Elder](#), a

Roman author and military commander, who documented in his book "Natural History" that the Greek noun "δρῦς" (drus) means "oak-tree". The oak tree is instrumental to the Druids because underneath it is where they hold their human sacrifices (see below). Consequently, the modern Irish word for Oak is "Dair" (D+R) which consonantly equates to "Dr.", as in "doctor". Words derived from the term "Dr." potentially include "dream", "drink", drum, etc., while words derived from the term "Druid" include but are not limited to: "dread", "dreads", "dried", "droid", etc. The term "Druid" (D+R+D) also acronymically equates to "Dr. Die" or "Dr. Death", a name likely rooted in the historical tradition of Druidic spawned biological pandemics in the underworld.

History of the Druids

The only evidence that the [Druids](#) ever existed is coincidentally only found within the descriptions left by the Greeks and Romans. Although archaeological evidence has been uncovered pertaining to alleged [Celtic religious practices](#), there is nothing evidence wise confirming or denying their existence. This is likely because the Druids and the leadership of the Greco-Roman Empire were one and the same. Consequently, all historical connections linking the two have been purposely severed over time. According to historian [Ronald Hutton](#), "not one single artifact or image has been unearthed that can undoubtedly be connected with the ancient Druids". The earliest record of the Druids reportedly comes from two Greek texts (c. 300 BC) which have now been conveniently lost. The first was a history of philosophy written by Sotion of Alexandria, and the other a study of magic entitled "Druidas" about wise men belonging to the "Keltois" (Celts) and "Galatias" (the Galatians or the Gauls). Although the texts have mysteriously disappeared, they are quoted in "Vitae" by [Diogenes Laertius](#), a biographer of the [Greek philosophers](#). The oldest actual description comes from the Roman military general [Julius Caesar](#) in his "[Commentarii de Bello Gallico](#)" (c. 50 BC). In his description, Caesar claimed that the Druids were one of the two most important social groups in the region who were responsible for organizing worship, sacrifices and divination. Caesar claimed that the Druids had the power to excommunicate people from religious festivals, making them social outcasts. Around 750 BC, the word "Druid" appears in a poem by [Blathmac](#), who wrote about [Jesus](#), saying that he was "... better than a prophet, more knowledgeable than every Druid, a king who was a bishop and a complete sage". Two other classical writers, [Diodorus Siculus](#) and [Strabo](#), also wrote that the Druids were held in such respect that if they intervened between two armies they could stop the battle. The Druids then also appear in some of the medieval tales from Christianized Ireland like the "[Táin Bó Cúailnge](#)", where they are largely portrayed as [sorcerers](#) who opposed the coming of Christianity. In the "[Livre d'Artus](#)" (1861), Merlin, a mythical Druid, enters Rome in the form of a huge stag with a white fore-foot. He bursts into the presence of [Julius Caesar](#) and tells the Emperor that only the wild man of the woods can interpret the dream that has been troubling him. This particular narrative is key because it once again ties Merlin, a Druid, to the leadership of the Roman Empire, furthering the notion that the Druids are in fact Roman in origin.

Severing Druids from Rome

In order to dispel any notion that the [Druids](#) were affiliated with the Roman Empire, at least four separate historical narratives have been fabricated in order to mislead historians. The first is the historical account of [Diviciacus](#) of the Aedui (c. 60 BC), the only named Druid in history. Diviciacus allegedly traveled to Rome where he curiously formed an alliance with one Julius Cesar. The second account involves the Roman historian [Suetonius](#) who wrote that Rome's first emperor [Augustus](#) (27 BC-14 AD) decreed that no-one could be both a Druid and a Roman citizen. The third account is by Roman senator and historian [Tacitus](#) (40-69 AD) who described how when the Roman army, led by [Suetonius Paulinus](#), attacked the island of Mona ([Anglesey](#), "[Ynys Môn](#)" in [Welsh](#)), the legionaries were awestruck on landing by the appearance of a band of Druids, who, with hands uplifted to the sky, poured forth terrible imprecations on the heads of the invaders. He states that these "terrified our soldiers who had never seen such a thing before". Needless to say, if these Druids with god-like powers were in fact a viable threat to the mighty Roman Empire, more than one Druid would be documented in Roman history. Lastly, the fourth account was made in respect to the Roman Emperor [Claudius](#) (41-54 AD) who reportedly banned all Druidic religious practices. Interestingly, Professor Phillip Freeman stated in respect to the [Historia Augusta](#) (a fourth century A.D. collection of imperial biographies) that the "Druids [...] were supposedly extinguished by the Romans", but that "the Druidic function of prophesy continued among the natives in Roman Gaul". Acronymically speaking, the term "Gaul" (G+L) equates to "Greenland". Therefore, Freeman's statement is indeed correct in the sense that although the Druids were extinguished from Rome (i.e., Europe), they are now alive in Greenland where they continue to practice their witchcraft to this very day.

Druidic-Roman Festivals

Similar to [Jewish holidays](#), the 8 primary Druidic holidays mimic the holidays and festivals of the Roman Empire almost exactly. This is because [Druids](#) are Greco-Roman in origin and therefore their holidays are celebrated in the underworld by the Jews who are responsible for performing Rome's blood sacrifices in the underworld. Although modern science states that the difference between the [Northern Hemisphere](#) and [Southern Hemisphere](#) is based on the relationship with the [celestial equator](#), their real difference between the two hemispheres is the underworld and Greenland. In other words, aside from Greenland and the most northern parts of Canada and Russia, the entire known world is in the Southern Hemisphere. Consequently, Druidic and Jewish blood sacrifices are timed to coincide with sun's relationship to both of the hemispheres on specific dates.

Alban Elfed: The Druidic festival "Alban Elfed", otherwise known as the [Autumn Equinox](#), is celebrated on September 21 or 22 in the Northern Hemisphere and March 20 in the Southern Hemisphere. The Northern Hemisphere festival coincides with the Roman holiday of "[Mercatus](#)" on September 20-23, while the Southern Hemisphere festival coincides with the Roman Anniversary of the Temple of [Minerva](#) on the Aventine on March 19-23.

Beltaine: The Druidic festival "[Beltaine](#)" is celebrated on April 30 or May 1 in the Northern Hemisphere and November 1 in the Southern Hemisphere. The Northern Hemisphere festival coincides with the Roman festival known as the "Games of Flora" on May 1 which also involves a sacrifice to Roman goddess [Maia](#). May 1 is also the anniversary of the Temple of Bona Dea on the Aventine where the rites (i.e., sacrifices) to the [Lares Praestites](#) are held. The Southern Hemisphere festival of "Beltaine" coincides with the end of Roman festival known as "[Ludi Victoriae Sullanae](#)" on November 1.

Imbolc: The Druidic festival "[Imbolc](#)" is celebrated on February 1 or 2 in the Northern Hemisphere and August 1 in the Southern Hemisphere. The Northern Hemisphere festival coincides with Roman holiday known as "Dies natalis" in honor of the Temple of Juno Sospita on February 1, while the Southern Hemisphere festival coincides with the Roman Anniversary of the Temple of [Spes](#) in the [Forum Holitorium](#) on August 1, which is coincidentally the [National Day of Switzerland](#).

Lughnasadh: The Druidic festival "[Lughnasadh](#)" is celebrated on August 1 or 2 in the Northern Hemisphere and February 1 in the Southern Hemisphere. The Northern Hemisphere festival coincides with the Roman Anniversary of the Temple of [Spes](#) in the [Forum Holitorium](#) on August 1 (which is coincidentally the [National Day of Switzerland](#)), while the Southern Hemisphere festival coincides with the Roman holiday of "Dies natalis" in the Temple of Juno Sospita on February 1.

Samhain: The Druidic festival "[Samhain](#)" is celebrated on October 31 in the Northern Hemisphere and April 30 or May 1 in the Southern Hemisphere. The Northern Hemisphere festival coincides with [Halloween](#), while the Southern Hemisphere festival coincides with Roman festival known as the "Games of Flora" on May 1 which also involves a sacrifice to Roman goddess [Maia](#). May 1 is also the anniversary of the Temple of Bona Dea on the Aventine where the rites (i.e., sacrifices) to the [Lares Praestites](#) are held.

Alban Eilir: The Druidic festival "Alban Eilir", otherwise known as the [Spring Equinox](#), is celebrated on March 20 or 21 in the Northern Hemisphere and September 21 or 22 in the Southern Hemisphere. The Northern Hemisphere festival coincides with the Roman Anniversary of the Temple of [Minerva](#) on the Aventine on March 19-23, while the Southern Hemisphere festival coincides with the Roman holiday of "[Mercatus](#)" on September 20-23.

Alban Hefin: The Druidic festival "Alban Hefin", otherwise known as the [Summer Solstice](#), is celebrated on June 21 or 22 in the Northern Hemisphere and December 21 in the Southern Hemisphere. The Northern Hemisphere festival only coincides with Summer Solstice, while the Southern Hemisphere festival coincides with Roman holiday of "[Divalia](#)" which is held in honor of [Angerona](#) on December 21. The Greco-Roman gods of Hercules and Ceres also receive a blood sacrifice on December 21.

Alban Arthan: The Druidic festival "Alban Arthan", otherwise known as the [Winter Solstice](#), is celebrated

on December 21 or 22 in the Northern Hemisphere and June 21 in the Southern Hemisphere. The Northern Hemisphere festival coincides with the Roman holiday of "[Divalia](#)" held in honor of [Angerona](#) on December 21. The Greco-Roman gods of Hercules and Ceres also receive a blood sacrifice on December 21. The Southern Hemisphere festival only coincides with Summer Solstice on June 21.

Human Sacrifices

In Greco-Roman accounts of the [Druids](#), a number of recurring themes emerge, namely that they performed [human sacrifices](#). Little is known about these blood sacrifices except for the [ritual of oak and mistletoe](#) as described by [Pliny the Elder](#) a Roman author and military commander. The oak tree (i.e., [Donar's Oak](#)) is curiously also sacred to the Greco-Roman gods of [Zeus](#), [Thor](#) and possibly [Odin](#) whose human sacrifices generally involved male slaves of each species (e.g., Africa, Asian, European, Latin, etc.) being hung from the branches of a tree, most likely oak. Greek and Roman references to the Druids being practitioners of [human sacrifice](#) are also found within the works of [Lucan](#), [Julius Caesar](#), [Suetonius](#) and [Cicero](#). Although Caesar claimed that the human sacrifice primarily involved criminals, he does admit that at certain times innocent humans would also be sacrificed. Although Caesar claims that the victims would be burnt alive in a large wooden effigy (i.e., a [wicker man](#)), evidence suggests that the victims were not burned until their blood was utilized and their flesh eaten. [National Geographic](#) corroborated this notion in 2009 when they [revealed evidence](#) that the "Druids possibly committed cannibalism and ritual human sacrifice—perhaps on a massive scale". The report cites Pliny the Elder who suggested that the Celts practiced ritual cannibalism, eating their enemies' flesh as a source of spiritual and physical strength. According to Greek historian [Diodorus Siculus](#), "These men [the Druids] predict the future by observing the flight and calls of birds and by the sacrifice of holy animals: all orders of society are in their power... and in very important matters they prepare a human victim, plunging a dagger into his chest; by observing the way his limbs convulse as he falls and the gushing of his blood, they are able to read the future". According to the "[Commenta Bernensia](#)", a 10th-century manuscript preserved in the [Burgerbibliothek](#) (library) of Bern, Switzerland (the main proxy state of the Roman Empire), Druidic sacrifices to the deities of [Teutates](#), [Esus](#) and [Taranis](#) were executed by drowning, hanging and burning, respectively (i.e., the [threefold death](#)). While private human sacrifices by the Druids in Greenland involve personal hands on killing, assassinations and [terror attacks executed by Switzerland](#) in the underworld are also forms of human sacrifices, albeit it very public ones.

Druidic Bio-Terror

The [biological pandemics](#) which have decimated Europe and the world since the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#) can almost certainly be traced to the [Druids](#) living in Greenland. The notion that the Greco-Romans were fluent in bio-terrorism is coincidentally found within [Greek mythology](#) which describes the [Telchines](#) of the [Island of Rhodes](#) as the first to [produce the chemical weapons](#). This reportedly occurred when Telchines concocted a mixture of [Stygian](#) water and sulfur which subsequently killed both animal and plant. Evidently, humans were the next in line. Shortly after the [fall of the Rome](#), the [first major pandemics](#) in history began to take place. The [Plague of Athens](#) (Athens, Greece), the [Antonine Plague](#) (Rome, Italy), and the [Plague of Justinian](#) (Constantinople, Turkey) all just happened to target former Roman capitals and metropolitan centers of the Roman Empire. Interestingly, the home of the [CDC](#) (The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) is located in [Druid Hills](#), just outside Atlanta, Georgia. As depicted in the [Bio-Terror Bible](#), the CDC along with the WHO (World Health Organization) is responsible for creating, developing and housing deadly strains of biological pathogens which will likely be used to spark the [global pandemic planned for 2014](#). Aside from the fact that the term "Druid" (D+R+D) acronymically equates to "Dr. Die" or "Dr. Death", the most prominent medical titles also have negative connotations. Acronymically speaking, according to the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and the [Roman-English](#) alphabet (i.e., the modern English alphabet), the term "M.D." or "M.+." equates to "13 Kills", a reference to the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) and the letter "D" or "+" which equates to "Die" or "Death". The term "Ph.D." or "πH.+." acronymically equates to "Pi Forever Die", a reference to the never-ending death doled out by Greenland which is considered to be "π" (i.e., pie). The title for a nurse in English is "R.N." or "Γ.X." which acronymically equates to "Rome Kills" or "Rome Die" as nurses are often tasked with administering harmful medicines. Lastly, the letters "RX" or "Γ.X.", which are found within the logo of most pharmacies and on almost all prescription medication, also acronymically equates to "Rome Kills" or "Rome Death" as all prescriptions inherently contain harmful chemicals.

Stonehenge

[Stonehenge](#) is a prehistoric monument in [Wiltshire](#), England, that is one of the most famous tourist attractions in the world. In short, Stonehenge is a ring of [standing stones](#) which are set within [earthworks](#). Because of its unique nature and size, its origins have long been a subject of debate. The term “Stonehenge” (S+T+N+H+N+G) acronymically equates to “Stone Hang”, for its massive stones were likely hung in place via advanced Roman machinery and/or giant-like human beings. The English writer and natural philosopher [John Aubrey](#) (1626–1697) was the first to connect [Stonehenge](#) and other [megalithic monuments](#) to the [Druids](#). Although the original Stonehenge is likely in Greenland, the [Stonehenge](#) monument in Britain was almost certainly created so that Druids would be forever associated with England rather than the Roman Empire or Greenland. In other words, the placement of the stones was an historical [red herring](#) of sorts designed to confuse historians. Interestingly, the [Roman de Brut](#) (1150 AD), which is a literary history of [Britain](#) by the poet [Wace](#), depicts a drawing of a [giant helping the Merlin the Druid build Stonehenge](#). This historical document, which is currently found in the British Library, ultimately ties the Roman Empire (document title), the Druids (Merlin), the [giants of Greenland](#), and Stonehenge together forever in time. In essence, the document infers that Stonehenge in Roman in origin, has Druidic influence, and was built with the help of giants from Greenland, a historical trifecta. In the [Fenian Cycle](#), one of the four major cycles of [Irish mythology](#), both giants and warriors are coincidentally referred to as Druids. Lastly, historian [Geoffrey of Monmouth](#) inserts a long section of Merlin's prophecies, taken from his earlier “[Prophetiae Merlini](#)” (1130 AD), in which he states that Merlin created [Stonehenge](#) as a burial place for Aurelius Ambrosius. Monmouth’s account once again ties Merlin, a Druid, to Stonehenge, and potentially foreshadows the notion that the original Stonehenge in Greenland serves as a burial ground for the countless victims of human sacrifices performed by the Druids.

Druids in Pop Culture

Although hidden for hundreds of years, [Druids](#) began to surface in popular culture with the first advent of [Romanticism](#), an artistic, literary, and intellectual movement which originated in Europe toward the end of the 18th century. Aside from the numerous depictions of [Merlin](#), Druids are found [dancing around the crown](#) of the Earth in the [logo](#) of [Corona Extra](#), a Mexican beer. Other tributes to Greco-Roman Druids are found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: **Books:** “[High Druid of Shannara](#)” (Unknown), a trilogy of books by Terry Brooks; “Les Martyrs” (1809), a novel by [Chateaubriand](#) about the doomed love of a Druid priestess and a Roman soldier; “[The Druid of Shannara](#)” (1991), a book by Terry Brooks; “The Druids” (1968), a book by [Stuart Piggott](#); and “The Life and Death of a Druid Prince” (1989), a book by Anne Ross; **Characters:** [Allanon](#), a Druid in the [Shannara](#) series by author [Terry Brooks](#); Amergin, bard in the novel [Bard](#), by [Morgan Llywelyn](#), and his brother Colptha, a diviner; Atticus O’Sullivan, real name Siodhachan O Suileabhain, last of the Druids in [The Iron Druid Chronicles](#) series; “[Doctor Druid](#)”, a character in the [Marvel Comics universe](#); [Getafix](#), a Gaulish Druid appearing in the [French comic](#) series [The Adventures of Asterix](#) sometimes translated as Panoramix; Kevin, Druid, harpist and last “Merlin” of Britain, in the [Mists of Avalon](#) novel by [Marion Zimmer Bradley](#); [Merlin](#), a wizard who appears in [Arthurian legend](#) and is presented as a Druid in some modern works, including [The Warlord Chronicles](#) series of books by [Bernard Cornwell](#) and the 2004 film “[King Arthur](#)”; Pikel Bouldersoulder, a druid in the novels of [The Cleric Quintet](#) series by [R.A. Salvatore](#); [Taliesin](#), a powerful Druid and the penultimate “Merlin” of Britain in the “[Mists of Avalon](#)”, a novel by [Marion Zimmer Bradley](#); and the [Shannara Druids](#), an order of historians, philosophers, magic-users, teachers and researchers in the [Shannara](#) series of fantasy novels and [video games](#) by Terry Brooks; **Film:** “[Druids](#)” (2001), a film about a Gallic Druid resisting the Roman armies; **Music:** [Druid](#), a British progressive rock band; and [Druidas](#), a Mexican rock band; **Operas:** “La Sacerdotessa d'Irminsul” (“The Priestess of [Irminsul](#)”), an opera by [Felice Romani](#) about a Druid priestess; “[Norma](#)” (1831), the most famous Druidic opera by [Vincenzo Bellini](#) at [La Scala](#); and “[Trieste](#)” (1817), an opera by [Giovanni Pacini](#) which brought Druids to the stage; and **Video Games:** [Druid](#), a character class in “[Achaeta, Dreams of Divine Lands](#)” (1997); [Druid](#), a character class in “[Albion](#)” (1996); [Druid](#), a character class in “[Baldur's Gate](#)” (1998); [Druid](#), a character class in “[Baldur's Gate II: Shadows of Amn](#)” (2000); [Druid](#), a character class in “[Battle for Wesnoth](#)” (2005); [Druid](#), a character class in “[Battle Realms](#)” (2001); [Druid](#), a character class in “[Dark Age of Camelot](#)” (2001); [Druid](#), a character class in “[Diablo II: Lord of Destruction](#)” (2001); [Druid](#), a character class in “[EverQuest](#)” (1999); [Druid](#), a character class in “[Fire Emblem](#)” (1990); [Druid](#), a character class in “[Gothic 3](#)” (2006); [Druid](#), a character class in “[World of Warcraft](#)” (2004); [Druid](#), a character class in “[Heroes of Might and Magic III](#)” (1999); [Druid](#), a character class in “[Heroes of Might and Magic V](#)” (2006); [Druid](#), a character class in “[Iceland Dale](#)” (2000); [Druid](#), a character class in “[Majesty: The Fantasy](#)

[Kingdom Sim](#)” (2000); Druid, a character class in [“Neverwinter Nights”](#) (2002); Druid, a character class in [“Neverwinter Nights 2”](#) (2006); Druid, a character class in [“Rifts”](#) (1990); Druid, a character class in [“Shadowbane”](#) (2003); Druid, a character class in [“Tibia”](#) (1997); Druid, a character class in [“Vanguard: Saga of Heroes”](#) (2007); Druid, a character class in [“Ultima”](#) (1981); Druid, a character class in [“Ultima I: The First Age of Darkness”](#) (1981); Druid, a character class in [“Ultima II: The Revenge of the Enchantress”](#) (1982); Druid, a character class in [“Ultima III: Exodus”](#) (1983); Druid, a character class in [“Ultima IV: Quest of the Avatar”](#) (1985); Druid, a character class in [“Ultima V: Warriors of Destiny”](#) (1988); Druid, a character class in [“Ultima VI: The False Prophet”](#) (1990); Druid, a character class in [“Ultima Underworld”](#) (1992); Druid, a character class in [“Ultima Underworld 2”](#) (1993); and [“Druid”](#) (1986), a computer game for the Amstrad CPC, Commodore 64, and ZX Spectrum;

Other Druidic Tributes

Tributes to the Greco-Roman [Druids](#) are found in various aspects of modern society, including but not limited to: **Business:** [Druids Celtic Cider](#), a cider available in the UK and Ireland; and [Druid Theatre Company](#), a theatre company in Galway, Ireland; **Computing:** “Druid”, another name for a [wizard](#), a user interface function that leads a user through a series of steps; [Druid](#), a database designer; and [Druid](#), an open-source data store; **Myths:** [Amergin Glúingel](#) (Irish); [Bé Chuille](#) (Irish); [Biróg](#) (Irish); [Bodmall](#) (Irish); [Cathbad](#) (Irish); [Dornoll](#) (Scottish); [Gwenc’hlan](#) (French); [Mug Ruith](#) (Irish); [Relbeo](#) (Irish); [Tadg mac Nuadat](#) (Irish); and [Tlachtga](#) (Irish); **Organizations:** Druid, a rank within the [Ancient Order of Druids](#) (AOD), a social service organization; Druid, a rank within [Bards](#), a professional poet, employed by a patron in medieval Gaelic and British culture; and Druid, a rank within the [Gorsedd](#), a community or coming together of modern-day bard in Wales; **Military:** “[Druides](#)”, a World War II [spy ring](#) led by [Georges Lamarque](#) that provided [V-1 and V-2 Intelligence](#); and “[USS Druid \(SP-321\)](#)”, a United States Navy patrol vessel in commission from 1917 to 1919; and **Terms:** [Druidess](#), a female Druid in Celtic mythology; [Neo-druidism](#), a variety of modern spiritual or religious practices, appealing to perceived aspects of ancient Druidic practice.

Merlin

Of all the [Druids](#) found in myth and history, none is more popular than [Merlin](#), a legendary figure best known as a wizard in [Arthurian legend](#). Although Merlin routinely shapeshifts (changes into another form such as a plan or animal), he is most often depicted wearing a purple robe, a long beard and a pointed hat. The color “purple” (F/P+R+F/P+L), meaning “fearful” is coincidentally associated with the [Phoenicians](#), an historical label given to the ruling class of the early Greco-Roman Empire who wore also purple robes. The name “Merlin” was allegedly derived from the [Welsh](#) “[Myrddin](#)”, the name of the bard [Myrddin Wyllt](#), one of the chief sources for the legendary figure. However, in reality, the name “Merlin” (M+R+L+N) was likely derived from the combination of “[Mars](#)” (the Greco-Roman god of war) and “Line”, as in the “[Line of Man](#)”, the ruling family of the Greco-Roman Empire. Consequently, the term “murder” (M+R+D+R) was likely derived from both “Mars” and “Dr.”, as in “Druid”. Since the first depiction of Merlin appeared in [Geoffrey of Monmouth](#)’s “[Historia Regum Britanniae](#)” (c. 1136), the entire world, namely popular culture, has been inundated with Merlin the Druid. Aside from the numerous comics, books, films, television shows, and video games which depict the character or likeness of [Merlin](#), [Adobe Photoshop](#) has long included an Easter egg featuring Merlin in a miniature dialog box entitled “Merlin Lives!” with a cartoon depiction of the wizard and a single button. There is also “[Merlin’s Oak](#)”, a famous [oak](#) tree that once stood on the corner of Oak Lane and Priory Street in Carmarthen, Wales. Lastly, “Merlin” is also the name of a main [asteroid](#) belt which was evidently named in his honor.

Merlin in Comics

The character or likeness of [Merlin](#) the Greco-Roman [Druid](#) is depicted within a number of different comics, including but not limited to: [Merlin \(DC Comics\)](#), [Merlyn \(DC Comics\)](#), [Merlin the Magician \(Quality Comics\)](#), [Merlyn \(Marvel Comics\)](#), [Merlin \(Marvel Comics\)](#), and [Maha Yogi \(Marvel Comics\)](#). Consequently, he has appeared in numerous comics, including but not limited to: [Action Comics](#)” (2011-Present), a DC comic; “[All Star Comics](#)” v.2 #1 (1999), a DC comic; “[All-Star Squadron](#)” #31-32 (1984), a DC comic; “[Batman: Dark Knight of the Round Table](#)” (1998-1999), a [Elseworlds](#) comic; “[Batman Incorporated](#)” #4 (2012), a DC comic; “Black Knight Comics” #1: “[Strange Tales](#)” #134 (1965), a Marvel comic; “[Camelot 3000](#)” (1982-1985), a DC comic; “[Captain Britain](#)” #1 (1976); a Marvel comic; “[Cupid](#)” (2009), a DC comic; “[Demon Knights #1](#)” (2011); a DC comic; “[Forever Evil](#)” (2013-2014), a DC comic; “[Identity Crisis](#)” (2004), a DC comic; “[Journey into Mystery](#)” #96 (1963), a Marvel comic; “[Justice League](#)

of America #94 (1971), a DC comic; ["Madame Xanadu"](#) vol. 2 #1 (2008), a [Vertigo comic](#); ["National Comics"](#) #1-45 (1940–1945), a Quality Comics comic; [New Comics](#) #3: ["The Tale of Sir Gareth of Orkney"](#) (1936), a DC comic; ["Superboy"](#) 103 (1938), a DC comic; ["The Books of Magic"](#) (1990-2000), a DC comic; ["The Demon"](#) vol. 1 #1 (1972), a DC comic; ["The Demon"](#) vol. 2 #1 (1987), a DC comic; ["The Gunslinger Born"](#) (2007), a comic by [Stephen King](#); ["The Names of Magic"](#) (Unknown), a [Vertigo comic](#); ["The New 52: Green Arrow"](#) #0 (Unknown), a DC comic; ["The Neutron Knights"](#) (Unknown), a comic by ["Doctor Who Magazine"](#); ["The Resurrection of Ra's al Ghul"](#) (2007), a DC comic; ["The Tides of Time"](#) (Unknown), a comic by ["Doctor Who Magazine"](#); ["The Trials of Shazam!"](#) (2006), a DC comic; ["X-Men: Die by the Sword"](#) (2007), a Marvel comic; ["Young Allies Comics"](#) #11 (1944), a Marvel comic; and ["Young Justice"](#) (1998), a DC comic;

Merlin in Film

The character or likeness of [Merlin](#) the Greco-Roman [Druid](#) is found within a number of different studio films and television films, including but not limited to: ["7 Faces of Dr. Lao"](#) (1964); ["17 rue Bleue"](#) (2001), a French film; ["A Connecticut Yankee"](#) (1931); ["A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court"](#) (1921); ["A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court"](#) (1949); ["A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court"](#) (1989); ["A Kid in King Arthur's Court"](#) (1995); ["A Knight in Camelot"](#) (1998); ["A Young Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court"](#) (1995); ["Adventures of Sir Galahad"](#) (1949); ["Arthur The King"](#) (1985); ["Das Wunder von Loch Ness"](#) (2008); ["DC Showcase: Green Arrow"](#) (2012); ["Death Ring"](#) (1993); ["Des femmes disparaissent"](#) (1959), a French film; ["Excalibur"](#) (1981); ["Faites-moi confiance"](#) (1954), a French film; ["Gierig"](#) (1999), a German film; ["Good Against Evil"](#) (1977); ["Green Arrow: Escape from Supermax"](#) (TBA); ["Guinevere"](#) (1994); ["Johnny Mysto: Boy Wizard"](#) (1997); ["Jules et Jim"](#) (1962); ["Kids of the Round Table"](#) (1995); ["King Arthur"](#) (2004); ["Knightriders"](#) (1981); ["Knights of the Round Table"](#) (1953); ["L'Atterrissage"](#) (1981); ["Lancelot: Guardian of Time"](#) (1997); ["Lancelot and Guinevere"](#) (1963); ["Last Enchantment"](#) (1995); ["Le Dernier métro"](#) (1980), a French film; ["Le Sphinx"](#) (1996); ["Les Acteurs de bonne foi"](#) (1979); ["Les Chevaliers de la table ronde"](#) (1990), a French film; ["Let's Stick Together"](#) (1998); ["Licensed to Love and Kill"](#) (1979); ["Lucinda's Spell"](#) (1998); ["Magic"](#) (1978); ["Merlin"](#) (1998); ["Merlin"](#) (2012), a French film; ["Merlin: The Return"](#) (1999); ["Merlin and the Book of Beasts"](#) (2010); ["Merlin and The Dragons"](#) (1991); ["Merlin and the War of the Dragons"](#) (2008); ["Merlin's Shop of Mystical Wonders"](#) (1996); ["My Wife Is an Actress"](#) (2001); ["Niets dan de waarheid"](#) (1963); ["Novye prikllyucheniya yanki pri dvore korolya Artura"](#) (1988), a Russian film; ["Quest for Camelot"](#) (1998); ["Quidam"](#) (1984), a French film; ["Rakoczy-Marsch"](#) (1933); ["Regarde les hommes tomber"](#) (1994); ["Regine"](#) (1935); ["Sárkány és papucs"](#) (1989); ["Season"](#) (1989), a Malayalam film; ["Seaview Knights"](#) (1994); ["Shrek the Third"](#) (2007); ["Siege of the Saxons"](#) (1963); ["Son of Dracula"](#) (1974); ["Sweet Underground"](#) (2004); ["T.T. Sindrom"](#) (2002) Serbo-Croatian film; ["Stargate: The Ark of Truth"](#) (2008); ["Suite en ré"](#) (2000), a French film; ["The Crystal Cave"](#) (1996); ["The Excalibur Kid"](#) (1999); ["The Last Legion"](#) (2007); ["The Lords of Magick"](#) (1989); ["The Sorcerer's Apprentice"](#) (2002); ["The Sorcerer's Apprentice"](#) (2010); ["The Spaceman and King Arthur"](#) (1979); ["The Sword in the Stone"](#) (1963); ["The War of the Starfighters"](#) (2003); ["Toi-rand un mohop ha"](#) (1958), a Korean film; ["Trois Jeunes Tambours"](#) (2003), a French film; ["Un amour de sorcière"](#) (1997), a French film; ["Vasantha Sena"](#) (1985), a Malayalam film; and ["Vice Grils Ltd."](#) (1964).

Merlin in Literature

The character or likeness of [Merlin](#) the Greco-Roman [Druid](#) is found within a number of different books, novels and short stories, including but not limited to: ["A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court"](#) (1889), a book by [Mark Twain](#); ["A Logical Magician"](#) (1994), a book by [Robert Weinberg](#); ["Artorius Rex"](#) (1977), a novel by [John Gloag](#); ["Blood of Amber"](#) (1986), a book by [Roger Zelazny](#); ["Cyr Myrddin, the Coming of Age of Merlin"](#) (1979), a book by [Michael de Angelo](#); ["Enemy of God"](#) (1996), a book by [Bernard Cornwell](#); ["Excalibur: A Novel of Arthur"](#) (1998), a book by [Bernard Cornwell](#); ["Harry Potter"](#) (1997-2007), a series of books by [J. K. Rowling](#); ["Knight of Shadows"](#) (1989), a book by [Roger Zelazny](#); ["L'Enchanteur"](#) (1984), a book by [René Barjavel](#); ["Magic Tree House"](#) (1992-2014), a series of children's books by [Mary Pope Osborne](#); ["Merlin"](#) (1978), a book by [Robert Nye](#); ["Merlin"](#) (1998), a book by [Michel Rio](#); ["Merlin: Book Two of The Pendragon Cycle"](#) (1988), a book by [Stephen Lawhead](#); ["Merlin Codex"](#), a series of books by [Robert Holdstock](#) (i.e., ["The Iron Grail"](#) (2003), ["Celtika"](#) (2007) and ["The Broken Kings"](#) (2007)); ["Merlin of Calidon"](#) (2013), a book by [Kristine Papin Morris](#); ["Merlin of Carmarthen"](#) (2010), a book by [Kristine Papin Morris](#); ["Merlín Y Familia"](#) (1957), a book by [Álvaro Cunqueiro](#); ["Merlin's Bones"](#) (1995), a novel by [Fred Saberhagen](#); ["Merlin's Mirror"](#) (1975), a book by [Andre Norton](#); ["Merlin's Wood"](#) (1994), a novel by [Robert Holdstock](#); ["Nightside"](#) (2003-2012), a series of books by [Simon Green](#); ["Pendragon: Book Four of the](#)

[Pendragon Cycle](#)” (1995), a book by [Stephen Lawhead](#); [“Prince of Chaos”](#) (1991), a book by [Roger Zelazny](#); [“Prophetiae Merlini”](#) (1130), a book by [Geoffrey of Monmouth](#); [“Sign of Chaos”](#) (1987), a book by [Roger Zelazny](#); [“That Hideous Strength”](#) (1946), a novel by [C. S. Lewis](#); [“The Book of Merlyn”](#) (1977), a book by [T. H. White](#); [“The Chronicles of the Imaginarium Geographica](#) (2006-2013), a series of novels by [James A. Owen](#); [“The Coming of the King](#) (1988), a book by [Nikolai Tolstoy](#); [“The Crystal Cave”](#) (1970), a novel by [Mary Stewart](#); [“The Dark Is Rising”](#) (1965-1977), a series by [Susan Cooper](#); [“The Dark Tower”](#) (1982-2012), a series of novels, by [Stephen King](#); [“The Drawing of the Dark”](#) (1997), a novel by [Tim Powers](#); [“The Dresden Files”](#) (2000-Present), a series of books by [Jim Butcher](#); [“The Hollow Hills”](#) (1973), a novel by [Mary Stewart](#); [“The Indigo King”](#) (2008), a book by [James A Owen](#); [“The Last Defender of Camelot”](#) (1979), a short story by [Roger Zelazny](#); [“The Last Enchantment](#) (1979), a novel by [Mary Stewart](#); [“The Lost Years of Merlin”](#), a book by [T. A. Barron](#); [“The Mammoth Book of Merlin”](#) (2009), a book by Mike Ashely; [“The Merlin Conspiracy”](#) (2003), a book by [Diana Wynne Jones](#); [“The Mists of Avalon”](#) (1983), a book by [Marion Zimmer Bradley](#); [“The Once and Future King](#) (1938), a book by [T. H. White](#); [“The Quest For Merlin”](#) (1985), a book by [Nikolai Tolstoy](#); [“The Winter King”](#) (1995), a book by [Bernard Cornwell](#); [“They’re Made Out of Meat”](#) (1991); [“Trumps of Doom”](#) (1985), a book by [Roger Zelazny](#); and [“Vita Merlini”](#) (1150 AD), a book by [Geoffrey of Monmouth](#); and [“White Teeth”](#) (2002) by [Zadie Smith](#).

Merlin in Music

The character or likeness of [Merlin](#) the Greco-Roman [Druid](#) is found within various aspects of music, including but not limited to: [“Camelot”](#) (1960-2008), a former Broadway musical featuring Merlin; In [Ayreon](#)'s first album, [“The Final Experiment”](#) (1995), act 4 is entitled “Merlin's Will and Ayreon's Fate”, track 12 is entitled “Merlin's Will”, and track 15 part “B” is entitled “Merlin's Prophecy”; In [Rick Wakeman](#)'s album [The Myths and Legends of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table](#) (1975), the fourth track is entitled “Merlin, the Magician”; [“Merlin”](#) (1886), an opera composed by [Karl Goldmark](#); [“Merlin”](#) (1902), an opera composed by Spanish composer [Isaac Albéniz](#) that did not premier until 2004; [“Merlin”](#) (1983), a former [Broadway musical](#); [“Merlin; Bard of the Unseen”](#) (2003), an album by [Kayak](#); Merlin is played by [Bob Catley](#) of [Magnum](#) on the rock operas [“Once and Future King Part I”](#) and [“Once and Future King Part II”](#) composed by [Gary Hughes](#) of [Ten](#); and [“The Birth of Merlin”](#) (1622), a play by [William Rowley](#).

Merlin in Television

The character or likeness of [Merlin](#) the Greco-Roman [Druid](#) is found within a number of different television series and television shows, including but not limited to: [“3-2-1”](#) (1978-1988), in the episodes [“The Magic of Merlin”](#) and [“Egypt”](#); [“Alchemy”](#) (1996); [“Arrow”](#) (2012-Present); [“Arthur's Quest”](#) (1999); [“Au théâtre ce soir”](#) (1966-1986), in the episode “La collection Dresseur” (1971); [“Batman: The Brave and the Bold”](#) (2008-2011), in the episode “Day of the Dark Knight”; [“Bergerac”](#) (1981-1991), in the episode “Always Leave Them Laughing”; [“Burke's Law”](#) (1963-1966), in the episode [“Who Killed Marty Kelso?”](#) (1964); [“Carry on Laughing”](#) (1975), in the episodes “Short Knight, Long Daze” and “Under the Round Table”; [“Camelot](#) (2011); [“Chien et chat”](#) (1992-1995); [“Chucklevision”](#) (1987-2009); [“Doctor Who”](#) (1963-1989), in the episode [“Battlefield”](#); [“Guinevere Jones”](#) (2002); [“High Mountain Rangers”](#) (1988); [“Histeria!”](#) (1998-2000); [“House of Mouse”](#) (2001-2003); [“Justice League”](#) (2001-2004), in the episode [“A Knight of Shadows: Part 1”](#) (2002); [“Justice League Unlimited”](#) (2004-2006), in the episode “Dead Reckoning”; [“Kaamelott”](#) (2005-2010), a French television series; [“King Arthur and the Knights of Justice”](#) (1992-1993); [“King Arthur's Disasters”](#) (2005-2006); [“Knight-Mare Hare”](#) (1955); [“Knightmare”](#) (1987-1994); [“Kraft Television Theatre”](#) (1947-1958), in the episode “A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court”; [“Les Cinq dernières minutes”](#) (1958-1975), in the episode [“Traitement de choc”](#) (1969); [“MacGyver”](#) (1985-1992), in the episode [“Good Knight MacGyver”](#) (1991); [“Merlin”](#) (1980), a German television series; [“Merlin”](#) (2008-2012), a British television series; [“Merlin of The Crystal Cave”](#) (1991); [“Merlin's Apprentice”](#) (2006); [“Morgana”](#) (2007), a Portuguese television series; [“Mr. Merlin”](#) (1981–1982); [“MythQuest”](#) (2001), in the episode [“Sir Caradoc at the Round Table”](#); [“Once Upon a Classic”](#) (1976-1980), in the episode “A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court”; [“Pé na Jaca”](#) (2006-2007), a Brazilian television series; [“Potatoes and Dragons](#) (2004-2010); [“Read All About It!”](#) (1979-1983), in the episode [“Tis Magic”](#); [“Richard the Lionheart”](#) (1962-1963), in the episode “King Arthur's Sword”; [“River City Rumble”](#) (2004); [“Sabrina, the Teenage Witch”](#) (1996-2003), in the episode [“Oh What a Tangled Spell She Weaves”](#) (1997); [“Série noire”](#) (1984-1991), in the episode [“L'ennemi public n° 2”](#); [“Shadows”](#) (1975-1978), in the episode “The Boy Merlin”; [“Sir Gadabout: The Worst Knight in the Land”](#) (2002-2003); [“Sitio do Pica-Pau Amarelo”](#) (2001-2005), a Brazilian television

series; "[Smallville](#)" (2001-2011), in the episode "[Disciple](#)"; "[Startime](#)" (1959-1960), in the episode "Tennessee Ernie Ford Meets King Arthur" (1960); "[Stargate Atlantis](#)" (2004-2009); "[Stargate SG-1](#)" (1997-2007); "[Startime](#)" (1959-1960), in the episode "Tennessee Ernie Ford Meets King Arthur" (1960); "[Studio One](#)" (1948-1958), in the episode "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court" (1952); "[Tarzan and the Super 7](#)" (1978-1980); "[TekWar: TekLab](#)" (1994-1996); "[The Adventures of Sir Lancelot](#)" (1956-1957); "[The Adventures of Superboy](#)" (1966-1969), in the episode "The Black Knight" (1966); "[The Avengers](#)" (1961-1969), in the episodes "The Morning After" (1969) and "Look - (Stop Me If You've Heard This One) But There Were These Two Fellers..." (1968); "[The Batman/Tarzan Adventure Hour](#)" (1977-1978); "[The Boy Merlin](#)" (1979); "[The Brak Show](#)" (2000-2007), in the episode "Time Machine" (2001); "[The Exotic Time Machine II: Forbidden Encounters](#)" (2000); "[The David Niven Show](#)" (1959), in the episode "A Day of Small Miracles"; "[The Ghost Busters](#)" (1975), in the episode "Merlin, the Magician"; "[The Jersey](#)" (1994-2004), in the episode "[Origins: Part 1](#)" (2003); "[The Legend of King Arthur](#)" (1979); "[The Legend of Prince Valiant](#)" (1991-1994); "[The Man from U.N.C.L.E.](#)" (1964-1968), in the episode "The Foxes and Hounds Affair" (1965); "[The Mists of Avalon](#)" (2001); "[The New Adventures of Robin Hood](#)" (1997-1998), in the episode "[The Legend of Olwyn](#)" and "[Return to Camelot](#)"; "[The Outer Limits](#)" (1995-2002), in the episode "The Tipping Point" (2002); "[The Real Adventures of Jonny Quest](#)" (1996-1999), in the episode "The Alchemist" (1996); "[The Time Tunnel](#)" (1966-1967), in the episode "Merlin the Magician" (1967); "[The Twilight Zone](#)" (1985-1989), in the episode "[A Day in Beaumont/The Last Defender of Camelot](#)"; "[The Zack Files](#)" (2000-2002), in the episode "[Once and Future Zack](#)"; "[They're Made Out of Meat](#)" (2005); "[They're Made Out of Meat](#)" (2010); "[Timmy Towers](#)" (1997-2002), in the episode "[No Time Like the Present](#)"; "[White Teeth](#)" (2002); and "[Young Arthur](#)" (2002).

Merlin in Video Games

The character or likeness of [Merlin](#) the Greco-Roman [Druid](#) is found within a number of different video games and online role playing games, including but not limited to: "[Age of Wonders II](#)" (2002); "[Age of Wonders: Shadow Magic](#)" (2003); "[Arthur's Quest](#)" (1999); "[Gauntlet](#)" (1985); "[Kingdom Hearts](#)" (2002); "[Kingdom Hearts II](#)" (2005); "[Kingdom Hearts Birth by Sleep](#)" (2010); "[Magic and Mayhem](#)" (1998); "[Master of Magic](#)" (1994); "[RuneScape](#)" (2001); "[Sonic and the Black Knight](#)" (2009); "[Wizard101](#)" (2008); "[Young Merlin](#)" (1994); and "[Zoda's Revenge: StarTropics II](#)" (1994).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

7.04 Pirates

The English term "[pirate](#)" was allegedly derived from the from the Greek term "[brigandage](#)" which is essentially defined as a gang and who lives off of plunder, extortion and blackmail. In other words, a pirate exploits others in order to survive and thrive. Other terms in the English lexicon for "[pirate](#)" include but are not limited to: [buccaneer](#), [corsair](#), [privateer](#), and [raider](#). In the early days of maritime navigation, most vessels hugged the coast and therefore sea traffic was generally restricted to fixed lanes. Consequently, the predictability in seafaring enabled pirates to routinely prey on ships as they would know exactly when and where they would be. While pirates did take to the water to commit attacks, the first pirates likely started on land, luring unsuspecting ships onto the rocks were they would ultimately crash and be plundered. The term "[buccaneer](#)", a euphemism for pirate, was evidently derived from the root words "[beacon](#)" and "[near](#)". These two words were likely shouted over and over again by excited pirates each time a wayward ship began to sail near one of their strategically placed beacons. In piracy, a beacon or bonfire was known as a "[false light](#)" which was purposely lit and then set at a well-known location such as a hill near the sea in order to lure passing ships into danger. These land pirates were known as [shipwreckers](#) because they used said beacons and bonfires to misdirect passing ships against [shoals](#) or beaches so that its cargo could be looted once the ship ran aground or sank. The word "[shill](#)" was

evidently derived from “shoal” which is defined as a plant, stooge or fake. In time, these original shipwreckers likely developed their own fleet of salvaged ships which enabled them to carry out their piracy at other locations.

Cretan Piracy

The Greco-Roman Empire was essentially spawned by piracy, starting with [Minos](#) who founded the city of [Chania](#) on the [Island of Crete](#) in the [Mediterranean Sea](#). The term “conspiracy” literally means “Chania’s Piracy” or “Con’s Piracy” since Chania was originally pronounced “Con”. This particular notion is substantiated by modern historical sources which state that [Crete had a reputation of harboring pirates](#). Crete’s piracy was also confirmed in book "[Piracy, Maritime Terrorism and Naval Strategy](#)" (2009) by Bjørn Møller of the Danish Institute for International Studies, wherein he states, "[In ancient Greece piracy seems to have been widespread](#) and widely regarded as an entirely honorable way of making a living". Because of Crete’s geographic location at the crossroads of the Mediterranean, the island was ideal for both shipwrecking and piracy. By controlling Crete and the waterways around the island, the pirates of Crete were able to establish a naval chokehold in the region consisting of both piracy and later taxes. Over time, the ships, slaves and general wealth accumulated by Cretan-based piracy spawned the first-ever army, navy and government. According to classical historian [Dr. Janice Gabbert](#), "[The eastern Mediterranean has been plagued by piracy](#) since the first dawn of history". This particular notion is corroborated by [modern historical sources](#) which state that in [classical antiquity](#), “the [Illyrians](#) and [Tyrrhenians](#) were known as pirates, as well as [Greeks](#) and [Romans](#)". In "[Piracy in the Ancient World](#)" (1996), noted maritime historian Henry Ormerod states that, “If we remember that piracy was, for centuries, a normal feature of Mediterranean life, it will be realized how great has been the influence which it exercised on the life of the ancient world”. In other words, is piracy ruled the day. In "[Pirate Coasts of the Mediterranean Sea](#)" (1916), [Ellen Churchill Semple](#) found that the area around the island of [Crete](#) was famous for its slave markets and that [Crete was notable for its pirates](#). This was because after a ship was captured, its cargo was plundered and its human cargo was sold to the highest bidder, ultimately creating the first-ever slave market. Greek historian [Thucydides](#) wrote in "[History of the Peloponnesian War](#)" (c. 10th century) that, “For in early times the [Hellenes](#) (Greeks) and the barbarians of the coast and islands ... were tempted to turn to piracy, under the conduct of their most powerful men ... [T]hey would fall upon a town unprotected by walls ... and would plunder it ... no disgrace being yet attached to such an achievement, but even some glory”. In the [Iliad](#) and [Odyssey](#) by [Homer](#), the greatest of the Greek poets, piracy was perfectly normal occurrence. Odysseus recounts that: “We boldly landed on the hostile place, And sack’d the city, and destroy’d the race, Their wives made captive, their possessions shared, And every soldier found a like reward”. Being kidnapped by pirates and sold into slavery was so commonplace that it also became a favorite theme of Greek poets and plays. Due to centuries of shipwrecking and piracy, the Island of Crete essentially had unabated access to free slaves, free ships and free treasure, ultimately spawning what would eventually become the Greco-Roman Empire.

Sea Peoples

On par with the fraudulent riddled history of the Greco-Roman Empire, the term [Sea Peoples](#) appears to be historical cover for Cretan-based piracy in the Mediterranean. This notion has been confirmed by modern historical accounts which state that “With [Crete’s reputation of harboring pirates](#), it is not too surprising to find much evidence of their involvement with the Sea Peoples”. In other words, the Sea Peoples, who are admittedly Greek, were from Crete, an island with a long history of piracy. According to the book "[In Search of the Trojan War](#)" (1998) by noted historian [Michael Wood](#), “...the Sea Peoples ... in part actually composed of Mycenaean Greeks - rootless migrants, warrior bands and condottieri on the move ...? Certainly there seem to be suggestive parallels between the war gear and helmets of the Greeks ... and those of the Sea Peoples ...”. The [Sea Peoples](#) are also identified in Egyptian records as the Ekwesh, a group of Bronze Age [Greeks](#) known as the [Achaeans](#) (C+H+N+S), otherwise known as the Chanians (C+H+N+S), one of the four major tribes of [Classical Greece](#). The city of [Chania](#) on the [Island of Crete](#) is the oldest city in Europe which was founded by the original pirate [Minos](#), the godfather of the Greco-Roman Empire. In time, the piracy committed by the Sea Peoples became so rampant that even modern historical sources state in respect to the Sea Peoples that “[there seemed to be no real distinction made between a pirate and a mercenary](#)”. In other words, due to the Sea Peoples from Crete, the Mediterranean was over-run with pirates. Although the term "Sea Peoples" is routinely used to describe pirates from Crete, the original term for these pirates was likely "Sea Men" as in “C Men”. The symbol for both the letter “C” and “K” in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) is the “Λ” symbol, otherwise

known as a [Chevron symbol](#). The “Λ” symbol was the first-ever Greco-Roman symbol for it represented the mountainous Island of Crete, the home of these pirates. Consequently, the “Λ” symbol later [adorned the shields of Greek warriors](#) and was therefore likely present in the name of said pirates emanating from Crete. Since Crete pirates were “men” that were ruled by [Minos](#) (from whence the terms “man” and “men” were ultimately derived from), it stands to reason these pirates would be entitled “Λ Men” (i.e., “C Men”) rather than “Sea Peoples”. Modern tributes to the Sea Men include “[semen](#)” (i.e., seminal fluid) and [Siemens](#), the largest Europe-based electronics and electrical engineering company in the world.

Greenland Piracy

After the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#), ships heading north towards Greenland had to be stopped by a non-nation state. Therefore, Rome commissioned an unknown amount of “[pirates](#)” (e.g., [buccaneers](#), [corsairs](#), [privateers](#), [raiders](#), etc.) to attack, sink or turn away any ships heading due north. A privateer or corsair was also a pirate but acted while in possession of a government commission or [letter of marque](#) from a state or monarchy authorizing the capture of merchant ships belonging to an enemy nation. In other words, privateers and corsairs were state-sponsored pirates. According to historian [Adrian Tinniswood](#), the most notorious corsairs were English and European renegades who had learned their trade as [privateers](#), and who moved to the Barbary Coast during peacetime to pursue their trade. These privateers brought state-of-the-art naval expertise to the piracy business, and enabling them to make long-distance slave-catching raids as far away as [Iceland](#) and [Newfoundland](#). In other words, from Canada to Iceland to Britain, the route to Greenland was literally blocked by state-sponsored pirates who were paid to attack any ship in site, making travel north impossible. Pirates were notorious for flying the [Jolly Roger](#), a pirate flag which depicts the skull and crossbones. Interestingly, the crossbones are arranged in the shape of an “X”, a symbol in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) which acronymically equates to “No”, and “North” but also means “Death” and “Keep Out”. The term “Jolly Roger” (G/J+L R+G+R) acronymically equates to “Greenland-Rome-Greenland-Rome” or “Greenland-Ra-Greenland-Rome”. Symbolically speaking, the skull represents the Island of Greenland while the crossbones represent the naval blockade of pirates which protect it from any wayward ships. Contrary to pirate myth, the “X” does not mark the spot, just the pirates on the cusp of Greenland.

Northern European Pirates

The notion that pirates once swarmed off the coasts of Northern Europe was recently documented in the New York Times’ review of “[Pirates of Barbary](#)” (2010), a book by Adrian Tinniswood which states that “the [most notorious corsairs were European](#) renegades who had learned the trade on “privateers,” or private warships commissioned by a government [i.e., the Roman Empire] to prey on enemy merchantmen...In the early 17th century, the Mediterranean swarmed with pirate ships manned by blue-eyed Caucasians who spoke English, Dutch or Cornish...The renegades fit out state-of-the-art sailing ships that could spread terror well beyond the Strait of Gibraltar, and they often returned to the waters they were familiar with — off Ireland, Britain and Northern Europe — where the sea lanes offered no shortage of fat, opulent targets”. In other words, England and Ireland were home to Roman pirates, lots of them. One of these pirates was [Marcus Aurelius Carausius](#), a Roman military commander during the 3rd century who eventually became Emperor of the [Britannica Empire](#) from 286–293 A.D. Prior to becoming Emperor of [Britannia](#) (i.e., Roman England), Carausius was appointed to command the “[Classis Britannica](#)”, a fleet based in the [English Channel](#). Carausius, an admitted pirate, kept captured treasure and even commanded other pirates of Roman origin to carry out attacks in European waters. The notion that state-sponsored piracy was alive and well in Europe was confirmed by the fact that [King James I](#) of England issued a blanket pardon to all pirates, making piracy essentially legal. The duplicity of pirates was never more apparent than in the case of English pirate [Henry Mainwaring](#) who returned to England with a royal pardon, was knighted, elected to Parliament, and then appointed a vice admiral of the Royal Navy. According to the book “[Sir Francis Drake; The Queen's Pirate](#)” (1998), by Harry Kelsey, the English privateer [Sir Francis Drake](#) was a patron was Queen Elizabeth I whose relationship ultimately proved to be quite profitable for England. Although English pirate [John Ward](#) was once called “beyond doubt the greatest scoundrel that ever sailed from England” by the English ambassador to Venice, he was a privateer for Queen Elizabeth during her war with Spain. Shortly after the war, Ward became a corsair who, along with some fellow pirates, captured a ship around 1603 and sailed it to Tunisia where he and the crew reportedly converted to [Islam](#). Interestingly, Ward introduced the newly invented heavily-armed square-rigged ships, likely courtesy of the Roman Empire. With this advanced technology, Ward and the [Barbary Pirates](#) were able to dominate the [Mediterranean](#) via piracy for the next 300 years.

Barbary Pirates

Similar to the aforementioned corsairs and privateers of Northern Europe, the [Barbary Pirates](#) (16th to 19th century) were authorized by the [Ottoman Empire](#) (at the behest of Rome) to attack, sink or turn away all seafaring vessels. Known also as the [Barbary Corsairs](#), these pirates were based primarily out of ports in [Tunis](#), [Tripoli](#), [Algiers](#) and [Morocco](#). This volatile region was known in [Europe](#) as the [Barbary Coast](#), a term allegedly derived from the name of its [Berber](#) inhabitants. Although the [Barbary Pirates](#) operated primarily throughout the [Mediterranean](#) and off the coast of [North Africa](#), their predation reportedly extended south along [West Africa](#)'s Atlantic seaboard, down to [South America](#), and into the [North Atlantic](#) as far north as [Iceland](#). In addition to seizing ships, these pirates reportedly engaged in "[Razzias](#)" (i.e., raids) on European coastal towns and villages in the [British Isles](#), France, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. In short, the goal of the Barbary Pirates was to discourage any form of coastal living and seafaring emanating out of Europe. Consequently, long stretches of coast in Spain and Italy were almost completely abandoned by their inhabitants, discouraging settlement until the 19th century. From the 16th to 19th century, Barbary Pirates captured an estimated [800,000 to 1.25 million people as slaves](#) via their various acts of piracy. According to modern historical sources, from 1609 to 1616, England lost 466 merchant ships to Barbary Pirates. Another 160 British ships were captured by Algerian-based pirates between 1677 and 1680, bringing the total amount of English ships lost to 626 in just 10 years. Based on these statistics, the total amount of English ships lost to state-sponsored pirates during the 16th to 19th century is roughly 19,000 ships.

Corsairs, Pirates & Privateers

Aside from the aforementioned European-based privateers and African-based [Barbary Pirates](#), the Maltese Corsairs were privateers who were authorized by the [Knights of St. John](#) while the [Dunkirkers](#) were pirates who acted in the service of the [Spanish Empire](#). In the years 1626 to 1634 alone, the Dunkirk privateers reportedly captured 1,499 ships, and sank another 336. In essence, most of the major powers in Europe funded piracy in either the Atlantic or the Mediterranean, making travel and commerce by sea highly dangerous. While there is a [long list of pirates](#), the following pirates are notable because of their service to both European powers and the allegedly Muslim Barbary Pirates, further showing the duplicity of piracy. In short, the European-based corsairs and privateers and the African-based Barbary Pirates were working together hand in hand at the behest of the Roman Empire to sink as many ships as possible, creating a chilling effect in respect to sailing. A few of these state-sponsored pirates include but are not limited to: [John Ward](#), also known as Jack Ward (c. 1553 – 1622), a notorious English pirate who later changed his name to Yusuf Reis after becoming a [Barbary Pirate](#) operating out of the port in [Tunis](#), Tunisia; [Jan Janz \(Murad Rais\)](#) (c. 1570 - c. 1641), a Dutch privateer who was taken captive by [Barbary Pirates](#) and later became a [Barbary Pirate](#) himself; [Simon \(Zyman\) the Dancer](#) (c. 1579 – c. 1611), a Dutch [Barbary Pirate](#) based in [Algiers](#) and [Tunis](#) who operated during the early 17th century; [Simon Danziker](#) (c. 1579 – c. 1611), a Dutch corsair and privateer who later became a [Barbary Pirate](#), dominating the Western Mediterranean during the early 17th century with [John Ward](#); Sir [Francis Verney](#) (1584 – September 6, 1615), an English nobleman who allegedly left behind his inheritance to become a [Barbary Pirate](#); [De Veenboer](#) (c. 1620), a Dutch corsair and privateer who later became a [Barbary Pirate](#), working under [Simon the Dancer](#), commanding an Algiers corsair fleet; [Assan Reis \(Jan Marinus van Sommelsdijk\)](#) (c. 1626), a Dutch privateer turned [Barbary Pirate](#) who is notable for attacking the Dutch ship "St. Jan Babtista" under Jacob Jacobsen of IJpendam on March 7, 1626; and [Charles Harris](#) (c. 1723), an Englishman who converted to Islam after joining the [Barbary Pirates](#).

Raider Mascots

The Raiders were a group of pirates who engaged in [commerce raiding](#). The term "Raider" is generally used as a synonym for "pirate". According to the book "[Seapower as Strategy: Navies and National Interests](#)" (2001) by Norman Friedman, commerce raiding is a form of [naval warfare](#) used to destroy or disrupt logistics of the enemy on the open sea by attacking its [merchant shipping](#), rather than engaging its [combatants](#) or enforcing a [blockade](#) against them. Raider-related mascots include but are not limited to: **Australia:** [Adelaide Raiders](#), football (soccer) club in Adelaide, South Australia; [Canberra Raiders](#), National Rugby League team based in Canberra, Australia; [Toowoomba Raiders FC](#), an Australian football (soccer) club from Toowoomba, Queensland; and [Wodonga Raiders Football Club](#), football (soccer) club in Wodonga, Australia; **Austria:** [Swarco Raiders Tirol](#), a semi-professional American football club based in Innsbruck; **Canada:** [Georgetown Raiders](#), a Junior "A" ice hockey team from Georgetown,

Ontario; [Georgetown Raiders Sr. A](#), a former ice hockey team from Georgetown, Ontario; [Kingston Raiders](#), a junior ice hockey team in the Ontario Hockey League for the 1988-1989 season only; [Napanee Raiders](#), a Canadian Junior ice hockey team based in Napanee, Ontario; [Nepean Raiders](#), a Junior ice hockey team from Nepean, Ontario; [Ontario Raiders](#), a National Lacrosse League during the 1998 season; [Preston Raiders](#), a former (1965-1977) Canadian Junior "B" ice hockey team from Preston (now Cambridge), Ontario; [Prince Albert Raiders](#), a major junior ice hockey team based in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan; Raider, the official mascot of [Delhi District Secondary School](#), Norfolk County, Ontario; and Wexford Raiders, former name (1983-2006) of the [Toronto Jr. Canadiens](#), a Junior "A" ice hockey team from Downsview, Ontario; **New Zealand:** [Hibiscus Coast Raiders](#), a rugby league club based on the Hibiscus Coast; and [Waitakere City Raiders](#), a New Zealand rugby league club based in Waitakere City from 1994 to 1996; **England:** [Barrow Raiders](#), an English rugby league team; [Bournemouth Raiders](#), a former American football team; [Plymouth Raiders](#), a British Basketball League team; [Romford Raiders](#), an English Premier Ice Hockey League based in Romford, London; [Telford Raiders](#), a rugby league club based in Telford, Shropshire, England; and [Wightlink Raiders](#), an ice hockey team based in Ryde on the Isle of Wight, England; **Poland:** [Bydgoszcz Raiders](#), an American football team based in Bydgoszcz, Poland; and the **United States:** [Colgate Raiders](#), the athletics teams of Colgate University, Hamilton, New York; [MT Blue Raiders](#) the athletics teams of Middle Tennessee State University in Murfreesboro, Tennessee; [Oakland Raiders](#), a National Football League team based in Oakland, California; [New York Raiders](#), an American National Rugby League team based in New York, New York; [Racine Raiders](#), a Mid-States Football League team based in Racine, Wisconsin; [Richmond Raiders](#), an American Indoor Football Association based in Richmond, Virginia; [Rochester Raiders](#), a Continental Indoor Football League team based in Rochester, New York; [Salem Raiders](#), a former professional hockey team (1980-1982) based in Salem, Virginia; [Southern Oregon Raiders](#), the athletic teams of Southern Oregon University, Ashland, Oregon; [Virginia Raiders](#), a defunct (1982-1983) minor league professional ice hockey team based in Salem, Virginia; and [Wright State Raiders](#), the athletics teams of [Wright State University](#), Dayton, Ohio.

Raiders in Popular Culture

The Raiders were a group of pirates who engaged in [commerce raiding](#). The term "Raider" is generally used as a synonym for "pirate". According to the book "[Seapower as Strategy: Navies and National Interests](#)" (2001) by Norman Friedman, commerce raiding is a form of [naval warfare](#) used to destroy or disrupt logistics of the enemy on the open sea by attacking its [merchant shipping](#), rather than engaging its [combatants](#) or enforcing a [blockade](#) against them. Tributes to Raiders in popular culture include but are not limited to: **Books:** "[Raider](#)" (1995), a novel by Susan Gates; **Candy:** Raider, the name of the [Twix](#) chocolate bar in several European countries until the 1990s; **Comics:** [Raiders](#), three Marvel Comics characters; **Films:** "[Western Approaches](#)" (1944), alternatively titled "The Raider"; "[Raiders of the Seven Seas](#)" (1953); and "[Raiders of the Lost Ark](#)" (1987); **Military:** [Commerce raider](#), a type of warship in naval warfare; "[HMS Raider](#)", an [R-class destroyer](#) launched in 1916; "[HMS Raider \(H15\)](#)", a "[Rotherham](#)"-class destroyer launched in 1942; "[HMS Raider \(P275\)](#)", a [GRP "Archer"](#)-class fast patrol boat and is the training craft for Bristol [University Royal Naval Unit](#); [Marine Raiders](#), an elite United States Marine Corps unit during World War II; [Merchant raider](#), a type of ship in naval warfare; [Northrop YC-125 Raider](#), a 1940s American three-engined STOL utility transport; and [Sikorsky S-97 Raider](#), a light helicopter currently under development for the United States Army; **Music:** [Paul Revere & the Raiders](#), an American rock band; and "Raider", a track from the album [Farewell Aldebaran](#) (1969) by Judy Henske and Jerry Yester; **Technology:** [HTC Raider 4G](#), a smartphone released in South Korea in 2011; **Television:** [Cylon Raider](#), fighter spacecraft in various "Battlestar Galactica" TV series and movies; **Toys:** [Raider](#), a G.I. Joe: A Real American Hero toy vehicle; **Vehicles:** [Dodge Raider](#), a rebadged Mitsubishi Montero sold by Dodge; [Mitsubishi Raider](#), a rebadged Dodge Dakota sold by Mitsubishi Motors; [Suzuki Raider 150](#), a motorcycle; Raider, a custom version of the [Yamaha XV1900A](#) motorcycle; and "Raider", a brand of [skid loader](#); and **Video Games:** "Raiders", a term for bandits and highwaymen in the [Fallout](#) video game series.

Buccaneers in Popular Culture

The [Buccaneers](#) were a group of [pirates](#) who attacked [Spanish](#) ships in the [Caribbean Sea](#) and [Indian Ocean](#) during the 17th century. The term "Buccaneer" is generally used as a synonym for "pirate". Tributes to Buccaneers in popular culture include but are not limited to: **Aviation:** [Advanced Aeromarine Buccaneer](#), a one or two seat, ultra-light amphibious aircraft; [Blackburn Buccaneer](#), a British-built strike

aircraft, in service from 1962 to 1994; [Brewster SB2A Buccaneer](#), a US close support aircraft; and [Menasco Buccaneer](#), a 1930s-1940s aero engine; **Books:** "[Buccaneers](#)" (1980), a children's book series written by Sheila K. McCullagh; "[The Buccaneers](#)" (1938), a novel by Edith Wharton; **Films:** "[The Buccaneer](#)" (1938); "[Buccaneer Bunny](#)" (1948); "[Buccaneer's Girl](#)" (1950); "[Last of the Buccaneers](#)" (1950); "[Yankee Buccaneer](#)" (1952); "[The Buccaneers](#)" (1956); and "[Rage of the Buccaneers](#)" (1961); **Games:** [Buccaneer](#) (1938-195), a board game published by Waddingtons; **Government:** [Operation Buccaneer](#) (2000-Present), an American government copyright anti-piracy project; **Films:** "[The Buccaneers](#)" (1924); **Television Series:** "[The Buccaneers](#)" (1956-1957), an ITC Entertainment television series; "[Buccaneer](#)" (1980), an ITV television series; and "[The Buccaneers](#)" (1993), a BBC television series; **Watercraft:** [Buccaneer](#), a type of light sailboat; "[HMS Buccaneer](#)", a Brigand-class tug of the Royal Navy; "[HMAS Buccaneer \(P 100\)](#)", a patrol boat of the Australian Navy; and "[USS Sapphire \(PYc-2\)](#)", originally named [Buccaneer](#), a United States Navy patrol vessel of World War II.

Buccaneer Mascots

The [Buccaneers](#) were a group of [pirates](#) who attacked [Spanish](#) ships in the [Caribbean Sea](#) and [Indian Ocean](#) during the 17th century. The term "Buccaneer" is generally used as a synonym for "pirate". Buccaneer-related mascots include but are not limited to: [Blackburn Buccaneers](#), an ice hockey team in Blackburn, England; [Buccaneer](#), the mascot of the Pittsburgh Pirates, an American baseball team in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; [Buccaneers RFC](#), a semi-professional rugby union team based in Athlone, Ireland; [Cape Cod Buccaneers](#), a former professional ice hockey team based in Cape Cod, Massachusetts; [Charleston Southern University Buccaneers](#), athletic teams of Charleston Southern University in North Charleston, South Carolina; [Christian Brothers Buccaneers](#), athletic teams of Christian Brothers University in Memphis, Tennessee; [Des Moines Buccaneers](#), an ice hockey team in Des Moines, Iowa; [East Tennessee State Buccaneers and Lady Buccaneers](#), sports teams of East Tennessee State University in Johnson City, Tennessee; [Galveston Buccaneers](#), a former baseball team in Galveston, Texas; [Liverpool Buccaneers](#), a rugby league team in Liverpool, England; [Los Angeles Buccaneers](#), a former NFL team in Los Angeles, California; [New Orleans Buccaneers](#), a basketball team in New Orleans, Louisiana; [Oakland Buccaneers](#), a soccer team in Oakland, California; [Reading Buccaneers Drum and Bugle Corps](#), a drum and bugle corps based in Reading, Pennsylvania; and [Tampa Bay Buccaneers](#), an American football team in Tampa, Florida.

Privateers in Popular Culture

The [Privateers](#) were a group of pirates who were authorized by a government's [letters of marque](#) to attack ships. The term "Privateer" is generally used as a synonym for "pirate". Tributes to Privateers in popular culture include but are not limited to: **Cities:** [Privateer, South Carolina](#); **Games:** [Privateer Press](#), publisher of tabletop role-playing games; "[Wing Commander: Privateer](#)" (1993); and "[Privateer: Righteous Fire](#)" (1993); **Mascots:** [New Orleans Privateers](#), the athletic teams of the [University of New Orleans](#) in New Orleans, Louisiana; **Military:** [PB4Y Privateer](#), a naval version of the B-24 Liberator bomber; and "[USS Privateer \(SP-179\)](#)", later YP-179, a United States Navy patrol vessel in commission from 1917 to 1930; **Music:** "[Privateer](#)" (2007), an album by Tim Renwick; "[Privateering](#)" (2012), an album by Mark Knopfler; and "Privateering", a track on the album "[Privateering](#)" (2012) by Mark Knopfler; **Sports:** [Privateer](#), a competitor in motorsports who does not have manufacturer support; and **Television:** "[Privateers](#)" (2003), an episode of "[The West Wing](#)" television series.

Corsairs in Popular Culture

The [Corsairs](#) were a group of pirates who were authorized by various governments by [letters of marque](#) to attack foreign ships. The term "Corsair" is generally used as a synonym for "pirate". [French Corsairs](#) were authorized to conduct raids on ships on behalf of the French crown while [Barbary Corsairs](#) or Ottoman Corsairs were authorized to attack ships on behalf of the [Ottoman Empire](#). Tributes to Corsairs in popular culture include but are not limited to: **Comics:** "[Corsair](#)", a [fictional character](#), a star-faring hero in the [Marvel Comics universe](#); **Corporations:** [Corsair International](#) (formerly Corsairfly and Corsair), a French airline; and [Corsair Memory](#), a hardware company that specializes in designing and manufacturing computer memory, power supply units and computer cases; **Film:** "[Corsair](#)" (1931); "[El Corsario Negro](#)" (1944); and "[The Black Corsair](#)" (1976); **Literature:** "[Corsair](#)" (1987), a nautical historical novel by [Dudley Pope](#); "[Corsair](#)" (2001), a fantasy novel by Chris Bunch; "[Corsair](#)" (2009), an adventure novel by Clive Cussler; "[Corsair](#)" (Unknown); a novel by Walton Green; "[Corsairs of Umbar](#)", a fleet of [Men of Umbar](#) in [J. R. R. Tolkien's](#) series of books "[The Lord of the Rings](#)" (1954-1955); and "[The Corsair](#)" (1814), a poem by

Lord Byron; **Magazines:** [“Corsaren”](#), a nineteenth-century Danish magazine; **Military:** [A-7 Corsair II](#), a single-seat light jet attack aircraft; [F4U Corsair](#), a single-engine fighter aircraft; [O2U Corsair](#), a biplane scout and observation aircraft; and [“USS Corsair \(SS-435\)”](#), a United States diesel-electric submarine; **Music:** "Corsair", a track on [“Geogaddi”](#) (2002), an album by the duo [Boards of Canada](#); "Corsair" a track on [“Voyage”](#) (2007), an album by the band [Fear and Faith](#); [“Le Corsaire”](#) (1858), a ballet created by Joseph Mazilier to music by Adolphe Adam et al.; and [“The Corsairs”](#), a 1960s doo wop group; **Places:** Corsair Bay, a bay located in [Lyttelton Harbour](#), Canterbury New Zealand; **Technology:** [Corsair \(Novell\)](#), a former operating system and user interface project for NetWare; **Television:** “The Corsair”, a [Time Lord](#) in the British TV series [“Doctor Who”](#) (1963-Present); **Transportation:** [Edsel Corsair](#), an American automobile of the late fifties; [Ford Corsair](#), a British car model of the late 1960s, and an Australian model of the late 1980s; “Corsair”, a [GWR 3031 Class](#) locomotive that was built for and run on the Great Western Railway between 1891 and 1915; [Corsair](#), a class of sixteen-foot three-handed sailing dinghies; Corsair Trimaran, built by [Corsair Marine](#); Corsair motorcycle, built by [Cotton](#); and [Cessna 425](#), originally known as Corsair; and **Video Games:** [“Corsair”](#), an evolution to the Gambler class in [“Final Fantasy XI”](#) (2002); [“Corsairs”](#), a fictional criminal organization in [“Freelancer”](#) (2003); [“Corsairs: Conquest at Sea”](#) (1999), a video game by Microïds; and “The Corsair”, a persona in [“Assassin's Creed: Revelations”](#) (2011), a multiplayer video game.

Pirates in Popular Culture

[Pirates](#) were a gang of men who lives off of plunder, extortion and blackmail. Tributes to Pirates in popular culture include but are not limited to: **Characters:** [Space pirate](#), a character archetype in science fiction; **Films:** [“Pirates”](#) (1986), an adventure/comedy directed by Roman Polanski; [“Pirates”](#) (2005), a pornographic film; [“Pyrates”](#) (1991), a comedy film; [“The Pirate”](#) (1948), an American musical film; [“The Pirate”](#) (1984), a French film; [“The Pirates”](#) (2014), a South Korean period/adventure film; and [“The Pirates! In an Adventure with Scientists!”](#) (2012), a Aardman Animations film; **Games:** [Pirate game](#) (1998), a puzzle of logic and mathematics; [Pirateer](#) (1978), a board game; and [“Pirates Constructible Strategy Game”](#) (2004), a tabletop game; **Holidays:** [International Talk Like a Pirate Day](#); **Literature:** [“A General History of the Pyrates”](#) (1724), a book about pirates; [“Piracy”](#) (1954-1955), an EC Comics title; [“The Pirate”](#) (1821), a novel by Sir Walter Scott; [“The Pirate”](#) (1968), a science fiction short story by Poul Anderson; [“The Pirate”](#) (1974), a novel by [Harold Robbins](#); and [“The Pyrates”](#) (1983), a comedic novel by George MacDonald Fraser; **Military:** [“Passive Infra-Red Airborne Track Equipment](#), a tracking system for the [Eurofighter Typhoon](#) aircraft; [USS Pirate \(AM-275\)”](#), a minesweeper in commission from 1944 to 1946 and again in 1950; and [“USS Pirate \(SP-229\)”](#), a patrol vessel in commission from 1917 to 1918; **Music:** [Johnny Kidd & The Pirates](#), a British musical group; "Pirate" (1997), a track on [“Cherished”](#), an album by [Cher](#); "Pirates" (1977), a track on [“Works Volume 1”](#), an album by [Emerson, Lake & Palmer](#); [“Pirates”](#) (1981), an album by [Rickie Lee Jones](#); and [“The Pirates”](#) (1792), an opera by Stephen Storace; **Plays:** [“Die Seeraeuber”](#) (The Pirate), a play by [Ludwig Fulda](#) and the basis of the Behrman play; and [“The Pirate”](#) (1942), a play by [S. N. Behrman](#); **Science:** [Pirate](#), a type of butterfly; **Sports:** [Pirate](#), a type of sailing boat; and [Marco Pantani](#), professional cyclist nicknamed "Il Pirata" (The Pirate); **Terminology:** [Pirate](#), sexual slang; [“Piracy”](#) is a synonym used to describe [aircraft hijacking](#), [copyright infringement](#) (i.e., [“The Pirate Bay”](#)), [patent infringement](#), [trademark infringement](#) and stealing or the [illegal copying of computer software](#). Lastly, the term [Pirate radio](#) used to describe the illegal or unregulated radio transmission for entertainment or political purposes; **Toys:** [Lego Pirates](#), a class of Lego toys; and [Mega Bloks Pyrates](#) a construction block toy line; **Transportation:** [“Pirate”](#) (1839), a steamboat; [“Pirate \(R-class sloop\)”](#); a ship landmark in [South Lake Union, Seattle](#); and **Video Games:** [“Furry Pirates”](#) (1999), a role-playing game; [“Pirates!”](#) (2003), a role-playing game; [“Pirates: Duels on the High Seas”](#) (2008), a video game for Nintendo DS; [“Pirates: The Key of Dreams”](#) (2008), a video game for Wii; [“Pirates of the Burning Sea”](#) (2008), a role-playing game; [“Sid Meier's Pirates!”](#) (1987), a computer game; and [“Sid Meier's Pirates!”](#) (2004), a remake of the 1987 game.

The Pirate Party

To date, a total of 96 [Pirate Parties](#) have been identified around the world. Similar to pirates of old, these political parties appear to have been created as a safety valve so that if and when a particular county becomes a viable threat due to a legitimate revolution, the Pirate Party will be there to step in and neutralize it, politically speaking. Current and former Pirate Parties include but not limited to: 60 National Pirate Parties: Argentina ([Partido Pirata de Argentina](#)), Australia ([Pirate Party Australia](#)), Austria ([Piratenpartei Österreichs](#)), Belarus ([Пиратское движение Беларуси](#)), Belgium ([Pirate Party](#)), Bosnia and

Herzegovina ([Piratska Partija Bosne i Hercegovine](#)), Brazil ([Partido Pirata do Brasil](#)), Bulgaria ([Пиратска Партия](#)), Canada ([Pirate Party of Canada](#)), China ([中国盗版党](#)), Chile ([Partido Pirata de Chile](#)), Colombia ([Partido Pirata Colombiano](#)), Croatia ([Pirate Party Croatia/Piratska Stranka Hrvatske](#)), Cyprus ([Pirate Party Cyprus](#)), Czech Republic ([Česká pirátská strana](#)), Denmark ([Piratpartiet](#)), Estonia ([Eesti Piraadipartei](#)), Finland ([Piraattipuolue](#)), France ([Parti Pirate](#)), Germany ([Piratenpartei Deutschland](#)), Greece ([Κόμμα Πειρατών Ελλάδας](#)), Hungary ([Magyar Kalózpárt](#)), Iceland ([Best Party/Píratar](#)), India ([Pirate Party of India](#)), Ireland ([Pirate Party Ireland/Páirtí Foghlaithe na hÉireann](#)), Israel ([Piratim/פיראטימ](#)), Italy ([Partito Pirata Italiano](#)), Japan ([日本海賊党](#)), Kazakhstan ([Пиратская Партия Казахстана/Қазақстан Қарақшылар Партиясы](#)), Latvia ([Piratu Partija](#)), Lebanon ([Pirate Party Lebanon - حزب القراصنة لبنان](#)), Lithuania ([Lietuvos Piratų Partija](#)), Luxembourg ([Piratenpartei Lëtzebuerg](#)), Malaysia ([Malaysia Pirate Party](#)), Mexico ([Partido Pirata Mexicano](#)), Montenegro ([Piratska Partija Crne Gore](#)), Morocco ([Pirate Party of Morocco](#)), Nepal ([Pirate Party Nepal](#)), The Netherlands ([Piratenpartij Nederland](#)), New Zealand ([Pirate Party of New Zealand](#)), Norway ([Pirate Party of Norway](#)), Peru ([Partido Pirata de Perú](#)), Poland ([Polska Partia Piratów](#)), Portugal ([Partido Pirata Português](#)), Romania ([Partidul Pirat România](#)), Russia ([Пиратская партия России](#)), Serbia ([Piratska Partija Srbije](#)), Slovakia ([Slovenská pirátska strana](#)), Slovenia ([Piratska stranka Slovenije](#)), Spain ([Partido Pirata](#)), Sweden ([Piratpartiet](#)), Switzerland ([Piratenpartei Schweiz/Parti Pirate Suisse/Partito Pirata Svizzera/Partida da Pirats Svizra](#)), Taiwan ([Pirate Party of Taiwan](#)), Tunisia ([Pirate Party of Tunisia/Tunisian Pirate Party](#)), Turkey ([Korsan Partisi](#)), Ukraine ([Pirate Party Of Ukraine/Пиратська Партія України](#)), United Kingdom ([Pirate Party UK/Plaid Môr-leidr DU](#)), United States ([United States Pirate Party](#)), Uruguay ([Partido Pirata en Uruguay](#)) and Venezuela ([Partido Pirata de Venezuela](#)); 1 Super National Pirate Party: [European Pirate Party](#); and 36 Sub-National and Regional Pirate Parties: Australia ([Pirate Party ACT](#)), Austria ([Piraten Partei Tirol](#)), Bosnia and Herzegovina ([Piratska Partija](#)), Germany ([Piratenpartei Baden-Württemberg](#), [Piratenpartei Bayern](#), [Piratenpartei Berlin](#), [Piratenpartei Brandenburg](#), [Piratenpartei Bremen](#), [Piratenpartei Hamburg](#), [Piratenpartei Hessen](#), [Piratenpartei Mecklenburg-Vorpommern](#), [Piratenpartei Nordrhein-Westfalen](#), [Piratenpartei Niedersachsen](#), [Piratenpartei Rheinland-Pfalz](#), [Piratenpartei Saarland](#), [Piratenpartei Sachsen](#), [Piratenpartei Sachsen-Anhalt](#), [Piratenpartei Schleswig-Holstein](#) and [Piratenpartei Thüringen](#)), United States ([California Pirate Party](#), [Florida Pirate Party](#), [Georgia Pirate Party](#), [Pirate Party of Hawaii](#), [Michigan Pirate Party](#), [Maryland Pirate Party](#), [Massachusetts Pirate Party](#), [Minnesota Pirate Party](#), [New York Pirate Party](#), [Oklahoma Pirate Party](#), [Oregon Pirate Party](#) and [Washington Pirate Party](#)), and Spain ([Pirates de Catalunya](#), [Piratas de Galicia](#), [Piratas de La Rioja](#), [Piratas de Madrid](#), and [Piratas de Extremadura](#)).

Pirate Mascots

[Pirates](#) were a gang of men who lives off of plunder, extortion and blackmail. Pirate-related mascots include but are not limited to: **England:** [Bristol Rovers F.C.](#), a football team in Bristol nicknamed the Pirates; [Cornish Pirates](#), a rugby team in Cornwall; [Croydon Pirates](#), a baseball team in Croydon; [Essex Pirates](#), a basketball team in Essex; and [Poole Pirates](#), a motorcycle speedway team in Poole; **Philippines:** [LPU Pirates](#), the sports team of Lyceum of the Philippines University, participating in the [NCAA Philippines](#); **United States:** [East Carolina Pirates](#), the athletic teams of [East Carolina University](#) in Greenville, North Carolina; [Hampton Pirates](#), the athletic teams of [Hampton University](#) in Hampton, Virginia; [Pittsburgh Pirates](#), a Major League Baseball team in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; [Pittsburgh Pirates](#), (1933-1939), a former NFL football team in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania now known as the [Pittsburgh Steelers](#); [Pittsburgh Pirates](#) (1925-1930), a former National Hockey League team in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; [Portland Pirates](#), a minor league hockey team in Portland, Maine; and [Seton Hall Pirates](#), the athletic teams of [Seton Hall University](#) in South Orange, New Jersey; **Scotland:** [East Kilbride Pirates](#), an American football team in Kilbride; and **South Africa:** [Orlando Pirates FC](#), a South African football team in Johannesburg;

Jolly Rodger in the Military

The skull and crossbones (i.e., the [Jolly Roger](#)) has been a sacred symbol which has been [used by various militaries](#) around the world for hundreds of years. This phenomenon is due to the simple fact that the militaries of all nations are unwitting participant military arms of the Roman Empire and therefore are outfitted with their symbology. To date, at least 21 nations and former nations have used the Jolly Rodger (i.e., the [Totenkopf](#)) in some form, including but not limited to: **Australia:** Heavy Weapon's Platoon (DFSW) of the 3rd Battalion (insignia) of the Royal Australian Regiment; **Brazil:** [Batalhão de Operações Policiais Especiais](#) (insignia), a special unit within the military police of Rio de Janeiro state, uses the [Jolly](#)

[Roger](#) (i.e., the [Totenkopf](#)) to differentiate their team from the regular units; **Chile:** "Husares de la muerte" or "Hussars of death" ([insignias and flags](#)) were led by [Chilean](#) guerrilla leader [Manuel Rodríguez](#); **England:** [17th Light Dragoons](#) (insignia), a former [cavalry regiment](#) of the [British Army](#); [21st Lancers](#) (insignia), a former [cavalry regiment](#) of the [British Army](#); [No. 100 Squadron RAF](#) (flag) of the [Royal Air Force](#); and the [Queen's Royal Lancers](#) (insignia), a [cavalry regiment](#) of the [British Army](#); **Estonia:** [Kuperjanov Battalion](#) (insignia), an [Estonian Army](#) infantry battalion of the [Estonian Defence Forces](#); and [Kuperjanov Partisan Battalion](#) (insignia), an elite [Estonian](#) military unit established during the [Estonian War of Independence](#); **France:** French 43-victory [flying ace Charles Nungesser](#) ([insignia on side of aircraft](#)) during World War I; and the [Hussards de la mort](#) ([uniforms](#)), known as Death Hussars, they defend the [French Republic](#) from an Austrian invasion; **Germany:** 1st, 5th, and 11th squadrons of the "Reichswehr's" 5th Cavalry Regiment ([uniforms and insignias](#)); [1st SS Panzer Regiment LSSAH](#) ([uniforms](#)); [3rd SS Division](#) of the [Waffen SS](#) ([insignias](#)); [3rd SS Panzer Division Totenkopf](#) ([insignias](#)); [Fallschirm-Panzer Division 1 Hermann Göring](#) ([insignia](#)); [Kampfgeschwader 54](#) ([insignia](#)); [Nazi SS](#) ([insignias and uniforms](#)); Panzer Forces of the German "Heer" ([insignia](#)); Panzer Units of the [Luftwaffe](#) ([insignia](#)); [SS-Totenkopfverbände](#) ([insignia](#)), the [SS](#) organization responsible for administering the [Nazi concentration camps](#) for the [Third Reich](#); and [Stabswache](#) ([insignia](#)), [Adolf Hitler](#)'s bodyguard unit; **Hungary:** Officer's of Alexandrya Hussars Regiment ([emblem](#)); **Israel:** [101 Squadron](#) ([insignia](#)) of the Israeli Air Force; **Italy:** [Arditi](#) ([insignia](#)), elite Italian storm-troopers during World War I; and [Black Brigades](#) ([uniforms](#)) from 1943-1945; **Nigeria:** [Fourth Commando Brigade](#) (flag) of Biafra; **Philippines:** The [Llanera Brigade](#) (flag) during the Philippine Revolution; **Poland:** [Dywizjon Jazdy Ochothiczej](#) and [Poznański Ochotniczy Batalion Śmierci](#) ([insignias](#)), two cavalry units during [Polish–Ukrainian War](#) and [Polish–Soviet War](#); **Portugal:** [2nd Lancers Regiment](#) ([insignia](#)), an army/cavalry regiment of the [Portuguese Army](#); **Prussia:** 41st Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry ([insignia](#)) from 1861-1865; [Black Brunswickers](#) ([insignia and uniforms](#)) during the [Napoleonic Wars](#); Husaren-Regiment Nr. 5 ([uniforms](#)), a [Hussar](#) regiment commanded by [Colonel von Ruesch](#) during the [War of Austrian Succession](#) and the [Seven Years' War](#); Leib-Husaren Regiments Nr.1 and Nr.2 ([uniforms](#)) during the [Napoleonic Wars](#); and [Seventeenth Brunswick Hussar Regiment](#) ([hat](#)); **Russia:** [Kornilov Assault Regiment](#) ([right shoulder mark](#)); and [Revolutionary Insurrectionary Army of Ukraine](#) ([flag](#)) during the [Russian Civil War](#); **South Korea:** [3rd Infantry Division](#) ([insignia](#)); **Spain:** [8th Light Armoured Cavalry Regiment Lusitania](#) ([coat of arms](#)); and [Ramón Cabrera](#)'s regiment (1838) during the [Carlist Wars](#) ([flag](#)); **Sweden:** [Kingdom of Sweden](#)'s Hussar Regiments (unknown); **United States:** [90th Bomb Group](#) ([emblem](#)); [190th Fighter Squadron](#) ([emblem](#)); [310th Fighter Squadron](#) ([emblem](#)); [319th Bombardment Squadron](#) ([nickname](#)); [320th Bombardment Squadron](#) ([emblem and nickname](#)); [321st Bombardment Squadron](#) ([emblem and nickname](#)); [400th Missile Squadron](#) ([shoulder sleeve](#)); [428th Fighter Squadron](#) ([emblem](#)); [493rd Fighter Squadron](#) ([emblem](#)); [512th Rescue Squadron](#) ([emblem](#)); [527th Bombardment Squadron](#) ([emblem](#)); [587th Bombardment Squadron](#) ([emblem](#)); [1st Reconnaissance Battalion](#) ([emblem](#)); [2nd Battalion, 135th Aviation Regiment](#) ([emblem](#)); [2nd Reconnaissance Battalion](#) ([emblem](#)); [3rd Reconnaissance Battalion](#) ([emblem](#)); [4th Reconnaissance Battalion](#) ([emblem](#)); [5th Reconnaissance Battalion](#) ([emblem](#)); "HMS E9", an [E class submarine](#) ([flag](#)); [MALS-40 Squadron](#) ([emblem](#)); [Marine Amphibious Reconnaissance](#) ([emblem](#)); [MWSS-274 Squadron](#) ([emblem](#)); [Second Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion](#) ([emblem](#)); [Thirty-first Test and Evaluation Squadron](#) ([emblem](#)); [Thirty-sixth Commando Battalion](#) ([emblem](#)); [United States Marine Corps Reconnaissance Battalions](#) ([emblem](#)); [VMF\(AW\)-114 Squadron](#) ([emblem](#)); [VMO-4 Squadron](#) ([emblem](#)); [VP-26 Patrol Squadron](#) ([emblem](#)); [VQ-11 Squadron](#) ([emblem](#)); "VF-17", Squadron ([emblem](#)); [VF-61 Squadron](#) ([nickname](#)); [VF-84 Squadron](#) ([nickname](#)); [VFA-103 Squadron](#) ([emblem and nickname](#)); and the "VP-26" Squadron ([emblem](#)); and **Yugoslavia:** [Chetnik Detachments of the Yugoslav Army](#) ([flag](#)) commonly known as the [Chetniks](#), a warring party in [Yugoslavia](#) during World War II.

Jolly Rodger in Popular Culture

Tributes to the [Jolly Roger](#) in popular culture include but are not limited to: **Films:** "Dr. Totenkopf" is the name of the supervillain from the science fiction film "[Sky Captain and the World of Tomorrow](#)" (2004), and was played by [Sir Laurence Olivier](#) posthumously, using archived footage and computer graphics; **Medicine:** The skull and crossbones (i.e. the [Jolly Roger](#)) is used globally as a warning of danger, usually in regard to [poisonous](#) substances, such as deadly chemicals; **Music:** During the "WAT" tour, the band [Laibach](#) used the "SS Totenkopf" with a bullet hole in the forehead. The defaced symbol is also found on the cover of their CD single entitled "[Tanz Mit Laibach](#)"; The group [Death in June](#) uses a modified [Jolly Roger](#) (i.e., the [Totenkopf](#)) as their logo; The rock band the [Melvins](#) use the World War 2 Panzer version of the [Jolly Roger](#) (i.e., the [Totenkopf](#)); with three rather than two crossed bones for the "Singles 1–12"

compilation album which was released in 1997 through [Amphetamine Reptile Records](#) and for the CD-Single #5; The singer [Marilyn Manson](#) combined the [Jolly Roger](#) (i.e., the [Totenkopf](#)) insignia with [Mickey Mouse](#)'s likeness for varied use, leading up to and throughout era of his album entitled "[The Golden Age of Grotesque](#)" (2003); **Video Games:** In the computer game "[Empire Total War](#)" (2009), the [Death's Head Hussars](#) (i.e., the [Totenkopf](#)) appears as a Special Forces unit; In the video game entitled "[Half-Life 2](#)" (2004), the [Combine's](#) Special Forces, or the Overwatch Elite, bear an insignia of a human skull that strongly resembles the [Jolly Roger](#) (i.e., the [Totenkopf](#)); and in the video game entitled "[Wolfenstein: The New Order](#)" (2014), the creator of Germany's latest war machines is referred to by the [Allies](#) as "Deathshead", although he refers to himself as "Totenkopf"; and **Secret Societies:** The group [Skull and Bones](#) at [Yale University](#), [New Haven, Connecticut](#) has a logo which features the [Jolly Roger](#) (i.e., the [Totenkopf](#)).

Hollywood Pirate Propaganda

Since 1908, there has been over [150 movies featuring pirates](#) (see list below) which equates to more than one film per year. Needless to say, there is a concerted agenda by Hollywood to influence the populous as to the true origin and history of piracy. The goal of pirate-related propaganda has and always will be to glorify piracy, the origins of the Greco-Roman Empire, and to psychologically move it as far away from Crete and the North Atlantic possible to other regions such as Africa, Asia and the Caribbean. Pirate-related propaganda is being produced at ad nauseam, possibly more than any other genera, including but not limited to: **Films:** "[The Pirate's Gold](#)" (1908); "[Treasure Island](#)" (1912); "[Pirate Gold](#)" (1913); "[Pirate Haunts](#)" (1915); "[Colonel Heeza Liar and the Pirates](#)" (1916); "[Daphne and the Pirate](#)" (1916); "[The Sea Panther](#)" (1918); "[Treasure Island](#)" (1918); "[Pirate Gold](#)" (1920); "[Treasure Island](#)" (1920); "[Cold Steel](#)" (1921); "[Captain Kidd](#)" (1922); "[The Buccaneers](#)" (1924); "[Captain Blood](#)" (1924); "[Peter Pan](#)" (1924); "[Clothes Make the Pirate](#)" (1925); "[The Black Pirate](#)" (1926); "[Breed of the Sea](#)" (1926); "[Old Ironsides](#)" (1926), also known as "Sons of the Sea"; "[The Road to Romance](#)" (1927); "[The First Kiss](#)" (1928); "[The Pirate of Panama](#)" (1929); "[Hell Harbor](#)" (1930); "[Treasure Island](#)" (1934); "[Captain Blood](#)" (1935); "[China Seas](#)" (1935); "[Captain Calamity](#)" (1936); "[Doctor Syn](#)" (1937); "[The Buccaneer](#)" (1938); "[Spawn of the North](#)" (1938); "[The Sea Hawk](#)" (1940); "[The Black Swan](#)" (1942); "[Reap the Wild Wind](#)" (1942); "[El Corsario Negro](#)" (1944); "[Frenchman's Creek](#)" (1944); "[Princess and the Pirate](#)" (1944); "[Captain Kidd](#)" (1945); "[The Spanish Main](#)" (1945); "[The Sea Hound](#)" (1947); "[Sinbad the Sailor](#)" (1947); "[Buccaneer Bunny](#)" (1948); "[The Pirate](#)" (1948); "[Rosvo-Roope \(Raunchy Ropey\)](#)" (1949); "[Buccaneer's Girl](#)" (1950); "[Double Crossbones](#)" (1950); "[Fortunes of Captain Blood](#)" (1950); "[Last of the Buccaneers](#)" (1950); "[Pirates of the High Seas](#)" (1950); "[Two Lost Worlds](#)" (1950); "[Treasure Island](#)" (1950); "[Captain Horatio Hornblower R.N.](#)" (1951); "[Anne of the Indies](#)" (1951); "[Hurricane Island](#)" (1951); "[Abbott and Costello Meet Captain Kidd](#)" (1952); "[Against All Flags](#)" (1952); "[Blackbeard the Pirate](#)" (1952); "[Captain Pirate](#)" (1952), also known as "Captain Blood, Fugitive"; "[The Crimson Pirate](#)" (1952); "[The Golden Hawk](#)" (1952); "[Caribbean Gold](#)" (1952); "[Yankee Buccaneer](#)" (1952); "[Peter Pan](#)" (1952); "[Fair Wind to Java](#)" (1953); "[The Great Adventures of Captain Kidd](#)" (1953); "[Prince of Pirates](#)" (1953); "[Raiders of the Seven Seas](#)" (1953); "[The Black Pirates](#)" (1954); "[Captain Hareblower](#)" (1954); "[Captain Kidd and the Slave Girl](#)" (1954); "[Long John Silver](#)" (1954); "[Return to Treasure Island](#)" (1954); "[Moonfleet](#)" (1955); "[Pirates of Tripoli](#)" (1955); "[Davy Crockett and the River Pirates](#)" (1956); "[La Bigorne](#)" (1958); "[The Buccaneer](#)" (1958); "[The Fabulous World of Jules Verne](#)" (1958); "[Swiss Family Robinson](#)" (1960); "[The Boy and the Pirates](#)" (1960); "[Captain Blood](#)" (1960); "[Queen of the Pirates](#)" (1960); "[The Adventure of Mary Read](#)" (1960), also known as "Queen of the Seas"; "[Rage of the Buccaneers](#)" (1961); "[Morgan, the Pirate](#)" (1961); "[Pirates of Tortuga](#)" (1961); "[Jules Verne's Mysterious Island](#)" (1961); "[Hero's Island](#)" (1962); "[The Pirates of Blood River](#)" (1962); "[Seven Seas to Calais](#)" (1962); "[The Son of Captain Blood](#)" (1962); "[The Lion of St. Mark](#)" (1962); "[Captain Clegg](#)" (1964), also known as "Night Creatures"; "[The Devil-Ship Pirates](#)" (1964); "[Treasure Island](#)" (1964); "[Cold Steel for Tortuga](#)" (1965); "[A High Wind in Jamaica](#)" (1965); "[The King's Pirate](#)" (1967); "[Blackbeard's Ghost](#)" (1967); "[Pippi Longstocking on the Seven Seas](#)" (1970); "[The Light at the Edge of the World](#)" (1971); "[Treasure Island](#)" (1972); "[The Black Corsair](#)" (1976); "[Swashbuckler](#)" (1976), also known as "Scarlet Buccaneer"; "[Oro rojo](#)" (1978); "[The Island](#)" (1980); "[Los Diablos del mar](#)" (1981); "[The Pirate Movie](#)" (1982); "[Nate and Hayes](#)" (1983); "[Yellowbeard](#)" (1983); "[The Pirates of Penzance](#)" (1983); "[The Ice Pirates](#)" (1984); "[The Master of Ballantrae](#)" (1984); "[The Pirate](#)" (1984); "[The Goonies](#)" (1985); "[The Pirates of Penzance](#)" (1985); "[Treasure Island](#)" (1985); "[Return to Treasure Island](#)" (1986); "[Pirates](#)" (1986); "[Jim & Piraterna Blom](#)" (1987); "[The Princess Bride](#)" (1987); "[Shipwrecked](#)" (1990); "[Treasure Island](#)" (1990); "[Hook](#)" (1991); "[Pirate's Island](#)" (1991); "[Pirate Prince](#)" (1991); "[Matusalem](#)" (1993); "[Treasure Island: The Adventure Begins](#)" (1994); "[Cutthroat Island](#)" (1995); "[Magic](#)

[Island](#)” (1995); [“Muppet Treasure Island”](#) (1996); [“Return to Treasure Island”](#) (1996); [“Matusalem II”](#) (1998); [“Treasure Planet”](#) (2002); [“Peter Pan”](#) (2003); [“Pirates of the Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl”](#) (2003); [“Captain Sabertooth”](#) (2003); [“Pirates”](#) (2005); [“Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Man’s Chest”](#) (2006); [“Pirates of the Great Salt Lake”](#) (2006); [“Pirates of the Caribbean: At World’s End”](#) (2007); [“Pirates II: Stagnetti’s Revenge”](#) (2008); [“Pirates of the Caribbean: On Stranger Tides”](#) (2011); [“The Pirates! In an Adventure with Scientists!”](#) (2012); [“Treasure Island”](#) (2012); [“Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales”](#) (2016); and [“Pirate Latitudes”](#) (TBA); **Television:** [“Pirate Party on Catalina Isle”](#) (1935); [“The Buccaneers”](#) (1956); [“Peter Pan and the Pirates”](#) (1987); [“The Pirates of Dark Water”](#) (1991); [“Pirates”](#) (1994); and [“Pirate Tales”](#) (1997); and **Video Games:** [“Blood Royale \(Hentai\)”](#) (2002).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

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7.05 Praetorian Guard

The [Praetorian Guard](#) was reportedly created by [Augustus Cesar](#) in 27 BC as an elite force of “bodyguards” which in time became the Secret Service of the latter Roman Empire. By first terrorizing them, the Roman Emperors gladly welcomed the safety and protection of the Praetorian Guard who have been historically credited with the assassination of at least 8 Roman Emperors (i.e., [Caligula](#), [Galba](#), [Pertinax](#), [Elagabalus](#), [Maximinus Thrax](#), [Pupienus](#), [Balbinus](#), and [Aurelian](#)). Although modern historical accounts are rather ambiguous on the topic, it can be assumed that Praetorian Guard played the role of executioner in most if not all of the [100 Roman Emperors who died from unnatural causes](#) (i.e., accidents, assassination, execution, murder, poisoning, suicide, war, etc.). In other words, the Praetorian Guard was established to keep the status quo by routinely carrying out the assassination of [Roman Emperors](#) and politicians who became problematic. The Praetorian Guard was evidently created in response to the discovery of the “New World” (i.e., Greenland) around [Anno Domini](#) (i.e., B.C. to A.D. transition). Because the ruling class of Rome (i.e., the [Imperial Cult](#)) was in the process of permanently moving their entire empire to Greenland, they needed a core group of loyal well-trained assassins to ensure that they retained complete command and control of their empire in the underworld. The name Praetorian Guard includes the term “guard” because they strategically placed to guard against coups and revolutions within the Roman Empire. In time, the Praetorian Guard became synonymous with conspiracy and assassination as they were responsible for neutralizing any and all potential threats to the status quo. English terms such as “pray”, “prey” and “predator” were evidently derived from “Praetorian” as these Special Forces would assassinate emperors and senators, as well as and commit acts of state-sponsored terrorism in Rome. Although only 8 Emperors were admittedly assassinated by the Praetorian Guard, the number is likely far greater. A closer look at the [long list of Roman Emperors](#) which died an unnatural death (e.g., accident, assassination, military coup, murder, poison, suicide, etc.) and it’s clear that the Praetorian Guard was likely involved in most if not all of these suspicious deaths.

Praetorian Guard in Popular Culture

Tributes to the [Praetorian Guard](#) in popular culture include but are not limited to: **Cities:** [Pretoria](#), South Africa; **Film:** [“Age of Treason”](#) (1993); [“Gladiator”](#) (2000); and [“The Net”](#) (1995); **Games:** [“Warhammer 40,000”](#) (1987-Present); **Military:** The Praetorian Guard’s [red festoon helmet](#) is used in the official unit insignia of the [U.S. Air Force Presidential Honor Guard](#); **Politics:** In 1998 House Speaker Newt Gingrich, in relation to the secret service testifying to the independent prosecutor about Bill Clinton’s involvement in the Lewinsky scandal, said: [“We do not have an emperor, We do not have a Praetorian Guard”](#); and the self-appointed [Arizona Militia](#) calls itself the Praetorian Guard; **Sports:** The name and helmet of the [Praetorian Guard](#) are used by [Pretorian](#), an MMA clothing company that is popular in the [Ultimate Fighting Championship](#) (UFC); and **Video Games:** [“Civilization IV”](#) (2006); [“Colosseum: Road to Freedom”](#) (2005); [“Fallout: New Vegas”](#) (2010); [“Hitman: Absolution”](#) (2012); [“Praetorians”](#) (2003); [“Total War: Rome II”](#) (2014); and [“Travian”](#) (2014).

Predator in Popular Culture

The term "[predator](#)", which was evidently derived from the [Praetorian Guard](#), is found throughout popular culture, include but are not limited to: **Aircraft:** Predator, an agricultural-aircraft design by [Burt Rutan](#); **Comics:** "[Aliens Versus Predator](#)" (1980s), a series of [comics](#) which are part of the crossover franchise originated and published by [Dark Horse Comics](#); "[Aliens versus Predator versus The Terminator](#)" (2000); "[Aliens vs. Predator/Witchblade/Darkness](#)" (2000); "[Batman versus Predator](#)" (1991); "[Predator](#)" (1989-2010), a series of [comic books](#) which are part of the [Predator](#) franchise published by [Dark Horse Comics](#); "Predator", the Love entity in DC Comics' [emotional spectrum](#); "[Predator vs. Judge Dredd](#)" (1997); "[Predator vs. Magnus, Robot Fighter](#)" (2010); "[Superman vs. Predator](#)" (2001); and "[Superman and Batman versus Aliens and Predator](#)" (2007); **Films:** "[Alien vs. Predator](#)" (2004); "[Aliens vs. Predator: Requiem](#)" (2007); "[Predator](#)", a fictional [extraterrestrial species](#) featured in the "[Predator](#)" science-fiction franchise; "[Predator](#)" (1987); "[Predator 2](#)" (1990); and "[Predators](#)" (2010); **Games:** "[Aliens versus Predator](#)" (1999), a video game; "[Aliens Versus Predator](#)" (2004), a canceled title; "[Aliens versus Predator 2](#)" (2001), a video game; "[Aliens versus Predator 2: Primal Hunt](#)" (2002), a video game; "[Aliens versus Predator: Extinction](#)" (2003), a video game; "[Alien vs Predator](#)" (1993), a video game; "[Alien vs Predator](#)" (1994), a video game; "[Alien vs. Predator](#)" (1994), an arcade game; "[Alien vs. Predator](#)" (2004), a video game; "[Alien vs. Predator](#)" (2004), a video game; "[Alien vs Predator](#)" (2004), a canceled title; "[Aliens vs. Predator](#)" (2010), a video game; "[Alien vs. Predator 2 2D: Requiem](#)" (2007), a video game; "[Alien vs. Predator 3D](#)" (2005), a video game; "[Aliens vs. Predator: Requiem](#)" (2007), a video game; "[Aliens vs. Predator Collectible Card Game](#)" (1997), a card game; "[Alien vs Predator: The Last of His Clan](#)" (1993), a video game; "[AVP: The Hunt Begins](#)" (2014), a miniature game; [Predator](#), a popular series of light guns for various video game consoles; "[Predator](#)" (1987), a video game; "[Predator](#)" (2004), a video game; "[Predator 2](#)" (1990), a video game; "[Predator 2](#)" (1991), a video game; "[Predator: Concrete Jungle](#)" (2005); "[Predator: The Duel](#)" (2008), a video game; "[Predators](#)" (2010), a video game; and [Space Marine Predator](#), a tank in the game "Warhammer 40,000"; **Literature:** "[Predator](#)" (1993), the first novel in the [Isaac Asimov's Robots in Time](#) series; "[Predator](#)" (2005), a crime novel by Patricia Cornwell; and "[The Predator](#)" (1996), the fifth book in the [Animorphs](#) series by [K. A. Applegate](#); **Military:** [Predator SRAW](#), a missile system; [MQ-1 Predator](#), an unmanned aerial vehicle (drone) in use since 1995; [RQ-9 Predator B](#), an unmanned aerial vehicle (drone) in use since 2001 and now known as the MQ-9 Reaper; and [Predator C](#), an unmanned aerial vehicle (drone) now known as the General Atomics Avenger; Similar to the [Praetorian Guard](#) of yesteryear, the Predators and other [drones protect the Roman Empire in Greenland](#) by flying sorties round the clock using drone [advanced drone technology](#); **Music:** "[Predator](#)" (1996), an album by the band [Accept](#); "[The Predator](#)" (1992), an album by rapper [Ice Cube](#) "[The Predators](#)", a Japanese band; and "[The Predators](#)", an Australian band; **Rides:** "[The Predator](#)", a wooden roller coaster located at [Darrien Lake](#) in Darien Center, New York; **Sports:** [Adidas Predator](#), a range of football (soccer) shoes; [Nashville Predators](#), an NHL hockey team in Nashville, Tennessee; [Northwestern Predators](#), an Australian football team; [Orlando Predators](#), an arena football team in Orlando, Florida; and "[Predator](#)", a monster truck belonging to Predator Racing, Inc.; **Television:** [Future predator](#), a fictional creature in the television series "[Primeval](#)" (2007-2011); and **Terminology:** [Sexual predator](#), one who preys sexually.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



7.06 Spartans

According to legend, a [Spartan](#) was a person from the Greek city of [Sparta](#) or the Greek city-state by the same name. The [Spartiates](#) were the males of [Sparta](#) who from a young age were trained for battle and put through grueling challenges intended to craft them into fearless warriors. Although the city of Sparta was founded on [Peloponnese](#) (i.e., mainland Greece), their shields bore the [Chevron symbol](#) (i.e., "Λ")

which is the unmistakable symbol for the [Island of Crete](#), the birthplace of the Greco-Roman Empire. The [Chevron symbol](#), which represents both the letters “C” and “K” in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), was reportedly adopted around 420 BC and but has since been rebranded as the “[lambda](#)”, the 11th letter of the [Greek alphabet](#). Similar to the Greco-Roman [Centurions](#) and [Trojans](#), the Spartans wore helmets which featured the Mohawk [crest](#) along with a distinctive crimson red tunic (i.e., “[chitōn](#)”) and cloak (i.e., “[himation](#)”). The Spartans also had long hair which they reportedly retained to a far later date than most Greeks. To the Spartans, long hair was the symbol of a free man. This may have had something to do with the fact that when the Greco-Roman Empire and their Spartans conquered a tribe or region, they generally shaved the heads of the men as they began a life of slavery.

Greco-Roman Spartans

The term Sparta (S/Z+F/P+R+T) is consonantly similar to the acronym “ZFΦR” (S/Z+F/P+R) which was depicted on the original [flag of the Roman Empire](#). Evidently, [Sparta](#) was home to the army or ground troops of the Greco-Roman Empire and therefore their flag contained the same characters, although it has since been disguised by the often interchangeable letters inherent to Roman English. The term “sport”, for which the Spartans were famous for, was evidently derived from Sparta. During the [Punic Wars](#), Sparta was reportedly an “ally” of the [Roman Republic](#). This alleged alliance appears to be more historical cover for the Greek and Roman Empire which was one and the same entity (i.e., Greco-Roman Empire). In other words, by stating that Sparta and Rome were allies, it infers that they were not one and the same entity. Modern historical sources state that the city of [Sparta became a tourist attraction](#) for the Roman elite who came to observe exotic Spartan customs. This was likely because the first gladiatorial games were held in Sparta as captured slaves and enemy soldiers would be used as guinea pigs for both sport and military training.

City of Sparta

The city of [Sparta](#) is located in the region of [Laconia](#) in the south-eastern [Peloponnese](#) (i.e., mainland Greece). Sparta was home to the first ever standing army of the Greco-Roman Empire which in time became the greatest [military land power](#) in classical [Greek antiquity](#). In order for Sparta to exist relatively unabated, it was built on the banks of the Evrotas River in the valley of the Evrotas, a natural fortress. To the west of Sparta was [Mt. Taygetus](#) (2407 meters) and to the east [Mt. Parnon](#) (1935 meters), providing natural defenses. To the north, Sparta was separated from [Arcadia](#) by uplands reaching 1000 meters in altitude, making a surprise attack on Sparta almost impossible. Consequently, the city of Sparta was never sacked, a feat likely unprecedented in history. The fact that Sparta never destroyed by enemy forces further confirms the notion that the Greco-Roman Empire has never been defeated militarily and therefore the world is still under their command and control, albeit from Greenland via their proxy state of Switzerland.

Spartan Army

The [Spartan army](#) was the sole reason the city of [Sparta](#) existed. In other words, the city of Sparta was a byproduct of the budding Greco-Roman Empire’s base in Sparta. Like any military, Sparta’s goal was to create the best soldiers possible. Consequently, over time, Sparta became the greatest [military land power](#) in all of classical [Greek antiquity](#), morphing into what would later become the army of the Roman Empire. During the second [Persian invasion](#) of Greece, Sparta was assigned the overall leadership of Greek forces on land. Sparta’s reputation as a land-fighting force was [unequaled](#) and “par excellence” (i.e., “being the best of a kind”). These attributes are in fact correct considering that the military of Sparta, although suffering defeats in battle, essentially won the war over mankind, making them the best of the best. At the height of Sparta’s power, it was commonly accepted that, “[one Spartan was worth several men of any other state](#)”. Sparta’s military superiority was no accident for military training essentially began at infancy. Shortly after birth, Greek mothers would reportedly bathe their children in wine to see whether they were strong enough to live. If the child survived, it was brought before the [Gerousia](#) by the child’s father where it was decided whether the child was to be reared or not. According to Spartan legend, “puny and deformed” babies were thrown into a chasm on [Mount Taygetos](#), known euphemistically as the “Apothetae”. This was likely the first form of Greco-Roman [eugenics](#) which has since infiltrated all forms of modern society. Male Spartans that survived the wine bath and were spared from [Mount Taygetos](#) would begin military training at age 7. These young Spartans would enter the [Agoge](#) system which involved rigorous military training in loyalty, stealth, hunting, dancing, singing and social preparation. At age 20, the Spartans received membership in one of the [sysitia](#) (dining messes or clubs), composed of about fifteen

members each. It was here that the Spartans learned how to bond and rely on one another. Even though Spartan men were encouraged to marry at 20, they were not allowed to live with their families until they left active duty military service at the age 30. Spartan men remained in the military reserve until the age 60, shattering the myth that the average lifespan in pre-modern times was drastically lower.

Tales from the Crypt

According to legend, [Spartan](#) youths were recruited by the [Crypteia](#), a type of "Secret Police" which instructed members to spy and carry out terror attacks on the subjugated [Helot](#) population. During these missions, young Spartan males would be instructed to kill Helot slaves who were out at night or spoke badly about the ruling Spartans. The premeditated ritualistic murder committed by these Spartans was excused because war was formally declared against the Helots every autumn. Consequently, the killing a Helot was not considered as a crime but rather a valuable deed for the Greco-Roman state. Only Spartans who had served in the Crypteia as young men could expect to achieve the highest ranks in the Spartan army and society in general. It was felt that Spartans who showed the willingness and ability to kill for the state as a youth were morally corrupt enough to be leaders in their later years. The Crypteia was in essence an initiation process during which the most savage and ruthless would be selected while those with a conscious would be dismissed. The modern street gang entitled the [Crips](#), who also have ritualistic killings as part of their initiation process, was evidently named after the original Crypteia of Sparta. Interestingly, the [hand sign for the Crips](#) consists of a "C" and "C" (pointer and thumb) as well as "3" and "3" (remaining fingers). These letters and numbers acronymically and numerically equate to [Chania, Crete](#), the birthplace of the Greco-Roman Empire.

Battle of Thermopylae

The [Battle of Thermopylae](#) was allegedly fought by [King Leonidas](#) of [Sparta](#) against the [Persian Empire](#) of [Xerxes I](#), during the [second Persian invasion of Greece](#) in 480 BC. According to legend, a small force of approximately 300 Spartans made a legendary last stand against the massive Persian army at the [Battle of Thermopylae](#). Although the Spartans killed hundreds if not thousands of Persian forces, the 300 Spartans were finally encircled. Thermopylae was without a doubt the most famous Greco-Roman battle of all-time and therefore it is found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: **Business:** [Alvis Leonides](#), British air-cooled radial piston aero-engine; [Leonidas](#), a chocolate producer; and Leonidas, the codename for [Fedora 11](#), an [operating system](#) based on the [Linux kernel](#); **Comics:** "[300](#)" (1998), a comic by [Frank Miller](#) which retells the [Battle of Thermopylae](#) and the events leading up to it from the perspective of [Leonidas of Sparta](#); "[Alan Ford](#)" (1969), a comic by Max Bunker ([Luciano Secchi](#)) and Magnus ([Roberto Raviola](#)) which depicts a story about Leonidas being fat, and the Persians were stopped when he got stuck in Thermopylae; "[Batman: The Dark Knight Returns](#)" (1986), a comic by [Frank Miller](#) which depicts the translation of the name Thermopylae ("Hot Gates") as the name of a porn star; "[Hell and Back \(A Sin City Love Story\)](#)" (1999-2000), a comic by [Frank Miller](#) which depicts [Wallace](#) hallucinating as he sees his friend appear as King Leonidas as portrayed in Miller's "300"; Leonid Kovar, a Russian comic superhero also known as [Red Star](#); "[Mort Cinder](#)" (1962), a comic by [Héctor Germán Oesterheld](#) which depicts a Spartan warrior stating the famous Spartan quote, "In the shade, therefore, we will fight!"; and "[Sin City: The Big Fat Kill](#)" (1994-1995), a comic by [Frank Miller](#) which depicts [Dwight McCarthy](#), facing a fight against a large number of enemies, mulls on the Battle of Thermopylae; **Films:** "[300](#)" (2007), a depicts the retelling of the Battle of Thermopylae from the perspective of Leonidas; "[Don't Tempt Me](#)" (2001), the films' characters refers to Thermopylae as a legal defense; "[Go Tell the Spartans](#)" (1978), U.S. troops come across the grave of French defenders of a Vietnamese village which has the famous epitaph to the Spartans written over; "[Last Stand of the 300](#)" (2007), a documentary on the Battle of Thermopylae; "[Meet the Spartans](#)" (2008), a parody of the movie "300" which includes the Battle of Thermopylae; "[Patton](#)" (1970), General Patton refers to the Battle of Thermopylae; "[Rambling Rose](#)" (1991), [Robert Duvall](#)'s character refers to Thermopylae as he resists Rose's sexual advance; "[The 300 Spartans](#)" (1962), depicts the Battle of Thermopylae; "[The Dark Knight Rises](#)" (2012), the character Leonid Pavel is a Russian nuclear scientist; and "[The Last Samurai](#)" (2003), the main characters refer to the battle of Thermopylae twice; **Literature:** "[Atlantis: Gate](#)" (2002), a novel by [Greg Donegan](#) (pen name of [Bob Mayer](#)) which depicts Leonidas and Thermopylae are part of an interdimensional battle to save all earths from a trans-dimensional race; "[Gates of Fire](#)" (1998); a novel by [Steven Pressfield](#) which depicts the Battle of Thermopylae as told by the Spartan helot Xeonos; "[Ghost](#)" (2004), a novel by [John Ringo](#) which includes a description of the Battle of Thermopylae; "[Halo: Ghosts of Onyx](#)" (2006), a novel by [Eric Nylund](#) which depicts the SPARTAN-III program in which each company contained around 300 SPARTANS; "[Halo: The](#)

[Fall of Reach](#)” (2001), a novel by [Eric Nylund](#) which contains a direct reference to the 300 men at Battle of Thermopylae on two occasions; [Labyrinth Trilogy](#), a series of novels by writer [Sergey Lukyanenko](#) in which Leonid is the protagonist; [Leonid Gorbovsky](#), a character in [Arkady and Boris Strugatsky](#)'s series of novels; [Lion of Macedon](#)” (1990), a novel by [David Gemmell](#) which discusses the Battle of Thermopylae several times as part of the studies of the lead character, a Spartan named [Parmenion](#); [Red Star](#)” (1908), a novel by [Alexander Bogdanov](#) in which Leonid is the protagonist; [The Dark Tower](#)” (2004), a novel by [Stephen King](#) which includes a comparison with the Battle of Thermopylae; [The Hot Gate](#)” (2011), a novel in the [Troy Rising](#) series by [John Ringo](#) which contains a nickel-iron inflated asteroid battlestation that is called Thermopylae; [The First Chronicles of Druss the Legend](#)” (1993), a novel by [David Gemmell](#) in which the Battle of Thermopylae is re-sprayed into Gemmell's Drenai fantasy setting; [The Lion in the Gateway](#)” (1964), a novel by [Mary Renault](#) which tells the story of the conflict between the Persians and Greeks across the reigns of Darius and Xerxes, including Thermopylae; [The Spartan](#)” (1988), a novel by [Valerio Massimo Manfredi](#) which gives an account of the Battle of Thermopylae; and [Wanderer kommst Du nach Spa...](#)”, (1950), a novel by [Heinrich Böll](#) whose title "Sparta" was truncated because the narrator had run out of room at the edge of the board; **Mascots:** [RKSV Leonidas](#), an amateur football club from Rotterdam, Netherlands; **Military:** [Australian](#) groups seeking to get greater recognition for the heroic acts of soldiers in the [World War II](#) during the [Battle of Isurava](#) (1942) in New Guinea have dubbed that battle "Australia's Thermopylae"; [ELBO Leonidas-2](#), Greek-built armored personnel carrier; [Leonidas](#)” (1807), a 36-gun [fifth-rate](#) frigate in the [Royal Navy](#) of Britain; [Leonidas](#)” (1866), a labor ship; [Leonidas](#)” (1913), a [Laforey-class](#) destroyer. the [Royal Navy](#) of Britain; The Battle of Thermopylae has also been [compared to various battles](#) of the Anglo-Zulu War; The [Battle of Wizna](#) is often called the Polish Thermopylae; The Luftwaffe [Leonidas Squadron](#) in World War II flew "Self-sacrifice missions" ("Selbstopferereinsatz") or kamikaze attacks against Soviet held bridges over the [Oder River](#) from April 17-20, 1945 during the [Battle for Berlin](#); The phrase "come and take it" is was written on the flag fashioned by the Texans during the [Battle of Gonzales](#); [Thermopylae](#)” (1868), a British and Portuguese clipper ship; [USS Leonidas \(1861\)](#) (1861), a ship in the U.S. Navy; and [USS Leonidas \(AD-7\)](#)”, a ship in the U.S. Navy; **Names:** The name "Leonidas" exists in [English](#), [Spanish](#), [Portuguese](#) and of course modern [Greek](#); The name "Leonidas" passed into [Russian](#) as well as [Ukrainian](#) (shortened to "Leonid"), and remains a fairly common male name among the speakers of these languages. Among the prominent persons of that name are [Soviet Union](#) premier [Leonid Brezhnev](#) and [Leonid Kuchma](#), president of the post-Soviet [Ukraine](#); **Places:** [Leonidas, New Orleans](#), Louisiana; [Leonidas, Minnesota](#); and [Leonidas Township, Michigan](#); **Poems:** [A Nation Once Again](#)” (1844), a poem by [Thomas Osborne Davis](#) which states in part: "In Greece and in Rome where bravely stood 300 men and 3 men"; [Don Juan](#)” (1819), a poem by [Lord Byron](#) which states in part: "A remnant of our Spartan dead! Of the three hundred grant but three, To make a new Thermopylae!"; [Gerontion](#)” (1920), a poem by [T. S. Eliot](#) which states in part: "I was neither at the hot gates Nor fought in the warm rain"; [Go Tell It' — What a Message](#)” (Unknown), a poem by [Emily Dickinson](#) which states in part: "To Law—said sweet Thermopylae, I give my dying Kiss"; and [Letter in November](#)” (Unknown), a poem by [Sylvia Plath](#) which states in part: "Golds bleed and deepen, the mouths of Thermopylae"; **Politics:** The Greek phrase "come and take them" or "come and take it" is a quote attributed to Leonidas at the [Battle of Thermopylae](#) which is now the battle cry of pro-gun activists in their quest to retain their constitutional [right to keep and bear arms](#); **Science:** Asteroid [2782 Leonidas](#) is named after the Spartan king; **Song:** "The [National Anthem of Colombia](#)”, IX Stanza IX (1920), a song which states in part: And so the nation forms Thermopylae springing; [The Volunteers at Shipka](#)” (Unknown), a song by [Ivan Vazov](#) which states in part: "As great as Thermopylae, all fame embracing"; [Thermopylae](#)” (1903), a song by the Greek poet [Kavafis](#) which states in part: "Let honor be to those in whose life it was set to guard Thermopylae"; [Tusculanae Disputationes](#)”, 1.42.101” (Unknown), a song by [Cicero](#) which states in part: "And Leonidas, king of the Spartans, shouts: "Fight with spirit, Spartans; perhaps we will dine today among the ghosts!"; and [XXV. The Oracles](#)” (1895-1910), a poem by [A. E. Housman](#) which states in part: "And he that stands will die for nought, and home there's no returning. The Spartans on the sea-wet rock sat down and combed their hair"; **Television:** [Deadliest Warrior](#)” (2009-2011), in the episode [Spartan vs. Ninja](#)”, Team Spartan talks about the Battle of Thermopylae being a "rear guard action" similar to a "Greek [Alamo](#)"; [Robot Chicken](#)” (2005-Present), in the episode [Moeshia Poppins](#)”, parodies of "300" include the line [This! Is! AMERICA!](#) While another Episode has [Leonidas](#) saying [THIS IS SPARTA](#)-like quotes in mundane situations; [Samurai Jack](#)” (2001-2004), in the episode "Jack and the Spartans", a group of warriors, similar in appearance to Spartans, defend a narrow gateway against a vast robot army; [SeaQuest DSV](#)” (1993-1996), in the episode "Spindrift", Captain Hudson explains that just like the Greeks at Thermopylae, to sacrifice is worth it; [South Park](#)” (1997-Present), the episode [D-](#)

[Yikes!](#)" contains a parody of the film "[300](#)" featuring the Battle of Thermopylae; "[Star Trek: Deep Space Nine](#)" (1993-1996), in the episode "[What You Leave Behind](#)", Dr. [Julian Bashir](#) offers to take [Ezri Dax](#) on a date in a [holosuite](#) program depicting the Battle of Thermopylae; "[Xena: Warrior Princess](#)" (1995-2001), in the episode "One Against an Army", Xena and Gabrielle have to defend the pass of Thermopylae from the invading Persian army; and **Video Games:** "[300: March to Glory](#)" (2007), a game based on the film "[300](#)"; "[Carrier Command](#)" (1988), carriers facing off over an island named Thermopylae; "[Gates of Troy](#)" (2004), one of the scenarios is the battle of Thermopylae where you have to resist for 20 turns against the Persian army; "[Marathon Trilogy](#)" (1994), the [Marathon 2](#) contains a level called "My Own Private Thermopylae"; "[Rainbow Six Lockdown](#)" (2005), Rainbow sniper Dieter Weber states that the Spartans were "outnumbered 800 to one, but they went down fighting"; and "[World of Warcraft: Wrath of the Lich King](#)" (2008), pits 300 Defenders of the Light against 10,000.

Professional Mascots

Professional [Sparta](#) and [Spartan](#)-related sports mascots are found featured by sports teams around the world, including but not limited to: **Barbados:** [Spartan Cricket Club](#), a cricket club; **Czech Republic:** [AC Sparta Prague](#), a football team in Prague; [HC Sparta Praha](#), an ice hockey team in Praha; **England:** [Blyth Spartans A.F.C.](#), a football team in Northumberland; [Fairlands Valley Spartans](#), a running club in Stevenage; [Manchester Village Spartans RUFC](#), a rugby team in Manchester; and [Spartan South Midlands Football League](#), an English football feeder league to the [Southern Football League](#); **Germany:** [Hannover Spartans](#), an American football team in Hannover; **Kenya:** [Co-op Bank Spartans](#), a basketball team in Nairobi; **Malta:** [Hamrun Spartans F.C.](#), a football team in Hamrun; **Netherlands:** [Sparta Rotterdam](#), a football team in Rotterdam; **New Zealand:** [Hutt Valley Spartans](#), an American football team in Avalon; **Norway:** [Sparta Warriors](#), an ice hockey team in Sarpsborg; **Scotland:** [Spartans F.C.](#), a football team in Edinburgh; and the **United States:** [La Crosse Spartans](#), an indoor American football team in La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Collegiate Mascots

Collegiate [Sparta](#) and [Spartan](#)-related sports mascots are found in colleges and universities around the world, including but not limited to: **Canada:** [Trinity Western University](#), Langley, British Columbia; **England:** [Universities at Medway](#), Kent, England; **South Africa:** [University of Cape Town](#), Cape Town; and the **United States:** [Case Western Reserve University](#), Cleveland, Ohio; [Manchester University](#), North Manchester, Indiana; [Michigan State University](#), East Lansing, Michigan; [Norfolk State Spartans](#), Norfolk, Virginia; [San Jose State University](#), San Jose, California; [St. Thomas Aquinas College](#), Rockland County, New York; [University of Dubuque](#), Dubuque, Iowa; [University of North Carolina at Greensboro](#), Greensboro, North Carolina; [University of South Carolina Upstate](#), Spartanburg, South Carolina; [University of Tampa](#), Tampa, Florida;

High School Mascots

High school [Sparta](#) and [Spartan](#)-related sports mascots are featured by high schools around the world, including but are not limited to: **Canada:** [Centennial Collegiate Vocational Institute](#), Guelph, Ontario; [Clark Road High School](#), London, Ontario; [Hazelton Secondary School](#), Hazelton, British Columbia; [La Salle Secondary School](#), Kingston, Ontario; [Lorne Park Secondary School](#), Mississauga, Ontario; [Milne Valley Middle School](#), Toronto, Ontario; [Ridgemont High School](#), Ottawa, Ontario; [Riverdale High School](#), Pierrefonds, Quebec; [Scott Park High School](#), Hamilton, Ontario; [Sisler High School](#), Winnipeg, Manitoba; [Souris Regional High School](#), Souris, Prince Edward Island; [St. John's Catholic High School](#), Spartan (Perth), Ontario; [Westlane Secondary School](#), Niagara Falls, Ontario; **England:** [Essex Spartans, AFC](#), Essex, England; **Jamaica:** [St. Jago High School](#), Spanish Town; and the **United States:** [Adlai E. Stevenson High School](#), Livonia, Michigan; [Amity Regional High School](#), Woodbridge, Connecticut; [Athens Academy](#), Athens, Georgia; Baker High School, Baker, Montana; [Bernalillo High School](#), Bernalillo, New Mexico; [Bishop Stang High School](#), North Dartmouth, Massachusetts; [Bishop Walsh School](#), Cumberland, Maryland; [Bixby High School](#), Bixby, Oklahoma; [Boardman High School](#), Mahoning County, Ohio; [Border Central High School](#), Calvin, North Dakota; [Broad Run High School](#), Loudoun County, Virginia; [Brookfield East High School](#), Brookfield, Wisconsin; [Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake High School](#), Ballston, New York; [Camelback High School](#), Phoenix, Arizona; [Campbell High School](#), Smyrna, Georgia; [Central Davidson High School](#), Lexington, North Carolina; [Central Union High School](#), El Centro, California; [Connersville High School](#), Connersville, Indiana; [Conneaut High School](#), Conneaut, Ohio; [Corvallis High School](#), Corvallis, Oregon; [Damien High School](#), La Verne, California; [De La Salle High](#)

[School](#), Concord, California; [De Smet Jesuit High School](#), Creve Coeur, Missouri; [Deptford High School](#), Deptford, New Jersey; [East Longmeadow High School](#), East Longmeadow, Massachusetts; [East Syracuse-Minoa High School](#), Syracuse, New York; Eastside High School, Coeburn, Virginia; Emery High School, Castle Dale, Utah; [Emporia High School](#), Emporia, Kansas; [Fargo North High School](#), Fargo, North Dakota; [Framingham North High School](#) (1963-1991), Framingham, Massachusetts; [Garden Spot High School](#), New Holland, Pennsylvania; [Glenbrook North High School](#), Northbrook, Illinois; [Granger High School](#), Granger, Washington; [Greenbrier East High School](#), Fairlea, West Virginia; [Greater Atlanta Christian School](#), Norcross, Georgia; [Hillsboro High School](#), Hillsboro, Oregon; [Holy Spirit High School](#), Absecon, New Jersey; [Homestead High School](#), Fort Wayne, Indiana; [John F. Kennedy High School](#), Barstow, California; [La Canada High School](#), La Canada, California; [Laurel High School](#), Laurel, Maryland; [Laurel High School](#), New Castle, Pennsylvania; [Lewis S. Mills High School](#), Burlington, Connecticut; [Marist Catholic High School](#), Eugene, Oregon; [Mason County Central High School](#), Scottville, Michigan; [McFarland High School](#), McFarland Wisconsin; [Miami Country Day School](#), Miami, Florida; [Miami Southridge High School](#), Miami, Florida; [Moberly High School](#), Moberly, Missouri; [Montour High School](#), Robinson Township, Pennsylvania; [Mountain Brook High School](#), Mountain Brook, Alabama; [Murray High School](#), Murray, Utah; [North Newton High School](#), Morocco, Indiana; [North Springs Charter High School](#), Sandy Springs, Georgia; [Ocean Township High School](#), Ocean Township, New Jersey; [Oshkosh North High School](#), Oshkosh, Wisconsin; [Pinole Valley High School](#), Pinole, California; [Queensbury High School](#), Queensbury, New York; [Richmond Heights High School](#), Richmond Heights, Ohio; [Richfield High School](#), Richfield, Minnesota; [Roger Bacon High School](#), Cincinnati, Ohio; [Romeoville High School](#), Romeoville, Illinois; [Salmen High School](#), Slidell, Louisiana; [Schurr High School](#), Montebello, California; [Sentinel High School](#), Missoula, Montana; [Seven Lakes High School](#), Fort Bend County, Texas; [Shinglehouse High School](#), Shinglehouse, Pennsylvania; [Skyline High School](#), Sammamish, Washington; [Smithfield-Selma High School](#), Smithfield, North Carolina; [Solon High School](#), Solon, Iowa; [South Knox High School](#), Verne, Indiana; [South Warren High School](#), Bowling Green, Kentucky; [Southwestern High School](#), Shelbyville, Indiana; South Jefferson Central School, Jefferson County, New York; [Spalding Catholic High School](#), Granville, Iowa; [Sparta High School](#), Sparta, Michigan; [Sparta High School](#), Sparta, New Jersey; [Sparta High School](#), Sparta, Wisconsin; [Start High School](#), Toledo, Ohio; [Stoneham High School](#), Stoneham, Massachusetts; [St. Johns Country Day School](#), Orange Park, Florida; [St. Joseph Ogden High School](#), St. Joseph, Illinois; [St. Marks High School](#), Newark, Delaware; [St. Mary's High School](#), Lynn, Massachusetts; [Sumner High School](#), Sumner, Washington; [Sun Valley High School](#), Union County, North Carolina; [Superior High School](#), Superior, Wisconsin; [Sylmar High School](#), Sylmar, California; [The Burlington School](#), Burlington, North Carolina; [Walter Johnson High School](#), Bethesda, Maryland; [Waynesville High School](#), Waynesville, Ohio; [Webb School of Knoxville](#), Knoxville, Tennessee; [West Springfield High School](#), Springfield, Virginia; [White Station High School](#), Memphis, Tennessee; [Williamsville North High School](#), Williamsville, New York; [W. W. Samuel High School](#), Dallas, Texas; and Wyoming Valley West High School, Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania.

Places

Tributes to [Sparta](#) and her [Spartans](#) are featured in the names of various places around the world, including but not limited to: **Canada:** [Sparta, Ontario](#); **El Salvador:** [Nueva Esparta](#), a municipality in [La Unión Department](#); **Greece:** [Sparta, Laconia](#); **Honduras:** [Esparta](#), a municipality in [Atlántida](#); **Turkey:** [Isparta](#), the capital of [Isparta Province](#); **United States:** [Sparta, Georgia](#); [Sparta, Illinois](#); [Sparta, Indiana](#); [Sparta, Kentucky](#); [Sparta, Michigan](#); [Sparta, Mississippi](#); [Sparta, Missouri](#); [Sparta, New Jersey](#); [Sparta, New York](#); [Sparta, North Carolina](#); [Sparta, Ohio](#); [Sparta, Tennessee](#); [Sparta, Wisconsin](#); [Sparta Town, Wisconsin](#); [Sparta Township, Knox County, Illinois](#); [Sparta Township, Dearborn County, Indiana](#); [Sparta Township, Noble County, Indiana](#); [Sparta Township, Michigan](#); [Sparta Township, Minnesota](#); [Sparta Township, Christian County, Missouri](#); [Sparta Township, Knox County, Nebraska](#); [Sparta Township, New Jersey](#); [Sparta Township, Pennsylvania](#); and [Spartanburg, South Carolina](#); and **Venezuela:** [Nueva Esparta](#), a state in Venezuela.

Sparta in Popular Culture

Tributes to [Sparta](#) and her [Spartans](#) are found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: **Business:** Sparta, a brand of cigarettes from former [Czechoslovakia](#); “[Sparta](#)”, a magazine of ancient Spartan and Greek history; [Spartan Aircraft Company](#), American firm; [Spartan Aircraft Ltd](#), British firm; [Spartan Cars](#), a British kit car maker; [Spartan Communications](#), a company based in Spartanburg, South Carolina that was purchased by Media General in 2000; [Spartan Motors](#), manufacturer of fire fighting

vehicles; and [Spartan Stores](#), a regional grocery store chain in the U.S.; **Computing:** [Spartan](#), a molecular modeling and computational chemistry software application; **Currency:** [Republic of Minerva's](#) dollar coin [features a Spartan](#); **Film:** "[300](#)" (2007), a highly stylized recounting of the [Battle of Thermopylae](#); "[Last Stand of the 300](#)" (2007); "[Meet the Spartans](#)" (2008); "[Spartan](#)" (2004); "[The 300 Spartans](#)" (1962), a dramatization of the [Battle of Thermopylae](#); "[Troy](#)" (2004), Sparta is one of the invading Greek city-states to besiege Troy; and "[United 300](#)" (2007); **Language:** Spartan Alphabet, in [fingerspelling](#); **Literature:** "[300](#)" (1998), a [comic book](#) series written and illustrated by [Frank Miller](#); "A Spartan Planet" (1969), a book by [A. Bertram Chandler](#); "[Gates of Fire](#)" (1998), a book by [Steven Pressfield](#) which focuses on a citizen of a destroyed Greek city-state who goes to Sparta; "[Go Tell the Spartans](#)" (1991), a book by [Jerry Pournelle](#); "[Gulliver's Travels](#)" (1726), a book by [Jonathan Swift](#) in which Gulliver writes: "A [helot](#) of [Agesilaus](#) made us a dish of [Spartan broth](#), but I was not able to get down a second spoonful"; "[Krol Agis](#)" (1963), "[Syn Heraklesa](#)" (1966) and "[Heros w okowach](#)" (1969), a trilogy of novels by [Halina Rudnicka](#) set in ancient Sparta; "[Prince of Sparta](#)" (1993), a book by [Jerry Pournelle](#); "[Soldier of Arete](#)" (1989), a book by [Gene Wolfe](#); and "[Soldier of the Mist](#)" (1986), a book by [Gene Wolfe](#); "Sparta", a fictional planet in the [CoDominium](#) series of books by Jerry Pournelle; "Sparta", a fictional planet in [A. Bertram Chandler's](#) "A Spartan Planet"; "[Spartan](#)" (1988), a novel by Valerio Massimo Manfredi; and "[Spartan](#)", a Wildstorm comic book character; **Military:** [Alenia C-27J Spartan](#), a military transport aircraft; [C-27A Spartan](#), a military transport plane; the emblem of the [533rd Training Squadron](#) of the U.S. Air Force [features a Spartan](#); [FV103 Spartan](#), a British armored personnel carrier; [LIM-49 Spartan](#), an American anti-ballistic missile; "[HMS Spartan](#)" (1806), a 38-gun [fifth-rate](#) ship of the British [Royal Navy](#); "HMS Spartan" (1824), a 46-gun [fifth-rate](#); ordered from [Plymouth Dockyard](#) for the British [Royal Navy](#); "[HMS Spartan](#)" (1841), a 26-gun [sixth-rate](#) ship of the British [Royal Navy](#); "[HMS Spartan](#)" (1868), an [Eclipse-class](#) wooden [screw sloop](#) of the British [Royal Navy](#); "[HMS Spartan](#)" (1891), a [2nd class cruiser](#) of the British [Royal Navy](#); "[HMS Spartan](#)" (1942), a [Dido class cruiser](#) of the British [Royal Navy](#); "[HMS Spartan](#)" (1978), a nuclear-powered [submarine](#) of the British [Royal Navy](#); "HMS Spartiate", a former [Royal Navy shore establishment](#) in [St Enoch's Hotel](#) in [Glasgow](#), Scotland; [Simmonds Spartan](#), a British biplane; [SPARTA, Inc.](#), a United States defense contractor; "[Spartiate](#)" (1798), a 74 gun third rate ship of the British [Royal Navy](#); "[Spartiate](#)" (1898), a [Diadem class cruiser](#) of the British [Royal Navy](#); and the "[USS Spartan \(SP-336\)](#)" (1917), a United States Navy minesweeper; **Music:** "[Sparta](#)" (2011), an album by [M.O.P.](#); and [Sparta](#), a band formed by ex-members of [At the Drive-In](#); **Mythology:** [Sparta](#), the first mythical queen of Sparta, eponym of the city-state in [Greek mythology](#); and [Spartoi](#) or Sparti, a group of mythical beings figuring in the founding myths of the ancient Greek city of Thebes; **Other:** The [Spartans Drum and Bugle Corps](#), an Open Class drum and bugle corps from Nashua, New Hampshire; **People:** [Andrey Koreshkov](#) (born 1990), Russian mixed martial artist nicknamed "Spartan"; [Lucio Linhares](#) (born 1973), Brazilian mixed martial artist nicknamed "Spartan"; and [Vinicius Queiroz](#) (born 1983), Brazilian mixed martial artist nicknamed "Spartan"; **Politics:** [Lycurgus](#), the legendary lawgiver of [Sparta](#), is one of the 23 lawgivers depicted in [marble bas-reliefs](#) in the [chamber](#) of the [U.S. House of Representatives](#) in the [United States Capitol](#) and on the [frieze](#) on the south wall of the [U.S. Supreme Court building](#); **Religion:** Spartan helmet is depicted in the logo of the [Order of Saint James of Altopascio](#); **Science:** "[Sparta](#)", a moth genus; [Sparta](#), a rocket; and [Spartan](#), a type of apple developed in 1926; **Sports:** [IL Sparta](#), a Norwegian multi-sport club; [Sparta](#), a Danish athletic club; [Sparta](#), a racehorse who failed to complete the [1848 Grand National](#); [Spartan Fighting Championship](#), a U.S. mixed martial arts organization; [Spartan race](#), an type of obstacle-based race; and "Spartans", runners who have completed 10 [Melbourne Marathons](#); **Television:** "[Deadliest Warrior](#)" (2009-2011); a Spartan defeats the Ninja while in Season 2, the Spartan was brought back to defeat the Samurai; "[Samurai Jack](#)" (2001-2004), a group of 300 warriors, similar in appearance to Spartans, defend a narrow gateway against a vast robot army; "[Robot Chicken](#)" (2005-Present), includes the line [This! Is! AMERICA!](#) and features [Leonidas](#) saying [THIS IS SPARTA](#)-like quotes in mundane situations; [Roderick Bradley](#) competes as "Spartan" in the UK TV series "Gladiators"; "[SeaQuest DSV](#)" (1993-1996), [SeaQuest's](#) chief of security Jim Brody's last dying words are "With your shield or on it"; "[South Park](#)" (1997-Present), depicts a parody of the Spartan film [300](#); "[Star Trek: Deep Space Nine](#)" (1993-1999), Dr. [Julian Bashir](#), who has a penchant for [last stands](#), offers to take [Ezri Dax](#) on a date in a [holosuite](#) program depicting the Battle of Thermopylae; and "[Xena: Warrior Princess](#)" (1995-2001), Xena and Gabrielle have to defend the pass of Thermopylae from the invading Persian army; **Titles:** [Duke of Sparta](#), title of the heir apparent to the Greek throne; and **Video Games:** "[300: March to Glory](#)" (2007), game is based upon the [Battle of Thermopylae](#); "[Ancient Wars: Sparta](#)" (2007), a real-time strategy computer game; and the, a story element in the "Halo" series of video games; "[Gates of Troy](#)" (2004), one of the scenarios is the battle of Thermopylae, where the player must

resist the Persian army for 20 turn; "[God of War \(series\)](#)" (2005), the protagonist [Kratos](#) is portrayed as a former general of the Spartan Army; "[Halo \(series\)](#)" (2001-Present), the military super soldiers train in the [SPARTAN Program](#); "[Kratos](#)", a legendary Spartan [demigod](#) warrior and [hero](#) who served the Spartan army as a high-ranking officer, is the main protagonist in "[God of War](#)" (2005-2013); "[League of Legends](#)" (2009), the Champion, Pantheon the Artisan of War, bears a similar design to Spartan warriors; "[Marathon Trilogy](#)" (1994), the [Marathon 2](#) contains a level called "My Own Private Thermopylae"; "[Rome: Total War](#)" (2004), Spartan warriors as well as the city-state of Sparta are in the game; "[Rome: Total War II](#)" (2013), Sparta is a faction in the game; "[Sid Meier's Alpha Centauri](#)" (2000), one of the seven factions in the game is named The Spartan Federation; "[Space Spartans](#)" (1982), the game guide related that like the Spartans of old, one has to hang on as long as possible to give others time for a counterattack; "[Spartan](#)" (2002), a strategy game set in late Sparta; and "[Spartan: Total Warrior](#)" (2005), the protagonist is a soldier in the Spartan army.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



7.07 Trojans

A Trojan was a citizen of [Troy](#) or a soldier who allegedly participated in the [Trojan War](#). Similar to the infamous [Roman Galea helmets](#) worn by the [Praetorian Guard](#), [Roman Centurions](#) and [Greek Spartans](#), the Trojans wore helmets with an identical Mohawk [crest](#) and faceplates as depicted in the Silver [tetradrachm from Troy](#). The distinct military design and symbology confirms the notion that all four mascots were just different military factions of the same Greco-Roman Empire. This is why the [Stanford marching band](#) (LSJUMB) does the [Roman Salute](#) while USC's fight song is played by the [Spirit of Troy](#). Nevertheless, according to [Greek mythology](#), the legendary Trojan War was waged by the [Greeks](#) against the city of [Troy](#), a laughable notion considering Troy was a key port on the [Aegean Sea](#) in the heart of [Dardanelles](#) (i.e., mainland Greece). Regardless, legend states that in an attempt to deceive their enemies, the Greeks constructed a massive wooden [Trojan Horse](#). After hiding a number of soldiers inside the horse, the Greeks left it outside the city of Troy and then pretended to sail away. Eventually, the Trojans opened their gates and pulled the horse into their city as a victory trophy. Subsequently, the Greek soldiers escaped from inside the horse and opened the gates for the rest of the Greek army which was waiting just outside the city. The Greek army then entered and destroyed the city of Troy, decisively ending the Trojan War. Although history books and pop culture have been inundated with this legend, it appears that the fable of the Trojan Horse and the Trojan War are just allegorical metaphors for the real story of how the Roman Empire conquered Greenland and the giants that dwelled there.

Trojan Horse (Trojan Whores)

Based on evidence acquired to date, it appears that the legend of the [Trojan Horse](#) is not rooted in fact but is rather an epic historical metaphor of how the Greco-Roman Empire conquered Greenland. Considering that the term "[Trojan Horse](#)" itself is synonymous with trickery, it is incumbent upon historians and scholars alike to reexamine this myth by breaking down the words "Trojan" and Trojan Horse" itself. In deciphering "Tro-jan", the term "Tro" (T+R) is acronymically the same as "Three" (T+R) while the term "Jan" or "Gen" is equates to the beginning of something (e.g., genesis). Since Greenland is the third and final home of Rome after the [Island of Crete](#) and the [Island of Sicily](#). Therefore, the term "Trojan Horse" essentially a term used to describe the beginning of the third and final home of the Greco-Roman Empire which began with the "Trojan Whores". The term "Horse" (H+R+S) and "Whores" (W+H+R+S) is almost identical acronymically speaking, minus the letter "W" which is silent and often inconsequential in deciphering original Roman English. Interestingly, some authors have suggested that Trojan Horse was not a horse with warriors hiding inside, but a [boat carrying a peace envoy](#). The term "Peace" (P+C/K) is a synonym for "Peak" (P+C/K), a term often used to describe [Mt. Olympus](#) (i.e., [Mt. Zion](#)) in Greenland. Also, the terms used to put men inside the Trojan Horse are the [same as those](#) used to describe the

embarkation of men on a ship. The particular theory is bolstered by the fact that the [Trojan Horse replica](#) which is currently found at the [Istanbul Archaeological Museum](#) in Istanbul, Turkey (home to Troy) is formed in the shape of a ship. This particular theory suggests that the Roman Empire recruited a number of beautiful women from Troy (i.e., “Trojan Whores”), leaving them in or near Greenland. Since [Troy](#) was the main port connecting the Mediterranean Sea and [Aegean Sea](#) to the [Black Sea](#), it stands to reason that Troy was a multicultural and ethnically diverse city. Therefore, the women of Troy were likely the most beautiful and exotic in the world at the time, posing quite the temptation to the red-haired and white skinned giants of Greenland. In time, the women of Troy were either raped or seduced the giants of Greenland, ultimately getting pregnant and then returning to Rome where they gave birth to baby giants. Consequently, the children born to the “Trojan Whores” eventually became an army of giants that, with superior Roman technology, was big and strong enough to eventually conquer the giants of Greenland. Interestingly, the main source for the [Trojan Horse](#) story is found in the “[Aeneid](#)”, a Latin poem by [Virgil](#) from the time of [Augustus](#) who coincidentally ruled over [Anno Domini](#) (i.e., B.C. to A.D. transition) when the island of Greenland was first discovered. The Trojan Horse legend is described in [Homer's “Odyssey”](#) as the “Wooden Horse”. The term “Wooden” (W+D+N) is the acronymical equivalent of the Greco-Roman god [Woden](#) (W+D+N) who is the one-eyed god in the [Norse mythology](#) which symbolically represents the Greenland (i.e., the [Beast of Greenland](#)). Therefore, the term “Wooden Horse” equates to “Greenland's Whores”. This is why the largest condom manufacturer in the world is entitled [Trojan](#), a tribute to the sex which enabled the Greco-Roman Empire to become the undisputed ruler of all the Earth. Lastly, “[The Trojan Women](#)” (415 BC) is a play written by [Euripides](#) which coincidentally mirrors the aforementioned theory. The play is often considered a commentary on the capture of the [Aegean](#) island of [Melos](#) and the subsequent slaughter and subjugation of its population.

Historicity of Troy

The city of [Troy](#) and the [Trojan War](#) were once widely believed to be fiction and were therefore consequently consigned to the realms of legend. As of 1870, it was generally agreed in Western Europe that the [Trojan War had never happened](#) and Troy never existed. However, recently uncovered archeological records infer that Troy was indeed a real city. This notion is corroborated by Troy's strategic location as a key Greco-Roman port in the [Aegean Sea](#). Troy's unique location allowed for complete control of the [Dardanelles](#) (i.e., mainland Greece) through which every merchant ship traveling from [Aegean Sea](#) to the [Black Sea](#) and vice versa had to pass. The English term “try” (T+R) was likely derived from Troy (T+R) as ships would “try” with little success to sail past Troy without paying a Greco-Roman tariff or tax. Whether there is any historical reality behind the Trojan War is still an open question in the scientific community. According to [modern historical sources](#), the Trojan War inexplicably had little or no effect on the history of the [Middle East](#) (i.e., the Mediterranean) which suggests that it never happened as described. Many scholars believe that there is a historical core to the tale, but that [Homer](#) may have fused various tales and legends together. In other words, the story of the Trojan War appears to be an allegorical metaphor, most likely describing the aforementioned “Trojan Whores” theory. This notion corroborated by the fact that the Trojan War was considered among the Greeks as either the last event of the mythical age or the first event of the historical age. This particular notion corroborates the “Trojan Whores” theory as the Trojan War was the beginning of the end of the Roman Empire and the rise of Greenland as the undisputed yet hidden global power. This is likely why medieval European writers such as [Snorri Sturluson](#) refer to the Trojan War as the great epoch-dividing battle of the age with widespread effects across Europe. Lastly, [Hittite](#) records interestingly purport a theory connecting the Trojan War with the [Sea Peoples](#) of the [Island of Crete](#) which was coincidentally home to the ruling class of the Greco-Roman Empire (i.e., the Imperial Cult) who now reside in Greenland.

Trojans in Popular Culture

[Trojan](#)-related tributes are found throughout popular culture, including but are not limited to: **Business:** [Trojan](#), a condom manufacturer; and [Trojan](#), former British vehicle manufacturer; **Culture:** [Trojan skinhead](#), cultural identity in the United Kingdom; **Language:** the [Trojan language](#), the language Trojans allegedly spoke at the time of the Trojan War; **Literature:** “Trojan” (1991), a novel by [James Follett](#); **Military:** [T-28 Trojan](#), a U.S. military trainer aircraft; and [Trojan](#), variant of the Challenger 2 tank; **Music:** “[Les Troyens](#)” (1856), an opera by Hector Berlioz; [The Trojan](#), a 1950s Jamaican sound system led by [Duke Reid](#); [Trojan Records](#), British record label; and “Trojans” (2012), a song by [Atlas Genius](#); **Places:** [Trojan, Gauteng](#), a suburb of Johannesburg, South Africa; and [Trojan, South Dakota](#), a [ghost town](#) in Lawrence County; **Science:** [Trojan](#), a minor planet or moon that shares an orbit with a larger planet or

moon; [Trojan Nuclear Power Plant](#) in Oregon; **Sports:** [Trojan](#), the racing team of the British manufacturer of [Trojan](#) cars; **Television:** [Trojan](#) (2012), an episode of the British sitcom [Red Dwarf](#); **Titles:** Trojan, a person from the ancient city of [Troy](#); and [Trojan](#), a surname; **Transportation:** AL-60F-5 Trojan, variant of the airplane entitled the [Aermacchi AL-60](#); [GWR No. 1340 Trojan](#), a locomotive; and [SMR No. 471 Trojan](#), a locomotive; and **Video Games:** [Trojan](#) (1986), a video arcade game.

Professional Trojan Mascots

[Trojan](#)-related sports mascots are used by professional sports teams around the world, including but are not limited to: **Canada:** [Halifax Trojan Aquatic Club](#), a swim team based in Halifax, Nova Scotia; **Netherlands:** [Rotterdam Trojans](#), an American Football Club representing the city of Rotterdam; **England:** [Trojans Rugby Club](#), a rugby club in [Easteleigh](#); **Ireland:** [Belfast Trojans](#), an American Football team based in Belfast; and [Trojans F.C.](#), an amateur football club based in Derry, Northern Ireland; and the **United States:** [Troy Trojans](#) (1879-1882), a former Major League Baseball team from Troy, New York.

Collegiate Trojan Mascots

Aside from [Tommy Trojan](#), a statue at the University of Southern California, and [Trojan Shrine](#), the name of their mascot, [Trojan](#)-related sports mascots are used by colleges and universities within Canada and the United States, including but are not limited to: **Canada:** [Southern Alberta Institute of Technology](#), Calgary, Alberta; and the **United States:** [Dakota State University](#), Madison, South Dakota; [Trevecca Nazarene University](#), Nashville, Tennessee; [Trinity International University](#), Deerfield, Illinois; [Troy University](#), Troy, Alabama; [University of Arkansas at Little Rock](#), Little Rock, Arkansas; [University of Southern California](#), Los Angeles, California; and [Virginia State University](#), Petersburg, Virginia.

High School Trojan Mascots

[Trojan](#)-related sports mascots are used by high schools around the world, including but are not limited to: **Canada:** [Vincent Massey Collegiate](#) Winnipeg, Manitoba; [Turner Fenton Secondary School](#), Brampton, Ontario; and the **United States:** [Anderson High School](#), Austin, Texas; [Auburn High School](#), Auburn, Illinois; [The Bromfield School](#), Harvard, Massachusetts; [California High School](#), California, Pennsylvania; [Carrollton High School](#), Carrollton, Georgia; [Cary-Grove High School](#), Cary, Illinois; [Castro Valley High School](#), Castro Valley, California; [Center Grove High School](#), Greenwood, Indiana; [Chesterton High School](#), Chesterton, Indiana; [Clarenceville School District](#), Livonia, Michigan; [Clawson High School](#), Clawson, Michigan; [Daphne High School](#), Daphne, Alabama; [Derry Area High School](#), Derry, Pennsylvania; [Downers Grove North High School](#), Downers Grove, Illinois; [East Lansing High School](#), East Lansing, Michigan; [Fife High School](#), Tacoma, Washington; Forest Park High School, Crystal Falls, Michigan; [Foothill High School](#), Bakersfield, California; [Garner Magnet High School](#), Garner, North Carolina; [Glen Este High School](#), Cincinnati, Ohio; [Greater Johnstown High School](#), Johnstown, Pennsylvania; Hampshire High school, Romney, West Virginia; [Hillsboro High School](#), Hillsboro, Kansas; [Homedale High School](#), Homedale, Idaho; James Island High School, Charleston, South Carolina; [Jenks High School](#), Jenks, Oklahoma; Jones Senior High School, Trenton, North Carolina; [Lake Worth Community High School](#), Lake Worth, Florida; [Lassiter High School](#), Marietta, Georgia; [Las Animas High School](#), Las Animas, Colorado; [Lely High School](#), Naples, Florida; [Lincoln High School](#), Tallahassee, Florida; [Manlius Pebble Hill School](#), Syracuse, New York; [Maroa-Forsyth High School](#), Maroa, Illinois; [Maynard Evans High School](#), Orlando, Florida; Meridian High School, Bellingham, Washington; [McDowell High School](#), Erie, Pennsylvania; [Millington Central High School](#), Millington, Tennessee; [Morristown West High School](#), Morristown, Tennessee; [Monroe High School](#), Monroe, Michigan; [Nampa Christian High School](#), Nampa, Idaho; [Newcomerstown High School](#), Newcomerstown, Ohio; [North Catholic High School](#), Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; [North Hardin High School](#), Radcliff, Kentucky; [Northwestern High School](#), Rock Hill, South Carolina; [Olympic High School](#), Charlotte, North Carolina; [Olympic High School](#), Silverdale, Washington; Pahrump Valley High School, Pahrump, Nevada; Paradise Valley High School, Phoenix, Arizona; [Park Hill High School](#), Kansas City, Missouri; Peach County High School, Fort Valley, Georgia; Pine Forest High School, Fayetteville, North Carolina; [Portsmouth High School](#), Portsmouth, Ohio; Preston High School, Preston, Iowa; Rigby High School, Rigby, Idaho; [Romig Middle School](#), Anchorage, Alaska; [Saginaw High School](#), Saginaw, Michigan; South Johnston High School, Four Oaks, North Carolina; Southeastern High School, South Charleston, Ohio; [Southern High School](#), Louisville, Kentucky; Stanton County High School, Johnson, Kansas; [Subiaco Academy](#), Subiaco, Arkansas; [Southwestern High School](#), West Ellicott, New York; [Thornapple Kellogg High School](#), Middleville, Michigan; [Topeka High School](#), Topeka, Kansas; [Trinity High School](#), Euless, Texas; [Trinity High School](#), Garfield Heights, Ohio;

[Tunstall High School](#), Dry Fork, Virginia; [Turkey Valley Community School](#), Jackson Junction, Iowa; [Tuscarawas Valley High School](#), Zoarville, Ohio; [University High School](#), Waco, Texas; [University High School](#), Irvine, California; [Wood Memorial Junior and Senior High School](#), Oakland City, Indiana; [Walsingham Academy](#), Williamsburg, Virginia; [Wendell High School](#), Wendell, Idaho; [West High School](#), West, Texas; and [Wissahickon High School](#), Ambler, Pennsylvania.

Trojan Horse in Popular Culture

[Trojan Horse](#)-related tributes are found throughout popular culture, including but are not limited to:

Business: The [troj weight](#), a system of measurements for weight and mass commonly used in describing the "size" of precious metals and gemstones; and [Trojan horse](#), a business offer that appears to be a good deal but is not; **Computing:** [Trojan horse](#), malicious software in computing; **Film:** "Trojan War" (1961), the American title of "[La guerra di Troia](#)"; and "[Trojan War](#)" (1997); **Literature:** "[Caballo de Troya](#)" (1984), a novel by Juan José Benitez; "[Creationism's Trojan Horse](#)" (2004), a book on the origins of the intelligent design by Barbara Forrest and Paul R. Gross; "[Operation Trojan Horse](#)" (1970), a book by John Keel; "[The Trojan Horse](#)" (1937), a novel by [Christopher Morley](#); and "Trojan Horse" (2012), a novel by [Mark Russinovich](#); **Music:** "[Trojan Horse](#)" (1978), a record by Dutch girl group [Luv](#); and "Trojan Horse" (2012), a song by Bloc Party from [Intimacy](#); **Myth:** [Trojan Horse](#), a tale from the Trojan War; **Television:** "[The Trojan Horse](#)" (2008), a Canadian miniseries; "[Trojan Horse](#)" (1964), an episode of "[The Avengers](#)"; "[Trojan Horse](#)" (2007), an episode of "[NCIS](#)"; and "[White Base](#)" or "The Trojan Horse" (1979), a fictional battleship from "Mobile Suit Gundam"; **Replicas:** [Trojan Horse replica](#), [Istanbul Archaeological Museum](#) in Istanbul, Turkey; and [Trojan Horse replica](#), [Schliemann Museum](#), Ankershagen, Germany; and **Terrorism:** [Operation Trojan Horse](#), an alleged plot by Islamic terrorists to take over schools in England.

Troy in Popular Culture

[Troy](#)-related tributes are found throughout popular culture, including but are not limited to: **Characters:** [Christian Troy](#), a fictional character from the television medical drama "Nip/Tuck"; [Deanna Troy](#), fictional character in the "Star Trek" universe; [Donna Troy](#), the civilian identity of the original Wonder Girl from DC Comics; [Gavin Troy](#), fictional character in the television series "Midsomer Murders"; [Lwaxana Troi](#), fictional character in the television series "Star Trek: The Next Generation" and "Star Trek: Deep Space Nine"; Troy Barnes, a character in the television series "[Community](#)"; [Troy Bolton](#), fictional character from "High School Musical"; [Troy McClure](#), a retired fictional actor on the "The Simpsons"; and [Troy Miller](#), a fictional character from the Australian soap opera "Neighbours"; **Films:** "[Troy](#)" (2004); **Games:** [Troy](#), a chess variant created by the Fanaat games club; **High Schools:** [East Troy High School](#), East Troy, Wisconsin; [Troy Buchanan High School](#), Troy, Missouri; [Troy Christian High School](#), Troy, Ohio; [Troy High School](#), Fullerton, California; [Troy High School](#), Troy, Alabama; [Troy High School](#), Troy, Kansas; [Troy High School](#), Troy, Michigan; [Troy High School](#), Troy, Montana; [Troy High School](#), Troy, New York; [Troy High School](#), Troy, Ohio; [Troy High School](#), Troy, Texas; [Troy Junior-Senior High School](#), Troy, Idaho; and [Troy Public High School](#), Troy, Pennsylvania; **Landmarks:** [Troy Hill Farm](#), is a historic slave plantation home located at Elkridge, Howard County, Maryland; **Literature:** "[Troy](#)" (2000), a novel by Adèle Geras; Troy, the fictional world in which the French comic series [Lanfeust of Troy](#) takes place; and "[Troy Series](#)" (2005-2007), a trilogy of books by David Gemmell; **Money:** Silver [tetradrachm from Troy](#) with head of [Athena](#) (c. 165–150 BC); **Music:** [The Fall of Troy](#), a three-piece progressive rock band; [The Fall of Troy](#) (2003), an album by the band [The Fall of Troy](#); "[They Reminisce Over You \(T.R.O.Y.\)](#)" (1992), a rap song by [Pete Rock and CL Smooth](#); "[Troy](#)" (1987), a song by Sinéad O'Connor; and "[Troy](#)" (1990), a song by Robin Holcomb; **Radio:** "[Troy](#)" (1998), a series of three radio plays, on BBC Radio 3 written by Andrew Rissik; **Rivers:** [South Fork Troy Creek](#), a stream in Nye County, Nevada; **Science:** TROY, another name for the human gene [TNFRSF19](#); **Sport:** [Troy](#), a British Thoroughbred racehorse; [Troy Trojans](#), the athletic teams of Troy University, Troy, Alabama; and [Troy Trojans](#), a former Major League Baseball team; **Titles:** [Troy](#), a given name; **Universities:** [Troy University](#), Troy Alabama; **Vessels:** [Troy](#), a small submarine in the shape of a Great White Shark; and [Troy class boats](#) (1929), unique to Fowey in Cornwall; and **Video Games:** "[Battle for Troy](#)" (2004); "[Gates of Troy](#)" (2004); "[Troy: Total War](#)" (2004), a modification of [Rome: Total War](#) which takes place in the Trojan War; and "[Warriors: Legends of Troy](#)" (2011), a game centered around the Trojan War.

Places Named Troy

[Troy](#)-related names and titled are found around the world, including but are not limited to: **Canada:** [Troy, Nova Scotia](#); **England:** "Troy town", the name given to [Fowey](#), Cornwall, by the writer and scholar Sir

Arthur Quiller-Couch in many of his books; and [Troy Town](#) ("Troy", "Troy-Town", "Troy's Walls", "The Walls of Troy", etc.), traditional name for some turf mazes in England; and the **United States**: [East Troy, Wisconsin](#), a town; [East Troy, Wisconsin](#), a village; [North Troy, Vermont](#); [Troy, Alabama](#); [Troy, California](#); [Troy Center, Wisconsin](#), an unincorporated community; [Troy, Idaho](#); [Troy, Illinois](#); [Troy, Indiana](#); [Troy, Kansas](#); [Troy, Jessamine County, Kentucky](#); [Troy, Maine](#); [Troy, Michigan](#); [Troy, Minnesota](#); [Troy, Missouri](#); [Troy, Montana](#); [Troy, New Hampshire](#); [Troy, New York](#); [Troy, North Carolina](#); [Troy, Ohio](#); [Troy, Pennsylvania](#); [Troy, Sauk County, Wisconsin](#), a town; [Troy, South Carolina](#); [Troy, South Dakota](#); [Troy, St. Croix County, Wisconsin](#), a town; [Troy, Tennessee](#); [Troy, Texas](#); [Troy Township, Bradford County, Pennsylvania](#); [Troy Township, Crawford County, Pennsylvania](#); [Troy Township, Michigan](#); [Troy Township, Pipestone County, Minnesota](#); [Troy Township, Renville County, Minnesota](#); [Troy, Vermont](#); [Troy, Virginia](#); [Troy, Walworth County, Wisconsin](#), a town; [Troy, Walworth County, Wisconsin](#), an unincorporated community; [Troy, West Virginia](#); [South Troy, Minnesota](#), an unincorporated community; [South Troy, Missouri](#), an unincorporated community; and [South Troy, New York](#).

Trojan War in Popular Culture

[Trojan War](#)-related tributes are found throughout popular culture, including but are not limited to:

Ballets: "Iphigénie" (Unknown), a ballet by [Charles le Picq](#); **Books:** "[Achilles](#)" (2002), a novel by [Elizabeth Cook](#); "[Agamemnon's Daughter](#)" (2003), a novel by [Ismail Kadare](#); "[Cassandra: Princess of Troy](#)" (1993), a book by [Hilary Bailey](#); "[Gene](#)" (2005), a book by [Stel Pavlou](#); "Helen of Troy" (2006), a novel by [Margaret George](#); "[Ilium](#)" (2003), a book by [Dan Simmons](#); "[Kassandra](#)" (1983), a novel by [Christa Wolf](#); "[Paris of Troy](#)" (1947), a book by George Baker; "[Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye](#) (1474), a book by [Raoul le Fevre](#); "[Return from Troy](#) (2005), a book by [Lindsay Clarke](#); "[The Memoirs of Helen of Troy](#)" (2005), a book by [Amanda Elyot](#); "[The Nantucket Series](#)" (1998-2000), a series of novels by [S. M. Stirling](#) which features an American adventurer who conquers and destroys Troy; "[The Siege of Troy](#)" (2004), a book by [Greg Tobin](#); "The Song of Achilles" (2012), a novel by [Madeline Miller](#); "[The Songs of the Kings](#)" (2002), a novel by [Barry Unsworth](#); "[The Song of Troy](#)" (1998), novel a by [Colleen McCullough](#); "[The Songs of the Kings](#)" (2002), a novel by [Barry Unsworth](#); "[The Talisman of Troy: A Novel](#)" (2004), a novel by [Valerio Massimo Manfredi](#); "[The War at Troy](#)" (2004), a book by [Lindsay Clarke](#); "[Troy: Lord of the Silver Bow](#)" (2005), a book by [David Gemmell](#); "[Troy: Shield of Thunder](#) (2006), a book by [David Gemmell](#); "[Troy: Fall of Kings](#)" (2008), a book by [David Gemmell](#); and "[Women of Destiny: A Story of the Trojan War](#)" (1996), a book by [Clemence McLaren](#); **Comics:** "[Age of Bronze](#)", an ongoing series by writer and artist [Eric Shanower](#), published by [Image Comics](#): Age of Bronze volume 1: A Thousand Ships" (2001); "Age of Bronze volume 2: Sacrifice" (2005); and "Age of Bronze volume 3: Betrayal, Part One" (2007); and "[Marvel Illustrated](#)": "The Iliad" (2008); "The Odyssey" (2009); "The Trojan War" (2009); and the "The Trojan War app (2013); **Film:** "[Doctor Faustus](#)" (1967); "[Helen of Troy](#)" (1956); "[Iphigenia](#)" (1977); "[La Guerra di Troia](#)" (1961); "[The Trojan Women](#)" (1971); and "[Troy](#)" (2004); **Music:** "[Achilles Last Stand](#)" (1976), a song by the band [Led Zeppelin](#); "[And Then There Was Silence](#)" (2001), a 14 minute song picturing the last part of the Trojan War through [Cassandra](#)'s eyes by the band [Blind Guardian](#); "Cymon and Iphigenia" (1753), a song by [Thomas Arne](#); "[Ethernaut](#)" (2003), an album by the band [The Crüxshadows](#), which is entirely based on the Trojan War and the fall of [Troy](#); "[I Stole a Bride](#)" (1999), a song by the band [Hefner](#); "Iphigenia in Brooklyn" (Unknown), a song by [Peter Schickele](#) under the guise of [P. D. Q. Bach](#); "[Tales of Brave Ulysses](#)" (1967), a song by the band [Cream](#); and "[Temporary Like Achilles](#)" (1966), a song by [Bob Dylan](#); **Operas:** "[Achilles](#)" (1733), an opera by [John Gay](#); "[Dido and Aeneas](#)" (1688), an opera by [Henry Purcell](#); "[Iphigénie en Aulide](#)" (1774), an opera by [Christoph Willibald Gluck](#); "[Iphigénie en Tauride](#)" (1779), an opera by [Christoph Willibald Gluck](#); "[Il ritorno di Ulisse in patria](#)" (1641), an opera by [Claudio Monteverdi](#); "[La belle Hélène](#)" (1864), an opera by [Jacques Offenbach](#); "[Les Troyens](#)" (1856), an opera by [Hector Berlioz](#); "[King Priam](#)" (1958), an opera by [Michael Tippett](#); and "[Troilus and Cressida](#)" (1947), an opera by [William Walton](#); **Paintings:** "[Helen of Troy](#) (1898), a painting by [Evelyn De Morgan](#); and "[Laocoön](#)" (c.1610-1614), a painting by [El Greco](#); **Plays:** "[Agamemnon](#)" (458 BC), a play by [Aeschylus](#); "[Ajax](#)" (c. 450-430 BC), a play by [Sophocles](#); "[Andromache](#)" (c. 428-425), a play by [Euripides](#); "Capture of Troy" (Unknown), a play by [Triphiodorus](#); "[Cyclops](#)" (C. 400 BC), a play by [Euripides](#); "Dora, an Acclaimed Two-Act Play" (Unknown), a play by [Shane Daly Hughes](#); "[Electra](#)" (c. 410-413 BC), a play by [Euripides](#); "[Electra](#)" (Unknown), a play by [Sophocles](#); "[Faust, Part 2](#)" (1832), a play by [Johann Wolfgang von Goethe](#); "[Hecuba](#)" (c. 424 BC), a play by [Euripides](#); "[Helen](#)" (412 BC), a play by [Euripides](#); "Ifigeneia" (2003), a rewrite of the play by [Finn Iunker](#); "Iph. . ." (1999), a play adapted by [Colin Teevan](#); "Iphigenia" (1617), a play by [Samuel Coster](#); "Iphigenia" (1938), a play by [Mircea Eliade](#); "Iphigenia 2.0" (2007), a modern adaptation of the play by [Charles L. Mee](#); "[Iphigenia at Aulis](#)" (408 BC), a play by [Euripides](#); "Iphigenia at

Aulis" (Unknown), a play by [Ellen McLaughlin](#); "Iphigenia at Aulis" (Unknown), a play by [John Barton](#); "Iphigenia at Tauris" (Unknown), a play by [Ellen McLaughlin](#); "[Iphigenie auf Tauris](#)" (1779), a play by [Johann Wolfgang von Goethe](#); "Iphigénie en Aulide" (1674), a play by [Jean Racine](#); "Iphigenia in Orem" (1999), a part of [Bash: Latter-Day Plays](#), a collection of three plays by [Neil LaBute](#); "[Iphigenia in Tauris](#)" (414-412 BC), a play by [Euripides](#); "[Les Troyens](#)" (1856), a play by [Hector Berlioz](#); "[Libation Bearers](#)" (458 BC), a play by [Aeschylus](#); "[Orestes](#)" (408 BC), a play by [Euripides](#); "Palamedes" (1625), a play by [Joost van den Vondel](#); "[Penthesilea](#)" (1808), a play by [Heinrich von Kleist](#); "[Philoctetes](#)" (409 BC), a play by [Sophocles](#); "[Polyxena](#)" (1619), a play by [Samuel Coster](#); "[Rhesus](#)" (Unknown), an anonymous play; "[The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus](#)" (c. 1590), a play by [Christopher Marlowe](#); "[The Trojan War Will Not Take Place](#)" (1935), a play by [Jean Giraudoux](#); "[Troades](#)" (415 BC), a play by [Euripides](#); "[Troilus and Cressida](#)" (1602), a play by [William Shakespeare](#); "[Trojan Women](#)" (415 BC), a play by [Euripides](#); and "Trojan Women: A Love Story" (1994), a play by [Charles L. Mee](#); **Poems:** "[A Man Young and Old VI](#)" (1928), a poem by [William Butler Yeats](#); "Achilleis" (Unknown), a poem by [Statius](#); "[Aeneid](#)" (29-19 BC), a poem by [Virgil](#) (book 2); "[Aithiopsis](#)" (c. 601-700 BC), a poem by [Homer](#); "[De bello Troiano](#)" (1183-1184), a poem by [Joseph of Exeter](#); "[Double Heroides](#)" (Unknown), a poem by [Ovid](#) (XVI & XVII); "Ephemeris" (Unknown), a poem purported to be by [Dictys of Crete](#); "[Epic Cycle](#)" (c. 1194–1184 BC), a poem by [Homer](#); "Fall of Troy" (Unknown), a poem purported to be by [Dares of Phrygia](#); "[Heroïdes](#)" (Unknown), a poem by [Ovid](#) (I, III, V, VII); "[Historiae destructionis Troiae](#)" (1827), a poem by [Guido delle Colonne](#); "[Il filostrato](#)" (Unknown), a poem by [Boccaccio](#); "[Iliad](#)" (c. 1194–1184 BC), a poem by [Homer](#); "[Iliou Persis](#)" (c. 601-700 BC), a poem by [Homer](#); "[Iphigenia at Aulis](#)" (1909), a poem by [Walter Savage Landor](#); "[Kypris](#)" (c. 601-700 BC), a poem by [Homer](#); "[Leda and the Swan](#)" (1928), a poem by [William Butler Yeats](#); "[Little Iliad](#)" (c. 601-700 BC); poem by [Homer](#); "[Metamorphoses](#)" (c. 8 AD), a poem by [Ovid](#) (books 12-14); "[No Second Troy](#)" (1910), a poem by [William Butler Yeats](#); "[Nostoi](#)" (c. 501-700 BC), a poem by [Homer](#); "[Odyssey](#)" (c. 1178 BC), a poem by [Homer](#); "[Posthomerica](#)" (Unknown), a poem by [Quintus of Smyrna](#); "[Rawlinson Excidium Troie](#)" ("The Destruction of Troy") was one of manuscripts collected by Richard Rawlinson (1690–1755); "Roman de Troie" (c. 1160), a poem by [Benoît de Sainte-Maure](#); "[The Laud Troy Book](#)" (c. 1400), an anonymous poem; "[The Seege of Troye](#)" (Unknown), an anonymous poem; "[Troilus and Criseyde](#)" (c. 1380), a poem by [Geoffrey Chaucer](#); and "[Troy Book](#)" (1412-1420), a poem by [John Lydgate](#); **Pottery:** [Exekias](#) (c. 545-530 BC); [François Vase](#) (c. 570-560 BC); and [Mykonos vase](#) (c. 670 BC); **Radio:** "Operation Lightning Pegasus" (1981), a satirical version by [Alick Rowe](#), first broadcast on [BBC Radio 4](#); and "[Troy](#)" (1998), a trilogy of radio plays, starring [Paul Scofield](#) as "[Hermes](#)"; **Sculptures:** "[Laocoön and his Sons](#)" (Unknown); and the [Medici Vase](#) (Unknown); **Short Stories:** "[A Memory of Wind](#)" (2009); a short story by [Rachel Swirsky](#); "[The Greek Generals Talk](#)" (1986), a short story by [Phillip Parotti](#); and "[The Trojan Generals Talk](#)" (1986), a short story by [Phillip Parotti](#); **Television:** "[Helen of Troy](#)" (2003), a television miniseries; "[Time Commanders](#)" (2003-2005), a BBC television program about the battle of Troy; "[The Myth Makers](#)" (1965), the [completely missing](#) second [serial](#) of the third season in the British television series "[Doctor Who](#)"; "[The Time Tunnel](#)" (1966), an episode "Revenge Of The Gods" featuring Americans helping the Greeks to conquer and destroy Troy; and "Troy Story" (Unknown), an episode of [Phineas and Ferb](#); and **Video Games:** "[Age of Mythology](#)" (2002), several missions deal with the capture of Troy; "[Battle for Troy](#)" (2004); "[Empire Earth](#)" (2001); the Trojan War appears a scenario; "[Gates of Troy](#)" (2004); "[Troy: Total War](#)" (2004), a modification of [Rome: Total War](#) which takes place in the Trojan War; and "[Warriors: Legends of Troy](#)" (2011), a game centered around the Trojan War.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

7.08 Varangian Guard

The [Varangians](#) and the [Varangian Guard](#) were an elite unit of the [Byzantine Army](#) which served as personal bodyguards for [Byzantine Emperors](#) from 337 AD until the [fall of the Roman Empire](#). According

to [John Kinnamos](#), a [Byzantine](#) soldier and historian, these "axe-bearers" which guarded the Emperor had "[been in service to the Romans' Emperors](#) from a long time back". Varangians, which were in essence Special Forces, routinely engaged in "[trade, piracy, and mercenary activities](#)" while working in the service of the [Byzantine Empire](#), formerly known as the Roman Empire. Aside from these extracurricular activities, the Varangian Guard also participated in many wars, often playing a decisive role as they would be used at the critical moments of a given battle. This suggests that they were operating with the best intelligence that the Roman Empire had to offer, knowing exactly when and where to attack. According to modern historical sources, the term "[Varangians](#)" was a name which was allegedly "[given by the Greeks and East Slavs to Vikings](#)" between the 9th and 11th centuries. This notion suggests that the Vikings and the Varangians were one and the same entity, only given different names by the Roman Empire in order to confuse historians. Acronymically speaking, term "Varangian" (B/V+R+N+G+N) likely translates to "Babylon Rome North Greenland Kill" or Bear North Greenland Kill" as the letter "V" is equated to the letter "B" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). In other words, the Varangians were the [Imperial Guard](#) of Greenland for they protected the [Imperial Cult](#), the ruling class of the Greco-Roman Empire, from any and all threats developing in the underworld.

Giants from Greenland

According to [Anna Komnene](#) (1083–1153), a [Greek](#) princess, scholar, physician, the [Varangian Guard](#) were "[axe-bearing barbarians](#)" who originated "[from Thule](#)", which is coincidentally [located in Greenland](#). Also, axe-wielding [Easterlings](#), the generic terms for [Men](#) who live in [Middle-earth](#) (i.e., Greenland) were also known as [Variags](#) as depicted in the novel "[Return of the King](#)" (1955) by famed author [J.R.R. Tolkien](#). When the Varangians fought in the partial reconquest of [Sicily](#) in 1038 under the allegedly [Byzantine Greek](#) general [George Maniakes](#), it was said that he was [extremely tall, well built, and almost a giant](#). This was likely because the Romans interbred with the native [giants of Greenland](#) after the [Trojan War](#), spawning an unrivaled army of giants which in time became known as the [Vikings](#) and [Varangians](#). Consequently, said giants were able to wield weapons too heavy for a normal man, cover great distances with ease, and literally defeat any foe. Byzantine writers noted that the "Scandinavians [Varangians] were frightening both in appearance and in equipment, they [attacked with reckless rage and neither cared about losing blood](#) nor their wounds". This was likely because the wounds they suffered from enemy arrows, spears and swords were largely superficial in nature due to their sheer size and heavy armor. Similar to the Vikings, the Varangians relied on a long axe as their primary weapon, although they were skilled swordsmen and archers as well.

Varangian Guard in Popular Culture

Tributes to both [Varangians](#) and the [Varangian Guard](#) are found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: **Books:** "[Blood Feud](#)" (1976), a novel by [Rosemary Sutcliff](#) which depicts the formation of the Varangian Guard by Basil II; "[Byzantium](#)" (1989), a book by Michael Ennis which includes a fictionalized version of the life of [Harald Hardrada](#) and his time in the Varangian Guard; "[Living Souls](#)" (2012), a novel by [Dmitry Bykov](#) which depicts a civil war between the Varangians and [Khazars](#) over the control of Russia; "[Northlanders](#)" (2008-2012), an American comic book series published by [DC Comics](#) in which the character Sven of Orkney is a member of the Varangian Guard; "[Paladin of Shadows](#)" (2005-2013), a series of books by [John Ringo](#) which feature a long-forgotten enclave of the Varangian Guard in the mountains of [Georgia](#); "[Return of the King](#)" (1955), a novel by [J.R.R. Tolkien](#) which depicts bearded axe-wielding [Easterlings](#) known as [Variags](#); "[The Bulpington of Blup](#)" (1933), a book by [H.G. Wells](#) which includes the passage: "a History of the Varangians that was to outshine [Doughty](#)"; and the "[Viking Trilogy](#)", a series of books by [Henry Treece](#) that recounts the adventures of Harald Sigurdson, including his service in the Varangian Guard. They include, "Viking's Dawn" (1955), "The Road to Miklagard" (1957) and "Viking's Sunset" (1960); **Music:** "[The Varangian Way](#)" (2007), an album by [Turisas](#) which tells the story of a group of Scandinavians (Varangians) travelling the [river routes of medieval Russia](#) down to the Byzantine Empire; "[Stand Up and Fight](#)" (2011), an album by [Turisas](#) which describes the history of the Varangian Guard's service to the Byzantine Empire; and "[Twilight of the Thunder God](#)" (2008), an album by [Amon Amarth](#) which contains a song (track 5) entitled "Varyags of Miklagard"; **Places:** [Varanger Peninsula](#), Norway; **Science:** [Sturtian-Varangian](#), an alleged glacial episode approximately 700 million years ago; **Terminology:** [Varangians](#), the term for Norse [Vikings](#) who were active in Eastern Europe; and [Varangians](#), a member of the [Varangian Guard](#); and **Video Games:** "[Assassin's Creed: Revelations](#)" (2011), the Varangian Guards appears even the game is set in 1511-1512; "[Crusader Kings II](#)" (2012), Varangian Guards can be hired as mercenaries but only by the Byzantine Emperor; "[Dark Souls 2](#)" (2014),

Varangians are depicted as pirates pressed into service of the King of Drangleic; "[Knights of Honor](#)" (2004), a player can recruit an elite unit called "Varangian Guards", but only if he controls Constantinople; "[Medieval: Total War](#)" (2002), the Varangian Guard is an axe-wielding elite infantry unit of the Byzantine Empire; "[Medieval II: Total War](#)" (2006), the Varangian Guard is an axe-wielding elite infantry unit of the Byzantine Empire; "[Mount & Blade](#)" (2008), a game in which the name and location of the Vaegirs is used to represent this group of people. The unique unit for this race is called the Guard; and "[The Old Gods](#)" (2013), an expansion of "[Crusader Kings II](#)" (2012) in which a Norse character's sons can opt to leave court to join the Varangian Guard, potentially then gaining one of a number of "Byzantine" traits, or alternatively dying in battle.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

7.09 Vikings

The [Vikings](#) (i.e., [Norsemen](#)) were seafaring pirates and mercenaries who came from the North (i.e., Greenland) to raid and pillage Europe and the known world during the 8th and 11th centuries. Armed with a "derivative" of the [Roman Spatha](#) (sword) and facilitated by advanced seafaring technology (the [longship](#)), Viking attacks extended to the shores of the [Mediterranean](#), [North Africa](#), the [Middle East](#), [Central Asia](#), the North Atlantic islands and even [North America](#). Interestingly, Viking voyages to [Canada and North America are mentioned in the Norse Sagas](#) which were authenticated at the start of 20th century. Danish antiquarian [Carl Christian Rafn](#) was a strong proponent of the theory that the Vikings had explored North America centuries before Christopher Columbus's and John Cabot's voyages. Although the term "[Viking](#)" is synonymous with "Norsemen", the Slavs and the Byzantines called them "[Varangians](#)", further confirming the notion that the Vikings and Varangians were one and the same people. According to [Anna Komnene](#) (1083–1153), a [Greek](#) princess, scholar, physician, the [Varangian Guard](#) (i.e., Vikings) were "[axe-bearing barbarians](#)" who originated "[from Thule](#)", which is coincidentally [located in Greenland](#). The notion that Vikings traveled to (and from) Greenland is [admitted by modern historical sources](#), although [Viking settlements in Greenland reportedly died out](#) due of course to "climate change". Although the Vikings allegedly spoke Old Norse, which is [closely related](#) to [Old English](#), they have been conveniently deemed a non-literate culture that conveniently produced no literary legacy. Instead, the Vikings erected some 3,000 [runestones](#) which were left behind to sell the notion that the Viking were not from Greenland but rather from a Scandinavian country such as Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden. Interestingly, [Viking Bergen Island](#) is the name of a hypothetical [former island](#) that was allegedly located between modern [Scotland](#) and [Norway](#). The mythical island appears to have been created in order to quell any potential notion that the Vikings emanated from Greenland, hence the very specific Viking name. Lastly, in order for the Vikings to sail the shores of Africa, Europe and North America with without routinely running aground or getting lost, they would have had to have in their possession very detailed maps and charts in respect to the tides, winds, inlets, outlets, etc. Needless to say, this type of information would have taken decades if not centuries to gather. Therefore, it can be ascertained that the Viking invasion was aided by the latest technology in respect to navigation and [cartography](#), something only the Greco-Roman Empire could have provided.

Greco-Roman Vikings

The [Slavs](#) and [Arabs](#) referred to the Vikings as "Rhōs", likely due to the fact that they were Roman in origin and prone to rowing. As depicted on the [Faroe Islands stamp sheet](#), the sails of Viking ships exhibit the colors of red and white, the colors of Rome. The relentless warfare of the [Vikings were reportedly motivated by](#) and [fuelled by their belief](#) in [Thor](#) and [Odin](#), the Greco-Roman gods of war and death. Since the Vikings originally emanated from Greenland, it stands to reason that they would worship gods representative of Greenland (i.e., Thor and Odin). Since the country of Greenland is shaped like a bear or wolf's head (i.e., the [Beast of Greenland](#)), Vikings routinely wore their skin in battle. The term "[Berserker](#)",

which means to fight with reckless abandon and disregard for one's own life, is intimately associated with both the [Varangians](#) and the [Vikings](#). A Berserker was a kind of shirt or coat (i.e., "serkr" in [Old Norse](#)) made from the pelt of a bear (i.e., "ber" in [Old Norse](#)) which was worn during battle. As mentioned in the "[Vatnsdœla Saga](#)", "[Haraldskvæði](#)" and the "[Völsunga Saga](#)", the "Úlfhéðnar" is another term associated with berserkers who were said to wear the pelt of a wolf when they entered battle. Also, the [helm-plate press from Toroslunda](#) depicts a scene of Odin with a Berserker, which, according to modern historical accounts, depicts "a wolf skinned warrior with the apparently one-eyed dancer in the bird-horned helm, which is generally interpreted as showing a scene indicative of a relationship between Berserkgang... and the god Odin". The god of "Odin" (D+N) represents in part to the third and final "den" or home of the Greco-Roman Empire.

Viking Giants

When the [Varangians](#) (i.e., Vikings) fought in the partial reconquest of [Sicily](#) under the allegedly [Byzantine Greek](#) general [George Maniakes](#), it was said that he was [extremely tall, well built, and almost a giant](#). This was likely because the Romans interbred with the native [giants of Greenland](#) after the [Trojan War](#), spawning an unrivaled army of giants which in time became known as [Varangians](#) and [Vikings](#). Consequently, said giants were able to wield weapons too heavy for a normal man, cover great distances with ease, and literally defeat any foe. Byzantine writers noted that the "Scandinavians [Vikings] were frightening both in appearance and in equipment, they [attacked with reckless rage and neither cared about losing blood](#) nor their wounds". This was likely because the wounds they suffered from enemy arrows, spears and swords were largely superficial in nature due to their sheer size and heavy armor. In combat, the Vikings are believed to have engaged in a disordered style of frenetic, furious fighting, leading them to be termed "[Berserkers](#)". The Icelandic historian and poet [Snorri Sturluson](#) (1179–1241) wrote the following description of Berserkers in his [Ynglinga Saga](#): "His ([Odin's](#)) men rushed forwards without armour, were as mad as dogs or wolves, bit their shields, and were strong as bears or wild oxen, and killed people at a blow, but neither fire nor iron told upon them. This was called "Berserkergang". Modern historical sources state that the Vikings "[performed things which otherwise seemed impossible for human power](#)" and that "they [were] built and shaped more like trolls than human beings". In other words, the Vikings were giants who were unrivaled in the underworld.

Viking Terror Attacks

In England, the so-called [Viking Age](#) began on June 8, 793 when [Norsemen](#) (i.e., Vikings) attacked and destroyed the Roman Catholic [abbey](#) on the island of [Lindisfarne](#). The devastation of [Northumbria's](#) Holy Island "shocked" Europe, alerting them to the new Viking presence. Northumbrian scholar [Alcuin of York](#) reportedly [declared](#) that "Never before has such an atrocity been seen". More than any other single event, the Viking attack on Lindisfarne was used to create the perception of the Vikings for the next twelve centuries. In reality however, the attack appears to be a [false-flag](#) which was ordered by the Roman Empire against their own abbey in order to quell any notion that the Vikings were being organized and funded by Rome. In [Heimskringla](#), a saga by Icelandic poet and historian [Snorri Sturluson](#), one hundred Vikings were adorned "in coats of ring-mail, and [in foreign helmets](#)" at the [Battle of Nesjar](#). Therefore, like modern Special Forces units, it appears that the Vikings dressed up in different uniforms depending on which type of terror attack they were planning to commit. In other words, the Vikings were state-sponsored terrorists who were outfitted with various uniforms in order to disguise the fact that they emanated from Greenland.

Viking Pirates

It is imperative to note that above all, the Vikings were pirates. According to the [Icelandic sagas](#), the phrase "[to go Viking](#)" implies participation in raiding activity or piracy. Modern [historical accounts](#) state the following in respect to Viking piracy: "The most widely known and far reaching pirates in medieval Europe were the [Vikings](#), warriors and looters from [Scandinavia](#) who raided mainly between the 8th and 12th centuries, during the [Viking Age](#) in the [Early Middle Ages](#). They raided the coasts, rivers and inland cities of all Western Europe as far as [Seville](#), attacked by the Norse in 844. Vikings even attacked coasts of North Africa and Italy. They also plundered all the coasts of the [Baltic Sea](#), ascending the rivers of Eastern Europe as far as the Black Sea and Persia. The lack of centralized powers all over Europe during the [Middle Ages](#) favored pirates all over the continent". Historian [Adam of Bremen](#) wrote in the fourth volume of his "[Gesta Hammaburgensis Ecclesiae Pontificum](#)" that, "[t]here is much gold here (in Denmark), accumulated by piracy. These pirates, which are called "wicingi" by their own people, and "Ascomanni"

by our own people, pay tribute to the Danish king". Since Greenland is owned solely by the state of Denmark, the aforementioned statement is in fact correct. In short, Vikings were sent to the underworld from Greenland to loot and pillage all remaining wealth (e.g., gold, jewelry, etc.).

Viking Helmet

Aside from two or three ritualistic Vikings helmets, no depictions of Viking helmets and no preserved Viking helmets have horns. In reality, the combat style of Vikings would have made horned helmets cumbersome and hazardous. Consequently, historians believe that the Viking did not wear horned helmets. That being said, cartoons such as "[Hägar the Horrible](#)" and "[Vicky the Viking](#)" along with popular sports teams such as the [Minnesota Vikings](#) have perpetuated the myth of the horned Viking helmet. Viking horns are therefore in essence a [PSYOP](#) which has been perpetrated by the Roman Empire in order to confuse historians as to the true Greenlandic origin of the Vikings. This notion is corroborated by the fact that the Vikings were often depicted with winged helmets from [Classical antiquity](#), especially in depictions of Norse gods. As evidenced in the logo of the [Good Year blimp](#) which evidently first discovered Greenland, "wings" are representative of "heaven" or "haven" (i.e., Greenland). Because Vikings were literal giants, there is conveniently only [one complete and authentic](#) Viking helmet in existence and it is naturally normal in size. After all, if a real Viking helmet was located, it would confirm the notion that the Vikings were giants from the north, raising a whole spectrum of questions that cannot be answered until Greenland is once and forever exposed as being home to the giants of the Greco-Roman Empire.

Viking Weaponry

The [Viking sword](#) was admittedly "a development of the Roman [Spatha](#)" whose shape was "very much based on the Roman Spatha with a tight grip, long deep fuller and no pronounced cross-guard". The notion that the Vikings wielded Roman swords is essentially [admitted by modern historical sources](#) which state that "the [viking swords](#) are recognizable derivatives [of the Spatha]". Like the Romans, the Vikings wore their sword in a leather-bound wooden scabbards suspended from a strap across the right shoulder, many bearing inscriptions such as [INGELRII](#) (N+G+L+R) or [VLFBERHT](#) (V+L+F+B+R+H+T). The first inscription acronymically speaking equates to "North Greenland Rome" (home of the Vikings) while the latter may equate to "Veil Life Bear Infinity", an apparent reference to the veil which enables never-ending life on the bear (i.e., the [Beast of Greenland](#)). The notion that the Vikings did not manufacture their own swords is confirmed by [modern scholars](#) who state that they "[were undoubtedly imported](#)". This is imperative to note for it dispels the notion that the Vikings were a self-reliant community out to expand. Conversely rather, it confirms that the Vikings were being armed with the latest and greatest swords which took decades to develop, courtesy of the Roman Empire. When not carrying a sword, the Vikings used an axe as their main battle weapon. Entitled the "[Dane Axe](#)", these axes were as long as a man and made to be used with both hands. The name "Dane Axe" (D+N+X) acronymically equates to "Den X" or "Den Kill", a tribute to Greenland, the third and final "den" or "home" of the Greco-Roman Empire. Due to the sheer height of the giant Vikings, an axe was a far better weapon than a sword for it allowed them to literally chop their smaller opponents in two, starting with their head and shoulders. This notion is confirmed by the [Húscarls](#), an elite Viking guard of King [Cnut](#) and [King Harold II](#), who stated that the Vikings were "armed with two-handed axes that could split shields or metal helmets with ease". In order to further sell notion that the Vikings originated from Scandinavia and not Greenland, the Dane Axe is depicted on the [Coat of Arms of Norway](#).

Viking Ships

Viking [longships](#) were equipped with oars to complement the sails, making navigation possible independently of the wind. The longship had a long, narrow hull and shallow draught to facilitate landings and troop deployments in shallow water. Since seafaring did not originate in the North Atlantic but rather in around the [Island of Crete](#), the advanced technology used by the Vikings was evidently derived from a culture long accustomed to seafaring and naval warfare (i.e., the Greco-Roman Empire). Consequently, the Vikings were outfitted with some of the latest naval technology, including the [beitass](#), a spar mounted to the sail that [allowed Viking ships to sail effectively](#) against the wind. Viking ships were also [clinker](#) built, featuring the overlapping of planks riveted together, allowing for light yet sturdy hulls. In order to confuse historians in respect to [Roman gunpowder](#) and cannons which were hidden in the mouths of dragon-like creatures, Viking ships were also outfitted with a dragon heads that protruded from both bow and stern. Consequently, [Viking ships were called dragonships](#) by their enemies such as the English. Interestingly,

[historical depictions of Viking ships](#) are rather small in size despite that fact that Viking [dragon-ships reportedly carried up to 100 warriors](#) at a time. Therefore, a Viking ship carrying 100 or more giant-like men with armor would at least need 100 slaves to power the ship, the crew and tons of supplies. Also, if numerous slaves were aboard Viking longships in order to row, it stands to reason that the ships would have at least 2 levels which are curiously nowhere to be found in the Norwegian found longship replica predictably entitled the "[Viking](#)". In other words, like the aforementioned Viking helmets, Viking longships are not rooted in reality. Interestingly, the [flag of Tynwald](#), the parliament of the [Isle of Man](#), the [oldest continuously governing body in the underworld](#), features a [Greco-Roman Dragon ship](#) along with what appear to be [Vikings](#). However, Viking dragon heads spit no fire and were evidently only created for show. Since the [Vikings giants were bred specifically by the Romans for battle](#), they were only given technology needed to complete their tasks, nothing more. In other words, [Rome's gunpowder](#) and cannon technology were not given to the Vikings, but rather used to destroy them once their mission was complete. This particular notion is apparently depicted in Norse mythology which describes a giant-like race entitled the [Jötnar](#) (i.e., the Vikings) which were murdered by their brethren the [Æsir](#) who refused them entry to their world, [Asgard](#) (i.e., Greenland).

Viking Aftermath

The [Norsemen](#) (i.e., Vikings) reportedly established states in [England](#), [Scotland](#), [Iceland](#), [Wales](#), the [Faroe Islands](#), [Finland](#), [Ireland](#), [Russia](#), [Greenland](#), and [North America](#) between the 8th and 11th centuries. Since the primary source of profit for the Vikings was slave-taking, countless slaves who were shipped to various locations in Europe, ultimately creating communities where they previously were none. In time, all the regions surrounding Greenland were eventually populated and so that governments could be created and borders erected, thus preventing free travel, especially north. Consequently, by the late 11th century, royal dynasties legitimized by the [Catholic Church](#) had taken shape in the form of three kingdoms in the North now known as Denmark, Norway and Sweden. In the East, the [trade route from the Varangians to the Greeks](#) (i.e., Rome) was evidently created in order to populate Eastern Europe and Russia so that governments and borders could be instituted there as well. In summation therefore, the Vikings were created in order to destroy the old order and create a ring of countries around Greenland so that travel northward to Greenland would become that much harder. Lastly, Despite battling throughout Africa, Europe, Middle East, North America and Russia for over 400 years, there is [only one complete Viking helmet](#) in existence and only [one single fragmented Viking mail shirt](#) that has been excavated. Realistically speaking, this is impossible. Surely, at some point a Viking body would have been buried or drowned intact, ultimately preserving it. This phenomenon can only be explained when it is understood that the Vikings were literally giants. Therefore, if and when they were killed in battle, their bodies, weapons and armor would be rather easy to recover. Although giant-like Viking battle regalia has likely been discovered, there's likely be a concerted effort by the Greco-Roman Empire to hide it.

Vikings in Popular Culture

Aside from the plethora of [Thor-related tributes](#), in popular culture, [Vikings](#)-related tributes in popular culture include but are not limited to: **Aircraft:** [ASL Viking](#), a two-seater biplane first flown in 1912; [Bellanca Viking](#), a four-seat American plane introduced in 1967; [Blohm & Voss BV 222](#) Wiking, a WWII flying boat; [Grob Viking](#), a Royal Air Force plane introduced in the 1980s; [Lockheed S-3 Viking](#), a U.S. Navy aircraft introduced in 1974; [Vance Viking](#), an American single-seat cargo and racing aircraft first flown in 1932; [Vickers VC.1 Viking](#), a British airliner introduced in 1946; and [Vickers Viking](#), a British military aircraft introduced in 1919; **Books:** "[Eaters of the Dead](#)" (1976), a book by [Michael Crichton](#); and "[The Long Ships](#)" (1941), a book by [Frans Gunnar Bengtsson](#); **Business:** [96.9 Viking FM](#), an English independent radio station; [Hotel Royal Christiania](#), formerly Hotel Viking, in Oslo, Norway; [Viking](#), an automobile manufactured by Oldsmobile from 1929 to 1931; [Viking Air](#), a Canadian aircraft manufacturer; [Viking Airlines](#), a defunct private charter airline which was based in Stockholm, Sweden; Viking Flying Boat Company, owned by [Robert E. Gross](#); [Viking Line](#), a Finnish shipping line; [Viking Press](#), an American publishing company; [Viking Range](#), a kitchen appliance manufacturer; [Viking Records](#), a New Zealand independent label; [Viking River Cruises](#); [VSM Group](#) (Viking Sewing Machines), a sewing machine manufacturer; [Viking Submarine Corporation](#); [Viking Supply Ships](#), a supply shipping company based in Kristiansand, Norway; Viking Technology, formerly [Viking Interworks](#) and [Viking Modular Solutions](#), a division of the electronics manufacturing services provider Sanmina Corporation; [Viking Wind Farm](#), a proposed Shetland Islands wind farm; [Viking Helikopter Service](#) a German helicopter operator; and [Viking Modellbau](#), a German maker of scale models; **Comics:** "[Hägar the Horrible](#)" (1973-Present), a

comic strip; [Thor](#) (1962), a [Marvel Comics](#) superhero; "[Viking](#)" (2009-20010), a comic book series by [Image Comics](#); "Vikings #1" (2013), comic book prequel to the "[Vikings](#)" television series; and "[Thor: Vikings](#)" (2003-2004), a comic book series published by [MAX Comics](#); **Films:** "[Erik, the Viking](#)" (1965); "[Erik the Viking](#)" (1989); "[The 13th Warrior](#)" (1999); "[The Avengers](#)" (2012); "[The Long Ships](#)" (1963); "[The Viking](#)" (1928); "[The Viking](#)" (1931); "[The Vikings](#)" (1958); "[Thor](#)" (2011); and "[Thor: The Dark World](#)" (2013); **Languages:** [Old Norse](#); **Literature:** "[Antiquitates Americanæ](#)" (1837), a book by [Carl Christian Rafn](#); "[Edda Islandorum](#)" (1665), a book by Peder Resen; "[Frithiofs Saga](#)" (c. 1300), a saga by [Esaiaas Tegnér](#); "[Gesta Danorum](#)" (1514), a book by [Saxo Grammaticus](#); "[Historia de gentibus septentrionalibus](#)" (1555), a book by [Olaus Magnus](#); "Linguarum veterum septentrionalium thesaurus grammatico-criticus et archæologicus" (1703–1705), a book by [George Hickes](#); "[Vatnsdœla Saga](#)" (c. 1300), a saga by an unknown author; "[Volsunga Saga](#)" (c. 1000), a saga by an unknown author; and "[Ynglinga Saga](#)" (1225), a saga by [Snorri Sturluson](#); **Historical reenactment groups:** "[Regia Anglorum](#)" (1986); and "[The Vikings](#)" (1971); **Holidays:** [Leif Erikson Day](#); **Military:** [5th SS Panzer Division Viking](#) a Waffen SS panzer division; [BvS 10](#), an all-terrain armoured vehicle called Viking by the British Armed Forces; [MP-446 Viking](#), a Russian semi-automatic pistol; [St, Andrews Viking](#), an American powered parachute design; and [Task Force Viking](#), a U.S. Army formation in the Iraq War; **Music:** [Hagström Viking](#), a guitar; [Los Vikings](#), a 1960 Salvadoran rock band; "[Viking](#)", (2004), an album by Lars Frederiksen and the Bastards; [Viking](#), a 1980s metal band; [Vikings](#), a barbershop quartet; [Viking metal](#), a sub-genera of heavy metal; [Viking rock](#), a sub-genera of rock and roll; [The Vikings](#), a 1920s vocal quartet; [The Vikings](#), a 1960s American rock band; and "The Vikings", a 1990s side project of Norwegian band [Turbonegro](#); **Operas:** "[Der Ring des Nibelungen](#)" (1869), an opera by [Richard Wagner](#); **Organizations:** [Independent Order of Vikings](#), an American fraternal organization; [Viking-Jugend](#) a German neo-Nazi organization; and [Wikings](#) a Belgium student organization; **Places:** [Viking, Alberta](#), Canada; [Viking, Minnesota](#), United States; [Viking, Wisconsin](#), United States; and [Viking Valley](#), Alexander Island, Antarctica; **Poems:** "[Haraldskvæði](#)" (c. 900), a poem by [Porbjörn Hornklofi](#); "[Nibelungenlied](#)" (c. 1230), an epic poem by an unknown author; "[Poetic Edda](#)" (1643), a collection of [Old Norse](#) poems primarily preserved in the [Icelandic](#) mediaeval manuscript [Codex Regius](#); "Runic Odes" (1748), a poem by [Thomas Warton](#); and "The Vikingen" (Unknown), a poem by [Erik Gustaf Geijer](#); **Science:** [Viking 1](#) (1976), a spacecraft (along with Viking 2) sent to Mars as part of NASA's [Viking program](#); [Viking 2](#) (1976), a spacecraft (along with Viking 1) sent to Mars as part of NASA's [Viking program](#); [Viking](#), a rocket engine; [Viking](#), a satellite; [Viking](#), a series of sounding rockets; [Viking Formation](#), a geological feature; and the [Viking Program](#), a NASA program which consisted of a pair of space probes sent to Mars; **Ships:** "[HMS Viking](#)" (1909), a [Tribal class](#) destroyer launched by the [British Royal Navy](#); "[HMNZS Viking](#)" (1937), a training ketch launched by the [Royal New Zealand Navy](#); "[HMS Viking](#)" (1943), a [V-class](#) submarine launched by the [Royal Norwegian Navy](#); "[HMS Gay Viking](#)" (1943), a [motor gun boat](#) ordered by the [Turkish Navy](#); "[HMS Vindex](#)" (1905), a seaplane carrier of the [British Royal Navy](#) which was originally entitled "Viking"; "[HNOMS Viking](#)" (1891), a gunboat of the [Royal Norwegian Navy](#); "[HSC Viking](#)" (1997), a fastcraft in the Isle of Man Steam Packet fleet; "[MS Viking 1](#)" (1970), a ferry ship; "MS Viking 3" (Unknown), a ferry ship; "MS Viking 4" (Unknown), a ferry ship; "MS Viking 5" (Unknown), a ferry ship; "[MS Viking ADCC](#)" (2009), a planned but canceled Viking Line ferry; "[MS Viking XPRS](#)" (2007), a Viking Line cruise ferry; "[SS Viking](#)" (1882), a steam-powered sealing ship used in the film "The Viking" (1931); "[USS Viking](#)", (1898), a converted yacht of the U.S. Navy; "[USS Viking \(SP-3314\)](#)" (1918), a patrol boat for the U.S. Navy; "[USS Viking \(ARS-1\)](#)" (1942), a rescue and salvage ship of the U.S. Navy; "Viking" (1905), a passenger ferry later renamed "[HMS Vindex](#)"; "[Viking](#)" (1902), a Danish sailing ship which is now used as a hotel; and the "[Viking class submarine](#)" (2005), a planned but canceled European submarine class; **Societies:** [Norrøena Society](#); and [Viking Society for Northern Research](#); **Sports:** [Viking Award](#), an award given to the best Swedish ice hockey player in North America; [Viking Cup](#), a world ice hockey tournament in Camrose, Alberta, Canada; [Viking Park](#), home stadium of the Tuggeranong Vikings; [Viking Stadion](#), a football stadium in Stavanger, Norway; and [Vikings Stadium](#), an approved but unbuilt stadium for the Minnesota Vikings; **Titles:** [Viking](#), a given name; **Television:** "[Blood of the Vikings](#)" (2001), a 5 part 2001 [BBC Television](#) documentary series; "[The Avengers](#)" (2013-Present), a television series; "[True Blood](#)" (2008-Present), an HBO TV series in which [Eric Northman](#) was a Viking prince before being turned into a vampire; "[Vicky the Viking](#)" (1975-1975), a cartoon; and "[Vikings](#)" (2013-Present), a television series; and **Video Games:** "[Erik the Viking](#)" (1984); "[Viking: Battle for Asgard](#)" (2008); and "[Vikings](#)" (1998).

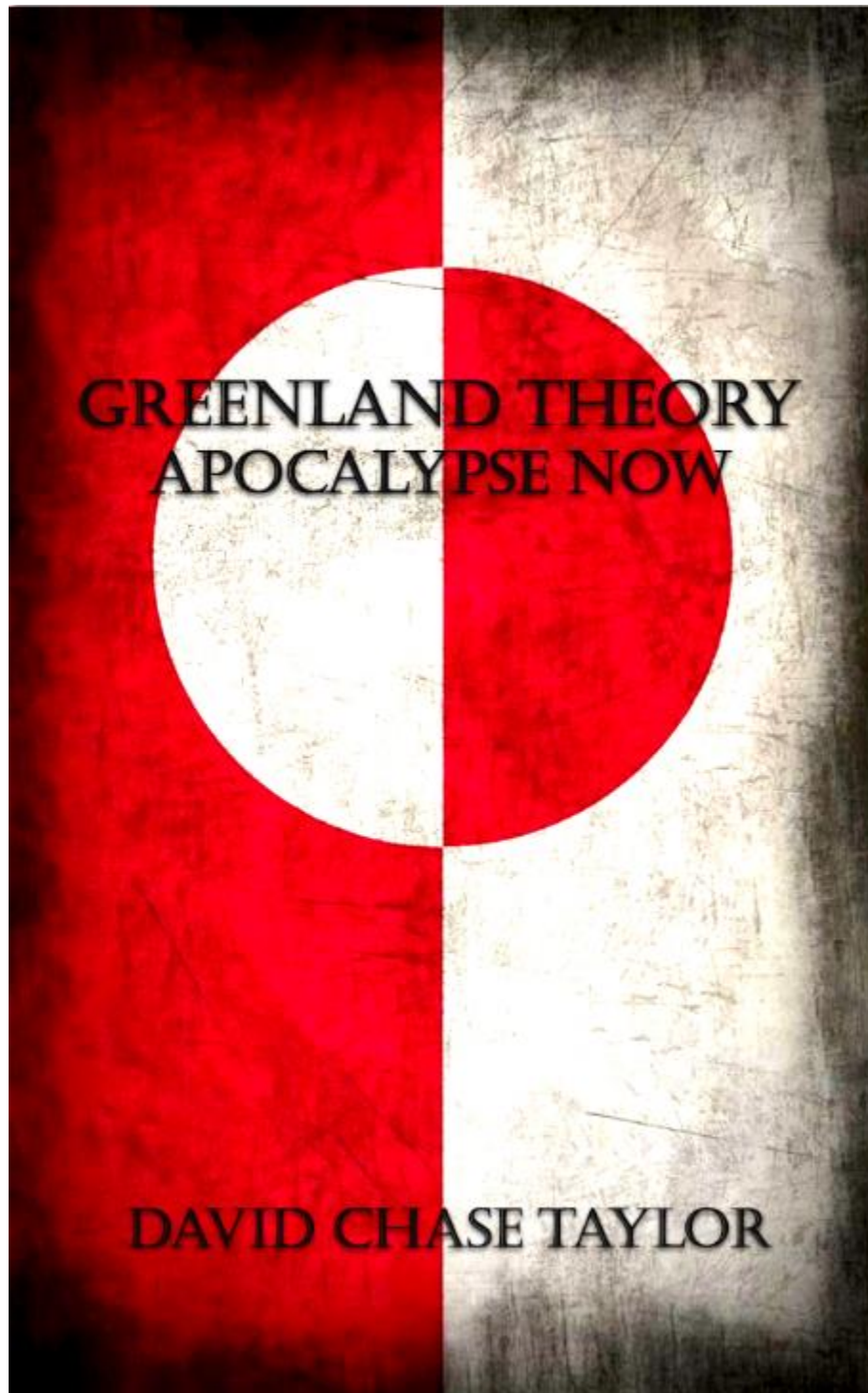
Collegiate Mascots

[Vikings](#)-related mascots are used by collegiate sports teams around the world, including but not limited to:

Canada: [Waterloo Collegiate Institute](#), Waterloo, Ontario; **Ireland:** [University of Limerick](#), Limerick; and the **United States:** [Augustana College](#), Rock Island, Illinois; [Augustana College](#), Sioux Falls, South Dakota; [Augustana University College](#), Alberta, Canada; [Bethany Lutheran College](#), Mankato, Minnesota; [Cleveland State University](#), Cleveland, Ohio; [Portland State University](#), Portland, Oregon; and [Western Washington University](#), Bellingham, Washington.

Professional Mascots

[Vikings](#)-related mascots are used by collegiate sports teams around the world, including but not limited to: **Australia:** [Canberra Vikings](#), an rugby union football club in Canberra, Australian Capital Territory; [Tuggeranong Vikings](#), an rugby union club in Tuggeranong, Australian Capital Territory; and the [Victorian Vikings](#), a field hockey team Melbourne, Victoria; **Canada:** [Elliot Lake Vikings](#), a Junior A ice hockey team in Elliot Lake, Ontario; **Denmark:** [Denmark Vikings](#), the national Australian rules football team of Denmark; and [FC Vestsjælland](#), (FCV Vikings), a football club in Slagelse; **England:** [Hull Vikings](#), a speedway motorcycle team in Hull; [Somerset Vikings](#), a rugby league team in Somerset; [Southampton Vikings](#), a defunct ice hockey team in Southampton; and the [Widnes Vikings](#), a rugby league club Widnes, Cheshire; **Finland:** [FC Viikingit](#), a football club in Vuosaari, East Helsinki; **Iceland:** [Knattspyrnufélagið Víkingur](#), a football club in Reykjavík; **New Zealand:** [Bay Roskill Vikings](#), a rugby league football club in Mount Roskill and Blockhouse Bay; **Norway:** [Harstad Vikings](#), a defunct basketball team in Harstadhallen; [Oslo Vikings](#), an American football team in Oslo; [TIF Viking](#), a sports club in Bergenhus, Bergen; [Tønsberg Vikings](#), an ice hockey club in Tønsberg; [Viking FK](#), a football club in Stavanger; [Viking Håndball](#), a handball club in Stavanger; [Viking Hockey](#), an ice hockey team in Stavanger; and [Viking IK](#), a defunct ice hockey team in Stavanger; **Scotland:** [Dunfermline Vikings](#), a defunct ice hockey team in Dunfermline; **Sweden:** [Nybro Vikings](#), an ice hockey team in Nybro; and the [Solna Vikings](#), a basketball team on Solna; a**United States:** [Jamestown Vikings](#), a defunct professional ice hockey team in Jamestown, New York; and the [Minnesota Vikings](#), an professional American football team in Minneapolis, Minnesota.



CHAPTER VIII: [RELIGIONS OF ROME](http://www.GreenlandTheory.com)

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8.01 Catholicism

[Catholicism](#) is the official religion of the [Catholic Church](#) (i.e., the Roman Catholic Church). The term "[Catholic](#)" literally means "[universal](#)" for all the world is under control of the Roman Empire and her church. The term "Catholic" is commonly associated with the whole of the church whose over one billion adherents are about half of the estimated [2.1 billion Christians](#), nearly one-sixth of the world's population. The Catholic Church is among the oldest religious institutions in the world and has played a prominent and deadly role in the history of [Western civilization](#). Due to sheer greed and genocide, the Catholic Church became the world's largest landowner by the 6th century, a title they proudly hold to this very day. The [Catholic hierarchy](#) is headed by the Bishop of [Rome](#), commonly known as the [Pope](#). The Catholic Church is the [largest non-government provider](#) of education and medical services in the world. In essence therefore, they control both the minds and health of the world, hence the current status of the world. The Catholic Church is made up of 45 separate churches, [23 Western Catholic Churches](#) and [22 Eastern Catholic Churches](#). It is imperative to note that the Catholic Church is the [de facto](#) government of the Roman Empire in the underworld. In other words, the church sits above the governments of various countries and is therefore above the law in every respect. Because of its unique and autonomous status, the Catholic Church has literally gotten away with the murder of at least one billion people. This is in part because in 385 AD, the [Church granted itself the right use of capital punishment](#), a tactic they have exercised ad nauseam ever since. Because the [Catholic Church](#) is the unofficial government of Rome, it has the [oldest continuously functioning legal system](#) in [Western Europe](#). The [legislative style](#) of the Catholic Church was admittedly adapted from [Roman Law](#), courtesy of Roman Emperor [Justinian I](#) and his collection of fundamental works in jurisprudence entitled "[Corpus Juris Civilis](#)" (529-534 AD). Consequently, Roman courts follow the [Roman Law](#) (cannon law) which is currently used throughout Europe with some variation as evidenced by the fact that modern [civil law](#) and [common law](#) bear the distinct influences of Catholic canon law.

Religion of Rome

The primary reason the [Catholic Church](#) is so evil is because it is the [de facto](#) world government of the Roman Empire, the most egregiously wicked organization that has ever existed on the face of the Earth. The Roman Emperor [Theodosius I](#) declared "Catholic" Christianity the [official religion](#) of the Roman Empire, declaring in the [Edict of Thessalonica](#) on February 27, 380 that: "It is our desire that all the various nations which are subject to our clemency and moderation, should continue the profession of that religion which was delivered to the Romans... We authorize the followers of this law to assume the title "Catholic" Christians; but as for the others, since in our judgment they are foolish madmen, we decree that they shall be branded with the ignominious name of heretics... They will suffer in the first place the chastisement of the divine condemnation, and in the second the punishment which our authority, in accordance with the will of heaven, will decide to inflict". In other words, Theodosius I is stating for the record that if the people do not bow down and do exactly as the empire says, they will suffer. In the "[Catechetical Lectures, XVIII, 26](#)", J.H. Srawley, who is venerated as a [saint](#) by the [Roman Catholic Church](#), distinguished what he called the "Catholic Church" from other groups who refer to themselves as a church: "... and since one might properly and truly say that there is a "Church of evil doers", I mean the meetings of the heretics... that you may avoid their wretched meetings, and ever abide with the Holy Church". This statement is telling for it confirms that there is in fact a "Church of evil doers". Although Srawley argues that the "Holy Church" is quite in opposition to said church, centuries of evidence beg to differ. Therefore, it should be with trepidation that people accept the "Holy Bible" as God's infallible word. Since G.O.D. is an acronym for "[Greenland of Denmark](#)", it is in fact "G.O.D.'s word", but not "God the Creator". Nevertheless, in 382 AD, the [Council of Rome](#) first officially recognized the [Biblical canon](#), listing the accepted books of the "[Old](#)" and "[New Testament](#)". Other accounts state that the [Council of Carthage in 397 AD](#) was the council that finalized the Biblical canon as it is known today. It is imperative to note that all religious denomination which promotes the worship of Jesus (e.g., Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Lutheran, Jehovah's Witness, Methodist, Mormon, Presbyterian, etc.) [are Catholic](#), as in Roman Catholic. This is because the term "Jesus" (G/J+S+S) acronymically equates to "Greenland Isis". This is corroborated by Pope [John Paul II](#) via a published declaration on August 6, 2000, whereby the term [Dominus Iesus](#), meaning "The Lord Jesus" in English, became the official name of Jesus, a naked tribute to the [Greco-Roman god of Isis](#). Therefore, by worshipping Jesus, people are worshipping Isis.

The Catholic Church & Jews

Since virtually all [Roman holidays](#) are now [Jewish holidays](#), it stands to reason that there is a very intimate

relationship between the Roman Catholic Church and the Jewish people. This is evident by the fact that Jewish symbology such as the [Star of David](#) is routinely found within the coat of arms of [Roman Catholic orders and secret societies](#). Although the [Jewish race](#) was likely initially used as tax collectors and money changers by the Roman Empire, their role in the underworld became more prominent with discovery of Greenland and the subsequent alleged [Fall of Rome](#). With the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) vacating Rome for Greenland, there was a power vacuum and only a tight knit group of people would ensure that the things in the underworld ran according to plan. Although Jews previously worshipped alongside Christians (i.e., [Jewish Christianity](#)), a division between the two factions began to emerge after the alleged Fall of Roman Empire. To “resolve” doctrinal differences between the two competing factions, the [Council of Jerusalem](#) was held around 50 AD which [affirmed that Gentiles could become Christians](#) without adopting all of the [Mosaic Law](#). What the council found in respect to Christians converting to Judaism was never stated because this is not allowed, even in modern times. Nevertheless, the growing tension between the two groups eventually led to a separation that was virtually complete by the time [Christians allegedly refused to join](#) in the [Bar Kokhba Jewish revolt](#) of 132-136 AD. It is highly likely that the [Jewish–Roman wars](#), Bar Kokhba included, never actually transpired in reality but were created in order to give the Jewish people a sense of history and the notion that they fought valiantly against the Roman Empire. The very notion that the Roman Empire would allow the Jews to build [Solomon's Temple](#) (The First Temple) and [The Second Temple](#) which are almost identical to Greco-Roman temples with their infamous [arches](#) and [columns](#) is preposterous to say the least. In other words, in order for the Jews to fulfill their role as “God’s chosen people” and enforce Roman law, they have to truly believe in their hearts that they are in charge, hence the fraudulent history. Nevertheless, it was only a matter of time before the state-sponsored [persecution of Christians](#) began to take place during the late 3rd century. Due to Rome’s economic, military and political crises, all residents were [ordered to give sacrifices](#) or be punished, except of course for the Jews were exempt so long as they paid the Jewish tax (i.e., “[Fiscus Judaicus](#)”). In time, even this [tax was repealed](#), possibly by the Emperor [Julian the Apostate](#) around [361 or 362 AD](#). This was likely the first time in history that the Jews publically appeared to be favored by the Roman Empire, a tradition which has continued to this day. The notion that the Jews were receiving preferential treatment likely resulted in the initial persecution of the Jews which naturally resulted in creating a further divide between the Jews and the rest of humanity. During the [Holocaust](#), [Pope Pius XII](#) directed the Church hierarchy to help [protect Jews from the Nazis](#). This was only possible because the Catholic Church was in command and control of both the Nazis and the Jews. In order to dispel the notion that the Jewish people work at the behest of the Catholic Church, the [Southern Poverty Law Center](#) recently issued a statement that “[radical traditionalist Catholics](#)” may “make up the largest single group of serious [anti-Semites](#) in America”.

The 7 Sacraments

[Roman Catholic](#) teaching state that there are [7 sacraments](#) which [Christ](#) instituted and entrusted to the Church. There are likely 7 sacraments because the 7th letter in the [Roman-English alphabet](#) is “G”, itself an acronym for Greenland. [Sacraments](#) are visible rituals that Catholics see as signs of God’s presence and grace to all those who receive them. The sevenfold list of sacraments is generally organized in order of initiation into the Church, the body of Christ (i.e., [Baptism](#), [Confirmation](#), [Eucharist](#), [Penance](#), [Anointing of the Sick](#), [Holy Orders](#) and [Matrimony](#)). The effect of the sacraments comes “[ex opere operato](#)”, meaning by the very fact of being administered. In other words, since it is Christ who operates through them, their effectiveness does not depend on the worthiness of the Catholic priest administering them. While further research must be conducted prior to arriving at a concrete conclusion, it does appear that the [7 sacraments](#) of the [Roman Catholic Church](#) are in fact cover for the orders given by the Roman Empire in Greenland to her subordinates (e.g., churches, secret orders, pope, etc.) in the underworld. If an agent of the Catholic Church was apprehended or overheard discussing one of these sacraments, members of the public would pay no mind. By deciphering each word acronymically (the [Roman Score](#) did not contain any vowels), a picture begins to emerge which may reveal the true meaning behind the 7 sacraments. The term “sacrament” (S+C/K+R+M+N+T) appears to acronymically equate to “System Kill Rome Note”. Interestingly, 3 of the 7 sacraments (i.e., Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Orders) may not be repeated for their effect is permanent. This is because these 3 sacraments deal expressly with orders and travel to and from Greenland, hence they cannot be repeated. These 3 sacraments have been historically expressed along with an indelible [sacramental character](#) “CCC 698” which acronymically equates to “Kill Kill Kill Fi Forever/Infinity”. The country of [Greenland is representative of Fi](#) or Pi (i.e., 3.14) while the [numbers “6” and “9”](#) (which spell “FI”) are highly esteemed in both [Roman numerology](#) and [Jewish Gematria](#) and are routinely used in terror attacks (e.g., 9/11) and wars (World War II).

1. The sacrament "[Eucharist](#)" (C/K+R+S+T) acronymically equates to "Christ" which itself is representative of the "crest" or "crust" or the world (i.e., Greenland). According to the Catechism, the Catholic Church professes to be the "[sole Church of Christ](#)", as described in the [Nicene Creed](#). Since Greenland is home to the one and only Greco-Roman Empire, all Holy Orders originate there, hence the name of the sacrament.

2. The sacrament "[Holy Orders](#)" (H+L+R+D+R+S) acronymically equates to "Hell Orders", for said orders were sent from Greenland, otherwise known as the "haven" or "heaven", to "hell", otherwise known as the "heel" of the boot of the Roman Empire. Holy Orders are very specific in nature, detailing exactly what must be accomplished and on what date.

3. The sacrament "[Matrimony](#)" (M+T+R+M+N) acronymically equates to "Matter Money" or "Money Matters". Since assassinations, terror attacks and wars all need to be financed in some manner, the funding of such operations in the underworld (especially prior to the invention of paper money and credit) had to be organized in advance so that the various parties executing a given plot would be able to carry out their respective order at once, simultaneously. This is where the terms "bank" and "banking" were ultimately derived from as Roman ships and submarines would sail to the underworld with gold and silver in order to fund various exploits, most of which were devious in nature.

4. The sacrament "[Baptism](#)" (B+F/P+T+S+M) acronymically equates to "13 Footism", an apparent reference to the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) and the notion that their foot (boot) will forever be on the throat of the underworld, thanks in part to their invention of submarines. The term Baptism was popularized in the Bible by [John the Baptist](#) ("Gen the Baptist", the beginning of Roman submarines) who is noted for his unique practice of [baptism](#) for the forgiveness of sins. Because the Roman Empire has built an iron curtain around Greenland, access via ship impossible. However, a secret way was made via [Davey Jones' Locker](#) that allows submarines to pass to and from Greenland. Evidently, some of these submarines were spotted at the Loch Ness in Scotland where the [Lock Ness Monster](#) allegedly lives. This is also where the term "Virgin Birth" was evidently derived from as Roman Ships could birth in the underworld unseen, hence the name. Consequently, orders coming from Greenland had to first be baptized (going under the water) prior to their arrival in the underworld, hence the name of the sacrament.

5. The sacrament [Penance](#) (F/P+N+N+C/K) acronymically equates to the "finance" or "financing" of said assassination, terror attacks and wars. Once Holy Orders arrived from Greenland, all financial-related entities of a given terror plot had to be taken into consideration. Since the underworld is built on a system of usury and debt, each operation was a chance for Switzerland, the main proxy state of the Roman Empire, to arrange for the "profiting off of" these operations. Since most Holy Orders coming from Greenland have financial consequences (i.e., [blowback](#)), the party managing the world's corporations, money exchanges and stock markets stood to gain from this foreknowledge, hence their propensity to execute them with glee. Therefore, prior to a plot's execution, the financial ramifications had to be accounted for, hence the name of the sacrament.

6. The sacrament [Anointing \(of the\) Sick](#) (N+N+T+N+G+S+K) acronymically equates to "Anointing of the System Kill" or "System Kill Anointing". Once Holy Orders had been received from Greenland via submarine and all the financial repercussions have been properly prepared for, whomever had been chosen by the Catholic Church to execute a particular assassination, terror attack or war had to be anointed (notified) in person, hence the name of the sacrament.

7. The sacrament [Confirmation](#) (C/K+N+F+R+M+T+N) acronymically equates to "Chania's Formation", a war term originally derived from the [Island of Crete](#), the birthplace of the Greco-Roman Empire. In respect to the sacrament, it means "confirmation" or verification. Once Holy Orders had been executed in the underworld by the Catholic Church, news of its completion had to make its way back to Greenland via the submarines, hence the name of the sacrament.

Catholic Blood Sacrifices

The [7 sacraments](#) of the [Roman Catholic Church](#) are in essence the process of executing assassinations, terror attacks and wars in the underworld. These forms of bloodshed are called sacrifices or "rites".

Consequently, the rituals involving these rites are openly performed in the church as part of Catholic mass. According to the [Code of Canons of the Eastern Churches](#), "a rite is the liturgical, theological, spiritual, and disciplinary patrimony, culture and circumstances of history of a distinct people, by which its own manner of living the faith is manifested in each Church "sui iuris". While possibly true, the term "[rite](#)" is defined as "a ceremonial act" which can also involve the "burning" of various items, even humans. This is why the Catholic Church teaches that the bread and wine become the [body and blood of Christ](#), for said rites (i.e., blood sacrifices) generally involve the shedding of innocent blood. Consequently, depending on the type of blood sacrifice (i.e., rite) being executed, the name varies (e.g., [Alexandrian Rite](#), [Ambrosian Rite](#), [Armenian Rite](#), [Byzantine Rite](#), [Chaldean Rite](#), [Maronite Rite](#), [Mozarabic Rite](#), [Syriac Rite](#), etc.). The term "Mystery" means "secret rite or doctrine", a reference to the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) and their [Imperial Cult](#) which "steer" ("star") the world via their demonic blood sacrifices. An individual who follows a "Mystery"(M+S+T+R) or "Master" is a "mystes", "one who has been initiated", from "myein" (M+N), a reference to [Minos of Crete](#), the founder of the Greco-Roman Empire, to "close, shut", a [reference to secrecy](#) and the closure of "the eyes and mouth". The mysteries (i.e., blood sacrifices) carried out by the [Imperial Cult of Rome](#) at Eleusis near Athens admittedly [lasted for a thousand years](#) while their "ritual performances of the mysteries for all we know [have] remained unchanged". In other words, Greco-Roman blood sacrifices started in Greece over 1,000 years ago still go on to this very day, albeit in Greenland.

Mary (Mars)

The [Roman Catholic](#) Church [venerates](#) and holds in special regard [Mary](#), the mother of Jesus Christ, and teaches that through divine intervention she gave birth to him while still a virgin. This is because "Mary" (M+R) is the Catholic equivalent of "Mar" (M+R) or [Mars, the Roman god of war](#) which gave birth to "Jesus" (G/J+S+S), otherwise known as "Greenland Isis" or "Greenland System". The term "Virgin" (B/V+R+G+N) acronymically equates to "Babylon Rome (Bear) Gen" since the letter "V" equates to the letter "B" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). In other words, the centuries of human blood sacrifices to the red plant of Mars led to the creation of [Babylon, Rome](#) as well as the conquering of Greenland, hence the "Gen" or birth of the "Bear" (i.e., the [Beast of Greenland](#)). This is also why the primary color of the Roman Empire is blood red for it is representative of Mars. Consequently, Mary (i.e., [Roman god of Mars](#)) has four specific [Marian dogmatic teachings](#): a) [Immaculate Conception](#) without [original sin](#), b) her status as the [Mother of God](#), (Mother of Greenland) c) her [perpetual virginity](#), and d) her bodily [Assumption](#) into [Heaven](#) (i.e., Greenland) at the end of her earthly life (i.e., the [Fall of Rome](#)). Mary is also honored with many titles (e.g., [Mary, Mother of God](#); Mary, the [Immaculate Conception](#); [Mary, Queen of Heaven](#); Queen of the Angels; [Queen of Heaven](#); [Queen of Peace](#); [Star of the Sea](#); [Mother of All Sorrows](#)) and [Pope Paul VI](#) referred to her as [Mother of the Church](#). Prayers and devotions such as the [Hail Mary](#), the [Rosary](#), the [Salve Regina](#) and the [Memorare](#) are all common Catholic practices. The Church has also affirmed certain [Marian apparitions](#) (titles) such as at [Lourdes](#), [Fátima](#), and [Guadalupe](#). In "[Rosarium Virginis Mariae](#)", Pope [John Paul II](#) emphasized the [importance of Mary](#) to the church: "Since Mary is of all creatures the one most conformed to Jesus Christ, it follows that among all devotions that which most consecrates and conforms a soul to our Lord is devotion to Mary". [Theotokos](#), the [Greek](#) title of [Mary, the mother of Jesus](#), is generally used in [Eastern Orthodox](#), [Oriental Orthodox](#), and [Eastern Catholic Churches](#). Its literal English translations include "God-bearer", "Birth-Giver of God" and "the one who gives birth to God." Less literal translations include "Mother of God." The term "Theotokos" (T+T+K+S) acronymically and numerically equates to "Baby (Babylon) Kill System". The letter "T", which is an acronym for both [Tau](#) (two) and the [Cross of Tau](#), is the 20th letter in the [Roman English alphabet](#), representing the 2nd letter "B" (The numbers "20" and "2" have the same [digital root](#) in [Roman numerology](#) and [Jewish Gematria](#)). This translation reinforced the notion that Mary is a Biblical depiction of [god of Mars](#) who gives birth to [Dominus Iesus](#) (i.e., The Lord Jesus), a tribute to the Greco-Roman [god of Isis](#) who coincidentally always depicted holding the [Cross of Tau](#). Consequently, the traditional Eastern expression of this doctrine is the [Dormition of the Theotokos](#) which emphasizes her falling asleep to be later assumed into heaven (i.e., Greenland). This is because [Babylon, Rome](#) ceased to exist for a time (i.e., the [Fall of Rome](#)) but has since come back to life in Greenland, albeit disguised.

The Inquisition

The [Inquisition](#) was a system of tribunals developed by the [Holy See](#) of the Roman Catholic Church. It was responsible for [prosecuting](#) individuals accused of committing offences relating to [heresy](#), including but not limited to: [sorcery](#), [immorality](#), [blasphemy](#), and [witchcraft](#), as well as for [censorship](#) of printed

literature. The term "*Inquisition*" comes from Medieval Latin "inquisitio", which referred to [any court process that was based on Roman law](#). The aforementioned crimes of heresy appear to be cover for the true motive behind inquisitions conducted by the Roman Catholic Church—knowledge about Greenland. The term "heresy" (H+R+S) appears to be a shortened version of "[Here Say](#)", a term defined as "unverified information heard or received from another; rumor". The fact that the inquisition was seeking out printed material suggests that books and maps with information about Greenland and [Earth's second moon](#) was the real target. This is why the [Portuguese Inquisition](#) and [Spanish Inquisition](#) were unique for these counties and their colonies were home to countless sailors who had likely heard stories about the New World during their voyages abroad. In order to extrapolate this information, the Catholic Church's [Pope Innocent IV](#) promulgated a [papal bull](#) on May 15, 1252, entitled [Ad Extirpanda](#) which [authorized the use of torture](#) by the [Inquisition](#) for eliciting confessions from [heretics](#). Torture was also applied without distinction of sex or age, including children and the elderly. The term "Ad Extirpanda" (D+N/X+T+R+F+N/X+D) appears to acronymically equate to "Day Not Rome Find" or "Don't Rome Find" using the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). Because the Catholic Church was looking for information about Greenland, the [scope of the Inquisition was expanded](#) throughout Europe and the rest of the world, including the [Americas](#), [Asia](#), and [Africa](#).

Grand Inquisitors

Because the [Inquisition's](#) primary goal of identifying people who had knowledge about Greenland and the New World, these investigations were only executed by a "[Grand Inquisitor](#)" or "Inquisitor General" who [were recruited almost exclusively from the Franciscan and Dominican orders](#). Orders are in essence secret societies that are compartmentalized within the Catholic Church. Their members are do as they are told and ask no further questions. Consequently, the Inquisitor General was the only public office whose authority stretched to all the kingdoms of Spain, including its American colonies, for which there were only two Inquisitors Generals. In other words, for all of Spain, there were two people "in the know" about what the Inquisition was all about, especially in respect to Greenland. If in fact the Inquisition was created to identify people who were opposed to the Catholic Church, these inquisitions could have been conducted by any member of the clergy. Due to the topic of Greenland, "the entire process [of the Inquisition] was undertaken with the utmost secrecy". When a suspect was convicted of unrepentant heresy (knowledge of Greenland), the person was given a final sentencing and then burned alive at the stake. The swift judicial process would ensure that the suspect was not able to fraternize with anybody else prior to his death, ultimately taking his or her secrets to the grave. This was essentially admitted during the [medieval inquisition](#) in 1184 when a [papal bull](#) entitled "[Ad abolendam](#)" was published, meaning "For the purpose of doing away with". In other words, the Inquisition was created in order to do away with information in respect to Greenland. Interestingly, the ritualistic and very public death of people convicted of "heresy" was entitled [Auto-da-fé](#). It reportedly began with the previous night with the "procession of the Green Cross", evidently a tribute to Greenland.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

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8.02 Christianity

[Christianity](#) is a global religion derived from [Catholicism](#) (the official religion of the Roman Empire) that is theoretically based on the life and teachings of [Jesus](#) as presented in the [New Testament](#) of the [Holy Bible](#). The Greek word for Christianity is "Christianos" ("Χριστιανός") which is defined as "follower of Christ", a direct reference to the Island of Greenland which is the geographically and topographically speaking the "[crest](#)" or "[crust](#)" of the world. Consequently, the Greek word for Christ is "Christos" ("Χριστός") which is defined as the "[anointed one](#)", an adjectival ending borrowed from Latin which means adhering to or belonging to, [as in slave ownership](#). Christians are in essence therefore unwitting slaves of the Roman Empire who are unknowingly indulging in Rome's pagan and sadistic rituals of witchcraft and

human blood sacrifices. To the delight of Rome, Christianity is now the [world's largest religion](#) with approximately [2.2 billion adherents](#), most of which commonly refer to themselves as Christians. Although Christianity is touted as an [Abrahamic religion](#) derived from the Jews in the mid-1st century, it is a purely Roman religion at its core with a Jewish mask, a common theme throughout the storied history of the Greco-Roman Empire. In other words, it's not a coincidence that Christianity was spawned at the same time that Greenland was discovered and/or conquered around 000 AD (i.e., [Anno Domini](#)). Consequently, Christianity spread quickly throughout the Roman Empire over the following centuries. By the end of the 4th century it had become the official [state church of the Roman Empire](#), replacing the other forms of [religion practiced in Rome](#). In summation, Christianity is a religion which celebrates the new home of the Roman Empire in Greenland while simultaneously honoring Rome's favorite gods (e.g., [Isis](#), [Mars](#), etc.), rites (i.e., blood sacrifices) and pagans holidays (e.g., Easter, Christmas, etc.). After all, if the most popular religion in the world was outright Roman, it would be obvious that the world is still under command and control of the Roman Empire, hence the religion of Christianity.

The Holy Bible

[Christianity](#) regards the [Holy Bible](#) as an infallible "Word of God" which was written by humans under the inspiration of the [Holy Spirit](#). Since G.O.D. is an acronym for "[Greenland of Denmark](#)", it is in fact "G.O.D.'s word", but not the literal word of the one and only true God (i.e., "God the Creator", the "Great Spirit", "Source Energy", etc.). Nevertheless, in 382 AD, the [Council of Rome](#) officially recognized the [Biblical canon](#) (i.e., the Holy Bible) for the first time, accepting the books of the "[Old](#)" and "[New Testament](#)" as the infallible "Word of God". Other historical accounts state that the [Council of Carthage in 397 AD](#) was the first time that the council finalized the Holy Bible as it is known today. Regardless, it is imperative to note that the Catholic Church, the most vile and despicable organization on the face of the Earth, is the sole source of the Bible. The term "Bible" (B+B+L) acronymmally equates to "Baby Line" or "[Babylon](#)", a tribute to the first-ever capital of the Roman Empire. The reference to Babylon in the title of the Bible is significant because the Bible is in essence the disguised history book of the Greco-Roman Empire. Written mostly in allegorical metaphors, the Holy Bible contains literally hundreds of stories which have ulterior meanings. For example, the story in Genesis about Adam's sons Cane (C/K+N) and Able (B+L) is a metaphorical tribute to the city of [Chania](#) (C/K+N), Crete, the birthplace of the Greco-Roman Empire, and [Babylon](#) (B+B+L+N), the capitol of the Roman Empire. The notion that Cane killed Abel is an allegory for how the [Line of Man](#) sired by [Minos of Crete](#) destroyed Babylon (i.e., the [Fall of Rome](#)) after the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) relocated to Greenland. The story of David (D+V+D) and Goliath (G+L+T+H) can be deciphered acronymmally when their names are merged together, ultimately forming the term "Divide and Go Liath" or "Divide and Greenland to Infinity". The dividing of the Earth is also depicted in [Genesis 1:4-5](#): "God saw that the light was good, and he separated the light from the darkness. God called the light "day," and the darkness he called "night." And there was evening, and there was morning—the first day." This scripture is therefore a reference to the division of the Earth between the light (i.e., Greenland) and the darkness (i.e., the underworld). The notion that Jesus died on a cross is another metaphor for how Switzerland (the main proxy state of the Roman Empire and [home to the CIA](#)) assassins would be "saviors" of the world prior to their divulgence about the true history of the world, especially in respect to Greenland. These executions are performed by "God's chosen people", otherwise known as the Jews who were allegedly responsible for executing the "Lord and Savior" Jesus Christ in Bible. Lastly, the first printed Bible is commonly known as the [Gutenberg Bible](#). The term "Gutenberg" (G+T+N+B+R+G) acronymmally equates to "Got North Bear Greenland", an apparent tribute to conquering of Greenland which is coincidentally shaped in the head of a bear (i.e., [Beast of Greenland](#)).

Symbols of Christianity

The [Roman Cross](#) is one of the most widely recognized symbols in the world and was reportedly [used as a symbol for Christianity](#) since the [earliest of times](#). This is in part because the cross (i.e., "+") equates to the letter "D" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). The letter "D" is an acronym for "Day" as well as both the terms "Die" and "Death". Because Catholicism and Christianity are pagan religions which celebrate human blood sacrifices, most churches and Bibles are therefore adorned with a Roman Cross. Another Christian symbol is the [Chi-Rho monogram](#), a monogram representing "Christ" in Roman mythology and religion which was evidently derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#). The "P" is a symbol for Pi (i.e., 3.14), representing an eternal Greenland, while the "X" symbol acronymmally equates to "North", "Kill" (X) and "Keep Out". The skull and bones depicted on the [Jolly Rodger flag used by pirates](#) is either based on the Chi-Rho or vice versa. Another symbol used by primitive Christians is that of the fish or

[Ichthys](#), a basic symbol consisting of two intersecting arcs that resemble the profile of a fish, or the true shape of planet Earth. The fish symbol was reportedly used as a Christian symbol in the [first decades of the 2nd century](#), shortly after the discovery of Greenland. The popularity of the Ichthys among Christians was allegedly due to the fact that the five initial letters of the Greek word for fish (ICHTHYS) describes the character of Christ: "Iesous Christos Theou Yios Soter" (Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, Θεοῦ Υἱός, Σωτήρ), meaning, "Jesus Christ, Son of God, Savior". In reality however, the fish symbol appears to depict the actual contour of the [Earth which is shaped like a disc or discuss](#), hence the term "discovery". Consequently, it's highly likely that the original Ichthys had the "X" at the top (as opposed to the current symbol which depicts the "X" off to the right or left side), symbolizing that access to Greenland is forever blocked. This particular design would also render a "V" symbol at the top of the Earth which an acronym for [Victoria](#), the Roman goddess of victory. Lastly, the "V" symbol equates to the letter "B" (i.e., "13") in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) which is indicative of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) who dwell in Greenland.

Christian Ideology

In order to be a [Christian](#), belief in the [Trinity](#) of [God the Father](#) (Greenland), his son [Jesus](#) (Isis), and the [Holy Spirit](#) (Hell Spirit) are a basic requirements. Consequently, most Christians believe that [Jesus](#) was literally the [Son of God](#), a [fully divine and fully human being](#) who is the [savior of humanity](#) as prophesied in the [Old Testament](#) of the Bible. This particular notion is true in part because Jesus (i.e., [Esus](#) or [Isis](#)) is the son" (S+N/X) of G.O.D. (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)). Because the letter "N" equates to "X" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), the letters "SX" acronymically equate to "System X (Kill)" or "Six", a number which was depicted by the was the [double-cross](#) (i.e.,) and whose [numerology](#) is still routinely used in assassinations, terror attacks and wars. Consequently, the name of Jesus is a euphemism for the Greco-Roman gods known as [Esus](#) or [Isis](#) who are worshiped in Greenland, home of the Roman Empire in Greenland. This is why Christianity regards the [Old Testament](#) and the [New Testament](#) of the Holy Bible as the [inspired](#) word of "God" for it is in fact the "word" of G.O.D. (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)). As depicted in [1 Corinthians 15](#), Christians consider the resurrection of Jesus (i.e., Isis) to be the [cornerstone of their faith](#) and the most important event in history. According to the New Testament, Jesus was [crucified](#), died a physical death, and rose from the dead three days later. This Biblical narrative depicts the metaphorical death of the Roman Empire who died in the underworld, sailed north for 3 days, only to be resurrected in Greenland. Lastly, Christians also believe that Jesus is [God incarnate](#)—"true God and true man", or "fully divine and fully human". The notion that Jesus is both "man" and "God" is theoretically correct because the [Line of Man](#), which is represented by the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#), resides in G.O.D. (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)). Since Isis (i.e., Jesus) is worshiped by the Line of Man in G.O.D., he is in essence part of both, hence the Christian ideology.

Heaven & Hell

The word "heaven" (H+V+N) was evidently derived from the term "[haven](#)" (H+V+N) which is defined as "a place of safety" or "refuge". Conversely, the term "hell" (H+L) was evidently derived from the term "[Helots](#)", a people which were subjugated and terrorized by the Greco-Roman Empire for centuries. Consequently, the upper half of the Earth (i.e., Greenland) is now the "haven" or "[heaven](#)" of the Roman Empire while the lower half (i.e., the [underworld](#)) is the "[Hell](#)" or the "heel" of the Roman Empire's boot which is currently stepping on the collective throat of humanity. This particular terminology was likely derived in part because the country of [Italy](#) is geographically shaped like a boot. In [Greek mythology](#), the god [Helios](#) (H+L+S) was the personification of the [Sun](#) while the goddess [Halia](#) (H+L) who lived on an [Island of Rhodes](#) (where gunpowder was invented) was also associated with the Sun. Therefore, the term "Sun" (S+X) is synonymous with both heat and fire. However, after the Roman Empire vacated to Greenland around 000 A.D. (i.e., [Anno Domini](#)), the Sun and its eternal fire became a euphemism for the "hell" or "heel" of the Roman Empire in the underworld. Consequently, the "Son of God" (i.e., Jesus or Isis) is the "hell" or "heel" of G.O.D. (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)) as assassinations, terror attacks and wars are all blood sacrifices to Isis. Under constant attack from Rome, the underworld has become a place of everlasting chaos, death, fire, torture and suffering as [depicted in the Bible](#) (e.g., [Matthew 13:50](#), [Mark 9:48](#), [Revelation 20:10](#), [Revelation 14:10](#), etc.). In Viking mythology, [Hel](#) (H+L) was the Queen of the Norse underworld who was half alive, half dead, half beautiful and half ugly, an accurate description of our current world. In most religions and mythologies, the underworld is generally described as a place deep underground or beneath the surface of the world. This is because Greenland is geographically located atop the world and therefore all other countries (aside from northern Canada and northern Russia) are below it, hence the name "underworld". The underworld is commonly referred to Hell or [Hades](#) (H+D+S) which acronymically

equates to “Forever Day (Die/Death) System”. The “heel” or “hell” of the Roman Empire is represented today by the boot shape of the [Swiss canton \(state\) of “Bern”](#) whose coat of arms is a coincidentally a bear (i.e., the [Beast of Greenland](#)), representative of Greenland for which is unwittingly serves. The capital of Switzerland which is located in the canton of Bern is also entitled Bern, a tribute to the term “burn” (B+R+X) which acronymically equates to “Bear X” or “Babylon Rome X (Kill)”. The capitol of Switzerland is properly named for it ultimately has command and control over the hell of the underworld. The English terms “fetish” was evidently derived from the term “foot” (that contains a “heel”) and is curiously defined as “an [object believed to have supernatural powers](#)” and a “a man-made object that has power over others”. The word “fate” was likely also derived from “foot” as the Romans apparently felt that it was their fate to rule the world due to the boot shape of Italy.

The Devil

The term “Devil” (D+V+L) acronymically equates to “Day Veil”, a reference to the veil of secrecy behind which the Roman Empire is allowed to thrive unabated in Greenland. This veil includes but is not limited to: [Greenland’s drones](#), [global warming propaganda](#), submarines, as well massive wall that encircles Greenland which is shaped in the form of the [Omega symbol](#), physically blocking Greenland from the underworld. The notion of the Devil being relegated to the underworld is coincidentally the theme of [Michelangelo’s](#) painting entitled “[The Last Judgment](#)” which is currently found on the alter wall of the [Sistine Chapel](#) in [Vatican City](#). Michelangelo depicts [Minos of Crete](#), who sired the [Line of Man](#), as the “[Devil](#)” with pointed ears and a tail. Minos the Devil is located at the [bottom right-hand corner of the painting](#), symbolic of his role as the corner stone of the Greco-Roman Empire. Aside from spawning the most wicked and inhumane family in the history of the world, [Minos died in Sicily](#) before the discovery of Greenland. Therefore, he was forever relegated to the underworld as the Devil for he was responsible for spawning the wicked and fascist [Babylon System](#). Aside from the numerous references in the Bible, the Devil has been popularized in popular culture by the animal known as the [Tasmanian Devil](#) as well as the Warner Brothers cartoon also entitled the [Tasmanian Devil](#). The country of [Tasmania is geographically shaped like a Devil’s head with horns](#), possibly spawning the aforementioned [Michelangelo](#) portrait of Minos as well as the Biblical character now known as the Devil. The term “Devil” was likely derived from the term “Evil” (B/V+L) which equates to “Vail” (V+L) using the [Roman-English](#) alphabet, and “Baby Line” or “[Babylon](#)” using the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). Therefore, terms such as “God” (G+D) and “Good” (G+D) are indicative of G.O.D. (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)) while term such as “Devil” (D+V+L) and “Evil” (V+L) are indicative of the countless crimes and policies instituted by Rome in order to maintain her veil of secrecy from which behind said G.O.D. operates.

Christian Eschatology

[Christian eschatology](#) is the future destiny of humanity according to the Roman Empire’s Holy Bible. Based on Biblical scriptures, a look at Rome’s plan for the underworld is ultimately revealed. This timeline includes but is not limited to: The [Tribulation](#) (a time of immense global suffering which began during the [Fall of Rome](#) and continues to this very day); the [Resurrection of the Dead](#) (the resurrection of the “Dead” (D+D) numerically equates to the resurrection of the [number “44”](#) which in numerology is associated with war and mass genocide); the [Last Judgment](#) or “End of the World” (when the Roman Empire decides to destroy 99% of humanity in the underworld, most likely via a [bio-terror pandemic](#)); the [Rapture](#) (the notion the some “good” Christians will be saved, likely for experimentation, exploitation, slavery, etc.); the [Second Coming](#) (the return of the Roman Empire from Greenland to the underworld) when the [Kingdom of G.O.D.](#) (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)) is established out in the open, globally, fulfilling in [scriptural prophecies](#); the [New Heavens and New Earth](#) (when the entire world becomes Roman once again, post-humanity); and the [Millennialism](#), (a new era in which the Line of Man (i.e., the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#)) have the entire world to themselves, living free for all eternity,

Jesus = Esus = Isis

The name of Jesus appears to be the same as [Esus](#) or [Hesus](#) (an [aspirated](#) form of Esus), a [Celtic god](#) worshiped by the [Imperial Cult](#) of Rome which coincidentally mirrors the Greco-Roman god of Isis. Aside from the fact that in the language of Spanish the name of [Jesus is pronounced “Hay-SOOS”](#) (a possible tribute to the Greco-Roman god of [Zeus](#) which is evidently the same god as [Isis](#)), the 18th century Druidic revivalist [Iolo Morgannwg](#) identified Esus (S+S) with [Jesus](#) (G+S+S) based on the strength of the similarity of their names. Predictably however, modern scholars state that the striking resemblance between Esus and Jesus is purely coincidental. However, the [Ichthys](#), a basic symbol consisting of two intersecting arcs

that resemble the profile of a fish, was reportedly used as a Christian symbol in the [first decades of the 2nd century](#). Its popularity among Christians was allegedly due to the fact that the five initial letters of the Greek word for fish (ICHTHYS) describes the character of Christ: "Iesous Christos Theou Yios Soter" (Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, Θεοῦ Υἱός, Σωτήρ), meaning, "Jesus Christ, Son of God, Savior". In other words, "Iesous" (S+S) was the first word to describe the deity that is not called Jesus. The Catholic Church corroborated this a few hundred years later when Pope [John Paul II](#) published a declaration on August 6, 2000, officially declaring that the title [Dominus Iesus](#) means "The Lord Jesus" in English. As evidenced, although the vowels change (the [Roman alphabet](#) did not contain vowels) the consonant letters of "S" and "S" stay the same. In other words, Iesus (S+S) is the official name of Jesus according to the Catholic Church who not only produced the Holy Bible but are admittedly the "[sole Church of Christ](#)" according to the [Nicene Creed](#). Therefore, they have the final word on the official name of Jesus. Consequently therefore, the worship of Esus, Hesus, Iesous, Iesus or Jesus is the unintentional worship [Greco-Roman god of Isis](#).

Esus Symbology

[Esus](#) is most known for his depiction on the [Pillar of the Boatmen](#) (c. 100 AD) which also contains the [Tavros Trigaranus](#). The Pillar of the Boatmen is a stone block statue with multiple depictions of Roman and Gaulish deities, including the god of [Esus](#). It originally stood in a temple in the Roman "civitas" of [Lutetia](#) which was located in modern day Paris, France. In both engravings, Esus is portrayed cutting down branches from a tree with his axe. Esus is accompanied on a different panel of the Pillar of the Boatmen by Tavros Trigaranus, the 'bull with three cranes' or crowns. The imagery of the [bull](#) (B+L) is likely representative of "Baby Line" or "[Babylon](#)", the former capitol of the Greco-Roman Empire. The bull's three horns as well as the three cranes are likely representative of the [number "33" which doubles "CC"](#), an numerical acronym for [Chania, Crete](#), the birthplace of the Roman Empire. The three horns of the bull or Babylon individually appear to represent the three homes or dens of Rome (i.e., [Island of Crete](#), [Island of Sicily](#), and the Island of Greenland). Consequently, Esus chopping down the tree with an axe likely represents the cutting of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) who vacated Babylon for Greenland, ending their family tree in the underworld.

Human Sacrifices to Esus

A well-known section in an [epic poem "Bellum Civile"](#) or "Pharsalia" (c. 60 AD) by the Roman poet [Lucan](#) talks about the [gory blood sacrifice offered](#) to a triad of Celtic deities (i.e., [Esus](#), [Teutates](#) and [Taranis](#)). According to the [Berne Commentary](#) on Lucan, [human victims](#) that were sacrificed to Esus were suspended from a tree and flailed. The use of trees, particularly oak trees, in human sacrifice is rampant throughout the lore of gods associated with the Greco-Roman Empire (e.g., [Odin](#), [Thor](#), etc.). The Gallic medical writer [Marcellus of Bordeaux](#) appears to offer a second textual reference to Esus in his "De Medicamentis" (c. 400 AD), a compendium of pharmacological preparations written in Latin in the early 5th century, the sole source for several Celtic words. The work contains a "magico-medical charm" in [Gaulish](#) which appears to [invoke the aid of Esus](#) in curing throat trouble. Marcellus's account of Esus is spelled Aisus (S+S), a name consonantly the same as Esus (S+S), "Iesous" (S+S), Iesus (S+S) and Isis (S+S). The strange medical reference appears to be an inside joke as the victims of human sacrifice carried out by the [Imperial Cult of Rome](#) routinely had their throats cut while being hung upside down from a tree. Consequently, due to gravity, the blood would gush out, providing a blood bath for those participating in the sacrifice. It is imperative to note that all religious denominations who worship Jesus (e.g., Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Lutheran, Jehovah's Witness, Methodist, Mormon, Presbyterian, etc.) [are Roman Catholic](#) and therefore are, albeit unwittingly, worshiping the Greco-Roman god of Isis.

Global Worship of Esus

[John Arnott MacCulloch](#), one of Scotland's pre-eminent scholars on Celtic religion and mythology, offered a summary on the scholarly interpretations of Esus in 1911, stating in part: "The whole represents some myth unknown to us...Esus was worshipped at [Paris](#) and at [Trèves](#)...a coin with the name Æsus [S+S] was found in England; and personal names like Esugenos, "son of Esus," and Esunertus, "he who has the strength of Esus," occur in England, France, and Switzerland. Thus the cult of this god may have been comparatively widespread. But there is no evidence that [Esus] was a Celtic [Jehovah](#) [another name for Jesus] or a member, with [Teutates](#) and [Taranis](#), of a pan-Celtic triad, or that this triad, introduced by Gauls, was not accepted by the [Druids](#)." MacCulloch's reference to a Celtic god and the Druids is interesting for they are both part of the [Imperial Cult of Rome](#) who carried out the aforementioned blood

sacrifices. The notion that Esus was a global deity is indicative of Isis who was worshipped throughout the global Roman Empire prior to the alleged [Fall of Rome](#). Lastly, the fact that Switzerland is mentioned by MacCulloch is not just by chance for the small European country is the primary proxy state of the Roman Empire which is solely responsible for plotting and financing assassinations, terror attacks and wars on a global level. Therefore, the worship of Isis would not be possible by the Romans in Greenland if it were not for Switzerland doing her dirty work in the underworld.

Jesus' 12 Disciples

The allegorical metaphor of [Jesus and his 12 disciples](#) (13 total) in the Holy Bible can be explained as follows: The [13-month Roman lunar calendar](#) consists of 13 full moon cycles of 28-days each, resulting in a total of 364 days. Since a year is 365 days long, the year is numerically betrayed by 1 full day. This annual betrayal is depicted in the Biblical narrative of Jesus who is [betrayed by Judas](#) by 1 kiss or 1 day as described in [Matthew 26:47–50](#), [Mark 14:43–45](#) and [Luke 22:47–48](#). The term "Judas" (J/G+D+S) acronymically equates to "Greenland Days" or "Greenland Day System". The Gematria of "Judas" ($10+21+4+19=55=10=1$) has the [digital root](#) of "1", further representing the single day. Therefore, Jesus and his 12 disciples represent the 13 months of the year while Judas represents the betrayal of said year with the 365th day, hence the single kiss. This is why the figure known as Jesus is often depicted with his head on a cross, the [Cross of the Zodiac](#), for he represents the 13th month of the year that is also likely entitled "Zodiac". The head of Jesus is generally depicted with a Halo that is symbolic of the glow (i.e., [Aurora Borealis](#)) from Lucy or Lucifer, the [second moon of Earth](#). Lastly, the very notion that Judas kissed Jesus to identify him is so that he could be arrested by the Romans is rather illogical due to the fact that Jesus was known throughout Israel and the Roman Empire, preaching to tens of thousands of people.

Number of the Beast

Modern historians and researchers routinely connect the "[Number of the Beast](#)" depicted in the Biblical [Book of Revelation](#) with either the Greek [Isopsephy](#) or the Hebrew [Gematria](#). According to these interpretations, the number "666" was originally derived from the name of [Nero Caesar](#) (i.e., "רסקנור" or "Nero Qasr"), the Roman Emperor at the time the Bible was reportedly written. However, when employing the rudimentary methods of algebra used in [Algebraic English](#), the [absolute value](#) of "666" equates to "18" whose [digital root](#) is "9". In the Roman-English alphabet, the 18th letter is "R" while in [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) the 9th symbol is also "Γ" (i.e., the original letter "R"). Since the letter "R" is an acronym for "Rome", it can be deduced that the number "666" equates to "Rome" which is alive and well in Greenland. Coincidentally, the country of [Greenland is geographically shaped like the head of a fox, bear or wolf](#) (i.e., the [Beast of Greenland](#)) which is commonly referred to by numerous historical, literary and religious sources as "[The Beast](#)". Predictably therefore, there are exactly 7 verses in the Holy Bible that specifically mention "The Beast" (see below). This is because the number "7" equates to the letter "G" in the [Roman-English](#) alphabet, an acronym for Greenland.

Mark of the Beast

Although a physical mark consisting of a tattoo or RFID microchip was likely the original plan for the "Mark of the Beast", the political will to chip all of humanity is lacking, mainly due to poor technology and the fact that the human body generally rejects foreign objects, causing a host of medical complications. However, in its place is the personal cell phone (e.g., the [iPhone](#) or "Eye Phone") which coincidentally contains the dreaded microchip long-warned about. Interestingly, the [nuclear terror attack planned for Super Bowl XLV](#) in Dallas, Texas, on February 6, 2011, was evidently supposed to usher in the so-called "End Times" in which the "Mark of the Beast" would be forced onto the frightened masses of America, possibly the world. What exactly the so-called "Mark" is is not known, but the aforementioned RFID chip has always been the prime suspect. As evidenced below, basic numerology (A=1, B=2, C=3, etc.) in respect to five of the seven Biblical scriptures referencing "The Beast" have ominous connotations with Greco-Roman gods, the game of football and nuclear bombs. A mere coincidence? Not a chance.

"The Beast" Scriptures in the Holy Bible:

1. [Revelation 13:17](#) (MQ): "And that no man might buy or sell, save he that had the mark, or the name of the beast, or the number of his name."
2. [Revelation 13:18](#) (MR): "Here is wisdom. Let him that hath understanding count the number of the

beast: for it is the number of a man; and his number is Six hundred threescore and six (666)."

3. [Revelation 14:11](#) (NK): "And the smoke of their torment ascendeth up for ever and ever: and they have no rest day nor night, who worship the beast and his image, and whosoever receiveth the mark of his name."

4. [Revelation 15:2](#) (OB): "And I saw as it were a sea of glass mingled with fire: and them that had gotten the victory over the beast, and over his image, and over his mark, and over the number of his name, stand on the sea of glass, having the harps of God."

5. [Revelation 16:2](#) (PB): "And the first went, and poured out his vial upon the earth; and there fell a noisome and grievous sore upon the men which had the mark of the beast, and upon them which worshipped his image."

6. [Revelation 19:20](#) (SB): "And the beast was taken, and with him the false prophet that wrought miracles before him, with which he deceived them that had received the mark of the beast, and them that worshipped his image. These both were cast alive into a lake of fire burning with brimstone."

7. [Revelation 20:4](#) (TD): "And I saw thrones, and they sat upon them, and judgment was given unto them: and I saw the souls of them that were beheaded for the witness of Jesus, and for the word of God, and which had not worshipped the beast, neither his image, neither had received his mark upon their foreheads, or in their hands; and they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years. And I saw as it were a sea of glass mingled with fire: and them that had gotten the victory over the beast, and over his image, and over his mark, and over the number of his name, stand on the sea of glass, having the harps of God."

"The Beast" Scriptural Numerology:

1. [Revelation 13:18](#) (MR): The letters "MR" is the original name of Mar or [Mars](#), the Greco-Roman God of death
2. [Revelation 14:11](#) (NK): The letters "NK" is the original name of the Greco-Roman god [Enki](#) or Nike while "Nuke" (N+K) is a slang term for a nuclear bomb
3. [Revelation 16:2](#) (PB/FB): = Since the letter "P" double as "F" in [Roman English](#), the letters "PB" equates to "FB", an acronym for football
4. [Revelation 19:20](#) (SB): The letters "SB" are an acronym for "[Super Bowl](#)", the championship game of the National Football League (NFL) which is coincidentally the most watched television event in America
5. [Revelation 20:4](#) (TD): The letters "TD" are an acronym for "[Touch Down](#)", the largest scoring play in American football, worth 6 points

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

8.03 Hinduism

[Hinduism](#) is the dominant religion of India and the [Indian subcontinent](#) which coincidentally has numerous Greco-Roman connotations, especially in respect to its gods, holidays and symbols. Unlike other religions, Hinduism is a categorization of distinct intellectual or philosophical viewpoints rather than a rigid, common set of beliefs. It also [grants absolute and complete freedom](#) of belief and worship and has no single founder. Hinduism has been called the "[oldest religion](#)" and currently has roughly one billion followers, the [world's third largest religion](#), after Christianity and [Islam](#). Similar to Catholicism and Christianity and the "[Hindu synthesis](#)" [emerged](#) around 000 AD (i.e., [Anno Domini](#)) when Greenland was either discovered, conquered or established as the new home of the Roman Empire. Consequently, it may have been the

first religion created after the [Fall of Rome](#), hence the aforementioned reference to being the “oldest religion”. Many [practitioners refer to Hinduism](#) as “Sanātana Dharma”, “the eternal [law](#)” or the “eternal way”. The term “Sanātana Dharma” (S+N/X+T+N+D+R+M) acronymically equates to “System North Ten Day Rome” or “Six Ten Day Rome”, an apparent reference to rituals, rites or sacrifices. According to Knott, “Sanātana Dharma” also “refers to the idea that its [origins lie beyond human history](#), and its truths have been divinely revealed (shruti) and passed down through the ages to the present day in the most ancient of the world's scriptures, the Veda”. The reason Hinduism’s origins “lie beyond human history” is because the [Line of Man](#), the ruling family of the Greco-Roman Empire, do not consider themselves “human”, meaning “colored man”, but rather “Man”. Consequently, said origins of Hinduism lie within the history of Man as evidenced by the gods, holidays and symbolism of Hinduism.

Hindu Ideology

[Hinduism](#) contains [many diverse traditions](#), including [Shaivism](#), [Shaktism](#), [Smartism](#) and [Vaishnavism](#). [Shaivites](#) worship “[Shiva](#)” as the supreme god; [Shaktas](#) worship “[Shakti](#)” (power) personified through a female divinity or Mother Goddess “[Devi](#)”; [Smartas](#) believe in the essential oneness of five ([panchadeva](#)) or six ([Shanmata](#)) deities as personifications of the Supreme; and [Vaishnavas](#) worship “[Vishnu](#)” as the supreme God. Consequently, most Hindus adhere to the concept of the [Trimurti](#) “in which the cosmic functions of creation, maintenance, and destruction are personified by the forms of [Brahma](#) the creator, Vishnu the maintainer or preserver, and [Shiva](#) the destroyer or transformer.” The term “Trimurti” (T+R+M+R+T) acronymically equates to “Tri Rome Rite”, an apparent reference to three sacrifices of Rome. This reference is corroborated by that the god of [Shiva is intimately linked to the country of Switzerland](#) (the destroyer of the underworld) as evidenced by the fact that [Judaism has its own god of Shiva](#). Hinduism does not have a unified system of belief encoded in a declaration of faith or a [creed](#); it is an umbrella term encompassing the multifaceted religious phenomena of India. According to the [Supreme Court of India](#), “Unlike other religions in the World, the Hindu religion does not claim any one Prophet, it does not worship any one God, it does not believe in any one philosophic concept, it does not follow any one act of religious rites or performances; in fact, it does not satisfy the traditional features of a religion or creed. It is a way of life and nothing more”. One of the key aspects of Hinduism is [Karma](#), a concept which in lay man’s term means that what one does to others eventually come back around, either in this life or the next. The term “Karma” (K+R+M) acronymically equates to “Kill Rome”. The true meaning of Karma is likely based on the notion that if the Roman Empire does not routinely commit genocide on an industrial scale, life as they know it in Greenland will end. It’s a convenient excuse to justify the slaughter of innocents, nothing more. In Hinduism, Karma also states that a souls are [reincarnated](#), meaning that during a cycle of rebirth, one may come back as animal, human or plant. The cycle of birth and death on Earth is said to be formed from [8.4 million forms of life](#), but only as a human can one exit from this cycle. The number “84”, which numerically equates to “Forever Fear” or “Forever Fire”, is a Roman number of death that often associated with genocide and tyranny (e.g., “[1984](#)” (1949), a book by George Orwell, “[Rex 84](#)”, the blueprint for fascism in the U.S., etc.). This particular numerology suggest that the Karma aspect of Hinduism has Greco-Roman origins as well.

The Bear of Hinduism

The religion of [Hinduism](#) if filled with gods and terms affiliated with “Bear” (B+R), which acronymically equates to both Babylon Rome, the former capital of the Roman Empire, and the “Bear”, otherwise known as the [Beast of Greenland](#). Thus far, four prominent titles have been identified in Hinduism which reference the “Bear”. Firstly, [Bhairava](#) or Kala Bhairava is the fierce manifestation of Lord Shiva that associated with annihilation. He is also also known as the “Guard God”. The terms “Bhairava, (B+R+V) and “Kala Bhairava” (K+L+B+R+V) appear to acronymically equate to “Bear Victoria” or “Kill Bear Victoria”, a reference to personality of Shiva. Secondly, [Brahmā](#) is the [Hindu](#) god of creation and part of the [Trimūrti](#) along with [Vishnu](#) and [Shiva](#). The term Brahmā (B+R+M) acronymically equates to “Bear Rome” or “Bear 13” as the letter “M” is representative of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#). In the [Rāmāyana](#) (R+M+N), a term which acronymically equates to “Rome North”, Brahmā is referred to as the progenitor or great grandsire of all human beings, for the 13 Bloodlines have created the current world in which we live. Thirdly, [Brahman](#) is the one supreme, universal Spirit that is the origin and support of the [phenomenal](#) universe. The term Brahman (B+R+M+N) acronymically equates to “Bear Man”, an apparent reference to the [Line of Man](#) who now reside on the “Bear” of Greenland (i.e., the [Beast of Greenland](#)). Consequently, Brahman is referred to as the Godhead which is the Divine Ground of all matter, energy, time, space, being, and everything in and beyond this universe. The sages of the [Upanishads](#) teach that Brahman

cannot be seen or heard while the [Isha Upanishad](#) states that Brahman is infinite and that the infinite remains alone. That is because the Bear Man or Brahman has lived alone behind a veil of secrecy in Greenland where he was invisible, until now. Fourthly, the [Mahabharata](#) is one of the two major [Sanskrit](#) epics of [India](#), the other being the [Ramayana](#). The term "Mahabharata" (M+B+R+T) acronymmally equates to "13 Bear Rite", an apparent reference to the rites or blood sacrifices of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) which are symbolized by the letter "M". Consequently, the Mahabharata contains references to a 12-year sacrifice to the king Saunaka Kulapati in the [Naimisha Forest](#), the snake sacrifice of [Janamejaya](#), and the [Ashvamedha](#), a horse sacrifice conducted by Yudhisthira. Lastly, [Para Brahman](#) is a term often used by Vedantic philosophers as to the "attainment of the ultimate goal". The term "Para Brahman" (F/P+R+B+R+M+N) acronymmally equates to "Four Bear Man", an apparent reference to "Fear", "Fire" or "Four" (or all three) and the [Line of Man](#) who now reside on the "Bear" of Greenland (i.e., the [Beast of Greenland](#)).

Hindu Blood Sacrifices

Because [Hinduism](#) is a predominantly Greco-Roman religion, it contains numerous blood sacrifices (i.e., rites), including that of humans. Many of these blood sacrifices are contained within the Vedic texts which were admittedly [texts of the elite](#). Since India likely didn't have an "elite" while under the rule of the former Roman Empire, the Vedic texts were likely based on the rituals of the [Imperial Cult of Rome](#) who routinely performed blood sacrifices. Consequently, the [Vedas](#) worship deities such as "[Indra](#)", "[Varuna](#)" and "[Agni](#)" while drinking the "[Soma](#)" (i.e., blood). These terms can be acronymmally deciphered as such: "Indra" (N+D+R), an apparent reference to "[North Druids](#)", a mascot of the aforementioned Imperial Cult; "Varuna" "V/B+R+N", an apparent reference to either "Bear Kill (X)" or "Burn" as in a fire sacrifice; "Agni" (G+N), an apparent reference to "Gen" or the beginning of something, likely the blood sacrifices; and "Soma" (S+M), an apparent reference to the "same" (S+M) ritual of drinking a victim's blood during sacrifice, a tradition likely started at the dawn of the Greco-Roman Empire. Many Rigvedic hymns contain the [fire ritual](#) known as the [Agnihotra](#), as well as the offering of [Soma](#) which is both an intoxicant and a god itself, as is the sacrificial fire, [Agni](#). In Hinduism, [fire-sacrifices](#) are called "[yajña](#)" and are performed by [chanting the Vedic mantras](#). Ethics in the Vedas are based on the concepts of "[Satya](#)" (S+T) and [Rta](#)" (R+T), two terms are acronymmally deciphered as "State" and Rite" (i.e., sacrifice), or "State's Rite". This is because human sacrifices were done in the name of the state, the state of Rome. Consequently, Satya is the principle of integration [rooted in the Absolute](#) while [Rta is the expression of Satya](#), which regulates and coordinates everything within it. Interestingly, the term "[Asha](#)" in the [Avestan language](#) is the term corresponding to [Vedic language "rta"](#), for all that is left after a rite or sacrifice is ash. The earliest text of the [Vedas](#) is the [Rigveda](#), a collection of poetic hymns used in the sacrificial rites of [Vedic priesthood](#). The [Yajurveda](#) is considered the [Veda of sacrifices and rituals](#) and therefore contains a number of mantras and procedures for blood sacrifices, including that of a [white goat to Vayu](#), a calf to Sarasvati, a speckled Ox to Savitr, a Bull to [Indra](#), a castrated Ox to [Varuna](#), etc. Other blood sacrifices in Hinduism include but are not limited to: the sacrifice of a goat in the [Vedas](#), the sacrifice of a horse in the [Ashvamedha](#), the sacrifice of a human sacrifice [Purushamedha](#), the sacrifice of a royal horse in the [Ashvamedha](#), a central rite in the [Yajurveda](#), and the three animal-sacrifices performed in the [Jyotistoma](#), namely the Agnisomiya, Savaniya and Anubandhya,

Hindu Symbolism

Because [Hinduism](#) is predominantly Greco-Roman in origin, it contains numerous symbols found in Greek, Roman and Norse mythology. The syllable "[om](#)", which represents the [Para Brahman](#) or "Four Bearman", is a unique character which appears to have undergone a makeover. The original "Om" symbol was likely similar to the [Balinese version](#) which depicts a [Roman dome](#) to the north along with the letter "M", the 13th letter in the [Roman -English alphabet](#) which is indicative of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#). The [swastika](#) is a symbol which represents auspiciousness or good fortune in Hinduism. Aside from its use in Nazi Germany, the swastika is intimately connected with the Greco-Roman gods of [Thor](#) and [Isis](#). In essence, the swastika is an "SS" symbol, superimposed. Although not yet confirmed, it appears that the "[tilaka](#)", the red dot painted on one's forehead to symbolize their allegiance to Hinduism, is yet another religious tribute to Greco-Roman blood sacrifices. Victims of the [Imperial Cult of Rome](#) would have their throats cut while being hung upside down from a tree. Consequently, due to gravity, the blood would gush out, providing a blood bath for those participating in the sacrifice, hence the red dot.

Vishnu

[Vishnu](#) is a [Vedic](#) Supreme God in [Hinduism](#) that is venerated as the [Supreme Being](#) in [Vaishnavism](#). Vishnu is described by modern historical sources as the all-pervading essence of all beings, the master of—and beyond—the past, present and future, the creator and destroyer of all existences, one who supports, sustains and governs the universe and originates and develops all elements within. In other words, Vishnu is all knowing. The term “Vishnu” (B/V+S+H+N) acronymmally equates to “Babylon System Forever North (Kill)”, an apparent reference to the god’s destructive nature. Consequently, Vishnu incarnates on Earth from time to time “to eradicate evil forces”, to restore the [dharma](#), and liberate the devotees from the cycle of births and deaths. In some of the Puranas and Vaishnava traditions, Vishnu's eye is considered to be [situated at the infinitely distant Southern Celestial Pole](#). Aside from the fact that the single eye is a direct reference to the one-eyed [Beast of Greenland](#), the [South Pole](#) (which doesn’t exist) [wasn't allegedly discovered until 1820](#), which is what the [Celestial South Pole](#) is based on. Therefore, the traditional reference was evidently created in respect to the [North Pole](#) (i.e., [Mt. Olympus](#)) in Greenland. Because Vishnu is the Supreme God of Greenland, he lives in the “highest celestial region”, contrasted with those who live in the atmospheric or terrestrial regions (i.e., underworld). According to verse 1:154:4 in the [Rigveda](#), “Him whose three places that are filled with sweetness, imperishable, joy as it may list them, Who verily alone upholds the threefold, the earth, the heaven, and all living creatures”. This passage is evidently in reference to the earth (underworld), the heaven (Greenland) and all beings which inhabit them. According hymn 7:99:2 in the Rigveda, “...Viṣṇu, has attained the utmost limit of thy magnitude, by which thou hast upheld the vast and beautiful heaven, and [sustained the eastern horizon of Earth](#)”. The passage is evidently a reference the vastness of Greenland (i.e., heaven) which is larger than the U.S., Mexico and most of Canada, while the term “Eastern” (S+T+R+N) acronymmally equates to “Steer North”. Therefore, the northern horizon of the Earth is off limits to all. After the [Island of Crete](#) and the [Island of Sicily](#), the Island of Greenland is the final den or home of the Roman Empire. Consequently, it is referenced numerous times in respect to Vishnu. Hymn 7.100 in the [first Mandala](#) (book) of the [Rigveda](#) celebrates the “three steps” of Vishnu (as Trivikrama) which he strode over the universe, planting his step (foot) in three places. According to Vishnu Suktam, hymn 1.154 in the first Mandala, the first and second of Vishnu's strides are visible to men (in Europe) while the third is located in the heights of heaven (Greenland). Consequently, the last place (Greenland) is described as Vishnu's supreme abode in hymn 1.22.20. In hymns 1.22.17, 1.154.3 and 1.154.4, Vishnu strides across the earth with three steps, while in hymns 6.49.13 and 7.100.3, he strides across the earth three times. In hymns 1.154.1, 1.155.5 and 7.29.7, Vishnu strides vertically (northward) with a final step into heaven (Greenland). Consequently, Vishnu is known as the triple-strider with names such as “Trivikrama” and “Urukrama”. The term “Trivikrama” (T+R+B/V+K+R+M) acronymmally equates to “Tri (Three) Back ([Balk](#) or Fake) Kill Rome”, while “Urukrama” (R+K+R+M) acronymmally equates to “Rock Rome”, a reference to the [Rock of Ages](#), otherwise known as Greenland.

Vishnu Symbology

In Hindu texts, Vishnu is generally described as a blue being whose four arms hold the [padma](#) (lotus flower) in the lower left hand, the [Kaumodaki gada](#) (mace) in the lower right hand, the [Panchajanya shankha](#) (shell) in the upper left hand, and the the [Sudarshana Chakra](#) (discus weapon) in the upper right hand. The four arms of are symbolic of the letter “D” which is an acronym for “Day” (the 24/7 sunlight of Greenland), “Die” and “Death”, while the 24 forms of Lord Vishnu according to the Siddhartha-samhita are indicative of the letter “X”, meaning “Kill”. The Kaumodaki (mace) is likely indicative of the [Eternal Flame of Rome](#) while the Sudarshana Chakra appears to be symbolic of the [disc-like shape of Earth](#). The term “Sudarshana” (“S+D+R+S+N/X) acronymmally equates to “System Day Rome Shun (SX)” or “South Rome Shun (SX). The term “SN” or “SX” equates both fire (the Sun) and the number “6” which is routinely used in Roman blood sacrifices. Vishnu rests on [Ananta Shesha](#), the king of the serpent deities which is commonly shown with a thousand heads. This is an apparent reference to the snakes or dragons (i.e., [Roman gunships with dragon heads](#)) which formerly encircled Greenland. Vishnu wears a crown for all the world is under the dominion of the Roman Empire. Vishnu rides on an eagle known as Garuda. The term “G+R+D” acronymmally equates to “Greenland Rome Day (Die)”. The Roman eagle was the official symbol of the Roman Empire and as well as the United States. Coincidentally, because the letter “W” equates to the letter “V” In the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), the name of the U.S. Capitol is [Washington, D.C.](#) (V+S+H+N+G+T+N) which equates acronymmally to “Vishnu Greenland Ten” or Vishnu Greenland To Kill”. Lastly, [4034 Vishnu](#) is an [Apollo asteroid](#), 0.4 kilometers in diameter, whose [numerology “44”](#) equates to death and genocide.

Roman-Hindu Festivals

Similar to [Jewish holidays](#), most of the [Hindu festivals](#) fall on Roman holidays or have Roman connotations. The saying "When in Rome do as the Romans" is literally true as Rome's pagan holidays which generally include human sacrifices are celebrated all over the world, especially in India. Roman-Indian holidays include but are not limited to: **Bhau-beej**: In 2013, the Hindu holiday of [Bhau-beej](#) was celebrated on November 5, 2013, which is coincidentally also [Guy Fawkes Night](#). The term Guy Fawkes (G+F+KS) acronymically equates to "Greenland Fakes" for it celebrates the fakery of state-sponsored terrorism; **Chhath**: In 2013, the Hindu holiday of [Chhath](#) was celebrated on November 6-9, 2013, which coincided in part with the Roman [Plebeian Games](#) of November 4–17, as well as the third of the three days when the "mundus" ritual pit was opened in Rome on November 8. In 2014, [Chhath](#) will be celebrated on October 27-30, 2014, which coincide in part with the Roman holidays of [Ludi Victoriae Sullanae](#) "Victory Games of Sulla" which are held on October 26-November 1. In 2015, [Chhath](#) will be celebrated on November 15-18, 2015, which coincide in part with the Roman [Plebeian Games](#) on November 4–17, as well as the Roman "[mercatus](#)", a celebration of markets and fairs on November 18-20; **Diwali**: In 2015, the Hindu holiday of [Diwali](#) will be celebrated on November 11, 2015, which coincidentally coincides with [Armistice Day](#) and [Veterans Day](#) on November 11, and in part with the Roman [Plebeian Games](#) of November 4–17; **Durga Puja**: In 2013, the Hindu holiday of [Durga Puja](#) was celebrated on October 10-14, 2013, which coincided in part with the Roman ceremonies to mark a rededication of the Temple of Juno Moneta on October 10, the Roman [Meditrinalia](#) festival on October 11, the Roman festival of Ludi Augustales on October 3-12, the Roman festival [Augustalia](#) on October 12, the Roman sacrifice to [Fortuna Redux](#) on October 12, the Roman [Fontinalia](#) held in honor of [Fons](#) on October 13, and the Roman ceremonies to mark a restoration of the Temple of the [Penates Dei](#) on the [Velian Hill](#) on October 14. In 2014, [Durga Puja](#) will be celebrated on September 29-October 3, 2014, which coincides in part with the Roman ceremonies for [Fides](#) and the [Tigillum Sororium](#) on October 1, and the Roman festival of Ludi Augustales on October 3-12; **Ganesh Chaturthi**: In 2013, the Hindu holiday of [Ganesh Chaturthi](#) was celebrated on September 9, 2013, which coincided in part with the [Ludi Romani](#) or Ludi Magni, "the oldest and most famous" of the ludi, on September 5-19. In 2015, [Ganesh Chaturthi](#) will be celebrated on September 17, 2015, which once again coincides in part with the [Ludi Romani](#); **Gudi Padwa**: In 2014, the Hindu holiday of [Gudi Padwa](#) was celebrated on March 31, 2014, which coincidentally coincided with the Roman anniversary of the [Temple of Luna](#) on the Aventine on March 31; **Guru Purnima**: In 2013, the Hindu holiday of [Guru Purnima](#) was celebrated on July 22, 2013, which coincidentally coincided with the anniversary of the Roman Temple of [Concordia](#) at the foot of the Capitol on July 22. In 2014, [Guru Purnima](#) was celebrated on July 12, 2014, which coincides in part with the [Ludi Apollinares](#), Roman games held in honor of [Apollo](#) on July 6-13; **Hanuman Jayanti**: In 2013, the Hindu holiday [Hanuman Jayanti](#) was celebrated on April 25, 2013, which coincidentally coincided with the Roman holiday [Robigalia](#), an agricultural festival involving a dog sacrifice on April 25. In 2014, [Hanuman Jayanti](#) was celebrated on April 15, 2014, which coincided with the Roman holiday [Fordicidia](#) that features the offering of a pregnant cow to [Tellus](#) ("Earth") on April 15. In 2015, [Hanuman Jayanti](#) will be celebrated April 4, 2015, which will coincide in part with the Roman holiday [Ludi Megalenses](#) or Megalesia, held in honor of the [Magna Mater](#) or [Cybele](#) on April 4-10; **Holi**: In 2014, the Hindu holiday [Holi](#) (H+L), which acronymically equates to "Hell" or "Heel", was celebrated on March 17, 2014, which coincidentally coincides with the Roman holidays of [Liberalia](#) and [Agonalia](#) on March 17. In 2016, [Holi](#) will be celebrated on March 23, 2016, which will coincide with the Roman holiday [Tubilustrium](#), known as the purification of the trumpets, on March 23; **Karthikai Deepam**: In 2013, the Hindu holiday [Karthikai Deepam](#) was celebrated on November 17, 2013, which coincidentally coincided in part with the Roman [Plebeian Games](#) on November 4–17. In 2014, [Karthikai Deepam](#) will be celebrated on December 5, 2014, which will coincide with the Roman country festival [Faunus](#) held in the "[pagus](#)" on December 5; **Kartik Poornima**: In 2013, the Hindu holiday [Kartik Poornima](#) was celebrated on November 17, 2013, which coincidentally coincided in part with the Roman [Plebeian Games](#) on November 4–17. In 2014, [Kartik Poornima](#) will be celebrated on November 6, 2014, which will once again coincide in part with the Roman [Plebeian Games](#) on November 4–17; **Krishna Janmastami**: In 2014, the Hindu holiday [Krishna Janmastami](#) was celebrated on August 17, 2014, which coincidentally coincided with the Roman holiday [Portunalia](#) and the anniversary of the Temple of Janus on August 17; **Kumbh Mela**: In 2015, the Hindu holiday [Kumbh Mela](#) will be celebrated on August 29-September 18, 2015, which coincidentally will coincide in part with the Roman ceremony for [Jupiter Tonans](#) ("the Thunderer") on the [Capitolium](#) on September 1, the Roman ceremony for [Juno Regina](#) on the Aventine on September 1, the Roman [Ludi Romani](#) or Ludi Magni, "the oldest and most famous" of the ludi on September 5-19, the Roman anniversary of the Temple to Jupiter Optimus

Maximus, an [Epulum Iovis](#) to the [Capitoline Triad](#), on September 13, and the Roman holiday “Equorum probation” (“Approval of the Horses”) which features a cavalry parade on September 14. In 2016, [Kumbh Mela](#) will be celebrated on April 22-May 21, 2016, which will coincide in part with [Earth Day](#) on April 22, “[Vinalia Priora](#)”, a Roman festival held for the previous year’s wine on April 23, the Roman holiday [Robigalia](#), an agricultural festival involving dog sacrifice on April 25, the Roman [Ludi Florales](#) held in honor of [Flora](#) on April 28-May 3, [May Day](#) on May 1, the Roman Games of Flora, which features a sacrifice to [Maia](#) on May 1, the anniversary of the Temple of Bona Dea on the Aventine on May 1, the rites for the [Lares Praestites](#) of the city of Rome on May 1, [Lemuria](#), a Roman festival of the dead on May 9, a Roman sacrifice to [Mania](#) on May 11, the Roman anniversary of the Temple of Mars Invictus on May 14, the Roman procession of the [Argei](#) on May 14, the Roman holiday [Mercuralia](#) held in honor of [Mercury](#) (“Feriae of Jove”) on May 15, and the Roman festival [Agonalia](#), for Vediovis on May 21; **Makar Sankranti**: In 2014 and 2015, the Hindu holiday [Makar Sankranti](#) will be celebrated on September 14, which coincidentally will coincide with the Roman holiday “Equorum probation” (“Approval of the Horses”) which features a cavalry parade on September 14; **Maha Shivaratri**: In 2014, the Hindu holiday [Maha Shivaratri](#) was celebrated on February 27, 2014, which coincidentally coincided with the Roman holiday [Equirria](#), the first of two horse-racing festivals to [Mars](#) held on February 27; **Navratri**: In 2013, the Hindu holiday [Navratri](#) was held on October 5-13, 2013, which coincidentally coincided in part with the Roman holiday Ludi Augustales, which is based on [Augustalia](#), on October 3-12, the Roman holiday “[mundus](#)” on October 5, the Roman holiday “[dies ater](#)” (“black day”), the anniversary of the [battle of Arausio](#), on October 6, the Roman sacrifices to Jupiter Fulgur and Juno Curitis on October 7, the Roman sacrifices to [Genius Publicus](#), Fausta Felicitas, and Venus Victrix on the Capitolium on October 9, the Roman ceremony to mark the rededication of the Temple of Juno Moneta on October 10, the Roman [Meditrinalia](#) festival on October 11, the Roman sacrifice to [Fortuna Redux](#) on October 12, which is coincidentally also [Columbus Day](#), and the Roman holiday [Fontinalia](#) held in honor of [Fons](#) on October 13. In 2014, [Navratri](#) will be held on September 25-October 3, 2014, which will coincide in part with the Roman anniversary of the Temple of Venus Genetrix on September 26, the Roman ceremonies for [Fides](#) and [Tigillum Sororium](#) on October 1, and the Roman holiday Ludi Augustales, which is based on [Augustalia](#), on October 3-12; **Nuakhai**: In 2013, the Hindu holiday [Nuakhai](#) (N+K), whose name acronymically equates to that of the [Greco-Roman god of Enki](#) (Nike), was celebrated on September 10, 2013, which coincidentally coincided in part with the Roman [Ludi Romani](#) or Ludi Magni, “the oldest and most famous” of the ludi on September 5-19; **Onam**: In 2013, the Hindu holiday [Onam](#) was celebrated on September 16, 2013, which coincidentally coincided in part with the Roman [Ludi Romani](#) or Ludi Magni, “the oldest and most famous” of the ludi on September 5-19. In 2014, the [Onam](#) will be celebrated on September 7, 2014, which will once again coincide in part with the Roman [Ludi Romani](#) on September 5-19; **Rama Navami**: The Hindu holiday [Rama Navami](#) (R+M+N+V/B+M) acronymically equates to either “Rome North Victory 13” or “Roman Victory 13” via the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). The letter “M” is the 13th letter/symbol in both Roman alphabets which is representative of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#); **Sitalsasthi**: In 2013, the Hindu holiday [Sitalsasthi](#) was celebrated on June 15, 2013, which coincidentally coincided with the Roman holiday [Vestalia](#), which is held in honor of [Vesta](#) on June 7-15, and the Roman holiday “[Quinquatrus minusculae](#)”, the lesser [Quinquatrus](#) celebrated by “[tibicines](#)” on June 13-15. In 2014, [Sitalsasthi](#) was celebrated June 3, 2014, which coincided with the Roman anniversary of the Temple of [Bellona](#) on June 3. In 2015, [Sitalsasthi](#) will be celebrated on May 24, 2015, which will coincide with the Roman holiday known as [QRCE](#) on May 24; **Ugadi**: In 2014, the Hindu holiday known as [Ugadi](#) was celebrated on March 31, 2014, which coincidentally coincided with the Roman anniversary of the [Temple of Luna](#) on March 31; **Vasant Panchami**: In 2013, the Hindu holiday [Vasant Panchami](#) was celebrated on February 14, 2013, which coincidentally coincided with the Roman holiday [Valentine's Day](#) on February 14; **Vijayadashami**: In 2013, the Hindu holiday [Vijayadashami](#) was celebrated on October 13, 2013, which coincidentally coincided with the Roman holiday [Fontinalia](#) held in honor of [Fons](#) on October 13. In 2014, [Vijayadashami](#) will be celebrated on October 3, 2014, which will coincide in part with the Roman holiday Ludi Augustales, which is based on the [Augustalia](#), on October 3-12; and **Vishu**: In 2015, the Hindu holiday [Vishu](#) will be celebrated on April 15, 2014, which will coincidentally coincide with the Roman holiday [Fordicidia](#) that features the offering of a pregnant cow to [Tellus](#) (“Earth”) on April 15;

Shiva

[Shiva](#) (“Siva”) is a popular [Hindu deity](#) who is considered the [Supreme God](#) within [Shaivism](#) which teaches that Shiva is the creator, preserver, destroyer, revealer, transformer and concealer of all that is. Shiva is also known as “The [Auspicious](#) One” which in essence means “future success is likely”. A total of [113](#)

[names have been attributed to Shiva](#), including, “Kailashadhipati”, meaning “Lord of Mount Kailash”, and “Kailashnath”, meaning “Master of Mount Kailash”. Shiva is described as the omniscient [Yogi](#) who lives an [ascetic life](#) on [Mount Kailash](#) (i.e., Greenland). Although there is a [Mount Kailash](#) in the [Himalayas](#), this is an apparent reference to both [Mt. Olympus and Mt. Zion](#) which are located in Greenland. In Hindu mythology, Mount Kailāsa is depicted as a “[Linga](#)”, representing the center of the universe. This is likely another reference to Greenland which is located geographically speaking at the center of the Earth. [Dakshinamurthy](#), an aspect of Shiva, literally means “one who is facing south” in [Sanskrit](#), for all locations in the underworld are south from Greenland in the north. Many words in the English lexicon were evidently derived from Siva and Shiva (e.g., achieve, save, savvy, sever, shave, shiv, shiver, shivering, shove, etc.), including “[chauvinist](#)”, meaning “excessive or blind patriotism”, and “sovereign”, meaning supreme ruler as well as “Shiva reigns”. The latter terms define traits inherent to the Roman Empire now located in Greenland.

Symbology of Shiva

The god of [Shiva](#) has many symbols and traits, many of which are affiliated with the Greco-Roman Empire, the most recognizable being the [third eye](#) on his forehead, the snake around his neck (which is symbolic of [Roman dragon ships](#) which encircled Greenland), a [crescent moon](#) (a Greco-Roman symbol representing [Cronus](#)), and the [trishula](#) (i.e., Greco-Roman [trident](#)). Shiva is also equipped with a “[Parashu](#)” which he gave it to [Parashurama](#) whose name means “Rama with the axe” (i.e., Rome with the axe). The Parashu is a replica of the [fasces axe](#) which itself was modeled after the shape of the [Island of Crete](#), the birthplace of the Greco-Roman Empire. Shiva is also portrayed with a sacred halo, an apparent reference to the glow of the aurora borealis which is seen around the underworld. Shiva smears his body with ashes (i.e., [bhasma](#)), due to the many blood sacrifices he partakes in. Shiva's is noted in the “Jatin” epithets as “the one with matted hair” that molten gold in color or being yellowish-white, very un-Indian like in nature. Lastly, the [Pashupati seal](#), which is purported to be one of the earliest depictions of Shiva, is clearly depicted with twin ram (R+M) horns, an apparent symbolic reference to Rome (R+M) which is often characterized by a ram.

Numerology of Shiva

Shiva's sacred number is “5” which equates to the “Ж” symbol (i.e., “[Chi](#)”) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) as is indicative of the country of Switzerland. Consequently, Shiva's most important mantra has five syllables (i.e., the “namaḥ śivāya”). Shiva's body is also said to consist of five mantras, called the pañcabrahmans. As forms of God, each of these have their own names and distinct iconography (i.e., [Sadyojāta](#), [Vāmadeva](#), [Aghora](#), [Tatpuruṣa](#) and [Īśāna](#)). These are subsequently represented as the five faces of Shiva which that are associated in various texts with the five elements, he five senses, the five organs of perception, and the five organs of action. In Hebrew, “[shiv'ah](#)” literally means “seven” (S+V+N) which may translate to “Siva North”. In the Roman-English alphabet, the number “7” equates to the letter “G”, an acronym for Greenland.

Holidays of Shiva

[Maha Shivratri](#), meaning the “Great Night of Shiva”, is an annual [Hindu](#) festival celebrated in reverence of the god [Shiva](#). In 2013, Maha Shivratri was celebrated on March 10 in 2013. Coincidentally, March 9 is the Roman holiday known as “[dies religiosus](#)” (when the Salii carried the sacred shields around the city again). The 24-hour time difference in the holiday appears to have been instituted in order to confuse historians. Unlike the number “9”, THE number “10” is sacred in Greco-Roman lore and evidenced by the fact that it is depicted on the [flag of Greenland](#). In the Roman lunar calendar, Zodiac is the 13th month. Consequently, the date of March 9 equates to Zodiac 7 (i.e., “13/7”) while March 10 equates to Zodiac 8 (i.e., 13/8). The latter number “38” equates to “CH” or “Chi” which is symbolic of the Switzerland, the life or “chi” of the Roman Empire. Therefore, the Roman holiday of “[dies religiosus](#)” is almost certainly celebrated on March 10 along with [Maha Shivratri](#). Interestingly, “Religiosus” is defined as pertaining to the gods or marked out by them as theirs, qualities inherent to Switzerland, the main proxy (shill) state of the Roman Empire. In 2014, Maha Shivratri was celebrated on February 27 which is the same date that the Roman holiday “[Equirria](#)” (the first of two horse-racing festivals to [Mars](#)) is celebrated.

Shiva & Switzerland

Shiva is often [depicted with 10 arms](#) which are symbolic of the geographic [shape of Switzerland](#) which appears to have 10 arms or legs. “[Tripurantaka](#)”, a manifestation of [Shiva](#), is depicted with four arms

wielding a bow and arrow. He holds an axe and a deer on the upper pair of his arms, and a bow and an arrow lower pair of the arms, respectively. Tripurantaka is symbolic of the four-armed cross of Switzerland which is responsible for executing Roman sacrifices, terror attacks and wars in the underworld. Shiva also rides on a bull, his vehicle, which is representative of [Babylon](#), the former capitol of the Roman Empire. Coincidentally, Switzerland is responsible for managing and maintaining the "[Babylon System](#)" in the underworld. [Nandī](#), also known as Nandin, is the name of the [bull](#) on which Shiva rides. Nandī, translated by Sharma, equates to "lord of cattle" which is quite similar to myth surrounding the god of [Ra](#) which finds that all humans are the "Cattle of Ra." Lastly, Shiva's sacred number is "5" which equates to the "Ж" symbol (i.e., "[Chi](#)") in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). Chi above all other symbols is indicative of the country of Switzerland. According to the Roman Score, the name of "Shiva" (S/C+H+V) acronymically equates to "Chi Forever/Infinity Victory", since the letter "C" and "S" are interchangeable in [Roman English](#) (e.g., census, century, etc.). The English term "[sieve](#)" (S+V) is a device that separating wanted elements from unwanted material. Metaphorically speaking, Switzerland is the sieve of the world for it removes unwanted people and ideas from the underworld, especially in respect to the secret of Greenland.

Tributes to Shiva

Tributes to the Greco-Roman god of [Shiva](#) can be found in the names and titles of various corporations, cultures, places and scientific-related phenomenon around the world, including but not limited to: **Culture:** the [Siwa culture](#), a Bronze Age nomadic culture in the Gansu Province, China; the [Siwa language](#), a Berber language of Egypt; and [Živa](#), the Slavic goddess of fertility; **Internet Technology:** "[?shva=1](#)", the code appended to the URL when loading [Gmail](#) (i.e., Google email), and [HTML5 Shiv](#), a JavaScript workaround; **Media:** "[Arutz Sheva](#)", an [Israeli](#) media network identifying with [Religious Zionism](#); **Places:** [Shiva](#), a village in Iran; [Siva, Perm Krai](#), a village in Russia; [Sivat](#), a [village](#) in Russia; [Siwa Oasis](#), an oasis in Egypt; and [Živa](#), small settlement near Vajska, Serbia; **Space:** the [140 Siwa](#), an asteroid; [1170 Siva](#), an asteroid named after the Hindu god; the [Shiva Hypothesis](#), a hypothesis that purports to explain an apparent pattern in mass extinctions caused by [impact events](#); and the [Shiva crater](#), an apparent impact crater in the Indian Ocean, possibly associated with the Cretaceous–Tertiary extinction event; **Science:** "[Siva](#)", a pro-apoptotic signaling protein; "[Siva](#)", the monotypic bird genus of the blue-winged minla; "[Siwa](#)", a spider genus in the [Araneidae](#) family; the "[Shiva laser](#)", built at [Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory](#) in 1977 for the study of [inertial confinement fusion](#) (ICF); and the "[Shiva Star](#)", a high-powered pulsed-power research device located at the [Air Force Research Laboratory](#);

Shiva in Pop Culture

The Greco-Roman god of [Shiva](#) can be found in numerous books, comics, films, games, music, television series, and video games throughout pop culture, including but not limited to: **Films:** "[Siva](#)" (1989), a Tamil film starring Rajinikanth; "[Siva](#)" (1989), a Telugu film by director Ram Gopal Varma; "[Shiva](#)" (1990), a remake of the Telugu film in Hindi by director Ram Gopal Varma; "[Shiva](#)" (2006), another Hindi remake by Ram Gopal Varma; "[Shiva](#)" (2008), by siblings Ronit and Shlomi Elkabetz; and "[Shiva](#)" (2012), a Kannada film starring Shivraj Kumar; **Games:** "[Shiva](#)", a summonable ice elemental in the "[Final Fantasy](#)" (1987-2014) franchise; "[Shiva](#)", a character in the "[Streets of Rage](#)" series (1991-2013); "[Shiv](#)", a fictional location in "[Magic: The Gathering](#)" (1994-Present); "[Sheeva](#)", a character in "[Mortal Kombat](#)" (1995) games; "Shivans" are the main antagonistic race in the "[Freespace](#)" (1998-2001) series; "Shiva's Guard", a powerful artifact in the "[Warcraft III: Reign of Chaos](#)" (2002) game "[Defense of the Ancients](#)"; and "Shiva", a major boss in "[Bonds of Blood of Neverwinter Nights](#)" (2004); **Literature:** "[Lady Shiva](#)", a DC Comics character which first appeared in "[Richard Dragon, Kung Fu Fighter #5](#)" (1975); "[Shiva](#)", a computer program that spawns robots to destroy Weapon X experiment subjects in "Wolverine vol. 2 #50" (1992); "Shiva", a fictitious strain of Ebola virus from the novel "[Rainbow Six](#)" (1998) by Tom Clancy; and "Kaiyanwang", a.k.a. "Shiva", a fictional character from "[3x3 Eyes](#)" (1987-2002); **Music:** "[Siva Samoa](#)", a type of Samoan dance often performed at weddings; "[Siva](#)" (1991), a song by "[The Smashing Pumpkins](#)"; and "Shiva", a song by "[The Antlers](#)" from their concept album "[Hospice](#)" (2009); **Television Series:** "Shiva", the ultimate villain in the anime "[Legend of Heavenly Sphere Shurato](#)" (1989-1990); "Neosapien General Shiva" from the cartoon TV series "[Exosquad](#)" (1993-1994); "[Shiv](#)", a villain in the animated series "[Static Shock](#)" (2000-2004); "[Siva](#)", a character from "[The Tribe](#)" (2002-2003) series; "The Shiva", an award given to the league winners on "[The League](#)" (2009-Present); and "[Shiva](#)", an episode of [the tenth season](#) of "[NCIS](#)" (2013).

Shiva & Judaism

Because Switzerland was the first Jewish state, many Jewish names and entities share the name of Shiva, including but not limited to: "[Shiva](#)", the name for the week-long mourning period after death which is derived from the Hebrew word "[shiv'ah](#)" which literally means "seven"; "[Arutz Sheva](#)", an [Israeli](#) media network identifying with [Religious Zionism](#); "[Sh'va](#)", a name for the "20(2)" decimal in the Jewish [Gematria](#)'s "Mispar gadol"; "[Shva](#)", a Hebrew [niqqud](#) vowel sign written as two vertical dots underneath a letter; [Yeshiva](#), a [Jewish](#) institution that focuses on the study of traditional religious texts, primarily the [Talmud](#); [Yeshiva University](#), a [private university](#) with four campuses in New York City; and [Yeshiva.co](#), a Jewish website which is part of the institutions of Yeshivat Beit El.

SIV Virus

[Simian immunodeficiency viruse](#) (SIV) is a [retroviruse](#) which has infected at least 45 species of African non-human [primates](#). Based on analysis of strains found in four species of [monkeys](#) from [Bioko Island](#), it has been concluded that SIV has been present in monkeys and apes for at least 32,000 years. Virus strains from two of these primate species (SIVsmm in [sooty mangabeys](#) and SIVcpz in [chimpanzees](#)) are believed to have crossed the species barrier into humans, resulting in HIV-2 and HIV-1 (i.e., AIDS). Although it has been stated that the route of transmission of HIV-1 to humans was due to [contact with the blood of chimps](#), vaccines from the [Red Cross](#) are the most likely cause. Interestingly, the [structure of HIV-1 protease](#) (which was derived from the SIV virus) and that of the [Pashupati seal](#), which is purported to be one of the earliest depictions of Shiva, are almost identical in nature. Consonantly speaking, "Siva" (S+V) is the same as "SIV" (S+V), and both are affiliated with destruction and death. Since the [letter "H"](#) is pronounced "aitch" or "aich", the term "HIV" is pronounced "aich-eye-vee". Therefore, "HIV" (C/S+H+V), consonantly speaking, equates to "Shiva" (C/S+H+V) because the letters "C" and "S" are routinely interchangeable in [Roman English](#) (e.g., census, century, etc.). Considering that the AIDS virus wasn't discovered until 1983, and the Pashupati seal is purported to be thousands of years old, their striking similarity does not make sense inside the historical framework of the status quo. Therefore, in all likelihood, the SIV virus was discovered hundreds of years ago in Rome and subsequently used to kill off millions of people in the underworld via vaccines. In order to celebrate their scientific discovery in bio-terrorism, Shiva, the god of destruction, is depicted on the Pashupati seal in the form of the deadly virus. In what appears to be an inside joke of sorts, "Shiva" is a strain of the deadly Ebola virus in the novel "[Rainbow Six](#)" (1998) by Tom Clancy.

Shiva & Rudra

"[Rudra](#)" and Shiva are viewed as the same personality in Hindu scriptures and therefore are used synonymously. Rudra, whose name is derived from the Sanskrit root "śarv-", meaning to "injure" or "to kill", is usually portrayed as a fierce and destructive deity. Rudra is also the "One who can kill the forces of darkness", an apparent reference to the slaughter of humans who live in the [underworld devoid of 24/7 sunlight](#). In other contexts, Rudra can simply mean "the number eleven". The number "11" is represented in the Roman-English alphabet by the [letter "K", an acronym for "kill"](#). According to Indian scholar [R. G. Bhandarkar](#), Rudra discharges "brilliant shafts which run about the heaven and the earth". This is an apparent reference to the lines of communication between Greenland and the country of Switzerland. Rudra was believed to cause diseases, something that the [Red Cross located in Switzerland](#) is notorious for. In Sanskrit, Rudra is known as "param vyoma sahasravṛt", meaning "The upper world is similarly desired by the thousands of devas", an apparent reference to Greenland (i.e., the upperworld). Rudra is also known as "śukraṃ vāmanyadyajataṃ vāmanyat", meaning "Among your forms, one is the day with white hue, the other is the night with dark hue". This is an appearance reference to the 24/7 light of Greenland and the [shadow of death](#) and darkness which covers the underworld. Similar to Shiva, [Rudra](#) also bears a Greco-Roman [trident](#).

Shiva Sheaves

Although only conjecture, it appears that Shiva-related genocides are symbolically represented by a [sheaf](#) (plural: sheaves), a large bundles of cereal plants which are bound together after reaping. Since Shiva is the god of destruction, the sheaves evidently represent a certain amount of deaths (possibly 100,000 or 1 million) which were cut down by the hand of the Roman Empire. Consequently, sheaves are depicted within the Coat of Arms of various nation, (i.e., [Armenia](#), [Bolivia](#), [New Zealand](#), [Pakistan](#) and [Venezuela](#)), on the flags of the numerous U.S. states (i.e., [Delaware](#), [Idaho](#), [Nebraska](#), [Pennsylvania](#) and [Vermont](#)), on the Great Seals of U.S. states (i.e., [Arkansas](#), [Delaware](#), [Idaho](#), [Iowa](#), [Nebraska](#), [North Dakota](#), [Ohio](#),

[Oklahoma](#), [Oregon](#), [South Dakota](#), [Tennessee](#), [Vermont](#), [Washington D.C.](#)), and on the Coat of Arms of U.S. (i.e., [Delaware](#), [Ohio](#), [Pennsylvania](#), [Vermont](#)).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

8.04 Islam

[Islam](#) is a [monotheistic](#) and [Abrahamic religion](#) articulated by the [Qur'an](#), a [book](#) considered by [Muslims](#) to be the [verbatim](#) word of God. Islam is based on the teachings of [Muhammad](#) who is considered by Muslims be the last [prophet of God](#). Islam has approximately [1.6 billion followers](#), roughly 23% of the Earth's population. It is currently the [second-largest religion](#) in the world as well as the [fastest-growing](#). In a religious context, Islam means "[voluntary submission to God](#)" (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)). [Muslim](#) is also spelled Moslem (M+S+L+M), a term which almost identical to "[mausoleum](#)" (M+S+L+M), meaning tomb or grave. Mausoleum in Greek literally means "city of the dead". Therefore, the term "Muslim" equates to death and dying as evidenced by the Islamic diet of dead animals (minus pigs), Islamic male and female circumcision, as well as the wrapping of the female body like a mummy. In Islam heaven is known as [Jannah](#), a place of joy and bliss. Qur'anic references describe it as a place where the physical pleasures of life will finally be experienced. The term "Jannah" (G/J+N+H) acronymically equates to "Greenland North Forever", a place where Romans indulge in the physical pleasures of life every day. Lastly, each year, Muslims perform the "[Hijra](#)" which is representative of Muhammad's pasr "emigration" to the city of [Medina](#). The term "Hijra" (H+G/J+R) acronymically equates to "Forever Greenland Rome", a direct reference to the previous emigration of the Roman Empire from the underworld (i.e., hell) to Greenland (i.e., heaven).

De-Romanization of Middle East

After the alleged [Fall of Rome](#), most Roman churches and temples were subsequently converted into mosques in order to hide the Roman Empire's ongoing subjugation of the Middle East and Asia, hence the term "mosque" or "mask". A mosque is a [place of worship](#) for Muslims which is sometimes spelt "[Mosk](#)" (M+S+K), a term which is consonantly the same as "mask" (M+S+K). Minus the colorful paint, tiles, and minarets, most mosques exhibit the Greco-Roman architectural features (e.g., [arches](#), [archways](#), [columns](#), [domes](#), [phallic symbols](#), [twin towers](#), etc.) found on Roman Catholic basilicas, cathedrals, churches and temples around the world. This is because Greco-Roman places of worship were converted to mosques and their phallic symbols renamed minarets. According to early [Muslim historians](#), towns that surrendered without resistance to invading Islamic armies gave the Muslims permission to take their [churches and synagogues and convert them into mosques](#). One of the earliest examples of this kind of conversion took place in 705 AD when the [caliph Al-Walid I](#) allegedly bought the church of [St. John](#) in [Damascus](#), Syria from the [Christians](#) and rebuilt it as a mosque. Overall, [Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan](#) (Al-Walid 's father) is said to have transformed 10 churches in Damascus into mosques. The [Abbasid](#) caliph [al-Ma'mun](#) also turned many churches into mosques. After [capturing Constantinople in 1453](#), the [Ottoman Turks](#) converted nearly all churches, monasteries, and chapels into mosques, including the famous [Hagia Sophia](#). The conversion of non-Muslim places of worship into mosques occurred primarily during the life of Muhammad and continued during subsequent Islamic conquests. As a result, countless originally Roman basilicas, cathedrals, churches and temples have been converted into mosques.

Roman Dome-ination in the Middle East

Prior to the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#), openly Roman domes could be found all across Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Asia. However, after the Roman Empire faked its own death and decided to go undercover, proxy governments and other Roman religions, namely Christianity, Islam, and Judaism, took over these once Roman domes and made them their own, at least cosmetically speaking. According to [modern historical accounts](#), "The conversion of non-Muslim places of worship into mosques occurred

primarily during the life of [Muhammad](#) (570 A.D. – June 8, 632 A.D.) and continued during subsequent Islamic conquests and under historical Muslim rule. As a result, numerous Hindu temples, churches, synagogues, the Parthenon and Zoroastrian temples were converted into mosques". According to early [Muslim historians](#), towns that surrendered without resistance and made treaties with the Muslims gave the Muslims permission to take their churches and [synagogues](#). The conversion of Roman domes from one religious domination to another has continued even in modern times and shows fluid continuity between allegedly competing Roman religions. For example, the [Tripoli Cathedral](#) (Tripoli, Libya) was built in 1928 as a Roman Catholic Church, only to be later turned into a mosque in 1970. Minus the colorful paint, tiles and minarets, mosques generally exhibit the same Greco-Roman architectural features (e.g., arches, columns, domes, minarets, phallic symbols, and twin towers) generally found in Roman Catholic basilicas, cathedrals and churches around the world. It is imperative to note that first the Roman Catholic Church served as the official government up until only a few hundred years ago. Therefore, their churches, mosques and synagogues served (and still do) as an integral part of the Roman intelligence network which used minarets and church steeples for secret electronic communication, most likely with the use of two-way radios using AM and FM-like frequencies.

Islamic Double-cross

Similar to [Judaism](#), the [circumcision of the male](#) offspring is also practiced in Islam. In some Islamic tribes, female circumcision (i.e., [clitorectomies](#)) are practiced as well. The process of male circumcision (removal of the foreskin) within various cultures is symbolic of dome of the Earth (i.e., Greenland) and the Roman Dome on which it is based. Consequently, a foreskin-less penis is indicative of a dome and is a permanent reminder of Rome's domination over that particular race or religion. Also, circumcision is highly traumatic for boys and makes sex less pleasurable, resulting in a less peaceful male and a lower population rate. Like all Roman religions, caveats are built in just in case one particular group needs to be attacked or pressured. For example, in Islam, [usury](#) is strictly forbidden. That being said, no government in the Middle East conforms to [Islamic economic jurisprudence](#) as [they all currently deal](#) in [usury](#) and [government bonds](#). If and when the banks and/or governments get out of line, passages in respect to usury will be preached until the people are outraged and enough political pressure is levied in order to enact the desired change. The same goes for [jihad](#), the only form of warfare permissible in Islamic law. Since jihad can be declared against [apostates](#), criminal groups, illegal works, leaders, rebels, states or terrorists who allegedly oppress Muslims, Rome can manipulate the Islamic population to effectively attack, blackball or vilify and person or organization they deem a potential threat. Since [jihad is slated to continue](#) until "all mankind either embraced Islam or submitted to the authority of the Muslim state", holy war can be re-declared at any given moment. Although truces can be reached, there can never be a permanent peace.

Islam & Christianity

Similar to [Catholicism](#) and [Christianity](#), both of which were admittedly spawned by the Roman Empire (the most evil and vile organization ever to exist), Muslims believe that [Adam](#), [Enoch](#), [Noah](#), [Abraham](#), [Lot](#), [Ishmael](#), [Isaac](#), [Jacob](#), [Joseph](#), [Job](#), [David](#), [Solomon](#), [Elijah](#), [Elisha](#), [Jonah](#), [Aaron](#), [Moses](#), [Zechariah](#), [John the Baptist](#) as well as [Jesus](#) and his [apostles](#) are [prophets of God as dictated by the Quran](#). Islam teaches that [God](#) gave the [Torah](#) to [Moses](#), the [Psalms](#) to [David](#) and the [Gospel](#) to [Jesus](#). This is key because although Muslims do not subscribe to the notion that Jesus was the son of God, they accept the characters depicted in the Bible to be authentic, thus verifying the fraudulent history of the Holy Bible. Although they differ in detail, the Quran recounts events, people and stories recounted in [Jewish](#) and [Christian](#) books such as the [Tanakh](#) and [Bible](#). For example, [Moses](#) is mentioned [more in the Quran](#) than any other individual while Jesus is mentioned more often than Muhammad. Muslims believe the common elements between the Bible, Quran and Tanakh were the result of authentic divine revelations given to each respective religion's prophets. In other words, the authenticity and validity of these writings is never questioned—just the trivial non-consequential details.

12 Islamic-Roman Months

In order to confuse the Islamic world after the alleged [Fall of Rome](#), the [13-month lunar calendar](#) was scrapped in the Middle East and replaced by the 12-month Hijri calendar (i.e., the [Islamic calendar](#)). Its 12 months are: **Muharram**: [Muharram](#) is the first month in the Islamic calendar which allegedly means "forbidden" because war was forbidden during this month. The term "Muharram" (M+H+R+M) acronymically equates to "13 Forever Rome", as the [letter "M"](#) is indicative of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#); **Safar**: [Safar](#) is the second month in the Islamic calendar which allegedly means "void". The term "Safar"

(S+F/P+R) acronymically equates to “System/Sacrifice Four/Fear/Fire”, an apparent reference to Roman blood sacrifices and the [number “4”](#) which equates to the [Roman Cross](#); **Rabī I: Rabī I** is the third month in the Islamic calendar which allegedly means “the first spring”. The term “Rabī” (R+B/V) acronymically equates to “Rome Victory”, an apparent reference to [Victoria](#), the Roman goddess of victory. The [number “3”](#) generally equates to the third and final den or home of Rome—Greenland; **Rabī II: Rabī II** is the fourth month in the Islamic calendar which allegedly means “the second or last spring”. The term “Rabī” (R+B/V) acronymically equates to “Rome Victory”, an apparent second reference to [Victoria](#), the Roman goddess of victory. The [number “4”](#) generally equates to the [Roman Cross](#); **Jumādā I: Jumādā I** is the fifth month in the Islamic calendar which allegedly means “the first month of parched land”. The term “Jumada” (G/J+M+D) acronymically equates to “Greenland 13 Day/Die”, an apparent reference to the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) who live in the 24/7 daylight (Day) of Greenland; **Jumādā II: Jumādā II** is the sixth month in the Islamic calendar which allegedly means “the second or last month of parched land”. The term “Jumada” (G/J+M+D) acronymically equates to “Greenland 13 Day/Die”, an apparent second reference to the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) who live in the 24/7 daylight (Day) of Greenland; **Rajab: Rajab** is the seventh month in the Islamic calendar which allegedly means “respect” and/or “honor” because war was forbidden during this month. The term “Rajab” (R+G/J+B/V) acronymically equates to “Rome Greenland 13” or “Rome Greenland Victory”. The letter “B” (1+3=B) is also indicative of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) who live in Greenland; **Sha‘bān: Sha‘bān** is the eighth month in the Islamic calendar which allegedly means “scattered”. The term “Sha‘bān” (S+H+B+N) acronymically equates to “System Forever 13 North/Kill”. The [number “8”](#) numerologically speaking represents “forever” or “infinity”, hence the reference to non-stop war; **Ramaḍān: Ramaḍān** is the ninth month in the Islamic calendar which allegedly means “scorched”. The term “Ramadan” (R+M+D+N) acronymically equates to “Rome Den”, an apparent reference to the den or home of Rome in Greenland; **Shawwāl: Shawwāl** is the tenth month in the Islamic calendar which allegedly means “raised”. The term “Shawwal” (S+H+V/W+L) acronymically equates to “System Forever Veil”, an apparent reference to the veil of secrecy from which behind the Roman Empire operates in Greenland; **Dhū al-Qa‘da: Dhū al-Qa‘da** is the eleventh month in the Islamic calendar which allegedly means “the one of truce”. Aside from being almost identical in name to the state-sponsored terror group known as [Al Qaeda](#), the term “Dhū al-Qa‘da” (D+H+L+K/Q+D) acronymically equates to “Day/Die Hell/Heel Kill Day/Die”, hence name of the aforementioned terror group; Lastly, **Dhū al-Hijja: Dhū al-Hijja** is the twelfth month in the Islamic calendar which allegedly means “the one of pilgrimage”. The term “Dhū al-Hijja” (D+H+L+H+J/G) acronymically equates to “Day/Die Hell/Heel Forever Greenland”.

Ramadan

[Ramadan](#) is the [ninth month](#) in the [Islamic calendar](#) which is generally observed by [Muslims](#) as a month of [fasting](#). This annual observance is regarded as one of the [Five Pillars of Islam](#). Ramadan lasts 29–30 days depending on the visual sightings of the [crescent moon](#), a Greco-Roman symbol of death. Although modern historical accounts state that the term “Ramadan” comes from the Arabic root “ramaḍa” or “ar-ramaḍ”, the term “Ramadan” (R+M+D+N) acronymically equates to “Rome Den”, an apparent reference to the third and final den or home of Rome in Greenland. Consequently, Ramadan was originally known as a pagan festival which was [observed by many pagan societies](#) throughout Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, Iraq and even Persia. The festival was held in honor of the moon god (likely Luna) and featured a fast from moon-rise to moon-set. Therefore, Ramadan was likely a Roman festival which was celebrated throughout their empire in the underworld, including Africa, Asia, the Mediterranean and the Middle East. Ramadan as later adopted by Muhammad who subsequently changed the fast rules from sunrise to sundown.

Islamic Holidays

Similar to [Jewish holidays](#), almost all [Muslim holidays](#) fall on Roman holidays or have Roman connotations. The saying “When in Rome do as the Romans” is literally true as Rome’s pagan holidays, which generally involve human sacrifices, are celebrated the world over, especially in Islamic countries. Islamic [holy days](#) fall on fixed dates on the Islamic lunar calendar, meaning that they occur in [different seasons](#) and in different years in the [Gregorian calendar](#). The most important Islamic festivals are [Eid al-Fitr](#) which marks the end of Ramadan, and [Eid al-Adha](#) which coincides with the pilgrimage to Mecca. The Muslim calendar’s first year is known as 1 AH (i.e., “[Anno Hegirae](#)”) or 622 AD. The term “Anno Hegirae” (N+H+G+R), which is based on [Anno Domini](#), acronymically equates to “North Forever Greenland Rome”. Roman-Muslim holidays include but are not limited to: **Alī ibn Abī Ṭālib**: In 2013, the Islamic holiday marking the birthday of [‘Alī ibn Abī Ṭālib](#) (13 Rajab) was celebrated on May 23, 2013, which coincided with the Roman holidays known as the second [Tubilustrum](#), on May 23, and the Feriae for [Volcanus](#) on May

23. In 2017, the birthday of Alī ibn Abī Ṭālib will be celebrated on April 10, 2017, which will coincide in part with the Roman [Ludi Megalenses](#) held in honor of the [Magna Mater](#) or [Cybele](#) on April 4-10; **Arba'een:** In 2013, the Islamic holiday known as [Arba'een](#) (20 Ṣafar) was celebrated on December 23, 2013, which coincided with the Roman holidays [Larentalia](#), a commemoration for the temples of Diana and Juno Regina in the [Circus Flaminius](#) on December 23, the [Tempestates](#) on December 23, and [Sigillaria](#), the last day of the [Saturnalia](#) devoted to gift-giving on December 23. In 2016, Arba'een will be celebrated on November 20, 2016, which will coincide in part with the Roman holiday [Mercatus](#) on November 18-20; **Chaand Raat:** In 2015, the Islamic holiday known as [Chaand Raat](#) (29 or 30 Ramaḍān) will be celebrated on July 16, 2015, which will coincide in part with the Roman holiday [Mercatus](#) on July 14-29. In 2016, Chaand Raat will be celebrated on July 5, 2016, which will coincide with the Roman festival of [Poplifugia](#) on July 5. In 2017, Chaand Raat will be celebrated on June 24, 2017, which will coincide with the Roman festival of [Fors Fortuna](#) on June 24; **Day of Arafa:** In 2013, the Islamic holiday known as [Day of Arafa](#) (9 Dhū al-Ḥijja) was celebrated on October 14, 2013, which coincided with the Roman ceremonies to mark a restoration of the Temple of the [Penates Dei](#) on October 14. In 2014, the Day of Arafa will be celebrated on October 3, 2014, which will coincide in part with the Roman Ludi Augustales (based on [Augustalia](#)) on October 3-12. In 2015, the Day of Arafa will be celebrated on September 22, 2015, which coincides in part with the Roman anniversary of the Temple of Apollo on September 22, the Roman honoring of [Latona](#) on September 22, and the Roman [Mercatus](#) on September 20–23. In 2016, the Day of Arafa will be celebrated on September 10, 2016, which will coincide with the Roman [Ludi Romani](#), the “oldest and most famous” of the ludi on September 5-19; **Day of Ashura:** In 2013, the Islamic holiday known as the [Day of Ashura](#) (10 Muḥarram) was celebrated on November 13, 2013, which coincided with the Roman holiday [Epulum Jovis](#) and the ceremonies for [Feronia](#) and Fortuna Primigeniae on November 13. In 2016, the Day of Ashura will be celebrated on October 11, 2016, which will coincide in part with the Roman [Meditrinalia](#) festival on October 11, and the Ludi Augustales (based on the [Augustalia](#)) on October 3-12; **Eid al-Adha:** In 2013, the Islamic holiday known as [Eid al-Adha](#) (10 Dhū al-Ḥijja) was celebrated on October 15, 2013, which coincided with the Roman [October Horse](#) sacrifice to [Mars](#) on October 15, and the Roman Feriae of Jupiter on October 15. In 2014, Eid al-Adha will be celebrated on October 4, 2014, which will coincide with the Roman holiday [Ieiunium Cereris](#) on October 4. In 2015, Eid al-Adha will be celebrated on September 23, 2015, which will coincide with the Roman anniversary of the Temple of Apollo on September 23, the Roman honoring of [Latona](#) on September 23, and the Roman [Mercatus](#) on September 20–23. In 2016, Eid al-Adha will be celebrated on September 11, 2016, which will coincide in part with the Roman [Ludi Romani](#), the “oldest and most famous” of the ludi on September 5-19. In 2017, Eid al-Adha will be celebrated on September 1, 2017, which will coincide with Roman ceremonies for [Jupiter Tonans](#) on the [Capitolium](#) on September 1, and Roman ceremonies for [Juno Regina](#) on the Aventine on September 1; **Eid al-Fitr:** In 2014, the Islamic holiday known as [Eid al-Fitr](#) (1 Shawwāl) was celebrated on July 28, 2014, which coincided in part with the Roman [Ludi Victoriae Caesaris](#) on July 20-30. In 2015, Eid al-Fitr will be celebrated on July 17, 2015, which will coincide with the Roman anniversary of the Temple of [Honos and Virtus](#) that features a sacrifice to [Victory](#) on July 17. In 2016, Eid al-Fitr will be celebrated on July 6, 2016, which will coincide in part with the Roman anniversary of the Temple of [Fortuna](#) on July 6, and the Roman [Ludi Apollinares](#) held in honor of [Apollo](#) on July 6-13. In 2017, Eid al-Fitr will be celebrated on June 25, 2017, which will coincide in part with the Roman [Taurian Games](#) on June 25–26; **Eid al-Ghadeer:** In 2014, the Islamic holiday known as [Eid al-Ghadeer](#) (18 Dhū al-Ḥijja) will be celebrated on October 12, 2014, which will coincide with the Roman sacrifice to [Fortuna Redux](#) on October 12, and the Roman Ludi Augustales (based on the [Augustalia](#)) on October 3-12. In 2015, Eid al-Ghadeer will be celebrated on October 1, 2015, which will coincide with the Roman ceremonies for [Fides](#) and [Tigillum Sororium](#) on October 1. In 2016, Eid al-Ghadeer will be celebrated on September 19, 2016, which will coincide in part with the Roman [Ludi Romani](#), the oldest and most famous of the ludi, on September 5-19. In 2017, Eid al-Ghadeer will be celebrated on September 9, 2017, which will coincide in part with the Roman [Ludi Romani](#), the “oldest and most famous of the ludi” on September 5-19; **Hajj:** In 2013, the Islamic holiday known as [Hajj](#) (8–13 Dhū al-Ḥijja) was celebrated on October 13-18, 2013, which coincided in part with the Roman holidays of [Fontinalia](#) on October 13, the ceremonies of the Temple of the [Penates Dei](#) on October 14, the [October Horse](#) sacrifice to [Mars](#) on October 15, and the Feriae of Jupiter on October 15; In 2014, Hajj will be celebrated on October 2-7, 2014, which will coincide in part with the Roman holidays of Ludi Augustales (based on the [Augustalia](#)) on October 3-12, [Ieiunium Cereris](#), on October 4, [Mundus](#) on October 5, the anniversary of the [battle of Arausio](#) on October 6, and rites for Jupiter Fulgur and Juno Curitis on October 7; In 2015, Hajj will be celebrated on September 21-26, 2015, which will coincide in part with the Roman anniversary of the Temple of Apollo on September 23, the

honoring of [Latona](#) on September 23, [Mercatus](#) on September 20–23, and the anniversary of the Temple of Venus Genetrix on October 26; In 2016, Hajj will be celebrated on September 9-14, 2016, which will coincide in part with the [Ludi Romani](#), the “oldest and most famous” of the ludi on September 5-19, the anniversary of the Temple to Jupiter Optimus Maximus on September 13, and the Equorum probatio (“Approval of the Horses”), a cavalry parade on September 14; In 2017, Hajj will be celebrated on August 30–September 4, 2017, which will coincide in part with the Roman ceremonies for [Jupiter Tonans](#) (“the Thunderer”) on September 1, and [Juno Regina](#) on the Aventine on September 1; **Islamic New Year:** In 2012, the [Islamic New Year](#) (1 Muḥarram) was celebrated on November 15, 2012, which coincided in part with the Roman [Plebeian Games](#) on November 4–17. In 2013, the Islamic New Year was celebrated on November 4, 2013, which coincided in part with the Roman [Plebeian Games](#) on November 4–17. In 2015, the Islamic New Year will be celebrated on October 14, 2015, which coincides with the Roman ceremonies to mark a restoration of the Temple of the [Penates Dei](#) on the [Velian Hill](#) on October 14; **Laylat al-Bara'at:** In 2013, the Islamic holiday known as [Laylat al-Bara'at](#) (15 Sha'bān) was celebrated on June 24, 2013, which coincided with the Roman festival of [Fors Fortuna](#) on June 24. In 2014, Laylat al-Bara'at was celebrated on June 13, 2014, which coincided in part with the Roman Feriae of [Jove](#) (Jupiter) on June 13, and Quinquatrus minusculae (the lesser [Quinquatrus](#)) on June 13-15. In 2017, Laylat al-Bara'at will be celebrated on May 11, 2017, which will coincide in part with the Roman holiday [Lemuria](#), a festival of the dead with a sacrifice to [Mania](#) on the May 11; **Laylat al-Mi'raj:** In 2013, the Islamic holiday known as [Laylat al-Mi'raj](#) (27 Rajab) was celebrated on June 5, 2013, which coincided with the Roman anniversary of the Temple of [Dius Fidius](#) on June 5; **Laylat al-Qadr:** In 2013, the Islamic holiday known as [Laylat al-Qadr](#) (19, 21, 23, 25, 27, or 29 Ramaḍān) was celebrated on July 28 through August 6, 2013. It coincided in part with the Roman [Ludi Victoriae Caesaris](#) on July 20-30, the Roman anniversary of the Temple of the Fortune of This Day (Fortunae Huiusque Diei) on July 30, the Roman anniversary of the Temple of [Spes](#) on August 1, the Roman holiday [Supplicia canum](#) (a dog sacrifice) on August 3, and the Roman public sacrifice (sacrificium publicum) at the Temple of [Salus](#) on August 5; In 2014, the Islamic holiday known as Laylat al-Qadr was celebrated on July 17 through July 26, 2014. It coincided in part with the Roman holidays known as the anniversary of the Temple of [Honos and Virtus](#) featuring a sacrifice to [Victory](#) on July 17, “dies ater” (“black day”) to mark the anniversary of the [battle of Arausio](#) on October on July 18, [Mercatus](#) on July 14-29, the [Lucaria](#) festival on July 19 and 21, the [Ludi Victoriae Caesaris](#) on July 20-30, the anniversary of the Temple of [Concordia](#) on July 22, [Neptunalia](#) on July 23, and [Furrinalia](#) held in honor of [Furrina](#) on July 25; In 2015, the Islamic holiday known as Laylat al-Qadr will be celebrated on July 7-16, 2015. It coincides in part with the Roman holidays known as [Nonae Caprotinae](#) on July 7, [Vitulatio](#) (Roman Thanksgiving) on July 8, [Ludi Apollinares](#) held in honor of [Apollo](#) on July 6-13, [Mercatus](#) on July 14-29, and the [Transvectio equitum](#), a procession of cavalry on July 15; In 2016, the Islamic holiday known as Laylat al-Qadr will be celebrated on June 25-July 4, 2016. It coincides in part with the Roman holidays known as the [Taurian Games](#) on June 25–26), the observance of the [Lares](#) on July 27, the anniversary of the [Temple of Jupiter Stator](#) on July 27, the anniversary of the Temple of [Hercules Musarum](#) on June 29, and the anniversary of a temple to [Juno](#) Felicitas on July 1; In 2017, the Islamic holiday known as Laylat al-Qadr will be celebrated on June 15-24, 2017. It coincides in part with the Roman holidays known as [Vestalia](#) on June 7-15, Quinquatrus minusculae (the lesser [Quinquatrus](#)) on June 13-15, the commemoration of the Temple of [Minerva](#) on the Aventine on June 19, the anniversary of the Temple of [Summanus](#) on June 20, and the festival of [Fors Fortuna](#) on June 24; **Mawlid an-Nabī:** In 2013, [Sunni](#) Muslims celebrated the Islamic holiday known as [Mawlid an-Nabī](#) (12 Rabī' al-Awwal) on January 24, 2013, which coincided in part with the Roman holiday [Sementivae](#), a feriae conceptivae of sowing on January 24-26. In 2014, Mawlid an-Nabī was celebrated on January 3, 2014, which coincided with the Roman holiday [Compitalia](#), a [feriae conceptivae](#) on January 3-5. In 2015, Mawlid an-Nabī will be celebrated on December 23, 2015, which will coincide with the Roman holidays [Larentalia](#), a commemoration for the temples of Diana and Juno Regina in the [Circus Flaminius](#) on December 23, the [Tempestates](#) on December 23, and [Sigillaria](#), the last day of the [Saturnalia](#) devoted to gift-giving on December 23. In 2016, Mawlid an-Nabī will be celebrated on December 11, 2016, which will coincide with the Roman holidays [Agonalia](#) for [Indiges](#) on December 11, and [Septimontium](#) on December 11; **Muhammad al-Mahdī:** In 2013, the Islamic holiday marking the birthday of [Muhammad al-Mahdī](#) (15 Sha'bān) was celebrated on June 24, 2013, which coincided with the Roman festival of [Fors Fortuna](#) on June 24. In 2014, the birthday of Muhammad al-Mahdī was celebrated on June 13, 2014, which coincided in part with the Roman Feriae of [Jove](#) (Jupiter) on June 13, and Quinquatrus minusculae (the lesser [Quinquatrus](#)) on June 13-15. In 2017, the birthday of Muhammad al-Mahdī will be celebrated on May 11, 2017, which will coincide with the Roman holiday [Lemuria](#), a festival of the dead with a sacrifice to [Mania](#)

on the May 11; and **Ramaḍān**: In 2013, the first day of the Islamic month of [Ramaḍān](#) (1 Ramaḍān) was celebrated on July 9, 2013, which coincided in part with the Roman [Ludi Apollinares](#) held in honor of [Apollo](#) on July 6-13. In 2014, the first day of Ramaḍān was celebrated on June 29, 2014, which coincided with the Roman anniversary of the Temple of [Hercules Musarum](#) on June 29.

Allah

[Allah](#) is the [Arabic](#) word for [God](#) which coincidentally has [cognates](#) in other [Semitic languages](#), including "Alah" in [Aramaic](#), "Ēl" in [Canaanite](#) and "[Elohim](#)" in [Hebrew](#). In other words, worship of Allah is worship of the Greco-Roman [god of El](#). Similar to "Alah" (L+H) and El (L), the term "Allah" (H+L) contains the letter "L" which is indicative of the [Line of Man](#) that is comprised of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#). Corroborating this notion is the fact that the name Allah was [previously used](#) by pagan [Meccans](#) as a reference to a [creator deity](#). The name "Allah" or "Alla" is found in the [Epic of Atrahasis](#) engraved on several tablets dating back to [Babylon, Rome](#) which shows that he was being worshipped as a high deity among other gods who were considered to be his brothers but were taking orders from him. This is because the aforementioned 13 Bloodlines of came out of Babylon, Rome and such all other gods are secondary in nature. [Al-Ghazali](#) explains this phenomenon: "[Allah] is the greatest of the [99 names](#) [for God] because it indicates the essence that brings together all the divine attributes in such a way that no part of them is lacking." In other words, without the 13 Bloodlines there would be no other gods, hence Allah's importance. Some archaeological excavations have led to the discovery of [Pre-Islamic](#) inscriptions and tombs in the ruins of a church at [Umm el-Jimal](#) in Northern [Jordan](#), which contained references to Allah as the proper name of God. Interestingly, some of the graves contained names such as "Abd Allah" which means "the servant" or "slave of Allah". This is because all humans are in essence slaves of the 13 Bloodlines of Rome. In Islam, God is referred to by certain names, the most common of which are "[Al-Rahman](#)" meaning "The Compassionate", and "Al-Rahīm" meaning "The Merciful". The term "Al-Rahmān" (L+R+M+N) acronymically equates to "Line of Roman" or "Lair of Man" while "Al-Rahīm" (L+R+M) acronymically equates to "Lair 13" or Line of Rome".

Dīn

In the [Qur'an](#), the act of submission to God (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)) is always referred to as "[Dīn](#)". The term "Dīn" (D+N) acronymically equates to "Day North" which is indicative of the third and final "den" (home) of the Roman Empire in Greenland. Consequently, the term "Dīn" has various forms and meanings (e.g., ascendancy, constitution, decision, definite, dominion, government, law, lordship, mastery, outcome, power, realm, reward/punishment, sovereignty, supremacy, system, etc.). The word can also be used in the sense of obedience, submission and allegiance. Alternatively, the Hebrew term "[דִּין](#)", transliterated as "dīn", means either "law" or "judgment". In the [Kabbalah](#) of [Judaism](#), the term can, along with "Gevurah", refer to both "power" and "judgment". Consequently, "Dīn" does not simply mean "religion" or "faith", but refers to actual "Governance". In Judaism, the word "Dīn" appears in the [Tanakh](#) a total of [24 times](#), a number which equates to the [letter "X"](#) meaning both "North" and "Kill". Din often means "to judge", or "execute judgment", and "to vindicate". The intransitive usage of the verb loosely means "to be obedient" and "submissive", while the transitive verb usage denotes "requite", "compensate", "rule", "govern", "obedience", "abasement", "recompense", "requite", and "governor". This terminology exists because the entire world is under the command and control of the "din" or "den" (home) of the Roman Empire in Greenland.

Iman

[Iman](#) in [Islamic theology](#) denotes a believer's faith in the metaphysical aspects of [Islam](#). The term "Iman" (M+N) appears to be a direct reference to the [Line of Man](#) which acronymically equates to "13 North", a reference to the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) which reside in Greenland. The basic definition of Iman is belief in [the six articles of faith](#) known as the "arkān al-īmān" (R+C/K+N+L+M+N), a term which acronymically equates to "Rock North Line of Man" (Greenland is considered the Rock of Ages). In the [Arabic](#) language, "Iman" (M+N) denotes "faith" or certitude in the unseen, the invisible Line of Man in Greenland. Abu Hurayrah narrated that the Prophet Muhammad once said: "Iman has more than 70 branches. The most excellent among these branches is the saying of "Laa ilaaha ill Allah" (there is no God but Allah), and the smallest branch is to remove an obstacle from the wayside". This particular passage infers that there are now more than 70 branches on the family tree of the Line of Man which is celebrated via the Islamic god of Allah. Lastly, "[77 Branches of Faith](#)" is a collection compiled by Imam [Al-Bayhaqi](#) in his work entitled "Shu'ab al-Iman" in which he explains the essential virtues that reflect true faith (Iman) through related

Qur'anic verses and prophetic sayings. Al-Bayhaqi's reference suggests that there are now 77 branches on the family tree of the Line of Man.

Muhammad

Muhammad was a member of the [Banu Hashim](#) family, a well-respected branch of the prestigious Quraysh tribe. In essence therefore, he was a privileged child whose parents were likely well connected both financially and socially speaking. When Muhammad accompanied his uncle [Abu Talib](#) on a journey to [Syria](#), he was suddenly "recognized" by a Christian monk named [Bahira](#) who [prophesied about Muhammad's future career](#) as a prophet of God. Although impossible to know, it appears that Bahira was agent of Rome who was instructed to nominate Muhammad as a forthcoming prophet. Since Muhammad's family was extremely wealthy, they were likely part of the elite of their time and may have even agreed to allow their son to be used by the Roman Catholic Church (albeit disguised) in exchange for political favor. The [timely deaths](#) of Muhammad's father (c. 569 AD), mother (c. 576), and grandfather (c. 578) within a 9-year span suggest that the family may have been double-crossed and assassinated so that Muhammad's name and person could be used for political and religious purposes. Regardless, at the age of 40, Muhammad is said to have received his first verbal revelation in a cave named [Mount Hira](#). The term "Hira" (H+R) acronymmally equates to "Forever Rome" and is indicative of [Mt. Olympus/Mt. Zion](#) in Greenland where the revelations likely originated from. These revelations allegedly continued up until the end of Muhammad's life. By the time he died in 632 AD, Muhammad's teachings of Islam were allegedly adapted by almost all the tribes of the [Arabian Peninsula](#). Interestingly, in [Sura 17](#) of [Al-Isra](#) in the Qur'an, Muhammad travels to [Buraq](#), "the farthest mosque", where he leads other prophets in prayer. He then ascends to [heaven](#) where he speaks to [God](#) who subsequently gives him instructions to take back with him. References to "the farthest mosque", heaven, and God (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)) are likely indicative of where the instructions Muhammad allegedly received actually originated. Lastly, the numerology regarding Muhammad is purely Greco-Roman in many respects. For example, the digital root of the [number "40"](#) (Muhammad's age when he received his first revelation) is "4" which is indicative of the [Roman Cross](#) and the letter "D" which is representative of the terms "Day/Die/Death". The fact that Muhammad received "revelations" from God for 23 years is rather curious as well because the [number "23"](#) equates to "BC" or BK" which is indicative of a "Fake" (i.e., balk) Therefore, numerologically speaking, it appears that Muhammad and the Qur'an were creations of Rome.

Muhammad the Illiterate

Although the historicity of Muhammad is controversial, scholars are in unison agreement that [Muhammad himself did not write down his own revelations](#). The Quran describes Muhammad as "[ummi](#)", which is traditionally interpreted as "illiterate". Medieval commentators such as [Al-Tabari](#) maintained that the term induced two meanings: a) the inability to read or write in general, and b) the inexperience or ignorance of the previous books or scriptures. They however, gave priority to the first meaning. Nevertheless, Muhammad's illiteracy was taken as a sign of the genuineness of his prophethood. According to [Aisha bint Abu Bakr](#), a wife of Muhammad, the first Qur'anic revelation occurred when the angel Gabriel visited Muhammad and asked him to recite. Muhammad responded "[ma aqra'u](#)", meaning "I do not read". Gabriel pressed him "until all the strength went out of me; thereupon he released me and said: 'Read!'" This was repeated three times and upon the third time, Gabriel released him and said, "Read in the name of the Sustainer who created humankind from a clot! Read! And your Sustainer is the most Beautiful." What is curiously not debated by Muslim and non-Muslim scholars alike is the authenticity of the sole source of the Qur'an—Muhammad. Since he was illiterate, he would have lacked the proper vocabulary to dictate a deep philosophical, political and religious book comprised of 77,430 words. Had he been truly divinely inspired by God, it would stand to reason that God (who is all powerful) would also have given him the mental capacity to write down his prophetic revelations so that there was no possibility for misinterpretation or misunderstanding. Therefore, similar to Jesus, the character and likeness of Muhammad appears to be a Roman creation.

The Qur'an

Muslims believe that the verses of the [Qur'an](#) were revealed to [Muhammad](#) by God through the [archangel Gabriel](#) on multiple occasions between 610 AD until his death on June 8, 632 AD. The term Qur'an (K/Q+R+N/X) acronymmally equates to "Crux" which is another term for "Cross", as in the [Roman Cross](#). The adjective of "Quran" has multiple transliterations including "quranic," "koranic" and "qur'anic," or capitalized as "Qur'anic", "Koranic" and "Quranic." In other words, the term Qur'an equates to the English

term “chronic” which is substantiated by the fact that prayer to Allah is required five times a day. The Quran consists of 114 chapters of varying lengths, each known as a [sura](#). The total number of verses in the Quran is 6,236. [Mugatta'at](#) consist of 14 different letter combinations of 14 Arabic letters that appear in the beginning of 29 suras of the Quran. The meanings of these initials remain a mystery. According to one estimate the Quran consists of 77,430 words. Numerology in respect to the [number “14”](#) equates to both “North” and “Kill”, the respective location and motto of Rome. Interestingly, according to the Quran, Muhammad's first revelation was accompanied with a vision. The agent of revelation is mentioned as the [“one mighty in power”](#) and the one who “grew clear to view when he was on the uppermost horizon”. The references to “one”, “power” and “uppermost horizon” appear to be veiled mentions of Greenland which sits on the horizon of the earth over which it has complete political power. Lastly, the Qur'an defines [“hudud”](#) as the punishment for five specific crimes (i.e., unlawful intercourse, false accusation of unlawful intercourse, consumption of alcohol, theft, and highway robbery). The term “Hudud” (H+D+D) acronymically equates to “Forever Dead/Died” for the repression of sexual intercourse is damning to both Muslims personally and Islamic society as a whole.

Historicity of the Qur'an

While Muhammad was alive his revelations were reportedly written down by his companions (i.e., [sahabah](#)), although the [prime method of transmission was orally](#) through [memorization](#). Since the Quran [did not exist in book form](#) at the time of Muhammad's death, his “revelations” may have been subject to third party interpretations. Consequently, there are disagreements among both Muslim and non-Muslim scholars as to how and when the Qur'an was compiled. Some believe that Muhammad compiled it before he died while others believe it was collected by either [Ali ibn Abu Talib](#) or Abu Bakr. Some scholars state that up to 48 scribes including [Zayd ibn Thabit](#) and [Ubayy ibn Ka'b](#) recorded verses of the Qur'an. According some [Shia](#) and [Sunni](#) scholars, [Ali ibn Abi Talib](#), who died in 661 AD, compiled a complete version of the Quran shortly after Muhammad's death in 632 AD. Shiaite scholars are unanimous regarding the fact that Ali ibn Abu Talib possessed his own personal transcript of the Qur'an which he had collected personally 6 months after the death of the Muhammad. However, the present form of the Quran that is [accepted by Muslim scholars to be the original text](#) was allegedly compiled by Abu Bakr. Consequently, this text became the model from which copies were made and promulgated throughout the Muslim world, while all [other versions were allegedly destroyed](#). That being said, Muslims agree that the Qur'an of today was canonized by [Uthman ibn Affan](#) between 653-656 AD. Upon the canonization of the Qur'an, Uthman ordered the burning of all personal copies of the Qur'an. The burning and destroying of prior copies of the Qur'an by both Bakr and Uthman suggests foul play. Has the original text not been drastically altered, there would be no reason to burn previous copies.

9th Century Qur'an

Although the [Qur'an](#) was allegedly compiled shortly after the death of [Muhammad](#) on June 8, 632 AD, historical evidence suggests that the Qur'an didn't appear until roughly 250 years later. This particular theory is substantiated by the fact that the [oldest existing full text copy of the Qur'an](#) is from the 9th century. Also, the modern Arabic script of the Qur'an (i.e., the “scripta plena”) has pointed texts and was not fully vowelled [until the middle of the 9th century](#). Since no diacritical points or vowel signs were included, the vocalization was left to the reader to interpret. Consequently, confusion set in as many cultures and communities in the expanding Islamic empire were unfamiliar with the language of Arabic. According to modern historical sources, “This meant that even when there was agreement on the consonants, some verbs could be read as active or passive, some nouns could be read with different case endings, and some forms could be read as either nouns or verbs”. In some instances, the [alteration of a case ending or a slight change in vowelling](#) would affect the meaning of a verse in the Qur'an significantly. Scholars such as [John Wansbrough](#), [Michael Cook](#), and [Patricia Crone](#) state that there is “no hard evidence for the existence of the Qur'an in any form before the last decade of the 7th century...[and that]...the tradition which places this rather opaque revelation in its historical context is not attested before the middle of the eighth...There is no proof that the text of the Qur'an was collected under Uthman, since the earliest surviving copies of the complete Qur'an are centuries later than Uthman”. Naturally, these scholars contend that [Islam was formed gradually over a number of centuries](#) in response to Jewish and Christian challenges. This theory jives with the notion that Islam is a Roman religion and therefore, like Catholicism, Christianity and Judaism, has morphed with the times when politically expedient.

Islamic Symbolology

The most famous symbol in Islam is the [Greco-Roman crescent](#) (and star) which can be found on numerous flags through the Muslim world. The symbol, which was originally [derived in Babylon, Rome](#), depicts a crescent moon indicative of the underworld along with a five-pointed star which represents the steering hand (five fingers) of Rome. Interestingly, regions which practice Islam today (e.g., the Balkans, North Africa and the Middle East form what [appears to be a crescent shape](#) south of Europe. Aside from the [Roman Domes](#) which top most mosques in the Africa, the Middle East and Asia (including the controversial [Dome of the Rock](#) in Jerusalem), the Minarets (which were likely named after [Minos of Crete](#)) which adorn these mosques are Greco-Roman phallic symbols appears to double as [obelisks](#).

African Domed Mosques

A total of 31 Roman domed mosques have been identified in Africa thus far: Algeria: [Great Mosque](#) (Algiers); [Great Mosque](#) (Tlemcen); [Ketchaoua Mosque](#) (Algiers); Egypt: [Abu Haggag Mosque](#) (Luxor); [Aqsunqur Mosque](#) (Cairo); [Al-Azhar Mosque](#) (Cairo); [Al-Hakim Mosque](#) (Cairo); [El-Mursi Abul Abbas Mosque](#) (Alexandria); [El-Tabia Mosque](#) (Aswan); [Mosque-Madrassa of Sultan Hassan](#) (Cairo); [Mosque of Amr ibn al-As](#) (Fustat); [Mosque of Ibn Tulun](#) (Cairo); [Mosque of Muhammad Ali](#) (Cairo); [Sidi Arif Mosque](#) (Sohag); Eritrea: [Sheikh Hanafi Mosque](#) (Massawa); Morocco: [Hassan II Mosque](#) (Casablanca); Niger: [Niamey Grand Mosque](#) (Niamey); Nigeria: [Abuja National Mosque](#) (Abuja); Senegal: [Central Mosque of Saintlouis](#) (Saint-Louis); [Great Mosque of Ouakam](#) (Ouakam); [Great Mosque](#) (Touba); Somalia: [Fakr ad-Din Mosque](#) (Mogadishu); South Africa: [Darul Uloom Zakariyya](#) (Lenasia); [Habibia Soofie Saheb Jamia Masjid](#) (Cape Town); [Ladysmith-Sufi Mosque](#) (Ladysmith); Sudan: [Masjid Al-Nilin](#) (Omdurman); Tunisia: [Al-Zaytuna Mosque](#) (Tunis); [Great Mosque of Mahdiya](#) (Mahdiya); [Mosquée Ennasr](#) (Aryanah); [Mosque of Uqba](#) (Kairouan); and Uganda: [Uganda National Mosque](#) (Kampala).

Asian Domed Mosques

A total of 44 Roman domed mosques have been identified in Asia thus far: Bangladesh: [Bibi Maryam Masjid](#) (Killarpur); [Chandanpura Masjid](#) (Kaptai); [Chawk Mosque](#) (Chowk Bazaar); [Khan Mohammad Mridha Mosque](#) (Dhaka); [Nine Dome Mosque](#) (Bagerhat); [Sixty Dome Mosque](#) (Bagerhat); [Sona Mosque](#) (Chapai Nawabganj); China: [Dongguan Mosque](#) (Xining); [Harbin Mosque](#) (Harbin); [Id Kah Mosque](#) (Kashgar); [Khotan Mezquita](#) (Khotan); [Kowloon Masjid and Islamic Centre](#) (Kowloon, Hong Kong); [Muslim Mosque](#) (Lhasa, Tibet); [Taichung Mosque](#) (Taichung City); [Taipei Grand Mosque](#) (Taipei, Taiwan); [Yarkand Calles Mezquita](#) (Yarkand); [Yarkand Mosque](#) (Hotan); Japan: [Kobe Mosque](#) (Kobe); Thailand: [Ban Hoe Mosque](#) (Chiang Mai); Malaysia: [An-Nur Jamek Mosque](#) (Labuan); [As Syakirin Mosque](#) (Kuala Lumpur); [City Mosque](#) (Kota Kinabalu); [Crystal Mosque](#) (Wan Man); [Jamek Mosque](#) (Kuala Lumpur); [Malacca Straits Mosque](#) (Malacca Island); [Putra Mosque](#) (Putrajaya); [Sabah State Mosque](#) (Kota Kinabalu); [Sultan Abdul Samad Mosque](#) (Selangor); [Sultan Abu Bakar State Mosque](#) (Johor); [Sultan Ahmad Shah State Mosque](#) (Pahang); [Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Mosque](#) (Selangor); [Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Mosque](#) (Shah Alam); [Tengku Ampuan Afzan Mosque](#) (Pahang); [Tengku Tengah Zaharah Mosque](#) (Kuala Terengganu); [Tuanku Mizan Zainal Abidin Mosque](#) (Putrajaya); [Ubudiah Mosque](#) (Kuala Kangsar); [Zahir Mosque](#) (Alor Setar); Philippines: [Masjid Al-Dahab](#) (Manila); Singapore: [Masjid Al-Ansar](#) (Singapore); [Masjid Hajjah Fatimah](#) (Singapore); [Masjid Malabar](#) (Singapore); [Masjid Omar Kampong Melaka](#) (Singapore); [Masjid Sultan](#) (Singapore); and South Korea: [Seoul Central Mosque](#) (Seoul).

Central Asian Domed Mosques

A total of 91 Roman domed mosques have been identified in Central Asia thus far: Afghanistan: [Abdul Rahman Mosque](#) (Kabul); [Friday Mosque](#) (Herat); [Jama Masjid](#) (Herat); [Khost Mosque](#) (Khost); [Lashkar Gah Mosque](#) (Lashkar Gah); [Mosque of Jalalabad](#) (Jalalabad); [Shrine of Hazrat Ali](#) (Mazari Sharif); [Shrine of the Cloak](#) (Kandahar); Armenia: [Abbas Mirza Mosque](#) (Yerevan); [Blue Mosque](#) (Yerevan); Azerbaijan: [Agdam Mosque](#) (Agdam); [Ali ibn Abi Talib Mosque](#) (Buzovna); [Bibi-Heybat Mosque](#) (Baku); [Haji Rufai Bey Mosque](#) (Nakhichevan); [Juma Mosque](#) (Baku); [Juma Mosque](#) (Ganja); [Mashadi Garib Mosque](#) (Buzovna); [Mustafa Qazdal Mosque](#) (Qusar); [Palace Mosque](#) (Baku); [Taza Pir Mosque](#) (Baku); [Yukhari Govhar Agha Mosque](#) (Shusha); Iran: [Agha Bozorg Mosque](#) (Kāshān); [Al-Nabi Mosque](#) (Qazvin); [Blue Mosque](#) (Tabriz); [Fatima Masumeh Shrine](#) (Qom); [Imam Mosque](#) (Isfahan); [Imam Reza Shrine](#) (Mashhad); [Imamzadeh Hamzah](#) (Tabriz); [Imamzadeh Hashem](#) (Amol); [Imamzadeh Husayn](#) (Qazvin); [Imamzadeh Ja'far](#) (Borujerd); [Jameh Mosque](#) (Bastak); [Jameh Mosque](#) (Borujerd); [Jamkaran Mosque](#) (Jamkaran); [Jameh Mosque](#) (Nain); [Jameh Mosque](#) (Qazvin); [Jame Mosque](#) (Yazd); [Jameh Mosque](#) (Zanjan); [Jameh Mosque](#) (Tabriz); [Mausoleum of Khomeini](#) (Tehran); [Shah-Abdol-Azim Shrine](#) (Rey); [Shah Cheragh](#) (Shiraz);

Pakistan: [Badshahi Mosque](#) (Lahore); [Bhong Mosque](#) (Rahim Yar Khan District); [Data Durbar Complex](#) (Lahore); [Golden Mosque](#) (Lahore); [Khizra Masjid](#) (Lahore); [King Mosque](#) (Shahi Eid Gah); [Lohari Gate Mosque](#) (Lahore); [Masjid Alkauthar](#) (Islamabad); [Masjid-e-Shohdah](#) (Lahore); [Masjid e Tooba](#) (Karachi); [Moti Masjid](#) (Lahore); [Shah Jahan Mosque](#) (Thatta); [Suneri Mosque](#) (Lahore); [Wazir Khan Mosque](#) (Lahore); Turkey: [Bayezid II Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Bursa Grand Mosque](#) (Bursa); [Emir Sultan Mosque](#) (Bursa); [Eyüp Sultan Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Fatih Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Kocatepe Mosque](#) (Ankara); [Laleli Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Mihrimah Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Muğdat Mosque](#) (Mersin); [New Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Nuruosmaniye Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Ortaköy Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Rüstem Pasha Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Sabancı Merkez Camii](#) (Adana); [Şehzade Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Selimiye Mosque](#) (Edirne); [Sinan Pasha Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Süleymaniye Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Sultan Ahmed Mosque](#) (Istanbul); [Tarsus Grand Mosque](#) (Tarsus); [Üç Şerefeli Mosque](#) (Edirne); [Yavuz Selim Mosque](#) (Istanbul); and Turkmenistan: [Ertuğrul Gazi Mosque](#) (Ashgabat); [Gökdepe Mosque](#) (Gokdepe); [Gurbanguly Hajji Mosque](#) (Mary); and [Türkmenbaşy Ruhy Mosque](#) (Gypjak).

European Domed Mosques

A total of 71 Roman domed mosques have been identified in greater Europe thus far: Albania: [Et'hem Bey Mosque](#) (Tirana); Austria: [Vienna Islamic Centre](#) (Vienna); Bosnia and Herzegovina: [Ali Pasha's Mosque](#) (Sarajevo); [Emperor's Mosque](#) (Sarajevo); [Ferhat Pasha Mosque](#) (Banja Luka); [Gazi Husrev-beg Mosque](#) (Sarajevo); [Karadzobey Mosque](#) (Mostar); Denmark: [Hvidovre Mosque](#) (Copenhagen); England: [Al Mahdi Mosque](#) (Bradford); [Al-Rahma Mosque](#) (Liverpool); [Aziziye Mosque](#) (London); [Baitul Futuh](#) (London); [Birmingham Central Mosque](#) (Birmingham); [Bristol Jamia Mosque](#) (Bristol); [Central Mosque](#) (Manchester); [Chesham Mosque](#) (Chesham); [Darul Barakaat Mosque](#) (Birmingham); [East London Mosque](#) (London); [Fazl Mosque](#) (London); [London Central Mosque](#) (London); [Nasir Mosque](#) (Hartlepool); [Shah Jahan Mosque](#) (Woking); [Suleymaniye Mosque](#) (London); France: [Mosque of Créteil](#) (Créteil); [Mosque of Nantes](#) (Nantes); Germany: [Anwar Mosque](#) (Rodgau); [Bait-ul Aziz](#) (Riedstadt); [Baitul Ghafur](#) (Ginsheim-Gustavsburg); [Baitul Hadi Mosque](#) (Seligenstadt); [Baitul Huda](#) (Usingen); [Baitul Momin](#) (Münster-Hiltrup); [Baitus Sami](#) (Hanover); [Bashir Mosque](#) (Bensheim); [Berlin Mosque](#) (Berlin); [Centrum Mosque](#) (Rendsburg); [Cologne Central Mosque](#) (Cologne); [DITIB-Merkez-Moschee](#) (Duisburg); [Ehsan Mosque](#) (Mannheim); [Fatih Mosque](#) (Bremen-Gröpelingen); [Fatih Mosque](#) (Stadtallendorf); [Freimann Mosque](#) (Munich-Freimann); [Große Moschee](#) (Buggingen); [Hamd Mosque](#) (Wittlich); [Islamic Centre](#) (Hamburg); [Khadija Mosque](#) (Berlin); [Mevlana Mosque](#) (Eppingen); [Mosque in Sendling](#) (Munich); [Nasir Mosque](#) (Isselburg); [Noor Mosque](#) (Frankfurt am Main); [Noor ud Din Mosque](#) (Darmstadt); [Salimya Mosque](#) (Göttingen); [Schwetzingen Mosque](#) (Schwetzingen); [Tahir Mosque](#) (Koblenz-Lützel); [Vatan Mosque](#) (Bielefeld-Brackwede); [Wesseling Mosque](#) (Wesseling); Italy: [Grande Mosquée](#) (Rome); Kosovo: [Sinan Pasha Mosque](#) (Prizren) Netherlands: [Mevlana Mosque](#) (Rotterdam); Norway: [World Islamic Mission Mosque](#) (Oslo); Portugal: [Central Mosque](#) (Lisbon); Russia: [Moscow Cathedral Mosque](#) (Moscow); [Qolşarif Mosque](#) (Kazan); Serbia: [Bajrakli Mosque](#) (Belgrade); Scotland: [Edinburgh Central Mosque](#) (Edinburgh); [Glasgow Central Mosque](#) (Glasgow); and Sweden: [Fittja Mosque](#) (Stockholm); [Gothenburg Mosque](#) (Gothenburg); [Malmö Mosque](#) (Malmö); [Stockholm Moské](#) (Stockholm); [Trollhättans Mosque](#) (Trollhättan); and [Uppsala Mosque](#) (Uppsala).

Indian & Sri Lankan Domed Mosques

A total of 15 Roman domed mosques have been identified in India and Sri Lanka thus far: India: [Asfi Mosque](#) (Lucknow); [Atala Masjid](#) (Jaunpur); [Central Mahallu Jama'ath](#) (Kerala); [Charminar Karachi](#) (Hyderabad); [Cheraman Juma Masjid](#) (Kodungallur); [Darul Uloom Deoband](#) (Deoband); [Fatehpuri Masjid](#) (Old Delhi); [Hazratbal Shrine](#) (Srinagar); [Jama Masjid](#) (Delhi); [Mecca Masjid](#) (Hyderabad); [Moti Masjid](#) (Delhi); [Sir Syed Masjid](#) (Aligarh); [Tipu Sultan Mosque](#) (Kolkata); [Ziarat Shareef](#) (Kakrala); and Sri Lanka: [Jami Ul-Alfar Mosque](#) (Pettah).

Middle Eastern Domed Mosques

A total of 57 Roman domed mosques have been identified in the Middle East thus far: Bahrain: [Al Fateh Grand Mosque](#) (Manama); Cyprus: [Arabahmet Mosque](#) (Nicosia); [Büyük Han](#) (Nicosia); [Hala Sultan Tekke](#) (Akykes); [Kyrenia Mosque](#) (Kyrenia); [Lala Mustafa Pasha Mosque](#) (Famagusta); [Selimiye Mosque](#) (Nicosia); Iraq: [Abu Hanifa Mosque](#) (Baghdad); [Al Abbas Mosque](#) (Karbala); [Al-Askari Mosque](#) (Sāmarrā); [Al-Kadhimiya Mosque](#) (Baghdad); [Great Mosque](#) (Kufa); [Imam Ali Mosque](#) (Najaf); [Imam Husayn Shrine](#) (Karbala); Israel: [Al-Aqsa Mosque](#) (Jerusalem); [Al-Khangah al-Salahiyya Mosque](#) (Jerusalem); [Dome of the Rock](#) (Jerusalem); [Hassan Bek Mosque](#) (Jaffa); [Jezzar Pasha Mosque](#) (Acre); [Mahmood Mosque](#)

(Haifa); [Mahmoudiya Mosque](#) (Jaffa); [Sidna Ali Mosque](#) (Herzliya); Jordan: [Abu Darweesh Mosque](#) (Amman); [King Abdullah I Mosque](#) (Amman); Kuwait: [Al Maylem Mosque](#) (Kuwait City); [Al Othman Mosque](#) (Hawalli); [Grand Mosque](#) (Kuwait City); Lebanon: [Khatem Al-Anbiyaa Mosque](#) (Beirut); [Mansouri Great Mosque](#) (Tripoli); [Mohammad Al-Amin Mosque](#) (Beirut); Oman: [Sultan Qaboos Grand Mosque](#) (Muscat); Palestine: [An-Nasr Mosque](#) (Nablus); [Jamal Abdel Nasser Mosque](#) (Ramallah); Saudi Arabia: [Al-Masjid an-Nabawi](#) (Medina); [King Saud Mosque](#) (Jeddah); [Quba Mosque](#) (Medina); Syria: [Al-Adiliyah Mosque](#) (Aleppo); [Al-Otrush Mosque](#) (Aleppo); [Al-Sahibiyah Mosque](#) (Aleppo); [Ar-Rahman Mosque](#) (Aleppo); [Great Mosque](#) (Hama); [Great Mosque](#) (Maarrat al-Numan); [Khusruwiyah Mosque](#) (Aleppo); [Khalid Ibn Al-Walid Mosque](#) (Homs); [Murad Pasha Mosque](#) (Al-Midan); [Nabi Habeel Mosque](#) (Damascus); [Sayyidah Ruqayya Mosque](#) (Damascus); [Sayyidah Zaynab Mosque](#) (Sayyidah Zaynab); [Tawhid Mosque](#) (Aleppo); [Tekkiye Mosque](#) (Damascus); [Umayyad Mosque](#) (Damascus); [Uwais al-Qarni Mosque](#) (Ar-Raqqa); United Arab Emirates: [Al Noor Mosque](#) (Sharjah); [Grand Mosque](#) (Dubai); [Jumeirah Mosque](#) (Dubai City); [Sheikh Zayed Mosque](#) (Abu Dhabi); and Yemen: [Saleh Mosque](#) (Sana'a).

American Domed Mosques

A total of 25 Roman domed mosques have been identified in North and South America thus far: Argentina: [King Fahd Islamic Cultural Center](#) (Buenos Aires); Brazil: [Mesquita Foz do Iguacu](#) (Foz do Iguacu); Canada: [Al-Rashid Mosque](#) (Edmonton, Alberta); [Baitul Islam](#) (Toronto, Ontario); [Baitun Nur](#) (Calgary, Alberta); [Islamic Center](#) (Calgary, Alberta); [Masjid-an-Noor](#) (St. Johns, Newfoundland and Labrador); [Ottawa Mosque](#) (Ottawa, Ontario); [Salaheddin Islamic Centre](#) (Scarborough, Ontario); Columbia: [Mosque of Omar Ibn Al-Khattab](#) (Maicao); Panama: [El Centro Cultural Islamico](#) (Colón); United States: [Assalam Center](#) (Boca Raton, Florida); [BaitulSamee](#) (Houston, Texas); [Baitur Rehman](#) (Silver Spring, Maryland); [Dearborn Mosque](#) (Dearborn, Michigan); [Islamic Cultural Center](#) (New York, New York); [Islamic Society of Boston](#) (Cambridge); [Mosque Maryam](#) (Chicago, Illinois); [Mosque Tucson](#) (Tucson, Arizona); [Islamic Center of America](#) (Dearborn, Michigan); [Masjid Al-Islam](#) (North Smithfield, Rhode Island); [Masjid DarusSalam](#) (Lombard, Illinois); [Mosque Foundation](#) (Bridgeview, Illinois); [Mosque No. 7](#) (New York, New York); and the [Tucson Islamic Center](#) (Tucson, Arizona).

Oceanic Domed Mosques

A total of 44 Roman domed mosques have been identified in Oceania thus far: Australia: [Auburn Gallipoli Mosque](#) (Sydney, New South Wales); [Baitul Huda](#) (Sydney, New South Wales); [Sunshine Mosque](#) (Melbourne, Victoria); Brunei: [Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin Mosque](#) (Bandar Seri Begawan); Indonesia: [Al Azhar Mosque](#) (Jakarta); [Al-Ittihad Mosque Jatibarang](#) (Brebes); [Baiturrahman Grand Mosque](#) (Banda Aceh); [Cut Mutiah Mosque](#) (Jakarta); [Great Mosque](#) (Garut); [Great Mosque of Banten](#) (Banten); [Great Mosque of Central Java](#) (Semarang); [Istiqlal Mosque](#) (Jakarta); [Masjid Agung Al-Karomah](#) (Banjar); [Masjid Agung An-Nur](#) (Pekanbaru); [Masjid Agung Baitul Makmur Meulaboh](#) (Kabupaten Aceh Barat); [Masjid Agung Malang](#) (Malang); [Masjid Agung Natuna](#) (Kabupaten Natuna); [Masjid Agung Nurul Islam](#) (Sawahlunto); [Masjid Agung Sumenep](#) (Sumenep); [Masjid Al-Osmani](#) (Medan); [Masjid Azizi](#) (Tanjung); [Masjid Baiturrahim Ulee Lheue](#) (Ulee Lheue); [Masjid Baiturrahman Sungayang](#) (Nagari Sungayang); [Masjid Ba'angkat](#) (Hulu Sungai Selatan); [Masjid Cheng Ho Palembang](#) (Palembang); [Masjid Dian Al-Mahri](#) (Depok); [Masjid Islamic Center Samarinda](#) (Samarinda); [Masjid Jami Banjarmasin](#) (Banjarmasin); [Masjid Jami Sungai Banar](#) (Hulu Sungai Utara); [Masjid Jami Tuhfaturroghibin](#) (Banjarmasin); [Masjid Muhammadiyah](#) (Kelayan); [Masjid Miftahul Jannah](#) (Lamongan); [Masjid Nurul Iman](#) (Kota Padang); [Masjid Raya Andalas](#) (Kelurahan Andaleh); [Masjid Raya Bandung](#) (Bandung); [Masjid Raya Darussalam](#) (Samarinda); [Masjid Raya Makassar](#) (Makassar); [Masjid Raya Sabilal Muhtadin](#) (Banjarmasin); [Masjid Raya Syekh Burhanuddin](#) (Sumatera Barat); [Medan Grand Mosque](#) (Medan); [Menara Kudus Mosque](#) (Kudus); [Menara Masjid Al Akbar Surabaya](#) (Makassar); [Syuhada Mosque](#) (Yogyakarta); and New Zealand: [Canterbury Mosque](#) (Christchurch).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

8.05 Judaism

[Judaism](#) is the religion, philosophy, and way of life of the [Jewish people](#). It is a [monotheistic](#) religion that features the [Torah](#) as its foundational text (part of the larger text known as the [Tanakh](#) or [Hebrew Bible](#)) that is supplemented by later texts such as the [Midrash](#) and the [Talmud](#). Judaism is considered by religious Jews to be the expression of the covenantal relationship that [God](#) (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)) established with the Jews in the Old Testament of the Bible. Consequently, Judaism [claims a historical continuity](#) spanning [more than 3,000 years](#), roughly 2,300 of which has been completely fabricated. Although Judaism allegedly originated in the [Middle East](#) during the [Bronze Age](#), it is admittedly a product of [Babylon, Rome](#), the former capital of the Roman Empire. That is why the Jews adhere to the Babylonian Talmud which was issued in 1520 by [Daniel Bomberg](#) under the [protection of a papal privilege](#) from the Roman Catholic Church. Coincidentally, in [Rabbinic literature](#), the term "Babylon" is a metaphor for the [Jewish Diaspora](#) prior to the destruction of the [Second Temple](#). The post-destruction term for the Jewish Diaspora is "[Rome](#)", or "[Edom](#)". The term "Edom" (D+M) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "[Dome](#)" (D+M) which is indicative of Roman domination as well as the country of Greenland which is home to the Roman Empire and topographically speaking the dome of the Earth. The notion that the Jews are pawns of the Roman Empire was confirmed in 200 AD when the Jews were inexplicably granted Roman citizenship, something non-citizens had to work their entire lives to attain. Also, the new religion of Judaism was recognized by Rome as a "[religio licita](#)", meaning that it was considered a "legitimate religion". Had the Jews been at war with Rome as alleged, their religion would have never been granted this status. In short, Judaism is religious cover for a global intelligence network which the Greco-Roman Empire created and developed to control the underworld after their emigration to Greenland around [Anno Domini](#) (i.e., 000 AD). Unlike other religions, the god of Judaism is portrayed as unitary and solitary. This is because the sole mission of the Jewish people is to obey God (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)) and therefore as a race, religion and culture, they have been separated from the rest of humanity. Examples of this separation include but are not limited to: food (kosher), homeland (Israel), language (Hebrew), and religion (Judaism). In essence, everything associated with Jewish people is separate from the rest of the world. Lastly, in order to keep the Jews from developing a curious attitude toward God or religious philosophy in general where they may begin to question the order of things, Jewish rabbis teach that "God is eternal but it is not given to man to explore the full meaning of this idea", and so "one cannot, therefore, expect to find in the [rabbinic literature](#) anything like a detailed examination of what is meant by divine eternity". A famous [Jewish statement](#) on attempts to "pierce the veil" of God's secrecy states that: "Whoever reflects on four things it were better for him that he had not come into the world: "what is above? what is beneath? what is before? and what is after?".

Origin of Judaism

[Philo of Alexandria](#) (c. 25 BC – c. 50 AD), who also called Philo Judaeus, was allegedly a [Hellenistic \(i.e., Greek\) Jewish](#) philosopher who lived in the city of [Alexandria](#) within the [Roman province of Egypt](#). He is credited with "fusing and harmonizing" [Greek philosophy](#) with [Jewish philosophy](#) via [allegory](#) (i.e., fable, tale, story, etc.). In other words, Jewish religious philosophy is Greco-Roman in origin. Therefore, it appears that one Philo Judaeus was responsible for creating the Jewish religion of Judaism which is coincidentally named after him. Philo evidently also created the fraudulent historical identity of the Jews via forged texts (e.g., the Torah) which were derived from previous Greco-Roman history, numerology and philosophy. Because Philo is in essence the missing link between the Rome's transfer of power to the Jews in the underworld, he naturally has barely any reception within [Judaism](#). Philo lived during [Anno Domini](#) (i.e., 000) when Greenland was discovered, conquered or established as the new home of the

Greco-Roman Empire. Consequently, it was during this time that the Jews were groomed for their eventual role as henchmen of the underworld. Although the [Jewish race](#) was likely initially used as tax collectors and money changers by the Roman Empire, their role in the underworld became far more prominent with discovery of Greenland and the subsequent [Fall of Rome](#). With the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) vacating the [Island of Sicily](#) for Greenland, there was a power vacuum in the Roman Empire and only a tight knit group of likeminded people would ensure that the things in the underworld ran according to plan. Philo, who admittedly worked for the Roman Embassy in Egypt in 40 AD, was evidently tasked with executing this master plan. Although impossible to confirm, it appears that the term “philosophy” was derived from the name of Philo due to his unique and clever system which was successful in manipulating the Jewish psyche into thinking they are actually in power. By intertwining Greco-Roman numerology, blood sacrifices and religious dogma into Judaism, everything which was once Roman has since become Jewish, albeit in a disguised manner. Consequently, Philo represents the “apex of Jewish-Greco-Roman syncretism” when he combined [Plato and Moses into one philosophical system](#). Scholars admit that Philo and [Early Christianity](#) borrow from a [common source](#)—Greco-Roman history. Lastly, [according to modern historical sources](#), Philo read the [Jewish Scriptures](#) chiefly in the [Septuagint](#) Greek translation. Translation: Philo had the Jewish Scriptures written in the language of Septuagint Greek which is substantiated by the fact that almost all “ancient” Jewish texts are written in the language of Greek. Since English was official language of the Roman Empire, the fact that the Jewish scriptures were first written in Greek was all part of the historical deception instituted after the alleged [Fall of Rome](#).

Setting God Against Himself

By incorporating Greco-Roman history, numerology and philosophy into Judaism, the Jews were not only given a new and powerful identity, they were given the keys to the castle of the underworld and all the inherent power that came with it. This particular notion is highlighted in a [veiled reference](#) about Philo by alleged 1st-century Jewish historian [Josephus](#) in his book “[Antiquities of the Jews](#)”: “There was now a tumult arisen at Alexandria, between the Jewish inhabitants and the Greeks...But Philo, the principal of the Jewish embassy, a man eminent on all accounts, brother to [Alexander the Alabarch](#), and one not unskillful in philosophy, was ready to betake himself to make his defense against those accusations... So Philo being thus affronted, went out, and said to those Jews who were about him, that they should be of good courage, since Gaius's words indeed showed anger at them, but in reality had already set God against himself”. Although most of Josephus’s reference is benign, the last phrase is the most telling for it in essence confirms Philo’s critical role in setting up the Jewish power structure after the alleged [Fall of Rome](#). Since the Jews took over the Roman Empire’s vacated identity and alleged power, God (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)) essentially set up the Jewish people up against itself.

Philo Judaeus

Although Philo is said to be of Jewish decent, he was a Roman citizen who admittedly came from an aristocratic, honorable, noble and wealthy family in Alexandria, Egypt. His ancestors were contemporaries to the rule of the [Ptolemaic dynasty](#) and [Seleucid Empire](#), very unlike the [Alexandrian Jews](#) he allegedly represented before Roman Emperor [Caligula](#). Philo also had two nephews known as [Tiberius Julius Alexander](#) and [Marcus Julius Alexander](#), the latter of which was first husband of the Herodian Princess [Berenice](#). Since Jews were not even allowed to become Roman citizens until 200 AD, it’s highly unlikely that the nephew of a Jewish man would be allowed to marry into royalty. If Philo was historically touted as a Roman, his given name of “Philo Judaeus” would seem rather suspect, hence the fraudulent historical cover. In order to combat this particular notion, modern historical accounts state that his family had social ties and connections to the Priesthood in [Judea](#), a region in Israel which was evidently named after him. The notion that Philo was not Jewish is corroborated by the fact that Philo’s knowledge of Hebrew is “a matter of scholarly dispute”, with most scholars arguing he did not read the language. This is because the language of Hebrew did not exist at the time and therefore it would have been impossible for Philo to have been able to read it.

Jewish Intelligence Network

As of 2012, the [world’s Jewish population](#) was estimated at [14 million, roughly 0.2%](#) of the total world population. Since Jews make up a vast global intelligence network, they reside in every country and major city on Earth. The [East German Stasi](#) was a microcosm of how this intelligence operation operates on a global scale. Although 42% of all Jews reside in [Israel](#) and about 42% reside in the United States and Canada, the rest are spread throughout the world in places such as, Africa, Asia, Australia and South

America. Due to the espionage operation that is concealed under the guise of Judaism, unlike other religions, Judaism makes no attempt to convert non-Jews. This is evident by the fact that in the recorded history of the Jews, there have never been any Jewish missionaries. Although conversion to Judaism is discouraged, according to traditional Jewish Law, one may [convert to Judaism](#). However, prior to officially becoming a Jew, the process must be evaluated by Jewish authorities. In other words, potential suitors of Judaism are vetted for potential threats and their religious sincerity openly questioned. If accepted, Jewish converts are given the title "ben Abraham" or "bat Abraham", allegedly meaning "son or daughter of Abraham". The title is evidently given to warn fellow Jews that a potential spy is in their midst and that they should act and speak accordingly. Due to the secret mission of espionage inherent to Judaism, a Jew is a Jew forever. Even if a Jew claims to be an atheist or converts to another religion, he or she is still considered by traditional Judaism to be Jewish. Similar to the saying, "Once CIA, always CIA", Jews are born into an intricate global intelligence network and therefore can and will be called on for some type of service to their god, race or religion (e.g., bear false-witness, cause political distraction, commit crimes, cover-up crimes, fabricate scandals, gather intelligence, execute assassinations or terror attacks etc.). According to modern historical sources, since the time of the Ancient Greeks, a proportion of Jews have assimilated into the wider non-Jewish society around them, either by choice or by force. This assimilation (i.e., infiltration) has taken place during all time periods and [all areas of the globe](#) since the alleged [Fall of Rome](#). In order to assimilate, Jewish titles and traditions are forsaken in order to maintain their cover in a particular region. Consequently, those who once openly practiced Judaism ultimately forsake their [Jewish identity](#) and assume a new identity based on local customs and traditions. [Jewish Diaspora](#) (D+S+P+R), an umbrella term used to describe the scattering of the Jewish people, is consonantly speaking the same as the term "disappear" (D+S+P+R). Some Jewish communities, such as the [Kaifeng Jews](#) of China, have completely disappeared since going undercover. Therefore, it is highly likely that Jewish families are now in key power positions in all regions and governments of the world, including the Middle East and China.

Jewish Synagogues

[Synagogues](#) are allegedly only Jewish houses of prayer and study. Aside from the main sanctuary, they usually contain separate rooms for prayer, smaller rooms for study, and another area for community or educational use. In short, synagogues, which are [found in almost every city on Earth](#), are used as cover to gather intelligence from their respective Jewish congregations. In other words, each synagogue has a number of Jewish members who relay local information on a weekly basis from their respective intelligence position within a given corporation, government institution, military branch, university, etc. Said information is personally given to the head "[Dayan](#)" who is an ordained rabbi that belongs to a "[beth din](#)", a global Jewish rabbinical court. Any and all information deemed potentially threatening to the status quo is subsequently forwarded up the chain of command to the CIA in Switzerland who makes executive decisions on a global scale. Due to its inherent intelligence gathering purposes, there is no set blueprint for synagogues and therefore their architectural shapes and interior designs vary greatly, making potential infiltration of any synagogue all the more difficult. Interestingly, the names and titles associated with Jewish synagogues have direct connections to Greenland which the religion of Judaism as a whole unwittingly serves. For example, an "[ark](#)" is where the [Torah](#) scrolls are kept inside the synagogue. The term "ark" (R+C/K) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to either "Rome Kill" or "Rock" which is indicative of Greenland, the Rock of Ages, which is geographically and topographically considered the capstone of the Earth. Synagogues feature an [eternal light](#) entitled "ner tamid" which is representative of the [Eternal Flame of Rome](#) for which they ultimately serve. Also, the names and titles of positions within each given synagogue also bear Greco-Roman and Greenlandic connotations. For example, a "[Dayan](#)" is an ordained rabbi with special legal training who belongs to a "[beth din](#)", a global rabbinical court. The term "Dayan" (D+N) equates to "Den" which is indicative of Greenland the third and final "den" (home) of the Roman Empire. The term "Beth Den" (B+T+H+D+N) acronymically equates to "Boot Forever Den", a reference to Jewish people who universally make up the "Boot" of the Roman Empire which has been placed on the collective throat of the underworld. The "[Mohe](#)", an expert in the laws of circumcision, is evidently the top intelligence operative in a particular synagogue who is likely responsible for orchestrating intelligence operations within that given area. Aside from the letter "H" which is silent, the term "Mohe" (M+H+L) is consonantly the same as the term "[mole](#)" (M+L) which is defined as a spy, infiltrator, plant, or secret agent. In other words, the act of circumcision is symbolic for the decapitation (cutting off) of persons deemed a potential threat to Jewish control in the underworld. If and when violence is deemed necessary, the "[Shochet](#)", a ritual slaughterer who ensures that killings are "kosher", is brought in execute a particular assassination or terror attack. The term "Shochet" (S+H+K+T) can be translated consonantly as "Shock It"

or acronymically as “System Forever Cut (Kill)”. Lastly, a “[Sofer](#)” is a Jewish scribe who is an expert in Hebrew who has undergone rigorous training in the laws of writing texts. The term “Sofer” (S+F+R) or “suffer” consonantly equates to “System Four/Fear/Fire”. Therefore it’s highly likely that this particular individual documents the “suffering” of each attack or blood sacrifice of that given synagogue. In essence therefore, synagogues are Jewish intelligence houses which help coordinate and orchestrate assassinations and terror attacks on a local level at the behest of the CIA for whom they ultimately serve.

God’s Chosen People

According to the Bible, the [Jews are God’s chosen people](#). In reality however, [God](#) (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)) chose the Jewish people to be in a unique covenant with him (Rome) so that the Jews would work as a network of spies in the underworld. The Jews also believe that they were chosen for a specific mission (espionage), a role not every Jew is privy too. Aside from the intelligence gathering aspects inherent to the Jewish people, the very idea that God loves the Jews more than other people is blatantly racist. This sentiment is echoed by [Reconstructionist Jews](#) who believe that the notion that God chose the Jewish people for a particular purpose is "morally untenable" because anyone who holds such beliefs "implies the superiority of the elect community and the rejection of others". Naturally, this puts Reconstructionist Jews at odds with all other Jews, as it seems to accuse all other Jews of being racist, most of which admittedly are. The racist ideology of Judaism is evident in the Jewish Kabbalah which contains statements to the effect that the Jewish soul is ontologically different from the soul of non-Jews. Jews believe themselves to have three levels of soul (i.e., “[nefesh](#)”, “[ruach](#)”, and “[neshamah](#)”) while non-Jews ([goys](#)) only have “nefesh”. In respect to the Bible verse states, "Let the waters teem with swarms of creatures that have a living soul", the [Zohar](#) within the Kabbalah states: "The verse 'creatures that have a living soul,' pertains to the Jews, for they are the children of God, and from God come their holy souls....And the souls of the other nations, from where do they come?". In other words, the souls of “other nation” (i.e., non-Jews) are ungodly and comes from the Devil or Satan. Due to the brainwashing and mind control inherent to Judaism, most Jewish people truly believe that they are inherently better than the rest of humanity which they call [goyim](#), a derogatory term that equates non-Jews to animals. Consequently, Jews who believe they are indeed superior to all other races have effectively sold their souls, making the aforementioned statement in the Kabbala correct, albeit in a de facto manner.

The Kabbalah

[Kabbalah](#), meaning "receiving/tradition", is an [esoteric](#) (secret) book in [Judaism](#) which contains methods, disciplines, and schools of thought that have become the primary form of Jewish knowledge. After the Medieval Kabbalah, Kabbalah replaced [Jewish philosophy](#) (hakira) as the mainstream traditional [Jewish theology](#), both in scholarly circles and in the popular imagination. In short, the Kabbalah is a Greco-Roman playbook which guides its Jewish practitioners on how to execute rights (i.e., blood sacrifices) in the underworld. These rights include but are not limited to assassinations, terror attacks and wars. Consequently, the doctrine of the Kabbalah is accepted by some Jews as the true meaning of Judaism while other Jews have rejected these doctrines as [heretical](#) and antithetical to Judaism. One of the primary conditions which for studying the Kabbalah is that a Jewish man be at least 40 years of age. The is symbolic because the number “4” (the digital sum of the number “40) equates to the [Roman Cross](#) (which is coincidentally found on the [flag of Switzerland](#)) as well as the letter “D” which is an acronym for the terms “Die” and “Death”. The elite group of Jews which routinely practice the witchcraft of the [Practical Kabbalah](#) in [Basel, Switzerland](#), make up what is known as the “Kabbal” or “[cabal](#)”, a term which was admittedly derived from [Kabbalah](#). According to Wikipedia, “A [cabal](#) is a group of people united in some close design together, usually to promote their private views or interests in a [church](#), [state](#), or other community, often by [intrigue](#). Cabals are sometimes [secret societies](#) composed of a few designing persons, and at other times are manifestations of [emergent behavior](#) in [society](#) or [governance](#) on the part of a community of persons who have well established public affiliation or kinship. The term can also be used to refer to the designs of such persons or to the practical consequences of their emergent behavior, and also holds a general meaning of [intrigue](#) and [conspiracy](#).” In essence therefore, the [cabal](#) and the [Practical Kabbalah](#), both of which are [secret](#) and affiliated with the [occult](#), are the playbook and the players of the Jewish power structure in the underworld. According to 16th-century Kabbalist Rabbi [Avraham Azulai](#) (1570–1643), "Only through Kabbalah will we forever eliminate war, destruction, and man's inhumanity to his fellow man". Considering that the Kabbalah is specifically used by the Jews to spawn wars and destroy humanity for the last 700+ years, Azuli’s comments appear to have been made in jest. Because the Kabbalah was created by the Roman Empire in Greenland as a guide for Jewish

practitioners of witchcraft and sorcery in the underworld, Jewish Kabbalists believed that all things are linked to God (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)) through Kabbalistic emanations, making all levels of creation part of one great, gradually descending [chain of being](#). Consequently, lower creations reflect the particular characteristics of the Supernal Divinity. In other words, what is orchestrated by Rome in Greenland (i.e., heaven) is executed in the underworld (i.e., hell) by the Jewish elite in Switzerland. This particular notion was corroborated by [Abraham Isaac Kook](#) (1864–1935), the first Chief Rabbi of Mandate Palestine, who stated that the Kabbalah was the “secret of God”. In other worlds, the Kabbalah is the secret of Greenland of Denmark on how they con their Jewish pawns in the underworld to do their bidding. Since the Kabbalah is revered as “God”, whatever it happens to state is taken as gospel by its Jewish practitioners.

Origin of the Kabbalah

According to adherents of Kabbalah, its origin began with secrets that God revealed to Adam. Consequently, according to the traditional understanding, [Kabbalah dates from Eden](#). The Jewish book allegedly came down from a remote past as a revelation to elect [Tzadikim](#) (righteous people) which was then preserved by a few privileged Jews. Consequently, most claims for the authority of kabbalah involve the argument of antiquity of authority. In other words, because the Kabbalah is from God it is God’s word. As a result, virtually all foundational works in Judaism [pseudepigraphically](#) claim, or are ascribed, ancient authorship. According to Kabbalists, the “[Sefer ha-Razim](#)” was given to [Noah](#) by the angel [Raziel](#) and passed down through Biblical history to Solomon, while the “[Sefer Yetzirah](#)” allegedly dates back to the patriarch [Abraham](#). Pseudepigraphy has its roots in [apocalyptic literature](#) which claims that Jewish esoteric knowledge such as [magic](#), [divination](#) and [astrology](#) were transmitted to humans in the past by two angels, Aza and [Azaz’el](#), who fell from heaven along with Satan. Despite the claims of antiquity of authority, the Kabbalah emerged around circa 1101-1300 AD in the [Provence](#) region of France. Interestingly, Jewish rabbis of [Hachmei Provence](#) were geographically located near [Basel, Switzerland](#) where the new and improved version of the Talmud curiously appeared somewhere between 1578–1581. Because the Kabbalah is Greco-Roman in origin, the date and origin of the term “Kabbalah” is not even known as scholars debate to this day as to whether the term originated from the Jewish philosopher [Solomon ibn Gabirol](#) (1021–1058) or with the 13th-century Spanish Kabbalist [Bahya ben Asher](#).

Ban on Kabbalah

Similar to the Vatican’s ban on the Jewish Talmud, the same organization credited with its printing and distribution, the alleged ban on studying Kabbalah appears to be a [psychological operation](#) executed by the Roman Catholic Church in order to manipulate the Jewish masses into doing their bidding. The ban on the Kabbalah was allegedly lifted by 16th-century Kabbalist Rabbi [Avraham Azulai](#) (1570–1643) who stated that, “I have found it written that all that has been decreed Above forbidding open involvement in the Wisdom of Truth [Kabbalah] was [only meant for] the limited time period until the year 5,250 (1490 C.E.). From then on after is called the “Last Generation”, and what was forbidden is [now] allowed”. Despite Azulai’s claims, historians and scholars question whether the ban even existed in the first place. According to [Vilna Gaon](#), a [Talmudist](#), [Halakhist](#), [Kabbalist](#), and the foremost leader of [mitnagdic Jewry](#), “There was [never any ban](#) or enactment restricting the study of the wisdom of Kabbalah. Any who says there is has never studied Kabbalah, has never seen PaRDeS, and speaks as an ignoramus”. Like the alleged bans of the Talmud, the alleged ban on the Kabbalah was designed to make the Jews feel threatened and persecuted, causing them to cling to their doctrine of Judaism even more.

11 Sefirot of the Kabbalah

Because the [Kabbalah](#) is Greco-Roman in origin, key terms within it, acronymically and/or consonantly speaking, have Greco-Roman and Greenlandic connotations. Although there are literally thousands of these linguistic associations within the Kabbalah, the 11 [Sefirot](#) (i.e., Keter, Chochmah, Binah, Da’at, Chesed, Gevurah, Tiphereth/Rachamim, Netzach, Hod, Yesod, and Malkuth) substantiate this notion nakedly. [Keter](#) and [Daat](#) are unconscious and conscious dimensions of one principle, conserving a total of 10 forces. The notion that there are 10 divine Sefirot has evolved over time into the idea that “God is One being, yet in that One being there are Ten”. The names of the Sefirot in descending order are: Keter: [Keter](#) is the first [Sefirot](#) which is known as “the supernal crown”, representing “above-conscious will”. The term “Keter” (C/K+T+R) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to either “Cuter” as in “cut”, or “KT Rome”, a likely reference to [Greco-Roman military bases](#) who were routinely called upon to kill people at home and abroad; Chochmah: [Chochmah](#) is the second [Sefirot](#) which represents the “highest potential of thought”. Consequently, the term “Chochmah” (C/K+C/K+M+H) acronymically and/or consonantly

speaking equates to “Chania Crete 13 Forever”. The letters “CC” or “ΛΛ” (i.e., the letter “M”) are indicative of [Chania, Crete](#) while the whole letter “M” is indicative of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) which originated from the [Island of Crete](#); Binah: “[Binah](#)” is the third [Sefirot](#) which represents the “understanding of the potential”. The term “Binah” (B/V+N+H) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to “B Forever” or “Victory North Forever”. The letter “B” (i.e., 1+3=B) is indicative of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) who reside in their third and final den (home) in Greenland; Da’at: [Da’at](#) is the fourth [Sefirot](#) which represents the “intellect of knowledge”. The term “Daat” (D+T) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to “Date” (D+T), a reference to the Greco-Roman calendar which has been subsequently used by the Jews practicing the Kabbalah to plan assassinations, terror attacks and wars; Chesed: [Chesed](#) is the fifth [Sefirot](#) which represents “loving-kindness”. It is sometimes referred to as “Gedolah-greatness”. The term “Chesed” (C/K+S+D) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to the “Kiss of Death” as the letter “D” is an acronym for terms “Die” as well as “Death”. Chesed may be a veiled reference to the game of [Chess](#) which is symbolically speaking played by the five-fingered hand of God (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)); Gevurah: [Gevurah](#) is the sixth [Sefirot](#) which represents “severity/strength”. It is sometimes referred to as “Din-justice” or “Pachad-fear”. The term “Gevurah” (G+B/V+R+H) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to “Greenland Bear Forever” while the term “Din Justice” is an apparent reference to the justice doled out by the third and final “den” (home) of the Rome in Greenland; Tiphereth/Rachamim: [Tiphereth](#) or [Rachamim](#) is the seventh [Sefirot](#) which represents “mercy”. The term “Tiphereth” (T+F/P+R+T+H) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to “Top Right Forever”, an apparent reference to the “rights” (i.e., blood sacrifices) committed by the Roman Empire on top of the world in Greenland. The term “Rachamim” (R+C/K+M+N) consonantly equates to “Rock Man”, an apparent reference to the [Line of Man](#) which resides on the Rock of Ages known as Greenland. Lastly, the term “mercy” (M+R+C/K) is a consonantal reference to the [god of Mars](#) who was the Greco-Roman god of war who was called upon to “kill”, hence the letter “C/K” at the end of “mercy”; Netzach: [Netzach](#) is the eighth [Sefirot](#) which represents “victory/eternity”. The term “Netzach” (N+T+Z+K) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to “Nazi Kill”, an apparent reference to the role of the [Ashkenazi Jews](#) who execute the Kabbalah in [Basel, Switzerland](#); Hod: [Hod](#) is the ninth [Sefirot](#) which represents “glory/splendor”. The term “Hod” (H+D) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to “Forever Day”. The letter “D” acronymically equates to the [Roman Cross](#) which is found on the [flag of Switzerland](#), as well as the terms “Die” and Death. Therefore, Hod is an apparent reference to the lasting glory and splendor of Rome at the hands of the Jews who execute Roman policy in the underworld; Yesod: [Yesod](#) is the tenth [Sefirot](#) which represents “foundation”. The term “Yessod” (G/J/Y+S+D) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to “Greenland System Day/Die”, an apparent reference to the system of death which has since been created by the Roman Empire for the Jews to execute in the underworld; and Malkuth: [Malkuth](#) is the eleventh [Sefirot](#) which represents “kingdom”. The term “Malkuth” (M+L+C/K+T+H) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to “Malice to Infinity” or “M Line Kill Forever”. The letter “M” is indicative of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) which rule of the world from Greenland.

Practical Kabbalah

The [Practical Kabbalah](#) (i.e., “Kabbalah Ma’asit”) is an esoteric (secret) branch of Judaism that concerns the witchcraft and the use of both black and white [magic](#). Its teachings include but are not limited to demonology and the use of [Divine and angelic names](#) for amulets (charms) and incantations (chants). It is contrasted with the mainstream tradition of the Kabbalah (i.e., Kabbalah Iyunit”) which seeks to explain the nature of God and the nature of existence through [theological study](#) and [Jewish meditative techniques](#). Although the Practical Kabbalah is [mentioned in historical texts](#), most Jews have been taught that its use is forbidden. Its use is reserved for a few Jewish elite in [Basel, Switzerland](#) who allegedly use it to separate the spiritual source from the [Kelipot realms of evil](#). According to modern historical accounts, alleged concerns of violating Judaism’s [strong prohibitions](#) of “impure magic” have ensured that the use of the Practical Kabbalah has remained a minor tradition in Jewish history. Within [Judaism](#), Jewish law (i.e., [Halacha](#)) forbids [divination](#) and other forms of soothsaying while the [Talmud](#) openly [condemns the practice of divining](#). The numerous references to divination creates the notion that the witchcraft of the Kabbalah was widely practiced in ancient Israel, the most of which was [oneiromancy](#). The “Sepher ha-Mashiv” tradition within the Practical Kabbalah reportedly thrived in Spain during the second half of the 15th century, before the [Alhambra Decree](#). This esoteric tradition was described by [Moshe Idel](#) as “[interested in demonology](#) and the use of coercive incantations to summon demons, angels, and even God” [in order to hasten the Messianic Age](#) (i.e., Jewish world peace). Jewish scholars such as Joseph Della Reina's (1418–1472) have [warned of the potential perils](#) of involvement with the Practical

Kabbalistic, making interest in it taboo. According to [Gershom Scholem](#), most of the teachings within the Practical Kabbalah [predate and are independent](#) of the theoretical Kabbalah which is usually associated with the term: "Historically speaking, a large part of the contents of practical Kabbalah predate those of the speculative Kabbalah and are not dependent on them. In effect, what came to be considered practical Kabbalah constituted an agglomeration of all the magical practices that developed in Judaism from the Talmudic period down through the Middle Ages. The doctrine of the Sefirot hardly ever played a decisive role in these practices...". In other words, the modern Kabbalah appears to have been created as religious cover for the Practical Kabbalah.

Kabbalah Witchcraft

The esoteric (secret) knowledge found within Kabbalah (i.e., [astrology](#), [divination](#), [magic](#), witchcraft, etc.) were allegedly transmitted to the Jewish elite by two angels, Aza and [Azaz'el](#), who fell from heaven like Satan. Consequently, the [Magico-theurgical](#) traditions inherent to the [Practical Kabbalah](#) (which is only found in unpublished manuscripts), admittedly contains acts of "white magic" which are only for those completely pure of intent. Translation: the Practical Kabbalah contains black magic (i.e., witchcraft) that is reserved for Jews who are purely evil and at least 40-years of age. Kabbalah-related witchcraft endeavors to "alter both the Divine realms and the World" by "manipulating heavenly forces". Consequently, the witchcraft inherent to the [Practical Kabbalah](#) is a censored and separate tradition that is publicly shunned but accepted by the Jewish people as a whole. In other words, it is a necessary evil, quite literally speaking. According to Jewish Kabbalists, the witchcraft of the Kabbalah has been censored and forgotten in modern times "because without the requisite purity and holy motive, it would degenerate into impure and [forbidden](#) magic". In other words, the witchcraft of the Kabbalah is used in the practice of the evil and forbidden black magic. According to modern historical accounts, foreign conquests drove the Jewish leadership of the time (i.e., the [Sanhedrin](#)) to hide the Practical Kabbalah and [make it secret](#), fearing it might be misused if it fell into the wrong hands. The leaders of the Sanhedrin were concerned that the unsupervised and unguided practice of Kabbalah by the Jewish population might lead them into wrong practice and forbidden ways. As a result, the Kabbalah became secretive, forbidden and esoteric to the Jewish masses. Since the [Practical Kabbalah](#) contains [occult](#) (secret) [connotations](#) forbidden within Judaism, the permitted tradition has been restricted for a few Jewish elite. In the [Jewish apocrypha](#), the character known as [Ben Sira](#) (born c. 170 BCE) [warned against the Kabbalah](#), stating, "You shall have no business with secret things". Since the Talmudic doctrine warned of and forbade the public teaching of esoteric doctrines, [rabbis](#) were cautioned to only teach the mystical creation doctrines only to [one student at a time](#). In this intimate and personal setting, it was ensured that the evil witchcraft and black magic contained within the Practical Kabbalah was only know by those deemed worthy. Modern scholars have identified several esoteric (secret) and anonymous Jewish brotherhoods that functioned in Europe starting in the 12th century (e.g., the "Iyyun Circle" and the "Unique Cherub Circle"). While these groups may have existed, they appear to be cover for the [CIA in Switzerland](#) which has engaged in Greco-Roman witchcraft since the founding of Switzerland (c. 009 AD).

Jewish God is Evil

The black magic and witchcraft inherent to the Kabbalah is essentially excused by Jewish Kabbalists because they believe in their own notion of [dualism](#) which dictates that the supernatural counterpart to God (i.e., the Devil or Satan) is actually part of God. Naturally, this philosophy is congruent with Greco-Roman [metaphysics](#) which argues that the universe knew a primordial harmony (peace) but a cosmic disruption yielded a second, evil, dimension to reality (i.e., the [Babylon System](#)). The cosmology of the Kabbalah, including the [Zohar](#), appears to affirm dualism as it [ascribes all evil to the separation from holiness](#). The [Sitra Achra](#) (i.e., "evil") is diametrically opposed to [Sitra D'Kedushah](#) (i.e., "God"). The "left side" (evil) of divine emanation is a negative mirror image of the right "side of holiness" (good) which are locked in eternal combat. While evil exists within the divine structure of the Sefirot, the Zohar indicates that the Sitra Achra (evil) has no power over Ein Sof (good), and only exists as a necessary aspect in order to give man free choice, with evil being a consequence of this choice. Therefore, Kabbalists do not see evil as a supernatural force opposed to God, but rather a reflection of the inner battle within mankind and the surrender to his most basic and wicked of instincts. In other words, Jewish Kabbalists are taught that evil is in essence Godly, hence their ability to routinely execute assassinations, terror attacks and wars without a guilty conscience.

Kelipot Demonology

The [Kelipot](#) (i.e., “Qliphoth”, “Qlippoth”, “Qelippot”, etc.) are the representation of [evil](#) forces in [Jewish mysticism](#). The realm of evil is also termed [Sitra Achra](#) which represents the "Other Side" or the “Dark Side” in Kabbalah texts. Among the problems of the Jewish Kabbalah is the theological notion of the nature and origin of evil. Kabbalists believe that “evil” is a “quality of God”, asserting that negativity enters into the essence of the Absolute. Jews contend that the Absolute (i.e., God) needs evil to “[be what it is](#)” (i.e., to exist). Kabbalism states that evil is a demonic parallel to the holy, called the Sitra Achra (the "Other Side"), and that the [Kelipot](#) (the "Shells/Husks"), which cover and conceal the holy, are nurtured from it. The term “Kelipot” (C/K+L+F/P+T) acronymically and consonantly speaking equates to “Cull/Kill Foot”, a reference to “killing” as well as the foot (boot) of the Roman Empire which has been placed on the collective throat of the underworld by the Jews, Rome’s henchmen. The root of evil is admittedly found within the 10 holy [Sefirot](#), through an imbalance of [Gevurah](#), the power of "Strength/Judgment/Severity". The demonic realm of Judaism, though illusory in its holy origin, becomes the real apparent realm of impurity in lower Creation. In other words, the demonic realms created in heaven for the Jews manifests itself in the underworld. [Christian Knorr von Rosenroth](#)’s Latin “Kabbala Denudate” (1684), which has since been translated by [MacGregor Mathers](#) into the “[The Kabbalah Unveiled](#)” (1912), [equates these evil forces](#) with the Kings of [Edom](#). The term “Edom” (D+M) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to the term “[Dome](#)” (D+M) which is indicative of Roman domination as well as the country of Greenland which is topographically speaking considered the dome of the Earth. Therefore, God (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)) and “evil” come from the same place which is symbolically evident in the [flag of Greenland](#) which depicts a half white and half black circle.

Jewish Demonology

The [Kelipot](#), like the holy [Sefirot](#), were derived from Jewish [demonology](#). Consequently, there are 7 “[infernal habitations](#)” (i.e., [Tehom/Sheol](#), [Abaddon](#), Be’er Shachat, Tit ha-Yaven, Sha’arei Mavet, Tzalmavet and [Gehenna](#)), 11 orders of demons (Thamiel, Chaigidel, Sathariel, Gamchicoth, Golachab, Thagirion, Harab Serapel, Samael, Gamaliel, Nehemoth, Gha’agsheblah and Lilith), 3 powers before Satan (i.e., Qemetial, [Belial](#), and Othiel), and 22 demons which correspond to the 22 letters of the [Hebrew alphabet](#). The number “22” equates to “BB”, an acronym for Babylon, Rome, the former capital of the Roman Empire. The 11 orders of demons the [Kelipot](#) are as follows: Thamiel: [Thamiel](#) is a [Kelipot](#) order of demons within the [Kabbalah](#). They represent “Duality in God”, the “Twins of God” and “The Fouled Substance of God”. The term “Thamiel” (T+H+M+L) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to “Them and El”, an apparent reference to the separation of the underworld and the Greco-Roman [god of El](#) which is indicative of the [Line of Man](#) and the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) which resides in Greenland. The ruler of Thamiel is [Satan](#) who was formerly chief of the angels. As a demonic order, the Thamiel were before the “revolt” in the Bible when Satan and his angels rebelled and sought to become more powerful than God. Consequently, Thamiel represents dual contending forces which are represented by two giant heads with bat-like wings. The Biblical narrative is an allegoric metaphor for an apparent a rebellion in the underworld (possibly by the Jews) which sought to overthrow Rome’s rule from heaven (i.e., Greenland). [Islamic legend contends](#) that after God created man, Satan and his angels refused to bow down before Adam (i.e., the “dam” which blocks the underworld from Greenland). It states in part that the “...principle which insists on the separate reality of cosmic life and substance...is that principle which would seek to insist on the separate reality of either pole, at the expense of the other, and thus to impair the original wholeness of the divine experience as the Reality by trying to sever the all-important link between "own" and "other" and consign each to mutually exclusive isolation in absurdity”. In other words, God (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)) wanted to have its own pole (i.e., the [North Pole](#)) and therefore severed the all-important link between “heaven” (own) and the “underworld” (other); Chaigidel: [Chaigidel](#) is a [Kelipot](#) order of demons within the [Kabbalah](#). They represent “Confusion of the Power of God”. The term “Chaigidel” (C/K+H+G+D+L) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to “Chi God El”, an apparent reference to “[Chi](#)” or “[CH](#)” (i.e., Switzerland) which is responsible for ensuring that the [god of El](#) (which is indicative of the [Line of Man](#) and the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#)) remains untouched in heaven (i.e., Greenland). Consequently, these demons are called the Hinderers for they block the path to the Roman Empire in Greenland. They are depicted as black evil giants with serpents entwined around them. They are attached to lying and material appearances, in opposition to those of reality and wisdom. To Chaigidel, “both Satan and [Beelzebub](#) are attributed as well as Adam Belial. The name Belial is often used separately as a demonic name”. The cortex of the Chaigidel is called Ghogiel, “Those who go forth into the place empty of God”. In other words, the power structure of the world is always kept in flux so that it is impossible discern that the real power structure lies in Greenland; Sathariel: [Sathariel](#) is a [Kelipot](#) order of

demons within the [Kabbalah](#). They represent “Concealment of God”, which hides the face of Mercy. The term “Sathariel” (S+T+R+L) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to “System Tri El”, an apparent reference to the three dens (homes) of the Roman Empire (i.e., [Island of Crete](#), [Island of Sicily](#), and the Island of Greenland) and its ruling [Line of Man](#). In order to hide the true power structure of the world, the respective history of these three dens of Rome must be concealed, hence the order of Jewish demons. The demons attached to the Sathariel are black veiled heads with horns, with hideous eyes seen through the veil, followed by evil centaurs. The cortex of the Sathariel is called the order of Sheireil, “The hairy ones of God”. Sathariel is described in [the Book of Enoch](#) as the 17th Watcher of the 20 leaders of the 200 fallen angels. According to modern historical sources, the name is of Babylonian origin and combination of “shetar” and [El](#) (God), allegedly meaning “side of God”. This [demonic order has been described](#) as a black labyrinth of chaotic riddles, where [Lucifuge](#) reigns. The labyrinth and riddles are an apparent reference to the fraudulent history that has been in order to confuse the world since the alleged [Fall of Rome](#); Gamchicoth: [Gamchicoth](#) or [Gha'agsheblah](#) is a [Kelipot](#) order of demons within the [Kabbalah](#). They represent “Devourers” and “the disturber of all things” who seek to waste the substance and thought of creation. These demons are of black, cat-headed giants. The term “Gamchicoth” (G+M+C/K+H+C/K+T) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to “Game Chi Cut” or “Greenald 13 Chi Cut,” an apparent reference to the game that the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) play with the country of Switzerland which is responsible for “cutting out” potential threats to the Roman Empire in Greenland. The term “Gha'agsheblah” (G+H+G+S+H+B+L+H) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to “Greenland Forever, Greenland System Forever, Babylon Forever”. The outer form is the order of Azariel, “The binding ones of God”. To Gamchicoth, “[Astaroth](#), [Ishtar](#) of the [Babylonians](#) and perhaps also the [Isis](#) of the [Egyptians](#)” are attributed. The term “Astaroth” means “from the Flood”, an apparent reference to the country of Switzerland which was founded c. 009 after the Biblical flood when the Roman Empire “fled” to Greenland; Golachab: [Golachab](#) is a [Kelipot](#) order of demons within the [Kabbalah](#). They represent “Burning Bodies” and “Burners with Fire”. The demons associated with it have enormous black heads like a volcano in eruption. The term “Golachab” (G+L+C+H+B/V) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to “Greenland Chi Victorious”, an apparent reference the country of Switzerland (i.e., “[CH](#)” or “[Chi](#)”) which is responsible for keeping Greenland victorious by rooting out potential threats against Rome via assassinations, terror attacks and wars. Consequently, the order of Golab is composed of those who burn to do destruction, even to themselves. In other words, the Jewish elite executing Roman policy in the underworld via Switzerland do so at their own peril for they are completely oblivious to the Roman Empire in Greenland which secretly has power over them. To Golachab, [Asmodeus](#), meaning “The one adorned with fire”, is referred to as “The Destroying God or [Samael](#) the Black”; Thagirion: [Thagirion](#) is a [Kelipot](#) order of demons within the [Kabbalah](#). They represent “Those who bellow grief and tears”, “the disputers” and the “the painful movers”. The demons, which are also called the Zomiel, are great black giants that are always working against each other. The term “Thagirion” (T+H+G+R+N) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to “To Infinity Greenland Rome North/Kill”, an apparent reference to the culling duties bestowed on the Jewish people by the Roman Empire. Consequently, [Tiphereth](#), who plays the role of savior, is a place of great beauty and rejoicing (i.e., Greenland). Thagirion represent the negative aspect of this dogma which condemns all who dare defy this brand of beauty to everlasting hell and fire. Nevertheless, the Thagirion build ugliness and groan about it, bringing about the Zomiel (i.e., “The Revolt of God”) which is the cortex of the Thagirion. To Thagirion, “the replacement of Tiphereth, the sphere of the vitalizing Sun, with a place holding [Belphegor](#), the lord of dead, is most striking”; Harab Serapel: [Harab Serapel](#) or [A'arab Zaraq](#), is a [Kelipot](#) order of demons within the [Kabbalah](#). They represent “Ravens of the Burning of God”, “Ravens of Death”, and “The Ravens of Dispersion”. The demons associated with it are hideous, demon-headed ravens coming forth from a volcano who reject even their own. The term “Harab Serapel” (H+R+B/V+S+R+F/P+L) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to “Forever Rome Victorious, System Rome Fool”, an apparent reference to the system of fakery espoused in the motto of the Roman Empire, “By deception, thou shalt do war”. The term “Raven” (R+V+N), which is inherent to Harab Serapel, acronymically and/or consonantly equates to “Rome Victorious North/Kill”, hence the aforementioned references to burning and death. To Harab Serapel, [Baal](#), “Lord of Darkness”, as well as [Tubal Cain](#), “Maker of sharp weapons”, are attributed; Samael: [Samael](#) is a [Kelipot](#) order of demons within the [Kabbalah](#). They represent “The Desolation (Anger) of God”, “Severity of God”, and “The Left Hand”. The term “Samael” (S+M+L) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to “System Maul” which is representative of the evil nature of the Greco-Roman Empire which is executed by the Jews in the underworld. Consequently, Samael is known as the guardian angel of [Esau](#) (system) and was admittedly a [patron](#) of the [Roman](#)

[Empire](#). Samael represents the barren desolation of a fallen and failed creation. Samael is also described as an [archangel](#) in [Talmudic](#) lore who is accuser, [seducer](#) and destroyer. He is a member of the [heavenly host](#) who is the [angel of death](#) responsible for grim and destructive duties. He remains one of the Lord's servants even though he appears to want men to do [evil](#). As a [good angel](#), Samael resides in the [seventh heaven](#) (i.e., Greenland) although he is declared to be the [chief angel](#) of the [fifth heaven](#). In several interpretations of the [Ascension of Isaiah](#), Samael is often identified as Malkira, meaning "king of evil" or "king of the wicked", or Belkira, meaning "lord of the wall". The terms "evil" (V+L) and "wall" (V/W+L) are indicative of the "veil" (V+L) of secrecy from which behind the Roman Empire operates in Greenland. In other words, in order to keep Greenland a secret, a system of "mauling" has been instituted to ensure that chaos and confusion rules the Earth, making the likelihood of anyone discovering the location of the Roman Empire all the less likely. In the [Kabbalah](#), Samael is described by Arthur Edward Waite as the "severity of God", and is listed as fifth of the [archangels](#) of the world of [Briah](#). The term "Briah" (B+R+H) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to "Babylon Rome Forever" or "Bear Forever", the latter being a reference to the bear-like shape of Greenland (i.e., the [Beast of Greenland](#)); Gamaliel: [Gamaliel](#) is a [Kelipot](#) order of demons within the [Kabbalah](#). They represent "Polluted of God" and "The Obscene Ones". They are demons associated with Yesod is the Sephirah that collects all the energy from the Sephiroth above it, stores these archetypal ideas in the unconscious, and expresses them in their correct time. Consequently, Gamaliel are the misshapen and polluted images that produce vile results. The term "Gamaliel" (G+M+L) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to "Greenland Maul", an apparent reference to the war-like nature of the Roman Empire in Greenland. The outer form of Gamaliel is the demonic order of Ogiel, "those who flee from God". To Gamaliel, [Lilith](#) is attributed and "is the grand lady of all demons. The demons are sometimes considered to be the children of Lilith and is said to be the woman who comes to men in their dreams." Gamaliel is also associated with the sexual organs and unconscious sexual desire; Nehemoth: [Nehemoth](#) is a [Kelipot](#) order of demons within the [Kabbalah](#). They represent "Whisperers" and the "Night Specter". These demons are "responsible for frightening sounds in strange places" and "they excite the mind and cause strange desires". The term "Nehemoth" (N+H+M+T+H) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to "North Forever Mountain Forever" or "North 13 to Infinity". The Mountain (i.e., "Mt.") is an apparent reference to [Mt. Olympus or Mt. Zion](#) in Greenland while the letter "M" is representative of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#). To Nehemoth, [Nehema](#) is attributed which is traditionally a demon and the sister of Lilith, possibly a remembrance of the Greco-Roman [god of Isis](#). Nehema is likely the same as [Naamah](#), the sister of Tubal Cain. Naamah is a [demon](#) described in the [Zohar](#) as one of the mates of the [archangel Samael](#). She, along with her cohort [Lilith](#) cause epilepsy in children. After [Cain](#) kills [Abel](#) in the Garden of Eden (i.e., Greenland), [Adam](#) separates from [Eve](#) for 130 years. During this time, Lilith and Naamah visit him and bear his demonic children who become the Plagues of Mankind as depicted in 3:76b-77a of the Zohar; and Lilith: [Lilith](#) is a [Kelipot](#) order of demons within the [Kabbalah](#). The demon Lilith is described as an evil yet beautiful woman. She transforms into a blue, butterfly-like demon, and it is associated with the power of seduction. The term "Lilith" (L+L+T+H) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to "Line of Man to Infinity", an apparent reference to the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#).

Torah Terminology

Because the Torah is Greco-Roman in origin, key terms within it, acronymically and/or consonantly speaking, have Greco-Roman and Greenlandic connotations. Although there are literally thousands of these linguistic associations within the Torah, the 4 levels of the [Pardes](#) (i.e., Peshat, Remez, Derash and Sod) inherent to [Torah study](#) substantiate this notion nakedly: Peshat: [Peshat](#) is the first level of [Pardes](#) which is literally means "simple," a reference to taking the Jewish Torah at face value. The term "Peshat" (F/P+S+H+T) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to "Pie (3.14) Shoot" or "≠ Shoot". Pie is indicative of Greenland while the letter "F" (i.e., "≠") is indicative of the double-cross that is the mark of assassinations, terror attacks and wars; Remez: Remez is the second level of [Pardes](#) which literally means "hint[s]" in Hebrew. It also represents "[allegoric](#) meanings" through "[allusion](#)" (insinuation). The term "Remez" (R+M+Z) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to "Rome Zion" which is indicative of the Roman Empire and [Mt. Zion](#) in Greenland. Because Judaism is Roman in origin, it is filled with numerous Greco-Roman allegories via insinuation, hence the reference; Derash: Derash is the third level of [Pardes](#) which literally means "inquire" or "seek" in Hebrew. It also represents [midrashic](#) (Rabbinic) meanings, often with "imaginative comparisons" with similar words or verses. The term "Derash" (D+R+S+H) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to "Druid System Forever", an apparent reference to Druidic witchcraft used by the Jews in the underworld. The letters "D+R" are indicative of the

[Druids](#) and the [Imperial Cult of Rome](#) which routinely engage in blood sacrifices (i.e., rights); and Sod: Sod” is the fourth level of [Pardes](#) which literally means "secret" or "mystery" in Hebrew. It also represents the “inner, esoteric ([metaphysical](#)) meanings” expressed in Kabbalah. The term “Sod” (S+D) acronymically and consonantly speaking equates to “System Day” or “System Die/Death”. Because the Jews are responsible for executing the policies of the Roman Empire in the underworld, the “system of death” is the most inner esoteric meaning of the Kabbalah.

The Talmud

The [Talmud](#), meaning “instruction” and “learning”, is the primary text of Rabbinic [Judaism](#) which is traditionally referred to as “Shas”, an abbreviation of “shisha sedarim”, meaning the "six orders". Aside from the fact that the [number “6”](#) numerically equates to the [double-cross](#), a symbol which represents treachery and deceit, the term “Talmud” (T+L+M+D) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to “Thule Made” for it was likely created in the city of Thule, Greenland. The term “Talmud” generally refers to the Babylonian Talmud, although there is allegedly a prior edition entitled the [Jerusalem Talmud](#). The city of [Babylon, the former capital of the Roman Empire](#), was located in modern day Rome, Italy. Consequently, the first printed edition of the Babylonian Talmud was completed in 1520 [under the protection of a papal privilege](#), courtesy of the Vatican in Rome. The Talmud is naturally comprised of two components. The first part is entitled the [Mishnah](#) (c. 200 AD), the written compendium of Rabbinic Judaism's [Oral Torah](#), while the second part is entitled the [Gemara](#) (c. 500 AD), an elucidation of the Mishnah and related [Tannaaitic](#) writings that expounds broadly on the [Hebrew Bible](#).

Attacks on the Talmud

Because the [Talmud](#) is Greco-Roman in origin, the entity responsible for its publication and distribution in the underworld has also attacked and banned the book, causing the Jews to revere and treasure the book and its dogma even more, a classic case of reverse psychology. This particular narrative began in 13th century [France](#) where Talmudic study was flourishing. The first [charge against the Talmud](#) was brought by Christian convert [Nicholas Donin](#) who led to the [first public disputation](#) between Jews and Christians. This dispute ended with the [first mass burning of the Talmud](#) in Paris in 1242 which reportedly [continued for some time](#). The Talmud was also at the center of the [Disputation of Barcelona](#) in 1263 between [Nahmanides](#) (Rabbi Moses ben Nahman) and Christian convert [Pablo Christiani](#). This dispute resulted in a [papal bull](#) by the Roman Catholic Church against the Talmud, the first official censorship of the Jewish book. This censorship was the result of a commission of [Dominicans](#), a secret Roman Catholic order, who [demanded the cancellation](#) of passages in 1264 that were [deemed objectionable](#) from a Christian perspective. Roughly 150 years later at the [Disputation of Tortosa](#) in 1413, Geronimo de Santa Fé brought forward a number of accusations, including the assertion that the condemnations of "pagans," "heathens," and "apostates" found in the Talmud were in reality veiled references to Christians. Two years later in 1415, [Antipope Benedict XIII](#), who had previously convened the Tortosa disputation, issued a [papal bull](#) which stated that the Jews were forbidden from reading the Talmud and that all copies of the book must be destroyed. Another evidently staged dispute between the Dominican agent [Johannes Pfefferkorn](#) and Jewish advocate [Johann Reuchlin](#) led to the complete printed edition of the Babylonian Talmud in 1520 by [Daniel Bomberg](#) at [Venice](#), under the [protection of a papal privilege](#). In other words, the Roman Catholic Church authorized and funded the first mass printing of the Talmud despite previously ordering all copies of it destroyed. Three years later, in 1523, the first edition of the Jerusalem Talmud was published by Bomberg. Roughly 30 years after the Vatican's mass printing of the Talmud, they once again undertook a campaign to destroy it. On September 9, 1553, Rosh Hashanah, copies of the Talmud were confiscated in compliance with a decree of the [Inquisition](#) and were burned at Campo dei Fiori in [Rome](#). Other Talmud burnings reportedly took place across Italy in cities such as [Cremona](#) in 1559. Censorship of the Talmud and other Hebrew works was introduced by another papal bull courtesy of the Roman Catholic Church in 1554. Five years later in 1559, the [Talmud](#) was included in the first [Index Expurgatorius](#), a list of prohibited books deemed heretical, anti-clerical or lascivious by the Roman Catholic Church. Six years later in 1565, [Pope Pius IV](#) commanded that the Talmud be deprived of its very name. The inexplicably censorship of the Talmud by the Catholic Church may have had ulterior motives—editing. The original Talmud texts may have contained information which the Roman Empire wanted removed, hence the bans and mass book burnings. Consequently, the first edition of the expurgated (censored) Talmud, on which most subsequent editions are based, appeared in [Basel, Switzerland](#) sometime between 1578–1581 with the omission of the entire treatise of 'Abodah Zarah as well as a number of other passages. The fact that the final Talmud edition appeared in Switzerland of all places is rather curious considering that the Alpine

country is the main proxy state of the Roman Empire and [home to the CIA](#). Nevertheless, a fresh attack on the Talmud was decreed by [Pope Gregory XIII](#) and in 1593 [Clement VIII](#) renewed the old interdiction against reading or owning it. In 1707, some copies of the Talmud were confiscated in the province of [Brandenburg](#), but were eventually restored to their owners by the command of [Frederick, the first king of Prussia](#). Another attack on the Talmud allegedly took place in Poland in 1757 when Bishop Dembowski, at the instigation of the [Frankists](#), convened a public disputation at [Kamianets-Podilskyi](#), and subsequently [ordered all copies](#) of the Talmud be confiscated and burned. Needless to say, all of the attacks on the Talmud were orchestrated by the Roman Catholic Church at the behest of the Vatican in order to psychologically cause the Jews to believe that their race and religion were being persecuted. Because the Jewish public is not privy to the notion of full spectrum dominance, they naturally are unable to distinguish this particular form of reverse psychology.

Jewish Holidays

Roman holidays (holy days) are celebrated in the underworld in modern times by the Jewish people through their counterfeit religion of [Judaism](#) whose holy days reflect almost exactly, the dates, festivals, sacrifices and rituals of the Roman Empire. Although the names have been altered, the dates and meaning behind the two religions is the same and therefore the Jewish people unwittingly execute the Roman's dirty work in the underworld. Of the 12 major Jewish holidays (see list below), each one coincides in some way with a Roman holiday, regardless of the fact that the dates change from year to year. So unless the Jews are Romans, which they obviously are not, there is no explicable reason why Jewish holidays fall on Roman holidays and vice versa. Although the Jews use the [Hebrew calendar](#) and the Romans use a [13-month lunar calendar](#), over 90% of their respective holy days occur on the date in the Gregorian calendar. In other words, unless the Romans designed the Jewish religion to mirror their own religion, down to every single date and detail, there is no logical explanation for this phenomenon. Therefore, in order to guarantee that Roman holy days are continually celebrated with human sacrifices (i.e., assassinations, terror attacks and war) in the underworld, the dates and meanings of the Jewish holy days must be exactly the same as the Romans, which they are. As the Bible verse [Matthew 6:10](#) explains, "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven (Greenland)".

Hanukkah

[Hanukkah](#), widely known as the Feast of Dedication, is an 8-day Jewish holiday allegedly commemorating the rededication of the Holy Temple (e.g., the Second Temple) in Jerusalem, regardless of the fact that all aspects which pertain to temples and temple building (e.g., arches, columns, domes, etc.) are Greco-Roman in nature. In reality, Hanukkah is likely a counterfeit Roman holiday created to commemorate the ceremonies, rituals and human sacrifices associated with Rome's new temple in either Sicily (i.e., the Second Temple; the First Temple being built in either Crete or Athens, Greece) or the third and final temple which was built in Greenland (most likely Thule) just prior to the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#). In 2013, the Jewish holy days of [Hanukkah](#) are celebrated on November 27-December 5. Coincidentally, the Roman temple ceremonies of [Neptune](#) and [Pietas](#) are held on December 1; the celebration of the Roman goddess [Bona Dea](#) are held on December 3; and the Roman country festival for [Faunus](#) held by the [pagi](#) is celebrated on December 5. In 2013, Hanukkah is celebrated on December 16-24. Coincidentally, [Saturnalia](#), which is held in honor of [Saturn](#) with the public ritual on December 17 is celebrated by the Romans from December 17-23; the holy day of [Opalia](#) is celebrated in honor of the Roman god [Ops](#) on December 19; the Romans celebrate [Divalia](#) in honor of [Angerona](#) on December 21; the Roman sacrifice to Hercules and Ceres is also given on the December 21 which also coincides with the [Winter Solstice](#) (e.g., years 2013, 2014, 2016); the Roman anniversary of the Temple of the Lares Permarini in the [Porticus Minucia](#) is celebrated December 22, which also coincides with the [Winter Solstice](#) in 2015; the Roman holy day of [Sigillaria](#), the last day of the Saturnalia which is devoted to gift (poison) giving, is celebrated a day later on December 23; [Larentalia](#), which commemorates the Roman temples of Diana and Juno Regina in the [Circus Flaminius](#) is also celebrated on December 23; and finally, [Tempestates](#), the Roman god of weather is also celebrated on December 23.

Hoshanah Rabbah

[Hoshanah Rabbah](#) is a Jewish holy day which is known as the "Last of the Days of Judgment". In reality Hoshanah Rabbah is likely a counterfeit Roman holy day created to mark the end of the so-called "Judgment" of Rome in the underworld. In order to successfully pull off the hoax of moving to Greenland unabated and unnoticed, a series of man-made wars, earthquakes, tsunamis and pandemics were

executed by the Roman military against both Rome and her known enemies of the day. In 2013, Hoshanah Rabbah more or less coincides with the [Southward Equinox](#) (September 22-24) when the Sun appears to cross the celestial equator, heading southward. In 2014, Hoshanah Rabbah falls on October 14 which coincidentally marks the restoration of the Roman Temple of the [Penates Dei](#) on the [Velian Hill](#).

Passover

The [Passover](#) is a 7-day Jewish festival held to commemorate the Jewish people's alleged liberation over 3,300 years ago by God from slavery in ancient Egypt, as well as the birth of their nation under the leadership of Moses. In reality, the Passover is likely a counterfeit Roman holiday created to commemorate Rome's liberation from the underworld by G.O.D. (Greenland of Denmark) as they "passed over" from the bottom side (the dark side) of the Earth to the top side (the sunny side). In 2013, the Jewish Passover is held from April 3-11 which coincidentally bookends the Roman games of [Ludi Megalenses](#) or Megalesia, which occurs on April 4-10 in honor of the [Magna Mater](#) or [Cybele](#), a Greco-Roman goddess. In 2014, the Jewish Passover is held from April 14-22. Coincidentally, the Roman holy day of [Fordicidia](#) is celebrated with offering of a pregnant cow is sacrificed to [Tellus](#) ("Earth") on April 15, also known as "[Tax Day](#)" in America. Coincidentally, the modern holiday known as [Earth Day](#) is celebrated annually a week later on April 22. The Roman festival [Parilia](#) in honor of [Pales](#) and the [dies natalis of Rome](#) also falls within the 2014 Jewish Passover on April 21.

Purim

[Purim](#) is a holy day which celebrates the Jewish people's alleged victory over their enemies and commemorates the deliverance of the Jewish people from a plot by the Persian Empire to destroy them. In reality, Purim is likely a counterfeit Roman holiday considering that the Jews were never at war with Persia, the Roman Empire was. The term Purim (P+R+M), which essentially means "Pure Rome", is a Roman holy day dedicated to their final victory over the Persian Empire with whom they had been at fighting against for years during the [Roman-Persian Wars](#). In 2013, [Purim](#) is held on February 23-24. Coincidentally, February 23 marks the Roman holy day of [Terminalia](#) which is held in honor of [Terminus](#), as well as the Roman observance of [Regifugium](#) and the rituals of [rex sacrorum](#) which involves boots (shape of Italy) and an axe ([fasces](#)), two objects affiliated with Roman lore. In 2014, Purim is celebrated on March 15-16. Coincidentally, the Roman procession of the [Argei](#) is held annually from March 16–17. The Roman holy day of *Feriae Iovi*, sacred to the god of [Jove](#) or Jupiter, as well as the feast of the year to the goddess [Anna Perenna](#) are also celebrated on March 15.

Rosh Hashanah

[Rosh Hashanah](#) is a 2-day Jewish celebration known as the "Feast of Trumpets" and is the first of the [High Holy Days](#) or *Yamim Nora'im* ("Days of Awe") and is believed to be the anniversary of the creation of [Adam and Eve](#). Rosh Hashanah customs include sounding the [shofar](#) (a hollowed-out ram's horn) and eating symbolic foods such as apples dipped in honey to evoke a "sweet new year". In reality, Rosh Hashanah is likely a counterfeit Roman holy day created to celebrate the "Feast of the Triumphants" and the creation of a "dam" to block the "eve" or night of the underworld. The blowing of the ram's horn, or Rome's horn (the symbol of Rome is a Ram), and the eating of sweets signifies Rome's triumphant victory over mankind while they enjoy the fruits and comforts in the "high holy land" of Greenland. In 2013, the Jewish holy day of [Rosh Hashanah](#) is celebrated on September 4-6. Coincidentally, the [Ludi Romani](#) or Ludi Magni, "the oldest and most famous" of the Roman games, were held annually on September 5-19. In 2014, [Rosh Hashanah](#) is celebrated on September 24-26. The anniversary of the Temple of Venus Genetrix vowed by Julius Caesar is celebrated on September 26, which generally coincides with the the [Southward Equinox](#) (September 22-24). In 2015, [Rosh Hashanah](#) is celebrated on September 13-15. Coincidentally, the anniversary of the Temple to Jupiter Optimus Maximus as well as the [Epulum Iovis](#), a sumptuous [ritual feast](#) offered to [Jove](#), was celebrated by Rome on September 13.

Shavuot

[Shavuot](#) is a 2-day Jewish holy day celebration which allegedly commemorates the anniversary of the day that God gave the Torah to the entire nation of Israel while assembled atop Mount Sinai. In reality, Shavuot is a likely a counterfeit Roman holy day created to mark the anniversary of the first year that the entire nation of the Romans Empire was present atop Mt. Zion/Mt. Olympus in Greenland. Torah (T+R+H) meaning "To Rome Forever", was likely the exact words toasted in celebration of Rome's final victory over mankind. In 2013, the Jewish holy day of [Shavuot](#) is celebrated on May 14-16. Coincidentally, the

anniversary of the Temple of Mars Invictus as well as the second procession of the [Argei](#) are celebrated by Rome on May 14. The Roman holy day of [Mercuralia](#), which is celebrated in honor of [Mercury](#), *Feriae* of Jove, is celebrated by Rome on May 15. In 2014, Shavuot is celebrated on June 3-5. Coincidentally, the anniversary of the Temple of [Bellona](#) is celebrated by Rome on June 3; the Roman anniversary of the restoration of the Temple of [Hercules Custos](#) is celebrated by Rome on June 4; and the Roman anniversary of the Temple of [Dius Fidius](#) is celebrated by Rome on June 5. In 2015, Shavuot is celebrated on May 23-25. Coincidentally, holy day of the second [Tubilustrium](#); *Feriae* for [Volcanus \(Vulcan\)](#), is celebrated by Rome on May 23; the holy day of [QRCE](#), which follows Tubilustrium, is celebrated by Rome on May 24; and the anniversary of the [Temple of Fortuna Primigenia](#) is celebrated by Rome on May 25.

Shemini Atzeret

[Shemini Atzeret](#) is a Jewish holy day rooted in “duality” which features a “prayer for rain (reign)” or [Geshem](#). The term Geshem (G+S+H+M) means “Greenland System Forever M”, the [letter M](#) of which equates to “Empire” and the [number 13](#) which is indicative of the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#). Therefore, in reality, Shemini Atzeret is likely a counterfeit Roman holy day created to celebrate the duality of Greenland over the underworld and the they pray for a continued reign of terror over mankind. In 2012, Shemini Atzeret, is celebrated on October 7 which is coincidentally the same date that Rome celebrates the day of rites for Jupiter Fulgur and Juno Curitis. In 2014, Shemini Atzeret is celebrated on October 15 which is coincidentally the same date that Rome celebrates [October Horse](#) in which a blood sacrifice is given to [Mars](#) in the [Campus Martius](#) and the *Feriae* of Jupiter. In 2015, Shemini Atzeret is celebrated on October 4 which is coincidentally the same date of [Ieiunium Cereris](#), a Roman day of [fasting](#) in honor of [Ceres](#) which was instituted in 191 B.C. as a [quinquennial](#) observance.

Simchat Torah

[Simchat Torah](#) is a Jewish holiday which celebrates and marks the conclusion of the annual cycle as well as the beginning of a new cycle. In reality Simchat Torah is likely a counterfeit Roman holiday created to celebrate the end of the Roman “kill” or “cull” cycle. The term “cycle” (C/K+C/K+L) means “Kill Kill Line” or “Line of 33”, which originated on the [Island of Crete](#), as did most other things Roman. In 2012, Simchat Torah is celebrated on October 7 which is coincidentally the same date that Rome celebrates the rites for the god of [Jupiter](#) which is represented by a lightning bolt and an eagle, the most common symbols of the Roman army. October 7 is also the same date that Rome celebrates the goddess of [Juno](#) which represents the fullness of vital force. In essence, Simchat Torah is a day which celebrates the endless cycle of war.

Sukkot

[Sukkot](#), known as the “Feast of Tabernacles”, is a mandated Jewish festival which allegedly commemorates when the Hebrews were commanded to make a pilgrimage to the [Temple in Jerusalem](#). In reality, Sukkot is likely a counterfeit Roman holy day created to celebrate the mandate by Rome to all of its chosen people to make the pilgrimage from the underworld to Greenland in order to escape the aforementioned Days of Judgment which were slated to befall the underworld. The term “Sukkot” (S+K+T) likely means “System Military Base”, as [KT is the name of a Roman military base](#). In all likelihood, Sukkot was a mandate by Rome to all of its top military personal located around the world to instantly retreat back to Rome. Once there, they made the voyage to Greenland where they have waged war on humanity ever since. In 2012, Sukkot was celebrated by the Jews on September 30-October 8. Coincidentally, the Roman ceremonies for [Fides](#) and the [Tigillum Sororium](#) are celebrated on October 1 while the Roman Ludi Augustales, which was established 14 AD after the death of [Augustus](#) and based on the [Augustalia](#), is celebrated on October 3-12. The [Ieiunium Cereris](#), a day of Roman [fasting](#) in honor of [Ceres](#) is celebrated on October 4; the Roman [mundus](#) (tomb) was opened on October 5; and the Roman holy day entitled *dies ater* (“black day”) to mark the anniversary of the [battle of Arausio](#) (105 BC) is celebrated on October 6; In 2012, Sukko also celebrated on October 7 which is coincidentally the same date that Rome celebrates the rites for the god of [Jupiter](#) which is represented by a lightning bolt and an eagle, the most common symbols of the Roman army. October 7 is also the same date that Rome celebrates the goddess of [Juno](#) which represents the fullness of vital force. In essence, Simchat Torah is a day which celebrates the endless cycle of war. In 2013, Sukkot is celebrated on September 18-28. Coincidentally, the [Ludi Romani](#) or Ludi Magni, “the oldest and most famous” of the Roman games, were held annually on September 5-19, while the “[mercatus](#)” and “[Latona](#)” set aside for markets and fairs commenced immediately following the Ludi Romani is celebrated on September 20–23.

Tisha B'Av

[Tisha B'Av](#) is a Jewish holy day which allegedly commemorates the destruction of the First and Second Temples in Jerusalem and the subsequent exile of the Jewish people from the Land of Israel. In reality, Tisha B'Av is likely a counterfeit Roman holy day created to celebrate the destruction of the Rome's temples in Greece and Sicily which were destroyed in order to sell the hoax to the world that the Roman Empire had been militarily defeated while they secretly escaped to Greenland. The exile of the Jews is also direct reference to exile of the Romans from Rome, home to the gods of [Isis](#), [Ra](#) and [El](#), otherwise known as "Israel". Once in Greenland, the aforementioned Greco-Roman gods were exiled to the underworld along with Greece and Rome as the Romans adopted new gods representative of Greenland as depicted in [Norse and Viking mythology](#). In 2012, the Jews celebrate [Tisha B'Av](#) on July 28. Coincidentally, the Roman [Ludi](#), Victoriae Caesaris "Games of the Victorious Caesar", are held annually on July 20-30. In 2013, the Jews celebrate Tisha B'Av on July 15-16. Coincidentally, the Roman holy day entitled [Transvectio equitum](#), which features a procession of cavalry as a display of military force, is held on July 15. In 2014, Tisha B'Av is celebrated on August 4-5. Coincidentally, a Roman public sacrifice (*sacrificium publicum*) was held at the Temple of [Salus](#) on the Quirinal on August 5.

Tu Bishvat

[Tu Bishvat](#), a Jewish holy day meaning "New Year of the Trees", appears to be another counterfeit Roman holy day masked for Jewish consumption. The term "trees" is indicative of "tri" or "three", for Greenland marks the third and final home of Rome (i.e., the first being the Island of Crete and the second being the Island of Sicily). "Tu" stands for the Hebrew letters Tet and Vav, which together have the numerical value of 9 and 6. As documented, the numbers [6 and 9 are favorite esoteric numbers of the Romans](#) and where the chosen dates for the twin nuclear attack on Japan in World War II. (i.e., August 6 and 9, 1945). In 2013, Tu Bishvat falls on January 26. Coincidentally, the [Sementivae](#), a Roman *feriae conceptivae* of sowing (sowing seeds), also known as the Paganalia, is celebrated on January 24-26. Once again, Roman and Jewish holidays are identical in subject matter and even fall on the same dates.

Yom Kippur

[Yom Kippur](#) is a Jewish holiday celebrated on "the tenth day of [the] seventh month" ([Tishrei](#)) and is regarded as the "Sabbath of Sabbaths". Yom Kippur completes the annual period known in [Judaism](#) as the [High Holy Days](#) or Yamim Nora'im ("Days of Awe") that commences with [Rosh Hashanah](#). The [seventh month in the Roman calendar is known as Libra](#), and therefore the tenth day of Libra equates to September 25 which happened to mark the first day of Yom Kippur in 2012. Interestingly, the Jewish holy days known as [Simchat Torah](#) and [Shemini Atzeret](#) also fell on September 25 in 2013. In reality, Yom Kippur is likely a counterfeit Roman holy day created to celebrate Rome's "Shock and Awe" military tactics as witnessed ancient as well as modern pandemics, terror attacks, wars and so called "accidents" such as earthquakes, hurricanes, tsunamis, etc. In 2013, [Yom Kippur](#) was celebrated by the Jews on September 13-17. Coincidentally, the Roman cavalry parade known as "Equorum probation", meaning "Approval of the Horses", is held on September 14. In 2014, Yom Kippur is celebrated on October 3-4. Coincidentally, the Roman Ludi Augustales, which was established in 14 A.D. after the death of [Augustus](#) and based on [Augustalia](#), is celebrated on October 3-12, while [Ieiunium Cereris](#), a Roman day of [fasting](#) in honor of [Ceres](#) is celebrated on October 4. In 2015, Yom Kippur is celebrated on September 22-23. Coincidentally, the Roman anniversary of the rededication of the Temple of Apollo in the Campus Martius is celebrated on September 23, which appears to have been created to coincide with the [Southward Equinox](#) (September 22-24).

GREENLAND THEORY

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8.06 Scientology

Scientology is a [body of beliefs and practices](#) allegedly created by [L. Ron Hubbard](#) (1911–1986) as a successor to his earlier [self-help](#) system entitled [Dianetics](#). Hubbard characterized Scientology as a [religion](#) and subsequently incorporated the [Church of Scientology](#) in [Camden, New Jersey](#) in 1953. Since then, numerous [Hollywood celebrities](#) have subscribed to Hubbard's religion, including [Tom Cruise](#) and [John Travolta](#) who have become the de facto face of Scientology. In short, Scientology teaches that [people are immortal beings](#) who have forgotten their true nature. They can spiritually rehabilitate themselves through the process of "[auditing](#)" which demands that practitioners consciously re-experience painful or traumatic events in their past in order to free themselves from their debilitating effects. Because Scientology is a state-sponsored religion, it currently has tax-exempt status in [Australia](#), [Italy](#), the [Netherlands](#), [New Zealand](#), [Portugal](#), [South Africa](#), [Spain](#), [Sweden](#), and the [United States](#). However, the organization is still considered a commercial enterprise in [Switzerland](#), a cult in [Chile](#) and [France](#), and a non-profit organization in [Norway](#). Similar to [Catholicism](#) and [Christianity](#), Scientology funds numerous community programs as religious cover so that the public has the conception that the organization is inherently good. These programs include but are not limited to: the [Narconon](#) anti-drug program; the [Criminon](#) prison rehabilitation program; the [Study Tech](#) education methodology; the [Volunteer Ministers](#); and the [World Institute of Scientology Enterprises](#). The good works of Scientology are designed to counter claims that the church is a [cult](#) which [brainwashes](#) and [routinely defrauds](#) its members.

Ban on Scientology

Similar to [Christianity](#) and [Judaism](#) which were previously banned, censored and persecuted by the Roman Empire and/or the Roman Catholic Church, Scientology has suffered its own forms of political persecution. Perceived persecution by the state galvanizes the members of a given religion sect by creating and "us versus them" mentality. In other words, it's classic reverse psychology in that patrons of a given church conclude, albeit wrongly, that their religion wouldn't be attacked by the government if it weren't the right and true. In respect to Scientology, it was [banned in the 1960's](#) shortly after its inception by several Australian states, starting with [Victoria](#) in 1965. The ban was reportedly based on the [Anderson Report](#) (1965) which found that the auditing process involved "command" hypnosis that allowed the hypnotist to take "positive authoritative control" over the patient. Subsequently, the name and practice of Scientology became illegal and the Australian Church of Scientology was forced to operate under the pseudo name of "[Church of the New Faith](#)". Predictably, almost 20-years later in 1983, a unanimous decision by the [High Court of Australia](#) recognized Scientology as an official religion in Australia, overturning restrictions instituted after the Anderson Report. A similar case began in 1967 when the [IRS removed Scientology's tax-exempt status](#). They stated that Scientology was commercial in nature and designed to benefit its founder [L. Ron Hubbard](#) rather than any charitable or religious purposes as claimed. The decision by the IRS resulted in court litigation that would be eventually be settled some 25-years later in favor of Scientology. The tax case was the longest-running in the history of the IRS, making international headlines from 1967 until 1992. Needless to say, a better publicity campaign could not be had. Both cases against Scientology by the Australian and U.S. government appear to have been manufactured in order to: a) put Scientology on the map and in the media spotlight for decades; b) galvanize practitioners of Scientology so that they would become even more passionate about their religion, thus spreading their faith more vigorously; and c) create a scenario in which Scientology was globally perceived as the "underdog" religion, making it more appealing to the masses disenfranchised by commercial religions.

Symbols of Scientology

Aside from the fact that the dogma of Scientology revolves around the "[thetan](#)", which is admittedly named after the Greek letter [theta](#) (i.e., "θ"), the symbology of Scientology is purely Greco-Roman in nature. For example, the letter "S", which purports to stand for "Scientology", is an acronym for both "System" and "Sacrifice", both of which are inherent to Scientology and religion in general. The [ARC and KRC triangles](#) found within the logo of Scientology are important concepts which are touted as [concept maps](#). The lower triangle, the ARC triangle, [purports to be](#) a summary representation of the knowledge the Scientologist strives for. It claims to [encompass](#) "[Affinity](#)" (affection, love or liking), "[Reality](#)" (consensual reality) and "[Communication](#)" (the exchange of ideas). The upper triangle is entitled the KRC triangle and it claims to encompass the relationship between "[Knowledge](#)", "[Responsibility](#)" and "[Control](#)". In reality however, the twin triangles are symbolic of twin [Chevron symbols](#) (i.e., "ΛΛ" or "CC") which are an acronym for [Chania, Crete](#), the birthplace of the Greco-Roman Empire. This notion is corroborated by the names of the triangle "ARC" (R+C/K) and KRC (C/K+R+C/K) which acronymically and/or consonantly

equate to "Rock", an apparent tribute the [Rock of Ages](#) (i.e., Greenland) and "CC", another apparent tribute to Chania, Crete. Similar to [Christianity](#), Scientology uses a [Roman Cross](#) as one of its primary symbols (i.e., [Cross of Scientology](#)) which is generally used to represent the [Church of Scientology](#). The church [states](#) that, "the horizontal bar represents the material universe, and the vertical bar represents the spirit. Thus, the spirit is seen to be rising triumphantly, ultimately transcending the turmoil of the physical universe to achieve salvation". Although the [Cross of Scientology](#) resembles the [Christian Cross](#), it differs slightly from it due to the addition of 4 diagonal rays between the conventional horizontal and vertical arms. The eight points of the cross represent the 8 [dynamics](#) of Scientology (i.e., "The Self", "Creativity", "Group", "Species", "Life", "Matter, Energy, Space & Time", "Spirit" and "Infinity"). Therefore, the letter "X" (i.e., the 4 diagonal rays), which equates to the letter "N" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), is superimposed with the cross symbol (i.e. "+"), which equates to the letter "D" in the Roman Score (i.e., Roman alphabet). Together, these two symbols create the acronym "DN" or "den" which is which is symbolic of the third and final den (home) of the Roman Empire in Greenland. The "DN" or "+X" symbology is coincidentally also found on the [flag of Great Britain](#) (i.e., the Union Jack). Scientology's founder [L. Ron Hubbard wrote in 1955](#) that "the model of the cross [of Scientology] came from a very ancient Spanish mission in [Arizona](#), a sand casting which [I] dug up". In other words, the [Cross of Scientology](#) is Greco-Roman in origin as Spanish missions were created and funded by the Roman Catholic Church.

Ideology of Scientology

Similar to most Greco-Roman religions, there are good and logical concepts intertwined with crazy and ludicrous beliefs. For example, Scientology teaches that [people have hidden abilities](#) which have not yet been fully realized and that the practice of [psychiatry](#) is [destructive and abusive](#) and therefore must be abolished, two beliefs most rational people would agree with. Conversely, however, Scientology also teaches the story of [Xenu](#) who is depicted as the tyrant ruler of the "[Galactic Confederacy](#)". According to this story, Xenu brought billions of people to Earth 75 million years ago in spacecraft resembling [Douglas DC-8](#) airliners. He then stacked them around volcanoes and detonated hydrogen (nuclear) bombs inside the volcanoes. Consequently, thetans clustered together, sticking to the bodies of the living until this very day. The term "Galactic" (G+L+T+C/K) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Greenland to Kill" or "Greenland Take", both of which are indicative of tyranny. Since the letter "X" equates to the letter "N" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), the name "Xenu" (X/N+N+X) acronymically equates to "North Kill" (or vice versa), or simply "North". In essence therefore, the tyrant ruler of the Galactic Confederacy is located to the North in Greenland, making the story, like so many religions narratives, an allegorical metaphor for the truth.

Jesus in Scientology

Because Scientology is Greco-Roman in origin like [Catholicism](#), [Christianity](#), [Judaism](#), and [Islam](#), it [contains the character or likeness of Jesus](#) which is by all accounts a representation of the Greco-Roman [god of Isis](#). Jesus is recognized in Scientology as part of its "[religious heritage](#)", and "is seen as only [one of many good teachers](#)". [Scientology](#) founder [L. Ron Hubbard](#) described Scientology as "the Western Anglicized continuance of many earlier forms of wisdom", and cites the teachings of [Jesus Christ](#) among belief systems of those "[earlier forms](#)". This is key because although Scientologists do not subscribe to the notion that Jesus was the son of God, they accept the character of Jesus depicted in the Bible to be authentic, thus verifying the fraudulent history of the Holy Bible.

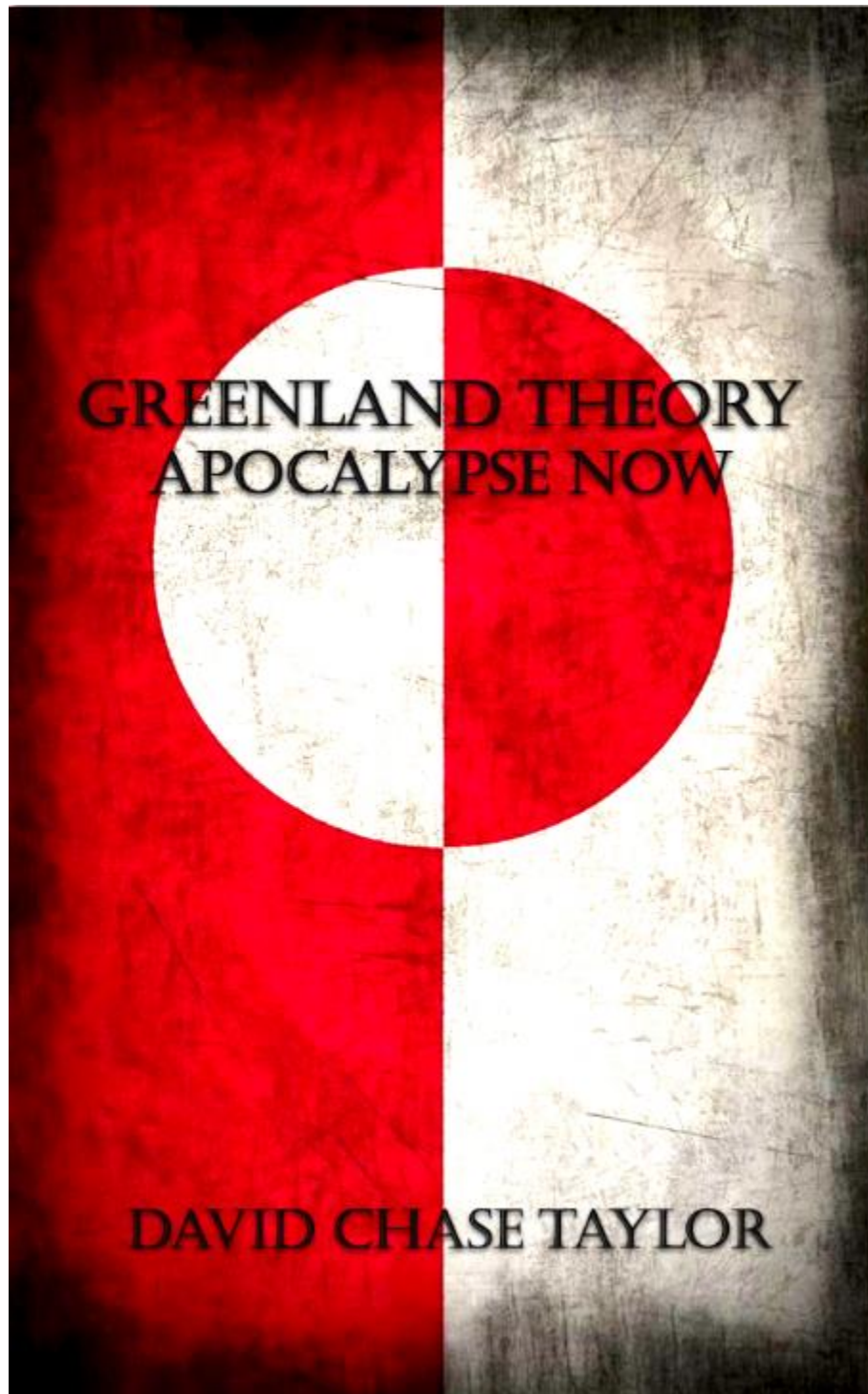
Source of Scientology

Because Scientology is Greco-Roman in nature, it reflects all other Greco-Roman religions (e.g., [Catholicism](#), [Christianity](#), [Hinduism](#), [Judaism](#), [Islam](#), etc.). According to the founder of Scientology [L. Ron Hubbard](#) himself, Scientology is "the Western anglicized continuance of many early forms of wisdom." In "[Scientology 8-8008](#)" (1952), Hubbard admits that he had a number of Greco-Roman influences, including the Greek philosophers [Anaxagoras](#) and [Aristotle](#), as and the religious icons [Jesus](#) and [Mohammed](#). In "[The Concept "salvation" in the Church of Scientology](#)" (2006), John Ankerberg and John Weldon corroborate this notion when they state that the [sources of Scientology](#) include "the Vedas, Buddhism, Judaism, Gnosticism, Taoism, early Greek civilization and the teachings of Jesus, Nietzsche and Freud".

Holidays of Scientology

Similar to [Hindu Holidays](#), [Jewish Holidays](#) and [Muslim Holidays](#), almost all [Scientology Holidays](#) fall on

Roman holidays or have Roman connotations. The saying "When in Rome do as the Romans" is literally true as Rome's pagan holidays, which generally involve human sacrifices, are celebrated the world over. The Greco-Roman based Scientology Holidays include but are not limited to: **Anniversary of Dianetics:** In Scientology, the Anniversary of [Dianetics](#) is celebrated on May 9. It marks the official release of [L. Ron Hubbard](#)'s book "[Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health](#)" (1950). Coincidentally, the Roman holiday of [Lemuria](#), a festival of the dead with both public and household rites (i.e., blood sacrifices), is also celebrated on May 9; **IAS Anniversary:** In Scientology, the [IAS](#) Anniversary is celebrated on October 7. It marks the founding of the IAS and when the annual IAS freedom awards are presented. Coincidentally, the Roman holiday celebrating the rites (i.e., blood sacrifices) for Jupiter Fulgur and Juno Curitis are also celebrated on October 7; **Celebrity Day:** In Scientology, [Celebrity Day](#) is celebrated on February 22. It marks the anniversary of the opening of the Celebrity Centre International in [Los Angeles](#) in 1970. Coincidentally, the Roman holiday known as [Parentalia](#), which commemorates of ancestors and the dead among families, concludes on February 22; **Integrity Day:** In Scientology, [Integrity Day](#) is celebrated on May 25. It marks a day of contemplation on [L. Ron Hubbard](#)'s 1965 study on [Scientology Ethics](#). Coincidentally, the Roman holiday celebrating the Anniversary of the [Temple of Fortuna](#) at [Primigenia](#) is also celebrated on May 25; **Maiden Voyage Anniversary:** In Scientology, the [Maiden Voyage Anniversary](#) is celebrated on June 6. It commemorates the anniversary of "New OT VIII". Needless to say, the notion of a maiden voyage in Scientology is unfitting and curious to say the least. Therefore, although only conjecture, it's possible that June 6 is the date when the maiden voyage to Greenland (either by ship or [airship](#)) was launched or ultimately discovered land; **Sea Org Day:** In Scientology, [Sea Org](#) Day is celebrated on August 12. It marks a special event for all Sea Organization members with various ceremonies. Coincidentally, the Roman holiday featuring the blood sacrifice of a heifer to Hercules Invictus, with a libation from the [skyphos](#) of Hercules, is also celebrated on August 12; **Student Day:** In Scientology, [Student Day](#) is celebrated on March 24. It marks the commencement of the "[Saint Hill Special Briefing Course](#)" in 1961. Coincidentally, the Roman holiday known as QRFC, when the [Comitia Calata](#) met to sanction wills, is also celebrated on March 24.



CHAPTER VIII: [SECRET SOCIETIES OF ROME](http://www.GreenlandTheory.com)

www.GreenlandTheory.com

9.01 B'nai B'rith

[B'nai B'rith](#), meaning "Children of the [Covenant](#)", claims to be the oldest [Jewish](#) "service" organization in the world. It was reportedly founded on October 13, 1843, in [New York City](#) by 12 German Jewish immigrants who originally named it "[Söhne des Bundes](#)", meaning "Sons of the Covenant". This is imperative to note because the group is intimately affiliated with the [World Jewish Congress](#) in [Basel, Switzerland](#) which primarily consists of German speaking [Ashkenazi Jews](#). Nevertheless, the term "B'nai B'rith" (B+N+B+R+T+H) acronymically and/or consonantly speaking equates to "Bear North Babylon Rome to Infinity" which is indicative of whom the group unwittingly serves. Although B'nai B'rith originally developed from a [system of fraternal lodges](#), the organization has evolved into a dual system of both lodges and units, the latter of which is generally used to describe military-related organizations. Since its creation, B'nai B'rith has launched 3 of the world's most prominent Jewish organizations (i.e., The [Anti-Defamation League](#) (ADL), [Hillel](#) and [BBYO](#)), all of which likely feed intelligence back to B'nai B'rith. This intelligence network is only possible because B'nai B'rith has more than 200,000 members in more than 50 countries. As is standard operating procedure for secret societies, B'nai B'rith's constitution states that its mission is "visiting and attending the sick" and "protecting and assisting the widow and the orphan". Overtly good acts within the community are publically touted in order to provide the necessary political cover so that the secret and criminal aspects of a given secret society (should they ever be discovered) seem unfathomable. Because B'nai B'rith is a private Jewish intelligence organization, it has played a crucial role in transnational politics. For example, in 1903, U.S. President [Theodore Roosevelt](#) and Secretary of State [John Hay](#) met with a B'nai B'rith committee in Washington, D.C. in response to the [Kishinev Pogrom](#). B'nai B'rith President [Simon Wolf](#) presented a draft of a petition to be sent to the Russian government. Roosevelt, at the behest of Wolf, subsequently agreed to transmit it. In other words, B'nai B'rith was dictating U.S. foreign policy. B'nai B'rith was present at the founding of the [United Nations](#) (UN) in San Francisco in 1945 and has "[taken an active role in the world body ever since](#)". Two years later in 1947, the organization was granted non-governmental organizational (NGO) status and is now has full-time representation at the UN. Predictably, the organization is credited with the UN's reversal of its [1975 resolution equating Zionism with racism](#). Just prior to the creation of the State of [Israel](#) in 1948, U.S. President [Harry S. Truman](#), resisting pressure from various Jewish organizations, declined to meet with Jewish leaders. However, when B'nai B'rith member Eddie Jacobson, a long-time friend and business partner of the president, [appealed to Truman for a favor](#), he reneged, [meeting secretly](#) with Zionist leader [Chaim Weizmann](#). The meeting was said to be instrumental in turning the White House in favor of the de facto recognition of the state of Israel. B'nai B'rith has also worked extensively with the [U.S. State Department](#) (whose [seal](#) and [flag](#) coincidentally depicts the Jewish [Star of David](#)), the [U.S. Congress](#), and the [Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe](#) (OSCE). Needless to say, the power wielded by B'nai B'rith over the United Nation, U.S. Presidents and the U.S. government confirms that it is directly affiliated with the highest echelons of the world power structure.

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9.02 Dominican Order

The [Order of Preachers](#), more commonly known as the [Dominican Order](#) or the [Dominicans](#), is a [Roman Catholic religious order](#) that was allegedly founded by the Spanish priest [Saint Dominic de Guzman](#) in France. It was officially approved on December 22, 1216, by [Pope Honorius III](#) in the subsequent [Papal Bulls](#) entitled "[Religiosam vitam](#)" (1216) and "[Nos attendentes](#)" (1217). The term "Dominican" (D+M+N/X+C/K+N/X) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Dome North Con", an apparent reference to the [Roman Dome](#) (which itself is indicative of Greenland) and the fact that the Dominicans into doing the Roman Empire's dirty work in the underworld. The Dominicans are most noted for their role in the [Inquisition](#) which was evidently was a global interrogation in respect to first-hand knowledge about the New World (i.e., Greenland). As of 2010, the Dominican Order had [5,906 Dominican friars](#) and 4,456

priests, all of which are under the rule of the [Master of the Order](#). Dominicans generally carry the letters O.P. after their respective names, meaning "Ordinis Praedicatorum" (i.e., "of the Order of Preachers"). This is likely where the English terms "operative" and "operate" were derived from. Due to their infamous reputation as assassins of the Roman Empire, the Dominicans have been referred to by a number of different names, some of which pertain to dogs which track their prey (e.g., "Domini canes", "[Hounds of the Lord](#)", etc.). Dominican friars are also referred to as "Black Friars" because they wear the black cappa or cloak over their white [habits](#). This is likely where the terms "Black Operations" and "Back Ops" were originally derived from as the Dominicans executed various attacks in the underworld. Consequently, Dominican can ordain priesthood at the age of [24](#), a number which equates to the letter "X" in the [Roman-English alphabet](#) and is indicative of killing and death. Dominican members included ambassadors, bishops, cardinals (i.e., [Georges Marie Martin Cardinal Cottier](#), [Christoph Cardinal Schönborn](#), and [Dominik Duka](#)), confessors of princes, inquisitors, legates, "paciarii" (enforcers of the peace decreed by popes or councils) and even popes (i.e., Pope [Innocent V](#), Pope [Benedict XI](#), Pope St. [Pius V](#), and Pope [Benedict XIII](#)). The sadistic and ruthless nature of the Order was never more apparent than when [Pope Gregory IX](#) ordered the [Dominicans to carry out the Inquisition](#). In his Papal Bull "[Ad extirpanda](#)" (1252), Pope Innocent IV authorized the [Dominicans to use torture](#) under prescribed circumstances. Aside from the [Roman Cross](#) depicted in the [official seal](#) of the Dominican Order, the Holy [Rosary](#) has been a primary symbol among the Order since its inception. [Pope Pius XI](#) stated that, "The [Rosary of Mary is the principle and foundation](#) on which the very Order of Saint Dominic rests for making perfect the life of its members and obtaining the salvation of others". The Rosary, meaning "Crown of Roses" is likely based on the [Island of Rhodes](#) (the birthplace of Greco-Roman military might and ingenuity) whose symbol was the rose. Consequently, the [Dominicans have been instrumental](#) in spreading the rosary and emphasizing the Catholic belief in the [power of the rosary](#). As is standard operating procedure for secret societies, the Dominicans publically espouse the four principles of "community life, common prayer, study and service". Overtly good acts within the community are often publically touted in order to provide the necessary political cover so that the secret and criminal aspects of the secret society (should they ever be discovered) would seem ludicrous and unfathomable. Lastly, although only conjecture, it appears that the country known as the [Dominican Republic](#) was named after the Dominican Order. According to [modern historical sources](#), "Dominicans [of the Dominican Republic] may have some Jewish ancestry because of marriages among converted Jewish Catholics and other Dominicans since the colonial years". Knowing that the [narrative of Christopher Columbus was fabricated](#) as cover for Rome's exploration of the Americas, it appears that the Dominicans (like most Roman Catholic Orders) consisted of mostly Jewish Catholic men who used the Caribbean island now known as the Dominican Republic as their primary base in the Americas.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



9.03 Franciscan Order

The [Franciscans](#) are a group of [Roman Catholic religious orders](#) who allegedly adhere to the teachings of [Saint Francis of Assisi](#). They are comprised of three separate groups, each considered a religious order in its own right (i.e., the [Order of Friars Minor](#), most commonly referred to as the [Franciscans](#), the [Order of Capuchin Friars Minor](#), and the [Secular Franciscan Order](#)). The [Franciscan coat of arms](#) contains the [Tau cross](#) of Greece with [two crossed arms](#) depicting "Christ's right hand with the nail wound and Francis' left hand with the stigmata wound". Legend states that St. Francis referred to his followers as "Fratricelli", meaning "Little Brothers". This title is likely in respect to the Romans who interbred with the native [giants of Greenland](#) and therefore the Franciscans, which do their bidding, are little by comparison. In the Papal Bulls entitled "Gratias agimus" (1342) and "Nuper charissimae" (1342), [Pope Clement VI](#) declared the Franciscans the official custodians of the Holy Places (i.e., Israel). The Franciscan [Custody of the Holy Land](#) is still enforced to this day which suggests that the Franciscans, like a majority of Roman Catholic

orders, consists of predominately Jewish Catholics. Other Franciscan-related orders and societies include but are not limited to: the [Congregation of the Franciscan Hospitaller Sisters of the Immaculate Conception](#), the [Franciscan Friars of the Immaculate](#), the [Franciscan Friars of the Renewal](#), the [Franciscan Missionaries of Christ the King](#), the [Franciscan Missionaries of Mary](#), the [Franciscan Missionaries of the Divine Motherhood](#), the [Franciscan Missionaries of the Eternal Word](#), the [Franciscan Missionary Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary](#), the [Missionary Sisters of the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God](#), the [Order of Ecumenical Franciscans](#), the [Order of Friars Minor Capuchin](#), and the [Poor Brothers of St. Francis](#).

Franciscans International

[Franciscans International](#) (FI) is a [non-governmental organization](#) (NGO) with general [Consultative Status](#) at the [United Nations](#) where it operates under the sponsorship of the Conference of the Franciscan Family (CFF) with headquarters in [New York](#), [Geneva](#), and [Bangkok](#). It admittedly “brings the spiritual and ethical values of the Franciscans to the United Nations”. Despite centuries of anti-human behavior, the vision of Franciscans International entails “A global community built on Franciscan values, in which the dignity of every person is respected; resources are shared equitably; the environment is sustained; and nations and peoples live in peace”.

Secular Franciscan Order

The [Secular Franciscan Order](#) is a global [Roman Catholic religious order](#) derived from the [Franciscan Order](#) as a whole. They are [tertiaries](#), or members of the [Third Order of St. Francis](#) that was allegedly founded by St. Francis of Assisi some 800 years ago. Originally known as the “Brothers and Sisters of Penance”, the Order is open to any Catholic not bound by [religious vows](#) to another [religious order](#). Member of the Secular Franciscan Order include people such as [Christopher Columbus](#), [Louis IX of France](#), [Louis Pasteur](#), [Joan of Arc](#) and [Michelangelo](#), as well as 12 Bishops of Rome (i.e., [Pope Benedict XV](#), [Pope Clement XII](#), [Pope Gregory IX](#), [Pope Gregory X](#), [Pope Innocent XII](#), [Pope John XXIII](#), [Pope Leo XIII](#), [Pope Martin V](#), [Pope Pius X](#), [Pope Pius XI](#), [Pope Pius XII](#), and [Pope Pius IX](#)).

Order of Friars Minor Capuchin

The [Order of Capuchin Friars Minor](#) is a global [Roman Catholic religious order](#) derived from the [Franciscan Order](#) as a whole. It was allegedly founded in 1520 by [Matteo da Bascio](#) who believed that the friars of his day were not living a life of solitude and penance like their Franciscan founder [St. Francis of Assisi](#). According to legend, the Catholic Church tried to suppress his newfound convictions, forcing him into hiding to avoid arrest. Bascio and his followers were subsequently given refuge by the [Camaldolese](#) monks of Italy where they adopted the practice of wearing a beard and a hood (i.e., “[cappuccio](#)”), the mark of a [hermit](#) in that particular region of Italy. In reality however, the hood is likely symbolic of Greenland (home to the Roman Empire) which is considered the cap or hat of the Earth. Nevertheless, the [Capuchin monkey](#) and the [cappuccino](#) style of coffee are allegedly named after the Order of Friars Minor Capuchin. In time, a Capuchin college was founded in Rome for the purpose of “preparing their members for foreign missions” in Africa, America and Asia. Due to their allegedly “strong missionary thrust”, a large number of Capuchins suffered [martyrdom](#) (death) over the centuries. Translation: the Capuchins were used in various military operations around the globe, suffering heavy casualties. Capuchins answer to the [Minister General](#) (i.e., the [Superior General](#)) whose title is militarial in nature. As of December 2012, there were 10,286 Capuchins worldwide, 7,015 of whom were [priests](#). They currently reside in [106 different countries](#) within Africa (1,357), Asia-Oceania (2,339), Central-Eastern Europe (769), North America (664), South America (1,657), and Western Europe (3500). Lastly, the most famous of the Friars Minor Capuchin is [St. Padre Pio](#) who is worshiped like Jesus in parts of Italy.

The Capuchin Crypt

The skeletal remains of some 4,000 [Order of Capuchin Friars Minor](#) are allegedly buried in an [ossuary](#) (i.e., “[crypt](#)”) under the Church of [Santa Maria della Concezione](#) in Rome, Italy. The underground crypt is divided into five [chapels](#) which are lit by a dim light that seeps through the cracks. Its walls and ceilings are decorated extensively with the skeletal remains, depicting various religious themes. The skeletal remains are arguably arranged in a very artful, boastful and disrespectful manner. Some of the skeletons are intact and draped with Franciscan [habits](#) (robes). The Italian church was reportedly commissioned in 1626 by [Pope Urban VIII](#), an apparent tribute to the thousands of friars who died on behalf of the Roman

Empire. According to legend, Pope Urban VIII's brother, Cardinal [Antonio Barberini](#), a member of the Capuchins, ordered the remains of thousands of Capuchin friars to be exhumed and transferred from the [friary](#) on the Via dei Lucchesi to the crypt in 1631. Whether the historical narrative regarding the creation of the crypt is true or just "urban legend" is not known, but it's highly likely that it was created as cover for the thousands of blood sacrifices (i.e., "rites") executed in the church by members of the Franciscan Order. Interestingly, the Order of Capuchin reportedly buried their dead with regularity under Santa Maria della Concezione, potentially inferring that human sacrifices have been taking place there for some time. The fact that the Capuchins come to "pray (prey) and reflect" in the church each night before retiring for the evening shows the sick and sadistic nature of the Order. An ominous [plaque in the chapel states](#): "What you are now, we used to be. What we are now, you will be".

Third Order of Saint Francis

The [Third Order of St. Francis](#) is a global [Roman Catholic religious order](#) derived from the [Franciscan Order](#) as a whole. A Papal Bull from December 16, 1221 entitled "Potthast, "Regesta Pontificum" infers that the year 1221 was when the Third Order was officially instituted. The "Fioretti" suggest that [Cannara](#), Italy was the birthplace of the Order. A parallel [Third Order of Saint Francis](#) (TSSF) exists in the Anglican Communion, alongside the 'Society of St Francis' and 'Community of St Francis' (the First Order Franciscans), and the '[Community of St Clare](#)' (the Second Order Franciscan Sisters). The [Lutheran Church](#) (which was spawned by the Roman Catholic Church) coincidentally also features a [Franciscan Order](#) in the tradition of the Third Orders. The impact of the Franciscan Third Order Secular upon the [feudal](#) society of [medieval Europe](#) was "held to be considerable" due to the alleged prohibition of the Third Order from bearing arms. Translation: The Third Order was instrumental in arming both sides of the many conflicts and wars during the Middle Ages. In the early 20th century, the total number of Third Order members was estimated at roughly 2.5 million, globally. Consequently, the Order publishes 122 different monthly periodicals in almost every language. Secret societies and orders affiliated with or derived from the Third Order of Saint Francis include but are not limited to: [Brothers and Sisters of Penance of St. Francis](#) (1996), [Brothers of St. Francis at Waldbreitbach](#) (Unknown), [Capuchin Tertiary Friars](#) (1889), Congregation of the Brothers of the Poor of St. Francis (1857), [Felician Sisters](#) (1855), [Franciscan Apostolic Sisters](#) (1953), Franciscan Brothers of Brooklyn, New York (1858), Franciscan Brothers of Ireland (Unknown), Franciscan Brothers of the Eucharist (1973), Franciscan Brothers of the Holy Cross (1862), Franciscan Brothers of Peace (1982), Franciscan Missionary Brothers of the Sacred Heart (1888), Franciscan Missionary Sisters for Africa (1952), Franciscan Missionary Sisters of St. Joseph (1883), Franciscan Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart (1861), Franciscan Sisters, Daughters of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary (1860), [Franciscan Sisters of Allegany](#) (1857), Franciscan Sisters of Chicago (1894), [Franciscan Sisters of Mary](#) (1985), [Franciscan Sisters of Mary Immaculate](#) (1893), [Franciscan Sisters of Our Lady of Perpetual Help](#) (1901), [Franciscan Sisters of Peace](#) (1986), Franciscan Sisters of Penance and Christian Charity (1865), [Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration](#) (1849), Franciscan Sisters of St. Joseph (Unknown), Franciscan Sisters of St. Kunegunda (Unknown), [Franciscan Sisters of the Eucharist](#) (1973), [Franciscan Sisters of the Poor](#) (1868), Franciscan Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother (1873), Hospital Sisters of St. Francis (1875), Little Brothers of St. Francis (1970), Missionary Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Conception (Unknown), [Poor Brothers of St. Francis](#) (1857), [School Sisters of St. Francis](#) (1873), Sisters of St. Francis (1851), Sisters of St. Francis of Assisi (1849), Sisters of St. Francis of Penance and Christian Charity (1874), Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia (Unknown), [Sisters of St. Francis of Rochester, Minnesota](#) (1877), Sisters of St. Francis of the Immaculate Conception (1890), [Sisters of St. Francis of the Martyr St George](#) (1869), [Sisters of St. Joseph of the Third Order of St. Francis](#) (1901), [Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother](#) (1883), Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis of Perpetual Adoration (1893), [Society of St. Francis](#) (1905), and The Poor Sisters of St. Francis Seraph of the Perpetual Adoration (1875),

Third Order Regular of St. Francis of Penance

The [Third Order Regular of St. Francis of Penance](#) is a global [Roman Catholic religious order](#) derived from the [Franciscan Order](#) as a whole. It was founded in 1447 as a [mendicant order](#) rooted in the [Third Order of St. Francis](#). It was originally organized in the [Low Countries](#) of France, Germany, and Italy. The [habit](#) (dress) of the Third Order Regular of St. Francis of Penance is that of the Conventuals. Like the other Franciscan orders, they are governed by the [Minister General](#) in Rome, Italy.

GREENLAND THEORY

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9.04 FUDOSI & FUDOFISI

Fédération Universelle des Ordres et Sociétés Initiatiques (FUDOSI)

The [Fédération Universelle des Ordres et Sociétés Initiatiques](#), otherwise known as FUDOSI, was an international federation of [esoteric](#) (secret) orders and societies that was founded on August 14, 1934, in [Brussels](#), Belgium. Considering that [SAR](#), a title meaning “[Son of Ra](#)”, was attached to all dignitaries of FUDOSI, it can be ascertained that the group was named after the [Greco-Roman god of Ra](#). As stated in a FUDOSI journal from November of 1946, FUDOSI attempted to create a federation of secret orders with the mission “to protect the sacred liturgies, rites and doctrines of the traditional initiatory Orders from being appropriated and profaned by clandestine organizations”. In other words, FUDOSI was created in order to police other secret orders and societies. FUDOSI was allegedly disbanded on August 14, 1951, after alleged disagreements between its members [over the admission of Afro-American members](#) following its 8th convention. Although only conjecture, the allegations of racism appear to be cover for the dissolution of the federation which was in all likelihood absorbed by the [CIA of Switzerland](#).

FUDOSI: The Secret Police of Secret Societies

One of [FUDOSI](#)’s leading founders was a member of [Ancient Mystical Order Rosae Crucis](#) (AMORC), allegedly the oldest secret society aside from the [Imperial Cult of Rome](#). According to an AMORC document, the [mission of FUDOSI](#) was as follows: “...We must acknowledge and regret, that there exist [many false prophets](#) and a number of so-called initiates who use, for selfish and tyrannical purposes of domination, the pretext of initiation to thrust themselves on, and [exploit, gullible and sincere persons](#). It was high time to warn the public against these false leaders and against noxious doctrines which they taught to trusting souls. In each country, each authentic and regular Order knows its [imitators and such false prophets](#). It was necessary to watch these clandestine movements, to expose these impostors or instruments of hidden and unavowed forces, in all countries, wherever they be operating, and thus avoid any confusion between the regular and authentic Orders and false Organizations that are harmful or that give teachings that have nothing to do with the Universal Tradition and Esoterism.” Aside from describing the overall mission of secret societies in general (e.g., exploitation), it appears that FUDOSI was created to be an international “secret police” of secret societies along with its alleged nemesis [FUDOFISI](#). In other words, both agencies were created in order to root out (i.e., assassinate, discredit, remove, etc.) undesirable members to ensure that secret societies never strayed from their true purpose—allegiance to the Roman Empire, albeit unwittingly. Secret societies and orders under the watchful eye of FUDOSI were identified in a partial list from FUDOSI’s first meeting in 1934. They include but are not limited to: [A.M.O.R.C. U.S.A.](#), [Co-masonic Order of Memphis-Mizraim](#), [Confrerie des Freres illumines de la Rose+Croix](#), [Fraternite des Polaires](#), [L'Eglise gnostique universelle](#), [Militia crucifera evangelica](#), [Mixed Order of Memphis-Mizraim](#), [Ordre ancien et mystique de la Rose+Croix AMORC-Switzerland](#), [Ordre de la Rose+Croix universelle](#), [Ordre de la Rose+Croix universitaire](#), [Ordre hermetiste tetramegiste et mystique](#) or [Ordre Pythagorien](#), [Ordre kabbalistique de la Rose+Croix](#), [Ordre maçonnique oriental de Memphis-Misraim](#), [Ordre maçonnique oriental de Memphis-Mizraim stricte observance](#), [Ordre martiniste et synarchique](#), and [Societe alchimique de France](#) [Ordre des Samaritains inconnus](#). Considering that the [Ordre Kabbalistique de la Rose Croix](#) was reportedly in attendance, it can be deduced that FUDOSI, like its counterpart FUDOFISI, was a federation of secret Jewish orders and societies. Historically speaking, only [Jews have practiced the witchcraft of the Kabbalah](#) and therefore would not under any circumstance associate with goyim (non-Jews), especially in respect to esoteric matters of espionage.

FUDOSI & Freemasonry

As stated by FUDOSI Imperator [Emille Dantinne](#) in a December 10, 1941, report about [Freemasonry](#) entitled “Rapport sur les ordres et sociétés initiatiques”: “In 1934, at the time of the foundation of the

F.U.D.O.S.I., Freemasonry was condemned by the attending Orders as an atheistic organization and no Masonic Order would be admitted to the federation. One exception was made in favor of the [Antient Rite of Memphis-Misraim](#), which was recognized as a spiritual Order not recognized by the other Masonic Obediences.” Despite the admission of three Masonic orders (i.e., the Antient Rite of Memphis-Misraim, the Ordre maçonnique oriental de Memphis-Misraim, and the Mixed Order of Memphis-Misraim), the same report deemed it an error stating: “... no collaboration is possible between the F.U.D.O.S.I. and any masonic rite or order. In 1935, the leaders of the F.U.D.O.S.I. excluded the only masonic order within their ranks. They even forced their members to break all their ties to masonry, under penalty of exclusion (with the exception of Mr. Wittemans, who remained a member of a masonic organization).” Therefore, it appears that FUDOSI, like the Roman Catholic Church, premeditatively distanced itself from Freemasonry in order to sell the notion that Freemasonry is an independent order. Considering that FUDOSI’s Emperor of the American continent [Harvey Spencer Lewis](#) was a member of the Freemasonic [Antient Rite of Memphis-Misraim](#), the public dismissal of Freemasonry by FUDOSI appears to have been in name only rather than actual policy.

Fédération Universelle des Ordres, Fraternités et Sociétés Initiatiques (FUDOFSI)

The [Fédération Universelle des Ordres, Fraternités et Sociétés Initiatiques](#), otherwise known as FUDOFSI, was a international federation of [esoteric](#) (secret) orders and societies similar to its alleged nemesis [FUDOSI](#). It was headed by [Constant Chevillon](#), the grand Master of the Freemasonic [Rite of Memphis-Misraïm](#) was reportedly murdered by the [Nazi Gestapo](#) in 1944. FUDOFSI was allegedly established in defense of the [Orders of Lyon](#) and other [societies](#) not involved with FUDOSI. It was publically opposed to FUDOSI and the [Ancient Mystical Order Rosae Crucis](#) (AMORC), although it curiously contained members of both groups. Considering that [Raoul Fructus](#) was a former member of the [FUDOSI](#), and a “different lineage” of the [Ordre Kabbalistique De La Rose Croix](#) attended the first FUDOSI conference in 1934, it can be ascertained that both FUDOFSI and FUDOSI were created to be opposing police forces designed to regulate the growing number of secret orders and societies. Like FUDOSI, FUDOFSI mysteriously ceased to exist during [World War II](#). However, in 1947 FUDOFSI members [Hans-Rudolf Hilfiker](#) and [R. Swinburne Clymer](#) allegedly created a new organization entitled “Worldwide Alliance of Rosicrucian Orders”, in order to carry out FUDOFSI’s mission. They reportedly held meetings at the [hotel Baur-au-lac](#) in Zürich, Switzerland on May 7, 1947 and June 5, 1948. The location of their alleged meeting place is rather curious because the [Switzerland is home to the CIA](#) which in all likelihood absorbed both [FUDOSI](#) and [FUDOFSI](#) during World War II. The notion that FUDOFSI went undercover is corroborated by the official biography of [Emerson Myron Clymer](#), son of R. Swinburne Clymer, who claimed that his father held the title of “Supreme Grand Master of FUDOFSI” at the time of his death. Therefore, at least according to members of the [Fraternitas Rosae Crucis](#), FUDOFSI survived as a federation. The term “FUDOFSI” (F+D+F+S) can be deciphered as follows: The term “federation”, which is found in the title of FUDOFSI, is an apparent tribute to [Confoederatio Helvetic](#), the official title of Switzerland which was the first “federation” or “fed” (F+D). The term “Federal Fraternities” or “FS” is coincidentally found in the title of the secret intelligence service of Switzerland which is entitled [Federal Intelligence Service](#) (FIS). Therefore, acronymically and/or consonantly speaking, the term FUDOFSI in all likelihood equates to “Fraternities Societies of Switzerland”. Since Jewish orders who practice the Kabbalah were present at FUDOFSI meetings (i.e., [Ordre Kabbalistique de la Rose Croix](#)), the title of FUDOFSI can be expanded to mean “Jewish Fraternal Societies of Switzerland”.

First Meeting of FUDOFSI

Similar to the first meeting of FUDOSI, the first meeting of FUDOFSI in [Paris, France](#), in February of 1939 was rife with Rosicrucians and Freemasons alike, including but not limited to: [Alfred I. Sharp](#); [Andre Fayolle](#); Rosicrucian, and founder of [Fraternitas Rosicruciana Antiqua](#) (FRA), [Arnoldo Krumm-Heller](#); [Camille Savoir](#); Rosicrucian and Grand Master of the Freemasonry [Rite of Memphis-Misraïm](#), [Constant Chevillon](#); [Count Jean de Czarnomsky](#); [Hans Rudolf Hilfiker-Dunn](#); Grand Mast of the Marnist L'Ordre Martiniste of Papus, [Henri-Charles Dupont](#); [Henri Dubois](#); [Laugenier](#); [Nauwelaerts](#); [Raoul Fructus](#), a former member of the [FUDOSI](#); and Rosicrucian [Reuben Swinburne Clymer](#). Rosicrucian and Freemasonic orders were also present at FUDOFSI’s first meeting, including but are not limited to: [Ancient and Primitive Rite of Memphis Mizraim](#), [Brotherhood of the Illumined Brethren of the Rose-Croix](#), [Fraternitas Rosae Crucis](#), [Fraternitas Rosicruciana Antiqua](#), [L'Eglise Gnostique Universelle](#), [L'Ordre Martiniste-Martineziste de Lyon](#), [Ordre De Saint Graal](#), [Ordre Kabbalistique De La Rose Croix](#), [Order of Knight Masons Elus Cohen of the Universe](#), and [Rite Ecossais Rectifie](#). Considering that the [Ordre](#)

[Kabbalistique De La Rose Croix](#) was reportedly in attendance, it can be deduced that FUDOFSI, like its counterpart FUDOSI, was a federation of secret Jewish orders and societies. Historically speaking, only [Jews have practiced the witchcraft of the Kabbalah](#) and therefore would not under any circumstance associate with goyim (non-Jews), especially in respect to esoteric matters of espionage.

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9.05 Knights of Columbus

The [Knights of Columbus](#), commonly referred to as “The Order”, is the world's largest [Roman Catholic](#) order. A member of the [International Alliance of Catholic Knights](#) (IACK), the Order was purportedly founded in 1882 by the Venerable Father [Michael J. McGivney](#) in New Haven, Connecticut. The secret society was allegedly named in honor of [Christopher Columbus](#), an [epic hoax](#) whose discovery of the New World was used to cover-up for the Roman Empire’s discovery of [Markland](#) (i.e., North America). The term “Columbus” (C/K+L+M+B+S) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to “Cull/Kill M Babylon System”, the letter “M” representative of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#). As of 2013, the Knights of Columbus consisted of 1,843,587 knights, 14,606 councils, over 2,500 assemblies, and roughly 200 councils on college campuses. To date, [councils have been chartered](#) in the United States (including some territories), Canada, the Philippines, Mexico, Poland, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Panama, the Bahamas, the Virgin Islands, Cuba, Guatemala, Guam, Saipan, South Korea, and on [U.S. military bases around the world](#). The Knights of Columbus publically claim that they are dedicated to the principles of Charity, Unity, Fraternity and Patriotism. Orders and societies affiliated with the Knights of Columbus include but are not limited to: the [Catholic Daughters of the Americas](#), the [Columbian Squires](#), the [Columbiettes](#), the [Daughters of Isabella](#), and the [Squire Roses](#). In order to provide political cover for the numerous presidents, prime ministers and dictators that are members of the Knights of Columbus, a few high-profile athlete such as baseball legend [Babe Ruth](#), boxer [Floyd Patterson](#) and coach [Vince Lombardi](#) are publically touted as members. This serves as a smoke screen in respect to the true mission of the Order—war.

Knights of Columbus Symbology

The [emblem](#) of the [Knights of Columbus](#) is naturally Greco-Roman in every respect. The fasces is based on the shape of the [Island of Crete](#) while the letters “K” and “C” are indicative of [Chania, Crete](#), the birthplace of the Greco-Roman Empire. The letters “C” and “K” both equate to the [Chevron symbol](#) (i.e., “Λ”) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). When two “Λ” symbols are combined (i.e., “ΛΛ”), the letter “M” is formed which is indicative of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) which originated from Chania, Crete. Nevertheless, the Order claims that it [uses the fasces](#) because it is “symbolic of authority which must exist in any tightly-bonded and efficiently operating organization”. The [emblem of the Fourth Degree](#) of the Knights of Columbus depicts a white dove pointing south toward a globe while hanging from a [Roman Cross](#). A white dove is also depicted in the crest of the [Tactical Communications Wing](#), a body within the [Royal Air Force](#). Therefore, it’s highly likely that the white dove is symbolic of [homing pigeons](#) which were used to carry intelligence in wartime. In other words, the Fourth Order is used to convey intelligence around the world which it uses to executing attacks and wars around the globe. Curiously, the beak of the dove intersects with the Greenland (home) which is ultimately in command and control of the Order.

Knights of Fascism

Because the [Knights of Columbus](#) is a strictly fascist organization ([see logo](#)) famous for executing genocide and war in the underworld on behalf of the Roman Empire, [Pope John Paul II](#) referred to it as the “[strong right arm of the Church](#)”. Consequently, its membership is limited to “[practical](#)” Catholic men aged 18 or older. In other words, the Order recruits members who do what they are told, regardless of

what is right and what is wrong. As previously mentioned, the [Knights of Columbus](#) have [chartered councils](#) on [U.S. military bases around the world](#). Therefore, it is highly likely that the Order is ultimately responsible for executing the fascist policies of the [CIA in Switzerland](#) via the [thousands of U.S. military bases](#) and [installations](#) around the world. Interestingly, a new "[Military Oversees Europe Special District](#)" of the Knights of Columbus was established in 2013 to [oversee assemblies of military personnel](#) serving on that continent. According to reports, over 100 [Department of Defense](#) (DOD) personnel based in England, Germany and Italy took part in special Fourth Degree Exemplification Ceremonies at [Ramstein Air Force Base](#) in Germany, [Camp Zama](#) in Japan, and [Yongsan Garrison](#) in Seoul, Korea in 2013. Needless to say, the ceremony and affiliation with the Knights is the epitome of treason. Although a single Order, the Knights of Columbus consists of four degrees, the fourth being the highest. After taking their third degree, Knights of Columbus are eligible to receive their Fourth Degree, the primary purpose of which is to "foster the spirit of [patriotism](#)". In other words, similar to Freemasonry, the term "patriotism" is not inherent to one's respective country but rather to the Order. Therefore, unspeakably wicked things are done by members of the Order to their own respective countries.

Knights of Columbus in Politics

Because the [Knights of Columbus](#) retain command over every major military on Earth, [they invite the head of state](#) of every country they operate in to their Supreme Convention each year. Over the last century, a number of U.S. Presidents have been intimately affiliated with the fascist Knights of Columbus which has been reflected in their hawkish policies. For example, the Knights successfully lobbied President [Franklin Delano Roosevelt](#) to make [Columbus Day](#) (October 12) a federal holiday in 1937. President [Dwight Eisenhower](#) reportedly [wrote to](#) Supreme Knight [Luke E. Hart](#) thanking the Knights of Columbus for their "part in the movement to have the words 'under God' added to our Pledge of Allegiance". President [John F. Kennedy](#) was a Fourth Degree member of the Knights of Columbus from Bunker Hill Council No. 62 and Bishop Cheverus General Assembly. When Supreme Knight Hart visited Kennedy at the [White House](#) on Columbus Day in 1961, Kennedy told Hart that his younger brother [Ted Kennedy](#) had received "his Third Degree in our Order three weeks before". Hart also presented Kennedy with a poster of the American Flag with [the story of how](#) the Order got the words "under God" inserted in the Pledge of Allegiance. In 1971, President [Richard Nixon](#) gave the keynote address at the Knight's States Dinner. Eleven years later, President [Ronald Reagan](#) spoke at the Knight's Centennial Convention in 1982. Reagan also [presented the Knights](#) with a [President's Volunteer Action Award](#) at the White House in 1984. President [George H.W. Bush](#) made an appearance at the Knight's Centennial Convention in 1992. While in office, President [Bill Clinton](#) reportedly sent a written message to the Knights. President [George W. Bush](#) sent videotaped messages to the Knights before [he attended](#) their 122nd Annual Convention in 2004. President [Barack Obama](#) has reportedly also sent written messages to the Knights during his term in office. 2016 U.S. Presidential candidate [Jeb Bush](#) is a Knight of Columbus and therefore war will be imminent should be elected. As evidenced, the Knights of Columbus have completely infiltrated the office of the [President of the United States](#) it's not surprising that America has been in non-stop wars since World War II. Other heads of state, regardless of political affiliation (capitalist, communist, fascist, etc.), have also been intimately affiliated with the Knights of Columbus. For example, in 1959, communist and fascist [Fidel Castro](#) reportedly sent an aide to represent him at a Fourth Degree banquet in honor of the [Golden Jubilee](#) of the Order's entry into Cuba. Supreme Knight Hart attended a banquet in the Cuban Prime Minister's honor and sent [him a letter expressing regret](#) that they were not able to meet in person. The letter was likely a hoax considering that Castor is a member of the Order and a head of state. Therefore, Castro and Hart likely met in person hundreds of times over past decades. Lastly, a number of famous politicians claim to be members of the Knights of Columbus, including but not limited to: [Al Smith](#) (former [Governor of New York](#) and U.S. presidential candidate); [John Boehner](#) (current [Speaker of the United States House of Representatives](#)); [John F. Kennedy](#) (U.S. President); [Samuel Alito](#) (U.S. Supreme Court Justice); [Sargent Shriver](#) (U.S. Politician); and [Ted Kennedy](#) (U.S. Congressman).

Knights of Columbus Treachery

After the establishment of the Fourth Degree within the Knights of Columbus, reports of an treasonous oath began to circulate claiming that Fourth Degree Knights [swore to exterminate Freemasons](#) and Protestants, as well as "[flay, burn alive, boil, kill, and otherwise torture anyone](#), including women and children, when called upon to do so by church authorities". The "[bogus oath](#)" was allegedly based on a previous oath falsely attributed to the [Jesuits](#) three centuries prior. According to modern historical accounts, the rumor was spread by the [Ku Klux Klan](#), another secret order of the Roman Catholic Church.

The oath was reportedly even [read into](#) the [Congressional Record](#) by [Thomas S. Butler](#) and [refuted by](#) the [Committee of Public Information](#) (CPI), a war time propaganda agency of the U.S. Government. The fact that CPI refuted the claim suggests that it had some merit. The Klan claimed that Knights were only loyal to the pope and that they [advocated for the overthrow of the U.S. government](#). As with most truths, the establishment attributed it to a bogus and controversial source like the KKK, making it less believable. Although only conjecture, the allegations were likely made by patriotic Americans who witnessed first-hand the treacherous and treasonous behavior of the Knights. After examining the actual oath, a committee of high ranking California Freemasons declared in 1914 that "The ceremonial of the Order [of the Knights of Columbus] teaches a high and noble patriotism, instills a love of country, inculcates a reverence of civic duty and holds up the Constitution of our Country as the richest and most precious possession of a Knight of the Order". Oath aside, the Knights of Columbus' track record is littered with dead bodies, confirming, albeit in a de facto manner, that the purported oath is indeed true.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

9.06 Knights of Pythias

The [Knights of Pythias](#) is a [secret society](#) founded in Washington, D.C. on February 19, 1864. It was purportedly founded by [Justus H. Rathbone](#) who was inspired by the Greek legend of [Damon and Pythias](#) which is symbolic of treason and treachery. The Order has over 2,000 lodges in the United States and around the world with a total membership of over 50,000 in 2003. It is the first [fraternal organization](#) to receive a [charter under an act](#) of the United States Congress. Therefore, the Order is state-sponsored which naturally raises ethical issues regarding the underlying motives of the Order. In other words, the actions of the Knights, not matter how treacherous, can ultimately be blamed on the U.S. government which funded the Oder as opposed to the [CIA of Switzerland](#) which is ultimately in command and control of it. Knights of Pythias auxiliaries include but are not limited to: the [Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan](#); the [Junior Order of Princes of Syracuse](#); the "Knights of Pythias of North and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa" ([KPNSAEAA](#)); the [Pythian Sisters](#); and the [Pythian Sunshine Girls](#).

Knights of Pythias Double-Cross

Historically, members of the Knights of Pythias have [received a ceremonial sword](#) which was inscribed with the acronym "FCB", allegedly representative of the Pythian motto of "Friendship, Charity, Benevolence". However, acronymically and/or consonantly speaking, the initials "FCB" equates to "Double-cross Kill 13". The letter "B" equates to the number 13 (i.e., 1+3=B) which is symbolic of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) who ultimately control the Order. The Knights of Pythias were evidently created in order to control governments, namely the U.S., through double-crossing, treason and treachery. This is why members receive a sword, for it has been used to assassinate statesmen ever since the times of the Roman Empire. Images depicted on the swords of the Knights of Pythias include but are not limited to: a) a man, woman and child—symbolic of a Knight of Pythias saying good-bye to his family before his eventual death; b) a man looking out of a building, with a group of people below —symbolic of a staged suicide, and c) a man between some pillars, pulling them down—symbolic of [Samson](#) destroying his enemy's temple. The Sampson reference is key because the Knights of Pythias are routinely used to pull down the U.S. government from within as evidenced by the [oath taken by its members](#).

Oath of Knights of Pythias

Similar to [Freemasonry](#) and [Rosicrucianism](#), membership in Knights of Pythias is open to males 18 years of age or older who believe in a [Supreme Being](#). Interestingly, the [oath taken by its members](#) states: "I declare upon honor that I believe in a Supreme Being, that I am not a professional gambler, or unlawfully

engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of intoxicating liquors or narcotics; and that I believe in the maintenance of the order and the upholding of constituted authority in the government in which I live. Moreover, I declare upon honor that I am not a Communist or Fascist; that I do not advocate nor am I a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the Country of which I am a Citizen, by force or violence or other unlawful means; and that I do not seek by force or violence to deny to other persons their rights under the laws of such country". Considering the oath specifically references the "upholding of constituted authority", that Knights are not "Communist or Fascist", and do not advocate "the overthrow of the Government", it can be deduced this is exactly why the Knights of Pythias exist—to uphold fascism and stage coup d'états. In other words, the oath serves as a political smokescreen for the true mission of the Knights of Pythias—treason from within.

Knights of Pythias in U.S. Government

Treasonous and treacherous men who have been or are currently [members of the Knights of Pythias](#) include but are not limited to: **U.S. Congressman:** [Anthony Weiner](#), U.S. Congressman; [Charles Schumer](#), U.S. Senator; [Peter T. King](#), U.S. Congressman; and [Robert Byrd](#), U.S. Senator; **U.S. Presidents and Vice Presidents:** [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#), U.S. President; [Hubert Horatio Humphrey](#), U.S. Vice President; [Nelson A. Rockefeller](#), U.S. Vice President; [Warren G. Harding](#), U.S. President; and [William McKinley](#), U.S. President; **U.S. Governors:** [Francis E. Warren](#), Governor of Wyoming; [J. Millard Tawes](#), Governor of Maryland; [John Ellis Martineau](#), Governor of Arkansas; and [Richard Irvine Manning III](#), Governor of South Carolina; and **U.S. Statesmen:** [Benjamin Cardozo](#), U.S. Supreme Court Justice; and [Hugo Black](#), U.S. Supreme Court Justice; and [William Jennings Bryan](#), U.S. Secretary of State and U.S. presidential candidate.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

9.07 Knights Templar

The [Knights Templar](#), also known as the [Order of the Temple](#), the [Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon](#), or simply the [Templars](#), was a Christian [military order](#) of the [Roman Catholic Church](#) whose allegiance was to [The Pope](#). Founded in 1119, the Order grew rapidly, becoming the most wealthy and powerful organization in the known world. In 1120, King [Baldwin II of Jerusalem](#) granted the Templars headquarters in the royal palace of the [Al-Aqsa Mosque](#) on the [Temple Mount](#) in [Jerusalem](#). The Temple Mount is believed to be the ruins of the [Temple of Solomon](#), hence the Templars original name (i.e., The [Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon](#)). The Templars were highly organized, had a strong chain of command, and retained a major presence in almost every country in Europe. During the Order's peak, an estimated [15,000 to 20,000 Templars](#) existed of whom only a [tenth were actual knights](#). Naturally, this begs the question: Who were the other 90% of the Templars? Considering the Templar's intimate relationship with banking, espionage and the country of [Switzerland](#), it's highly likely that the Knights Templars were an elite group of Jewish men hand chosen by the Roman Empire. Around 1240, [Alberic of Trois-Fontaines](#) described the Templars as an "order of bearded brethren" as it was customary for members of the Order to wear long and prominent beards. Beards are a staple of Jewish men, especially in Switzerland, and it's highly likely that they have changed their customs since. After the alleged [Fall of the Roman Empire](#), Europe lay in ruins due to centuries of war. Rising from the ashes was the Knights Templar, concentrating wealth and bringing about new order based on banking and military domination. In short, the creation of the Knights was the begging of Switzerland and the modern world post-Rome. As depicted in the book by [Tim Champlin](#) entitled "[Treasure of the Templars](#)" (2001), the Templar's used their treasure to recreate the Holy Roman Empire. Although the book is touted as fiction, the Templars did in fact create the global version of the Roman Empire, albeit in a disguised form. In other words, the Knights Templar via Switzerland, the main proxy state of the Roman Empire, brought order out of chaos and created the Europe and world we see today. In the book "[The Revenge of](#)

[the Shadow King](#)" (2006), authors Derek Benz and J.S. Lewis describe an alternative history whereby the Knights Templar still exist and operate today from the shadows of an underground organization. This notion is in fact true as the [CIA of Switzerland](#) retains command and control of the underworld from their underground base in [Basel, Switzerland](#). The order has gone by a number of aliases, including but not limited to: the [Knights of Christ](#), the [Order of the Knights of Our Lord Jesus Christ](#), and the [Order of the Temple of Solomon](#).

Special Forces

The [Knights Templar](#) were among the [most skilled fighting units](#) of the [Crusades](#) and were often used as [shock troops](#) (i.e., Special Forces) in key battles. While on their [warhorses](#), the heavily armored Knights Templar would routinely [charge](#) the enemy in an attempt to break its line. They were an elite fighting force that heavily armored, highly trained, and highly motivated. One of the tenets of Templar Knight was that they were forbidden from retreating in battle, unless they were outnumbered three to one or if the Templar flag went down. Only [after all flags had fallen](#) were they allowed to leave the battlefield. Even then, they were only allowed to surrender only by order of their commander. This uncompromising principle, along with their reputation for courage, made the Templars one of the [most feared combat forces](#) in medieval times. The red [Roman Cross](#) that the Templars wore on their robes was a symbol of [martyrdom](#). They considered [death in combat a great honor](#) that assured them a place in heaven. In 1139, [Pope Innocent II's Papal Bull](#) entitled "[Omne Datum Optimum](#)" exempted the [Knights Templar](#) from obeying local laws and local governments. This ruling meant that the Templars could pass freely through all borders, were not required to pay taxes, and were [exempt from all authority](#) except for that of the Pope. Its [standing army](#), although it had no defined mission, could pass freely through all borders of all counties. Naturally, the Templars disregard for the law heightened tensions among Europe's nobility. Nonetheless, they acted with impunity. According to modern [historical accounts](#), the "Templars were indicating an interest in founding their own [monastic state](#), just as the [Teutonic Knights](#) had done in [Prussia](#) and the [Knights Hospitaller](#) were doing in [Rhodes](#)". The Templars "monastic state" eventually became known as [Confoederationis Helveticae](#), otherwise known as Switzerland. Interestingly, Switzerland is the only "neutral" country on Earth. Consequently, they are exempt from war, the biggest burden and tax of all.

Knight Templar of Switzerland

The [Knights Templar](#) were known for their white [mantles](#) with a red [cross](#), symbols and colors which are clearly depicted on the [flag of Switzerland](#) today, albeit the colors are reversed. The notion that the Knights Templar established a state in Switzerland is corroborated by numerous [scholars who believe](#) that the "Templars fled into the Swiss Alps". Consequently, historical records from that time state that Swiss villagers suddenly becoming very skilled military tacticians. When [Leopold I of Austria](#) and 5,000 of his knights were attempting to take control of the [St. Gotthard Pass](#) in Switzerland, "[His force was ambushed and destroyed by a group of about 1,500 Swiss peasants](#)." Needless to say, 1,500 peasants could never defeat 5,000 highly skilled knights. Therefore, it's highly likely that the Swiss peasants were not peasants but rather Knights Templars pretending to be peasants. Prior to the dissolution of the Knights Templar in 1307, the Swiss had no military and no military experience. However, after the infamous battle against [Leopold I of Austria](#), the [Swiss suddenly became renowned and seasoned fighters](#). Swiss legends states that there were "[armed white knights](#)" who came to help them in their battles. Interestingly, on the [list of Knights Templar sights](#) in Europe and the Middle East, the country of Switzerland remains mysteriously blank. In what appears to be a hoax designed to hide the fact that the Knights Templar fled to Switzerland, a [conspiracy theory](#) was promulgated via the book "[Holy Blood, Holy Grail](#)" (1982) that the Templars used a fleet of 18 ships to escape from France. According to witness [Jean de Châlon](#), he "heard people talking that [Gerard de Villiers had] put to sea with 18 galleys, and the brother Hugues de Chalon fled with the whole treasury of the brother Hugues de Pairaud". In short, Châlon's brother was allegedly on a fleet of 18 ships laden with Templar treasure that set sail from [La Rochelle](#), France just prior to a global warrant being issued for the arrest of the Order in October of 1307. The 675 year-old witness and potential destination of the ship were designed to be a red herring in respect to the true location of the Templars. Lastly, in a bid to further disguise the Knights Templar's escape to Switzerland, [Freemasonry incorporated Templar symbols](#) and rituals in a number of their [Masonic bodies](#) since the 18th century. The most notable is the "[Order of the Temple](#)", commonly known as the Knight Templar, the final degree in "The United Religious, Military and Masonic Orders of the Temple and of St John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta". Since there is "[no known historical evidence](#)" to link the medieval Knights Templar to Masonic Templarism, the degree and title were created in order to pay tribute to provide historical cover for the

country of Switzerland by openly associating the Knights Templar with Freemasonry. Therefore, whenever and wherever the Knights Templar are discussed, Freemasonry is automatically brought into the conversation.

Birth of Banking

Due to the wealth the [Knights Templar](#) confiscated during their centuries of conquests, the non-combatant Jewish members of the Order began to develop a [massive economic infrastructure](#) within Europe, [creating financial techniques](#) that became the [earliest forms of banking](#). Although the primary mission of the Order was martial, only 10% of its members were combatants. The other 90% acted in support positions to assist and manage the Templars ever-growing coffers. In 1150, the Templars began generating [letters of credit](#) for pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land. In short, pilgrims deposited their valuables with a local Templar preceptory (bank) before leaving. In turn, they received an official document stating the value of their deposit. When they returned from the Holy Land, they would use the official document to retrieve their funds in an amount of treasure of equal value. This innovative arrangement was an early form of [banking](#) that led to the formal system known today as [checks](#). In time, the Templars established financial networks across the known world. They acquired large tracts of land, bought and managed farms and vineyards, built castles and churches, became involved in manufacturing, both import and export, and purchased their own fleet of ships. At one point, they even owned the entire island of [Cyprus](#). Consequently, the Order of the Knights Templar arguably became the [world's first multinational corporation](#). The Templars involvement in [banking](#) grew to the point where they began to practice [usury](#), charging interest on money lent. Although the idea of usury was forbidden by the Roman Catholic Church, the Templars circumvented this law via legal loopholes, retaining the rights to the production of mortgaged property. According to a Templar researcher, "[Since they weren't allowed to charge interest, they charged rent instead](#)". Templar usury is evident to this very day in Basel, Switzerland which is home to the [Bank for International Settlements](#) (BIS), the mother bank of all central banks. In short, the BIS creates money out of nothing and then charges countries (and their respective populations) interest on it, keeping them in a perpetual state of debt. Since interest rates can always be manipulated, no country can ever escape from their current status of slavery, no matter how hard they work.

Knights Templar Merger

At dawn on Friday, October 13, 1307, [King Philip IV of France](#) ordered that members of the Knights Templars be simultaneously arrested. The arrest warrant [began with the phrase](#): "Dieu n'est pas content, nous avons des ennemis de la foi dans le Royaume", meaning "God is not pleased. We have enemies of the faith in the kingdom". Although only conjecture, the call for the arrest of the warring faction of the Templars was likely made after the Templar leaders realized they had been double-crossed by the non-warring faction of the Templars in Switzerland. At the [Council of Vienne](#) in 1312, [Pope Clement V](#) issued a series of papal bulls, including "[Vox in excelso](#)", which officially dissolved the Knights Templar, and "[Ad providam](#)", which [turned over](#) their assets to the Knights Hospitallers who also fled to Switzerland. The leaders of the Knights Templar, Grand Master [Jacques de Molay](#) and [Geoffroi de Charney](#), the Preceptor of [Normandy](#), were both declared guilty of heresy and burned alive at the stake in Paris on March 18, 1314. With the Order's leaders gone, the remaining Templars which were arrested were released or absorbed by the [Knights Hospitaller](#). Modern historical accounts state that the dissolution of the Templars was in essence a [merger of the two orders](#). Since the Knights Hospitaller and the Knights Templar both escaped to Switzerland, the merger of the Order was in essence the birth of Switzerland as an international power.

Knights Templar in Popular Culture

Modern day tributes to the Knights Templar are found in books, films, music, television and video games throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: **Books:** "[Crusade of Fire: Mystical Tales of the Knights Templar](#)" (2002), a book on the Knights Templar by [Katherine Kurtz](#); "[Foucault's Pendulum](#)" (1988), a novel by [Umberto Eco](#), which features the mythos of the Knights Templar as keepers and defenders of the [Holy Grail](#); "[Holy Blood, Holy Grail](#)" (1982), a book by [Michael Baigent](#), [Richard Leigh](#), and [Henry Lincoln](#); "[Ivanhoe](#)" (1820), a novel by Sir [Walter Scott](#), whose villain Sir Brian de Bois-Gilbert is a "Templar Knight"; "Knights of the Blood" (1993), a book on the Knights Templar by [Katherine Kurtz](#); "Knights of the Blood: At Sword's Point" (1994), a book on the Knights Templar by [Katherine Kurtz](#); "[Les Rois Maudits](#)" (1973), or "The Accursed Kings", a book by [Maurice Druon](#) which depicts the death of the last Grand Master of the Order of the Knights Templar; "[Mumbo-Jumbo](#)" (1972), a novel by [Ishmael Reed](#)

featuring a Templar Knight named Hinkle Von Vampton who serves as the main villain; “On Crusade: More Tales of the Knights Templar” (1998), a book on the Knights Templar by [Katherine Kurtz](#); “Tales of the Knights Templar” (1995), a book on the Knights Templar by [Katherine Kurtz](#); “[The Da Vinci Code](#)” (2003), a novel by [Dan Brown](#); “[The Kingdom at the End of the Road](#)” (2000), a book about the Knights Templar by [Jan Guillou](#); “[The Knight Templar](#)” (1999), a book about the Knights Templar by [Jan Guillou](#); “[The Last Templar](#)” (2005), a novel by [Raymond Khoury](#); “[The Lost Symbol](#)” (2009), a novel written by [Dan Brown](#); “The Paradise of Bachelors and the Tartarus of Maids” (1855), a short story by [Herman Melville](#) which treats the Templars with great [irony](#); “The Pegasus Secret” (2005), a book about a Templar aide by Gregg Loomis; “[The Revenge of the Shadow King](#)” (2006), by book Derek Benz and J.S. Lewis depicting an alternate history of the Knights Templar in which they still exist and operate today from the shadows of an underground organization; “[The Road to Jerusalem](#)” (1998), a book about the Knights Templar by [Jan Guillou](#); “[The Templar Legacy](#)” (2006), a book about Templar Treasure by [Steve Berry](#); “The Templar Treasure” (1993), a book on the Knights Templar by [Katherine Kurtz](#); “[Treasure of the Templars](#)” (2001), a book by [Tim Champlin](#) about a Templar plot to use treasure to finance the recreation of the Holy Roman Empire; **Films:** “[Arn – The Kingdom at Road's End](#)” (2008); “[Arn – The Knight Templar](#)” (2007); “[Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade](#)” (1989); “[Ironclad](#)” (2011); “[Kingdom of Heaven](#)” (2005); “[Le Pacte des loups](#)” (2001); “[National Treasure](#)” (2004); “[Night of the Seagulls](#)” (1975); “[Return of the Blind Dead](#)” (1973); “[Revelation](#)” (2001); “[The Ghost Galleon](#)” (1974); “[The Minion](#)” (1988); and “[Tombs of the Blind Dead](#)” (1971); **Music:** [The Templars](#) (1991-Present), an [Oi!](#) band from New York City which was inspired by the Knights Templar; [HammerFall](#) (1993-Present), a [Swedish](#) band, refer to themselves as "The Templars of Heavy Metal", making frequent reference to the Templars on many of their albums; and the “[Knights of the Cross](#)” (1998); an album about the Templars by German metal band [Grave Digger](#); **Television:** “[Carnivale](#)” (2003-2005); and “[The Last Templar](#)” (2009); and **Video Games:** “[Aion's](#)” (2008); “[Assassin's Creed](#)” (2007-2014); “[Assassin's Creed III](#)” (2012); “[Assassin's Creed IV: Black Flag](#)” (2013); “[Broken Sword 5: The Serpent's Curse](#)” (2013); “[Broken Sword: The Angel of Death](#)” (2006); “[Broken Sword: The Shadow of the Templars](#)” (1996); “[Broken Sword: The Sleeping Dragon](#)” (2003); “[Deus Ex](#)” (2000); “[Dragon Age](#)” (2009-2011); “[Gabriel Knight 3: Blood of the Sacred, Blood of the Damned](#)” (1999); “[Infinity Blade](#)” (2010); “[Infinity Blade 2](#)” (2011); “[Knights of the Temple II](#)” (2005); “[Knights of the Temple: Infernal Crusade](#)” (2004); “[Lionheart: Legacy of the Crusader](#)” (2003); “[Medieval II: Total War](#)” (2006); “[Starcraft](#)” (1998-2001); “[Time Gate: Knight's Chase](#)” (1996); “[The First Templar](#)” (2011); “[The Secret World](#)” (2012); and “[Warhammer 40,000](#)” (1987-Present).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



9.08 Ku Klux Klan (KKK)

The [Ku Klux Klan](#), commonly referred to as the [KKK](#), was purportedly founded on December 24, 1865, by six [Confederate](#) veterans in [Pulaski, Tennessee](#) during the [Reconstruction Era](#) post [American Civil War](#). The secret society was first known as the "Kuklux Klan", a name derived from the combination of the Greek words “[kyklos](#)” (κύκλος), meaning “[clan](#)” and “[kuklos](#)” (κύκλος), meaning “circle”, inferring a circle or a [band of brothers](#). Aside from term “Knights”, which has historically been used by orders affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church, [the logo](#) of the KKK bears a [Roman Cross](#) superimposed with an [icon representative of the number “6”](#) which equates to the letter “F” or the “[⚡](#)” (i.e., the [double-cross](#)) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). As witnessed by the numerous [KKK members who were tried and convicted](#) decades after their respective hate crimes, the double-cross is always in play. In other words, members of the KKK are routinely sacrificed once they have fulfilled their respective missions. Fifty years after its inception, the KKK re-established itself in Atlanta, Georgia in 1915 atop [Stone Mountain](#). Founder [William J. Simmons](#) and other were members of the [Knights of Mary Phagan](#), a secret society likely affiliated with the [Roman Catholic Church](#). Consequently, the organization and its chapters adopted

regalia featured in "[The Birth of a Nation](#)" (1915), including white costumes, robes, masks and [conical hats](#) which are coincidentally also [Greco-Roman in origin](#). The KKK also began to use paraphernalia adorned with a white [Roman Cross](#) on a red shield. At its peak, [Klan membership reportedly exceeded 4 million](#) and was comprised of 20% of the adult white male population. However, as of 2012, the KKK was estimated to have between [5,000 and 8,000 members](#) and [150 Klan chapters](#). It is classified as a [hate group](#) by the [Anti-Defamation League](#) and the [Southern Poverty Law Center](#). Aside from the Southern Cross of [New Orleans](#), Knights, orders and secret societies affiliated with the KKK include but are not limited to: the [Bayou Knights of the Ku Klux Klan](#), the [Church of the American Knights of the Ku Klux Klan](#); the [Imperial Klans of America](#), [Knights of Mary Phagan](#), the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, the [Knights of the White Camelia](#), the [True Ku Klux Klan](#), the [United Klans of America](#) (UKA), the [White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan](#), and the [Women of the Ku Klux Klan](#).

KKK Under CIA Control

Similar to most secret societies (e.g., [Freemasonry](#), [Rosicrucianism](#), etc.), the KKK claims that it is not one organization but rather that it is [composed of small independent chapters](#). They also claim that they never operated under a centralized structure, despite the existence of the [United Klans of America](#) (UKA), one of the [largest Ku Klux Klan organizations](#) in the U.S. which admittedly had "tens of thousands" of members. Nevertheless, modern historical sources emphatically state that "there was [little organizational structure above the local level](#)". Klan organizers entitled "[Kleagles](#)" reportedly traveled the country, signing up hundreds of new members who paid initiation fees, receiving KKK costumes in return. Historical sources state that "The organizer kept half the money and sent the rest to state or national officials", further confirming a top down command structure within the KKK. Whether the [Fraternal Order of the Eagles](#) is connected to the Kleagles and the KKK is not known, but they both appeared in America around the same general time. The first national leader and [Grand Wizard](#) of the KKK, Confederate General [Nathan Bedford Forrest](#), boasted that the Klan was a nationwide organization of 550,000 men and that he could muster 40,000 Klansmen within 5 day notice. Needless to say, this would not be possible if there was no centralized structure within the Klan. Although the KKK claims to be an ["invisible" group](#) with no membership rosters, no chapters, and no local officers, in 1925 a [Klansman was bribed for the secret membership list](#) and subsequently exposed Klansmen running in the state primaries. Modern historical accounts even state that the so-called "second Klan was a formal [fraternal organization](#), with a national and state structure", rendering the aforementioned claims of independence obsolete. During the [Civil Rights Movement](#) in the American South, the [KKK forged alliances](#) with the police department in the South (e.g., [Birmingham, Alabama](#)) and with Southern governors (e.g., [George Wallace](#) of Alabama). The fact that they conspired with the state to commit acts of terror across the South confirms that the KKK was in fact a state-sponsored terrorist organization. According to historian Brian R. Farmer, "[two-thirds of the national Klan lecturers were Protestant ministers](#)", a statistic which suggests that there was a federal program to incite hate across the South. It has also been revealed that the [Federal Bureau of Investigation](#) (FBI) has paid informants within the Klan who were active in Birmingham in the early 1960s. In 1964, the FBI's [COINTELPRO](#) program admittedly [infiltrated and disrupted civil rights groups](#) from within while the KKK attacked them publically. In other words, the FBI and the KKK worked in unison to destroy the Civil Rights Movement which was bringing black and white people together, a threat to the establishment and the status quo. The notion that the KKK is intimately affiliated with the FBI was further confirmed when [Bill Wilkinson](#) of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, was revealed to have been [working for the FBI](#). Due to the KKK's uncanny ability to avoid prosecution for their hate crimes and their intimate relationship with the U.S. government, namely the FBI, it can be ascertained that the organization is highly organized and under command and control of the [CIA of Switzerland](#).

KKK & Prohibition

The KKK's allegiance to the U.S. government was never more apparent than during [prohibition](#) which decimated rural America's self-sustainability and caused widespread economic damage the country. Historian Prendergast stated that the KKK's "support for prohibition represented the [single most important bond between Klansmen](#) throughout the nation". This confirms, albeit in a de facto manner, that the KKK was on the payroll of the U.S. government. In 1922, two hundred Klan members set fire to saloons in [Union County, Arkansas](#), terrorizing the South. Their use of violence against bars, bootleggers and distilleries was widespread, working hand in hand with the U.S. government against the people of America.

KKK Legislation

In response to KKK-related violence, the U.S. federal government passed the [Force Acts](#) in 1870 and 1871 which were allegedly [used to prosecute Klan crimes](#). However, in 1876, the [Supreme Court of the United States](#) eviscerated the Ku Klux Act in "[United States v. Cruikshank](#)" (1875) when they ruled that the federal government could no longer prosecute individuals although states would be forced to comply with federal civil rights provisions. The result was that African Americans were at the mercy of hostile state governments that refused to intervene against their own private paramilitary groups. In other words, there would be no federal prosecution of the Klan and therefore they could continue terrorizing the South as they pleased. Six years later, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in "[United States v. Harris](#)" (1882) that the Klan Act was partially [unconstitutional](#). They stated that Congress's power under the [Fourteenth Amendment](#) did not extend to the right to regulate against [private conspiracies](#). Again, the U.S. federal government openly allowed the Klan to operate with impunity, repealing all federal laws that could be used to prosecute them. Therefore, it must be concluded that the KKK was a federally funded program that they did not want to interrupt.

Terror Arm of Democratic Party

Evidence acquired to date indicates that the KKK was primarily used as the terror arm of the [Democratic Party](#). According to historian [Eric Foner](#): "In effect, the [Klan was a military force](#) serving the interests of the [Democratic party](#)...Its purposes were political, but political in the broadest sense, for it sought to affect power relations, both public and private, throughout Southern society. It aimed to...[destroy the Republican party's infrastructure](#), undermine the Reconstruction state, reestablish control of the black labor force, and restore racial subordination in every aspect of Southern life". According to [historical sources](#), "The members of the first Klan in the South were exclusively [Democrats](#)", launching a "[reign of terror](#) against [Republican](#) leaders both black and white. Those [political leaders assassinated](#) during the campaign included [Arkansas](#) Congressman [James M. Hinds](#), three members of the [South Carolina](#) legislature, and several men who served in constitutional conventions". The Klan also attacked black members of the [Loyal Leagues](#) and intimidated southern Republicans and [Freedmen's Bureau](#) workers. They killed black political leaders, heads of families, and leaders of churches and community groups because they had prominent leadership roles in society. In North and South Carolina alone, within an 18-month period from ending in June of 1867, there were [197 murders and 548 cases of aggravated assault](#)". To add insult to injury, the [KKK made people vote Democratic](#) and gave them certificates of the fact. Again, the KKK was working hand in hand with a state-sponsored political party, further confirming that they themselves were in fact state-sponsored.

KKK Cover

Although a federal grand jury determined that the [Klan was a "terrorist organization"](#) in 1870, its member remained free to terrorize the South for over a century. Reason being, the KKK was a cover for federal intelligence operation being executed in the South. If a politician or labor party leader needed to be assassinated, their subsequent murder would be blamed on the Klan. In other words, the KKK was the scapegoat for thousands of acts of state-sponsored terrorism. The notion that the KKK was nothing more than federal cover was corroborated by [historical sources](#) which state in-part: "Many people not formally inducted into the Klan had used the Klan's costume for anonymity, to hide their identities when carrying out acts of violence...While people used the Klan as a mask for nonpolitical crimes, state and local governments seldom acted against them." The fact that the government did not prosecute said crime further confirms that the KKK was a state-sponsored organization. This notion was also substantiated by a Georgia-based [reporter who wrote](#) in 1870: "A true statement of the case is not that the Ku Klux are an organized band of licensed criminals, but that men who commit crimes call themselves Ku Klux." [Historical sources](#) also state that: "The "Ku Klux Klan" name was used by a numerous independent local groups opposing the [Civil Rights Movement](#) and [desegregation](#), especially in the 1950s and 1960s."

"The Birth of a Nation"

Just prior to the Ku Klux Klan re-establishing itself atop [Stone Mountain](#) in Georgia, a film entitled "[The Birth of a Nation](#)" (1915) was released nationwide on February 8, 1915. In short, the film served as the advertisement for the new and improved KKK. The film was allegedly based on [Thomas Dixon, Jr.](#)'s book "[The Leopard's Spots](#)" (1902), as well as his book and play entitled "[The Clansman](#)" (1905). Dixon stated that his purpose was "to revolutionize northern sentiment by a presentation of history that would transform

every man in my audience into a good [Democrat!](#)" In other words, his work was designed to reignite racial and political tension between the North and South along the lines of the previously fought American Civil War. In "The Clansman", Dixon falsely claimed that the KKK had used burning crosses when rallying to fight against Reconstruction. Nevertheless, film director [D. W. Griffith](#) repeatedly portrayed an upright [Roman Cross](#) on fire in "The Birth of a Nation" rather than the St. Andrew's cross which was historically accurate. Due to the movie, a burning Roman Cross has been [associated with the Klan ever since](#). Consequently, [William J. Simmons](#) displayed an upright burning Roman Cross atop Stone Mountain during the KKK's second founding. Because "The Birth of a Nation" ([see movie](#)) was a Hollywood propaganda film that mythologized and glorified the Ku Klux Klan, it made the terrorist organization a household name overnight. The film is credited with single-handedly reviving the KKK in America. By portraying the [Ku Klux Klan](#) a heroic force, the film created an artificially induced Klan craze, exactly as it was designed to do. Needless to say, the movie has been [used as a recruiting tool](#) by the KKK ever since. At the official premiere in Atlanta, Georgia, members of the [Klan rode up and down the street](#) on horses in front of the theater, a publicity stunt designed to invoke fear in the South. As depicted in the movie poster for "[The Birth of a Nation](#)", much of the modern Klan's iconography, including the standardized white costume, the white cross on a red shield, and the burning cross, were all derived from the film. Under Democratic U.S. President [Woodrow Wilson](#), the "The Birth of a Nation" was the [first motion picture to be screened](#) at the [White House](#). In order to create even more racial tension and turmoil in America, Wilson, a Southerner, endorsed the film. According to a Hollywood press agent, Wilson stated after watching the film, "It is like writing history with lightning, and my only regret is that it is all so terribly true". Naturally, Wilson's alleged remarks generated a national scandal, causing Wilson's staff issued an official denial on April 30, 1915. According to a [press release](#) from Wilson's aide, [Joseph Tumulty](#), "The President was entirely unaware of the nature of the play before it was presented and at no time has expressed his approbation of it". Due to its phenomenal success in causing unprecedented racial division in America, the "The Birth of a Nation" is often ranked as one of the [greatest American films of all time](#).

Anti-Catholic Agenda

In order to publically disassociate itself from the [Roman Catholic Church](#), it's alleged founder and funder, the Ku Klux Klan has disseminated various forms of anti-Catholic propaganda, especially since its second founding in 1915. Shortly after the pro-KKK Hollywood propaganda film entitled "[The Birth of a Nation](#)" (1915) was released in America, the KKK suddenly [focused on the impending threat](#) of the [Catholic Church](#), resorting to [anti-Catholicism](#) and [nativism](#). Although a book entitled "[Klansmen: Guardians of Liberty](#)" (1926) was allegedly responsible for fostering the Anti-Catholic sentiment, it's far more likely that the Catholic Church wanted to distance itself from the KKK after funding the aforementioned film which generated an uncontrollable and unpredictable KKK movement. In a [cartoon from 1926](#), the Ku Klux Klan is depicted chasing the Roman Catholic Church (personified by St. Patrick) from the shores of America. The "snakes" in the cartoon are labeled with the negative attributes of the Church, including superstition, union of church and state, control of public schools, and intolerance. In another cartoon from 1926 entitled "[The End](#)", a KKK member is depicted with an American flag and a Bible sitting atop a fat Roman Catholic priest. Historian Roger K. Newman [stated](#) that KKK politician [Hugo Black](#) "disliked the Catholic Church as an institution" and gave over [100 anti-Catholic speeches at KKK meetings](#) in Alabama during his 1926 U.S. senate campaign. Black was subsequently rewarded for anti-Catholic rhetoric when he was elected as a Democrat to the U.S. Senate later that year. Although [Black said he left the Klan](#) when he became a senator, it is highly unlikely. In 1937, President [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#) appointed Black to the U.S. Supreme Court despite his activity in the Klan.

KKK Bombings

During the [Civil Rights Movement](#) and the days of [Martin Luther King, Jr.](#), there were so many Klan bombings in Birmingham, Alabama, that the city's nickname was "[Bombingham](#)". During the tenure of [Bull Connor](#), the police commissioner of [Birmingham, Alabama](#), Klan groups were closely allied with the police and operated with impunity, showing once again that the KKK was and is a state-sponsored terrorist organization. In states such as Alabama and [Mississippi](#), Klan members also [forged alliances](#) with the governors' administrations. When the [Freedom Riders](#) arrived in Birmingham, [Connor gave Klan members 15 minutes to attack](#) the riders before sending in the police to quell the attack. In Birmingham and elsewhere, the KKK bombed the houses of [civil rights](#) activists, also using physical violence, intimidation and executing assassinations. According to a report from the [Southern Regional Council](#) in [Atlanta](#), the homes of 40 black Southern families were bombed between 1951 and 1952. The Ku Klux Klan was

[responsible for numerous murders](#) during the [Civil Rights Movement](#), including but not limited to: the 1951 Christmas Eve bombing of the home of [National Association for the Advancement of Colored People](#) (NAACP) activists [Harry and Harriette Moore](#) in [Mims, Florida](#), resulting in their deaths; the 1957 murder of [Willie Edwards](#), Jr. Klansmen forced Edwards to jump to his death from a bridge into the [Alabama River](#); the 1963 assassination of NAACP organizer [Medgar Evers](#) in Mississippi; the 1963 [bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church](#) in Birmingham, Alabama, which killed four [African-American](#) girls; the 1964 murders of three civil rights workers, [Chaney, Goodman and Schwerner](#), in Mississippi; the 1964 murder of two black teenagers, [Henry Hezekiah Dee](#) and [Charles Eddie Moore](#) in Mississippi; the 1965 murder of [Viola Liuzzo](#) was transporting Civil Rights Marchers in Alabama; and the 1966 firebombing death of NAACP leader [Vernon Dahmer](#) Sr., 58, in Mississippi.

Knights of the White Camelia

The [Knights of the White Camelia](#) was purportedly founded on May 22, 1867 in [Franklin, Louisiana](#) by Colonel [Alcibiades DeBlanc](#), a [Confederate](#) veteran. The name was derived from a snow-white flower of the genus *Camellia*, an apparent reference to the required skin color of its members. The secret society supported white supremacy, opposed to the [Republican Party](#), and was very similar to the [Ku Klux Klan](#) with whom it associated with. Unlike the Klan however, which drew much of its membership from lower-class southerners and Confederate veterans, members of the Knights of White Camelia were mainly upper crust southerners, including doctors, landowners, newspaper editors, and officers. By 1870, the original Knights of the White Camelia allegedly [ceased to exist](#). Like so many other secret societies, their alleged demise has likely been exaggerated. In other words, the Order appears to have gone undercover. Louisiana Judge Taylor Beattie, who led the [Thibodaux massacre](#) of 1887, and [David Theophilus Stafford](#), the Louisiana [adjutant general](#), were both member so the Order. In 1939, [TIME](#) magazine quoted West Virginian [George E. Deatherage](#) as saying that he was the "national commander of the Knights of the White Camellia", suggesting that the Order is alive and well. Based on their use of the [Roman Cross](#) and their close relationship with the Ku Klux Klan, it can be ascertained that the Order was founded and sanctioned by the [Roman Catholic](#) Church.

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9.09 Martinist Order

The origins of the [Martinist Order](#) are not clear which suggests that its historical roots are quite deep. As a mystical tradition, it was purportedly established around 1740 in France by [Martinez de Pasqually](#). As the [Martinist Order](#), it was purportedly founded at an unknown location in 1886 by [Augustin Chaboseau](#) and Gerard Encausse, otherwise known as [Papus](#). Consequently, the term "Martinism" applies to both the doctrine and the Order. In short, [Martinism](#) is a form of [mystical](#) and esoteric (secret) Jewish-like Christianity [concerned with](#) "the fall of the first man, his state of material privation from his divine source, and the process of his return, called 'Reintegration' or illumination". When the Bible states that [Satan and his angels fell from grace](#), it can be deduced that there was a rebellion of sorts in heaven (i.e., Greenland), possibly by the original Jews chosen to rule the underworld. Consequently, measures were taken to ensure that this never happened again, including the creation of the Martinist Order and others. In De Pasqually's book entitled "[Treatise on the Reintegration of Beings](#)", he uses an analogy of the [Garden of Eden](#), referring to Christ as "The Repairer". Therefore, it appears that the reintegration of the Martinist Order was in created to repair the damage done by the aforementioned rebellion. This particular notion is corroborated by the fact that the magical operations inherent to Martinism were admittedly "intended to establish contact between the Operator [i.e., the Roman Empire in Greenland] and the Invisible World [i.e., the underworld]". Consequently, the chief evocation of Martinism is that of the "Mender", [Jehoshua](#), a Jewish spy. Its basic methods are those of the [Key of Solomon](#), a black magic textbook which uses

geometry, names of angels, planetary hours and symbols to cast spells and [summon](#) supernatural entities such as [angels](#), [spirits](#), and [demons](#).

Jewish Black Magic

Aside from the Jewish [Star of David which adorns the Martinist Seal](#), the rituals of [Martinism](#) contain references to the [Jewish Kabbalah](#) and their lodges openly invoke [Yahshuah](#), (i.e. the [Tetragrammaton](#)) along with the [Hebrew letter Shin](#), meaning “teeth”. The first and explicitly theurgical way that “reintegration” is attained by Martinists is via the “Elus-Cohens”. In Hebrew, Elus' means “the elect” or “the chosen” while “Cohen” means “priest”. Therefore, the members of the Martinist Orders were specifically chosen by the Roman Empire in Greenland to make sacrifices (i.e., rites) in the underworld at their behest. According to modern [historical accounts](#), “In the highest of the three degrees of the Order of the Elus-Cohen, known as the Shrine, itself consisting of three degrees of which the highest was the Master Reau-Crois, evocation of entities belonging to the Divine Plane [i.e., Greenland] was carried out. This makes clear that the Elus-Cohen were not merely a mystical but a magical order”. Considering that Martinism involves the use of the [Kabbalah](#) (which admittedly employs the use of demonology and witchcraft), the magic employed in Martinism is that of [black magic](#). Consequently, [historical accounts state](#) that “There were also [exorcisms intended to strangle](#) demonic influence in the universe and thwart its powers over men, and to combat black magic.” The second branch of Martinism is entitled the [Chevaliers Bienfaisants de la Cité-Sainte](#) (CBCS) which employs the practices (i.e., black magic) of the Elus-Cohens. Although the [French Revolution](#) reportedly curtailed CBCS activities in France, modern historical sources state that “[it was preserved in Switzerland](#)”, the first Jewish state. Consequently, CBCS now has “great priories” and Rectified Craft [lodges everywhere](#) throughout the world, including but not limited to: Belgium, Brazil, England, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain Switzerland, and the United States. Historical accounts also state that “many Martinists died in concentration camps” at the hands of the Nazi regime. Translation: The Martinists were intimately involved in the wholesale slaughter of millions during World War II.

Martinist Orders Worldwide

Due to the advent of the Internet, [many new orders of Martinism have emerged worldwide](#). Secret societies and Orders affiliated with the Martinist Order include but are not limited to: the [Ancient Martinist-Martinezist Order](#); the [Ancient Martinist Order \(AMO\)](#), the [Antiga Ordem Martinista](#); the [Antigua Orden Martinista](#); the [Belgian Martinist Order](#); the [British Martinist Order \(BMO\)](#); the [L'Ordre Martiniste Traditionnel \(OMT\)](#); the [Martinist Order \(Greece\)](#); the Martinist Order of the Knights of Christ; the [Martinist Order of Unknown Philosophers \(MOUP\)](#); the [Ordine Martinista Antico e Tradizionale \(OMAT\)](#); the [Orden Martinista](#); the [Orden Martinista Universal](#); the [Ordre Martiniste et Synarchique \(OMS\)](#); the [Ordre Martiniste de Papus \(OM\)](#); the [Ordre Martiniste des Pays-Bas \(OMPB\)](#); the [Ordre Martiniste Opératif \(OMO\)](#); the [Ordre Reaux Croix \(ORC\)](#); the [Rose+Croix Martinist Order](#) (Ontario, Canada); the [Rose Croix Martinist Order \(R+CMO\)](#); the [Rose Cross Order](#); the [Societas Rosicruciana in Anglia \(SRIA\)](#); the Society of Initiates or Société des Initiés; the [Swedish Martinist Order \(SMOCI\)](#); the [The Ancient Order of the Rosicrucians \(AOR\)](#); the [The Hermetic Order of Martinists \(HOM\)](#); and the [Traditional Martinist Order \(TMO\)](#).

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9.10 Masonic Order (Freemasonry)

The [Masonic Order](#), otherwise known as [Freemasonry](#), is a global [fraternal organization](#) which allegedly traces its origins to [stonemasons](#). It currently exists in various forms around the world with an estimated membership by the [United Grand Lodge of England](#) at around [6 million](#). Freemasonry describes itself as a “[beautiful system of morality](#)” that is, “veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols”. In short, the Masonic Order is composed of non-Jewish members and therefore receives nearly all the publicity in respect to

orders and secret societies of the Roman Empire. In other words, Freemasonry is a smokescreen which enables Jewish-Roman orders (e.g., Dominicans, Franciscans, Rosicrucians, etc.) to operate freely out in the open with litter or no mind. Because Freemasons are considered goyim (non-Jews), they are expendable and therefore are assassinated, set up, or used as patsies in various schemes. Although Masonic Lodges are allegedly independent and sovereign bodies that govern Freemasonry in their respective country, state, or geographical area, modern historical accounts emphatically state that "There is no international, world-wide Grand Lodge that supervises all of Freemasonry. Each Grand Lodge is independent, and they do not necessarily recognize each other as being legitimate". Translation: There is a global organization which governs all Freemasons. Although the [United Grand Lodge of England](#), which has over [.25 million members](#) meeting in over 8,000 Lodges, is publically touted as the largest and most powerful Masonic Lodge, the [CIA of Switzerland](#) is ultimately responsible for moving the pawns of Freemasonry around the chessboard of the underworld. Thus, all of Freemasonry is in fact part of centralized entity acting in a unified manner at the behest of the Holy See (i.e., CIA).

Freemason Symbology

The [logo of the Masonic Order](#) boldly depicts the letter "G", an acronym for Greenland which is currently home to the Roman Empire. It also contains a [square](#) in the shape of the letter "V", an acronym for [Victoria](#), the Roman goddess of victory. The square, which is a 90° angle which, numerology speaking, numerically represents "Greenlandia", the original name of Greenland whose [digital sum](#) is 90 (i.e., the digit sum of "Greenlandia" is calculated as 7+18+5+5+14+12+1+14+4+9+1 = 90). Furthermore, the [digital root](#) of 90 is 9 (i.e., the digit root of 90 is calculated as 9+0 = 9) which is representative of the letter "R" (i.e., "Γ") in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), an acronym for Rome. Greco-Roman symbology such as [arches](#), [columns](#), [crescents](#), [crosses](#), [eagles](#) and [stars](#), as well as the [Eye of Providence](#), are rife throughout Freemasonry as evidenced in "[The Structure of Freemasonry](#)".

Origins of Freemasonry

According to the book "[Cracking the Freemason's Code](#)" (2006) by Freemason historian Robert L.D. Cooper, the earliest known Masonic rituals were held on the porch of [King Solomon's Temple](#) in Israel. As evidenced by the [arches](#), [columns](#) and [domes](#) found in [artistic renditions of Solomon's Temple](#) in Jerusalem, it is clearly Greco-Roman in nature. The notion that the Roman Empire would allow the Jews to build their city and temple using Roman architecture in the region of the Mediterranean which was under Roman control is preposterous. Therefore, it can be ascertained that history of the Jews, King Solomon's Temple included, has been fabricated order to give the Jewish race the necessary historical narrative in order to cover for the Roman Empire which has since vacated to Greenland. Consequently, Scottish writer and Freemason [James Anderson](#) states that it is [possible to trace Freemasonry](#) back to the Greek mathematicians [Euclid](#) and [Pythagoras](#), all the way up through [Moses](#), the Jewish [Essenes](#) and to the [Culdees](#) of the Middle Ages. In other words, Freemasonry is Greco-Roman in origin. Curiously, [Anderson describes Masons](#) as [Noachides](#) which was extrapolated by [Albert Mackey](#), ultimately putting the Biblical [Noah](#) into the equation. Anderson's account appears to be a veiled reference to the [Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes](#) (RAOB) which was founded in England after the alleged [Fall of the Roman Empire](#) and whose seal contains a depiction of [Noah's Ark](#). This notion is further corroborated by Scottish writer and original Freemason [Andrew Michael Ramsay](#) who stated that the Masonic Order started with the [Druids](#), the high priests of the [Imperial Cult of Rome](#). There have also been allegations that Freemasonry is [linked to the Roman Collegia](#) and the [Comacine masters](#) who coincidentally specialized in Roman architecture. German Masonic historian [Joseph Gabriel Findel](#) reportedly sought to [link the origins of Freemasonry to Roman Catholic cathedrals](#) which are responsible to this day for instituting Freemasonry on a local level. Regardless of which origin of Freemasonry is to be believed, they are all Greco-Roma in nature. In other words, all roads of Freemasonry lead to Rome.

Freemasonic Tools

Historically speaking, Freemasons have been used to found countries (e.g., the United States), hold office during economic collapse (e.g. [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#)), and take their respective countries to war (e.g., [George Washington](#), [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#), [Winston Churchill](#), etc.). Freemasons are chosen premeditatively so that there is no Jewish connection to the bloodshed and economic chaos which generally ensues these historic milestones. Any sort of political backlash or blowback is subsequently blamed on an individual Freemason or Freemasons rather than on the [CIA of Switzerland](#) and its minions which are ultimately responsible. Consequently, over the years, thousands of members of the [Masonic](#)

[Order](#) have been used by the Roman Empire as pawns for various deeds on the grand chessboard of the underworld. For example, Freemason [Roald Amundsen](#) (1872-1928) was a Norwegian polar explorer who allegedly discovered the [South Pole](#), a continent which [does not exist in reality](#). Also, Freemason [Bernt Balchen](#) (1899-1973) was an aerial navigator and military leader who, along with [Admiral Richard E. Byrd](#), allegedly dropped Masonic flags over the [North Pole](#) in the Arctic and the [South Pole](#) in Antarctica. This of course was impossible unless they dropped the flags over [Mt. Zion in Greenland](#) and [Ayers Rock in Australia](#), the respective North and South poles of the Earth. Although just a microcosm, Amundsen and Balchen are examples of how Freemason tools are used in order to create fraudulent history and shape public opinion. The list of [famous Freemasons](#) who have been used for various ends is extensive and staggering to say the least. It includes congressmen, governors, judges, lawyers, presidents, and prime ministers from almost every nation on Earth. Although just a microcosm, the following list of presidents and prime ministers from 26 countries shows how Freemasonry is used on a global scale: **Australia:** Prime Minister [Edmund Barton](#), Prime Minister [George Reid](#), Prime Minister [Joseph Cook](#), and Prime Minister [Robert Menzies](#); **Argentina:** President [Domingo Faustino Sarmiento](#); **Belgium:** Prime Minister [Camille Huysmans](#); **Canada:** Prime Minister [John A. Macdonald](#), Prime Minister [John Abbott](#), Prime Minister [John Diefenbaker](#), Prime Minister [Mackenzie Bowell](#), Prime Minister [R. B. Bennett](#), and Prime Minister [Robert Borden](#); **Chile:** President [José Miguel Carrera](#), and President [Salvador Allende](#); **Coast Rice:** President [Bernardo Soto Alfaro](#); **Congo:** President [Pascal Lissouba](#); **Czechoslovakia:** President [Edvard Beneš](#); **Ecuador:** President [Eloy Alfaro](#); **Finland:** Prime Minister [Johan Wilhelm Rangell](#), and President [Risto Ryti](#); **France:** Prime Minister [Émile Combes](#), and President [Jules Grévy](#); **Gabon:** President [Omar Bongo](#); **Honduras:** President [Francisco Bertrand](#) (2x); **Iceland:** President [Sveinn Björnsson](#); **Italy:** Prime Minister [Francesco Crispi](#), and Prime Minister [Silvio Berlusconi](#); **Japan:** Prime Minister [Ichirō Hatoyama](#) (3x); **Mexico:** President [Antonio López de Santa Anna](#), President [Benito Juárez](#), President [Miguel Alemán Valdés](#), and President [Plutarco Elías Calles](#); **New Zealand:** Prime Minister [Francis Bell](#), and Prime Minister [Richard Seddon](#); **Peru:** President [Remigio Morales Bermúdez](#); **Philippines:** President [Emilio Aguinaldo](#), President [José Abad Santos](#), and President [José P. Laurel](#); **Romania:** Prime Minister [Alexandru G. Golescu](#), Prime Minister [Alexandru Vaida-Voevod](#) (3x), Prime Minister [Constantin Argetoianu](#), Prime Minister [Dimitrie Brătianu](#), Prime Minister [Dimitrie Sturdza](#) (4x), Prime Minister [Gheorghe Grigore Cantacuzino](#), Prime Minister [Ion C. Brătianu](#), Prime Minister [Ion Ghica](#) (2x), Prime Minister [Mihail Kogălniceanu](#), Prime Minister [Miron Cristea](#), Prime Minister [Octavian Goga](#), and Prime Minister [Titu Maiorescu](#); **Spain:** Prime Minister [Práxedes Mateo Sagasta](#); **Turkey:** President [Süleyman Demirel](#); **Venezuela:** President [Antonio Guzmán Blanco](#) (3x), and President [Ignacio Andrade](#); **United Kingdom:** Prime Minister [George Canning](#) and Prime Minister [Winston Churchill](#); and the **United States:** President [George Washington](#), President [James Monroe](#), President [Andrew Jackson](#), President [James K. Polk](#), President [James Buchanan](#), President [Andrew Johnson](#), President [James A. Garfield](#), President [William McKinley](#), President [Theodore Roosevelt](#), President [William Howard Taft](#), President [Warren G. Harding](#), President [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#), President [Harry S Truman](#), President [Gerald Ford](#), and President [Lyndon B. Johnson](#).

Masonic Founding of America

The [Founding Fathers](#) of the United States such as [George Washington](#), [Benjamin Franklin](#) and [James Monroe](#) were almost all Freemasons, further confirming that the [American Revolution](#) against the British Empire was staged, albeit elaborately so. According to reports, at least [9 Freemasons signed](#) the [U.S. Declaration of Independence](#), at least [13 Freemason signed](#) the [U.S. Constitution](#), and there were at least [33 Freemason generals](#) in [George Washington](#)'s army that won the [American Revolutionary War](#), including Washington himself. In other words, the American Revolution and the subsequent creation of the [13 Colonies](#) which eventually became the [United States](#), an allegedly free, independent and sovereign nation, were completely fabricated. Aside from the Masonic Founding Fathers, at total of [15 out of 44 U.S. Presidents](#) have thus far been Freemasons (i.e., [George Washington](#), [James Monroe](#), [Andrew Jackson](#), [James Buchanan](#), [Andrew Johnson](#), [James A. Garfield](#), [William McKinley](#), [Theodore Roosevelt](#), [William Howard Taft](#), [Warren G. Harding](#), [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#), [Harry S Truman](#), [Gerald Ford](#), and [Lyndon B. Johnson](#)). It is imperative to note that the Freemasonic loyalties of a politician are generally only revealed years after said politician has died. Therefore, the total number of Freemasonic U.S. presidents may be much higher. In other words, U.S. Presidents such as Ronald Reagan, Jimmy Carter, Bill Clinton, and George W. Bush may have been Freemasons but it won't be publically disclosed for years. The same goes for the presidents and prime ministers of other nations.

Freemasonic Treachery

In order for Freemason presidents and prime ministers to betray their respective countries (as they routinely do), they are basically taught a religion of treason. In short, Freemasonry teaches its members to [hold back from fully committing to their respective nations](#), enabling those in political office to do unspeakable things to their fellow citizens. Compared to [Operative Masonry's clear denunciations of treachery](#), Speculative Masonry (instituted after 1723) is [far more ambiguous](#), ultimately allowing for treason. According to the [Old Catholic Encyclopedia](#), Masonic [disapproval of treachery is not on moral grounds](#) but rather on the grounds of inconvenience to other Masons. In other words, it's not morally wrong for Masons to commit treason; it's only wrong for Masons to betray fellow Masons who are generally giving the orders to commit treason. The Old Catholic Encyclopedia argues that "[Loyalty to freedom overrides all other considerations](#)", ultimately justifying treason. Freemasonic historian [Albert Mackey](#) corroborated this notion when he [stated](#), "... if treason or rebellion were masonic crimes, almost every mason in the United Colonies (America), in 1776, would have been subject to expulsion and every Lodge to a forfeiture of its warrant by the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, under whose jurisdiction they were at the time". The fact that the definition of treason in respect to Freemasonry is found in the Old Catholic Encyclopedia shows exactly whom Freemasonry ultimately serves—Rome. Nevertheless, as a legal disclaimer, Freemasonry [officially states](#) in respect to treason that, "In the state you are to be a quiet and peaceful subject, true to your government and just to your country; You are not to countenance disloyalty or rebellion, but patiently submit to legal authority and conform with cheerfulness to the government of the country in which you live". Consequently, a number of [governments have publically suppressed Freemasonry](#) due to its secret nature and international connections. After the founding of the modern Masonic Order in England dates back to 1717, numerous European cities and states have banned or restricted Masonic lodges, including but not limited to: Austria (1795), Baden, Switzerland (1813), Bavaria (1784), Berne, Switzerland (1745), Geneva, Switzerland (1738), Holland (1735); Italy (c. 1738), Pakistan (1972), Portugal (c. 1738), Russia, (1822), Spain (c. 1738), Sweden (1738), and Zurich, Switzerland (1740). Needless to say, the very public persecution of Freemasonry was designed to convey the notion that the Masonic Order is not a government entity organized and funded by the Roman Catholic Church. The bans in Switzerland are especially curious considering that the [CIA of Switzerland](#) ultimately has command and control over Freemasonry, hence the very public attempt to separate itself from it.

Rosicrucian Freemasonry

According to British historian [David Stevenson](#), Greco-Roman-based [Rosicrucianism](#) has been very influential to [Freemasonry](#). This notion was later corroborated by French writer [Jean Pierre Bayard](#) who stated that two Rosicrucian-inspired [Masonic](#) rites emerged towards the end of 18th century (i.e., the [Rectified Scottish Rite](#), and the [Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite](#)). Led by Johann Christoph von Wöllner and General Johann Rudolf von Bischoffwerder, Masonic lodges were reportedly infiltrated, eventually succumbing to the control of the [Rosy Cross](#). In time, many Freemasons became Rosicrucianists and Rosicrucianism was subsequently established in numerous Masonic lodges. Consequently, the 18th degree of Freemasonry is now entitled [Knight of the Rose Croix](#), a tribute to Rosicrucianism. The Rosicrucian symbol of the Rose Cross is coincidentally also the [official symbol of Freemasonry](#). It is [used in certain Masonic rituals](#) which require candidates to be Master Masons. Lastly, the [Great Architect of the Universe](#), a [Rosicrucian conception of God](#), is also the Masonic [conception of God](#). Therefore, in deity, title, ritual and symbol, Freemasonry mimics Rosicrucianism.

Jewish Control of Freemasonry

According to [Adam Weishaupt](#), the alleged founder of the [Order of Illuminati](#), Freemasonry is a [secret society created within the secret society of the Illuminati](#). In reality however, Freemasonry is a secret society within a secret Jewish society which is (albeit unwittingly) ultimately controlled by the Roman Empire in Greenland. In other words, Freemasons have no real power; they are just tools which are routinely used and disposed of by the [CIA of Switzerland](#). Because Freemasonry is a secret society for goyim (non-Jews), its initiations revolve around the construction of the [Temple of Solomon](#), a mythical Jewish temple that allegedly once stood on [Mt. Zion](#) in Jerusalem. Consequently, attacks on Freemasonry as being a tool of Jewish control in the underworld are predictably labeled "anti-Semitic". British professor Andrew Prescott of the [University of Sheffield](#) states, "Since at least the time of the [Protocols of the Elders of Zion](#), anti-Semitism has gone hand in hand with anti-masonry". Despite its critics, the [Protocols detail exactly how and why](#) the Jewish power structure uses Freemasonic Lodges to attract public officials. As [translated into modern English](#), the Protocols state: "We [the Jews] shall create and multiply Free

Masonic lodges in all the countries of the world and bring all types of people into them – people who may become or who are already prominent in public activity. In these lodges we shall find our principal intelligence office and means of influence.... It is natural that no one else other than us should lead Masonic activities, for we know where we are heading...[Gentile-based Freemasonry serves as a smokescreen](#) for us and our plans. But the plan of action of our Force, even its very existence, remains an unknown mystery to the people... This has served as the basis for our organization of secret Freemasonry which is not known to, and has aims which are not even so much as suspected by, the Goy. These Goy cattle are attracted by us into the "show" army of Masonic lodges in order feel superior to, and look down upon their fellow Goys". In order to fend off accusations that Freemasonry is nothing more than a Jewish front, the CIA has attempted to link those who espouse these viewpoints with Middle Eastern terrorists, all of which are coincidentally state-sponsored. For example, back in 1980, the [Iraqi penal code](#) was changed by [Saddam Hussein's](#) ruling [Ba'ath Party](#), ultimately making it a felony to "promote or acclaim Zionist principles, [including Freemasonry](#), or who associate [themselves] with Zionist organizations". The terror group [Hammas](#) states in [article 28 of its Covenant](#) that Freemasonry "work[s] in the interest of Zionism and according to its instructions". Since [Israel admittedly spawned Hammas](#), it has command and control over its Covenant. Therefore, the aforementioned reference to Freemasonry is in fact true, albeit from the mouth of terrorists.

Catholic Church & Freemasonry

By far, the [Roman Catholic Church](#) has the [longest history of public objection](#) to Freemasonry. This is because Freemasonry is a tool of the Roman Empire and therefore it wants to publically distance itself from the Masonic Order as much as possible. Despite the attempted separation, Greco-Roman symbology such as [arches](#), [columns](#), [crescents](#), [crosses](#), [eagles](#), [stars](#), as well as the [Eye of Providence](#), are rife within Freemasonry as witnessed in "[The Structure of Freemasonry](#)". Nevertheless, objections raised by the Church are based on the allegation that [Masonry teaches a naturalistic deistic religion](#) which is allegedly in conflict with the Church's doctrine. In order to create the necessary narrative that the Church is diametrically opposed to Freemasonry (despite creating it), a number of rather bi-polar decrees, laws and letters have been issued since the early 18th century. Starting in 1736, the [Inquisition](#) investigated a Masonic Lodge in [Florence, Italy](#) for heresy, which it ultimately condemned a year later 1737. In response to this investigation, [Pope Clement XII's](#) issued a Papal Bull on April 28, 1738, entitled "[In Eminenti Apostolatus](#)", the first official Papal prohibition on Freemasonry. The Church ban of Freemasonry was ultimately reiterated and expanded upon by [Pope Benedict XIV \(1751\)](#), [Pope Pius VII \(1821\)](#), [Pope Leo XII \(1826\)](#), [Pope Pius VIII \(1829\)](#), [Pope Gregory XVI \(1832\)](#), and [Pope Pius IX \(1846, 1849, 1864, 1865, 1869, 1873\)](#). The "[Humanum Genus](#)" (1884), a [papal encyclical](#) promulgated by [Pope Leo XIII](#), states that Freemasonry is a dangerous sect (cult) and demands that all bishops be vigilant on its abuses. The Papal prohibition on Freemasonry was reiterated by [Pope Leo XIII](#) who issued a Papal Bull on October 15, 1890, entitled "[Ab Apostolici](#)", further highlighting the Church's negative stance on Freemasonry. In 1917, the [Code of Canon Law](#) explicitly declared that [joining Freemasonry entailed automatic excommunication](#), and banned books favoring Freemasonry. In 1974, [Cardinal Šeper, Prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith](#), sent a [private letter](#) which stated in part: "The Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith...has ruled that Canon 2335 no longer automatically bars a Catholic from membership of masonic groups...And so, a [Catholic who joins the Freemasons is excommunicated only if](#) the policies and actions of the Freemasons in his area are known to be hostile to the Church." In 1983, the Church issued a new Code of [Canon Law](#) stating: "A person who joins an association which plots against the Church is to be punished with a just penalty; one who promotes or takes office in such an association is to be punished with an [interdict](#)." However, unlike its predecessor, the new Canon Law did not explicitly name the Masonic Order among the [secret societies](#) it condemns. Consequently, the letter by Šeper along with the new Canon Law led Catholics and Freemasons to believe that the [ban on Catholics becoming Freemasons may have been lifted](#). However, the matter was quickly clarified in 1983 by Prefect [Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger](#) who, with the [personal approval of](#) Pope [John Paul II](#), issued a [Declaration on Masonic Associations](#), which reiterated the Church's objections to Freemasonry. The Declaration states in part: "The faithful who enroll in Masonic associations are in a state of [grave sin](#) and may not receive [Holy Communion](#)...the Church's negative judgment in regard to Masonic association(s) remains unchanged since their principles have always been considered irreconcilable with the doctrine of the Church and therefore membership in them remains forbidden." By officially maintaining that Freemasonry is evil and illegal, the Roman Catholic Church can ban, censor or shut down Masonic lodges if and when they ever get out of control. This is also why Freemasons allegedly worship a number of demons, devils and deities

(i.e., [Baal](#), [Baphomet](#), [Dajjal](#), [Great Architect of the Universe](#) (GAOTU), [Jahbulon](#), [Lucifer](#), [Osiris](#), [Rahu](#), [Satan](#), and [YHWH](#)). By claiming that Freemasonry is Satanic in nature, any Freemason can be publically vilified by the Catholic Church at any time.

Nazi Freemasonry

According to modern historical accounts, the Nazis claimed that high-degree Masons were part of a Jewish conspiracy that resulted in Germany's defeat during [World War I](#). While Freemasons likely played a role in Germany's defeat, they also played a decisive role in the [Nazi Party](#) and Germany's instigation of [World War II](#). In other words, Freemasons were used in Germany by the Jewish power structure in both World War I and World War II. Nevertheless, in "[Mein Kampf](#)" (1925), [Adolf Hitler](#) wrote that Freemasonry had succumbed to the Jews and that it was being used as a tool to pull the upper strata of German society into Jewish schemes. Since Freemasonry has been an instrument of Jewish control over the goyim (non-Jews) since its inception, Hitler's comments are both true and untrue at the same time. In "[Mein Kampf](#)", Hitler [states](#), "The general pacifistic paralysis of the national instinct of self-preservation begun by Freemasonry". In other words, Freemasonry was being used by the Jews to lure citizens into betraying their own country, an admitted tenant of Freemasonry. Considering that [Hitler's paternal grandfather was a Jew](#), which was later confirmed in 2010 by a DNA test which revealed [Hitler's Jewish decent](#), and he was married to [Eva Braun who was also confirmed to be Jewish](#) in 2014, everything Hitler stated in respect to Freemasonry and the Jews must, in retrospect, be reexamined for ulterior motives. In 1933, [Reichstag](#) President and founder of the Gestapo [Hermann Göring](#) stated, "...in National Socialist Germany, there is [no place for Freemasonry](#)". Under the cover of the [Enabling Act](#), the German [Ministry of the Interior](#) allegedly ordered the disbandment of Freemasonry on January 8, 1934, including the confiscation of all property and Lodges. Germans who had been members of Freemasonry when Hitler came to power in 1933 were allegedly [prohibited from holding office](#) in the [Nazi Party](#) or its [paramilitary](#) arms. Since the German Ministry of Defense explicitly [forbade German officers](#) from becoming Freemasons, those who were Masons were allegedly Masonic forced out, becoming ineligible for appointment in public service. Consequently, special sections of the German Security Service (i.e., the "[Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsführers-SS](#)") and the Office of the High Command of Security Service (i.e., the "[SS-Reichssicherheitshauptamt](#)") were allegedly established to [eradicate Freemasonry in Germany](#). Shortly thereafter, [Hitler](#) announced in the "[Voelkischer Beobachter](#)" (i.e., the [Nazi Party](#) newspaper) the final dissolution of all Masonic Lodges in Germany on August 8, 1935. The [article stated that a conspiracy](#) involving the Masonic Order and World Jewry was seeking to create a [World Republic](#). In 1937, propagandist Joseph Goebbels inaugurated an "[Anti-Masonic Exposition](#)" to display objects seized by the state. Similar exhibitions were reportedly held throughout the occupied countries of Europe. The [preserved records](#) of the Office of the High Command of Security Service (i.e., the "[SS-Reichssicherheitshauptamt](#)") reportedly documented the [persecution of Freemasons](#). During the World War II, Freemasonry was allegedly banned by proclamation in all countries that were either allied with the Nazis or under Nazi control, including [Norway](#) and [France](#). As evidenced, modern historical accounts are filled with examples of Freemason persecution in Germany. However, as with much of modern history, the opposite is true. In other words, Germany was rife with Freemasonry, hence the extensive historical cover denouncing its role in Nazi Germany. Freemasonry was never more evident in Nazi Germany than in the case of German General [Friedrich Paulus](#) who was [denounced as a "High-grade Freemason"](#) when he surrendered to the Soviet Union in 1943. Paulus is infamous for leading [Nazi Germany](#) to its greatest defeat when 265,000 [Axis allied troops](#) were encircled and defeated in Russia. Of the 107,000 captured, only 6,000 survived captivity. Needless to say, Paulus' treacherous actions are indicative of Freemasonry which is in essence a religion of treason. Therefore, like the Jews, the persecution of Freemasonry under the Nazi regime has been grossly exaggerated. In fact, the only reason that the Nazis were allowed to seize power in Germany and destroy much of Europe was due to Freemasons who, following the rules of Freemasonry as dictated in the Old [Catholic Encyclopedia](#), held Freemasonry morally higher than their own country. Consequently, claims that [Freemasonic concentration camp inmates](#) were graded as political prisoners and forced to wear an inverted [red triangle](#) were likely fabricated. Claims that [80,000 and 200,000 Freemasons were murdered](#) under the Nazi regime were also evidently fabricated in order to provide the necessary cover for the Freemasons which were instrumental in Nazi Germany which was untimely responsible for killing tens of millions of people across Europe.

Concentration Camp Freemasonry

In order to further sell the notion that Freemasons were banned in Nazi Germany, the elaborate story of

[Liberté chérie](#) was created. According to modern historical accounts, on November 15, 1943, eight Belgian Freemasons (i.e., Amédée Miclotte, Franz RoCHAT, Guy Hannecart, [Henri Story](#), Jean De Schrijver, Jean Sugg, Luc Somerhausen and Paul Hanson) founded a Masonic Lodge entitled the “Loge Liberté chérie”, meaning “Cherished Liberty Lodge” in French. They makeshift Masonic lodge was allegedly located inside Hut 6 of Emslandlager VII, a [Nazi concentration camp](#) in [Esterwegen](#), Germany. In time, the group initiated, passed, and raised Brother Fernand Erauw, making for a total of 9 members. The number “9” is symbolic for it represents the [letter “I”](#) which is inherent to intelligence agencies (e.g., CIA, FBI, MI5, ISI, etc.). According to the story, a [Catholic](#) priest stood watch over the group so that they could hold their meetings in secret. According to Freemason Somerhausen, the lodge asked a community of Catholic priests for assistance “with their prayers” during their meetings which were reportedly dedicated to the symbol of the [Great Architect of the Universe](#), the “The future of Belgium”, and the, “The position of women in Freemasonry”. Considering that 5 of the Belgium Freemasons admittedly had intelligence connections, it can be ascertained that the group, if it ever existed, served as an Jewish intelligence front: Franz RoCHAT reportedly worked for the underground press and the resistance publication entitled the “Voice of the Belgians”; Jean Sugg, along with RoCHAT, co-operated the underground press while contributing to clandestine publications, including: [La Libre Belgique](#), La Légion Noire, Le Petit Belge, and L'Anti Boche; Jean De Schrijver was reportedly arrested on charges of espionage and possession of arms; Fernand Erauw was allegedly a member of the “Secret Army”; and Guy Hannecart was a lawyer and the leader of [La Voix des Belges](#), a clandestine newspaper. Therefore, the Freemasons, the lodge and the story are not exactly what they appear to be. Had Freemasonry been illegal in Nazi Germany as claimed, these men would never have been allowed to practice Freemasonry in a concentration camp. Although only conjecture, the story of [Liberté chérie](#) appears to be a microcosm of how Freemasonry works in that it is watched over and controlled by the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church. After Freemasons have been used for a particular purpose, they are usually double-crossed and disposed of, as were a majority of the men from Liberté chérie.

Compartmentalization of Freemasonry

Because Freemasonry is a global entity represented virtually in every country on Earth, it has various “Rites” or styles depending on a given country or region. Since one of the primary rules of Freemasonry states that if two Grand Lodges are not in amity, inter-visitation between members is not allowed. Consequently, only men who have no relationship with other lodges can be admitted as members. In other words, each lodge is separate and each member must be loyal to their respective lodge. This ensures that members of different lodges do not communicate with each other and disclose secrets of their respective lodges. These rulers are specifically designed so that Freemasonry remains compartmentalized, allowing it to be more easily controlled. Rites of the Masonic Order include but are not limited to: the [Ancient and Accepted Rite of Freemasonry](#) (i.e., the Scottish Rite); the [French Rite](#), the [Order of the Ancient and Primitive Rite of Memphis-Mizraim](#) (i.e., the Ancient and Primitive Rite); the [Rectified Scottish Rite](#); the [Rite of Memphis-Misraim](#); the [Swedish Rite](#); and the [York Rite](#) which contains three primary bodies (i.e., the [Chapter of Royal Arch Masons](#), the [Council of Royal & Select Masters](#) or the “Council of Cryptic Masons,” and the [Commandery of Knights Templar](#)). Other [Masonic bodies](#), orders and societies include but are not limited to: the [A.J.E.F.](#); the [Allied Masonic Degrees](#); the [Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine](#); the [Bishop Wilkins College](#); the [CLIPSAS](#); the [Danish Order of Freemasons](#); the [DeMolay International](#); the [Felicitarines](#); the [Grand College of Rites](#); the [Holy Royal Arch](#); the [Icelandic Order of Freemasons](#); the [International Order of the Rainbow for Girls](#); the [Job's Daughters](#); the [Knights of Pythagoras](#); the [Knights Templar](#); the [Masonic Order of Liberia](#); the [Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm](#); the [Norwegian Order of Freemasons](#); the [Order of Charles XIII](#); the [Order of Knight Masons](#); the [Order of Mark Master Masons](#); the [Order of Quetzalcoatl](#); the [Order of St. Thomas of Acon](#); the [Order of the Amaranth](#); the [Order of the Eastern Star](#); the [Order of the Knight Masons](#); the [Order of the Red Cross of Constantine](#); the [Order of the Secret Monitor](#); the [Ordo Supremus Militaris Templi Hierosolymitani](#); the [Philalethes Society](#); the [Prince Hall Freemasonry](#); the [Royal Arch Masonry](#); the [Royal Order of Jesters](#); the [Royal Order of Scotland](#); the [Shriners](#), [Societas Rosicruciana](#); the [Swedish Order of Freemasons](#); the [Tall Cedars of Lebanon](#); and the [Ye Antient Order of Noble Corks](#).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



9.11 Neocatechumenal Way

The [Neocatechumenal Way](#), otherwise known as “Neocatechumenate”, “NCW”, or simply “The Way”, is a [Roman Catholic Church](#) organization that grooms Jewish families of every ethnicity for specific intelligence-related missions around the world. Neocatechumenate was purportedly formed in [Madrid](#), Spain in 1964 by [Kiko Argüello](#) and [Carmen Hernández](#), receiving approval from the [Holy See](#) in 2008. As of 2007, there were approximately [40,000 such communities](#) in 6,000 parishes and 900 dioceses around the world. It is currently represented on all continents with an estimated 1 million members. Neocatechumenate is implemented on the local level by small, [parish](#)-based communities of between 20-50 people. Although Neocatechumenal communities are made up of people from their respective parish, they [do not celebrate Mass on Sunday](#) with the Catholic community but separately on Saturday evening with a Vigil Mass. This is because Neocatechumenate communities are not Catholic but rather Jewish in nature. Therefore, they celebrate the Sabbath on Saturday, not Sunday. There are currently 6 Neocatechumenate communities in Israel which allegedly follow the [Latin Rite](#), (i.e., [Bethlehem](#), [Cana](#), [Jaffa](#), [Jerusalem](#), [Nazareth](#), and [Tel Aviv](#)). The [Greek Catholic Rite](#) (Melchite), which runs a [Redemptoris Mater Seminary](#) in Domus Galilaeae, has 12 Neocatechumenate communities in Palestine (i.e., three each in [Shefamer](#), [Tarshiha](#) and [Melia](#), 2 in [Ibilin](#), and 1 in [Cana](#)). Additionally, there are two [Maronite](#)-related Neocatechumenate communities in Gish and Haifa, as well as two Hebrew-speaking communities in Haifa and Tel Aviv. The highest number of [Neocatechumenal Way](#) communities are found in Italy (10,000) and Spain (7,000). This is likely because Jews can most easily blend in with Italians and Spanish due to their similar eye, skin and hair color. There are also 800 Neocatechumenate communities in Africa and others in the Middle East, Lebanon having the highest number. The highest number of Neocatechumenate communities in the world per capita is Malta which has a total of 100 on an island of 400,000 people.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



9.12 Opus Dei

[Opus Dei](#), formally known as “The Prelature of the Holy Cross and Opus Dei”, is a [Roman Catholic](#) institution which was purportedly founded by Catholic priest [Josemaría Escrivá](#) on October 2, 1928, in Madrid, Spain. The organization's headquarters were moved to Rome in 1947 where it was [officially approved](#) by [Pope Pius XII](#) in 1950. As of 2012, Opus Die reportedly had 91,960 members living in more than 90 countries. Of these members, 89,909 were lay persons while [2,051 were priests](#). These figures do not include the members of Opus Dei's [Priestly Society of the Holy Cross](#), estimated at [2,000 in the year 2005](#). Roughly 70% of Opus Dei members live in private homes, leading normal Catholic lives with secular careers. These members have blended into their respective surroundings, their allegiance to Opus Die remaining a secret. Consequently, Opus Dei members have been chosen to lead churches, corporations, publishing houses, television stations, and universities. In other words, a section of Opus Dei members are pawns which have been inserted into strategic locations around the world to do the Catholic Church's bidding. That being said, Opus Dei members consist of [several different types](#) (i.e., the [Associates](#), the

[Clergy of the Opus Dei Prelature](#), the [Cooperators of Opus Dei](#), the [Numeraries](#), the [Numerary Assistants](#), the [Priestly Society of the Holy Cross](#), and the [Supernumeraries](#)). Considering that the [Supernumeraries](#) are only temporary employees of the Catholic Church, it is highly likely that these are the trained assassins of Opus Die who are expendable.

Opus Die is Top Secret

Due to the intelligence and espionage-related aspects of [Opus Dei](#), the organization is highly secretive and reflective of CIA in many respects. Its members "go about their business almost [untouched by criticism or oversight by bishops](#)" and have a level of autonomy that it has become essentially a "[church within a church](#)". In other words, although Opus Die is part of the Catholic Church, it is a separate entity unto itself. Opus Dei has been described by journalists as "[the most controversial force in the Catholic Church](#)". The term "force" is telling for it appears to be a veiled reference to the real reason for the organizations existence. Critics state that Opus Die is "intensely secretive" and that its members generally do not disclose their affiliation with Opus Dei in public. Not wanting to compromise its intelligence assets in the field, [Opus Dei does not publish its memberships list](#). Under the Opus Die Constitution of 1950, members are [expressly forbidden to reveal themselves](#) without the permission of their superiors. They are also forbidden from disclosing [how many people are or were members of Opus Dei](#). Naturally, this has led to rampant speculation about [who may or may not be a member](#). Opus Dei [will also not reveal its relationship to other institutions](#), information about its finances, and does not allow its own rules to be made public. According to its constitution, "These Constitutions, published instructions, and those which in the future may be published, and the other things pertaining to the government of the Institute are [never to be made public](#). Indeed, without the permission of the Father [Escrivá] those documents which are written in the Latin language may not be translated into [other] languages." During the 1940s, [Wlodimir Ledóchowski](#), a [Jesuit Superior General](#), reportedly told the Vatican that he considered Opus Dei "[very dangerous for the Church in Spain](#)," citing its "secretive character" and calling it "a form of Christian [Masonry](#)". Although Opus Dei is extremely dangerous, the reference to [Freemasonry](#) is a red herring as it is benign in most respects. Opus Dei exit counselor David Clark has described the organization as "[very cult-like](#)". The choice of words by Clark are rather curious considering "cult" is derive from the word "cull", meaning to kill. Ex-members claim that the [Opus Dei directors read their letters](#) while other claim that [Opus Dei pressured them to cut off social contact](#) with non-members, including their own families. If in fact members of Opus Die are routinely engaging in assassinations, the spying on and seclusion of its members is understandable. According to Dianne DiNicola, the executive director of [ODAN](#) (Opus Dei Awareness Network), "The biggest problem we have with Opus Dei is that a person is not free to make their own decisions. They live in a controlled environment, and all the while Opus Dei hides behind the Catholic Church."

"Work of God"

The term "[Opus Dei](#)" in [Latin](#) means "[Work of God](#)". Consequently, the organization is often referred to by members and supporters as "[The Work](#)". Since "G.O.D." is an acronym for [Greenland of Denmark](#), it can be deduced that Opus Die does the dirty work of the Roman Empire in the underworld. These intelligence operations are executed by its [main proxy state known as Switzerland](#). Acronymically and/or consonantly speaking, the term "Opus Die" (F/P+S+D) equates to "Pi System Day". Pi is a geographical reference to Greenland while "D" is an acronym for both "Die" and "Death". The letter "D" also equates to the "+" symbol in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) which is coincidentally found on the [flag of Switzerland](#). Therefore, it's highly likely that select members of Opus Die are trained assassins who reside in [Switzerland, home to the CIA](#). Throughout its history, Opus Dei has been accused of [targeting "the intellectual elite, the well-to-do, and the socially prominent"](#). This is likely because Opus Die is responsible for assassinating thousands of actors, athletes, bankers, businessmen, musicians, politicians, and world leaders. Anyone who is seen as a threat to the status quo is subsequently eliminated. Curiously, Opus Die founder [Josemaría Escrivá](#), stated "[You must kill yourselves for proselytism](#)", while Jesuit priest [James Martin](#) stated that Opus Dei puts a great emphasis on recruiting. Considering that Opus Dei is a highly secretive organization, the notion that its members are out and about proselytizing and recruiting is highly unlikely. Therefore, the terms "proselytizing" and "recruiting" evidently have a double-meaning, most likely in respect to the executions and assassinations. The ritual known as the [mortification of the flesh](#) (which is admittedly practiced by members of Opus Die) is likely also a code word related to assassinations as the term "mortification" is related to death. Given Opus Die's alleged reputation as "Vatican Assassins", it not surprising that the organization has repeatedly [supported authoritarian, fascist, and right-wing](#)

[governments](#), including but not limited to: [Francisco Franco](#), the [dictator](#) of Spain (1936-1978); [Augusto Pinochet](#), the [dictator](#) of [Chile](#) (1973-1990); and [Alberto Fujimori](#), the [President of Peru](#) (1990-2000). The only way these dictators were able to gain power is through assassinations and mass executions, likely at the hands of Opus Die members.

Opus Dei in Popular Culture

In order to provide political cover for [Opus Dei](#) operations emanating out of Switzerland, a number of books and films have been released which, although highly critical about Opus Die, fail to identify the true reason for the secret organizations existence. In other words, these fictitious works have served as a smoke screen for Opus Die's nefarious mission. To date, the most successful of these works is the novel by Dan Brown entitled "[The Da Vinci Code](#)" (2004). Due to the books stellar success, [selling 80 million copies as of 2009](#), a film also entitled "[The Da Vinci Code](#)" (2006) was released worldwide on May 19, 2006 ([see trailer](#)), further muddying the waters in respect to Opus Die. Although the book and movie admit that the [Roman Catholic Church](#) and Opus Dei are indeed working together in an [international conspiracy](#), the true nature of their collusion is never revealed. Rather, the "The Da Vinci Code" is filled with useless information and disinformation about Jesus Christ, the Holy Grail, and a mysterious keystone. Although Brown has stated that his portrayal of Opus Dei was based on interviews with members and ex-members, they are expressly forbidden to speak about the organization and therefore it's highly likely that their accounts of Opus Dei were completely fabricated. Other modern tribute to Opus Die include but are not limited to: "[Camino](#)" (2008), a film directed by [Javier Fesser](#); "[The Genesis Code](#)" (1997), "[Opus Dei: Inquiry Into the Monster](#)" (2008), a book by [Patrice de Plunkett](#); a novel by [John Case](#); "[The Rozabal Line](#)" (2007), a book by Ashwin Sanghi; "[There Be Dragons](#)" (2011), a film directed by [Roland Joffé](#); and "Through The Mountains" (2005), A [Franco-Belgian comic book](#) published by Coccinelle BD.

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9.13 Order of Buffaloes (RAOB)

The [Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes](#) (RAOB), whose motto is "[No Man Is At All Times Wise](#)", is one of the largest and oldest fraternal organizations in the United Kingdom. Membership is open to all males over the age of 18 who are willing to declare that they are "true and loyal supporters of the British Crown and Constitution". Although the RAOB was allegedly founded in 1822, the name "[antediluvian](#)" means "relating to the period before the flood described in the Bible". Since the "flood" (F+L+D) described in the Bible is an allegorical metaphor for how the Romans "fled" (F+L+D) Rome for safety of the island of Greenland, it can be deduced that the RAOB has been around for at least 714 years. The [RAOB logo](#) is an octagon (reminiscent of a [stop sign](#)) which depicts possibly the first-ever [Eye of Providence](#) (i.e., the "all seeing eye" of Greenland) along with various symbols such as Noah's Ark and a heart, a symbol only found on the [coat of arms of Denmark](#) (the country which legally owns Greenland). Buffalo literature hints at this Nordic connection by claiming that Biblical, Roman, Norman and English men were members of the RAOB (e.g., [Noah](#), [Solomon](#), [Sampson](#), [Marcus Junius Brutus the Younger](#), [William the Conqueror](#), [Richard I of England](#), [William Shakespeare](#), etc.). The [badge of the RAOB](#) curiously depicts a crown which is being blocked by rope horizontal rope from which there are 4 dangling teeth or claws, likely indicative of death or danger. Also, one of the RAOB's primary songs states: "[Bloody-head and raw-bones!...Bloody-head and raw-bones](#)'...Be not perplex'd'...This is the text...Bloody-head and raw-bones!" The song may be a clue that the RAOB's primary reason for existence may have been related to piracy, blocking the path north to Greenland.

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9.14 Order of St. John (Hospitallers)

The [Order of Saint John](#) is a secret society known by various names (e.g., the “Knights of Saint John”, the “[Knights of Rhodes](#)”, the “[Knights Hospitallers](#)”, the “[Hospitallers](#)”, the “Order of Hospitallers”, “[Sovereign Military Order of Malta](#)” (SMOM), etc.). Founded in [Jerusalem](#) in the year 1099, the group’s allegiance is to the [Pope](#) whose [ecclesiastical jurisdiction](#) is referred to as the [Holy See](#) (i.e., the “Holy C”), otherwise known as the [CIA of Switzerland](#). The Pope is the front man (i.e., puppet) of the CIA who is guarded by the [Swiss German speaking Swiss Guard](#) of Switzerland, a nation whose [flag](#) coincidentally bears the symbol of the Order of St. John. Along with the [Knights Templar](#), the Hospitallers became the most formidable military orders in the Holy Land during the Dark Ages, routinely engaging in assassinations, piracy, terror attacks, and various wars. The Order allegedly arose as a group of individuals associated with an [Amalfitan](#) hospital in the [Muristan](#) district of [Jerusalem](#) which was founded around 1023. It was allegedly dedicated to [St. John the Baptist](#) by [Blessed Gerard Thom](#) in order to provide care for poor, sick or injured [pilgrims](#) to the [Holy Land](#). After Jerusalem, the Order moved to the [Island of Rhodes](#), then Malta, and finally Rome. The term “hospital” was derived from the Hospitallers who carried out their various military and intelligence operations under the cover of hospitals and helping others. This is why the red cross on a white background is the primary symbol of medical care worldwide. As of today, the Order boasts over 20,000 medical personnel consisting of doctors, nurses and paramedics. In total, there are 26 self-styled orders of the Order of St. John, many of which are unrecognized or secret. Known orders include but are not limited to: the [Alliance of the Orders of St. John of Jerusalem](#), the [Bailiwick of Brandenburg of the Chivalric Order of Saint John of the Hospital at Jerusalem](#), the [Order of Aubrac](#), the [Order of Saint John \(Bailiwick of Brandenburg\)](#), the [Sovereign Military and Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem](#), the [Sovereign Military Order of Malta](#), and the [Venerable Order of Saint John](#).

Sovereign Military Order of Malta

The “Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta”, otherwise known as the “[Sovereign Military Order of Malta](#)” (SMOM), is a secret [Roman Catholic](#) society that is the reportedly the [world’s oldest](#) surviving [order of chivalry](#). SMOM is the [modern continuation of the original medieval order](#) of Saint John of Jerusalem, known as the “[Fraternitas Hospitalaria](#)” and later as the [Knights Hospitaller](#). In the [ecclesiastical heraldry](#) of the Roman Catholic Church, the Order of Malta along with the [Order of the Holy Sepulchre](#) are the only two orders whose insignia may be displayed in a clerical [coat of arms](#). In other words, they are considered sovereign governments unto themselves. With a Papal Bull on February 15, 1113, [Pope Paschal II](#) approved the foundation of the SMOM and placed it under the aegis of the Holy See (located in Vatican City), granting it the right to freely elect its superiors without interference from other secular or religious authorities, including the Roman Catholic Church. In essence, the Order is has no equal in the underworld. Consequently, the SMOM is [widely considered a sovereign](#) subject of [international law](#) meaning that it can act with impunity. This notion is corroborated by the fact that [Vatican City](#) and [Switzerland](#) are the [only nations on Earth which are considered sovereign](#) as evidenced by their geometrically square flags. SMOM’s sovereign status is [recognized by its membership in the United Nations](#) and numerous other international bodies which observe its status. Through secret ambassadors, the Order maintains diplomatic relations with 104 countries. It also issues its own passports, currency, stamps and vehicle registration plates. The Sovereign Military Order of Malta has a permanent presence in 120 countries, with 12 Grand Priorities and Sub-Priorities and 47 national Associations. It has also funded numerous hospitals, medical centers, day care centers and first aid corps which currently operate in 120 countries. As of 2014, SMOM has 3 citizens, 13,000 members and 80,000 volunteers, all of which are above the law of the respective countries they operate in. Therefore, no matter how horrific, they can never be prosecuted for their crimes.

Sovereign Military Order Switzerland

According to legend, the [Sovereign Military Order of Malta](#) (SMOM) wore a black surcoat with a white cross in battles with the [Muslims](#). However, in 1248, [Pope Innocent IV](#) approved a new standard military dress for the Hospitallers. It consisted of a [red surcoat with a white cross](#) emblazoned on it, a symbol which is currently depicted on the [flag of Switzerland](#). The symbol is now recognized internationally as the symbol for first aid and medical care. It is also found in the logo of the [International Committee of the Red Cross](#) which is coincidentally headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. What role the Red Cross plays in geopolitics is not exactly known, but they have been accused of espionage as well as administering tainted vaccines. The SMOM evidently relocated to Switzerland shortly after the [Protestant Reformation](#) (c. 1170) when its leaders in [Margraviate of Brandenburg](#) declared their continued adherence to the Order while publically accepting [Protestant theology](#). As the "[Balley Brandenburg des Ritterlichen Ordens Sankt Johannis vom Spital zu Jerusalem](#)" (i.e., Bailiwick of Brandenburg of the Chivalric Order of Saint John of the Hospital at Jerusalem), the Order continues to this very day, virtually [independent](#) of the Roman Catholic order. Modern historical accounts state that the Protestant branch spread into other countries in Europe, including "Hungary, Poland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Switzerland, France, Austria, the United Kingdom, and Italy". After going undercover in the Alps of Europe, modern historical accounts stated that "It was established that the Order should remain neutral in any war between Christian nations". Interestingly, the only country on Earth which is "neutral" is Switzerland and it bears the symbol of the Oder. Therefore, it appears that Switzerland was established by and for SMOM so they could carry out their assassinations, piracy, terror attacks and wars under the guise of international neutrality.

Knights of Rhodes

Following the [conquest of the Holy Land by Islamic forces](#), the [Sovereign Military Order of Malta](#) (SMOM) operated from the [Island of Rhodes](#), the primary military base of the Greco-Roman Empire. According to modern historical accounts, the Hospitallers, who were also known as the [Knights of Rhodes](#), waged war with the [Barbary Pirates](#) who were coincidentally [funded by the Roman Catholic Church](#). Therefore, instead of fighting with each other, it's far more likely that the SMOM and the Barbary Pirates were working in tandem, one on land and one on sea. Regardless, history states that the Knights of Rhodes policed the Mediterranean from the threat of pirates, operating from the North African coastline during the 16th and 17th centuries. Like the [Barbary Pirates](#), the Knights of Rhodes routinely attacked other ships under the guise of freeing Christian slaves. Consequently, the knights accumulated great wealth, living in luxury on the Mediterranean island. The Pirates of Rhodes admittedly served in foreign navies, becoming "the mercenary sea-dogs of the 14th to 17th centuries". In other words, these were state-sponsored pirates who were welcomed with open arms by the governments of Europe, showing the naked duplicity of the Roman Catholic Church. The piracy of the Knight of Rhodes was [outlined by Paul Lacroix](#) who stated: "Inflated with wealth, laden with privileges which gave them almost sovereign powers ... the order at last became so demoralized by luxury and idleness that it forgot the aim for which it was founded, and gave itself up for the love of gain and thirst for pleasure. Its covetousness and pride soon became boundless. The Knights pretended that they were above the reach of crowned heads: they seized and pillaged without concern of the property of both infidels and Christians." In time, the [piracy of the Order spread to the Caribbean](#) where they possessed four [Caribbean](#) islands (i.e., [Saint Christopher](#), [Saint Martin](#), [Saint Barthélemy](#), and [Saint Croix](#)). The "[Pirates of the Caribbean](#)" is a modern movie franchise which pays homage to the Knights of Rhodes and their piracy in the [Caribbean Sea](#).

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9.15 Order of the Dragon

The [Order of the Dragon](#) is historically touted as a [monarchical chivalric order](#) which required its members to defend the [cross](#) and fight the enemies of [Christianity](#). It was purportedly founded on December 12,

1408, by [Sigismund](#), a [Holy Roman Emperor](#), and his queen, [Barbara of Celje](#). Modelled after the [Order of St. George](#), the Order of the Dragon adopted [St. George](#) as its patron [saint](#). St. George's [legendary defeat of a dragon](#) is cited as the origin of the Order's name and symbology. However, in reality, the Order of the Dragon was responsible for manning a fleet of ships which encircled Greenland on behalf of the Roman Empire. The Order's name in [Latin](#) is "Societas Draconistarum". The term "Draconistarum" (D+R+C/K+N/X+S+T+R+M), acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Dragon State Rome". This is because Greenland, home to the Roman Empire, was fully encircled by the hundreds of fire-breathing ships which physically looked like dragons. The naval blockade was instituted to keep Greenland safe from any and all ships traveling northward. Consequently, with advances in seafaring, namely the invention of the submarine, the Order vanished in the late 15th century.

Statute of 1408

The only surviving item from the [Order of the Dragon](#) is a [copy of its alleged statute](#) that was reportedly made in 1707 and [published in 1841](#). The [prologue to these statutes from 1408](#) state that the society was created: "...In company with the prelates, barons, and magnates of our kingdom, whom we invite to participate with us in this party, by reason of the sign and effigy of our pure inclination and intention to crush the pernicious deeds of the same perfidious Enemy, and of the followers of the ancient Dragon, and (as one would expect) of the pagan knights, schismatics, and other nations of the Orthodox faith, and those envious of the Cross of Christ, and of our kingdoms, and of his holy and saving religion of faith, under the banner of the triumphant Cross of Christ..." The phrase "to crush the pernicious deeds of the same perfidious Enemy" is quite telling. Firstly, the term "same perfidious Enemy" suggests that there is an ongoing—possibly eternal—struggle, not a just mere battle or war. This is likely indicative of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) who have sworn eternal war on the underworld. Secondly, the term "Enemy" is capitalized which suggests that it's personal. "Enemy" (N+M) consonantly equates to "Name", a term which may infer that no matter what a person or country's respective name is, they are a sworn enemy of Rome. Lastly, the "Cross of Christ" is a reference to both the "cross"-ing over to the other side of the Earth, and the "Christ", "crest" or "crust" of the Earth, otherwise known as Greenland.

Dragon Mythology & Symbology

In Norse mythology, [Jörmungandr](#) was a giant sea serpent that surrounded [Miðgarð](#) (i.e., Greenland) the world of mortal men. He grew so large that he was able to surround the earth and grasp his own tail. As a result, he received the name of the Midgard Serpent or World Serpent. This particular Norse myth appears to be a reference to Greco-Roman dragon ships which previously encircled Greenland to protect it from both discovery and invasion. These dragon ship encircling the core of the Earth are symbolized in [Greek mythology](#) by [Caduceus](#), the staff carried by [Hermes](#), and the [Rod of Asclepius](#) wielded by the Greek god [Asclepius](#). Consequently, Greco-Roman dragons are depicted on the flags and coat of arms of Spain (were dragon ships were likely first invented or used in battle) and the nations of England, Iceland, Norway and Wales, the four closest countries to Greenland. Dragon-related symbology and vexillology includes but is not limited to: the [Royal Badge of Wales](#) (1953); flag of [Wales](#) (1953-1959); the current flag of [Wales](#); the flag of the [Welsh colony in Patagonia](#); and the flag of [Somerset County](#), England. Dragons are also found within the coat of arms of [Iceland](#); the coat of arms of the [Russian Federation](#); the coat of arms of [Generalitat Valenciana](#), Spain; the coat of arms of [Valencian Community](#), Spain; the coat of arms of [Stjørdal](#), Norway; the coat of arms of [Leicester](#), England; the coat of arms of the [Aragonese Monarchs](#); the coat of arms of the [Duke of Marlborough](#); and the coat of arms of [Peter IV of Aragon](#).

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9.16 Order of the Golden Dawn

The [Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn](#), otherwise known as [Alpha et Omega](#) or "Golden Dawn", was an

esoteric (secret) society during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It was publically founded by [William Robert Woodman](#), [William Wynn Westcott](#), and [Samuel Liddell MacGregor Mathers](#) (an [alleged coroner](#)), all of which were [Freemasons](#) and members of [Societas Rosicruciana in Anglia](#) (S.R.I.A.). The term "Hermetic" (H+R+M+TC/K) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Forever Rome to Kill", while the term "Golden Dawn" (G+L+D+N+D+N) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Greenland Den", an apparent reference to Greenland, the third and final den (home) of the Roman Empire. Known as a [magical order](#), the Golden Dawn was active in England and devoted to the study and practice of the [occult](#), [metaphysics](#), and [paranormal](#) activities and [theurgy](#) (magic rituals). Modern day forms of witchcraft such as [Wicca](#) and [Thelema](#) were allegedly inspired by Golden Dawn which reportedly became [one of the largest single influences](#) on 20th-century Western [occultism](#). The Golden Dawn was constructed of a very public "Outer Order" (First Order) and a very secret "Inner Order" (Second Order) which became active in 1892. By the mid-1890s, the Outer Order consisted of [over one hundred members from every class](#) of [Victorian](#) society in England. Many celebrities belonged to Golden Dawn, including but not limited to: actress [Florence Farr](#), Irish revolutionary [Maud Gonne](#), Irish writer [William Butler Yeats](#), Welsh author [Arthur Machen](#), English author [Evelyn Underhill](#), and [Aleister Crowley](#). Conversely, the Inner Order was highly secret, consisting of Jewish practitioners of the [Kabballah](#), a book devoted to blood sacrifices (i.e., rites), sorcery and witchcraft.

Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn

In order to provide political cover for the [Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn](#) which evidently went undercover in 1908, two suspect organizations were subsequently created. Firstly, [The Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn, Inc.](#) was a [501\(c\)](#) non-profit organization founded in 1977. While bearing the same name as the historical [Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn](#), the modern Order "[did] not have direct descent or institutional lineage from the original Order". This confirms that "lineage from the original Order" does in fact exist, albeit in a de facto manner. Secondly, the [The Open Source Order of the Golden Dawn](#) (OSOGD) was esoteric community of magical practitioners founded by [Sam Webster](#) in 2002. It is touted as an Order which draws upon the knowledge, experience, practices and spirit of the original [Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn](#). Needless to say, its highly likely that OSOGD was also created as political cover for the original Order of the Golden Dawn which is likely still operating undercover in London and other cities around the world. Like so many other secret orders and societies, the demise of Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn has been grossly exaggerated.

The Hermetic Kabballah

Considering that the [Kabballah](#) admittedly influenced Golden Dawn's concepts and work, it stands to reason that Golden Dawn is a highly secretive Jewish Order which previously operated under the guise of the aforementioned Outer Order of London socialites. This notion is corroborated by the [Cipher Manuscripts](#), the foundational documents of Golden Dawn, which detailed the Grade Rituals (i.e., blood sacrifices) encompassed in the [Hermetic Qabalah](#), a text which was [admittedly developed](#) by the [Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn](#). In other words, from its inception, Golden Dawn was based on Jewish principles as outlined in the Kabballah, one of the primary texts of [Judaism](#). In order to hide the Jewish nature of Golden Dawn, it was constructed of three separate Orders, collectively referred to as the "Golden Dawn". The First Order, otherwise known as the Outer Order, was based on the tenants of "[Rosae Rubeae et Aureae Crucis](#)" (i.e., the "Ruby Rose and Cross of Gold"), teaching proper magic (e.g., [scrying](#), [astral travel](#), and [alchemy](#)). The Second Order, otherwise known as the Inner Order, taught the esoteric (secret) philosophy of the [Hermetic Qabalah](#). Lastly the Third Order was known as the "[Secret Chiefs](#)", a veiled reference to the [Imperial Cult of Rome](#) in Greenland which [is admittedly present in every secret society](#).

Golden Dawn Temples

In October of 1887, Golden Dawn founder [William Wynn Westcott](#) was allegedly granted permission via prominent Rosicrucian [Anna Sprengel](#), at the behest of the [Secret Chiefs](#), to establish a Golden Dawn temple in London. Shortly thereafter, a [wave of Greco-Roman based temples](#) were erected across Europe and America, including but not limited to: the [Isis-Urania Temple](#) (1888) in London, England; the [Osiris Temple](#) (1888) in [Weston-super-Mare](#), England, the [Horus Temple](#) (1888) in [Bradford](#), England; the [Amen-Ra Temple](#) (1893) in [Edinburgh](#), Scotland; the [Ahathoor Temple](#) (i.e., [Hathor](#), [Thor](#), etc.) in [Paris](#), France; and the [Thoth-Hermes Temple](#) (c. 1900) in [Chicago](#), Illinois. It is imperative to note that the allegedly Egyptian gods of [Amen-Ra](#) (Ra), [Hathor](#) (Thor), [Horus](#), [Isis](#) (Zeus), [Osiris](#) and [Thoth](#) are all part

of the [Egyptian hoax](#) which was created in order to provide necessary historical cover prior after the alleged [Fall of Rome](#). In respect to Greco-Roman gods, the names were slightly altered in order to create the historical narrative that these gods preceded the Roman Empire.

Golden Dawn in Pop Culture

Aside from [The Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn, Inc.](#) (1977) and [The Open Source Order of the Golden Dawn](#) (2002), both revivals of the original Order, modern tributes to the [Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn](#) include but are not limited to: **Books:** "[The Golden Dawn](#)" (c. 1930), a book by [Israel Regardie](#); **Corporations:** Golden Dawn Publications, a former name of the publisher [Mandrake of Oxford](#); **Films:** "[The Golden Dawn](#)" (1921), a British crime film; and "[Golden Dawn](#)" (1930), a musical film; **Music:** "[Golden Dawn](#)" (2002), a Goldenhorse song from the album "[Riverhead](#)"; [Golden Dawn](#), an Austrian black metal band; "[Golden Dawn](#)" (1927), an operetta by Oscar Hammerstein II and [Otto Harbach](#); "Golden Dawn" (1988), a song by Ministry from album "[The Land of Rape and Honey](#)"; "Golden Dawn" (1992), an instrumental by Yngwie Malmsteen from the album "[Fire and Ice](#)"; "Golden Dawn" (2001), a song by Edguy from the album "[Mandrake](#)"; "Suite Golden Dawn" (1976), an instrumental by Al Di Meola from the album "[Land of the Midnight Sun](#)"; [The Golden Dawn](#), a Scottish indie pop/rock band; and [The Golden Dawn](#), an American psychedelic band; **Politics:** [Golden Dawn](#) (1985), a neo-Nazi Greek political party; and **Witchcraft:** "Golden Dawn Tarot", a tarot deck by [Chic Cicero](#) and Sandra Tabatha Cicero.

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9.17 Rosicrucian Order

[Rosicrucianism](#), also known as the [Ancient and Mystical Order Rosæ Crucis](#) or the [Rosicrucian Order \(AMORC\)](#), is a global secret society devoted to "[the study of the elusive mysteries](#) of life and the universe". It claims to be the [modern day manifestation](#) of the ancient [Rose-Croix](#) and espouses a doctrine "[built on esoteric truths of the ancient past](#)" which are "concealed from the average man". The name of Rosicrucianism is claims to have been derived from the Roman poet [Horace](#) in [Ode 3.30](#) which states, "Non Omnis Moriar", meaning "I shall not completely die". This appears to be a veiled reference to the Roman Empire who never died and is alive and well in Greenland, living vicariously through the Rosicrucian Order. The origins of Rosicrucianism are disputed with three purported dates and locations (i.e., 1500 BC in Egypt, 46 AD in Israel, and 1407 in Germany). Nevertheless, AMORC claims that Rosicrucianism is mentioned as far back as 1115 BC in a book of the collection of Brother Omnis Moriar in Germany, but predictably no record of this book has ever been produced. The symbol of the Rosicrucian Order is a golden cross with "one red rose" at the center (i.e., the [Rosy Cross](#)) which is symbolic of the [Island of Rhodes](#) whose symbol is also a rose. As depicted in the [official insignia of the Rosicrucian Order](#), the Rosy Cross is superimposed upon an arrowhead-like shape which is indicative of the geographic shape of Island of Rhodes. After 1782, the Rosicrucian Order reportedly [added Egyptian, Greek and Druidic mysteries](#) to its alchemy system. Since the [history of Egypt is historical cover](#) for the Greco-Roman Empire, and the [Druids are the high priests](#) of the [Imperial Cult of Rome](#), these mysteries of are ultimately Greco-Roman in nature. Lastly, according to modern historical accounts, the [Nazis were allegedly inspired by Rosicrucianism](#). Considering that most Nazi symbology is Greco-Roman symbology, the claim is likely true.

Origins of Rosicrucianism

In order to disguise the fact that the Roman Empire in Greenland is in command and control of the [Rosicrucian Order](#), at least 3 different histories have been created as to how the order came about: Egypt (1500 BC): [AMORC reportedly traces its origin](#) to the [mystery schools](#) of Egypt during the joint reign of [Pharaoh Thutmose III](#) and [Hatshepsut](#) around 1500 BC. According to modern historical accounts, "They united the priesthoods of Egypt [into a single order](#) under the leadership of Hatshepsut's Vizier,

Hapuseneb. Each Temple had its associated Per [Ankh](#) (House of Life) where the [Mysteries were handed down](#). In uniting the priesthoods, the Per Ankh were also united". AMORC also claims that the Pharaoh [Akhenaten](#) (Amenhotep IV) and his wife [Nefertiti](#) were among their most esteemed pupils. Admittedly, "over centuries these Mystery Schools spread into Greece and thence into Rome". The admission that Rosicrucianism "spread" into Greece and then Rome further corroborates the notion that the [history of Egypt is historical cover](#) for the Greco-Roman Empire; Israel (46 AD): According to Masonic historian [E.J. Marconis de Negre](#), who together with his father Gabriel M. Marconis are regarded as the founders of the "[Rite of Memphis-Misraim](#)" of Freemasonry, based on earlier conjectures in 1784 by Rosicrucian scholar [Baron de Westerde](#) and promulgated by the "[Golden and Rosy Cross](#)", the Rosicrucian Order was created in the 46 AD when a sage named Ormus along with his 6 followers were converted by [Mark](#), one of Jesus' 12 disciples. Their symbol was said to be a red cross surmounted by a rose, hence the designation of the [Rosy Cross](#); and Germany (1407 AD): The latest narrative states that [Rosicrucianism](#) was founded by German doctor and mystic philosopher [Christian Rosenkreuz](#) around 1407. According to modern historical accounts, Rosenkreuz was "the legendary, perhaps allegorical, founder of the [Rosicrucian Order](#), otherwise known as the "Order of the [Rose Cross](#)". He is the "allegorical" founder because the order was likely created on the [Island of Rhodes](#). Nevertheless, Rosenkreuz published 3 manifestos during the 17th century entitled the "[Fama Fraternitatis](#)" (1614), the "[Confessio Fraternitatis](#)" (1615), and the "[Chymical Wedding of Christian Rosenkreuz](#)" (1616). The manifestos state in part: "We speak unto you by parables, but would willingly bring you to the right, simple, easy, and ingenuous exposition, understanding, declaration, and knowledge of all secrets". In the manifestos, Rosenkreuz is identified as "Frater C.R.C.", the initials (i.e., "C.R.C.") of which acronymically equate to "Chania Rome Crete", a symbolic reference to [Chania, Crete](#), the birthplace of the Roman Empire.

Hidden Hand of Rome

Because the Roman Empire used the [Rosicrucian Order](#) to affect change in the underworld, a vast number of the world's best artists, politicians and scientists have been affiliated with Rosicrucianism. In other words, the secret order is used to disseminate Roman art, propaganda and science to the underworld in a manner which is indiscernible. Consequently, some of the greatest men who ever lived were Rosicrucians or associated with Rosicrucian tradition (e.g., [Benjamin Franklin](#), [Blaise Pascal](#), [Christopher Wren](#), [Claude Debussy](#), [Dante Alighieri](#), [Édith Piaf](#), [Erik Satie](#), [Francis Bacon](#), [Gene Roddenberry](#), [Georg Joachim Rheticus](#), [Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz](#), [Heinrich Cornelius Agrippa](#), [Isaac Newton](#), [Jakob Böhme](#), [Johannes Kepler](#), [John Dee](#), [Leonardo da Vinci](#), [Michael Faraday](#), [Napoleon Bonaparte](#), [René Descartes](#), [Thomas Jefferson](#), [Tycho Brahe](#), and [Walt Disney](#)). A microcosm of how this esoteric system works is evident in the foundation of the United States whose symbols are all coincidentally Greco-Roman in nature (e.g., [Dollar Sign](#), [Eagle](#), [Eye of Providence](#), [Fasces](#), [Star](#), etc.). According to modern historical accounts, [Johannes Kelpius](#), of the Jacob Boehme Lodge in Germany, led the German [Pietists](#) to America where they along with Rosicrucian immigrants established a commune at [Ephrata, Pennsylvania](#) in 1732. The commune was under the leadership of [Johann Conrad Beissel](#) and [Peter Miller](#) who, at the behest of the U.S. Congress, translated the [Declaration of Independence](#) into 7 languages. [Founding Fathers](#) and alleged Rosicrucians [Benjamin Franklin](#) and [Thomas Jefferson](#) also played an instrumental role in the creation and the signing of the [Declaration of Independence](#) and Jefferson was elected the third president of the United States. A modern example of Rome's unseen hand in America was witnessed in 1909 when Rosicrucian [Harvey Spencer Lewis](#) became a "[secret partner](#)" of [Big Business](#) in America. According to railroad magnate [Arthur Stillwell](#), no other man has exerted a greater influence as a secret partner in American [free enterprise](#) than Lewis. The narrative surrounding Lewis shows the hand of Rome uses various orders to either build up (Jefferson) or tear down (Napoleon) respective countries. In essence, members of secret orders are funded and/or given inside information so long as they adhere to the secret rules of the society. In the event that they disobey or want out, they are immediately cut-off, discredited, and/or assassinated.

Mother of Secret Societies

According to modern historical accounts, many [esoteric](#) (secret) societies claim to have derived their doctrines, in whole or in part, from the original the [Rosicrucian Order](#). Therefore, it's possible that Rosicrucianism was the first "secret society" outside of the [Imperial Cult of Rome](#). Historian David Stevenson states that [Rosicrucianism](#) was very influential to [Freemasonry](#). This notion was corroborated by [Jean Pierre Bayard](#) who stated that two Rosicrucian-inspired [Masonic](#) rites emerged towards the end of 18th century (i.e., the [Rectified Scottish Rite](#), and the [Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite](#)). Led by Johann

Christoph von Wöllner and General Johann Rudolf von Bischoffwerder, Masonic lodges were infiltrated, eventually succumbing to the control of the Golden and Rosy Cross. In time, many Freemasons became Rosicrucianists and Rosicrucianism was established in many lodges. Consequently, the 18th degree of Freemasonry is now entitled "[Knight of the Rose Croix](#)". Other secret societies spawned from the [Rosicrucian Order](#) include but are not limited to: the Alchemical Order delà Rosé-Croix; the Alchemical Rose-Croix Society; the [Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite](#); the [Ancient Mystical Order Rosae Crucis](#); the Ancient Rosae Crucis; the [Anthroposophical Society](#); the Antiquus Arcanus Ordo Rosæ Rubæ Aureæ Crucis; the [Archeosophical Society](#); the Cabalistic Order of the Rosicrucian; the ConFraternity Rosae and Crucis; the Corona Fellowship of Rosicrucians; the Elder Brothers of the Rose-Croix; the [Fellowship of the Rosy Cross](#); the [Fraternitas Rosae Crucis](#); the [Fraternitas Rosicruciana Antiqua](#); the [Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn](#); the Knights of the Militia Crucifera Evangelica; the [Lectorium Rosicrucianum](#); the [Order of the Golden and Rosy Cross](#); the Order of the Hermetic Gold and Rose and Cross; the Order of the Hermetic Gold and The Rose and Cross; the Order of the Temple and the Graal and of the Catholic Order of the Rose-Croix; the [Order of the Temple of the Rosy Cross](#); the Ordo Aureæ & Rosæ Crucis; the Rose Cross of the East; the Rose Cross Order; the [Rosicrucian Fellowship](#); the [Rosicrucian Order Crotona Fellowship](#); the Rosicrucian Order of the Golden Dawn; the [Saint Paul Rosicrucian Fellowship](#); the [Societas Rosicruciana in America](#); the [Societas Rosicruciana in Anglia](#); the [Societas Rosicruciana in Civitatibus Foederatis](#).

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9.18 Society of Jesus (Jesuits)

The [Society of Jesus](#) is a strictly male order of the [Roman Catholic Church](#) whose members are called Jesuits. It was purportedly founded on September 27, 1540, and was officially approved by [Pope Paul III](#) in 1540 by a [Papal Bull](#) containing the "[Formula of the Institute](#)". The Jesuits are currently the [largest religious order](#) of priests and brothers in the Catholic Church. Headquartered in the [General Curia](#) of Rome, the Jesuits are engaged in what they call [evangelization](#) in [112 nations on 6 continents](#). Jesuit colleges and universities are also located in over 100 nations around the world. In [Latin](#), name of the "Society of Jesus" is "Societas Iesu" or simply "SI". This is imperative to note because the name of Iesu was derived from the [Greco-Roman god of Isis](#), the patroness of witchcraft and magic. Due to the inherent Jewish nature of Roman Catholic Orders, the term "Jesuit" was likely derived from the combination of the terms "Jew Suits". Unlike other Jewish orders, the Jesuits are known as "God's Marines" and therefore have been trained to blend into their respective surroundings, hence the suit reference. In short, the Jesuits are a military order of the Roman Empire who routinely carry out assassinations, conduct espionage and execute terror attacks. According to the book "[Vatican Assassins](#)" by [Eric Jon Phelps](#), the man responsible for ordering these nefarious deeds is none other than the "[Black Pope](#)", the Jesuit Superior General. Since no one has ever seen the Black Pope, it's highly likely that his likeness is cover for the [Great White Brotherhood](#) of Greenland who use the Jesuit order to do their bidding in the underworld.

Monita Secreta

The "[Monita Secreta](#)", or the "Secret Instructions of the Jesuits", was reportedly published in 1612 and in 1614, in [Kraków](#), Poland. It was either written by Jerome Zahorowski or [Claudio Acquaviva](#), the fifth general of the Jesuit Society. The "Secret Instructions of the Jesuits" allegedly contains the necessary methodology in order for the Jesuits, along with the Roman Catholic Church, to acquire greater influence and power in the underworld. In essence, it's an instruction manual on how to dominate society. In [Eugène Sue](#)'s best-selling book entitled "[Le Juif errant](#)" (1844), or "The Wandering Jew" in English, she states that the Jesuits are a "[secret society bent on world domination](#) by all available means". Historically, Jesuit priests have acted as [confessors](#) to kings, especially during the [Early Modern Period](#). This enabled

them to spy on the courts with ease. Jesuit espionage was also evident during both the [Protestant Reformation](#) and the [English Reformation](#) when the Jesuits were accused of "infiltrating" political realms and non-Catholic churches. In other words, their agents are everywhere.

Highly Brainwashed

Considering that formation for Jesuit Priesthood generally takes between 8 and 14 years (with final vows taken several years after that), Jesuit formation is among the longest in all of the Roman Catholic religious orders. Therefore, by the time Jesuit priests are finally turned out into society, they are highly brainwashed and extremely dangerous. According to "Rule 13" of [Ignatius of Antioch's](#) "[Rules for Thinking with the Church](#)": "That we may be altogether of the same mind and in conformity ... if [the [Holy See](#)] shall have defined anything to be black which to our eyes appears to be white, we ought in like manner to pronounce it to be black". In other words, do not think for yourself, just obey blindly. Ignatius also wrote the Jesuit "Constitutions" which was adopted in 1553. Though it, he created a tightly centralized organization that stresses total self-abnegation and obedience to the Pope. As Ignatius put it "[perinde ac \[si\] cadaver \[essent\]](#)", meaning "[well-disciplined] like a corpse". In short, [St. Ignatius](#) created the Jesuits to be ready at any time for whatever military missions was ordered by the [Pope](#). Due to their devotion and allegiance, they have been termed the Pope's "elite troops". Historian [Róisín Healey](#) stated that "The Jesuit of anti-Jesuit discourse had what might be called an uncanny quality: he was both subhuman and superhuman. [Jesuits were allegedly so extreme in their submission to their order](#) that they became like machines and, in their determination to achieve their goals, drew on powers unavailable to other men, through witchcraft. The peculiar location of the Jesuit, at the boundaries of humanity, unsettled the producers and consumers of anti-Jesuit discourse". In other words, those who dare to speak out about the Jesuits will likely be "unsettled", most likely by way of threats or assassination.

God's Marines

Due to [Ignatius of Antioch's](#) military training of the Jesuits, they are willing to accept orders anywhere in the world, regardless of comfort. The opening lines of the Jesuit's founding document declares that the Society of Jesus was founded for "[whoever desires to serve as a soldier of God](#)" and "to strive especially for the defense and propagation of the faith and for the progress of souls in Christian life and doctrine". Since God is an acronym for [Greenland of Denmark](#), the Jesuits are colloquially referred to as "[God's Soldiers](#)" and "[God's Marines](#)". Consequently, Jesuits have been used to spawn biological outbreaks, blow up government buildings, and sink cruise ships. The native Canadians tribe known as the [Huron](#) claimed that the Jesuits were sorcerers who were casting spells on them from their books, [suspecting them of witchcraft](#). Jesuits were also accused of creating outbreaks of diseases within the indigenous community, tens of killing thousands. Consequently, the natives believed that the Jesuits had been sent to their homeland to murder them. In England, Jesuit [Henry Garnet](#) was hanged for [misprision of treason](#) due to his knowledge of the [Gunpowder Plot](#) of 1605. The terror plot involved the attempted assassination of [King James I of England and VI of Scotland](#), his family, and most of the aristocracy by blowing up the [Houses of Parliament](#) in London. Although Garnet was executed, Jesuit [Oswald Tesimond](#) managed to [escape arrest for his involvement](#) in the terror plot. The fact that Tesimond was allowed to escape shows the duplicitous nature of the order and suggests that the plot was never authentic in nature. In other words, the House of Parliament was never in any real danger. The plot was likely only contrived to stem domestic opposition in England to King James.

Jesuit Conspiracy Theories

In order to provide political cover for [Jesuit](#) operations around the world, a number of wild conspiracy theories regarding the Jesuits have been promulgated. For example, on April 10, 1912, Reverend Francis Browne, a Jesuit Priest, sailed on the first leg of the [Titanic's](#) maiden voyage from Southampton, England to Queenstown, Ireland. While aboard, Browne took a series of black-and-white photos of the ship. He reportedly planned to stay aboard until its final destination in New York but was ordered off by his Jesuit superior. Although only conjecture, Browne may have been sent aboard the Titanic to a) photograph the ocean liner prior to its demise, b) plant explosives in the hull of the ship, resulting in its sinking days later, and/or c) create a conspiracy to distract the world from the true nature of the Jesuits. Considering that the Titanic sank after multiple compartments within its hull were breached simultaneously, the [most likely culprit is a torpedo](#). Therefore, Browne's stint aboard the Titanic was evidently designed to serve as a political distraction, which it clearly has. This is evident in the book "[Titanic & Olympic: The Truth Behind the Conspiracy](#)" (2004), by Bruce Beveridge and Steve Hall who debunk various [Jesuit conspiracy](#)

[theories about the sinking of the Titanic](#). During the 1930s, it was reported that the [Nazi](#) regime was targeting the Jesuits for extermination. Consequently, they commissioned Hubert Hermanns to publish a pamphlet entitled "The Jesuit: The Obscurantist Without A Homeland". It warned that Jesuits were a "dark power" that had "mysterious intentions", declaring that they were "public vermin" or "Volksschädlinge" in German. Although modern historical accounts state that the [Nazis persecuted, interned, and murdered Jesuits](#), the exact opposite is likely true. In other words, the Jesuits were likely intimately involved in the industrial slaughter that transpired during World War II. There are also numerous Jesuit conspiracy theories surrounding one [Adam Weishaupt](#), a Jesuit professor of law who allegedly founded the Bavarian Order of the [Illuminati](#). Consequently, Weishaupt was accused of being the secret leader of the [New World Order](#). Since the New World Order is political cover for the real power structure of the world, it can be deduced that Order of the Illuminati is a hoax and Weishaupt a fraud.

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9.19 Other Secret Societies

Ancient Order of Hibernians

The [Ancient Order of Hibernians](#) (AOH) is an esoteric [Irish Catholic](#) fraternal order whose members must be Catholic, Irish-born and/or of Irish descent. The secret society was founded in the United States on May 4, 1836, at [St. James' Roman Catholic Church](#) in New York City, confirming that the Order is Greco-Roman in nature. The term "Hibernians" (H+B+R+N+S) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Forever Babylon Rome North System" or "Forever Burn System", possibly indicative of whom the group serves and its respective motto. Interestingly, the existence and activities of the Order were admittedly "concealed for some years", suggesting that it was used for nefarious purposes. Although the Order's stated purpose was to assist Irish Catholic immigrants and protect [Catholic](#) churches from [anti-Catholic](#) forces during the 19th century, it was likely only political cover. During the late 1860s and early 1870s, a number of AOH lodges were reportedly infiltrated by the [Molly Maguires](#), another secret society heavily engaged in criminal activity. Therefore, it can be ascertained that Ancient Order of Hibernians was likely part of the Irish mob in New York City, tasked with various illegal activities (e.g., assassinations, drug dealing, import/export, money laundering, prostitution, etc.). Regardless, the Order claims to have its roots in the Irish secret societies known as [Defenders](#) and the [Ribbo Society](#), allegedly in opposition to the [Orange Order](#). It is imperative to note that all of the aforementioned orders and secret societies are Greco-Roman in nature and are played off against each other when politically expedient. This was no more evident than with one [John F. Kennedy](#) who reportedly [joined the AOH](#) in 1947. He was subsequently assassinated 16 years later, showing the duplicitous nature of the Roman Empire's secret societies in the underworld.

Barnabites

The [Barnabites](#) are [Catholic priests](#) and [Religious Brothers](#) belonging to the [Roman Catholic](#) religious Order of the [Clerics Regular](#) of St. [Paul the Apostle](#). The Order, which currently operates in 16 countries, was allegedly founded in Milan, Italy in 1530 by three Italian noblemen (i.e., St. [Anthony Mary Zaccaria](#), Bartholomeo Ferrari, and [Cardinal Jacopo Antonio Morigia](#)). The secret society was approved by [Pope Clement VII](#) in 1533 in a brief entitled "Vota per quae vos" (B/V+T+F/P+R+Q/K+B/V+S) which acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Boot Four/Fire Kill [Babylon System](#)". The term "Four" is indicative of the [Roman Cross](#) while the other terms represent the Order's respective mission in the underworld. This notion is echoed by the term "Barnabites" (B+R+N+B+T+S) which acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Babylon Rome North Boot System" which is indicative of the Babylon System and the boot of the Roman Empire which has been placed on the collective throat of the underworld. Consequently, the Barnabites previously used the [postnominal](#) initial of [the letter "B"](#) which is indicative of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) (i.e., "1+3=13=B). However, the Order now uses the initials "C.R.S.P." which

acronymically and/or consonantly equate to “Cross Pi (3.14)” which is indicative of the [Roman Cross](#) as well as the [infinity of Greenland](#). Members of the Order make, in addition to the 3 standard [religious vows](#) of poverty, chastity, and obedience, a [fourth vow](#) to never strive for any office or position of dignity, or to accept any command that is not from the Holy See (i.e., [the CIA](#)) in Switzerland. In other words, the Order is highly brainwashed and therefore will commit any act, no matter how devious in nature. The black soutanes donned by the Barnabites evidently reflect their dark and evil duties. As is standard operating procedure, the Order operates under the cover of “preaching in general, catechizing, hearing confessions, giving missions, ministrations in hospitals and prisons, and the education of youth”. Overtly good acts within the community are publically touted in order to provide the necessary political cover so that the secret and criminal aspects of a given secret society (should they ever be discovered) seem unfathomable.

Beguines and Beghards

The [Beguines](#) and [Beghards](#) are touted as Christian lay [religious Orders](#) that were active in [Northern Europe](#) during the 13th–16th centuries, particularly in the [Low Countries](#) (i.e., the coastal regions of [Belgium](#) and the [Netherlands](#)). Considering their location and affiliation with the Roman Catholic Church, it appears that both Orders were used for espionage, most likely in respect to Greenland. Although only conjecture, it's highly likely that the term “beg” (to ask for something for free) was originally derived from the Beguines and Beghards. Begging was a quick way of publically conveying that a person was poor and an easy way to establish one's respective cover. Nevertheless, Beguines were an exclusively female Order which formed [semi-monastic](#) communities entitled [Béguinages](#). Since travelers and sailors were their primary target, Béguinages tended to be located near town centers and close to the water. According to modern [historical sources](#), “There was a Béguinage at [Mechelin](#) as early as 1207, at [Brussels](#) in 1245, at [Leuven](#) before 1232, at [Antwerp](#) in 1234 and at [Bruges](#) in 1244”. By the end of the 13th century, most communes in the Low Countries had a Béguinage while bigger cities had more than two. Unlike other member of the Catholic Church, Beguines did not take any formal religious vows. Although they promised not to marry “as long as they lived as Beguines”, they were free to leave at any time. During the time of their novitiate (service), the woman lived with “the Grand Mistress” of their cloister (monastery), but later moved to their own dwelling. Since the term “mistress” is generally affiliated with prostitution and/or sex, the Beguines were likely employees of the first European brothels, some of which still exist today in Amsterdam. Considering that the [Bishop of Liège created a rule for Beguines](#) in his diocese, it is can be deduced that they were an Order of the Roman Catholic Church. Like the Beguines, the Beghards were lay persons who were not bound by formal religious vows. They were, for the most part, men of humble origin (e.g., dyers, fuller, weavers, etc.) that were closely connected with the craft-guilds of the time. They held no private property, dwelt together under one roof, ate at the same board, and each respective Beghard cloister (abbey) had a “common purse”, most likely espionage. Considering that they were condemned by the [Council of Vienne](#) (1312) only to have their sentence mitigated by [Pope John XXII](#) (1321), it appears that the Beghards were a secret Order of the Roman Catholic Church.

Defenders

The [Defenders](#) were a [Roman Catholic](#) secret society made up of lower class Catholics that was founded in [County Armagh](#), Ireland during the 18th-century. Although they were allegedly “[limited by their lack of firearms](#)”, the Defenders were originally formed as a defensive organization (hence the name) in response to the Protestant [Peep o' Day Boys](#) who were executing nighttime raids on Catholic homes under the pretense of confiscating firearms which the Catholics were prohibited from possessing under the terms of the [Penal Laws](#). In other words, the Defenders were being supplied with illegal arms, most likely by the Roman Catholic Church. By 1790, the Defenders became a [secret oath-bound fraternal society](#) made up of lodges that were in turn affiliated with a head-lodge which was led by a Grand Master. Naturally, the [Defenders were greatly influenced by Freemasonry](#) which itself is based on the [Rosicrucian Order](#). By the 19th century, the Defenders morphed into the [Ribbonmen](#), another secret society within the Roman Catholic Church.

International Alliance of Catholic Knights (IACK)

The [International Alliance of Catholic Knights](#) (IACK) is a [non-governmental organization](#) made up of 15 [Roman Catholic fraternal societies](#) from 27 countries on 6 continents. The IACK was reportedly founded in [Glasgow](#), Scotland on October 12, 1979, and is currently headquartered in [Dublin](#), Ireland. IACK was reportedly established during a meeting of 6 fraternal societies who had convened for the [Diamond](#)

[Jubilee](#) of the [Knights of Saint Columba](#). During their meeting, it was resolved that the 15 Orders would found an alliance for the purpose of working together for the mutual advantage of the individual Orders and the extension of Catholic Knighthood throughout the world. IACK was subsequently approved as an official Catholic organization by the [Holy See](#) in 1981. In a decree dated April 14, 1992, the IACK was given official recognition by the Vatican as an International Catholic Association of the Faithful, in accordance with Canons 298-311 and 321-329 of the Code of Canon Law. The IACK is an associate member of the [Conference of International Catholic Organizations](#) (CICO) which is made up of 36 member organizations, 4 associated organizations and 4 invited organizations. These international organizations collectively employ more than 150 million lay people in more than 150 countries. As is standard operating procedure for secret societies, IACK requires that its members "use their individual and joint influence to eliminate injustice from society". Overtly good acts within the community are often publically touted in order to provide the necessary political cover so that the secret and criminal aspects of a given secret society (should they ever be discovered) would seem unfathomable. The 15 member Orders of IACK include: [Fraternal Order of Saints Peter and Paul](#) (Unknown), [Knights of Columbus](#) (1882), [Knights of Da Gama](#) (Unknown), [Knights of Marshall](#) (1926), [Knights of Peter Claver](#) (1909), [Knights of Saint Columba](#) (1919), [Knights of Saint Columbanus](#) (1915), [Knights of Saint Gabriel](#) (Unknown), [Knights of Saint Mulumba](#) (1953), [Knights of Saint Thomas More](#) (Unknown), [Knights of Saint Thomas the Apostle](#) (Unknown), [Knights of Saint Virgil](#) (Unknown), [Knights of the Southern Cross](#) (1919), [Knights of the Southern Cross \(New Zealand\)](#) (1919), and [The Order of Our Lady Queen of Peace](#) (Unknown).

International Order of Alhambra

The [International Order of Alhambra](#) is a secret [Roman Catholic](#) society which was allegedly founded on February 29, 1904, in Brooklyn, New York by [William Harper Bennett](#). The Order was originally conceived as a [side degree](#) for the [Knights of Columbus](#) although it was never formally recognized as such. The Order allegedly derived its name from the [Moorish](#) palace in [Granada, Spain](#) by the same name. It was historically speaking the last Moorish stronghold in Spain that was conquered by the forces of [Ferdinand II of Aragon](#) and [Isabella I of Castile](#) in 1492. After the completion of the [Reconquista](#), Spanish monarchs decided to fund [Christopher Columbus'](#) alleged voyage to America. It is imperative to note that the [narrative of Columbus is a hoax](#) designed to provide historical cover for the Roman Empire which discovered America (i.e., Markland) hundreds of years prior. The Moorish origins of the Order is represented in its name, the white [fez](#) (hat) and insignia worn by its members, the names of the respective parts of the Order's structure, and the titles given to its members. Considering the Order's historical significance, it's highly likely that it was originally founded in c. 1400. Many leaders of the Roman Catholic Church are or have been members of the International Order of Alhambra, including [Pope Paul VI](#) and [Pope John Paul II](#).

Knights of Peter Claver

The [Knights of Peter Claver](#) is the largest and oldest-continually existing [African-American](#) Roman Catholic order in the world. Active in the United States and South America, the secret society is modelled after the [Knights of Columbus](#). It was allegedly founded in 1909 by Josephite Father Conrad Friedrich Rebesh, the pastor of [Most Pure Heart of Mary Parish](#) in Mobile, Alabama. Its [seven charter members](#) were reportedly [Josephite](#) priests (i.e., Father Conrad Friedrich Rebesh, Father Samuel Joseph Kelly, Father Joseph Peter Van Baast, and Father John Henry Dorsey, and laymen: Gilbert Faustina, Francis Xavier "Frank" Collins, and Francis "Frank" Trenier). The Order is purportedly named after [St. Peter Claver](#), a [Jesuit](#) priest from [Spain](#) who converted over 300,000 slaves to [Catholicism](#) in [Cartegena, Colombia](#) during the 17th century. The [Sublimed and Meritorious Fourth Degree](#) was founded in 1917 and is open to Knights who have "proven themselves to be active workers" in the Church, the community, and the Noble Order. The Knights of Peter Claver have 298 Councils (men divisions), 312 Courts (ladies divisions), 123 Junior Councils (young men), and 208 Junior Courts (young ladies). The Order supports numerous national and international organizations such as the [NAACP](#), the [United Negro College Fund](#), [Catholic elementary and secondary schools](#), as well as [Xavier University](#) in [New Orleans](#), Louisiana. The Knights of Peter Claver is a member of the [International Alliance of Catholic Knights](#).

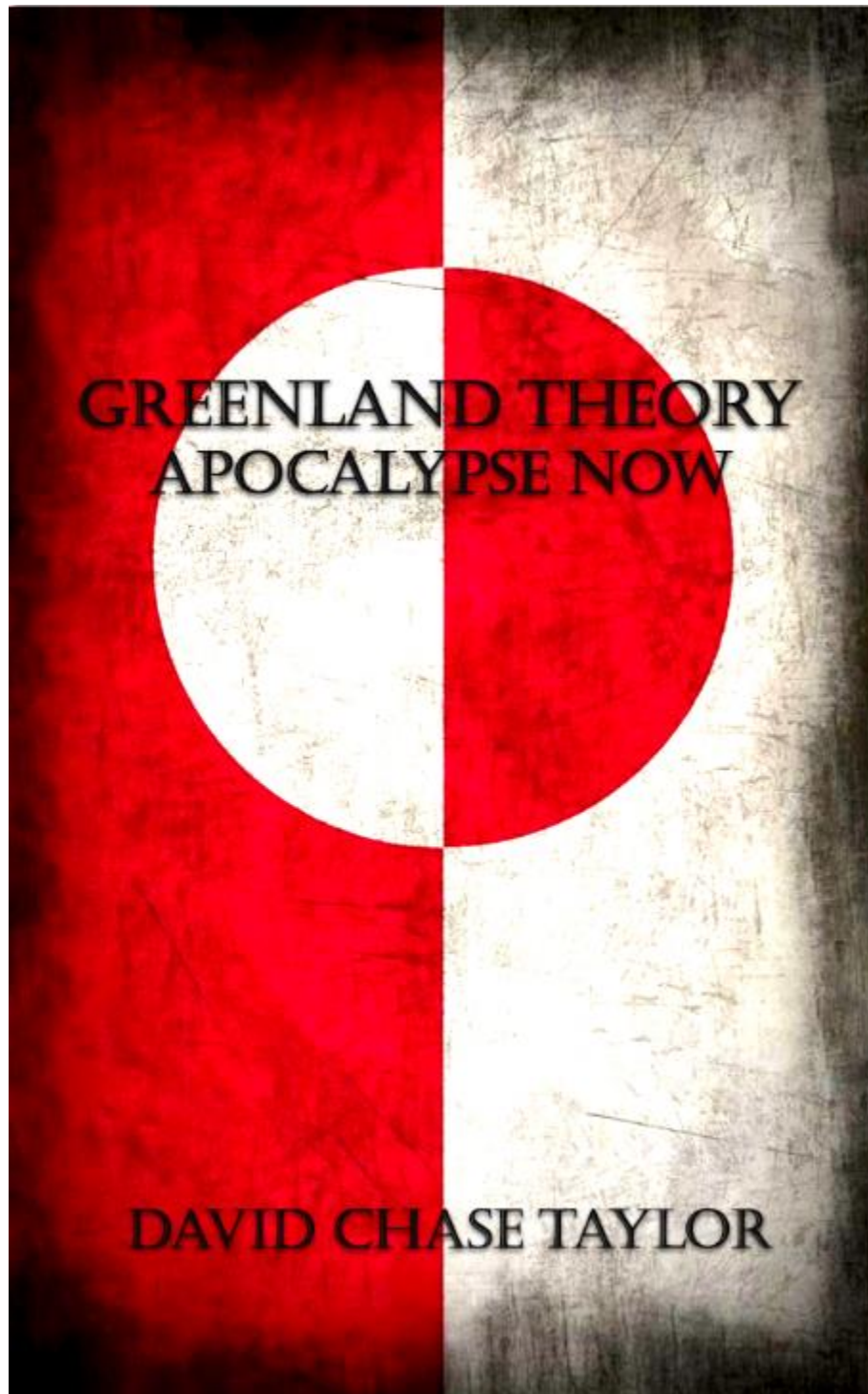
Knights of Saint Columbanus

The [Knights of Saint Columbanus](#) is an Irish-[Roman Catholic](#) fraternal organization which was purportedly founded in 1915 for lay men over 21 years of age. The Order is divided into 12 Provincial Areas covering the island of [Ireland](#) which are ultimately under the control of "The Supreme Executive". Political scientist

and historian [Tom Garvin](#) stated that the Knights of Saint Columbanus "became [a considerable political force](#) after independence... At one stage many officials in the Revenue were in the organization". According to Garvin, [Seán T. O'Kelly](#), the second [President of Ireland](#), was a member of the Order. Irish politician and former minister [Noël Browne](#) criticized [Freemasonry](#) and the Knights of Saint Columbanus' political role in [Dáil](#) (Irish House) debates: Browne [stated](#) in respect to elections to Hospital Boards: "On the Catholic side it is done through the Knights of Columbanus and on the Protestant side it is done through the [Freemasons](#). It is completely undemocratic". Browne is also [quoted as saying](#): "What we should like to know is, in the event of a Multi-Party government being formed, which party would be the real government? Would it be a [Fine Gael](#) government? Would it be a [Labour](#) government? Would it be a Labour Party policy - or would it be a Knight of Columbanus policy?" Browne has also [stated](#): "In regard to the whole business of appointments [to the Universities], I do not think there is much to choose between the two of them—the Knights of Columbanus predominantly in [University College](#) and the Freemasons in [Trinity College](#)— and the two of them going on together presumably sharing out the different jobs to suit themselves." Lastly, Browne is also [quoted as saying](#): "There are still diehards of my generation within the profession but the new intake is not only extremely highly qualified but is better qualified because you cannot get into a consultant situation and then into a position as a consultant in a hospital unless you are extremely well qualified now because of the appointments system. It is no longer confined, as it was in the old days, to the Knights of Columbanus on the Catholic side and the Freemason Order on the other side". Browne's sentiments are a microcosm of how secret societies control every election for each respective political party is stacked with willing members of a given order so no matter who wins on Election Day, the Roman Catholic Church always remains in control. In the [Seanad](#), [William Bedell Stanford](#) echoed Browne's critique of secret societies in Scotland when he [stated](#): "One of the things that is doing most damage to our nation at the moment is the existence of these conflicting secret societies [interpreted as meaning the Freemasons and the Knights] and I hope the Minister and the other Minister will do all in their power to prevent their gaining any control of the national economy, or the politics of the country." Columnists [Fintan O'Toole](#) and [Kieran Rose](#) quoted a "leading right-wing activist" as writing that "in 1988 that members of the [Knights of Columbanus occupy positions of influence](#) in many walks of life and at the highest level. They are asked to be confidentially politically active". In summation, it appears that the Knights of Columbanus control every major political facet of Ireland, negating any and all real social or political change, hence the country's current economic state.

Other Secret Societies

Other orders and secret societies of the Roman Catholic Church and the Roman Empire include but are not limited to: the [Apostles of Jesus](#); the [Carmelites](#); the [Conference of International Catholic Organizations](#) (CICO); the [Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem](#); the [Fraternal Order of Eagles](#); the [Fraternal Order of Saints Peter and Paul](#); the [Fraternité Notre-Dame](#); the [Hospitallers of Saint Thomas of Canterbury at Acre](#); the [Josephite Fathers](#); the [Knights of Da Gama](#); the [Knights of Equity](#) (KOE); the [Knights of Marshall](#); the [Knights of Saint Columba](#); the [Knights of Saint Gabriel](#); the [Knights of Saint Mulumba](#); the [Knights of Saint Thomas More](#); the [Knights of Saint Thomas the Apostle](#); the [Knights of Saint Virgil](#); the [Knights of St. Francis Xavier](#); the [Knights of the Southern Cross](#); the [Knights of the Southern Cross](#) (New Zealand); the [Livonian Brothers of the Sword](#); the [Livonian Order](#); the [Militia of Jesus Christ](#); the [Militia of the Faith of Jesus Christ](#); the [Orange Order](#); the [Order of Alcántara](#); the [Order of Augustinian Recollects](#); the [Order of Aviz](#); the [Order of Brothers of the German House of Saint Mary in Jerusalem](#); the [Order of Calatrava](#); the [Order of Dobrzyń](#); the [Order of Monfragüe](#); the [Order of Montesa](#); the [Order of Mountjoy](#); the [Order of Our Lady of Bethlehem](#); the [Order of Our Lady Queen of Peace](#); the [Order of Saint Augustine](#); the [Order of Saint George of Carinthia](#); the [Order of Saint George of Parma](#); the [Order of Saint James of Altopascio](#); the [Order of Saint Lazarus](#); the [Order of Saint Maurice](#); the [Order of Saint Michael of the Wing](#); the [Order of Saint Stephen Pope and Martyr](#); the [Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus](#); the [Order of Santa María de España](#); the [Order of Sant Jordi d'Alfama](#); the [Order of Santiago](#); the [Order of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary](#); the [Order of the Blessed Virgin Mary](#); the [Order of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Mercy](#); the [Order of the Faith and Peace](#); the [Order of the Holy Sepulchre](#); the [Order of the Ship and the Mussel](#); the [Order of the Star in the East](#); the [Order of the Temple of the Rosy Cross](#); the [Ordo Templi Orientis](#); the [Peep o' Day Boys](#); the [Royal Black Institutions](#); the [Ribbon Society](#); the [Societas Rosicruciana in Anglia](#); the [Theatines](#); the [Teutonic Knights](#); and the [Third Order of Saint Dominic](#).



CHAPTER X: [SYMBOLS OF ROME](#)

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10.01 Chevron Symbol

The [Chevron symbol](#) (i.e., “Λ”) is the lost symbol of the Greco-Roman Empire. It was curiously depicted, albeit in a camouflaged manner, on the cover of [Dan Brown](#)’s book entitled “[The Lost Symbol](#)” (2009). It is the 4th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and does not exist in the modern [English alphabet](#). However, the “Λ” symbol is represented in the English alphabet by both the letters “C” and “K”. Based on evidence acquired to date, the “Λ” symbol was the likely the first symbol ever used by the Greco-Roman Empire, possibly derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#). Therefore, it doubles as the letter “A” in the English alphabet (the first letter), as well as the number “1” in the German language (when handwritten). The “Λ” symbol originally represented either the mountainous [Island of Crete](#) (home of the Greco-Roman Empire), or the arrow shape of the [Island of Rhodes](#) (home of the Greco-Roman Empire’s military base). Consequently, the “Λ” symbol was depicted on the shields of the [Greek Spartans](#) for it was what the soldiers were in essence fighting for. The Chevron symbol has been found on early Greek art, including [pottery](#) and rock carvings. According to archeologist C. Michael Hogan, “...[Chevrons \[were\] incised on ladles, partitioned trays and vases...](#)” found in the Palace of [Knossos](#) in Crete. The letter “M” was evidently constructed by combining two Chevrons symbols (i.e., “ΛΛ”), representative of [Chania, Crete](#) (i.e., “CC”), the founding city of the Greco-Roman Empire. Because Chania was the first-ever home to the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#), it is located in the thirteenth place within the English alphabet. The letter “M” also doubles as an [upside down trident](#) as well as an [Aries Ram](#), the symbol for the first month in the [Roman lunar calendar](#).

Chevron Symbol in Popular Culture

Aside from the [Egyptian Pyramids](#), which were based on South American pyramids and [erected by the Roman Empire for historical cover](#), the Chevron symbol is found throughout popular culture in numerous emblems, designs, insignias, logos, signs and symbols, including but not limited to: **Alphabets:** In the [Greek alphabet](#), the Chevron symbol doubles as [Lambda](#) letter (uppercase “Λ”, lowercase “λ”); In the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), the Chevron symbol doubles as the English letters “C” and “K”; **Books:** Albeit disguised, the Chevron symbol is depicted on cover of the book entitled “[The Lost Symbol](#)” (2009) by [Dan Brown](#), the author of “[The Da Vinci Code](#)” (2006); **Business:** Although upside down, the Chevron symbol is depicted within the logo of the [Chevron Corporation](#), a multinational oil and gas corporation found in over 1980 countries; In the logo of [Ciroc](#), a vodka company; In the logo of [Citroën](#), an automobile manufacture; **Films:** In the film “[300](#)” (2007), the Chevron symbol was depicted on the Spartan warriors’ shields ([see trailer](#)); In the film “[Revenge of the Nerds](#)” (1984), the name of the black fraternity was entitled “Lambda Lambda Lambda” whose crest depicts [three Chevron symbols](#) ([see trailer](#)); **Fraternities:** In the crest of the [Kappa Kappa Gamma](#) fraternity; In the name and crest of [Lambda Lambda Lambda](#) (i.e., “ΛΛΛ” or “Tri-Lams”); **Government:** In the coat of arms of [Ascension Island](#) in the [South Atlantic Ocean](#); In the coat of arms and flag of [Topeka, Kansas](#); In the coat of arms of at least 7 cities and municipalities in Switzerland, including but not limited to: [Avry](#), [Bioley-Magnoux](#), [Bolligen](#), [Boudry](#), [Trans](#), [Echandens](#), and [Vaumarcus](#); **Heraldry:** In the [coat of arms](#) of [John FitzRobert](#), signatory to the [Magna Carta](#) (1215); In the [crest of Wigtown](#), Scotland; **Military:** During the Greco-Roman city-state of [Sparta](#), a Chevron symbol was [depicted on the warriors’ shields](#); Chevrons are used as an insignia of enlisted or NCO rank by military forces and by police (e.g., [Code OR-4 Specialist](#), NATO; [Corporal](#), Royal Air Force; [Private E2](#), U.S. Army); In the seal of [Marine Corps Base Quantico](#) (Quantico, Virginia); **Organizations:** In the logo of the [Boy Scouts of America](#); In the flag of the [North American Vexillological Association](#); **Science:** The Chevron symbol, which doubles as the [Lambda symbol](#), is used as a name and symbol for [numerous science-related applications](#); **Space:** In the logo of [NASA](#) (National Aeronautics and Space Administration); **Symbols:** In the [Peace symbol](#) which is coincidentally superimposed with the “ϕ” symbol found on the [flag of Greenland](#); In the [Tribann symbol](#) which is associated with the [Druids of the Imperial Cult](#); and **Universities:** In coat of arms of three [Ivy League](#) schools (i.e., [Columbia University](#), [Princeton University](#), and [University of Pennsylvania](#)); In the logo of the [Michigan State Spartans](#).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



10.02 Crescent

The [Crescent](#) is a Greco-Roman symbol which adorns hundreds of the world's coat of arms, emblems, insignias and flags, especially in the Middle East and Asia. It was either derived from the Moon itself or from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#). The Crescent is [one of the oldest symbols](#) known to mankind and was a symbol of numerous [Moon gods](#), including [Selena](#) of Greece, [Nanna](#) of [Sumer](#), and Sin of [Babylonia](#). It was reportedly used by the Greek colony of [Byzantium](#), as well as the [Byzantine Empire](#), especially in respect to its capital [Constantinople](#) (Istanbul), Turkey. Historian Othmar Keel stated that, "Of the many themes that were used on local coinage, celestial and astral symbols, often appeared, [mostly stars or crescent moons](#)." During the [Byzantine-Ottoman Wars](#), the Crescent was simultaneously used by both the Byzantines and the Ottomans, showing the duplicitous nature of the war. The Crescent doubles as the [Cronus](#), a Greco-Roman sword-like symbol, and is often paired with the Greco-Roman [Star](#), forming the [Star and Crescent](#). Due to its association with time in the underworld (e.g., the [phases of the Moon](#)) and its sickle-like shape, the Crescent has become synonymous with the systematic culling of the Roman Empire, hence its global appeal. This is precisely why it was used by the [Byzantine Empire](#) after the alleged [fall of the Roman Empire](#) for mass genocide was being executed across Europe. The Crescent is most commonly represented by the [letter "C"](#) in the modern [English alphabet](#), an acronym for both "Cull" and "Kill".

Crescent in Popular Culture

Aside from the Crescent atop the [Taj Mahal](#) in India, the Greco-Roman [Crescent](#) is found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: **Architecture:** [Crescent](#), an architectural structure where a number of buildings are built in an arc to form of a crescent shape, [Crescent Arts Centre](#) (Belfast, Northern Ireland); and the [Royal Crescent](#) (Bath, England); **Books:** "[Crescent](#)" (2003), a novel by Diana Abu-Jaber; **Business:** [Crescent](#), a brand of tools after which the Crescent wrench takes its name; Crescent, a Swedish bicycle brand manufactured by [Nymanbolagen](#); [Crescent Air Cargo](#), an all-cargo airline based in India; [Crescent Arms](#), a firearms manufacturer bought by [Savage Arms](#); [Crescent Capital Group](#), a private American investment firm; [Crescent Enterprises](#), a conglomerate based in the United Arab Emirates; [Crescent Foods](#), a Seattle, Washington, spice and flavorings company (1889-1983); [Crescent Petroleum](#), a privately owned company headquartered in the United Arab Emirates; [Crescent Toys](#), a British toy manufacturer (1922-1980); and [The Crescent](#), a former department store chain headquartered in Spokane, Washington; **Fraternities:** coat of arms of [Alpha Theta Sigma](#); crest of [Gamma Phi Beta](#); crest of [Kappa Sigma](#); and coat of arms of [Lambda Chi Alpha](#); **Games:** [Crescent](#), a card game; **Military:** [Crescent Shipyard](#) (Elizabeth, New Jersey); the "[HMS Crescent](#)" (1643), a 14-gun ship; the "[HMS Crescent](#)" (1692), a 6-gun [fireship](#), formerly of the French navy; the "[HMS Crescent](#)" (1758), a 32-gun [fifth rate](#); the "[HMS Crescent](#)" (1779), a 28-gun [sixth rate](#); the "[HMS Crescent](#)" (1784), a 36-gun [fifth rate](#); the "[HMS Crescent](#)" (1810), a 38-gun [fifth rate](#); the "[HMS Crescent](#)" (1854), a wood paddle tender; the "[HMS Crescent](#)" (1892), an [Edgar-class](#) first class [cruiser](#); the "[HMS Crescent](#)" (1920), a the [Canopus-class](#) battleship named the "[HMS Glory](#)"; the "[HMS Crescent](#)" (1931), a [C-class destroyer](#) of the [Royal Canadian Navy](#); and the "[HMS Crescent](#)" (1944), a [C-class](#) destroyer transferred on loan to the [Royal Canadian Navy](#); **Music:** "[Crescent](#)" (1964), an album by John Coltrane; "[Crescent](#)" (2003), an album by Japanese artist Gackt; [Crescent](#), a percussion instrument; [Crescent](#), an alternative band from Bristol, England; "[Crescent City](#)", a song about New Orleans by Lucinda Williams; [Crescent City Radio](#), an Internet radio station based in New Orleans, Louisiana; [Crescent City Records](#), a record label had been based in New Orleans, Louisiana; [Crescent Records](#), a record label; and [The Crescent](#), an English indie band; **New Orleans:** flag of [New Orleans](#), Louisiana whose nickname is "The Crescent City"; and the [badge](#) of the [New Orleans Police Department](#); **Islam:** flag of the [Ahmadiyya Muslim Community](#); flag of the [Arab Maghreb Union](#); flag of [Arab Islamic Republic](#) (1974); and flag for the [Nation of Islam](#);

Organizations: the [International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies](#) (IFRC); and the [International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement](#); **Religion:** [Tengrian Crescent](#) of the [Tengriist](#) religion; **Schools:** [Crescent College](#), a Jesuit college based (Limerick, Ireland); [Crescent Convent School](#) (Dildarnagar, India); [Crescent Elementary School](#) (Sandy, Utah); [Crescent Engineering College](#) (Madras, India); [Crescent Girls' School](#) (Singapore); [Crescent School](#) (Meeker, Oklahoma); and [Crescent School](#) (Toronto, Canada); **Secret Societies:** insignia of a [Masonic Junior Deacon](#); and logo of the [Shriners](#); **Ships:** “[Crescent City](#)” (1848), a schooner built in Medford, Massachusetts; and the “[Crescent City](#)” (1906), a steam schooner, formerly the “Jim Butler”; **Science:** [Crescent](#), a breed of domestic [pigeon](#); Crescent butterflies, the genera “[Anthanassa](#)” and “[Phyciodes](#)”; the [Crescent Meteorite](#) (1936), a meteorite which fell in Oklahoma; and the [Crescent Nebula](#) in the constellation Cygnus; **Sports:** [Cincinnati Crescents](#), an All-Star barnstorming baseball team that played in the mid-1940s; [Crescent Arena](#), Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; [Crescent Boat Club](#), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; [Crescent Hockey Club](#), a field hockey club in Pakistan; [Halifax Crescents](#), ice hockey team in Halifax, Canada (1899 -1948); [Old Crescent](#), Limerick City based rugby club; and the [Paterson Crescents](#), a defunct basketball team based in Paterson, New Jersey; **Symbols:** [Crescent Pictish](#); and **Transportation:** [Crescent Amtrak Train](#) (United States); [Mornington Crescent tube station](#) (London, England).

Crescent Names of Places

Aside from the [Fertile Crescent](#), a crescent-shaped geographical region consisting of parts of Iraq, Kuwait, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel, Cyprus, Egypt, Turkey and Iran, there are numerous places around the world which bear the Crescent name, including but not limited to: **Antarctica:** [Crescent Bay](#), Victoria Land; [Crescent Glacier](#), Victoria Land; [Crescent Scarp](#), Palmer Land; and [Crescent Stream](#), Victoria Land; **Australia:** [Lake Crescent](#), Tasmania; **Canada:** [Crescent Beach](#), Lockeport; [Crescent Beach](#), Lunenburg County; [Crescent Beach](#), South Surrey; [Crescent Falls](#), Alberta; [Crescent Island](#), Nunavut; [Crescent Lake](#), Newfoundland; [Crescent Street](#), Montreal; and [Crescent Town](#), Toronto; **China:** [Ngo Mei Chau](#) (Crescent Island), Hong Kong; [Crescent Lake](#), in Dunhuang; [Crescent Lake](#), in Ningbo; and [Yueya Lake](#) (Crescent Moon Lake), Nanjing; **England:** [The Crescent](#), housing development and street in Birmingham; **France:** [Crescent](#) a region in Occitania; **Georgia:** [Crescent Island](#), Bay of Isles, South Georgia; **Ireland:** [Crescent Shopping Centre](#), a shopping mall in Limerick; and [The Crescent Street](#) in Limerick; **Kenya:** Crescent Island, [Lake Naivasha](#); and the **United States:** [Crescent](#), California; [Crescent, Chippewa County](#), Wisconsin; [Crescent](#), Georgia; [Crescent](#), Iowa; [Crescent](#), New York; [Crescent](#) Oklahoma; [Crescent](#), Oregon; [Crescent](#), Utah; [Crescent](#), Wisconsin; [Crescent Beach](#), Brevard County, Florida; [Crescent Beach](#), Sarasota County, Florida; [Crescent Beach](#), St. Johns County, Florida; [Crescent Bridge](#), New York; [Crescent City](#), California; [Crescent City](#), Florida; [Crescent City](#), Illinois; [Crescent Glacier](#), Alaska; [Crescent Glacier](#), Washington; [Crescent Lake](#), Alaska; [Crescent Lake](#), Minnesota; [Crescent Lake](#), Oregon; Crescent Lake, [Park County, Montana](#); [Crescent Lake Junction](#), Oregon; [Crescent Mills](#), California; [Crescent Plantation](#), Tallulah, Louisiana; [Crescent River](#), Georgia; [Crescent Township, Allegheny County](#), Pennsylvania; [Crescent Township, Iroquois County](#), Illinois; [La Crescent](#), Minnesota; [La Crescent Township](#), Houston County, Minnesota; [La Crescenta-Montrose](#), California; [Lake Crescent](#), Florida; [Lake Crescent](#), Washington; [Mount Crescent](#), New Hampshire; [Piedmont Crescent](#), North Carolina; [The Crescent](#), Cincinnati, Ohio; [The Crescent](#) Valdosta, Georgia; The Crescent, part of the [Downtown Ossining Historic District](#), New York, New York; and [The Old Crescent](#), Bloomington, Indiana.

Global Crescent Symbology

The Greco-Roman [Crescent](#) is found throughout the heraldry and vexillology of over 60 current and former countries, including but not limited to: **Albania:** flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1453); flag of the [Democratic Government of Albania](#) (1944-1946); and the flag of [Albanian Muslims](#); **Algeria:** flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1453); flag of [Algeria government in Exile](#) (1958-1962); naval ensign of [Algeria](#); current coat of arms of [Algeria](#); and the current flag of [Algeria](#); **Armenia:** flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1453); flag of [Transcaucasian SFSR](#) (1922–1936); and the flag of [Soviet Armenia](#) (1952–1990); **Australia:** current flag of the [Cocos \(Keeling\) Islands](#); **Austria:** current coat of arms of [Austria](#); **Azerbaijan:** flag of the [Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan](#) (1918); flag of [Azerbaijan](#) (1920–1921); flag of [Azerbaijan](#) (1930–1936); flag of [Azerbaijan](#) (1937–1940); flag of [Nakhchivan ASSR](#) (1937-1940); flag of [Azerbaijan](#) (1940–1952); flag of [Soviet Azerbaijan](#) (1952–1990); flag of [Azerbaijan](#) (1952–1991); and the current flag of [Azerbaijan](#); **Bangladesh:** flag of [Pakistan](#) (1947); **Bosnia and Herzegovina:** flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1453); flag of [Ottoman](#) (1844); flag of [Independent Bosnia](#) (1878); coat of arms of [Bosnia from the Fojnica Armorial](#) (17th Century); flag of [Western Herzegovina](#) (1760); and the flag of [Bosnian Revolt](#) (1831);

Brunei: current coat of arms of [Brunei](#); and the current flag of [Brunei](#); **Bulgaria:** flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1453); and the flag of [Ottoman](#) (1844); **Comoros:** flag of the [Comoros](#) (1963-1975); flag of the [Comoros](#) (1975-1978); flag of the [Comoros](#) (1978-1992); flag of the [Comoros](#) (1992-1996); flag of the [Comoros](#) (1996-2001); island flag of [Anjouan](#); island flag of [Grande Comore](#); island flag of [Mayotte](#); current coat of arms of [Comoros](#); and the current flag of [Comoros](#); **Croatia:** coat of arms of [Zagreb](#); flag of [Zagreb](#); civil ensign of [Croatia](#); naval ensign of [Croatia](#); naval jack of [Croatia](#); presidential flag of [Croatia](#); unofficial coat of arms of [Croatia Country Illyria](#); and the current coat of arms of [Croatia](#); **Cyprus:** flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1453); flag of [Ottoman](#) (1844); and the flag of the [Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus](#) (1983); **Cyrenaica Emirate:** flag of the [Chehab Emirate](#) (1697–1842); and the flag of [Cyrenaica Emirate](#) (1949–1951); **Czech Republic:** flag of [Varnsdorf](#); coat of arms of [Varnsdorf](#); and the current coat of arms of [Czech Republic](#); **Djibouti:** flag of the [Adal Sultanate](#) (1415–1577); flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1453); flag of [Habesh Eyalet](#) (1554–1866); and the flag of [Ottoman](#) (1844); **Egypt:** flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1453); flag of [Ottoman Egypt](#) (1793-1844); flag of [Ottoman](#) (1844); flag of the [Egypt Eyalet](#) (1844-1867); flag of [Muhammad Ali](#) (1867-1881); flag of the [Khedivate of Egypt](#) (1881-1914); flag of [Egypt](#) (1882-1922); coat of arms of the [Sultanate of Egypt](#) (1914–1922); flag of the [Sultanate of Egypt](#) (1914–1922); flag of the [Sultanate of Egypt](#) (1914–1922); coat of arms of the [Kingdom of Egypt](#) (1922–1953); flag of the [Kingdom of Egypt](#) (1922–1953); flag of [Egypt](#) (1922–1958); flag of [Egypt](#) (1952-1958); coat of arms of the [Republic of Egypt](#) (1953–1958); and the flag of [Egyptian Revolution](#) (1953-1958); **France:** coat of arms of [Mayotte](#); **Germany:** coat of arms of [Grabow](#); coat of arms of [Halle](#); flag of [Halle](#); coat of arms of [Oelde](#); and the coat of arms of [Schleswig](#); **Greece:** flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1453); **Grenada:** current coat of arms of [Grenada](#); **Iraq:** flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1453); flag of [Ottoman](#) (1844); and the proposed flag of [Iraq](#) (2004); **Ireland:** coat of arms of [Drogheda](#); **Israel:** flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1453); and the flag of [Ottoman](#) (1844); **Jordan:** flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1453); and the flag of [Ottoman](#) (1844); **Kazakhstan:** flag of the [Alash Autonomy](#); and the flag of the [Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic](#) (1936-1991); **Kurdistan:** former flag of the [Kingdom of Kurdistan](#); **Kuwait:** flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1752); flag of [Ottoman](#) (1898); flag of [Kuwait](#) (1899-1909); and the flag of [Kuwait](#) (1909-1915); **Lebanon:** flag of [Mamluk Sultanate](#) (1250-1517); flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1453); flag of the [Chehab Emirate](#) (1697–1842); and the flag of [Ottoman](#) (1844); **Leliwa:** unofficial coat of arms of [Leliwa](#); **Libya:** flag of the [Tripolitania Vilayet](#) (1864–1911); flag of the [Emirate of Cyrenaica](#) (1949–1951); coat of arms of the [Kingdom of Libya](#) (1951–1969); flag of the [Kingdom of Libya](#) (1951–1969); flag of the [Kingdom of Libya](#) (1951–1969); flag of the [Royal Standard of Idris I](#) (1951–1969); flag of [Fezzan-Ghadames](#); and on the current flag of [Libya](#); **Macedonia:** flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1453); and the flag of [Ottoman](#) (1844); **Malaysia:** flag of the [Federation of Malaya](#) (1950-1963); civil ensign of [Malaysia](#); government ensign of [Malaysia](#); flag of [Malaysian Army](#); flag of [Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency](#); flag of the [Royal Malaysian Air Force](#); flag of the [Royal Malaysian Navy](#); current coat of arms of [Malaysia](#); and the current flag of [Malaysia](#); **Maldives:** current coat of arms of [Maldives](#); and the current flag of [Maldives](#); **Mauritania:** current coat of arms of [Mauritania](#); and the current flag of [Mauritania](#); **Mongolia:** flag of the [Kavihan Khanate](#) (1326); current coat of arms of [Mongolia](#); and the current flag of [Mongolia](#); **Morocco:** flag of the [Republic of the Rif](#) (1921-1926); **Nepal:** current coat of arms of [Nepal](#); and the current flag of [Nepal](#); **Ottoman Empire:** flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1453-1517); flag of the [Admiral of the Ottoman Navy](#) (1453–1793); naval ensign of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1453–1793); war flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1500–1793); flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1517–1793); flag of the [Ottoman Caliphate](#) (1793–1844); flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1793–1844); flag of the [Ottoman Navy](#) (1793-1844); naval ensign of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1793–1844); flag of the [Caliphate](#) (1844–1923); flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1844-1923); naval ensign of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1844–1923); flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1844–1924); naval standard of the [Ottoman Sultan](#) (1862); coat of arms of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1882); and in the [tughra](#) (seal) of the [Ottoman Sultans](#); **Pakistan:** civil ensign of [Pakistan](#); naval ensign of [Pakistan](#); current coat of arms of [Pakistan](#); and the current flag of [Pakistan](#); **Poland:** coat of arms of [Mińsk Mazowiecki](#); flag of [Mińsk Mazowiecki](#); coat of arms of [Przeworsk](#); coat of arms of [Tarnobrzeg](#); flag of [Tarnobrzeg](#); coat of arms of [Tarnów](#); and the flag of [Tarnów](#); **Portugal:** coat of arms of [Sintra](#); flag of [Sintra](#); **Russia:** flag of [Khanate of Khiva](#) (1511-1920); coat of arms of the [Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic](#) (1917-1999); and flag of the [Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic](#) (1917-1999); flag of the [Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic](#) (1920-1991); state emblem of [Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic](#) (1920-1991); flag of the [Transcaucasian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic](#) (1922-1936); state emblem of the [Transcaucasian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic](#) (1922-1936); flag of the [Soviet Union](#) (1922-1991); state emblem of the [Soviet Union](#) (1922-1991); and the unofficial flag of [Tatarstan Nationalists](#) (1980s); **Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic:** flag of the [Sahrawi National Union Party](#) (1974-1975); flag of the [Sahrawi Arab Democratic](#)

[Republic](#) (1976), flag of [Tiris al-Gharbiyya](#) (1976-1979); coat of arms of [Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic](#); and the current flag of [Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic](#); **Saudi Arabia**: flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1517); flag of the [Emirate of Diriyah](#) (1744-1818); flag of [Emirate of Nejd](#) (1818-1891); flag of the [Emirate of Ha'il](#) (1835-1920); and the flag of [Ottoman](#) (1844); **Scotland**: coat of arms of the [Viscount of Arbutnott](#); **Singapore**: flag of [Malaysia](#) (1963); civil ensign of [Singapore](#); government ensign of [Singapore](#); naval ensign of [Singapore](#); [Red Ensign of Singapore](#); standard of the [President of Singapore](#); current coat of arms of [Singapore](#); and the current flag of [Singapore](#); **South Sudan**: flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1517); flag of [Ottoman](#) (1844); flag of [Egypt](#) (1882-1922); and the flag of [Egypt](#) (1922–1958); **Sudan**: flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1517); flag of [Ottoman](#) (1844); flag of [Egypt](#) (1882-1922); flag of [Anglo-Egyptian Sudan](#) (1899-1956); and the flag of [Egypt](#) (1922–1958); **Sweden**: the coat of arms of [Ronneby](#); and the coat of arms of [Ödeshög](#); **Syria**: flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1453); flag of [French Mandate of Syria](#) (1920); and the flag of [State of Hatay](#) (1938–1939); **Transnistria**: coat of arms of [Transnistria](#); **Tunisia**: flag of [Beylik of Tunis](#) (1705-1881); flag of [French Tunisia](#) (1705-1881); flag of the [Ottoman Navy](#) (1793–1844); flag of [Tunisia](#) (1959-1999); roundel of the [Tunisian Air Force](#); standard of the [President of Tunisia](#); current coat of arms of [Tunisia](#); and the current flag of [Tunisia](#); **Turkey**: flag of the [Ottoman Empire](#) (1453); flag of [Ottoman](#) (1844); flag of [Cumhuriyeti Cumhurbaşkanlığı forsu](#); flag of the [Customs Administration of Turkey](#); standard of the [President of Turkey as Military Chief](#); current coat of arms of [Turkey](#); and the current flag of [Turkey](#); **Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus**: current coat of arms of [Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus](#); and the current flag of [Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus](#); **Turkistan**: flag of [East Turkistan](#) (1933); **Turkmenistan**: flag of [Bandera de Khiva abans](#) (1917); flag of [Bandera de Khiva](#) (1917-1920); flag of the [Soviet Union](#) (1922); flag of [Turkmenistan](#) (1992-1997); flag of [Turkmenistan](#) (1997-2001); flag of [Turkmen SSR](#) (1991-1992); flag of the [Turkmenistan Air Forces](#); flag of the [Turkmenistan Ground Forces](#); flag of the [Turkmenistan Naval Forces](#); standard of the [President of Turkmenistan](#); current coat of arms of [Turkmenistan](#); and the current flag of [Turkmenistan](#); **Ukraine**: coat of arms of [Terebovl](#); coat of arms of [Ternopil](#); flag of the [Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic](#); and the state emblem of the [Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic](#); **United States**: state flag of [Missouri](#); state flag of [South Carolina](#); flag [Sovereignty or Secession Flag](#) (1860); **Uzbekistan**: flag of the [Emirate of Bukhara](#) (1758); flag of the [Bukharan People's Soviet Republic](#) (1920); flag of [Soviet Union](#) (1924); current coat of arms of [Uzbekistan](#); current flag of [Uzbekistan](#); and the current flag of [Uzbekistan Armed Forces](#); **Yemen**: flag of [Ottoman](#) (1872); and the flag of the [Federation of South Arabia](#) (1962-1967); **Yugoslavia**: [Royal Standard of the King](#) (1922–1937); [Naval Ensign of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia](#) (1922-1941); [Naval Ensign of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia](#) (1922-1941); [Standard of a Marshal of Yugoslavia](#) (1929–1941); [Royal Standard of the King](#) (1937-1941); [Royal Standard of the Queen](#) (1937-1941); [Royal Standard of the Prince Regent](#) (1937–1941); [Royal Standard of the Crown Prince](#) (1937–1941); [Royal Standard of a Member of the Royal House](#) (1937–1941); [Standard of the Prime Minister](#) (1937–1941); and [Standard of the Regent](#) (1937–1941).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

10.03 Cronus

The [Cronus](#) is a Greco-Roman symbol which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#). In Greek mythology, [Cronus](#) was the leader of the first generation of [Titans](#). He ruled during the mythological [Golden Age](#) until he was overthrown by his son [Zeus](#) and imprisoned in [Tartarus](#). This [Greek myth](#) is evidently a metaphor for the end of the Golden Age when the Greco-Roman Empire abandoned their empire and moved to Greenland, consequently imprisoning the underworld. The cutting off of the underworld is symbolized by the [Harpe](#), [Scythe](#) or [Sickle](#) which Cronus used to [castrate](#) and depose [Uranus](#), his father. In Greek mythology, [Chronos](#) was the [personification](#) of [time](#) in the underworld which is most often symbolized by the Moon via the [Crescent symbol](#). Consequently, he is often depicted in Greco-Roman mosaics turning the [Zodiac Wheel](#) containing the [13 lunar months](#) of the Roman calendar.

Chronos is also associated with the allegory of "[Father Time](#)" who is generally depicted wielding a harvesting scythe or sickle. [Chronos](#) is also the quantitative term for "time" in Greek, as in [chronological](#) or sequential [time](#). English words derived from Cronus and Chronos include but are not limited to: [anachronism](#), [chronic](#), [chronicle](#), [chronological](#), [chronology](#), [chronometer](#), and [chronometry](#). Due to the time-based culling associated with Cronus, he was identified in Greco-Roman history with god of [Saturn](#) whose name in Greek was allegedly "hēméra Krónou".

Cronus Communism

Aside from the logo of the international Communist organization known as [Fourth International](#) (FI), the Greco-Roman [Cronus](#) is depicted in the emblems, flags, logos and symbols of at least 22 Communist parties around the world, including but not limited to: **Brazil**: emblem of the [Communist Party of Brazil](#) (PCdoB); **Chile**: symbol of the [Communist Party of Chile](#); **China**: flag of the [Communist Party of China](#); and the flag of [Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army](#); **Denmark**: flag of the [Communist Party of Denmark](#); **Egypt**: symbol of the [Egyptian Communist Party](#); **Ethiopia**: logo of the [Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party](#) (EPRP); **Greece**: logo of the [Communist Party of Greece](#); **India**: flag of the [Communist Party of India](#); **Italy**: emblem of the [Italian Communist Party](#); and the symbol of the [Communist Refoundation Party](#); **Kurdistan**: flag of the [Kurdistan Workers' Party](#) (1978-1995); **Laos**: flag of the [Lao People's Revolutionary Party](#); **Lebanon**: flag of the [Lebanese Communist Party](#); **Mexico**: logo of the [Mexican Communist Party](#); **North Korea**: flag of the [Workers' Party of Korea](#); **Norway**: symbol of the [Communist Party of Norway](#); **Peru**: flag of the [Shining Path](#); **Romania**: flag of the [Romanian Communist Party](#); **Spain**: emblem of the [Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain](#); and the logo of the [Communist Party of Spain](#); **Sweden**: logo of the [Communist Party of Sweden](#); **Turkey**: flag of the [Revolutionary People's Liberation Party–Front](#); **United States**: logo of the [Communist Party USA](#); and **Vietnam**: flag of the [Communist Party of Vietnam](#). These Communist parties have spearheaded the culling of the masses in their respective countries.

National Cronus Symbology

Aside from the logo of [Aeroflot-Russian Airlines](#), the Greco-Roman [Cronus](#) is featured in the coat of arms, emblems, flags and standards of at least 18 current and former countries, including but not limited to: **Armenia**: coat of arms of the [Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic](#); **Austria**: war flag of [Austria](#) (1230); and the coat of arms of [Austria](#); **Azerbaijan**: coat of arms of [Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic](#); **Byelorussia**: coat of arms of the [Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic](#); flag of the [Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic](#) (1920-1991); and the state emblem of [Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic](#) (1920-1991); **Estonia**: coat of arms of [Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic](#); **Georgia**: coat of arms of the [Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic](#); **Iran**: flag of [Amir Kabir](#) (1849); and the coat of arms of the [Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic](#); **Kazakhstan**: coat of arms of the [Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic](#); **Kyrgyzstan**: coat of arms of the [Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic](#); **Latvia**: coat of arms of the [Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic](#); **Lithuania**: coat of arms of the [Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic](#); **Moldavia**: coat of arms of the [Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic](#); **Oman**: coat of arms of [Oman](#); **Russia**: coat of arms of the [Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic](#) (1917-1999); flag of the [Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic](#) (1917-1999); flag of the [Transcaucasian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic](#) (1922-1936); state emblem of the [Transcaucasian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic](#) (1922-1936); flag of the [Soviet Union](#) (1922-1991); state emblem of the [Soviet Union](#) (1922-1991); flag of the [USSR](#) (1923-1955); flag of the [USSR](#) (1955-1980); flag of the [USSR](#) (1980-1991); coat of arms of the [Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic](#); flag of [Bryansk Oblast](#); and the flag of [Vladimir Oblast](#); **Saudi Arabia**: coat of arms of [Saudi Arabia](#); **Transnistria**: coat of arms of [Transnistria](#); flag of [Transnistria](#); and the standard for [President of Transnistria](#); **Turkmenistan**: coat of arms of the [Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic](#); **Ukraine**: coat of arms of the [Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic](#); and **Uzbekistan**: coat of arms of the [Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic](#).

The Grim Reaper

The [Grim Reaper](#) is a mythical figure who has replaced [Cronus](#) in popular culture. He is often depicted as faceless, wearing a black hooded robe. Like Cronus, he is always holding a scythe, sickle or shear plow. In short, the Grim Reaper is a [personification of death](#) who "reaps" the living once they have died. Despite reaping the dead, the Grim Reaper can actually cause the victim's death, leading to tales that he can be bribed, tricked, or outwitted (e.g., [Sisyphus](#)). In other words, the Grim Reaper is a serial killer actively hunting humanity. The term "Grim" (G+R+M) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Greenland Rome", the hidden hand behind the Grim Reaper. The term "Reaper" (R+F/P+R) acronymically and/or

consonantly equates to "Rome Four", a number/letter which equates to the "+" symbol in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet, an acronym for both "Die" and "Death". Coincidentally, a "[Harpe](#)" (H+R+P) is a type of Greco-Roman sickle whose name acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Forever Reap" or "Forever Rip". The term "[Sickle](#)" (S+C/K+L) was derived from the term "Cycle" (or vice versa), a euphemism for the cycle of culling in the underworld.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



10.04 Cross

The Roman Cross (i.e., "+") is a basic symbol which, more than any other symbol, has come to represent the Roman Empire throughout the underworld. It is generally displayed at cemeteries, churches, hospitals, on the Holy Bible, all concepts which have to do with time as the Bible is the allegorical and metaphorical history book the Roman Empire. The Roman Cross is also found in the coat of arms and flags of hundreds of countries, both past and present, showing the global rule of the Roman Empire. The English word "[cross](#)" was derived from the [Latin](#) word "[crux](#)", a Roman torture device used for [crucifixion](#). Due to the cross' affiliation with time, the term [crux](#) suggests that the Roman Empire has been using the concept of time to torture the world for centuries. In the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), the "+" symbol equates to the letter "D", an acronym for "Day", "Die", and "Death". The term "Day" is a reference to the 24/7 sunlight of Greenland which was discovered at the [Kairos](#) or perfect time, allowing the Roman Empire to outwit her enemies of the day (e.g., Persian Empire, Ming Dynasty, etc.). In the Roman Score, the "X" symbol (i.e., the [Saltire Cross](#)) equates to the letter "N", an acronym for "Ney", "No" and "North". English words derived from the term "cross" include but are not limited to: crass, crazy, crease, crest, Christ, christen, christening, crisis, crucifix, crux, and increase.

Cross in Time

In Greek, the term [Kairos](#) is defined as the right or opportune moment (i.e., the supreme moment). The word "Kairos" (C/K+R+S) is consonantly speaking the same as "Cross" (C/K+R+S) which suggests that this where the term was ultimately derived from. The horizontal line of the cross (i.e., "—") could theoretically be seen as a timeline while the vertical line of the cross (i.e., "I") could be construed as the intersecting moment in time. In Greek mythology, [Icarus](#) (C/K+R+S), whose name is also consonantly speaking the same as "Cross" (C/K+R+S), was given wings by his father who warned him not to fly too close to the sun, nor too close to the sea. Instead of heading his father's advice, Icarus flew too close to the sun, melting his wings which ended in death. The Greek narrative appears to be an allegorical metaphor for concept of time. Doing things too early or too late can have devastating consequences, especially in respect to matters of state. The notion that the Roman Cross equates to time is evident in the [Marian Cross](#) which depicts the letters "T" and "M", the two consonants in the word "Time" (T+M). Because so-called [Ancient Egypt](#) is historical cover for the Greco-Roman Empire, Egyptian gods such as [Amun-Ra](#), [Hathor](#), [Isis](#), [Khnum](#) and [Ra](#) are depicted holding an [Ankh](#) in their hand, a symbol from which the [Cross of Tau](#) (i.e., the letter "T") was evidently derived from. The loop atop the "T" appears to symbolize the circular concept of time (e.g., a clock or sundial). The fact that these gods are holding "time" in their hands suggests that the Greco-Roman Empire was not only aware of time as a concept but was using [Kairos](#) or cross to their advantage. Interestingly, the [Staurogram](#) is constructed by the letter "P" atop the [Cross of Tau](#) (i.e., the letter "T"), spelling the word "PT" as in "fate" (F/P+T). Fate or destiny is a predetermined course of events that are based on the belief that there is a fixed natural order to the cosmos, which itself is based on time. The term "Staurogram" (S+T+R+G+R+M) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Star/Steer Greenland Rome", she has been steering the fate of the planet for nearly over 1,000 years. The Staurogram evidently morphed into the [Chi-Rho](#) over time, one of the most popular symbols of the Roman Catholic Church.

Marcus Licinius Crassus

The Roman man [Marcus Licinius Crassus](#) is historically credited with the invention of the first fire brigade in the Roman Empire. In the wake a naturally occurring or arson caused fires, Crassus' fire brigade of slaves would race to the scene of the burnings building whereupon Crassus would offer to buy the property for a fraction of its true value. If the owner sold, Crassus would instruct the fire brigade to put the fire out. If the owner refused to sell, Crassus would allow the building to burn to the ground. By routinely engaging in arson and the extortion of property, Crassus became the largest single private landholder in Rome and the [wealthiest man in Roman history](#). Terms such as "Lieutenant", "Captain" and "Battalion", which are widely used in modern times by both police and military services, were likely first coined during the days of firefighting in the Roman Empire. The word "lieutenant" was likely derived from the phrase "lie to tenant", while the term "battle" was likely derived from the term "battalion", as in fire battalion. The term [Kairos](#) or cross may have even been originally derived from "Crass", as in [Marcus Licinius Crassus](#), for he would arrive at the perfect time to extort property. Consequently, symbols of [fire brigades around the world](#) are adorned with a "cross", most notably [St. Florian's Cross](#) which appears to have been derived from the [crossing of two bugles](#), symbolizing the sirens of the time. [Bugles are still widely used](#) today to signify the rank of firefighters. It is imperative to note that Crassus was likely only the front man of a state-sponsored program of arson and extortion in Rome. The English term "[cross](#)", which is defined in part as "a fraudulent or dishonest contest" or "dishonest or illegal practices", and the term "[crass](#)", which is defined as "having or indicating such grossness of mind as precludes delicacy and discrimination", are both apparent references to the personality of [Crassus](#) and that of the Roman Empire.

Mariner's Cross

Although the narrative surrounding [Marcus Licinius Crassus](#) is a plausible explanation for the origin of the word "cross", the theory herein surrounding the [Anchored Cross](#) (i.e., the Marines Cross) is feasible as well. Geographically speaking, the Alps form the anchor of the Roman Empire's military defense to the North. Any invading force would have to either scale the Alps (an unlikely feat) or attack Rome via the [Mediterranean Sea](#). Consequently, [Roman Navy](#) employed two [legions](#) of Marines known as [I Adiutrix](#) and [II Adiutrix](#), the first distinct naval infantry units for service on land. One legion was likely responsible for the East side of Italy while the other was responsible for the West side. Greco-Roman Marines were known as [hoplites](#) for they "hopped" aboard suspicious ships as part of Rome's extremely tight naval security. The Roman Cross (i.e., "+") therefore may be shorthand for the Mariner's Cross which came to represent the military security of the Roman Empire. The [Mariner's Cross](#) (i.e., the Marines Cross) is currently depicted in the names, logos and symbols of numerous countries' Marines Corps, including but not limited to: the [Argentine Marine Corps](#); the [Columbian Marines](#); the [French Marine Corps](#); the [Netherlands Marine Corps](#); the [Mexican Marine Corps](#); the [Indonesian Marine Corps](#); the [Italian Marine Corps](#); the [Pakistan Marines](#); the [Philippine Marine Corps](#); the [Republic of China Marine Corps](#); the [Republic of Korea Marine Corps](#); the [Royal Marines](#); the [Royal Norwegian Marines](#); the [Royal Thai Marine Corps](#); the [Spanish Navy Marines](#); the [Ukrainian Marine Corps](#); and the [United States Marine Corps](#).

Types of Roman Crosses

The Roman Cross is currently depicted in over [80 forms](#), including but not limited to: the [Anchored Cross](#); the [Ankh](#); the [Armenian Cross](#); the [Balkenkreuz](#); the [Barbed Cross](#); the [Basque Cross](#); the [Bolgar Cross](#); the [Bolnisi Cross](#); the [Bottony Cross](#); the [Brigid's Cross](#); the [Budded Cross](#); the [Bundeswehr Cross](#); the [Calvary Cross](#); the [Canterbury Cross](#); the [Celtic Cross](#); the [Celtic Cross Simplified](#); the [Cercelée Cross](#); the [Chi-Rho](#); the [Christian Cross](#); the [Coptic Ankh](#); the [Coptic Cross](#); the Cross of Cerdanya; the [Cross of Sacrifice](#); the [Cross of Saint George](#); the [Cross of Saint James](#); the [Cross of Saint of Julian](#); the [Cross of Saint Peter](#); the [Cross of Saint Thomas](#); the [Cross of Salem](#); the [Cross of Tau](#); the [Crosslet Cross](#); the [Crosslet Fitchy Cross](#); the [Crucifix](#); the [Crux Immissa](#); the [Crux Simplex](#); the [Double Cross](#); the [Erminée Cross](#); the [Fitchy Cross](#); the [Fleury Cross](#); the [Florian Cross](#); the [Fourchee Cross](#); the [Fylfot Cross](#); the [Grapevine Cross](#); the [Greek Cross](#); the [Heraldic Cross](#); the [High Cross](#); the [Jerusalem Cross](#); the [Latin Cross](#); the [Lorraine Cross](#); the [Macedonian Cross](#); the [Maltese Cross](#); the [Marian Cross](#); the [Mariner's Cross](#); the [Moline Cross](#); the [Monogrammatic Cross](#); the [New Coptic Cross](#); the [Occitan Cross](#); the [Order of Christ Cross](#); the [Original Coptic Cross](#); the [Orthodox Cross](#); the [Papal Cross](#); the [Patonce Cross](#); the [Patriarchal Cross](#); the [Pattée Cross](#); the [Pierced Cross](#); the [Pierced Quarterly Cross](#); the [Pisan Cross](#); the [Pommee Cross](#); the [Potent Cross](#); the [Quadrate Cross](#); the [Quadruple Cross](#); the [Red Cross](#); the [Rosy Cross](#); the [Saltire Cross](#); the [Scandinavian Cross](#); the [Serbian Cross](#); the [Sun Cross](#); the [Swastika](#); the

[Thieves' Cross](#); the [Victory Cross](#); and the [Voided Cross](#). Other symbology derived from the Roman Cross include but are not limited to: the [compass rose](#) (e.g., [Island of Rhodes](#)); the [crossed keys](#) (e.g., the [Vatican](#)); the [crossed swords](#); the [dagger/obelisk](#); the [four-leaf clover](#); the [isometric illusion](#); and the [skull and crossbones](#) (e.g., [Greco-Roman Pirates](#)).

Roman Cross in Popular Culture

The Roman Cross is so rampant in all facets of popular culture it is impossible to document. A few examples include but are not limited to: **Business:** logo of [Alpha Romeo](#); and the logo of the [Microsoft Corporation](#); **Banking:** logo of [Bank for International Settlements](#) (BIS); and the logo of [RBS](#) (Royal Bank of Scotland); **Letters:** the letter "T" (i.e., the [Cross of Tau](#)) in the [English alphabet](#); the letter "X" (i.e., the [Saltire Cross](#)) in the [English alphabet](#); the letter [Teth](#) (i.e., an "O" superimposed with an "X") in the [Phoenician alphabet](#); the letter/number "+" (i.e., the letter "D") in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet); the letter/number "T" (i.e., the [Cross of Tau](#)) in the [Roman Score](#); and the the letter/number "X" (i.e., the letter "N") in the [Roman Score](#); **Numbers:** the "±" symbol, the [Chinese character](#) for the number "10"; and the "X." symbol is the [Roman numeral](#) for the number "10"; **Secret Societies:** Virtually all of the [hundreds of secret societies](#) of the Roman Empire have a cross in their respective logos and seals, including the most popular and recognizable ones (e.g., the [Knights Hospitallers](#); the [Knights of Columbus](#); the [Knights Templar](#); the [Martinist Order](#); the [Neocatechumenal Way](#); [Ops Dei](#); the [Dominican Order](#); the [Franciscan Order](#); the [Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn](#); the [Ku Klux Klan](#); the [Rosicrucian Order](#); the [Society of Jesus](#); the [Sovereign Military Order of Malta](#), etc.); **Science:** [Crux](#) is the smallest of the of the 88 modern [constellations](#); **Societies:** logo of the [Christian Church \(Disciples of Christ\)](#); logo of the [International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement](#); flag of [Red Cross](#); and the flag of the [Sovereign Military Order of Malta](#); and **Symbols:** the [addition](#) sign (i.e., "+"); and the [multiplication](#) sign (i.e., "x").

Roman Cross Worldwide

The Roman Cross which was once depicted on the war flag of the [Holy Roman Empire](#) (1200-1350) adorns or has adorned the flags of at least 190 countries and territories as evidenced in the historical [timeline of national flags](#). Since there are only 206 countries and territories, virtually the entire world has been under the flag of the Roman Empire at some point in its history. These respective countries and territories include but are not limited to: **Åland:** flag of [Åland](#); **Alderney:** coat of arms of [Alderney](#); and the flag of [Alderney](#); **American Samoa:** coat of arms of [American Samoa](#); **Angola:** flag of [Portugal](#) (1667); flag of [Portugal](#) (1707); flag of [Portugal](#) (1750); flag of [Portugal](#) (1816); flag of [Portugal](#) (1826); flag of [Portugal](#) (1830); flag of [Portugal](#) (1911); and the flag of the [Portuguese Overseas Province of Angola](#) (1967); **Anguilla:** flag of [Anguilla](#); **Antigua and Barbuda:** flag of [Antigua and Barbuda](#) (1632); flag of [Antigua and Barbuda](#) (1801); ensign of the [Antigua and Barbuda Coastguard](#) (1967); standard of the [Governor of Antigua and Barbuda](#) (1967-1981); flag of [Anguilla](#) (1990); and the standard of the [Governor of Anguilla](#) (1990); **Antilles:** flag of the [Netherlands Antilles](#) (1986-2010); **Argentina:** flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1536); flag of [Bandera de Costas](#) (1717); and the flag of [Spain](#) (1785); **Armenia:** coat of arms of [Armenia](#); **Ascension Island:** flag of [Ascension Island](#); **Australia:** [Union Flag](#) (1770); flag of [United Kingdom](#) (1801); flag of [Australia](#) (1901-1903); flag of [Australia](#) (1903-1909); flag of [Australia](#) (1909); [Australian Colonial](#) flag; [Australian Federation](#) flag; [Eureka](#) flag; coat of arms of [Australia](#); ensign of [Australia](#); ensign of the [Royal Australian Air Force](#); flag of [Australian Prime Minister](#); flag of [Anti-Transportation League](#); flag of [Murray River](#); naval ensign of [Australia](#); and the royal standard of [Australia](#); **Austria:** flag of [Austria-Hungary](#) (1869-1918); and the flag of [German Reich](#) (1935–1945); **Bahamas:** [Union Flag](#) (1632); flag of [United Kingdom](#) (1801); flag of the [Bahamas](#) (1869-1904); flag of the [Bahamas](#) (1904-1923); flag of the [Bahamas](#) (1923-1953); flag of the [Bahamas](#) (1953-1964); flag of the [Bahamas](#) (1964); and the coat of arms of [Bahamas](#); **Bangladesh:** flag of the [British East India Company](#) (1757); flag of the [British East India Company](#) (1801); and the flag of [Imperial India](#) (1858); **Barbados:** [Union Flag](#) (1770); flag of [United Kingdom](#) (1801); flag of [Barbados](#) (1870–1966); and the coat of arms of [Barbados](#); **Belarus:** flag of [Lithuania](#) (1587); and the flag of [German Reich](#) (1941); **Belgium:** flag of [Cross of Burgundy-Low Countries](#) (1482); flag of the [Austrian Low Countries](#) flag (1713); coat of arms of [Belgium](#); and the naval ensign of [Belgium](#); **Belize:** flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1519); flag of [United Kingdom](#) (1838); flag of [Jamaica](#) (1875); and the flag of [British Honduras](#) (1919); **Benin:** coat of arms of [Benin](#); **Bermuda:** flag of [Bermuda](#); **Bhutan:** coat of arms of [Bhutan](#); **Bolivia:** flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1534); flag of [Bandera de Costas](#) (1717); and the flag of [Spain](#) (1785); **Bonaire:** coat of arms of [Bonaire](#); **Botswana:** flag of [United Kingdom](#) (1885); **Brazil:** flag of [Princes of Brazil](#) (1697); flag of

[Bandeira Reino Unido Portugal Brasil Algarve](#) (1816); flag of [Empire of Brazil](#) (1822-1870); flag of the [Fortaleza](#); and the flag of [Rio de Janeiro](#); **British Antarctic Territory**: flag of [British Antarctic Territory](#); **British Indian Ocean Territory**: coat of arms of [British Indian Ocean Territory](#); and the flag of [British Indian Ocean Territory](#); **British Virgin Islands**: flag of the [British Virgin Islands](#) (1960); flag of the [Governor of the British Virgin Islands](#) (1960); civil ensign of the [British Virgin Islands](#) (1960); and the flag of [British Virgin Islands](#); **British Windward Islands**: flag of the [British Windward Islands](#) (1903-1960); **Bulgaria**: coat of arms of [Bulgaria](#); **Burundi**: flag of [Burundi](#); **Cameroon**: flag of [United Kingdom](#) (1916); and the flag of [British Cameroons](#) (1922-1961); **Canada**: [Union Flag](#) (1606); red ensign of the [British Empire](#) (1707); civil ensign of the [United Kingdom](#) (1801); red ensign of [Canada](#) (1868-1921); red ensign of [Canada](#) (1921-1957); flag proposed for [Canada](#) (1946); red ensign of [Canada](#) (1957-1965); coat of arms of [Canada](#); flag of [Nova Scotia](#); flag of [Quebec](#); and the flag of the [Royal Military College of Canada](#); **Canary Islands**: flag of [Tenerife](#); **Cayman Islands**: flag of [Cayman Islands](#); **Central African Republic**: coat of arms of [Central African Republic](#); **Chad**: coat of arms of [Chad](#); **Chile**: flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1541); flag of [Bandera de Costas](#) (1717); and the flag of [Spain](#) (1785); **Comoros**: coat of arms of [Comoros](#); **Cook Islands**: flag of the [Kingdom of Rarotonga](#) (1888–1893); flag of the [Cook Islands Federation](#) (1893-1901); flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1901-1902); flag of the [Flag of New Zealand](#) (1902-1973); coat of arms of [Cook Islands](#); and the flag of [Cook Islands](#); **Colombia**: flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1525); flag of [Bandera de Costas](#) (1717); flag of [Spain](#) (1785); coat of arms of [Archipelago of San Andrés](#); and the flag of [Archipelago of San Andrés](#); **Costa Rica**: flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1506); flag of [Costa Rica](#) (1824); flag of [Costa Rica](#) (1824-1840); and the flag of [Costa Rica](#) (1842-1848); **Cuba**: flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1506); **Curaçao**: coat of arms of [Curaçao](#); **Cyprus**: flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1878); and the flag of [Cyprus](#) (1922-1960); **Czech Republic**: flag of [Austria-Hungary](#) (1869); flag of [German Reich](#) (1939); coat of arms of [Czech Republic](#); and the presidential standard of [Czech and Slovak Federal Republic](#); **Denmark**: state banner of [Denmark](#) (1396); coat of arms of [Denmark](#); flag of [Bornholm](#); flag of [Denmark](#); flag of [Jutland](#); flag of [Vendsyssel](#); naval ensign of [Denmark](#); royal standard of [Denmark](#); standard of [Frederik the Crown Prince of Denmark](#); standard of [Henrik the Prince Consort of Denmark](#); standard of the [Regent of Denmark](#); and the standard of the [Royal House of Denmark](#); **Dominica**: the [Royal Standard of King Louis XIV](#) (1663); [Union Flag](#) (1763); flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1801); flag of the [British Windward Islands](#) (1940); flag of [Dominica](#) (1978); flag of [Dominica](#) (1981); flag of [Dominica](#) (1981); and the flag of [Dominica](#); **Dominican Republic**: flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1506); flag of the [Dominican Republic](#) (1844-1849); flag of the [Dominican Republic](#) (1849); flag of [Spain](#) (1861); air force Ensign of [Dominican Republic](#); army flag of [Dominican Republic](#); coat of arms of [Dominican Republic](#); flag of [Dominican Republic](#); flag of [Judicial Power and the Supreme Court](#); naval ensign of the [Dominican Republic](#); naval jack of the [Dominican Republic](#); and the presidential standard of the [Dominican Republic](#); **East Timor**: flag of [Portugal](#) (1702); flag of [Portugal](#) (1707); flag of [Portugal](#) (1750); flag of [Portugal](#) (1816); flag of [Portugal](#) (1826); flag of [Portugal](#) (1830); and the flag of [Portugal](#) (1911); **Ecuador**: flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1534); flag of [Bandera de Costas](#) (1717); and the flag of [Spain](#) (1785); **El Salvador**: flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1519); **England**: coat of arms of the [House of Neville](#); flag of [Cornwall](#); flag of [England](#); and the flag of [Saint Alban's Cross](#); **Equatorial Guinea**: flag of [Bandera de Costas](#) (1178); flag of [Portugal](#) (1667); flag of [Portugal](#) (1707); flag of [Portugal](#) (1750); and the flag of [Spain](#) (1785); **Eritrea**: flag of [Italy](#) (1890); flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1941); and the flag of [Ethiopia](#) (1941); **Estonia**: flag of [Sweden](#) (1562); flag of [German Reich](#) (1941); and the naval jack of [Estonia](#); **Ethiopia**: flag of [Ethiopia](#) (1897-1936); flag of [Italy](#) (1936); flag of [Ethiopia](#) (1941-1974); war ensign of the [Imperial Ethiopian Navy](#) (1955–1974); flag of [Ethiopia](#) (1974-1975); and the war ensign of the [Imperial Ethiopian Navy](#) (1974–1975); **Falkland Islands**: flag of [Falkland Islands](#); **Faroe Islands**: flag of [Faroe Islands](#); **Federated States of Micronesia**: flag of [Spain](#) (1885); **Fiji**: flag of the [United Kingdom of Fiji](#) (1871-1874); flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1878); flag of [Fiji](#) (1908-1924); flag of [Fiji](#) (1924); flag of [Fiji](#) (1924-1970); flag of [Fiji](#) (1970); civil air ensign of [Fiji](#); civil ensign of [Fiji](#); coat of arms of [Fiji](#); flag of [Fiji](#); government ensign of [Fiji](#); naval ensign of [Fiji](#); and the standard of the [President of Fiji](#); **Finland**: flag of [Sweden](#) (1562); flag of [Finland](#); and the flag of the [President of Finland](#); **France**: naval [Flag of the Kingdom of France](#); **Gambia**: [Union Flag](#) (1783); and the flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1801); **Ghana**: coat of arms of [Ghana](#); **Georgia**: flag of [Georgia](#) (14th Century); coat of arms of [Georgia](#); flag of [Drosha Jvari](#); flag of [Georgia](#); flag of [Georgian Military](#); standard of [Chief of General Staff](#); and the standard of [Minister of Defense](#); **Germany**: flag of the [NSDAP](#) (1920–1945); flag of [German Reich](#) (1935–1945); proposed flag of [German Resistance](#) (1944); and the proposed [German National Flag](#) (1948); **Ghana**: flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1821); flag of the [Gold Coast](#) (1877); and the naval ensign of [Ghana](#); **Gibraltar**: coat of arms of [Gibraltar](#); and the flag of [Gibraltar](#); **Greece**: flag [Greek Revolution](#) (1769); flag of [Greece](#) (1822-1978);

state flag of [Greece](#) (1833-1858); state flag of [Greece](#) (1858-1862); state flag of [Greece](#) (1863-1924); flag of [Greece](#) (1970-1975); coat of arms of [Greece](#); and the flag of [Greece](#); **Grenada**: flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1519); royal standard of [King Louis XIV](#) (1663); [Union Flag](#) (1763); flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1801); civil ensign of [Grenada](#) (1974); naval ensign of [Grenada](#) (1974); coat of arms of [Grenada](#); and the flag of [Grenada](#); **Guatemala**: flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1519); **Guernsey**: flag of [Guernsey](#); **Guinea-Bissau**: flag of [Portugal](#) (1667); flag of [Portugal](#) (1707); flag of [Portugal](#) (1750); flag of [Portugal](#) (1816); flag of [Portugal](#) (1826); flag of [Portugal](#) (1830); and the flag of [Portugal](#) (1911); **Guyana**: flag of [British Guiana](#) (1919-1954); **Haiti**: the [Royal Standard of King Louis XIV](#) (1663); and the flag of the [Kingdom of Haiti](#) (1811); **Herm**: flag of [Herm](#); **Honduras**: flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1519); **Hungary**: coat of arms of the [Hungarian Kingdom](#) (15th Century); flag of [Hungary](#) (1867-1918); flag of [Hungary](#) (1920–1946); flag of [Hungary](#) (1946-1949); and the coat of arms of [Hungary](#); **Iceland**: flag of [Denmark](#) (1536); flag of [Hvitbláinn](#) (1900); light blue flag of [Iceland](#) (1918); coat of arms of [Iceland](#); customs flag of [Iceland](#); ensign of [Iceland](#); flag of [Iceland](#); flag of the [President of Iceland](#); and the state flag of [Iceland](#); **India**: flag of the [British East India Company](#) (1773); red ensign of [British Empire](#) (1858); and the flag of the [Rear Admiral of the Indian Navy](#); **Ireland**: flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1801); and the flag of [Saint Patrick](#); **Isle of Man**: coat of arms of [Isle of Man](#); **Israel**: flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1920); and the ensign of [Palestine-Mandate](#) (1927-1948); **Italy**: flag of the [Grand Duchy of Tuscany](#) (1848); flag of the [Kingdom of the Two Sicilies](#) (1848); flag of [Italy](#) (1860); flag of [Italy](#) (1861-1946); crowned flag of [Italy](#) (1861-1946); naval jack of [Italy](#) (1879-1900); [Bandiera di Stato e della Marina Mercantile del Governo Provvisorio Toscano](#) (1859); civil ensign of [Italy](#); flag of [luogotenente generale in Albania of the Kingdom of Italy](#); flag of the [Carabinieri Gendarmerie](#); flag of the [Italian Navy](#); flag of [Viceroy of the Kingdom of Italy](#); naval ensign of [Italy](#); and the naval jack of [Italy](#); **Jamaica**: flag of [Jamaica](#) (1655); flag of [Jamaica](#) (1875-1906); flag of [Jamaica](#) (1906-1957); flag of [Jamaica](#) (1957-1962); flag of [Jamaica](#) (1962); coat of arms of [Jamaica](#); and the white naval ensign of [Jamaica](#); **Jersey**: flag of [Jersey](#); **Jordan**: flag of [United Kingdom](#) (1920); **Kazakhstan**: coat of arms of [Kazakhstan](#); **Kenya**: flag of [United Kingdom](#) (1885); and the flag of [British East Africa](#) (1921); **Kiribati**: flag of [United Kingdom](#) (1892); and the flag of [Gilbert and Ellice Islands](#) (1937); **Kuwait**: flag of [United Kingdom](#) (1899); **Latvia**: flag of [Sweden](#) (1692); and the flag of [German Reich](#) (1941); **Lesotho**: [Union Flag](#) (1795); flag of [United Kingdom](#) (1801); flag of [Cape Colony](#) (1875); and the flag of [Lesoto](#) (1884); **Liberia**: flag of [Liberia](#) (1827-1847); and the flag of [Siное County](#); **Libya**: flag of [Italy](#) (1912); and the flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1942-1951); **Liechtenstein**: coat of arms of [Liechtenstein](#); and the flag of [Liechtenstein](#); **Lithuania**: flag of [Alex K Grundwald](#) (1410); flag of [Lithuania](#) (1587); flag of [German Reich](#) (1941); coat of arms of [Lithuania](#); naval ensign of [Lithuania](#); state flag of [Lithuania](#); and the standard of the [President of Lithuania](#); **Luxembourg**: flag of [Cross of Burgundy-Low Countries](#) (1482); flag of [Austrian Low Countries](#) (1715); flag of [German Reich](#) (1940); and the coat of arms of [Luxembourg](#); **Macedonia**: flag of [German Reich](#) (1941); and the flag of [Macedonia](#) (1955); **Malawi**: colonial flag of [Nyasaland](#) (1914-1919); flag of [Nyasaland](#) (1919-1964); flag of the [Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland](#) (1953-1963); and the flag of [British Central Africa Protectorate](#); **Malaysia**: [Union Flag](#) (1795); flag of [United Kingdom](#) (1801); flag of the [British East India Company](#) (1801); flag of the [Kingdom of Sarawak](#) (1870-1946); flag of the [Straits Settlements](#) (1874-1942); flag of [North Borneo](#) (1882-1948); flag of the [Crown Colony of Labuan](#) (1912-1946); flag of [Penang](#) (1946-1949); flag of [Malacca](#) (1946-1957); flag of the [Crown Colony of Sarawak](#) (1946-1963); flag of the [Crown Colony of North Borneo](#) (1948-1963); and the coat of arms [Malaysia](#); **Maldives**: flag of [United Kingdom](#) (1886); **Malta**: flag of the [Sovereign Military Order of Malta](#) (1530); [Union Flag](#) (1800); flag of [United Kingdom](#) (1801); flag of [Malta](#) (1875-1898); flag of [Malta](#) (1898-1923); flag of [Malta](#) (1923-1943); flag of [Malta](#) (1943-1964); civil ensign of [Malta](#); coat of arms of [Luga](#); coat of arms of [Malta](#); coat of arms of [Marsaxlokk](#); coat of arms of [Senglea](#); coat of arms of [Swieqi](#); coat of arms of [Zabbar](#); flag of [Luga](#); flag of [Malta](#); flag of [Marsaxlokk](#); flag of [Senglea](#); flag of [Swieqi](#); and the flag of [Zabbar](#); **Martinique**: coat of arms of [Martinique](#); **Mauritius**: flag of [United Kingdom](#) (1810); flag of [Mauritius](#) (1906); flag of [Mauritius](#) (1923); and the coat of arms of [Mauritius](#); **Mexico**: flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1519); **Moldova**: civil ensign of the [Principality of Moldavia](#) (1834-1861); coat of arms of [Moldova](#); flag of [Moldova](#); and the flag of [Moldovan Armed Forces](#); **Monaco**: flag of [Italy](#) (1942); and the coat of arms of [Monaco](#); **Montenegro**: flag of the [Prince-Bishopric of Montenegro](#) (16th Century); coat of arms of [Montenegro](#); flag of [Montenegro](#); and the flag of the [Principality of Montenegro](#); **Montserrat**: flag of [Montserrat](#) (1909); flag of the [Governor of Montserrat](#) (1909); coat of arms of [Montserrat](#); and the flag of [Montserrat](#) **Mozambique**: flag of [Portugal](#) (1667); flag of [Portugal](#) (1707); flag of [Portugal](#) (1750); flag of [Portugal](#) (1816); flag of [Portugal](#) (1826); flag of [Portugal](#) (1830); and the flag of [Portugal](#) (1911); **Myanmar**: flag of [British Burma](#) (1824–1937); and the red ensign of [British Empire](#) (1824–1937); **Namibia**: red ensign of [South Africa](#) (1915); and the flag of [South Africa](#)

(1928); **Nauru**: flag of [Australia](#) (1914); flag of [New Zealand](#) (1914); flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1914); civil ensign of [Australia](#) (1948-1963); and the coat of arms of [Nauru](#); **Netherlands**: flag of [Burgundy-Low Countries](#) (15th Century); flag of the [Netherlands Antilles](#) (1986-2010); coat of arms of [Katwijk](#); coat of arms of [Netherlands](#); flag of [Amsterdam](#); flag of the [Austrian Netherlands](#); flag of the [Batavian Republic](#); flag of [Katwijk](#); and the royal standard of the [Netherlands](#); **New Zealand**: [Union Flag](#) (1769); Proposed flag of [New Zealand](#) (1834); flag of [New Zealand Government Ships](#) (1867); flag of [New Zealand Code Signals](#) (1899); civil air ensign of [New Zealand](#); civil ensign of [New Zealand](#); coat of arms of [New Zealand](#); ensign of the [Royal New Zealand Air Force](#); flag of [New Zealand](#); flag of [New Zealand Police](#); flag of the [Governor-General of New Zealand](#); flag of the [United Tribes of New Zealand](#); government ensign of the [United Kingdom](#); naval ensign of [New Zealand](#); royal standard of [New Zealand](#); and the unofficial flag of the [United Tribes of New Zealand](#); **Newfoundland and Labrador**: flag of [Newfoundland and Labrador](#); **Nicaragua**: flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1524); and the flag of the [Mosquito Coast](#) (1834-1860); **Nigeria**: flag of the [Lagos Colony](#) (1886-1906); flag of the [Royal Niger Company](#) (1887-1888); ensign of the [Royal Niger Company](#) (1888-1899); flag of the [Northern Nigeria Protectorate](#) (1900-1914); flag of the [Southern Nigeria Protectorate](#) (1900-1914); flag of the [Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria](#) (1914-1960); naval ensign of [Nigeria](#) (1960-1998); flag of the [British West African Settlements](#); flag of the [Niger Coast Protectorate](#); and the flag of the [Oil Rivers Protectorate](#); **Niue**: coat of arms of [Niue](#); and the flag of [Niue](#); **Northern Epirus**: flag of [Autonomous Republic of Northern Epirus](#) (1914); **Northern Ireland**: flag of [Northern Ireland](#); **Norway**: [Konge Flag](#) (1318); flag of the [Kalmar Union](#) (1397-1523); flag of [Denmark](#) (1536); flag of [Norway](#) (1814–1821); flag of [Norwegian Union](#) (1815); [Svensk Flag](#) (1815); merchant flag of [Sweden and Norway](#) (1818-1844); flag of [Norwegian Union](#) (1844-1889); coat of arms of [Norway](#); flag of [Norway](#); and the state flag of [Norway](#); **Pakistan**: flag of the [British East India Company](#) (1849); flag of [Imperial India](#) (1858); and the red ensign of [British Raj Empire](#) (1880); **Palau**: flag of [Spain](#) (1885); **Panama**: flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1510); flag of [Bandera de Costas](#) (1717); and the flag of [Spain](#) (1785); **Papua New Guinea**: flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1884); flag of the [Australian/British Territory of Papua](#) (1906-1949); and the flag of the [Australian/British Territory of New Guinea](#) (1914-1949); **Paraguay**: flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1537); flag of [Bandera de Costas](#) (1717); and the flag of [Spain](#) (1785); **Peru**: flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1532); flag of [Bandera de Costas](#) (1717); and the flag of [Spain](#) (1785); **Philippines**: flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1535); [Union Flag](#) (1762); flag of [Spain](#) (1821); and the flag of the [British East India Company](#) (1762–1764); **Pitcairn Islands**: flag of [Pitcairn Islands](#); **Poland**: flag of [Choraġiew królewska króla Zygmunta III Wazy](#) (1605); flag of [German Reich](#) (1939); and the merchant ensign of [Vistula Ships of Congress Poland](#); **Portugal**: flag of [Portugal](#) (1095); flag of [Portugal](#) (1667); flag of [Portugal](#) (1707); flag of [Portugal](#) (1750); flag of [Portugal](#) (1816); flag of [Portugal](#) (1826); flag of [Portugal](#) (1830); flag of [Portugal](#) (1911); coat of arms of [Portugal](#); flag of [Madeira](#); and the flag of [Portugal](#); **Prussia**: coat of arms of the [Grand Master of the Teutonic Order](#) (1410); coat of arms of [Royal Prussia](#) (1450); flag of [Royal Prussia](#) (1466–1772); coat of arms of the [Duchy of Prussia](#) (1525-1633); flag of the [Duchy of Prussia](#) (1525–1657); coat of [Lesser Arms of the Prince-Elector of Brandenburg](#) (1686); coat of arms of the [Prince-Elector of Brandenburg](#) (1686); flag of the [Kingdom of Prussia](#) (1701-1750); coat of arms of [Prussia](#) (1702); coat of [Royal Arms](#) (1709); flag of the [Kingdom of Prussia](#) (1750); coat of [Prussian Small Arms](#) (1790); flag of the [Kingdom of Prussia](#) (1803-1892); coat of arms of [Prussia](#) (1815); war flag of [Prussia](#) (1816); royal standard of the [Crown Prince of Prussia](#) (1871–1892); coat of arms of the [Kingdom of Prussia](#) (1871-1914); royal standard of the [King of Prussia](#) (1871–1918); coat of [Prussian Middle Arms](#) (1873); coat of [Greater Arms of Prussia](#) (1873); flag of the [Kingdom of Prussia](#) (1892–1918); war flag of [Prussia](#) (1895–1918); coat of [Arms of the Free State of Prussia](#) (1933); flag of the [Free State of Prussia](#) (1933–1935); naval flag of the [Free State of Prussia](#) (1933-1935); and the coat of arms of the [Kingdom of Prussia](#); **Puerto Rico**: coat of arms of [Puerto Rico](#); **Rhodesia** flag of [Southern Rhodesia](#) (1923–1964); flag of the [Governor of Southern Rhodesia](#) (1924-1951); flag of [Rhodesia and Nyasaland](#) (1953–1963); ensign of the [Rhodesian Air Force](#) (1953–1963); flag of [Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland](#) (1953); flag of [Rhodesia](#) (1964–1968); and the ensign of the [Rhodesian Air Force](#) (1964–1968); **Roman Empire**: war flag of the [Holy Roman Empire](#) (1200-1350); and the flag of the [Free Imperial City of Memmingen](#); **Romania**: coat of arms of [Romania](#); **Russia**: flag of [Russia](#) (1668); coat of arms of [Russia](#); flag of [Arkhangelsk Oblast](#); flag of [Belgorod Oblast](#); flag of [Perm Krai](#); flag of [Stavropol Krai](#); flag of the [Russian Naval Jack](#); naval ensign of [Russia](#); and the naval ensign of the [Russian Navy](#); **Saint Barthélemy**: coat of arms of [Saint Barthélemy](#); **Saint Helena**: coat of arms of [Saint Helena](#); and the flag of [Saint Helena](#); **Saint Kitts and Nevis**: [Union Flag](#) (1626); flag of [Royal Standard of King Louis XIV](#) (1663); and the naval ensign of [Saint Kitts and Nevis](#) (1983); **Saint Lucia**: flag of [Royal Standard of King Louis XIV](#) (1663); [Union Flag](#) (1762); flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1801); flag of the [British Windward](#)

[Islands](#) (1903-1958); flag of [Saint Lucia](#) (1939-1967); and the flag of the [Governor-General of Saint Lucia](#); **Saint Pierre and Miquelon**: coat of arms of [Saint Pierre and Miquelon](#); **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**: flag of [Royal Standard of King Louis XIV](#) (1663); [Union Flag](#) (1763); flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1801); flag of the [British Windward Islands](#) (1903-1958); and the flag of [Saint Vincent and the Grenadines](#) (1907-1979); **Samoa**: flag of [New Zealand](#) (1914 - 1920); blue flag of [Colonial Samoa](#) (1920-1962); red flag of [Colonial Samoa](#) (1922-1925); and the coat of arms of [Samoa](#); **San Marino**: coat of arms of [San Marino](#); and the flag of [San Marino](#); **São Tomé and Príncipe**: flag of [Portugal](#) (1667); flag of [Portugal](#) (1707); flag of [Portugal](#) (1750); flag of [Portugal](#) (1816); flag of [Portugal](#) (1826); flag of [Portugal](#) (1830); and the flag of [Portugal](#) (1911); **Sark**: flag of [Sark](#); **Scotland**: coat of arms of [Scotland](#); flag of [Scotland](#); and the flag of the [Royal Regiment of Scotland](#); **Serbia**: state flag of [Serbia](#) (1882-1918); flag of [Republic of Serbian Krajina](#) (1991); flag of [Serbia](#) (2004-2010); coat of arms of [Serbia](#); flag of [Serbia](#); flag of the [Serbian River Flotilla](#); standard of the [President of Serbia](#); and the standard of the [President of the National Assembly of Serbia](#); **Seychelles**: flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1811); flag of [Seychelles](#) (1903-1961); flag of [Seychelles Governor](#) (1903-1961); flag of [Seychelles](#) (1961-1976); flag of [Seychelles Governor](#) (1961-1976); and the flag of the [Seychelles](#) (1976); **Sierra Leone**: [Union Flag](#) (1792); flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1801); flag of [Sierra Leone](#) (1889–1914); and the standard of the [President Of Sierra Leon](#); **Singapore**: flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1819); flag of the [British Straits Settlements](#) (1874); and the flag of [Singapore](#) (1946-1959); **Slovakia**: flag of [Austria-Hungary](#) (1869); flag of the [State President of Slovakia](#) (1939); war ensign of the [Slovak Republic](#) (1939–1945); coat of arms of [Slovakia](#); flag of [Slovakia](#); and the flag of the [President of Slovakia](#); **Solomon Islands**: flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1893); coat of arms of [Solomon Islands](#); and the naval ensign of the [Solomon Islands](#); **Somalia**: flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1884); flag of [Italy](#) (1888); fag of [British Somaliland](#) (1903-1950); and the flag of [British Somaliland](#) (1950-1960); **South Africa**: [Union Flag](#) (1795); flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1801); flag of [Cape Colony](#) (1875); blue ensign of [South Africa](#) (1910-1912); red ensign of [South Africa](#) (1910-1912); blue ensign of [South Africa](#) (1912-1928); red ensign of [South Africa](#) (1912-1928); flag of [South Africa](#) (1928-1994); and the flag of [Potchefstroom](#); **South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands**: flag of [South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands](#); **Spain**: flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1506); [Bandera de España](#) (1701-1760); [Bandera de España](#) (1760-1785); flag of [Spain](#) (1785-1873); coat of arms of [Austurias](#); coat of arms of [Basque Country](#); coat of arms of [Spain](#); flag of [Asturias](#); flag of [Basque Country](#); flag of [Castro Urdiales](#); flag of [Logroño](#); and the flag of [Spain](#); **Sri Lanka**: flag of [British Ceylon](#) (1815–1948); **St. Lucia**: coat of arms of [St. Lucia](#); **Swaziland**: flag [Cape Colony](#) (1894); and the flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1903); **Sweden**: flag of the [Kalmar Union](#) (1397-1523); merchant flag of [Sweden and Norway](#) (1818-1844); civil ensign of [Sweden](#) (1844–1905); naval ensign of [Sweden](#) (1844-1905); union jack of [Sweden and Norway](#) (1844-1905); naval ensign of [Sweden](#); coat of arms of [Sweden](#); and the flag of [Sweden](#); **Switzerland**: flag of [Swiss Cross](#) (15th Century); coat of arms of [Schwyz](#); coat of arms of [Kreuzlingen](#); coat of arms of [Switzerland](#); and the flag of [Switzerland](#); **Tajikistan**: flag of [Russia](#) (1699); **Tanzania**: flag of [German East Africa Company](#) (1891-1919); and the flag of [Tanganyika](#) (1919-1961); **Togo**: flag of [Togo](#); **Tokelau**: coat of arms of [Tokelau](#); **Tonga**: flag of the [Red Cross](#) (1863); coat of arms of [Tonga](#); flag of [Tonga](#); naval ensign of [Tonga](#); and the royal standard of [Tonga](#); **Trinidad and Tobago**: flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1498); [Union Flag](#) (1796); flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1801); colonial flag of [Trinidad and Tobago](#) (1889-1962); royal standard of [Trinidad and Tobago](#) (1962–1976); coat of arms of [Trinidad and Tobago](#); and the naval ensign of [Trinidad and Tobago](#); **Tristan da Cunha**: flag of [Tristan da Cunha](#); **Turks and Caicos Islands**: flag of [Turks and Caicos Islands](#); **Tuvalu**: flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1892); flag of [Gilbert and Ellice Islands](#) (1937); flag of [Tuvalu](#) (1976-1978); flag of [Tuvalu](#) (1978-1995); flag of [Tuvalu](#) (1995); flag of [Tuvalu](#); flag of the [Governor-General of Tuvalu](#); and the state flag of [Tuvalu](#); **Uganda**: flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1894); flag of the [Uganda Protectorate](#) (1914); and the standard of the [Governor of the Uganda Protectorate](#); **Ukraine**: flag of [German Reich](#) (1941); and the naval ensign of [Ukraine](#); **United Arab Emirates**: flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1892); **United Kingdom**: [Union Flag](#) (1606); civil ensign of the [United Kingdom](#); coat of arms of [United Kingdom](#); ensign of the [Royal Air Force](#); flag of the [United Kingdom](#); government ensign of the [United Kingdom](#); and the naval ensign of the [United Kingdom](#); **United States**: [Union Flag](#) (1606); red ensign of the [British Empire](#) (1707); flag of the [British East India Company](#) (1707–1801); [Grand Union Flag](#) (1775); battle flag of the [U.S. Confederacy](#) (1861); [Confederate Rebel Flag](#) (1863); naval ensign of the [Second Confederate](#) (1863–1865); navy jack of the [Second Confederate](#) (1863–1865); [Confederate National Flag](#) (1865); flag of [Alabama Governor](#) (1868-1939); flag of [Alabama](#) (1895); flag of [Mississippi](#) (1894); flag of [Alabama Governor](#) (1939); flag of [Georgia](#) (1956); battle flag of the [Army of Northern Virginia](#); coat of arms of [Alabama](#); flag of [Alabama](#); flag of [Apopka, Florida](#); flag of [Clay County, Florida](#); flag of [Collier County, Florida](#); flag of [Coral Springs](#),

[Florida](#); flag of [Florida](#); flag of [Hawaii](#); flag of [Hollywood, Florida](#); flag of [Maryland](#); flag of [Miami Dade County, Florida](#); flag of [New Mexico](#); flag of [Oklahoma](#); flag of [Panama City, Florida](#); flag of [Tallahassee, Florida](#); flag of [Wilmington, Delaware](#); and the flag of [Sovereignty or Secession](#); **Uruguay**: flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1624); flag of [Bandera de Costas](#) (1717); and the flag of [Spain](#) (1785); **U.S. Virgin Islands**: coat of arms of [U.S. Virgin Islands](#); **Vanuatu**: flag of the [United Kingdom](#) (1906); flag of the [British New Hebrides](#) (1906–1953); flag of the [British Resident Commissioner](#) (1906–1953); flag of the [British New Hebrides](#) (1953–1980); and the flag of the [British Resident Commissioner](#) (1953–1980); **Vatican City**: flag of [Italy](#) (1870); coat of arms of [Vatican City](#); and the flag of [Vatican City](#); **Venezuela**: flag of [Cross of Burgundy](#) (1522); flag of [Bandera de Costas](#) (1717); and the flag of [Spain](#) (1785); **Wallis and Futuna**: coat of arms of [Wallis and Futuna](#); **West Indies Federation**: naval insignia of [West Indies Federation](#) (1958-1962); **Yemen**: red ensign of [British Raj Empire](#) (1886); and the flag of the [Colony of Aden](#) (1937–1963); **Yugoslavia**: standard of the [King of Yugoslavia](#) (1922–1937); naval ensign of the [Kingdom of Yugoslavia](#) (1922-1941); standard of the [Marshal of Yugoslavia](#) (1929–1941); standard of the [King of Yugoslavia](#) (1937-1941); standard of the [Prime Minister of Yugoslavia](#) (1937–1941); standard of the [Queen of Yugoslavia](#) (1937-1941); standard of the [Prince Regent of Yugoslavia](#) (1937–1941); standard of the [Crown Prince of Yugoslavia](#) (1937–1941); standard of a [Member of the Royal House](#) (1937–1941); and the standard of the [Regent of Yugoslavia](#) (1937–1941); **Zambia**: flag of the [Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland](#); and the flag of [Northern Rhodesia](#) (1924); and **Zimbabwe**: flag of [BSAC](#) (1896); flag of [Southern Rhodesia](#) (1923); flag of [Rhodesia](#) (1964); coat of arms of [Zimbabwe](#); and the flag of the [Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland](#).

Roman Cross in the Holy Bible

Because the cross is Greco-Roman in origin, there are 28 references to the term “Cross” in the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book the Roman Empire. The number “28” is telling for it numerically equates “Time Forever” or “To Infinity”.

1. [Matthew 10:38](#): “And he that taketh not his cross, and followeth after me, is not worthy of me.”;
2. [Matthew 16:24](#): “Then said Jesus unto his disciples, If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me.”
3. [Matthew 27:32](#): “And as they came out, they found a man of Cyrene, Simon by name: him they compelled to bear his cross.”
4. [Matthew 27:40](#): “And saying, Thou that destroyest the temple, and buildest it in three days, save thyself. If thou be the Son of God, come down from the cross.”
5. [Matthew 27:42](#): “He saved others; himself he cannot save. If he be the King of Israel, let him now come down from the cross, and we will believe him.”
6. [Mark 8:34](#): “And when he had called the people unto him with his disciples also, he said unto them, Whosoever will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me.”
7. [Mark 10:21](#): “Then Jesus beholding him loved him, and said unto him, One thing thou lackest: go thy way, sell whatsoever thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven: and come, take up the cross, and follow me.”
8. [Mark 15:21](#): “And they compel one Simon a Cyrenian, who passed by, coming out of the country, the father of Alexander and Rufus, to bear his cross.”
9. [Mark 15:30](#): “Save thyself, and come down from the cross.”
10. [Mark 15:32](#): “Let Christ the King of Israel descend now from the cross, that we may see and believe. And they that were crucified with him reviled him.”
11. [Luke 9:23](#): “And he said to them all, If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me.”

12. [Luke 14:27](#): “And whosoever doth not bear his cross, and come after me, cannot be my disciple.”
13. [Luke 23:26](#): “And as they led him away, they laid hold upon one Simon, a Cyrenian, coming out of the country, and on him they laid the cross, that he might bear it after Jesus.”
14. [John 19:17](#): “And he bearing his cross went forth into a place called the place of a skull, which is called in the Hebrew Golgotha.”
15. [John 19:19](#): “And Pilate wrote a title, and put it on the cross. And the writing was Jesus Of Nazareth The King Of The Jews.”
16. [John 19:25](#): “Now there stood by the cross of Jesus his mother, and his mother's sister, Mary the wife of Cleophas, and Mary Magdalene.”
17. [John 19:31](#): “The Jews therefore, because it was the preparation, that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the sabbath day, (for that sabbath day was an high day,) besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away.”
18. [1 Corinthians 1:17](#): “For Christ sent me not to baptize, but to preach the gospel: not with wisdom of words, lest the cross of Christ should be made of none effect.”
19. [1 Corinthians 1:18](#): “For the preaching of the cross is to them that perish foolishness; but unto us which are saved it is the power of God.”
20. [Galatians 5:11](#): “And I, brethren, if I yet preach circumcision, why do I yet suffer persecution? then is the offence of the cross ceased.”
21. [Galatians 6:12](#): “As many as desire to make a fair shew in the flesh, they constrain you to be circumcised; only lest they should suffer persecution for the cross of Christ.”
22. [Galatians 6:14](#): “But God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world.”
23. [Ephesians 2:16](#): “And that he might reconcile both unto God in one body by the cross, having slain the enmity thereby.”
24. [Philippians 2:8](#): “And being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross.”
25. [Philippians 3:18](#): “For many walk, of whom I have told you often, and now tell you even weeping, that they are the enemies of the cross of Christ.”
26. [Colossians 1:20](#): “And, having made peace through the blood of his cross, by him to reconcile all things unto himself; by him, I say, whether they be things in earth, or things in heaven.”
27. [Colossians 2:14](#): “Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross.”
28. [Hebrews 12:2](#): “Looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith; who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God.”

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



10.05 Crown

The [Crown](#) is a Greco-Roman symbol which is representative of the upper crest of the Earth. Geographically speaking, this area generally includes Greenland and parts of northern Canada and Russia. As an object, the crown is generally made of gold for it symbolize the never-ending sunlight which shines upon the aforementioned regions of Earth, otherwise known as “the other side”. Of the 84 verses in the Holy Bible which contain the term “crown” (see list below), 20 of them contain one or more reference to the word “gold”. In other words, the terms “crown” and “gold” are symbiotic, at least Biblically speaking. [Revelation 14:14](#) states, “And I looked, and behold a white cloud, and upon the cloud one sat like unto the Son of man, having on his head a golden crown, and in his hand a sharp sickle.” The white clouds are an apparent reference to heaven (i.e., Greenland) which is home to the [Line of Man](#) (i.e., the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#)) who wears a golden crown of sunlight and carries the [Cronus](#), a Greco-Roman symbol indicative of cyclical culling or killing. Minus the letter “W” which is often silent and non-consequential, the term “Crown” (C/K+R+N/X) is consonantly identical to the term “Crux” (C/K+R+N/X), another word for “cross”. Crowns generally contain a [Roman Cross](#) as evidenced by the King in the game of [Chess](#). The term Crown (C/K+R+N/X) is also consonantly identical to the term Unicorn (C/K+R+N/X), another Greco-Roman symbol which means “Uni Crown”, “One Crown” or “North Crown”.

Crowns Worldwide

The Greco-Roman Crown is depicted in the coat of arms and flags of at least 47 countries and territories, including but not limited to: **Åland Islands:** coat of arms of [Åland Islands](#); **Antilles:** coat of arms of [Antilles](#); **Armenia:** coat of arms of [Armenia](#); **Aurigny:** coat of arms of [Aurigny](#); **Australia:** coat of arms of [Australia](#); **Austria:** coat of arms of [Austria](#); **Belgium:** coat of arms of [Belgium](#); **British Indian Ocean Territory:** coat of arms of [British Indian Ocean Territory](#); **Bulgaria:** coat of arms of [Bulgaria](#); **Canada:** coat of arms of [Canada](#); **Chile:** coat of arms of [Chile](#); **Croatia:** coat of arms of [Croatia](#); **Curaçao:** coat of arms of [Curaçao](#); **Czech Republic:** coat of arms of [Czech Republic](#); **Denmark:** coat of arms of [Denmark](#); **Eustatius:** coat of arms of [Eustatius](#); **Fiji:** coat of arms of [Fiji](#); and the flag of [Fiji](#); **Finland:** coat of arms of [Finland](#); **French Guyana:** coat of arms of [French Guyana](#); **Georgia:** coat of arms of [Georgia](#); **Hungary:** coat of arms of [Hungary](#); **Isle of Man:** coat of arms of [Isle of Man](#); **Jordan:** coat of arms of [Jordan](#); **Liechtenstein:** coat of arms of [Liechtenstein](#); and the flag of [Liechtenstein](#); **Luxembourg:** coat of arms of [Luxembourg](#); **Malta:** coat of arms of [Malta](#); **Monaco:** coat of arms of [Monaco](#); **Montenegro:** coat of arms of [Montenegro](#); and the flag of [Montenegro](#); **Morocco:** coat of arms of [Morocco](#); **Nagorno-Karabakh:** coat of arms of [Nagorno-Karabakh](#); **Netherlands:** coat of arms of [Netherlands](#); **New Zealand:** coat of arms of [New Zealand](#); **Niue:** coat of arms of [Niue](#); **Norway:** coat of arms of [Norway](#); **Poland:** coat of arms of [Poland](#); **Puerto Rico:** coat of arms of [Puerto Rico](#); **Republic of the Congo:** coat of arms of [Republic of the Congo](#); **Russia:** coat of arms of [Russia](#); **San Marino:** coat of arms of [San Marino](#); and the flag of [San Marino](#); **Serbia:** coat of arms of [Serbia](#); and the flag of [Serbia](#); **Spain:** coat of arms of [Spain](#); and the flag of [Spain](#); **Sweden:** coat of arms of [Sweden](#); **Tonga:** coat of arms of [Tonga](#); **United Kingdom:** coat of arms of [United Kingdom](#); **Scotland:** coat of arms of [Scotland](#); **St. Barthélemy:** coat of arms of [St. Barthélemy](#); and **Vatican City:** coat of arms of [Vatican City](#); and the flag of [Vatican City](#).

Crowns in the Holy Bible

Because the Crown is Greco-Roman in origin, there are [84 references](#) to the term “crown” in the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book the Roman Empire. The number “84” is telling for it numerically equates to the letters “HD”, a reference which consonantly equates to “Head”, what a Crown rests upon. The number “84” acronymically speaking equates to “Forever Day”, a reference to 24/7 sunlight which shines upon Greenland.

1. [Genesis 49:26](#): “The blessings of thy father have prevailed above the blessings of my progenitors unto the utmost bound of the everlasting hills: they shall be on the head of Joseph, and on the crown of the head of him that was separate from his brethren.”
2. [Exodus 25:11](#): “And thou shalt overlay it with pure gold, within and without shalt thou overlay it, and shalt make upon it a crown of gold round about.”
3. [Exodus 25:24](#): “And thou shalt overlay it with pure gold, and make thereto a crown of gold round about.”
4. [Exodus 25:25](#): “And thou shalt make unto it a border of an hand breadth round about, and thou shalt make a golden crown to the border thereof round about.”
5. [Exodus 29:6](#): “And thou shalt put the mitre upon his head, and put the holy crown upon the mitre.”
6. [Exodus 30:3](#): “And thou shalt overlay it with pure gold, the top thereof, and the sides thereof round about, and the horns thereof; and thou shalt make unto it a crown of gold round about.”
7. [Exodus 30:4](#): “And two golden rings shalt thou make to it under the crown of it, by the two corners thereof, upon the two sides of it shalt thou make it; and they shall be for places for the staves to bear it withal.”
8. [Exodus 37:2](#): “And he overlaid it with pure gold within and without, and made a crown of gold to it round about.”
9. [Exodus 37:11](#): “And he overlaid it with pure gold, and made thereunto a crown of gold round about.”
10. [Exodus 37:12](#): “Also he made thereunto a border of an handbreadth round about; and made a crown of gold for the border thereof round about.”
11. [Exodus 37:26](#): “And he overlaid it with pure gold, both the top of it, and the sides thereof round about, and the horns of it: also he made unto it a crown of gold round about.”
12. [Exodus 37:27](#): “And he made two rings of gold for it under the crown thereof, by the two corners of it, upon the two sides thereof, to be places for the staves to bear it withal.”
13. [Exodus 39:30](#): “And they made the plate of the holy crown of pure gold, and wrote upon it a writing, like to the engravings of a signet, Holiness To The Lord.”
14. [Leviticus 8:9](#): “And he put the mitre upon his head; also upon the mitre, even upon his forefront, did he put the golden plate, the holy crown; as the Lord commanded Moses.”
15. [Leviticus 21:12](#): “Neither shall he go out of the sanctuary, nor profane the sanctuary of his God; for the crown of the anointing oil of his God is upon him: I am the Lord.”
16. [Deuteronomy 33:20](#): “And of Gad he said, Blessed be he that enlargeth Gad: he dwelleth as a lion, and tareth the arm with the crown of the head.”
17. [2 Samuel 1:10](#): “So I stood upon him, and slew him, because I was sure that he could not live after that he was fallen: and I took the crown that was upon his head, and the bracelet that was on his arm, and have brought them hither unto my lord.”
18. [2 Samuel 12:30](#): “And he took their king's crown from off his head, the weight whereof was a talent of gold with the precious stones: and it was set on David's head. And he brought forth the spoil of the city in great abundance.”

19. [2 Samuel 14:25](#): “But in all Israel there was none to be so much praised as Absalom for his beauty: from the sole of his foot even to the crown of his head there was no blemish in him.”
20. [2 Kings 11:12](#): “And he brought forth the king's son, and put the crown upon him, and gave him the testimony; and they made him king, and anointed him; and they clapped their hands, and said, God save the king.”
21. [1 Chronicles 20:2](#): “And David took the crown of their king from off his head, and found it to weigh a talent of gold, and there were precious stones in it; and it was set upon David's head: and he brought also exceeding much spoil out of the city.”
22. [2 Chronicles 23:11](#): “Then they brought out the king's son, and put upon him the crown, and gave him the testimony, and made him king. And Jehoiada and his sons anointed him, and said, God save the king.”
23. [Esther 1:11](#): “To bring Vashti the queen before the king with the crown royal, to shew the people and the princes her beauty: for she was fair to look on.”
24. [Esther 2:17](#): “And the king loved Esther above all the women, and she obtained grace and favour in his sight more than all the virgins; so that he set the royal crown upon her head, and made her queen instead of Vashti.”
25. [Esther 6:8](#): “Let the royal apparel be brought which the king useth to wear, and the horse that the king rideth upon, and the crown royal which is set upon his head.”
26. [Esther 8:15](#): “And Mordecai went out from the presence of the king in royal apparel of blue and white, and with a great crown of gold, and with a garment of fine linen and purple: and the city of Shushan rejoiced and was glad.”
27. [Job 2:7](#): “So went Satan forth from the presence of the Lord, and smote Job with sore boils from the sole of his foot unto his crown.”
28. [Job 19:9](#): “He hath stripped me of my glory, and taken the crown from my head.”
29. [Job 31:36](#): “Surely I would take it upon my shoulder, and bind it as a crown to me.”
30. [Psalm 8:5](#): “For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honour.”
31. [Psalm 21:3](#): “For thou preventest him with the blessings of goodness: thou settest a crown of pure gold on his head.”
32. [Psalm 65:11](#): “Thou crownest the year with thy goodness; and thy paths drop fatness.”
33. [Psalm 89:39](#): “Thou hast made void the covenant of thy servant: thou hast profaned his crown by casting it to the ground.”
34. [Psalm 103:4](#): “Who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with lovingkindness and tender mercies.”
35. [Psalm 132:18](#): “His enemies will I clothe with shame: but upon himself shall his crown flourish.”
36. [Proverbs 4:9](#): “She shall give to thine head an ornament of grace: a crown of glory shall she deliver to thee.”

37. [Proverbs 12:4](#): “A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband: but she that maketh ashamed is as rottenness in his bones.”
38. [Proverbs 14:18](#): “The simple inherit folly: but the prudent are crowned with knowledge.”
39. [Proverbs 14:24](#): “The crown of the wise is their riches: but the foolishness of fools is folly.”
40. [Proverbs 16:31](#): “The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness.”
41. [Proverbs 17:6](#): “Children's children are the crown of old men; and the glory of children are their fathers.”
42. [Proverbs 27:24](#): “For riches are not for ever: and doth the crown endure to every generation?”
43. [Song of Solomon 3:11](#): “Go forth, O ye daughters of Zion, and behold king Solomon with the crown wherewith his mother crowned him in the day of his espousals, and in the day of the gladness of his heart.”
44. [Isaiah 3:17](#): “Therefore the Lord will smite with a scab the crown of the head of the daughters of Zion, and the Lord will discover their secret parts.”
45. [Isaiah 23:8](#): “Who hath taken this counsel against Tyre, the crowning city, whose merchants are princes, whose traffickers are the honourable of the earth?”
46. [Isaiah 28:1](#): “Woe to the crown of pride, to the drunkards of Ephraim, whose glorious beauty is a fading flower, which are on the head of the fat valleys of them that are overcome with wine!”
47. [Isaiah 28:3](#): “The crown of pride, the drunkards of Ephraim, shall be trodden under feet.”
48. [Isaiah 28:5](#): “In that day shall the Lord of hosts be for a crown of glory, and for a diadem of beauty, unto the residue of his people...”
49. [Isaiah 62:3](#): “Thou shalt also be a crown of glory in the hand of the Lord, and a royal diadem in the hand of thy God.”
50. [Jeremiah 2:16](#): “Also the children of Noph and Tahapanes have broken the crown of thy head.”
51. [Jeremiah 13:18](#): “Say unto the king and to the queen, Humble yourselves, sit down: for your principalities shall come down, even the crown of your glory.”
52. [Jeremiah 48:45](#): “They that fled stood under the shadow of Heshbon because of the force: but a fire shall come forth out of Heshbon, and a flame from the midst of Sihon, and shall devour the corner of Moab, and the crown of the head of the tumultuous ones.”
53. [Lamentations 5:16](#): “The crown is fallen from our head: woe unto us, that we have sinned!”
54. [Ezekiel 16:12](#): “And I put a jewel on thy forehead, and earrings in thine ears, and a beautiful crown upon thine head.”
55. [Ezekiel 21:26](#): “Thus saith the Lord God; Remove the diadem, and take off the crown: this shall not be the same: exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high.”
56. [Ezekiel 23:42](#): “And a voice of a multitude being at ease was with her: and with the men of the common sort were brought Sabeans from the wilderness, which put bracelets upon their hands, and

beautiful crowns upon their heads.”

57. [Nahum 3:17](#): “Thy crowned are as the locusts, and thy captains as the great grasshoppers, which camp in the hedges in the cold day, but when the sun ariseth they flee away, and their place is not known where they are.”

58. [Zechariah 6:11](#): “Then take silver and gold, and make crowns, and set them upon the head of Joshua the son of Josedech, the high priest.”

59. [Zechariah 6:14](#): “And the crowns shall be to Helem, and to Tobijah, and to Jedaiah, and to Hen the son of Zephaniah, for a memorial in the temple of the Lord.”

60. [Zechariah 9:16](#): “And the Lord their God shall save them in that day as the flock of his people: for they shall be as the stones of a crown, lifted up as an ensign upon his land.”

61. [Matthew 27:29](#): “And when they had platted a crown of thorns, they put it upon his head, and a reed in his right hand: and they bowed the knee before him, and mocked him, saying, Hail, King of the Jews!”

62. [Mark 15:17](#): “And they clothed him with purple, and platted a crown of thorns, and put it about his head...”

63. [John 19:2](#): “And the soldiers platted a crown of thorns, and put it on his head, and they put on him a purple robe...”

64. [John 19:5](#): “Then came Jesus forth, wearing the crown of thorns, and the purple robe. And Pilate saith unto them, Behold the man!”

65. [1 Corinthians 9:25](#): “And every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now they do it to obtain a corruptible crown; but we an incorruptible.”

66. [Philippians 4:1](#): “Therefore, my brethren dearly beloved and longed for, my joy and crown, so stand fast in the Lord, my dearly beloved.”

67. [1 Thessalonians 2:19](#): “For what is our hope, or joy, or crown of rejoicing? Are not even ye in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming?”

68. [2 Timothy 2:5](#): “And if a man also strive for masteries, yet is he not crowned, except he strive lawfully.”

69. [2 Timothy 4:8](#): “Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day: and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing.”

70. [Hebrews 2:7](#): “Thou madest him a little lower than the angels; thou crownedst him with glory and honour, and didst set him over the works of thy hands...”

71. [Hebrews 2:9](#): “But we see Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels for the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honour; that he by the grace of God should taste death for every man.”

72. [James 1:12](#): “Blessed is the man that endureth temptation: for when he is tried, he shall receive the crown of life, which the Lord hath promised to them that love him.”

73. [1 Peter 5:4](#): “And when the chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away.”

74. [Revelation 2:10](#): “Fear none of those things which thou shalt suffer: behold, the devil shall cast some of you into prison, that ye may be tried; and ye shall have tribulation ten days: be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.”
75. [Revelation 3:11](#): “Behold, I come quickly: hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crown.”
76. [Revelation 4:4](#): “And round about the throne were four and twenty seats: and upon the seats I saw four and twenty elders sitting, clothed in white raiment; and they had on their heads crowns of gold.”
77. [Revelation 4:10](#): “The four and twenty elders fall down before him that sat on the throne, and worship him that liveth for ever and ever, and cast their crowns before the throne, saying...”
78. [Revelation 6:2](#): “And I saw, and behold a white horse: and he that sat on him had a bow; and a crown was given unto him: and he went forth conquering, and to conquer.”
79. [Revelation 9:7](#): “And the shapes of the locusts were like unto horses prepared unto battle; and on their heads were as it were crowns like gold, and their faces were as the faces of men.”
80. [Revelation 12:1](#): “And there appeared a great wonder in heaven; a woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars.”
81. [Revelation 12:3](#): “And there appeared another wonder in heaven; and behold a great red dragon, having seven heads and ten horns, and seven crowns upon his heads.”
82. [Revelation 13:1](#): “And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise up out of the sea, having seven heads and ten horns, and upon his horns ten crowns, and upon his heads the name of blasphemy.”
83. [Revelation 14:14](#): “And I looked, and behold a white cloud, and upon the cloud one sat like unto the Son of man, having on his head a golden crown, and in his hand a sharp sickle.”
84. [Revelation 19:12](#): “His eyes were as a flame of fire, and on his head were many crowns; and he had a name written, that no man knew, but he himself.”

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

10.06 Dollar Sign

The “[Pillars of Hercules](#)”, also known as the [Columnas Plus Ultra](#), was the name given to the mountains which flank the entrance to the [Strait of Gibraltar](#), the gateway from the [Mediterranean Sea](#) to the rest of the world. As the Greco-Roman Empire began exploring and expanding outside of the [Mediterranean Sea](#), their ships would sail back and forth between the Pillars of Hercules on which two massive white columns had been erected which were likely visible from miles away. Therefore, the twin pillars, otherwise known as the [Columnas Plus Ultra](#), were likely the first and last thing which Roman soldiers and sailors saw when arriving to and departing from Rome. Consequently, the twin [columns](#) became synonymous with the Roman Empire and their exploration, domination and exploitation of the Earth (i.e., their notorious war, slavery, trade, commerce, and eventually money). The Columnas Plus Ultra is currently depicted on the flag of [flag of Spain](#), the [coat of arms of Spain](#), and the [coat of arms of Cadiz](#), (i.e., a city in Spain which

coincidentally hosts twin towers entitled "[Torres de Hercules](#)").

Pillars of Hercules = The Dollar Sign

While [modern historical accounts](#) perpetuate the theory that the [dollar sign](#) was derived from the [Spanish dollar](#) (i.e., which coincidentally [depicts the Pillars of Hercules](#)), evidence suggests that the dollar sign far predates [King Philip V](#) and his Spanish Empire. Although the dollar sign did originate from the [Strait of Gibraltar](#) region of Spain, it was unequivocally derived from the [Columnas Plus Ultra](#), otherwise known as the "[Pillars of Hercules](#)". When the "S" shaped ribbon (see photo) is intertwined between the two columns, the original dollar sign (i.e., the [Cifrão](#)) is ultimately formed. The Greco-Roman origin of the dollar sign is further confirmed by the fact that the Roman coin entitled the "[Sestertius](#)" is minted with the letters "IIS" on the face of the coin. When superimposed, the letters "II" and "S" form the original dollar sign which has subsequently morphed into an "S" that's superimposed with only one letter "I".

The Dollar Sign Today

The Greco-Roman [dollar sign](#) is currently used as the official symbol for the currencies of 40 countries and territories around the world, 24 of which have their own dollar (i.e., the [Australian dollar](#), the [Bahamian dollar](#), the [Barbados dollar](#), the [Belize dollar](#), the [Bermuda dollar](#), the [Brunei dollar](#), the [Canadian dollar](#), the [Cayman Islands dollar](#), the [East Caribbean dollar](#), the [Fiji dollar](#), the [Guyanese dollar](#), the [Hong Kong dollar](#), the [Jamaican dollar](#), the [Kiribati dollar](#), the [Liberian dollar](#), the [Namibian dollar](#), the [New Zealand dollar](#), the [Singapore dollar](#), the [Solomon Islands dollar](#), the [Surinamese dollar](#), the [New Taiwan Dollar](#), the [Trinidad and Tobago Dollar](#), the [Tuvaluan dollar](#), and the [United States dollar](#)). There are also 7 additional countries and territories which use some form of a dollar as their respective currency (e.g., [Antigua and Barbuda](#), [Dominica](#), [Grenada](#), [Nauru](#), [Saint Kitts and Nevis](#), [Saint Lucia](#), and [Saint Vincent and the Grenadines](#)). A total of 9 other countries and territories currently use the U.S. dollar as their respective currency (e.g., [East Timor](#), [Ecuador](#), [El Salvador](#), [Marshall Islands](#), [Federated States of Micronesia](#), [Palau](#), [Puerto Rico](#), and [Zimbabwe](#)). By enabling the use of a strong dollar in impoverished and weak countries and territories (e.g., the Caribbean and South America), a vicious cycle is perpetuated which ultimately invites and then maintains rampant small arms dealing, drug smuggling, money laundering and sex trade. This type of economic warfare is purposely designed to keep certain countries and territories on their knees both economically and morally, whereby the ambitious can only overcome the poverty by participating in one or more of the aforementioned evils of society.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

10.07 Dragon

The Dragon is a Greco-Roman symbol which is representative of [Roman Gunpowder](#) and secret cannons which were hidden in the mouths of scary looking creatures (i.e., dragons) that were affixed to the front of Greco-Roman war ships. According to historian [Anna Komnene](#) (1083 A.D. – 1153 A.D.), a Greek princess, scholar, physician, and the daughter of [Emperor Alexios I Komnenos of Byzantium](#), beast-shaped [Greek Fire](#) projectors were [mounted to the bow of warships](#): "As he [the Emperor [Alexios I](#)] knew that the [Pisans](#) were skilled in sea warfare and dreaded a battle with them, on the prow of each ship he had a head fixed of a lion or other land-animal, made in brass or iron with the mouth open and then gilded over, so that their mere aspect was terrifying. And the fire which was to be directed against the enemy through tubes he made to pass through the mouths of the beasts, so that it seemed as if the lions and the other similar [monsters were vomiting the fire](#)." Coincidentally, there are two Bible verses which appear to describe "brimstone" (i.e., "Greek Fire") emanating from the mouths of beasts as previously depicted by Komnene. The first verse is [Revelation 9:17](#) which states: "And thus I saw the horses in the vision, and them that sat on them, having breastplates of fire, and of jacinth, and brimstone: and the heads of the horses were as the heads of lions; and out of their mouths issued fire and smoke and brimstone." The

second verse is [Revelation 9:18](#) which states: "By these three was the third part of men killed, by the fire, and by the smoke, and by the brimstone, which issued out of their mouths." This is likely why Greco-Roman [Viking ships](#) were notoriously known to be outfitted with dragon heads for they hid the Greek Fire within.

Greek Dragons

Dragons are legendary in European folklore and mythology as they are found in nearly all cultures and countries. [European dragons](#) are typically depicted as being extremely large, fire-breathing, scaly, lizard-like creatures which have leathery bat-like wings, legs, and a tail. The popularity of dragons in Europe is no coincidence for essentially all of Europe was conquered by fire breathing Greco-Roman dragons (i.e., cannon bearing war ships). Although the term "dragon" was allegedly derived from the [Draco constellation](#) (which looks like a dragon's head when turned 180°), it is far more likely that Draco and the numerous myths and legends surrounding dragons were derived from Greco-Roman warships which featured large dragon heads that spit cannon fire. Although there are numerous serpents and [dragons in Greek mythology](#), they all appear to have been derived from the personification of various fire breathing war ships. Similar to planes and ships today, Greco-Roman Empire ships took on names and mythical personalities, especially in respect to their fire-breathing dragon heads, wing-like sails, scaly-like armor, and oar-like legs. For example, [Ladon](#) was a Greek dragon with as many as one hundred heads (i.e., cannons) which encircled the Garden of the [Hesperides](#) and guarded the [Golden Apples](#). The [Lernaean Hydra](#) was a water dragon with fatally venomous breath who was said to have anywhere between five and 100 heads (i.e., cannons). For each head cut off, one or two more grew back in its place. It also had an immortal head which would remain alive after it was cut off, a likely reference to back-up cannons. Lastly, [Typhon](#) was known as the "Father of All Monsters" and was described in the pseudo-Apollodorus "[Bibliothèque](#)" as the largest and most fearsome of all dragons. His upper half reached as high as the stars and he had as many as one hundred dragon heads (i.e., cannons) which erupted from his neck and shoulders. His whole body was covered in wings (i.e., sails), and fire (i.e., cannon fire) flashed from his eyes, striking fear even into the Olympians.

Dragon Mythology & Symbology

In Norse mythology, [Jörmungandr](#) was a giant sea serpent that surrounded [Miðgarð](#) (i.e., Greenland) the world of mortal men. He grew so large that he was able to surround the earth and grasp his own tail. As a result, he received the name of the Midgard Serpent or World Serpent. This particular Norse myth appears to be a reference to Greco-Roman dragon ships which previously encircled Greenland to protect it from both discovery and invasion. These dragon ship encircling the core of the Earth are symbolized in [Greek mythology](#) by [Caduceus](#), the staff carried by [Hermes](#), and the [Rod of Asclepius](#) wielded by the Greek god [Asclepius](#). Consequently, Greco-Roman dragons are depicted on the flags and coat of arms of Spain (where dragon ships were likely first invented or used in battle) and the nations of England, Iceland, Norway and Wales, the four closest countries to Greenland. Dragon-related symbology and vexillology includes but is not limited to: the [Royal Badge of Wales](#) (1953); flag of [Wales](#) (1953-1959); the current flag of [Wales](#); the flag of the [Welsh colony in Patagonia](#); and the flag of [Somerset County](#), England. Dragons are also found within the coat of arms of [Iceland](#); the coat of arms of the [Russian Federation](#); the coat of arms of [Generalitat Valenciana](#), Spain; the coat of arms of [Valencian Community](#), Spain; the coat of arms of [Stjørdal](#), Norway; the coat of arms of [Leicester](#), England; the coat of arms of the [Aragonese Monarchs](#); the coat of arms of the [Duke of Marlborough](#); and the coat of arms of [Peter IV of Aragon](#).

Dragons in Popular Culture

Tributes to [Draco](#) (the Latin name for Dragon), [Dracaena](#) (the Greek name for a female dragon), and Dragon are found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: **Airplanes:** [de Havilland Dragon](#), a small commercial aircraft; the [Douglas B-23 Dragon](#), a twin-engined bomber aircraft; and the logo of [Air Wales](#); **Books:** "[Dragon](#)" (1975), a short story by Anandasiri Kalapugama; "[Dragon](#)" (1982-1992), a series of fantasy novels by Laurence Yep; "[Dragon](#)" (1990), a novel by Clive Cussler; "[Dragon](#)" (1998), a novel by Steven Brust; "[Dragon: the Old Potter's Tale](#)" (1919), a short story by Ryūnosuke Akutagawa; "[How to Train Your Dragon](#)" (2003), a series of children's novels by [Cressida Cowell](#), including but not limited to: "How to Speak Dragonese" (2005); "How to Cheat a Dragon's Curse" (2006); "How to Twist a Dragon's Tale" (2007); "A Hero's Guide to Deadly Dragons" (2008); "How to Ride a Dragon's Storm" (2008); "How to Break a Dragon's Heart" (2009); "How to Steal a Dragon's Sword" (2011); "How to Seize a Dragon's Jewel" (2012); "How to Betray a Dragon's Hero" (2013); "[The Dragon](#)" (1635), an Italian fairy tale; "[The](#)

[Dragon](#)” (1955), a short story by Ray Bradbury; and “The Dragons” (1996), a fantasy novel by [Douglas Niles](#); **Business:** [Dennis Dragon](#), a type of bus; Draco, a guitar built by [B.C. Rich](#) guitars; [Dragon](#), a Russian car company; [Dragon Automobile Company](#), an American manufacturer (1906-1908); “[Dragon Magazine](#)” (1988-Present), a Japanese light novel magazine; [Dragon Models Limited](#), a toy manufacturer; [Dragon Petroleum](#), a Welsh fuel company; [Dragonair](#), an airline; [Kaiser Dragon](#), a 1950s American car; the logo of [Alpha Romeo](#); and the logo of [Vauxhall Motors](#); **Computing:** [AMD Dragon](#), a platform engineered for gamers; AmigaDraco, the database engine used by [FileMaker Pro](#); [Comodo Dragon](#), a web browser; [DraCo](#), a partly [Amiga](#) compatible computer built by MacroSystem AG; [Draco](#), a shareware programming language for CP/M; Draco GNU/Linux, a [Linux distribution](#); [Dragon 32/64](#), two 1980s home computers; [Dragon](#), a remote sensing software; [Dragon](#), a stream cipher; [Dragon chip](#), a line of Chinese CPUs; [Dragon Data](#), a Welsh computer manufacturer; and [Dragon NaturallySpeaking](#), a speech recognition software package; **Fictional Characters:** Antares Draco, an Imperial Knight from [Star Wars: Legacy](#); Dracaena, a fictional dragon-woman in “[Percy Jackson & the Olympians](#)” (2005); Draco, a warlord character in the television series “[Xena: Warrior Princess](#)”; Draco, the name of the last dragon in the film “[Dragonheart](#)”; [Draco Malfoy](#), a character in the “Harry Potter” series of books and movies; [Dragon](#) in Shrek; [Dragon of Middle-earth](#) by J. R. R. Tolkien; [Dragon Shiryū](#), a Saint Seiya character; [Dragons of Dragon Prince](#) by Melanie Rawn; [Dragons of Pern](#) by Anne McCaffrey; Jaq Draco, an Inquisitor who is the protagonist of [Ian Watson](#)'s Inquisition “War Trilogy”; [Marc Ange Draco](#), head of European crime syndicate and James Bond's father-in-law in Ian Fleming's novels; [Richard Dragon](#), a comic book character; and [The Dragon](#) in Beowulf; **Films:** “[Dragon](#)” (2006); “[Dragon](#)” (2011); “[Dragon: The Bruce Lee Story](#)” (1993), a biographical film; “[Dragons 3D](#)” (2013); and “[How to Train Your Dragon](#)” (2010); **Games:** Dragon tiles, a type of [honor tile](#) in mahjon; and [Sicilian Defence, Dragon Variation](#), a chess opening move; **Mathematics:** [Dragon curve](#), a family of fractal curves; **Memorials:** [Mametz Wood Memorial](#); **Military:** [Dacian Draco](#), a Dacian military standard composed of a wolf head and snake tail; [Draco](#), a Roman cavalry military standard in the shape of a dragon, adopted after the [Dacian Wars](#); Draco, a Romanian-made shortened pistol version of the [AKM](#) assault rifle; Dragon, the short version of the [blunderbuss](#) pistol; “Dragons”, a [USMC helicopter squadron](#); and the [M47 Dragon](#), an American anti-tank missile system; **Music:** “[Dragon](#)” (1998), an album by Loudness; “[Dragon](#)” (2005), an album by Jake Shimabukuro; [Dragon](#), a New Zealand/Australian rock group; “Dragon”, a song by The Sugarcubes on the album “[Life's Too Good](#)” (1998); [Dragon Records](#), a Swedish jazz record label; “Dragons”, a song by Caravan Palace on the album “[Caravan Palace](#)” (2008); [Dragons](#), an English group; “[Praise the Dragon Flag](#)” (1906), a Chinese song; “[The Dragon](#)” (1978), an album by Vangelis; and [The Dragons](#), an American rock group; **Mythology:** Draco, a [reptilian](#) alien race that has been purported to exist by certain UFO conspiracy theorists; [Dragon](#), a sign in the Chinese zodiac; [Draco](#), the first lawgiver of ancient Athens, Greece, from whom the term “draconian” is derived; [Draco](#), the name of several physicians in the family of Hippocrates; [Dragon Throne](#), the throne of the Emperor of China; [Drakaina](#), a Greek mythological entity; [Druaga](#) the god of the underworld in Mesopotamia; and the [Welsh Dragon](#), the flag of Wales; **Places:** [Dracena](#), Brazil; [Dragon, Utah](#); [Dragon Cone](#), a volcano in British Columbia, Canada; [Dragon Hill, Uffington](#), England; [Dragone River](#), Amalfi Coast, Italy; [Dragonj](#), Campania, Italy; and “[The Dragon](#)”, a section of U.S. Route 129 near Deals Gap, North Carolina; **Poems:** “[Dragon](#)” (1875), a poem by Aleksey Tolstoy; **Roller Coasters:** “[Dragon](#)” at Adventureland, Iowa, United States; “[Dragon Coaster](#)” at Playland, Rye, New York, United States; and “The Dragon”, at [Ocean Park](#), Hong Kong, China; **Schools:** [Dragon School](#), a British preparatory school in Oxford, England; and the [The Dragon Academy](#), a private school in Ontario, Canada; **Science:** “[Cordyline australis](#)”, a plant commonly known as the “Dracaena palm”; “[Dracaena](#)” a genus of plants; “[Dracaena](#)”, a genus of lizard; “[Draco](#)”, a genus of gliding lizards; Draco, name given by the U.S. cable channel “The Weather Channel” to the [December 2012 North American blizzard](#); [DRACO](#), a group of experimental antiviral drugs; and the [Dragon reactor](#), a gas-cooled nuclear reactor in England; **Secret Societies:** [Order of the Dragon](#); **Ships:** Draco Boats, manufactured in [Flekkefjord, Norway](#) in the 70's and 80's; [Dragon](#), a sailing yacht, used in racing; [Dragon boat](#), a narrow canoe-style boat, used for the sport of dragon boat racing; “[Dragon](#)” (1542), a 140 ton three masted ship; “[Dragon](#)” (1593), a [galleon](#) ship; “[Dragon of Greenwich](#)” (1512), a ship of 100 tons; “[HMS Dragon](#)” (1647), a [fourth-rate frigate](#); “[HMS Ormonde](#)” (1711), a 50-gun fourth-rate [ship of the line](#); “[HMS Dragon](#)” (1736), a 60-gun fourth-rate ship of the line; “[HMS Dragon](#)” (1760), a 74-gun [third-rate](#) ship of the line; “[HMS Dragon](#)” (1798), a 74-gun third-rate ship of the line; “[HMS Dragon](#)” (1885), a 6-gun wooden paddle second-rate frigate; “[HMS Dragon](#)” (1878), a 6-gun [Doterel-class](#) screw sloop; “[HMS Dragon](#)” (1894), a twin-screw [Banshee-class torpedo boat destroyer](#); “[HMS Dragon](#)” (1917), a light cruiser; “[HMS Dragon](#)” (2008), a [Type 45 destroyer](#); and the “[USS Dragon](#)” (1861), a Union Navy steamer;

Space: [Draco](#), a constellation in the northern part of the sky; [Draco](#), a dwarf galaxy orbiting the Milky Way; [Draco](#), an orbital maneuvering thruster being built for the SpaceX Dragon and upper stage of the Falcon 9 spacecraft; [Dragon](#), used by SpaceX to transport cargo to and from the International Space Station; [Dragon](#), a French research sounding rocket; [DRAKON](#), a programming language used in flight controllers for rockets and space vehicles; “The Dragon”, a grouping of galaxies in the field of [Abell 370](#); **Television:** “[Dragon](#)” (2004-2007), a Canadian children’s TV program; and [Dragon Television](#), a Chinese provincial satellite TV station; **Theater:** “[The Dragon](#)” (1944), a theater play by Evgeny Shvarts; **Trains:** coat of arms of [Midland Railway](#) in England; “Dragon” (1848–1872), a [GWR Iron Duke Class](#) locomotive; “Dragon” (1873–1892), a [South Devon Railway Buffalo class](#) locomotive; “Dragon” (1880–1892), a [GWR Rover class](#) locomotive; “Dragon” (1891-1915), a [GWR 3031 Class](#) locomotive; and “Dragon” (2009-present) [Newag E6ACT](#), an electric freight locomotive; and **Video Games:** 2Draco, a 9/9 Artifact Dragon from the card game “[Magic: The Gathering](#)”; Draco, a black dragon found in the video game “[Dark Ages](#)”; Draco, a character in the fictional opera “[The Dream Oath: Maria and Draco](#)” and in “[Final Fantasy VI](#)”; Draco Centauros, a dragon-like humanoid from the “[Puyo Puyo](#)” video game series; Draco-Hedron Ovinxer, the destructive dragon form of Ovinxer and the final boss of the game “[Gun Nac](#)”; “Dragon”, a version of the video game “[Mega Man Star Force](#)”; [Dragon](#), a “Dungeons & Dragons” magazine; and [Dragon](#) in “Dungeons & Dragons”.

Dragon Mascots

Aside from [Draco Racing](#) in Italy and [Dragon Racing](#) in the United States, Greco-Roman dragons are celebrated the world over via the mascots of numerous sports teams, including but not limited to: **Antilles:** [AS Dragon](#), a soccer team; **Australia:** [Darwin Dragons SC](#), a soccer team; [Engadine Dragons](#), a junior rugby league team; [Northcote Football Club](#), aka the Northcote Dragons, an Australian rules football team; [Shellharbour City Dragons](#), a rugby league team; [South Dragons](#), a former team in the Australasian National Basketball League (2006-2009); [St. George Dragons](#), a rugby league team; and the [St. George Illawarra Dragons](#), a rugby league football club; **Benin:** [AS Dragons FC de l’Ouémé](#), a soccer team; **Canada:** [Verdun Dragons](#), an ice hockey team; **China:** [China Dragon](#), an ice hockey team; [Jiangsu Dragons](#), a basketball team; and the [Sichuan Dragons](#), a baseball team; **Congo:** [AS Dragons](#), a soccer team; **Czech Republic:** [RC Dragon Brno](#), a rugby union team; **El Salvador:** [C.D. Dragón](#), a soccer team; **Equatorial Guinea:** [Dragón FC](#), a soccer team; **France:** [Catalans Dragons](#), a rugby league club; and the [Dragons de Rouen](#), an ice hockey team; **Ireland:** [Dublin Dragons](#), an American football team; **Japan:** [Chunichi Dragons](#), a baseball team; **Luxembourg:** [Dudelange Dragons](#), an American football team; **Netherlands:** [Delft Dragons](#), an American football team; **Philippines:** [Welcoat Dragons](#), a basketball team; **South Korea:** [Chunnam Dragons](#), a football team; and the [Jeonnam Dragons](#), a football team; **Spain:** [Barcelona Dragons](#), an American football team; **Tahiti:** [A.S. Dragon](#), a soccer team; **United States:** [Chesapeake Dragons](#), a soccer team; [Dayton Dragons](#), a baseball team; [Drexel Dragons](#), the sports teams of Drexel University; [Jersey Dragons](#), a soccer team; Lane College Dragons, the sports teams of [Lane College](#); Lake Orion Dragons, the sports teams at [Lake Orion High School](#); [Los Angeles Dragons](#), an American football team; Moorhead Dragons, the sports teams of [Minnesota State University Moorhead](#); [New York Dragons](#), an Arena Football League team; [Phoenix Dragons](#), an inline hockey team; [San Antonio Dragons](#), an ice hockey team; [San Francisco Dragons](#), a field lacrosse team; [Thomasville Dragons](#), a women’s soccer team; [Tiffin Dragons](#), the sports teams at Tiffin University; and the [Wisconsin Dragons](#), a women’s tackle football team; and **Wales:** [Cardiff City Blue Dragons](#), a rugby team; [Celtic Dragons](#), a netball team; [Glamorgan Dragons](#), a cricket team; and the [Newport Gwent Dragons](#), a rugby union team.

Order of the Dragon

The [Order of the Dragon](#) is historically touted as a [monarchical chivalric order](#) which required its members to defend the [cross](#) and fight the enemies of [Christianity](#). It was purportedly founded on December 12, 1408, by [Sigismund](#), a [Holy Roman Emperor](#), and his queen, [Barbara of Celje](#). Modelled after the [Order of St. George](#), the Order of the Dragon adopted [St. George](#) as its patron [saint](#). St. George’s [legendary defeat of a dragon](#) is cited as the origin of the Order’s name and symbology. However, in reality, the Order of the Dragon was responsible for manning a fleet of ships which encircled Greenland on behalf of the Roman Empire. The Order’s name in [Latin](#) is “Societas Draconistarum”. The term “Draconistarum” (D+R+C/K+N/X+S+T+R+M), acronymically and/or consonantly equates to “Dragon State Rome”. This is because Greenland, home to the Roman Empire, was fully encircled by the hundreds of fire-breathing ships which physically looked like dragons. The naval blockade was instituted to keep Greenland safe

from any and all ships traveling northward. Consequently, with advances in seafaring, namely the invention of the submarine, the Order vanished in the late 15th century.

Order of the Dragon Symbology

The [insignia of the Order of the Dragon](#) depicts a [Roman Cross](#) (i.e., "+") which equates to the letter "D" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), an acronym for "Day", "Die" and "Death". This is because the Order was responsible for sinking any ship headed north. Branching out from the Roman Cross is what appears to be [cannon fire shooting out](#) to the North, East, South and West. This is likely representative of [Roman gunpowder](#) and cannon fire which were inherent to the fleet of ships which formerly encircled Greenland. The [Order of the Dragon's](#) symbol is that of the [Ouroboros](#) which depicts a dragon eating its own tail. This symbol is representative of the fire breathing ships of the Greco-Roman Empire which first encircled the [Island of Crete](#), the [Island of Sicily](#), and the Island of Greenland, the three dens (homes) of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#). The naval blockade was instituted as to protect the families, homes and wealth of the [Imperial Cult of Rome](#). This particular notion is corroborated by the fact that modern [historical accounts state](#) that "Another influential model [of the Order of the Dragon] may have been the Sicilian Order of the Ship". The [Island of Sicily](#) was the second den (home) of the Roman Empire prior to their move to Greenland. Therefore, it's likely that the fleet of ships used to protect Sicily were subsequently positioned around Greenland. In a reconstruction of the [Order of the Dragon's badge](#) (which is reportedly based on the sketches from the Austrian Museum of Artifacts), the encircling Dragon is being hung from a circle which has been dissected by a line (i.e., "Φ"). The "Φ" symbol, which is currently found on the [flag of Greenland](#), equates to the letter "G" in the [Roman Score](#), an acronym for Greenland. In a [reconstruction of the order's patch](#), a dragon forms a complete circle, half of which is light and half of which is dark. The contrasting half-light, half-dark circle is coincidentally also depicted on the flag of Greenland.

Dragons in the Holy Bible

Because the Dragon is Greco-Roman in origin, there are 34 references to the word "dragon" in the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book the Roman Empire. The number "34" is telling for it numerically equates to the letters "CD" (i.e., 3 = C and 4 = D). When these two letters are superimposed, they form the "Φ" symbol (i.e., the letter "G" in the [Roman Score](#)) which is coincidentally found on the [flag of Greenland](#).

1. [Deuteronomy 32:33](#): "Their wine is the poison of dragons, and the cruel venom of asps."
2. [Nehemiah 2:13](#): "And I went out by night by the gate of the valley, even before the dragon well, and to the dung port, and viewed the walls of Jerusalem, which were broken down, and the gates thereof were consumed with fire."
3. [Job 30:29](#): "I am a brother to dragons, and a companion to owls."
4. [Psalm 44:19](#): "Though thou hast sore broken us in the place of dragons, and covered us with the shadow of death."
5. [Psalm 74:13](#): "Thou didst divide the sea by thy strength: thou brakest the heads of the dragons in the waters."
6. [Psalm 91:13](#): "Thou shalt tread upon the lion and adder: the young lion and the dragon shalt thou trample under feet."
7. [Psalm 148:7](#): "Praise the Lord from the earth, ye dragons, and all deeps."
8. [Isaiah 13:22](#): "And the wild beasts of the islands shall cry in their desolate houses, and dragons in their pleasant palaces: and her time is near to come, and her days shall not be prolonged."

9. [Isaiah 27:1](#): “In that day the Lord with his sore and great and strong sword shall punish leviathan the piercing serpent, even leviathan that crooked serpent; and he shall slay the dragon that is in the sea.”
10. [Isaiah 34:13](#): “And thorns shall come up in her palaces, nettles and brambles in the fortresses thereof: and it shall be an habitation of dragons, and a court for owls.”
11. [Isaiah 35:7](#): “And the parched ground shall become a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water: in the habitation of dragons, where each lay, shall be grass with reeds and rushes.”
12. [Isaiah 43:20](#): “The beast of the field shall honour me, the dragons and the owls: because I give waters in the wilderness, and rivers in the desert, to give drink to my people, my chosen.”
13. [Isaiah 51:9](#): “Awake, awake, put on strength, O arm of the Lord; awake, as in the ancient days, in the generations of old. Art thou not it that hath cut Rahab, and wounded the dragon?”
14. [Jeremiah 9:11](#): “And I will make Jerusalem heaps, and a den of dragons; and I will make the cities of Judah desolate, without an inhabitant.”
15. [Jeremiah 10:22](#): “Behold, the noise of the bruit is come, and a great commotion out of the north country, to make the cities of Judah desolate, and a den of dragons.”
16. [Jeremiah 14:6](#): “And the wild asses did stand in the high places, they snuffed up the wind like dragons; their eyes did fail, because there was no grass.”
17. [Jeremiah 49:33](#): “And Hazor shall be a dwelling for dragons, and a desolation for ever: there shall no man abide there, nor any son of man dwell in it.”
18. [Jeremiah 51:34](#): “Nebuchadrezzar the king of Babylon hath devoured me, he hath crushed me, he hath made me an empty vessel, he hath swallowed me up like a dragon, he hath filled his belly with my delicacies, he hath cast me out.”
19. [Jeremiah 51:37](#): “And Babylon shall become heaps, a dwellingplace for dragons, an astonishment, and an hissing, without an inhabitant.”
20. [Ezekiel 29:3](#): “Speak, and say, Thus saith the Lord God; Behold, I am against thee, Pharaoh king of Egypt, the great dragon that lieth in the midst of his rivers, which hath said, My river is mine own, and I have made it for myself.”
21. [Micah 1:8](#): “Therefore I will wail and howl, I will go stripped and naked: I will make a wailing like the dragons, and mourning as the owls.”
22. [Malachi 1:3](#): “And I hated Esau, and laid his mountains and his heritage waste for the dragons of the wilderness.”
23. [Revelation 12:3](#): “And there appeared another wonder in heaven; and behold a great red dragon, having seven heads and ten horns, and seven crowns upon his heads.”
24. [Revelation 12:4](#): “And his tail drew the third part of the stars of heaven, and did cast them to the earth: and the dragon stood before the woman which was ready to be delivered, for to devour her child as soon as it was born.”
25. [Revelation 12:7](#): “And there was war in heaven: Michael and his angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought and his angels.”

26. [Revelation 12:9](#): “And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world: he was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him.”

27. [Revelation 12:13](#): “And when the dragon saw that he was cast unto the earth, he persecuted the woman which brought forth the man child.”

28. [Revelation 12:16](#): “And the earth helped the woman, and the earth opened her mouth, and swallowed up the flood which the dragon cast out of his mouth.”

29. [Revelation 12:17](#): “And the dragon was wroth with the woman, and went to make war with the remnant of her seed, which keep the commandments of God, and have the testimony of Jesus Christ.”

30. [Revelation 13:2](#): “And the beast which I saw was like unto a leopard, and his feet were as the feet of a bear, and his mouth as the mouth of a lion: and the dragon gave him his power, and his seat, and great authority.”

31. [Revelation 13:4](#): “And they worshipped the dragon which gave power unto the beast: and they worshipped the beast, saying, Who is like unto the beast? who is able to make war with him?”

32. [Revelation 13:11](#): “And I beheld another beast coming up out of the earth; and he had two horns like a lamb, and he spake as a dragon.”

33. [Revelation 16:13](#): “And I saw three unclean spirits like frogs come out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet.”

34. [Revelation 20:2](#): “And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil, and Satan, and bound him a thousand years.”

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

10.08 Eagle

The Eagle is a Greco-Roman symbol which, aside from the [Roman Cross](#) and the [Roman Star](#), is likely the most commonly used Roman symbol in the underworld. The term “Eagle” (G+L) consonantly and/or acronymically equates to Greenland, the highest point of the Earth (i.e., the top of the world). The Eagle is symbolic of the Roman Empire for eagles are predators which build their nests high upon cliffs and mountains. Therefore, the Eagle is symbolic of the Roman Empire which sits atop the Earth in Greenland watching over and preying on humanity. Although the Roman Eagle is depicted in the purportedly original [flag of the Roman Empire](#), it was likely not added until the discovery of Greenland around [Anno Domini](#) (i.e., 000 BC/AD). Because the world is still under the command and control of the Roman Empire, the Roman Eagle is found in the coat of arms of the [Canton of Geneva](#) in Switzerland, home to the [United Nations](#), the de facto world government of Rome. Aside from its rampant use in heraldry, logos, and vexillology (see below), the Roman Eagle is most commonly depicted in modern time by the letter “W” in the [Roman-English alphabet](#). The letter “W” equates to the letter “V” in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), an acronym for [Victoria](#), the Roman goddess of victory. Furthermore, the letter “V” equates to the letter “B” in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), an acronym for [Babylon](#), the former capital of the Roman Empire.

Roman Eagle

The Roman Eagle is currently found in the coat of arms, emblems and flags of at least 46 countries and territories, including but not limited to: **Albania**: coat of arms of [Albania](#); and the flag of [Albania](#); **American Samoa**: flag of [American Samoa](#); **Armenia**: coat of arms of [Armenia](#); **Austria**: coat of arms of [Austria](#); **Belgium**: coat of arms of [Belgium](#); **Christmas Island**: coat of arms of [Christmas Island](#); **Czech Republic**: coat of arms of [Czech Republic](#); **Egypt**: flag of [Egypt](#); coat of arms of [Egypt](#); **Germany**: coat of arms of [Germany](#); **Ghana**: coat of arms of [Ghana](#); **Iceland**: coat of arms of [Iceland](#); **Indonesia**: emblem of [Indonesia](#); **Iran**: emblems of [Iran](#); and the flag of [Iran](#); **Iraq**: coat of arms of [Iraq](#); **Jordan**: coat of arms of [Jordan](#); **Kazakhstan**: coat of arms of [Kazakhstan](#); **Kuwait**: emblem of [Kuwait](#); **Kyrgyzstan**: emblem of [Kyrgyzstan](#); **Liechtenstein**: coat of arms of [Liechtenstein](#); **Malawi**: coat of arms of [Malawi](#); **Malaysia**: coat of arms of [Malaysia](#); **Mexico**: coat of arms of [Mexico](#); and the flag of [Mexico](#); **Moldova**: coat of arms of [Moldova](#); and the flag of [Moldova](#); **Montenegro**: coat of arms of [Montenegro](#); and the flag of [Montenegro](#); **Nambia**: coat of arms of [Nambia](#); **Nagorno-Karabakh**: coat of arms of [Nagorno-Karabakh](#); **Nigeria**: coat of arms of [Nigeria](#); **Papua New Guinea**: coat of arms of [Papua New Guinea](#); **Philippines**: coat of arms of [Philippines](#); **Poland**: coat of arms of [Poland](#); **Romania**: coat of arms of [Romania](#); **Russia**: coat of arms of [Russia](#); **São Tomé and Príncipe**: coat of arms of [São Tomé and Príncipe](#); **Serbia**: coat of arms of [Serbia](#); and the flag of [Serbia](#); **Somaliland**: emblem of [Somaliland](#); **South Africa**: coat of arms of [South Africa](#); **South Sudan**: coat of arms of [South Sudan](#); **Sudan**: emblem of [Sudan](#); **Syria**: coat of arms of [Syria](#); **Saint Lucia**: coat of arms of [Saint Lucia](#); **Thailand**: emblem of [Thailand](#); **United Arab Emirates**: emblem of [United Arab Emirates](#); **U.S. Virgin Islands**: flag of [U.S. Virgin Islands](#); and the great seal of [U.S. Virgin Islands](#); **Uzbekistan**: emblem of [Uzbekistan](#); **Yemen**: coat of arms of [Yemen](#); and **Zambia**: coat of arms of [Zambia](#); and the flag of [Zambia](#).

Roman Eagle U.S. Government Symbolology

The Roman Eagle is widespread within the symbolology of the federal government of the United States of America, including but not limited to: **United States of America**: the [Great Seal of the United States](#); **Washington, D.C.**: seal of [Washington D.C.](#); **Central Intelligence Agency**: flag of the [Central Intelligence Agency](#); and the seal of the [Central Intelligence Agency](#); **National Security Agency**: flag of the [National Security Agency](#); and the seal of the [National Security Agency](#); **U.S. Intelligence Community**: flag of the [U.S. Intelligence Community](#); and the seal of the [U.S. Intelligence Community](#); **Director of National Intelligence**: flag of the [Director of National Intelligence](#); and the seal of the [Director of National Intelligence](#); **U.S. President**: flag of the [President of the United States](#); and the flag of the [Vice President of the United States](#); **U.S. Department of State**: flag of the [U.S. Department of State](#); and the seal of the [U.S. Department of State](#); **Joint Chiefs of Staff**: flag of the [Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff](#); and the flag of the [Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff](#); **Department of Defense**: flag of the [U.S. Department of Defense](#); seal of the [U.S. Department of Defense](#); flag of the [U.S. Secretary of Defense](#); the flag of the [U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense](#); and the flag of the [Senior Enlisted Advisor to the Chairman](#); **U.S. Air Force**: flag of the [U.S. Air Force](#); flag of the [Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force](#); flag of the [U.S. Secretary of the Air Force](#); flag of the [U.S. Under Secretary of the Air Force](#); and the flag of the [Vice Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force](#); **U.S. Army**: flag of the [Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army](#); flag of the [Sergeant Major of the U.S. Army](#); flag of the [U.S. Secretary of the Army](#); flag of the [U.S. Under Secretary of the Army](#); and the flag of the [Vice Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army](#); **U.S. Coast Guard**: flag of the [U.S. Coast Guard](#); **U.S. Marine Corps**: flag of the [U.S. Marine Corps](#); and the flag of the [Commandant of the Marine Corps](#); **U.S. Navy**: flag of the [U.S. Navy](#); and the flag of the [Chief of Naval Operations](#); and the flag of the [Vice Chief of Naval Operations](#); **U.S. Department of Energy**: flag of the [U.S. Department of Energy](#); and the seal of the [U.S. Department of Energy](#); **U.S. Department of Homeland Security**: flag of the [U.S. Department of Homeland Security](#); and the seal of the [U.S. Department of Homeland Security](#); **U.S. Department of Justice**: flag of the [U.S. Department of Justice](#); and the seal of the [U.S. Department of Justice](#); **U.S. Department of the Treasury**: flag of the [U.S. Department of the Treasury](#); and the seal of the [U.S. Department of the Treasury](#); **U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration**: flag of the [U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration](#); and the seal of the [U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration](#).

Roman Eagle in U.S. State Symbolology

The Roman Eagle is depicted in the coat of arms, emblems, great seals, and standards of at least 16 U.S. states, including but not limited to: **Alabama**: coat of arms of [Alabama](#); great seal of [Alabama](#); standard of the [Governor of Alabama](#) (1868–1939); and the standard of the [Governor of Alabama](#); **Arkansas**: great

seal of [Arkansas](#); **Hawaii**: great seal of [Hawaii](#); **Illinois**: flag of [Illinois](#); and the great seal of [Illinois](#); **Iowa**: flag of [Iowa](#); and the great seal of [Iowa](#); **Michigan**: coat of arms of [Michigan](#); flag of [Michigan](#); flag of the [Governor of Michigan](#); and the great seal of [Michigan](#); **Mississippi**: coat of arms of [Mississippi](#); and the great seal of [Mississippi](#); **Missouri**: flag of [Missouri](#); and the great seal of [Missouri](#); **New Mexico**: great seal of [New Mexico](#); **New York**: coat of arms of [New York](#); flag of [New York](#); great seal of [New York](#); and the standard of the [Governor of New York](#); **North Dakota**: flag of [North Dakota](#); **Oregon**: flag of [Oregon](#); and the great seal of [Oregon](#); **Pennsylvania**: coat of arms of [Pennsylvania](#); flag of [Pennsylvania](#); great seal of [Pennsylvania](#); and the standard of the [Governor of Pennsylvania](#); **Texas**: great seal of [Texas](#); **Utah**: flag of [Utah](#); and the great seal of [Utah](#); **Wyoming**: flag of [Wyoming](#); and the great seal of [Wyoming](#). Considering that Alabama, Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania each have four different symbols depicting the Roman Eagle, it's possible that these regions were discovered during the times of the Roman Empire. In other words, since these states are all accessible by water, they were likely home to the first Roman military bases in America.

Roman Eagle in Popular Culture

Because so-called [Ancient Egypt](#) is historical cover for the Greco-Roman Empire, the [Roman Eagle](#) is depicted on a coin emanating from [Ptolemy III Euergetes](#) (reigned 246–222 BC), the third king of the [Ptolemaic dynasty](#) in [Egypt](#). Modern references and tributes to “[Aquila](#)” (the Latin name for Eagle), “Eagle”, and “Eagles” are found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: **Aircraft**: [Airstrike Eagle 5](#), a German ultralight trike design; [American Aerolights Eagle](#), an ultralight aircraft; [Angus Aquila](#), a British aircraft; [Aquila A 210](#), a German lightweight aircraft; [Bristol Aquila](#), an aircraft engine; [Buckeye Eagle](#), an American powered parachute design; [Fisher P-75 Eagle](#), a United States Army Air Forces fighter of World War II; [Lockheed MQM-105 Aquila](#), the U.S. Army's first battlefield reconnaissance drone; [McDonnell Douglas F-15 Eagle](#), a fighter aircraft; [Rolls-Royce Eagle](#), a V-12 aircraft engine of World War I; and the [Rolls-Royce Eagle \(1944\)](#), an H-24 aircraft engine of the late 1940s; **Buildings**: [Aquila Court Building](#) (Omaha, Nebraska); and the [Marriner S. Eccles Federal Reserve Board Building](#) (Washington, D.C.); **Business**: [American Eagle Outfitters](#), a clothing brand; [Aquila Airways](#), a British flying boat operator (1948–1958); [Aquila Capital](#), an independent investment firm in Hamburg, Germany; [Aquila, Inc.](#), a former electric and gas utility in Kansas City, Missouri, United States; [Aquila Italiana](#), Italian car manufacturer or brand; [Aquila racing cars](#), a Danish firm; [Aquila Theatre](#), a theatre company currently of New York; [Eagle Bus](#) (1958–1993); [Eagle Electric](#); [Eagle Food Centers](#), a former chain of grocery stores; [Eagle Games](#), a board game publisher; [Eagle Insurance](#), a Chicago-based vehicle insurance company; [Eagle Mobile](#); [Eagle Pencil Company](#), now known as Berol; [Eagle Snacks](#); [Emerging and growth-leading economies](#) (EAGLE) key emerging economies that are expected to lead global growth in the next decade; [Expert Advisory Group on Language Engineering Standards](#) (EAGLE), Corpus Linguistics Markup; [Hyosung GV250](#), a cruiser motorcycle nicknamed the “Aquila”; logo of [Allianz](#); logo of [Volkswagen](#); “[The Eagle](#)”, a pub in Cambridge, England; and “The Eagle”, a pub in Clerkenwell, London; **Cars**: [AMC Eagle](#), all-wheel drive automobiles made by American Motors Corporation from 1980 to 1987; [Eagle](#), an automotive brand of the Chrysler Corporation from 1988 to 1998; [Eagle HF89](#), an IMSA Grand Touring Prototype built by All American Racers in 1989; [Eagle MkIII](#), an IMSA Grand Touring Prototype built by All American Racers in 1991; [MOWAG Eagle](#), a lightly armored reconnaissance vehicle; and the [North American Eagle Project](#), a vehicle intended to challenge the land speed record; **Computing**: [Eagle](#), a [deep packet inspection](#) integrated system developed by Amesys, a French division of the Bull group; [Eagle](#), a mainframe application server; [EAGLE](#), an electronic design automation software; [Eagle](#), the development codename of the [Data General Eclipse MV/8000](#); [Eagle Computer](#), an early IBM-PC clone manufacturer; [Eagle engine](#), a [pixel art scaling algorithm](#); and [Fujitsu Eagle](#), a model of disk drive popular in the 1980s; **Currency**: [Eagle](#), a pre-1933 United States gold coin worth \$10; **Films**: “[Eagle](#)” (1900), a Croatian film; “[Eagles](#)” (1984), an Iranian film; “[Eagles](#)” (2012), an Israeli film; “[The Eagle](#)” (1925), a silent film; “[The Eagle](#)” (1959), a Polish film; and “[The Eagle](#)” (2011), a British film; **Heraldry**: [Eagle](#), an eagle which appears in a coat of arms; **Literature**: “[Aquila](#)” (1997) and “[Aquila 2](#)” (2010), books by [Andrew Norriss](#); [Aquila](#), an ornithological journal; [Aquila](#), a children's magazine; “[Eagle](#)”, a UK comic; [Eagle: The Making of an Asian-American President](#), a manga by Kaiji Kawaguchi; [Eagle of Middle-Earth](#), the Great Eagles of J.R.R. Tolkien's Middle-earth; “[The Eagle](#)” (1851), a poem written by Alfred, Lord Tennyson; “[The Eagle](#)” (2005), the final book in Jack Whyte's Arthurian cycle; [The Eagle](#), a list of daily newspapers; “[The Eagle](#)”, a magazine of St. John's College, University of Cambridge; and “The Eagle”, the hero of the six-issue American comic book series “[Red Menace](#)”; **Military**: [Aquila](#), a Roman military standard; [French Imperial Eagle](#) of Napoleon; and the [Roman eagle](#), the standard of a legion; **Music**: “Aquila”; a song in

[“Ace Combat 04: Shattered Skies”](#); [Aquila Suite – 12 Arpeggio Concert Etudes for Solo Piano](#), a piano composition; Eagle, a rock band formed by former members of the [Beacon Street Union](#); [“Eagle”](#) (1878), a song by ABBA; [Eagles](#), an American rock band formed in 1971; [Eagle Records](#), a record label; [“Eagles”](#) (1972), the Eagles' debut album; [“Eagles”](#) (2005), a box set by the Eagles; [The Eagle](#) (1990), an album by Waylon Jennings; [The Eagle Band](#), an American jazz band in New Orleans (1895-1929); [The Eagles](#), a 1950s American vocal group; [The Eagles](#), a British quartet; and “The Eagle on City Road in London”, featured in a common interpretation of the lyrics to the nursery rhyme [“Pop Goes the Weasel”](#);

Organizations: [Assyrian Eagle Scouts of Australia](#); [Eagle Scout](#) is the highest rank in the [Boy Scouting](#) program; logo of the [Boy Scouts of America](#); and the [Roman Catholic Archdiocese of L'Aquila](#), a Roman Catholic archdiocese; **Places:** [Aquila, Michoacán](#), Mexico; [Aquila, Ticino](#), Switzerland; [Aquila, Veracruz](#), Mexico; [Aquila Private Game Reserve](#), South Africa; [Aquilaia](#), Italy; [Aquila](#), Alabama; [Aquila](#), Ohio; [Aquila](#), Texas; [Eagle](#), Alaska; [Eagle](#), California; [Eagle](#), Colorado; [Eagle](#), Illinois; [Eagle](#), Idaho; [Eagle](#), Michigan; [Eagle](#), Nebraska; [Eagle](#), New York; [Eagle](#), Pennsylvania; [Eagle, Richland County](#), Wisconsin; [Eagle, Lincolnshire](#), England; [Eagle](#), West Virginia; [Eagle](#), Wisconsin; [Eagle Town](#), Wisconsin; [Eagle Township, Barber County](#), Kansas; [Eagle Township, Black Hawk County](#), Iowa; [Eagle Township, Boone County](#), Indiana; [Eagle Township, Brown County](#), Ohio; [Eagle Township, Carlton County](#), Minnesota; [Eagle Township, Clinton County](#), Michigan; [Eagle Township, Hancock County](#), Ohio; [Eagle Township, Kingman County](#), Kansas; [Eagle Township, Kossuth County](#), Iowa; [Eagle Township, LaSalle County](#), Illinois; [Eagle Township, Vinton County](#), Ohio; [Eagle Village](#), Alaska; [L'Aquila](#), the regional capital of Abruzzo in Italy; and [Province of L'Aquila](#), Italy; **Science:** [“Aquila”](#), a genus of birds including some eagles; [“Balanus aquila”](#), a species of barnacle; and [European Association for Grey Literature Exploitation](#) (EAGLE), an organization of leading European scientific and technical information centres and libraries; [“Macroglossum aquila”](#), a species of moth; **Space:** [Apollo Lunar Module](#), nicknamed the “Eagle” for Apollo 11; [Aquila](#), the astronomical constellation, “The Eagle”; and [Eagle Nebula](#); and [Eagle](#), the landing crater of the rover “Opportunity”; **Sport:** [Eagle](#), a competitor that failed to complete the [1848 Grand National](#); and [Eagle](#), a score of two under par on a hole in the sport of golf; **Television:** [“Aquila”](#) (1997-1998); a BBC TV production for children based on the Norriss book; [Eagle Transporter](#), a fictional vehicle from the “Space: 1999” (1975-1977) television series; and [“The Eagle”](#) (2004-2006), an Emmy-winning Danish crime series;

Trains: [South Devon Railway Eagle class](#), a type of steam locomotive; **Secret Societies:** [Fraternal Order of Eagles](#), a fraternal organization founded in 1898; seal of the [Scottish Rite](#); **Ships:** [“Aquila”](#) (1941), an Italian aircraft carrier; [“Eagle-class”](#) (1918), [patrol craft](#), also known as “Eagle boats”; [“HMS Eagle”](#) (1592), was an ex-merchantman ship; [“HMS Eagle”](#) (c. 1650), a 12-gun ship; [“HMS Eagle”](#) (c. 1660), a 22-gun armed ship; [“HMS Eagle”](#) (c. 1670), a 6-gun fireship; [“HMS Eagle”](#) (c. 1672), a 6-gun fireship; [“HMS Eagle”](#) (1679), a 70-gun [third rate](#); [“HMS Eagle”](#) (1696), a 10-gun advice boat; [“HMS Eagle”](#) (c. 1745), a fireship; [“HMS Eagle”](#) (1745), a 58-gun [fourth rate](#); [“HMS Eagle”](#) (1745), a 14-gun [sloop](#); [“HMS Eagle”](#) (1774), was a 64-gun third rate; [“HMS Eagle”](#) (c. 1800), a 4-gun gun vessel; [“HMS Eagle”](#) (c. 1800), a 12-gun gun-brig; [“HMS Eagle”](#) (1804), was a 74-gun third rate; [“HMS Eagle”](#) (1812), a one-gun [brig](#); [“HMS Eagle”](#) (c. 1800), an American gunboat; [“HMS Eagle”](#) (1918), an early [aircraft carrier](#); “HMS Eagle” (1944), was to be an [Audacious class carrier](#); [“HMS Eagle”](#) (1946), an Audacious class aircraft carrier; [“HMS Eagle Shallop”](#) (1648), a 6-gun sloop; [“HMS Eaglet”](#) (1655), an 8-gun [ketch](#); [“HMS Eaglet”](#) (1691), a 10-gun ketch; [“HMS Eaglet”](#) (c. 1855), a paddle vessel; [“USCGC Eagle”](#) (1925), a “100-foot” [patrol boat](#); [“USCGC Eagle”](#) (1936), a US Coast Guard barque; [“USCGC Eagle”](#) (1946), a Gorch Fock-class [barque](#); [“USRC Eagle”](#) (1793), a U.S. cutter; [“USS Aquila”](#) (1941), an Aquila-class cargo ship; [“USS Aquila”](#) (1979), a hydrofoil; [“USS Eagle”](#) (1798), was a 14-gun [schooner](#); [“USS Eagle”](#) (1812), an 11-gun [sloop](#); [“USS Eagle”](#) (1814), a 12-gun [brig](#); [“USS Eagle”](#) (1814), a 12-gun [schooner](#); [“USS Eagle”](#) (1898), a [yacht](#); [“USS Eagle”](#) (1919), a patrol boat; [“USS Eagle”](#) (1942), a [Q-ship](#); and the [“USS Eagle Boat 56”](#) (1919), a USS PE-56; and **Video Games:** Aquila, a game server in the MMORPG [MapleStory](#); Aquila, Captain Crowe Almedio's ship in the video game [“Star Ocean: The Last Hope”](#); Aquila, a ship captained by Ratonhnhaké:ton, the protagonist character in the video game [“Assassin's Creed III”](#); Aquila, a weapon available to Dante in the video game [DmC: Devil May Cry](#); and Aquila, a world available with membership in computer games “Wizard101” and “Pirate101”; Aquilla, a character in the wargame [Heroscape](#); and Imperial Aquila seal, symbol of the [Imperium \(Warhammer 40,000\)](#) in the fictional “Warhammer 40,000” universe.

Eagle Mascots

Aside from the [Eagle Mascot](#) of [The American School in London](#), the Roman Eagle is celebrated throughout the world via the mascots of numerous sports teams, including but not limited to: **Australia:**

[Manly-Warringah Sea Eagles](#), a rugby league football team; [Northern Eagles](#), a former rugby league football team; [West Coast Eagles](#), an Australian Football League (AFL) team; and the [Woodville-West Torrens Eagles](#), a South Australian National Football League team; **Bulgaria:** [PFC Ludogorets Razgrad](#), an association football club; **Canada:** [Surrey Eagles](#), a Tier II Junior "A" ice hockey team; **England:** [Bedford Town F.C.](#), an English football team known as the Bedford Town Eagles; [Crystal Palace F.C.](#), an English football team known as the Eagles; and the [Sheffield Eagles](#), a Rugby league team based in Sheffield, South Yorkshire; **Germany:** [The Eagles](#) ("Die Adler"), a nickname for Germany's national football team; **Greece:** [P.A.O.K.](#), a Greek multi-sport club known as the Double-Headed Eagles; **Japan:** [Tohoku Rakuten Golden Eagles](#), a Japanese Pacific League baseball team; **Philippines:** [Ateneo Blue Eagles](#), Ateneo de Manila University's collegiate varsity team; **Portugal:** [S.L. Benfica Eagles](#), a Portuguese association football team; **South Africa:** [Eagles cricket team](#), a cricket team based in Bloemfontein; and the [SWD Eagles](#), a rugby club; **South Korea:** [Hanwha Eagles](#), a professional baseball team; and the **United States:** [American Eagles](#), the sports teams of American University; [Boston College Eagles](#), the athletics teams of Boston College; [Colorado Eagles](#), a Central Hockey League; [Coppin State Eagles](#), the athletics teams of Coppin State University; [Eastern Michigan Eagles](#), the athletics teams of Eastern Michigan University; [Eastern Washington Eagles](#), the athletics teams of Eastern Washington University; "Ernie the Eagle", the athletic teams of [Embry–Riddle Aeronautical University](#); [Florida Gulf Coast University Eagles](#); the athletics teams of Florida Gulf Coast University; [Georgia Southern Eagles](#), the athletics teams of Georgia Southern University; [Marquette Golden Eagles](#), the athletics teams of Marquette University; [Morehead State Eagles](#), the athletics teams of Morehead State University; [Niagara Purple Eagles](#), the athletics team of Niagara University; [North Carolina Central University Eagles](#); the athletics team of North Carolina Central University; [North Texas Eagles](#), former name of the North Texas Mean Green; [Oral Roberts Golden Eagles](#), the athletics teams of Oral Roberts University; [Philadelphia Eagles](#), a National Football League team; [Southern Miss Golden Eagles](#), the athletics teams of Southern Mississippi University; [Tennessee Technological University Golden Eagles](#), the athletics teams of Tennessee Technological University; [USA Eagles](#), USA's national rugby team; [Washington Eagles](#), an Eastern Hockey League team (1939-1942); and the [Winthrop Eagles](#), the athletics teams of Winthrop University.

Roman Eagle in the Holy Bible

Because the Eagle is Greco-Roman in origin, there are [34 references](#) to word "Eagle" in the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book the Roman Empire. The number "34" is telling for it numerically equates to the letters "CD" (i.e., 3 = C and 4 = D). When these two letters are superimposed, they form the "Φ" symbol (i.e., the letter "G" in the [Roman Score](#)) which is coincidentally found on the [flag of Greenland](#).

1. [Exodus 19:4](#): "Ye have seen what I did unto the Egyptians, and how I bare you on eagles' wings, and brought you unto myself."
2. [Leviticus 11:13](#): "And these are they which ye shall have in abomination among the fowls; they shall not be eaten, they are an abomination: the eagle, and the ossifrage, and the ospray."
3. [Leviticus 11:18](#): "And the swan, and the pelican, and the gier eagle."
4. [Deuteronomy 14:12](#): "But these are they of which ye shall not eat: the eagle, and the ossifrage, and the ospray."
5. [Deuteronomy 14:17](#): "And the pelican, and the gier eagle, and the cormorant."
6. [Deuteronomy 28:49](#): "The Lord shall bring a nation against thee from far, from the end of the earth, as swift as the eagle flieth; a nation whose tongue thou shalt not understand."
7. [Deuteronomy 32:11](#): "As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings."

8. [2 Samuel 1:23](#): "Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided: they were swifter than eagles, they were stronger than lions."

9. [Job 9:26](#): "They are passed away as the swift ships: as the eagle that hasteth to the prey."

10. [Job 39:27](#): "Doth the eagle mount up at thy command, and make her nest on high?"

11. [Psalm 103:5](#): "Who satisfieth thy mouth with good things; so that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's."

12. [Proverbs 23:5](#): "Wilt thou set thine eyes upon that which is not? for riches certainly make themselves wings; they fly away as an eagle toward heaven."

13. [Proverbs 30:17](#): "The eye that mocketh at his father, and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out, and the young eagles shall eat it."

14. [Proverbs 30:19](#): "The way of an eagle in the air; the way of a serpent upon a rock; the way of a ship in the midst of the sea; and the way of a man with a maid."

15. [Isaiah 40:31](#): "But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint."

16. [Jeremiah 4:13](#): "Behold, he shall come up as clouds, and his chariots shall be as a whirlwind: his horses are swifter than eagles. Woe unto us! for we are spoiled."

17. [Jeremiah 48:40](#): "For thus saith the Lord; Behold, he shall fly as an eagle, and shall spread his wings over Moab."

18. [Jeremiah 49:16](#): "Thy terribleness hath deceived thee, and the pride of thine heart, O thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, that holdest the height of the hill: though thou shouldest make thy nest as high as the eagle, I will bring thee down from thence, saith the Lord."

19. [Jeremiah 49:22](#): "Behold, he shall come up and fly as the eagle, and spread his wings over Bozrah: and at that day shall the heart of the mighty men of Edom be as the heart of a woman in her pangs."

20. [Lamentations 4:19](#): "Our persecutors are swifter than the eagles of the heaven: they pursued us upon the mountains, they laid wait for us in the wilderness."

21. [Ezekiel 1:10](#): "As for the likeness of their faces, they four had the face of a man, and the face of a lion, on the right side: and they four had the face of an ox on the left side; they four also had the face of an eagle."

22. [Ezekiel 10:14](#): "And every one had four faces: the first face was the face of a cherub, and the second face was the face of a man, and the third the face of a lion, and the fourth the face of an eagle."

23. [Ezekiel 17:3](#): "And say, Thus saith the Lord God; A great eagle with great wings, longwinged, full of feathers, which had divers colours, came unto Lebanon, and took the highest branch of the cedar."

24. [Ezekiel 17:7](#): "There was also another great eagle with great wings and many feathers: and, behold, this vine did bend her roots toward him, and shot forth her branches toward him, that he might water it by the furrows of her plantation."

25. [Daniel 4:33](#): “The same hour was the thing fulfilled upon Nebuchadnezzar: and he was driven from men, and did eat grass as oxen, and his body was wet with the dew of heaven, till his hairs were grown like eagles' feathers, and his nails like birds' claws.”
26. [Daniel 7:4](#): “The first was like a lion, and had eagle's wings: I beheld till the wings thereof were plucked, and it was lifted up from the earth, and made stand upon the feet as a man, and a man's heart was given to it.”
27. [Hosea 8:1](#): “Set the trumpet to thy mouth. He shall come as an eagle against the house of the Lord, because they have transgressed my covenant, and trespassed against my law.”
28. [Obadiah 1:4](#): “Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou set thy nest among the stars, thence will I bring thee down, saith the Lord.”
29. [Micah 1:16](#): “Make thee bald, and poll thee for thy delicate children; enlarge thy baldness as the eagle; for they are gone into captivity from thee.”
30. [Habakkuk 1:8](#): “Their horses also are swifter than the leopards, and are more fierce than the evening wolves: and their horsemen shall spread themselves, and their horsemen shall come from far; they shall fly as the eagle that hasteth to eat.”
31. [Matthew 24:28](#): “For wheresoever the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together.”
32. [Luke 17:37](#): “And they answered and said unto him, Where, Lord? And he said unto them, Wheresoever the body is, thither will the eagles be gathered together.”
33. [Revelation 4:7](#): “And the first beast was like a lion, and the second beast like a calf, and the third beast had a face as a man, and the fourth beast was like a flying eagle.”
34. [Revelation 12:14](#): “And to the woman were given two wings of a great eagle, that she might fly into the wilderness, into her place, where she is nourished for a time, and times, and half a time, from the face of the serpent.”

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

10.09 Eye of Providence

The [Eye of Providence](#), otherwise known as the “All Seeing Eye”, is a symbol depicting a single eye surrounded by [rays](#) of [light](#) enclosed in a [triangle](#). It is generally interpreted as the eye of God watching over [humankind](#) or [divine providence](#). In reality however, the All Seeing Eye of G.O.D. (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)) is a symbol which represents the one-eyed [Beast of Greenland](#). Geographically speaking, the Island of Greenland is shaped in the silhouette of a bear's head, bore's head or wolf's head containing only one eye, hence the reference. Because so-called [Ancient Egypt](#) and the Egyptian Pyramids are historical cover for the Greco-Roman Empire, the All Seeing Eye was first known as the [Eye of Horus](#). In Medieval times, the Eye of Providence became an explicit image of the Christian [Trinity](#) for Greenland is the third and final den (home) of the Roman Empire. In [Norse mythology](#), the Eye of Providence is represented by the one-eyed Greco-Roman god of [Odin](#). The All Seeing Eye is also found within the logo

of the [Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes](#) (RAOB), a secret society in England tasked with keeping Greenland safe. The letter “A” in the English language is a tribute to the Eye of Providence which is represented in modern times on the reverse side of the [Great Seal of the United States](#) and the [United States one-dollar bill](#). On the U.S. seal, the Eye of Providence is surrounded by the words [Annuit Cœptis](#), allegedly meaning “He approves (or has approved) [our] undertakings”, and [Novus Ordo Seclorum](#), allegedly meaning “New Order of the Ages”. The phrase “Annuit Cœptis” (N+T+C/K+F/P+T+S) acronymically and/or consonantly appears to equate to “Net Cap Time System”, an apparent reference to the dragnet which has been laid out by the Roman Empire in order keep Greenland, the capstone of the Earth, secret and safe. The term “Novus Ordo Seclorum” (N/X+V/B+S+R+D+S+C/K+L+R+M) acronymically and/or consonantly appears to equate to “North Victoria System Red Sickle Rome” an apparent reference to [Victoria](#), the Roman goddess of victory, and the [bloody Cronus or sickle](#) of the Grim Reaper which maintains Rome’s victory over mankind. On the U.S. one-dollar bill, the All Seeing Eye is positioned above an unfinished [pyramid](#) with 13 steps, representing the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#). Aside from the Eye of Providence’s use in popular culture, it was adopted by the [Masonic Order](#) in 1797, ultimately providing political cover for its affiliation to Greenland. Consequently, the All Seeing Eye has since become associated with [Freemasonry](#), the [Great Architect of the Universe](#), and the [Illuminati](#). Because the Eye of Providence is representative of espionage conducted by the Roman Empire in Greenland, it is depicted in the seal of [DARPA's Information Awareness Office](#) and in the insignia of the [United Kingdom Guards Division](#).

Eye of Providence in Popular Culture

The [Eye of Providence](#) and the term “[The All Seeing Eye](#)” are found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: **Art:** “[Pontormo - Cena in Emmaus](#)” (1525), a painting by [Jacopo Pontormo](#); **Books:** [Eye of Sauron](#) or the Lidless Eye, in J. R. R. Tolkien’s “[The Lord of the Rings](#)”; **Business:** logo of [CBS](#) (Columbia Broadcasting System); **Coat of Arms:** coat of arms of [Braslaw](#); Lithuania; coat of arms of [Šiauliai](#); Lithuania; and the canting arms of the [Jauch Family](#); **Computing:** [The All-Seeing Eye](#), a computer software application for gamers; The All-Seeing Eye, a mechanical gadget in the [Wii](#) game “[The Conduit](#)”; **Currency:** [above the pipe organ](#) on the [Estonian 50 Krooni](#) (1994), [left of the building](#) on the [Ukrainian 500 Hryvnia](#) (2006), [above the pyramid](#) on the [United States 1 Dollar](#) (1957); **Documents:** [front page](#) of the [Constitution of Serbia](#) (1835); [atop](#) the [Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen](#) (1789); **Films:** “[National Treasure](#)” (2004), “[National Treasure: Book of Secrets](#)” (2007); and “The All-Seeing Eye”, also referred to as the “Triangle of Light”, is a fictional magical relic featured prominently in the film “[Lara Croft: Tomb Raider](#)” (2001); **Flags:** flag of [Saint Vincent and the Grenadines](#) (1907-1979); and the flag of [Šiauliai](#), Lithuania; **Fraternities:** crest of [Delta Tau Delta](#); crest of [Phi Delta Theta](#); crest of [Phi Kappa Psi](#); and the crest of [Delta Kappa Epsilon](#); **Games:** logo of [Steve Jackson Games](#); **Military:** insignia of the [UK Guards Division](#); **Music:** [All Seeing I](#), the British electronic music group; and the “[The All Seeing Eye](#)” (1965), a jazz album by Wayne Shorter; **Religion:** [above](#) the [Cape Dutch](#) gable (Stellenbosch, South Africa); [above the doorway](#) of the [Salt Lake Temple](#) (Salt Lake City, Utah); [altar decoration](#) in a museum (Pala, India); [on the gate](#) of [Aachen Cathedral](#) (Aachen, Germany); [pedestal decoration](#) of the [Alexander Column](#) (Saint Petersburg, Russia); [pediment](#) of an [Esoteric Christian](#) temple (Mount Ecclesia, California); [pediment](#) of the [Kazan Cathedral](#) (St. Petersburg Russia); [pediment](#) of the Roman Catholic cathedral (Salta, Argentina); [stained glass window](#) of a Christian church (Fifield, Wisconsin); [stone carving](#) outside a church building (Mykulychyn, Ukraine); [stone carving](#) in Jewish cemetery (Kamienna Góra, Poland); and the [Christian Eye of Providence](#); **Seals:** seal of [DARPA's Information Awareness Office](#); the [Great Seal of the United States](#); and the seal of [Kenosha, Wisconsin](#); **Secret Societies:** [symbol](#) of the [Masonic Order](#) (Freemasonry); **Television:** “[Arthur](#)” (1996-Present), the All Seeing Eye is above Prunella’s bed; and **Universities:** seal of the [University of Chile](#); and the seal of the [University of Mississippi](#).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



10.10 Fasces

Fascism, which is synonymous with the Roman Empire and the [Nazi Party](#), is broadly defined as a form of radical [authoritarian nationalism](#) that seeks to unify a [totalitarian](#) state/world with an emphasis on ultranationalism, [ethnocentrism](#), and [militarism](#). In short, it views political violence, war, and [imperialism](#) as a means to achieve national [rejuvenation](#). The aforementioned characteristics of fascism are embodied in the symbol of the [fasces](#) which is constructed with a [Labrys](#) (axe) that is surrounded by a bundle of 13 sticks or [faggots](#) that are bound together in unity. While the [Labrys](#) is a weapon used in blood sacrifices, the “sticks” or “[Styx](#)” represent the goddess “[River Styx](#)” who is the personified spirit of hate in the underworld. In other words, the [fasces](#) represents endless tyranny, violence and bloodshed, while the 13 “[styx](#)” surrounding it represent the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) who collectively exhibit unbridled hatred towards humanity in the underworld. The fasces also signifies the union of the 13 Bloodlines who are collectively stronger together than apart. In Latin, the term [fascia](#) is defined as a “band” of [connective tissue](#) which surrounds muscles, blood vessels, and nerves, ultimately binding the structures together. That is why the Greco-Roman god [Taranis](#), from which the word “tyranny” was evidently derived from, is depicted holding the Greco-Roman fasces. Consequently, Roman [lictors](#) were civil servants tasked carrying the [fasces](#) inside and outside the [Pomerium](#) in Rome. This public display symbolized the power of the 13 Bloodline as their minions executed both policy and anyone who would dare to question their authority.

Cretan Shaped Fasces

Although modern historical accounts insist that the [fasces originated in the Etruscan civilization](#) of northwestern Italy prior to being adopted by the Roman Empire, it most certainly originated on the [Island of Crete](#) which [topographically](#) exhibits the same exact shape as the fasces symbol. The northwest corner of the island of Crete unmistakably appears to take on the shape of the fasces-axe blade while the rest of the island serves as its handle (see photo). More specifically, the system of fascism was born in the city of [Chania](#), allegedly the [oldest city on earth](#), which is located directly on the symbolic blade of the Crete-shaped fasces. The current [flag of Crete](#) actually depicts a double-sided [fasces ax](#) (i.e., the [Labrys](#)) minus the 13 sticks which surround it on the original [flag of the Roman Empire](#). Coincidentally, the [airport of Chania is unmistakably fashioned in the form of the fasces](#) (see photo), further indicating that the city of Chania on the island of Crete was in fact the birthplace of fascism. Due largely in part to [Crete's central location](#) in the [Mediterranean Sea](#), the despotic system of fascism quickly spread throughout the region, eventually morphing into what is commonly known as the Roman Empire. Consequently, the Crete-shaped fasces were proudly displayed on the original [flag of the Roman Empire](#) which was flown over every battlefield and atop every Roman ship for 1,083 years (753 B.C.-330 AD). The reasoning behind attributing the fasces to the [Etruscans](#) rather than the [Cretans](#) was to dispel any notion that [Ancient Greece](#) and [Ancient Rome](#) are in fact one and the same entity. By attempting to split up the histories of Greece, Sumerian, Babylon, Rome and the Vikings into separate entities, the collective and continuous history of the fascistic Greco-Roman Empire can both be celebrated and hidden at the same time.

Labrys Axe of Crete

The [Labrys](#) is a double-headed axe which originated on the [Island of Crete](#). It was eventually added to the aforementioned 13 sticks or faggots to form the modern [fasces](#) symbol. In [Crete](#), the symbol of the double-axe always accompanied goddesses for it symbolized the beginning of the creation. The word [labyrinth](#), which the Greeks used for the palace of [Knossos](#), was originally derived from “Labrys”. Legend states that the goddess of the double-axe presided over the [Minoan](#) palaces, namely the palace of [Knossos](#). However the designation “The house of the Double Axe” cannot be limited to the palace of Knossos because the [Labrys were discovered in other palaces](#) on the Island of Crete. Consequently, priests at [Delphi](#) in classical [Greece](#) were called “Labryades”, the men of the double axe. Some Cretan

Labrys have been found that are taller than humans and may have been used during blood sacrifices. In Greek vase paintings, a Labrys appears in the scenes of [animal sacrifice](#), particularly as a weapon for the sacrifice of bulls. The slaying of the bull is symbolic for it represents [Babylon](#), the former capital of the Roman Empire, which was sacrificed in the underworld after the discovery of Greenland. According to modern historical accounts, of all the Minoan religious symbols, the [axe was the holiest](#).

Fasces Worldwide

The Greco-Roman Fasces is found in the coat or arms and flags of at least 17 countries and territories around the world, including but not limited to: **Batavian Republic**: coat of arm of the [Batavian Republic](#) (1795); and flag of the [Batavian Republic](#) (1795); **Cameroon**: coat of arms of [Cameroon](#); **Colombia**: seal of [Cúcuta](#); and the seal of the [Norte de Santander](#); **Cuba**: coat of arms of [Cuba](#); and the flag of the [President of Cuba](#); **Ecuador**: coat of arms of [Ecuador](#); and the flag of [Ecuador](#); **England**: [carved into the archway](#) just above the “drive slowly” sign at [Middle Temple Lane](#) at the [Inn of Courts](#); flag of the [British Union of Fascists](#) (1932–1940); and [top-left on the front](#) of the [Middlesex Sessions House](#) in London, England; **France**: the [Great Seal of France](#) (1848); the [coat of arms of the French Third Republic](#) (1898–1953); the [coat of arms of France](#) (1898–1953); the [national emblem of France](#) (1912); the [coat of arms of the French State](#) (1940–1944); emblem of the [French Consulate](#); and on the front of France’s [regular](#), [diplomatic](#), [service](#) and [emergency](#) passports; **Germany**: Nazi propaganda poster entitled “[Zwei Volker Und Ein Kampf](#)”, the [official coin](#) commemorating [Adolf Hitler](#)’s state visit to Italy in 1938; the “[Zwei Volker Und Ein Kampf](#)” [stamp](#) featuring both Adolf Hitler and Italian Prime Minister [Benito Mussolini](#); and the uncirculated [1938 Rome-Berlin Axis Medal](#); **Gran Colombia**: coat of arms of [Gran Colombia](#) (1821); and the third flag of [Gran Colombia](#) (1821); **Italy**: flag of the [Roman Empire](#); flag of luogotenente generale in [Albania of the Kingdom of Italy](#); flag of viceroy of the [Kingdom of Italy](#) (1861-1946); official emblem of the [National Fascist Party of Italy](#) (1921-1943); flag of [Italian Prime Minister Benito Mussolini](#) (1927-1943); coat of arms of [Italy](#) (1929-1943); the [Italian Fascist Flag](#) (1930s-1940s); coat of arms of the [Italian Social Republic](#), (1943-1945); war flag of the [Italian Social Republic](#) (1943-1945); [Italian postal stamps and postage stamps](#) during the “fascist” era of [World War II](#); and on the uniforms of his paramilitary death squads known as the “[Blackshirts](#)”; **Lithuania**: coat of arms of [Vilnius](#); **Switzerland**: flag of [St. Gallen](#); and the coat of arms of [St. Gallen](#); **Norway**: logo of the [Norwegian Police Service](#); **Spain**: badge of the [Civil Guard of Spain](#); **Sweden**: logo of the [Swedish Police Service](#); **United States**: (see below); **Uruguay**: insignia of the [National Party of Uruguay](#) (1836). The Greco-Roman fasces is also found in the “[Diggers Flag](#)” of the Red Ribbon Rebellion (1853); emblem of [Knights of Columbus](#) (1882); the logo of the [Kerr & Co](#) (1855); the crest of the [Chi Phi fraternity](#) (1824); the crest of the [Alpha Phi Delta fraternity](#) (1914); and the logo and seal of [Rome Free Academy](#) (Rome, New York).

Washington D.C. Fasces

The [fasces](#) symbol has essentially become synonymous with the [District of Columbia](#) and is currently depicted in the [Great Seal of Washington D.C.](#), as well as in the [Oval Office](#) of the [White House](#) just [above the door](#) leading to the exterior walkway and just [above the corresponding door](#) on the opposite wall. The fasces is also depicted in the logo of the [U.S. Senate](#), on the [Mace of the U.S. House of Representatives](#), one of the oldest symbols of the [U.S. government](#), and two [large metallic fasces](#) are found on either side of the U.S. flag behind the podium in the [U.S. House of Representatives](#) (see photo). Vertical fasces also [ring the base of the Statue of Freedom](#) atop the [U.S. Capitol Building](#), and a [Roman centurion holds a fasces](#) in the apex on the front of the [U.S. Supreme Court Building](#). The fasces symbol is also depicted in the official [seal of the U.S. Tax Court](#) and the [seal of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts](#), both of which are coincidentally located in Washington D.C.

U.S. Military & Police Fasces

In the [U.S. Armed Forces](#), the [fasces](#) is found in the [seal of the Office of the Inspector General](#) (U.S. Department of Defense); in the [insignia of the Inspector General](#) (U.S. Army); in the official [seal of the National Guard Bureau](#); and in the insignia of U.S. Army officers assigned to National Guard (i.e., the [71st Infantry Regiment](#) of the New York National Guard depicts a [gold fasces](#)). The faces is also depicted on some of the highest U.S. war medals including the [U.S. Navy Medal of Honor](#) (1862), the [U.S. Navy Medal of Honor](#) (1913 to 1942), the [U.S. Army Medal of Honor](#) (1862), and the [U.S. Army Medal of Honor](#) (1896–1903). The faces symbol is also found in the insignia of the [18th Military Police Brigade](#); in the coat of arm of the [Military Police Corps](#); in the insignia of the [42nd Military Police Brigade](#); and in the official [logo of the National Sheriffs' Association](#).

U.S. Presidential Fasces

Aside from being depicted in the White House itself, the [fasces](#) is carved into the iconic [statue of George Washington](#) at [Federal Hall](#) in New York, New York, which coincidentally served as the [first capitol building](#) of the United States. The fasces is also found [under the arm of George Washington](#) in a famous statue sculpted by [Jean-Antoine Houdon](#) which is located in the rotunda of the [Virginia State Capitol](#) in [Richmond, Virginia](#). Coincidentally, the Houdon statue has been replicated hundreds of times over and therefore [statues of George Washington bearing the fasces](#) can be found across the United States and around the world. [Fasces are also found just under each hand](#) of in the statue of former U.S. President Abraham at the [Lincoln Memorial](#), while [four fasces flank the bust of Lincoln](#) memorializing his Gettysburg Address at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

U.S Political & Monetary Fasces

For more than a century, numerous U.S. government sanctioned political campaigns, symbols, insignias, coinage and propaganda bear the [fasces](#) including the [Grand National Whig prize banner badge](#) (1844); the [Governor Horatio Seymour print](#) (1844); the [Native American Republican Association of Philadelphia print](#) (1845); the [Union print](#) (1848); the [Millard Fillmore for President print](#) (1856); [The Balls Are Rolling - Clear The Track print](#) (1856); the [Abraham Lincoln for President print](#) (1860); the "[For President, John Bell and Edward Everett](#)" print (1860); the [Alfred E. Smith Presidential campaign medal](#) (1928); the [Herbert Hoover Bronze Medal](#) (1929); the "[Battle of Gettysburg](#)" half dollar (1936); the U.S. "[Blue and Grey Union](#)" half dollar (1936); and the "[Mercury](#)" dime (1916-1945) which coincidentally depicts the [Roman god of Mercury](#).

U.S. State Fascism

In New York, the [fasces](#) is depicted in the [great seal of New York](#) (1876); in the seal of [Brooklyn, New York](#); and in the [base of the stone columns](#) flanking the [Grand Army Plaza](#) (Brooklyn, New York). The fasces symbol can also found in the great seal of [Colorado](#); just above the entrance to [Chicago City Hall](#) (Chicago, Illinois); just above the entrance to [Coit Tower](#) (San Francisco, California); above the entrance of a [federal building](#) (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania); and in the [Wisconsin State Capitol](#) (Madison, Wisconsin) which has numerous decorations consisting of [carved fasces](#) and [fasces motifs](#).

End of Fascism

The Crete-shaped Greco-Roman [fasces](#) and the despotic fascist system for which it stands for is in essence evil in its purest form. The simple fact that the fasces are found worldwide conclusively proves that fascism is a totalitarian system in the most literal sense of the word. Fascism does not discriminate between black and white, Jew and Gentile; it uses all races, creeds and classes against each other in order to achieve its own ends of reigning supreme and unabated in Greenland while the rest of humanity suffers collectively. Although Greco-Roman fascism currently hides behind 206 countries and their respective flags, it can no longer rule the world with an iron fist behind a cloak of secrecy. For the first time in history, the Cretan born system of fascism which has ruled the world for over 1,000 years has been fully exposed. Therefore, it's only a matter of time before fascism will be exterminated so that world can finally live in peace.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

10.11 Fleur-de-lis

The [Fleur-de-lis](#) is a Greco-Roman symbol which is representative of the "≠" symbol in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), a character which equates to both the number "6" and the letter "F". This particular notion is confirmed by English and Canadian heraldry where the Fleur-de-lis is the [cadence](#) mark of a [sixth son](#). The coat of arms of [Pope Paul VI](#) also depicts the Fleur-de-lis for he was the sixth

Pope Paul. The “#” symbol” (i.e., the Fleur-de-lis) was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#) and is symbolic of the “[double-cross](#)” (i.e., the [Patriarchal cross](#)) that always entails betrayal and treachery. The term “Fleur” (F+L+R) consonantly equates to “Foolery” (F+L+R) while the “de-lis” equates to “Lily” in French. Therefore, the Fleur-de-lis is a flower or symbol of fakery, foolery, and trickery. Consequently, the Fleur-de-lis is intimately associated with France and [French Revolution](#) as depicted in the flag of [French Royalists](#). The Fleur-de-lis is also found within the coat or arms of European Royalty and the Royal Arms of [England](#) (1340-1367), for they have been double-crossed into believing that they hold real power. In other words, the royal families of Europe are blissfully unaware that they are only pawns of the Roman Empire in Greenland.

Fleur-de-lis in Popular Culture

The Greco-Roman [Fleur-de-lis](#), whether it be in name or in symbol, is found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: **Business:** [Fleur de Lys](#), a fine-dining French cuisine restaurant in San Francisco, California and Las Vegas, Nevada; and the logo of [Monte Cristo](#); **Catholic Church:** coat of arms of [Pope Paul VI](#); **European Royalty:** coat of arms of [Baron Digby](#); coat of arms of [Beaujeu](#); coat of arms of [Bourbon](#); coat of arms of [Clermont](#) (Bourbon); coat of arms of [Denys of Gloucestershire](#); coat of arms of the [Châteaubriant Family](#); coat of arms of [Duke of Orléans](#); coat of arms of the [Farnese Family](#); coat of arms of the [Grand Ducal Family of Luxembourg](#); coat of arms of the [House of Bourbon](#); coat of arms of the [House of Bourbon-Parma](#); coat of arms of the [Medici Family](#); coat of arms of the [See of Hereford](#); coat of arms of the [Thouars Family](#); coat of arms of the [Yñigo Genio Family](#); and the feathers of the [Prince of Wales](#); **Fictional Characters:** [Fleur-de-Lis](#), a superhero character in DC Comics from France in the [Global Guardians](#); [Fleur-de-Lys de Gondelaurier](#), a character in the novel “[The Hunchback of Notre Dame](#)” by Victor Hugo; and [Fleur de Lys](#), a superhero character from Quebec created by Mark Shainblum; Heraldry: 6th Mark of [Cadency](#); **Films:** “[The Fascination of the Fleur de Lis](#)” (1915), a silent film; **Fraternities:** crest of [Kappa Kappa Gamma](#); **Military:** Fleur de lis, a [flight maneuver performed by the Blue Angels](#); **Music:** [The Fleur de Lys](#), a British band from the mid-1960s; **Organizations:** logo of the [Boy Scout Association](#) (1920-1967); and the logo of the [Boy Scouts of America](#); **Places:** [Fleur de Lys](#), a mansion in California; [Fleur-de-Lys, Caerphilly](#), a village near [Blackwood](#), Wales; [Fleur de Lys, Newfoundland and Labrador](#), Canada; [Fleur-de-Lys](#), part of the city [Birkirkara](#), Malta; and the [Fleur-de-Lis Trail](#) in Nova Scotia; **Sports:** [Fleur De Lis Handicap](#), a thoroughbred horse race at Churchill Downs; [Fleur De Lys RFC](#), a rugby union team from Fleur-de-Lys; and the logo of the [New Orleans Saints](#); and **Universities:** coat of arms of the [University of Lincoln](#);

Fleur-de-lis Worldwide

The Greco-Roman [Fleur-de-lis](#) symbol has adorned the coats of arms and flags of at least 16 countries and territories around the world, including but not limited to: **America:** flag of [Franco-America](#); and the flag of [Acadiana](#); **Bosnia:** coat of arms of [Bosnia and Herzegovina](#) (1992-1998); coat of arms of [Bosniaks in Serbia and Montenegro](#); coat of arms of the [Kingdom of Bosnia](#); flag of [Kingdom of Bosnia](#); and the flag of the [Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina](#); **Canada:** coat of arms of [Quebec](#); flag of [Franco-Albertans](#); flag of [Franco-Ontarians](#); flag of [Fransaskois](#); and the flag of [Quebec](#); **England:** the Royal Arms of [England](#) (1340-1367); coat of arm of [Norroy King - Lant's Roll](#) (c. 1595); coat of arms of [Lincoln](#); coat of arms of the [Norroy and Ulster King of Arm](#); and the flag of [Lincoln](#); **Estonia:** coat of arms of [Jõelähtme Parish](#); and the flag of [Jõelähtme Parish](#); **Finland:** coat of arms of [Liljendal](#); coat of arms of [Turku](#); and the flag of [Turku](#); **France:** coat of arms of [Aix-en-Provence](#); coat of arms of [Amiens](#); coat of arms of [Angers](#); coat of arms of [Anjou](#); coat of arms of [Berry](#); coat of arms of [Bordeaux](#); coat of arms of [Boulogne-Billancourt](#); coat of arms of [Bourbonnais](#); coat of arms of [Bourgogne](#); coat of arms of [Brest](#); coat of arms of [Calais](#); coat of arms of [Chartres](#); coat of arms of [Clermont-Ferrand](#); coat of arms of [County of La Marche](#); coat of arms of [Dauphiné](#); coat of arms of [Denis](#); coat of arms of [Kingdom of France](#); coat of arms of [Laon](#); coat of arms of [Le Havre](#); coat of arms of [Le Mans](#); coat of arms of [Lille](#); coat of arms of [Limoges](#); coat of arms of [Lyon](#); coat of arms of [Maine](#); coat of arms of [Orléanais](#); coat of arms of [Orléans](#); coat of arms of [Paris](#); coat of arms of [Poitiers](#); coat of arms of [Reims](#); coat of arms of [Rouen](#); coat of arms of [Saintonge](#); coat of arms of the [July Monarchy](#) (1830-1831); coat of arms of the [Kingdom of France](#) (Ancient); coat of arms of the [Kingdom of France](#) (Modern); coat of arms of the [Kingdom of France and Navarre](#) (Ancient); coat of arms of [Toulouse](#); coat of arms of [Touraine](#); coat of arms of [Tours](#); flag of [Artois](#); flag of [Berry](#); flag of [Bourbonnais](#); flag of [County of La Marche](#); flag of [Dauphiné](#); flag of [French Renaissance](#); flag of [Île-de-](#); flag of [Maine](#); flag of [Orléanais](#); flag of [Saintonge](#); flag of the [Kingdom of France](#); flag of [Touraine](#); naval flag of the [Kingdom of France](#); standard of the [French Royal Family](#) (1815 to 1830); the flag of [French](#)

[Royalist](#) during the French Revolution; the Grand Royal Coat of Arms of [France](#); the Grand Royal Coat of Arms of [France & Navarre](#); and the Royal Standard of [King Louis XIV](#); **Germany**: coat of arms of [Wiesbaden](#); and the flag of [Wiesbaden](#); **Italy**: coat of arms of [Florence](#); and the flag of the [Kingdom of the Two Sicilies](#) (1816); **Lithuania**: coat of arms of [Jurbarkas](#); and the flag of [Jurbarkas](#); **Malta**: coat of arms of [Fleur-de-Lys](#); coat of arms of [Santa Venera](#); flag of [Fleur-de-Lys](#); and the flag of [Santa Venera](#); **Netherlands**: coat of arms of [Lelystad](#); and the flag of [Lelystad](#); **Poland**: coat of arms of [Skierniewice](#); and the flag of [Skierniewice](#); **Spain**: coat of arms of [Morcín](#); coat of arms of [Sagunt](#); coat of arms of the [King of Spain](#); and the flag of [Morcín](#); **Switzerland**: coat of arms of [Schlieren](#); **United States**: flag of [Aroostook County, Maine](#); flag of [Baton Rouge, Louisiana](#); flag of [Detroit, Michigan](#); flag of [Louisville, Kentucky](#); flag of [New Orleans, Louisiana](#); and the flag of [St. Louis, Missouri](#).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

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10.12 Kotinos

The [Kotinos](#) (i.e., [laurel wreath](#) or [olive wreath](#)) is a Greco-Roman award which was given to victors during the [Olympic Games](#) in [Ancient Greece](#) and [Ancient Rome](#). Made from wild olive-tree branches, Kotinos were in essence victory trophies in academics, sport and war. The concept of [olive wreaths](#) was allegedly derived from [Greek mythology](#) when [Athena](#) competed with [Poseidon](#) for the possession of [Athens](#). According to legend, Poseidon claimed possession of Athens by thrusting his [trident](#) into the [Acropolis](#), causing sea-water to gush out. This act provided water and ultimately life for the first olive tree which was planted by Athena beside the new well. Considering the term "[Bachelor's Degree](#)" was derived from "bacca-laureate" as in "[laureate](#)", and the winners of the [Nobel Prize](#) are officially entitled [Nobel Laureates](#), it can be deduced that the original name for the "laurel" was likely "laureate". Therefore, the term "laureate" (L+R+T) consonantly speaking equates to "El Rite" or "El Sacrifice", an apparent reference to the [Greco-Roman god of El](#). In all likelihood, the most athletic, courageous and smartest of the Roman Empire would be given a laurel wreath as a symbolic gesture that they were to be sacrificed. After all, the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) who worship El had to identify and eliminate their competition so that they would always remain in power. The idiom "[rest on your laurels](#)" relates to someone or something which relies entirely on their past successes for continued fame or recognition. Although only conjecture, this idiom appears to be a veiled reference to the Roman Empire which is currently resting its laurels in Greenland. [Kotinos](#), which are found in the original [flag of the Roman Empire](#), are also found within the [official emblem](#) and flag of the [United Nations](#), the de facto world government of the Roman Empire. Kotinos are also found in the flag and seal of the [Federal Bureau of Investigation](#), the federal police of the United States.

Kotinos Worldwide

Greco-Roman [Kotinos](#) (i.e., [laurel wreath](#) or [olive wreath](#)) are found in various forms of vegetation within the coat or arms, emblems, flags, and great seals of at least 37 countries and territories around the world, including but not limited to: **Afghanistan**: flag of [Afghanistan](#); **Algeria**: great seal of [Algeria](#); **Angola**: coat of arms of [Angola](#); **Azerbaijan**: great seal of [Azerbaijan](#); **Cape Verde**: emblem of [Cape Verde](#); **Cyprus**: coat of arms of [Cyprus](#); and flag of [Cyprus](#); **Dominican Republic**: coat of arms of [Dominican Republic](#); **El Salvador**: flag of [El Salvador](#); **Eritrea**: coat of arms of [Eritrea](#); and flag of [Eritrea](#); **Greece**: emblem of [Greece](#); **El Salvador**: coat of arms of [El Salvador](#); **Guatemala**: coat of arms of [Guatemala](#); and the flag of [Guatemala](#); **Guinea-Bissau**: coat of arms of [Guinea-Bissau](#); **Israel**: emblem of [Israel](#); **Italy**: coat of arms of [Italy](#); **Laos**: coat of arms of [Laos](#); **Macedonia**: emblem of [Macedonia](#); **Malta**: coat of arms of [Malta](#); **New Zealand**: coat of arms of [New Zealand](#); **Pakistan**: emblem of [Pakistan](#); **Palestine**: coat of arms of [Palestine](#); **Panama**: coat of arms of [Panama](#); **Paraguay**: coat of arms of [Paraguay](#); **Peru**: coat of arms of [Peru](#); **Samoa**: coat of arms of [Samoa](#); **San Marino**: coat of arms of [San Marino](#); and the flag of [San Marino](#); **Senegal**: coat of arms of [Senegal](#); **Somaliland**: emblem of [Somaliland](#); **South Africa**: coat of

arms of [South Africa](#); **Syria**: coat of arms of [Syria](#); **Tajikistan**: emblem of [Tajikistan](#); **Transnistria**: coat of arms of [Transnistria](#); **United States**: coat of arms of [Texas](#); coat of arms of [West Virginia](#); flag of [Nevada](#); flag of [New Hampshire](#); flag of [Pennsylvania](#); flag of [Vermont](#); flag of [West Virginia](#); great seal of [Hawaii](#); great seal of [Kentucky](#); great seal of [New Hampshire](#); great seal of [Oklahoma](#); great seal of [Pennsylvania](#); great seal of [South Carolina](#); great seal of [Texas](#); great seal of [Texas](#) (reverse); great seal of [Vermont](#); and the great seal of [West Virginia](#) (reverse); **Uruguay**: coat of arms of [Uruguay](#); **Uzbekistan**: emblem of [Uzbekistan](#); **Venezuela**: coat of arms of [Venezuela](#); and **Vietnam**: emblem of [Vietnam](#).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

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10.13 Omega

The Greco-Roman [Omega](#) symbol (i.e., “Ω”) is representative of the Ω-shaped [Great Wall of Greenland](#) which has been erected around Greenland in northern Canada and Russia. Although the exact date of the wall (i.e., veil) is unknown, it was likely started sometime shortly after [Anno Domini](#) (i.e., 000 AD/BC), taking centuries to complete. The wall is where the term “Defense” or “Day Fence” was originally derived from for it blocks the underworld from the 24/7 daylight of Greenland. Due to the Greco-Roman architectural features found within the [Great Wall of China](#), it’s highly likely that the Omega-shaped wall around Greenland similar in design but far larger in size. The [Omega](#) letter is the last in the Classical Greek alphabet because the wall encircling Greenland is the last line of defense against the dreaded humans from the underworld. Because the [United Kingdom](#) is primarily responsible for the global defense of Greenland, the Omega symbol is found within the badge of the [Supreme Court of the United Kingdom](#). The Omega symbol is also found within the logo of the [Indianapolis Colts](#) (albeit upside down) for within the Omega-shaped wall resides the [Imperial Cult of Rome](#). The Ω-shape is also found in the [clerical collar](#) of [Roman Catholic](#) priests for they have historically been responsible for keeping the Greenland pure and clean. This sanctity has been achieved over the last 715 years by countless assassinations, terror attacks, wars and biological pandemics, most if not all of which have been either ordered or executed by members of the Roman Catholic Church.

The “Ω” Symbol

The “Ω” symbol is the 16th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) and does not exist in the modern [English alphabet](#). However, the “Ω” symbol (i.e., [Omega symbol](#)) is represented in the English alphabet by the letter “U”. Mathematically speaking, the “Ω” symbol has a numeric value of “15” in the Roman Score while the letter “U” has a numeric value of “21” in the English alphabet. The “Ω” symbol, which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), tends to double as the Greek letter [Omega](#). The “Ω” symbol is an acronym for the terms “You” and “Jew”, a description of those living outside of [Utopia, an island society in the Atlantic Ocean](#) (i.e., Greenland). The term “Utopia” (T+P) consonantly equates to the term “Top” (T+P) for Greenland sits atop of the world. An “ewe” (ˈyü) is a full-grown female sheep, symbolizing that “Humans” or “Yumans” are sheep that must be sheered and slaughtered by the global shepherd (i.e., the Roman Empire). The area outside Utopia is coincidentally patrolled by “[U-boats](#)” whose name was curiously changed to “submarines” shortly after World War II.

Omega in Popular Culture

The Greco-Roman [Omega](#) symbol and name (i.e., [Alpha and Omega](#), [Omega](#), and [Omega Point](#)) are found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: **Books**: “Alpha & Omega: The Search for the Beginning and End of the Universe” (2003), a book by [Charles Seife](#); “Alpha and Omega” (2007), a novel by [Patricia Briggs](#) and the name for a series of subsequent novels; “[Omega](#)” (2003), a novel a 2000 novel by Christine Harris; “[Omega](#)” (2003), a science fiction novel by Jack McDevitt; Omega, a character in the [Maximum Ride](#) book series; “[Omega: The Last Days of the World](#)” (1894), a science fiction novel by Camille Flammarion; “[Point Omega](#)” (2010), a novel by Don DeLillo; “[The Omega Point](#)” (1972), a book by

[George Zebrowski](#); [“The Omega Point: Beyond 2012”](#) (2010), a novel by Whitley Strieber; and [“The Omega Point Trilogy”](#) (1983), a book by [George Zebrowski](#); **Business:** [Chevrolet Omega](#), a car model by General Motors do Brasil; [Iomega](#), a brand of storage media; [Oldsmobile Omega](#), a car model by General Motors; [Omega](#), a brand of cameras and enlargers; [Omega AS](#), a Norwegian company which supplies project personnel and project information management systems (Pims) to the oil and energy industry globally; [Omega Development Site](#), planned to be one of Europe's largest business parks, in Warrington, Cheshire; [Omega Pharma](#), a Belgian pharmaceutical company; [Omega Training Group](#), company which provides support for defense-oriented programs; [Opel Omega](#), a car model by Opel/Vauxhall; and the Omega symbol is found within the name and logo of the Swiss watchmaker [Omega Watches SA](#);

Comics: [Omega](#), a comic book villain from the Legion of Super-Heroes; and [Omega the Unknown](#), a character in the Marvel Comics universe; **Computing:** [Omega drivers](#), third-party drivers for ATI and nVidia graphics cards; **Films:** [“Alpha and Omega”](#) (2010), an animated film; [“Omega”](#) (2008), a Greek film; Omega, the fictional government agency in the film [“True Lies”](#) (1994); Omega 13, a time-machine in the science film [“Galaxy Quest”](#) (1999) that can send the user back in time thirteen seconds; and [The Omegas](#), a group of mutant outcasts in the film [“X-Men: The Last Stand”](#) (2006); **Fraternities:** [Alpha Omega Fraternity](#), a professional Jewish dental fraternity; and [Omega Phi Alpha](#), a national service sorority; **Games:** Alpha and Omega, another name for the word game [Word chain](#); **Government:** [Omega 7](#), a Cuban anti-communist paramilitary group based in the United States; [OMEGA Memorandum](#), a 1956 State Department memorandum designed to marginalize Gamal Abdel Nasser; the Omega symbol is found within the badge of the [Supreme Court of the United Kingdom](#); **Language:** [Omega interpreter](#), a strict pure functional programming language; and [Omega \(T_eX\)](#), a Unicode extension of the T_eX typesetting system; **Letters:** [Alpha](#) and [Omega](#), the first and the last letter in the Classical (Ionic) Greek alphabet; and [Omega \(Cyrillic\)](#) (Ω, ω), the Cyrillic counterpart of the Greek omega; **Literature:** [“Alpha and Omega”](#) (1915), a collection of essays, lectures, and letters written by Jane Ellen Harrison; **Mathematics:** Ω, [the smallest uncountable ordinal number, also understood as the set of all countable ordinal numbers](#); Ω(g(n)), [asymptotic notations](#) used to characterize function growth; [Chaitin's constant](#), or Halting Probability, written as Ω; [Lambert W function](#), also known as the omega function; Omega, an artificial minimal element needed to make the set of terms a [lattice](#), and to denote non-unifiability of terms; [omega and agemo subgroups](#) of a p-group, Ω(G) and Ū(G); [Omega constant](#), a specific value derived from the Lambert W function; [Omega language](#), a set of infinite-length sequences of symbols; and [Wright Omega function](#), another function defined in terms of the Lambert W function; **Military:** [OMEGA](#), a Latvian special operations unit; [Omega Special Task Force](#), Georgian counter terrorism unit; and [Joint Task Force OMEGA](#), a special operations task force of the Colombian Military; **Music:** [Alpha & Omega](#), a British dub/reggae duo; [Alpha & Omega Recording](#), the San Rafael, California recording studio of American music producer Sandy Pearlman; [“Alpha and Omega”](#) (2004), an album by Bizzy Bone album; [“Alpha and Omega”](#) (2008), an album by Tonus Peregrinus; [“Alpha Omega”](#) (1973), a bootleg compilation of tracks by The Beatles which prompted the release of the official [1962-1966](#) and [1967-1970](#) compilations; [“Alpha Omega”](#) (1992), an album by Cro-Mags; [“Omega”](#) (1997), a song by Bruce Dickinson; [“Omega”](#) (1999), a song by [Rebecca St. James](#); [“Omega”](#) (2004), an album by Alyson Avenue; [“Omega”](#) (2005), a Japanese-language album by [Hound Dog](#); [“Omega”](#) (2008), an album by the Finnish black metal band [Azaghal](#); [“Omega”](#) (2010), an album by Asia; [Omega](#), a Dominican merengue singer; [Omega](#), a Hungarian rock band; [Omega and the Mechanical Animals](#), a moniker adopted by Marilyn Manson during his late 90's glam era; [“Omega Point”](#) (2010), an album by Spear of Destiny; [Omega Point](#), a progressive metal band from Baltimore, MD; [Omega Recording Studios](#), a recording school and studio located outside of Washington D.C.; and [Queen Omega](#), a Trinidadian reggae singer; **Philosophy:** [Omega Point](#), an idea in philosophy (eschatology) advanced by Pierre Teilhard de Chardin; **Places:** Alpha and Omega, California gold rush towns, now honored as the historical landmark of [Alpha Hydraulic Diggings](#); [Omega, California](#), now uninhabited; [Omega, Georgia](#); [Omega, Indiana](#); and [Omega, Oklahoma](#); **Radio:** [“Alpha and Omega”](#) (2001-2002), a pair of radio dramas by Mike Walker first aired by the BBC World Service; [“Omega”](#) (2003), a Big Finish Productions audio drama based on “Doctor Who”; [OMEGA Navigation System](#), the first worldwide radio navigation system; **Science:** Ω is one name for the [density parameter](#); [longitude of the ascending node](#), abbreviated Ω; [Omega-3 fatty acid](#); [Omega-6 fatty acid](#); [Omega-9 fatty acid](#); [Omega](#), another name for the Catawba grape; Omega, "ω", in physics, may refer to an object's [angular frequency](#) or [angular velocity](#); OMEGA laser, laser at the [Laboratory for Laser Energetics](#), University of Rochester, NY; [Omega block](#), a typical block pattern in meteorology; [Omega equation](#), in meteorology, the vertical velocity; [Omega loop](#), a protein motif; [Omega particle](#), a sub-atomic particle; [Omega point](#), a boundary point in hyperbolic geometry; Omega, the lowest rank in a [dominance hierarchy](#) in sociobiology; Omega

(unit), global mean saturation state of [aragonite](#) in surface seawater; and [Omega West Reactor \(OWR\)](#) an experimental physics reactor located at Los Alamos National Laboratory; **Secret Societies:** [Alpha et Omega](#), an occult order initially named the "[Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn](#)"; **Ships:** "[Omega](#)" (1887), the world's last cargo-carrying square-rigger sailing ship; **Space:** [Omega Centauri](#), a globular cluster in the constellation of Centaurus; [Omega Nebula](#), a star cluster, Messier catalogue number 17; multiple stars have the [Bayer designation](#) of Omega; and the Omega symbol is found within the [mission patch for STS-135](#), the last mission of the NASA's Space Shuttle program; **Sports:** [Organization of Modern Extreme Grappling Arts](#) (OMEGA), a wrestling promotion owned by Matt and Jeff Hardy; **Television:** [Kamen Rider Orga](#), a fictional character motif as (Ω); [Omega](#), a fictional character from the "Doctor Who" television series; Omega, an alias of [O'Malley](#), a character in "Red vs. Blue"; "Omega", the twelfth episode of the TV series "[Dollhouse](#)"; "[Omega class destroyer](#)", a fictional Earth starship from the "Babylon 5" science-fiction series; and Omega Ranger, a character from "[Power Rangers: S.P.D.](#)"; **Universities:** [Omega Institute for Holistic Studies](#), established 1977 at Rhinebeck, New York; and **Video Games:** Alpha Omega (role-playing game), developed by [Mind Storm Labs](#); [E-123 Omega](#), a fictional character from the "Sonic the Hedgehog" series; [Genra](#), also known as Omega, the final boss of "Dead or Alive 3"; "[Omega](#)" (1989), a computer game by Origin Systems; Omega, a character in the "[Mega Man Zero](#)" series; Omega, a recurring boss in the "[Final Fantasy](#)" series; Omega Metroids, the final evolution of the normal Metroid cycle from the game "[Metroid II: Return of Samus](#)"; Omega Rugal, an enhanced, powered version of [Rugal Bernstein](#), one of the final bosses of the "The King of Fighters" game series; "[Pokémon Omega Ruby](#)" (2014), a remake of the 2003 game Pokémon Ruby; [Pokémon Omega Ruby and Alpha Sapphire](#), remakes of the Pokémon Japanese role-playing games Pokémon Ruby and Sapphire; the Omega symbol is found within the logo of [E-123 Omega](#), a "[Sonic the Hedgehog](#)" character; the logo of the "[God of War](#)" video game series; the logo of the "[Heroes of Olympus](#)" (1981); and the logo of the [Ultramarines](#) in [Warhammer 40,000](#).

Omega in the Holy Bible

Because the [Omega](#) symbol is Greco-Roman in origin, there are 4 references to word "Omega" in the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book the Roman Empire. The number "4" is telling for it [numerically equates](#) to the "+" symbol in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), otherwise known as the [Roman Cross](#). The "+" symbol also equates to the letter "D" in the [Roman-English alphabet](#), an acronym for "Day", "Die" and "Death". The term "Day" is representative of the 24/7 sunlight of Greenland which the Omega-shaped wall blocks, while the terms "Die" and "Death" are indicative of the fate of all those who are born outside the wall.

1. [Revelation 1:8](#): "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty."
2. [Revelation 1:11](#): "Saying, I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last: and, What thou seest, write in a book, and send it unto the seven churches which are in Asia; unto Ephesus, and unto Smyrna, and unto Pergamos, and unto Thyatira, and unto Sardis, and unto Philadelphia, and unto Laodicea."
3. [Revelation 21:6](#): "And he said unto me, It is done. I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end. I will give unto him that is athirst of the fountain of the water of life freely."
4. [Revelation 22:13](#): "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last."

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



The [Phrygian Cap](#) is a Greco-Roman symbol which is representative of Greenland, the capstone of the Earth. Although they vary in color, Phrygian Caps are generally red, the official color of the Roman Empire. Phrygian Caps are also referred to as Liberty Caps and are identified with the "Pursuit of Liberty". Connotations of Liberty surrounding the cap evidently stem from the fact that the Roman Empire escaped to Greenland around [Anno Domini](#) (i.e., 000 BC/AD) where it has enjoyed its Liberty ever since. In order to dispel the notion that the Phrygian Cap is somehow associated with Anno Domini, modern historical accounts state that a coin issued by [Marcus Junius Brutus the Younger](#) (44–42 BC) depicts a [Phrygian Cap posed between two daggers](#). The term "Phrygian" (F/P+R+G+N/X) acronymically and/or consonantly equates "Fire Gen", a likely reference to [Eternal Flame](#) of Rome which was lit in Greenland. The red color of the cap along with the top being pulled forward may be indicative of the Eternal Flame blowing in the wind. Aside from being depicted in various forms of heraldry and vexillology (see below), the Phrygian Cap is depicted on [Trajan's Column](#) and the [Arch of Septimius Severus](#) in Rome, Italy (i.e., [Babylon](#), the former capital of the Roman Empire). The Phrygian Cap is also worn by "[Columbia](#)", the female personification of the [United States of America](#), "[Marianne](#)", the female personification of [France](#), and [Santa Clause](#).

Phrygian Cap Worldwide

The Greco-Roman [Phrygian Cap](#) is currently depicted on the coat of arms, flags, and seals of at least 13 countries and territories around the world, including but not limited to: **Argentina:** flag of the [Argentine Confederation](#) (1850); and the coat of arms of [Argentina](#); **Bolivia:** coat of arms of [Bolivia](#); **Colombia:** first flag of [Gran Colombia](#); naval ensign of [Colombia](#); and the coat of arms of [Colombia](#); **Cuba:** coat of arms of [Cuba](#); coat of arms of [Camagüey](#); and the flag of the [President of Cuba](#); **Ecuador:** coat of arms of [Ecuador](#); **El Salvador:** coat of arms of [El Salvador](#); and the flag of [El Salvador](#); **France:** on the passport of the [French Service](#); **Grenada:** coat of arms of [New Grenada](#) (1854); **Haiti:** coat of arms of [Haiti](#); and the flag of [Haiti](#); **Nicaragua:** coat of arms of [Nicaragua](#); and the flag of [Nicaragua](#); **Paraguay:** coat of arms of [Paraguay](#); and the coat of arms of [Paraguay](#) (reverse); **Turks and Caicos Islands:** coat of arms of [Turks and Caicos Islands](#); and the **United States:** Aside from being depicted in the seal of the [U.S. Army](#) and the flag of the [U.S. Army](#) and the logo of the [U.S. Senate](#), the Phrygian Cap is depicted in the coat of arms, flags and great seals of at least 9 U.S. states, including but not limited to: **Arkansas:** great seal of [Arkansas](#); **Hawaii:** great seal of [Hawaii](#); **Idaho:** flag of [Idaho](#); and the great seal of [Idaho](#); **Iowa:** great seal of [Iowa](#); **New Jersey:** coat of arms of [New Jersey](#); flag of [New Jersey](#); and the great seal of [New Jersey](#); **New York:** coat of arms of [New York](#); flag of [New York](#); and the great seal of [New York](#); **North Carolina:** great seal of [North Carolina](#); **Pennsylvania:** great seal of [Pennsylvania](#); and **West Virginia:** coat of arms of [West Virginia](#); flag of [West Virginia](#); and the great seal of [West Virginia](#).

The Phrygian Cap in Popular Culture:

The Greco-Roman [Phrygian Cap](#) is found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: **Books:** "[Mystic Rose: Celtic Fire](#)" (2001), a book by Toney Brooks in which [Cornish pixies](#) wear Phrygian Caps symbolizing proto-Celtic origins and magical powers; "[Rip Van Winkle](#)" (1819), a book by [Washington Irving](#) which states that Rip's newly post-revolutionary village had a "tall naked pole, with something on it that looked like a red night cap..."; "[The Apple of Contentment](#)" (1939), a Cinderella-inspired fairy tale by Howard Pyle wears in which the Christine, the mistreated heroine, wears a Phrygian cap; and "[The Moon Is a Harsh Mistress](#)" (1966), a book by [Robert A. Heinlein](#) in which the revolutionist protagonists often wear a liberty cap and is referred to exclusively as such; **Cartoons:** [Cheech Wizard](#), a cartoon character who wore a Phrygian Cap instead of a pointed wizard's hat; and [The Smurfs](#), a popular comic/cartoon characters are famous for their white Phrygian caps, except for their leader, Papa Smurf, wears a red one; **Films:** "[Cinderella](#)" (1950), a Disney animated feature film in which Jaq and Gus, the two main mice characters, wear small Phrygian caps; Jaq wears a red one while Gus wears an aquamarine color one; and "[The Life Aquatic with Steve Zissou](#)" (2004), a film in which the main character and his team don red Phrygian Caps; **Music:** "[Then She Appeared](#)" (1992), a song by the rock group [XTC](#) which contains the line "Dressed in [tricolour](#) and Phrygian cap"; **People:** English poet and artist [William Blake](#) wore a Phrygian Cap to demonstrate his solidarity with the French revolutionaries; and French marine explorer [Jacques Cousteau](#) wore a red Phrygian Cap; **Politics:** "[Millard Fillmore, American candidate for President of the United States](#)" (1856); "[Abraham Lincoln, Republican candidate for President of the United States](#)" (1860); and "[For President, John Bell. For Vice President, Edward Everett](#)" (1860); **Religion:** Phrygian Cap is worn by the leader of the [Bishnois](#); **Science:** The term "Phrygian Cap" has been adopted to [describe a particular type of common anatomical variant](#) of the [gallbladder](#) as seen on ultrasound imaging;

Video Games: "[Assassin's Creed: Brotherhood](#)" (2010); a video game series which mentions the Phrygian Cap along with the [Masonic Eye](#); and "[The Legend of Zelda](#)" (1986-2014), a video game series in which the protagonist, Link, wears a green Phrygian Cap.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

10.15 Star

The [Star](#) is a Greco-Roman symbol which is representative of the five-fingers of the unseen hand of G:O.D. (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)) which has been steering the course of human events for the last 715 years. Since the dawn of civilization, ships have used the stars to guide their travels at sea. Consequently, early sailing terminology such as "[starboard](#)", "[steer](#)" and "[stern](#)" were derived from the stars. In [Greek mythology](#), [Asterion](#) and [Asterius](#), meaning "starry" or "ruler of the stars", were two sacred kings from the [Island of Crete](#), the birthplace of naval science and the Greco-Roman Empire. The term "Star" (S+T+R) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to both "Steer" and "State of Rome", the latter of which resides in Greenland. The notion of a "star" equating to ship's "steering wheel" is depicted in the current [emblem of Italy](#), the former home of the Roman Empire. The religious holiday [Easter](#) (S+T+R) is evidently an anniversarial celebration of Rome's steering hand from Greenland. In modern times, the [flag of Israel](#) depicts a [hexagram](#) (i.e., a 6-sided star) which is commonly referred to as the [Star of David](#), a symbol now synonymous with the [Jewish Race](#). Since David never had a star attributed to him in the Holy Bible, the term "Star of David" consonantly equates to "Steer of Divide", an apparent reference to the Jews who are unwittingly being used by the Roman Empire in Greenland to steer the divide of heaven (i.e., Greenland) and hell (i.e., the underworld). This particular notion is corroborated by the symbology attributed to [Baphomet](#) who is depicted by a Ram's head within an upside-down star in Jewish mythology. As evidenced by the symbol for [Aries](#) in the [13 month lunar calendar of Rome](#), the Ram (R+M) is symbolic of the Roman Empire.

Star Worldwide

The Greco-Roman [Star](#) is found in the coat or arms, emblems, flags and standards of at least 105 countries and territories around the world, including but not limited to: **Abkhazia:** flag of [Abkhazia](#); **Algeria:** coat of arms of [Algeria](#); and the flag of [Algeria](#); **Angola:** coat of arms of [Angola](#); and the flag of [Angola](#); **Aruba:** flag of [Aruba](#); **Australia:** coat of arms of [Australia](#); and the flag of [Australia](#); **Azerbaijan:** coat of arms of [Azerbaijan](#); and the flag of [Azerbaijan](#); **Belarus:** coat of arms of [Belarus](#); **Benin:** coat of arms of [Benin](#); **Bonaire:** flag of [Bonaire](#); **Bolivia:** coat of arms of [Bolivia](#); **Bosnia and Herzegovina:** coat of arms of [Bosnia and Herzegovina](#); and the flag of [Bosnia and Herzegovina](#); **Burkina Faso:** coat of arms of [Burkina Faso](#); and the flag of [Burkina Faso](#); **Brazil:** coat of arms of [Brazil](#); and the flag of [Brazil](#); **Burma:** coat of arms of [Burma](#); and the flag of [Burma](#); **Burundi:** flag of [Burundi](#); **Cameroon:** coat of arms of [Cameroon](#); and the flag of [Cameroon](#); **Cape Verde:** coat of arms of [Cape Verde](#); and the flag of [Cape Verde](#); **Cayman Islands:** coat of arms of [Cayman Islands](#); **Central African Republic:** coat of arms of [Central African Republic](#); and the flag of [Central African Republic](#); **Chad:** coat of arms of [Chad](#); **Chile:** coat of arms of [Chile](#); and the flag of [Chile](#); **China:** coat of arms of [China](#); and the flag of [China](#); **Christmas Island:** coat of arms of [Christmas Island](#); and the flag of [Christmas Island](#); **Cocos (Keeling) Islands:** flag of [Cocos \(Keeling\) Islands](#); **Comoros:** coat of arms of [Comoros](#); and the flag of [Comoros](#); **Cook Islands:** coat of arms of [Cook Islands](#); and the flag of [Cook Islands](#); **Costa Rica:** coat of arms of [Costa Rica](#); **Cuba:** flag of [Cuba](#); **Curaçao:** flag of [Curaçao](#); **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** flag of [Democratic Republic of the Congo](#); **Djibouti:** coat of arms of [Djibouti](#); and the flag of [Djibouti](#); **Dominica:** flag of [Dominica](#); **East Timor:** coat of arms of [East Timor](#); and the flag of [East Timor](#); **Ecuador:** coat of arms of [Ecuador](#); **Equatorial Guinea:** coat of arms of [Equatorial Guinea](#); and the flag of [Equatorial Guinea](#); **Ethiopia:** coat of arms of [Ethiopia](#); and the flag of [Ethiopia](#); **Federated States of Micronesia:** flag of [Federated States of Micronesia](#); **French Southern and Antarctic Lands:** coat of arms of [French](#)

[Southern and Antarctic Lands](#); and the flag of [French Southern and Antarctic Lands](#); **Ghana**: coat of arms of [Ghana](#); and the flag of [Ghana](#); **Grenada**: flag of [Grenada](#); **Guinea-Bissau**: coat of arms of [Guinea-Bissau](#); and the flag of [Guinea-Bissau](#); **Honduras**: flag of [Honduras](#); **Hong Kong**: coat of arms of [Hong Kong](#); and the flag of [Hong Kong](#); **Indonesia**: coat of arms of [Indonesia](#); **Isle of Man**: coat of arms of [Isle of Man](#); **Israel**: flag of [Israel](#); **Italy**: coat of arms of [Italy](#); **Jordan**: coat of arms of [Jordan](#); and the flag of [Jordan](#); **Kazakhstan**: coat of arms of [Kazakhstan](#); **Kosovo**: coat of arms of [Kosovo](#); and the flag of [Kosovo](#); **Latvia**: coat of arms of [Latvia](#); **Liberia**: flag of [Liberia](#); **Libya**: coat of arms of [Libya](#); and the flag of [Libya](#); **Macau**: coat of arms of [Macau](#); and the flag of [Macau](#); **Malaysia**: coat of arms of [Malaysia](#); and the flag of [Malaysia](#); **Maldives**: coat of arms of [Maldives](#); **Mauritania**: coat of arms of [Mauritania](#); and the flag of [Mauritania](#); **Mauritius**: coat of arms of [Mauritius](#); **Morocco**: coat of arms of [Morocco](#); and the flag of [Morocco](#); **Mozambique**: coat of arms of [Mozambique](#); and the flag of [Mozambique](#); **Namibia**: coat of arms of [Namibia](#); **Nauru**: coat of arms of [Nauru](#); and the flag of [Nauru](#); **Nepal**: coat of arms of [Nepal](#); and the flag of [Nepal](#); **New Zealand**: coat of arms of [New Zealand](#); and the flag of [New Zealand](#); **Niger**: coat of arms of [Niger](#); **Niue**: coat of arms of [Niue](#); and the flag of [Niue](#); **Norfolk Island**: coat of arms of [Norfolk Island](#); **North Korea**: coat of arms of [North Korea](#); and the flag of [North Korea](#); **Northern Mariana Islands**: coat of arms of [Northern Mariana Islands](#); and the flag of [Northern Mariana Islands](#); **Pakistan**: coat of arms of [Pakistan](#); and the flag of [Pakistan](#); **Panama**: coat of arms of [Panama](#); and the flag of [Panama](#); **Papua New Guinea**: flag of [Papua New Guinea](#); **Paraguay**: coat of arms of [Paraguay](#); and the flag of [Paraguay](#); **Philippines**: coat of arms of [Philippines](#); and the flag of [Philippines](#); **Puerto Rico**: flag of [Puerto Rico](#); **Saba**: flag of [Saba](#); **Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic**: flag of [Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic](#); **Saint Kitts and Nevis**: flag of [Saint Kitts and Nevis](#); **Samoa**: coat of arms of [Samoa](#); and the flag of [Samoa](#); **Sao Tome and Principe**: coat of arms of [São Tomé & Príncipe](#); and the flag of [Sao Tome and Principe](#); **Senegal**: coat of arms of [Senegal](#); and the flag of [Senegal](#); **Singapore**: coat of arms of [Singapore](#); and the flag of [Singapore](#); **Sint Eustatius**: flag of [Sint Eustatius](#); **Slovenia**: coat of arms of [Slovenia](#); and the flag of [Slovenia](#); **Solomon Islands**: coat of arms of [Solomon Islands](#); and the flag of [Solomon Islands](#); **Somalia**: coat of arms of [Somalia](#); and the flag of [Somalia](#); **Somaliland**: flag of [Somaliland](#); **South Sudan**: flag of [South Sudan](#); **Suriname**: coat of arms of [Suriname](#); and the flag of [Suriname](#); **Syria**: coat of arms of [Syria](#); and the flag of [Syria](#); **Tajikistan**: coat of arms of [Tajikistan](#); and the flag of [Tajikistan](#); **Togo**: coat of arms of [Togo](#); and the flag of [Togo](#); **Tokelau**: flag of [Tokelau](#); **Tonga**: coat of arms of [Tonga](#); **Transnistria**: coat of arms of [Transnistria](#); **Tunisia**: coat of arms of [Tunisia](#); and the flag of [Tunisia](#); **Turkey**: coat of arms of [Turkey](#); and the flag of [Turkey](#); **Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus**: coat of arms of [Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus](#); and the flag of [Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus](#); **Turkmenistan**: coat of arms of [Turkmenistan](#); and the flag of [Turkmenistan](#); **Tuvalu**: flag of [Tuvalu](#); **United States**: coat of arms of [United States](#); flag of [United States](#); flag of [Alaska](#); flag of [Arizona](#); flag of [Arkansas](#); flag of [California](#); flag of [Georgia](#); flag of [Illinois](#); flag of [Indiana](#); flag of [Kansas](#); flag of [Maine](#); flag of [Massachusetts](#); flag of [Minnesota](#); flag of [Mississippi](#); flag of [Missouri](#); flag of [Nevada](#); flag of [New Hampshire](#); flag of [North Carolina](#); flag of [North Dakota](#); flag of [Ohio](#); flag of [Rhode Island](#); flag of [Tennessee](#); flag of [Texas](#); and the flag of [Utah](#); **Uruguay**: coat of arms of [Uruguay](#); **Uzbekistan**: coat of arms of [Uzbekistan](#); and the flag of [Uzbekistan](#); **Venezuela**: flag of [Venezuela](#); and **Vietnam**: coat of arms of [Vietnam](#); and the flag of [Vietnam](#).

Stars in the Holy Bible

Because the [Star](#) is Greco-Roman in origin, there are [67 references](#) to "Star" or "Stars" in the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book the Roman Empire. The number "67" is telling for it numerically equates to the "⚡" symbols (i.e., the letters "FG") in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). Acronymically speaking, these symbols and letters equate to "Double Cross Greenland", an apparent reference to the respective powers of the underworld, (i.e., the [Jewish Race](#), Roya Families, etc.) have been conned into believing that they hold real power.

1. [Genesis 1:16](#): "And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: he made the stars also."

2. [Genesis 15:5](#): "And he brought him forth abroad, and said, Look now toward heaven, and tell the stars, if thou be able to number them: and he said unto him, So shall thy seed be."

3. [Genesis 22:17](#): "That in blessing I will bless thee, and in multiplying I will multiply thy seed as the stars of the heaven, and as the sand which is upon the sea shore; and thy seed shall possess the gate of his enemies."
4. [Genesis 26:4](#): "And I will make thy seed to multiply as the stars of heaven, and will give unto thy seed all these countries; and in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed."
5. [Genesis 37:9](#): "And he dreamed yet another dream, and told it his brethren, and said, Behold, I have dreamed a dream more; and, behold, the sun and the moon and the eleven stars made obeisance to me."
6. [Exodus 32:13](#): "Remember Abraham, Isaac, and Israel, thy servants, to whom thou swarest by thine own self, and saidst unto them, I will multiply your seed as the stars of heaven, and all this land that I have spoken of will I give unto your seed, and they shall inherit it for ever."
7. [Numbers 24:17](#): "I shall see him, but not now: I shall behold him, but not nigh: there shall come a Star out of Jacob, and a Sceptre shall rise out of Israel, and shall smite the corners of Moab, and destroy all the children of Sheth."
8. [Deuteronomy 1:10](#): "The Lord your God hath multiplied you, and, behold, ye are this day as the stars of heaven for multitude."
9. [Deuteronomy 4:19](#): "And lest thou lift up thine eyes unto heaven, and when thou seest the sun, and the moon, and the stars, even all the host of heaven, shouldest be driven to worship them, and serve them, which the Lord thy God hath divided unto all nations under the whole heaven."
10. [Deuteronomy 10:22](#): "Thy fathers went down into Egypt with threescore and ten persons; and now the Lord thy God hath made thee as the stars of heaven for multitude."
11. [Deuteronomy 28:62](#): "And ye shall be left few in number, whereas ye were as the stars of heaven for multitude; because thou wouldest not obey the voice of the Lord thy God."
12. [Judges 5:20](#): "They fought from heaven; the stars in their courses fought against Sisera."
13. [1 Chronicles 27:23](#): "But David took not the number of them from twenty years old and under: because the Lord had said he would increase Israel like to the stars of the heavens."
14. [Nehemiah 4:21](#): "So we laboured in the work: and half of them held the spears from the rising of the morning till the stars appeared."
15. [Nehemiah 9:23](#): "Their children also multipliedst thou as the stars of heaven, and broughtest them into the land, concerning which thou hadst promised to their fathers, that they should go in to possess it."
16. [Job 3:9](#): "Let the stars of the twilight thereof be dark; let it look for light, but have none; neither let it see the dawning of the day."
17. [Job 9:7](#): "Which commandeth the sun, and it riseth not; and sealeth up the stars."
18. [Job 22:12](#): "Is not God in the height of heaven? and behold the height of the stars, how high they are!"
19. [Job 25:5](#): "Behold even to the moon, and it shineth not; yea, the stars are not pure in his sight."
20. [Job 38:7](#): "When the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy?"

21. [Psalm 8:3](#): “When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained.”
22. [Psalm 22:17](#): “I may tell all my bones: they look and stare upon me.”
23. [Psalm 136:9](#): “The moon and stars to rule by night: for his mercy endureth for ever.”
24. [Psalm 147:4](#): “He telleth the number of the stars; he calleth them all by their names.”
25. [Psalm 148:3](#): “Praise ye him, sun and moon: praise him, all ye stars of light.”
26. [Ecclesiastes 12:2](#): “While the sun, or the light, or the moon, or the stars, be not darkened, nor the clouds return after the rain.”
27. [Isaiah 13:10](#): “For the stars of heaven and the constellations thereof shall not give their light: the sun shall be darkened in his going forth, and the moon shall not cause her light to shine.”
28. [Isaiah 14:13](#): “For thou hast said in thine heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God: I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the north.”
29. [Jeremiah 31:35](#): “Thus saith the Lord, which giveth the sun for a light by day, and the ordinances of the moon and of the stars for a light by night, which divideth the sea when the waves thereof roar; The Lord of hosts is his name.”
30. [Ezekiel 32:7](#): “And when I shall put thee out, I will cover the heaven, and make the stars thereof dark; I will cover the sun with a cloud, and the moon shall not give her light.”
31. [Daniel 8:10](#): “And it waxed great, even to the host of heaven; and it cast down some of the host and of the stars to the ground, and stamped upon them.”
32. [Daniel 12:3](#): “And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever.”
33. [Joel 2:10](#): “The earth shall quake before them; the heavens shall tremble: the sun and the moon shall be dark, and the stars shall withdraw their shining.”
34. [Joel 3:15](#): “The sun and the moon shall be darkened, and the stars shall withdraw their shining.”
35. [Amos 5:8](#): “Seek him that maketh the seven stars and Orion, and turneth the shadow of death into the morning, and maketh the day dark with night: that calleth for the waters of the sea, and poureth them out upon the face of the earth: The Lord is his name.”
36. [Amos 5:26](#): “But ye have borne the tabernacle of your Moloch and Chiun your images, the star of your god, which ye made to yourselves.”
37. [Obadiah 1:4](#): “Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou set thy nest among the stars, thence will I bring thee down, saith the Lord.”
38. [Nahum 3:16](#): “Thou hast multiplied thy merchants above the stars of heaven: the cankerworm spoileth, and fleeth away.”
39. [Matthew 2:2](#): “Saying, Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him.”

40. [Matthew 2:7](#): “Then Herod, when he had privily called the wise men, enquired of them diligently what time the star appeared.”
41. [Matthew 2:9](#): “When they had heard the king, they departed; and, lo, the star, which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was.”
42. [Matthew 2:10](#): “When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy.”
43. [Matthew 24:29](#): “Immediately after the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light, and the stars shall fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken.”
44. [Mark 13:25](#): “And the stars of heaven shall fall, and the powers that are in heaven shall be shaken.”
45. [Luke 21:25](#): “And there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring.”
46. [Acts 7:43](#): “Yea, ye took up the tabernacle of Moloch, and the star of your god Remphan, figures which ye made to worship them: and I will carry you away beyond Babylon.”
47. [Acts 27:20](#): “And when neither sun nor stars in many days appeared, and no small tempest lay on us, all hope that we should be saved was then taken away.”
48. [1 Corinthians 15:41](#): “There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars: for one star differeth from another star in glory.”
49. [1 Corinthians 15:41](#): “There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars: for one star differeth from another star in glory.”
50. [1 Corinthians 15:41](#): “There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars: for one star differeth from another star in glory.”
51. [Hebrews 11:12](#): “Therefore sprang there even of one, and him as good as dead, so many as the stars of the sky in multitude, and as the sand which is by the sea shore innumerable.”
52. [2 Peter 1:19](#): “We have also a more sure word of prophecy; whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the day star arise in your hearts.”
53. [Jude 1:13](#): “Raging waves of the sea, foaming out their own shame; wandering stars, to whom is reserved the blackness of darkness for ever.”
54. [Revelation 1:16](#): “And he had in his right hand seven stars: and out of his mouth went a sharp twoedged sword: and his countenance was as the sun shineth in his strength.”
55. [Revelation 1:20](#): “The mystery of the seven stars which thou sawest in my right hand, and the seven golden candlesticks. The seven stars are the angels of the seven churches: and the seven candlesticks which thou sawest are the seven churches.”
56. [Revelation 1:20](#): “The mystery of the seven stars which thou sawest in my right hand, and the seven golden candlesticks. The seven stars are the angels of the seven churches: and the seven candlesticks which thou sawest are the seven churches.”
57. [Revelation 2:1](#): “Unto the angel of the church of Ephesus write; These things saith he that holdeth the seven stars in his right hand, who walketh in the midst of the seven golden candlesticks.”

58. [Revelation 2:28](#): “And I will give him the morning star.”
59. [Revelation 3:1](#): “And unto the angel of the church in Sardis write; These things saith he that hath the seven Spirits of God, and the seven stars; I know thy works, that thou hast a name that thou livest, and art dead.”
60. [Revelation 6:13](#): “And the stars of heaven fell unto the earth, even as a fig tree casteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind.”
61. [Revelation 8:10](#): “And the third angel sounded, and there fell a great star from heaven, burning as it were a lamp, and it fell upon the third part of the rivers, and upon the fountains of waters.”
62. [Revelation 8:11](#): “And the name of the star is called Wormwood: and the third part of the waters became wormwood; and many men died of the waters, because they were made bitter.”
63. [Revelation 8:12](#): “And the fourth angel sounded, and the third part of the sun was smitten, and the third part of the moon, and the third part of the stars; so as the third part of them was darkened, and the day shone not for a third part of it, and the night likewise.”
64. [Revelation 9:1](#): “And the fifth angel sounded, and I saw a star fall from heaven unto the earth: and to him was given the key of the bottomless pit.”
65. [Revelation 12:1](#): “And there appeared a great wonder in heaven; a woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars.”
66. [Revelation 12:4](#): “And his tail drew the third part of the stars of heaven, and did cast them to the earth: and the dragon stood before the woman which was ready to be delivered, for to devour her child as soon as it was born.”
67. [Revelation 22:16](#): “I Jesus have sent mine angel to testify unto you these things in the churches. I am the root and the offspring of David, and the bright and morning star.”

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10.16 Trident

The Greco-Roman [Trident](#) is a three pronged symbol (ψ) which is representative of the three dens (homes) of the Roman Empire (i.e., the [Island of Crete](#), the [Island of Sicily](#), and the Island of Greenland). The name Trident was allegedly derived from the [Latin](#) word “tridens” or “tridentis”—“tri” meaning “three” and “dentes” meaning “teeth”. While the reference to “three teeth” is likely symbolic of the [Beast of Greenland](#), the term “Trident” is evidently a reference to the “tri dens” or “3 dens” of the Greco-Roman Empire. According to modern historical accounts, the [first Trident was made](#) on the [Island of Rhodes](#), the birthplace of Greco-Roman military and naval ingenuity. Consequently, the [Greek](#) sea god [Poseidon](#), the Roman sea god [Neptune](#), and the female personification of [Roman Britain](#), [Britannia](#), are all classically depicted bearing a Trident. Because so-called [Ancient Egypt](#) is historical cover for the Roman Empire, the Greco-Roman Trident is depicted on the gold Octadrachm coin featuring [Ptolemy III Euergetes](#) (246–222 BC), the third king of the [Ptolemaic Dynasty](#). Because the religion of [Hinduism](#) is Greco-Roman in origin,

its gods [Durga](#), [Kali](#), [Lavanasura](#), [Prathyangira](#), [Sarabha](#), and [Shiva](#) all wield a [Trishula](#), the Indian name for Trident.

Trident in Popular Culture

The Greco-Roman [Trident](#) is found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: **Buildings:** [three-pronged "tridents" formed the base of the WTC Twin Towers](#) prior to their destruction on 9/11; **Business:** logo of [Beretta](#), an Italian gun manufacture; logo of [ClubMed](#), a French vacation corporation; and the logo of ["Maserati"](#), an Italian car company; **Coat of Arms:** coat of arms of [Ukraine](#); **Comics:** weapon of choice of ["Blue Devil"](#); and weapon of choice of ["Aquaman"](#); **Computing:** on every [USB plug](#) ever made; **Flags:** flag of [Barbados](#); **Heraldry:** official insignia of the [Rurik Dynasty](#); **Military:** insignia of the [United States Naval Academy](#); logo of the [United States Second Fleet](#) (1950); logo of the [United States Third Fleet](#) (1943); logo of the [United States Fourth Fleet](#) (1943); logo of the [United States Fifth Fleet](#) (1944); logo of the [United States Tenth Fleet](#) (1943); and the name of the [submarine-launched ballistic missile](#) system entitled the ["UGM-133 Trident II"](#); **Politics:** flag of ["Sea Shepherd"](#), an eco-terrorist group; **Science:** the [glyph, sigil or sign](#) of the planet [Neptune](#) (Ψ); **Seals:** the great seal of [Puerto Rico](#); **Special Forces:** insignia of the [Special Operations Command Central](#); insignia of the ["Special Warfare"](#) (i.e., the U.S. Navy ["SEAL Trident"](#)); insignia of the [U.S. Special Operations Command – Joint Capabilities](#); logo of [SEAL Team Three](#); logo of [SEAL Team Five](#); logo of [Naval Special Warfare Development Group](#) (formerly SEAL Team Six); logo of [SEAL Team Seven](#); logo of [SEAL Team Eight](#); and the logo of [SEAL Team Ten](#); and **Sports:** logo of [Manchester United F.C.](#), an English football club; logo of the [Everett AquaSox](#), a minor league baseball team; logo of the [Generals](#), the athletic teams representing [Washington and Lee University](#); logo of the [Sun Devils](#), the athletic teams representing [Arizona State University](#) whose mascot ["Sparky the Sun Devil"](#) carries a trident spear; logo of the [Tritons](#), the athletic teams representing [University of Missouri–St. Louis](#); logo of the [Tritons](#), the athletic teams representing [University of California, San Diego](#); and the original [logo and cap](#) of the [Seattle Mariners](#), an MLB baseball team.

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10.18 Unicorn

The [Unicorn](#) is a Greco-Roman symbol which is representative the upper crest or crown of the Earth. Geographically speaking, this area includes Greenland and parts of northern Canada and Russia which flank it on the right and left side. As a legendary creature, the Unicorn has been described since [antiquity](#) as a horse-like beast with a large, pointed, spiraling [horn](#) projecting from its forehead. The horn is symbolic of [Mt. Olympus or Mt. Zion](#) in Greenland which is the highest point on Earth (i.e., the top of the world). Because the Unicorn is Greco-Roman in origin, it is mentioned by numerous Greco-Roman writers, including but not limited to: [Aelian](#), [Ctesias](#), [Pliny the Younger](#) and [Strabo](#). The term Unicorn (N/X+C/K+R+N/X) is also the consonant equivalent of Crown (C/K+R+N/X), minus the letter "N", an acronym for "North". Therefore, the "Unicorn" represents the "Uni Crown", "One Crown" or "Northern Crown" of the Earth. Because the number "one" translates to "ein" in German and "één" in Dutch, the "Unicorn" is respectively known as an [Einhorn](#) in Germany and an [Eenhoorn](#) in the Netherlands. As evidenced in ["The Garden of Earthly Delights"](#) (c. 1490), a painting by [Hieronymus Bosch](#), ["The Garden of Eden"](#) (16 Century), a painting by [Lucas Cranach der Ältere](#), and the ["The Garden of Eden"](#) (2012), a painting by [Adi Holzer](#), a Greco-Roman Unicorn is always depicted in the Garden of Eden (i.e., Greenland). The famous nursery rhyme entitled the ["Lion and the Unicorn"](#) is a about the "Lion" or "Line of Man" (i.e., [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#)) who reside in the "Uni Crown" of the Earth (i.e., Greenland).

Unicorn Worldwide

Aside from the gold [Unicorn coin](#) which was used in Scotland between 1484 and 1525, the Greco-Roman [Unicorn](#) is found in the coat of arms and flags of at least 10 countries around the world, including but not limited to: **Canada:** coat of arms of [Canada](#); and the coat of arms of [Nova Scotia](#); **Czech Republic:** coat of arms of [Lišnice](#); **France:** coat of arms of [Saint-Lô](#); **Germany:** coat of arms of [Giengen](#); and the coat of arms of [Schwäbisch Gmünd](#); **Hungary:** coat of arms of [Eger](#); coat of arms of the [King John Sigismund Zápolya of Hungary](#) (16th Century); and the coat of arms of the [Kruedener Family](#) (1882); **Lithuania:** coat of arms of the [President of Lithuania](#); **Netherlands:** coat of arms of [Hoorn](#); **Scotland:** coat of arms of [Scotland](#); coat of arms of the county of [Roxburghshire](#); and the royal coat of arms of the [United Kingdom for Scotland](#); The Greco-Roman [Unicorn](#) is also depicted on at least 13 [Greco-Roman obelisks](#) in Scotland (i.e., [Mercat Crosses](#)), including but not limited to: [Aberdeen Market Cross](#) (Aberdeen); [Mercat Cross](#) (Crail); [Mercat Cross](#) (Culross); [Mercat Cross](#) (Cupar); [Mercat Cross](#) (Dundee); [Mercat Cross](#) (Dunfermline); [Mercat Cross](#) (Inverkeithing); [Mercat Cross](#) (Melrose); [Mercat Cross](#) (North Berwick); [Mercat Cross](#) (Stirling); [Original shaft of the Dunfermline](#) (Fife); and the [Unicorn on the Preston Cross](#) (Prestonpans); **Switzerland:** coat of arms of [Ramosch](#); **United Kingdom:** coat of arms of [British Airborne Units](#); coat of arms of the [Worshipful Society of Apothecaries](#); and the royal coat of arm of the [United Kingdom](#).

Unicorns in Popular Culture

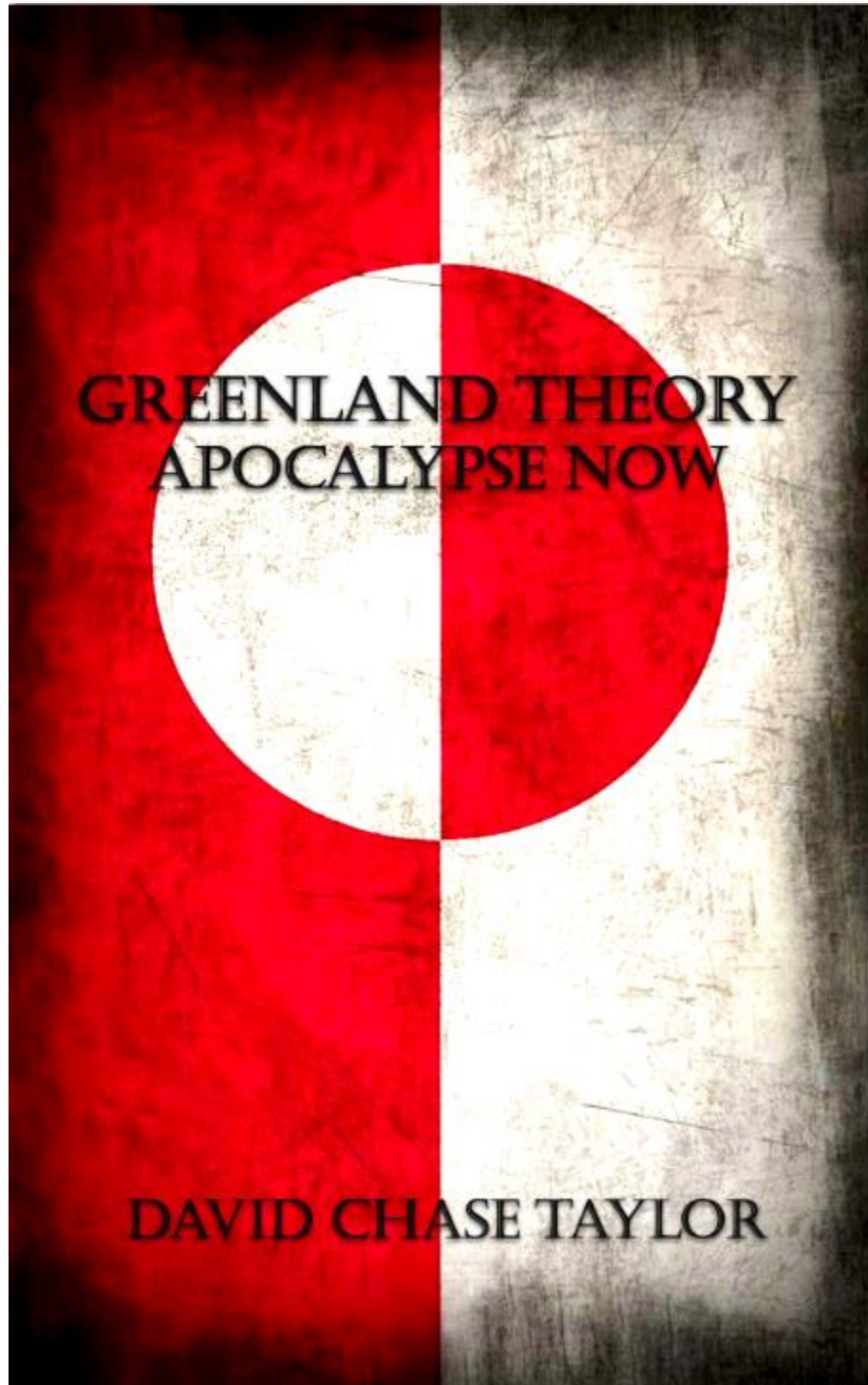
The Greco-Roman [Unicorn](#) is found thought popular culture, including but not limited to: **Books:** "[Into the Land of the Unicorns](#)" (1994), a novel by [Bruce Coville](#); "[Mobile Suit Gundam Unicorn](#)" (2006), a Japanese novel by [Harutoshi Fukui](#); "[The Fire Ascending](#)" (2012), a novel from the series [The Last Dragon Chronicles](#) by [Chris d'Lacey](#) which features an unnamed unicorn; "[The Last Battle](#)" (1956), a book by [C. S. Lewis](#) which describes [Jewel](#), a noble unicorn who is King [Tirian](#)'s best friend; "[The Last Unicorn](#)" (1968), a novel by [Peter S. Beagle](#); "[The Unicorn](#)" (1963), a novel by [Iris Murdoch](#); and "[The Unicorn Chronicles](#)" (1994-2010), a series of novels by [Bruce Coville](#); **Cartoons:** "[Charlie the Unicorn](#)" (2005), a flash animated short film and viral video; "[Puella Magi Madoka Magica](#)" (2011), an anime featuring a unicorn alongside a mermaid; "[Sugar Sugar Rune](#)" (2005), an anime which features a unicorn transformed into a boy; "[The Twelve Kingdoms](#)" (2002), an anime which features "[Qilin](#)", the Japanese term for unicorns; "[Tokimeki Tonight](#)" (1982), an anime which features a unicorn pulling a carriage that the star family takes to the underworld; and "[Unico](#)" (1976), an anime featuring a baby unicorn from [Osamu Tezuka](#); **Comics:** "[Jack Frost \(manhwa\)](#)" (2009), a comic/cartoon featuring a very ugly unicorn; [Unicorn](#), a Marvel Comics supervillain and enemy of Iron Man; and "[Unicorn](#)", a ship in the "The Adventures of Tintin" comics; **Computing:** [Unicorn](#), a web server written in the Ruby programming language, of which [Gunicorn](#) is a port; **Currency:** [Unicorn](#) and half-unicorn Scottish gold coins; **Films:** "[Blade Runner](#)" (1992), a film in which the director has a dream of a unicorn; "[Forbidden Planet](#)" (1956), a film which makes reference to a virgin's ability to tame unicorns; "[Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone](#)" (2001), a film in which [Lord Voldemort](#) and [Professor Quirrell](#) are shown to be feeding off the blood of a dead unicorn; "[Legend](#)" (1985), a film featuring a unicorn's horn being cut off by the villain; "[Noah's Ark](#)" (2007), a film featuring an unnamed unicorn; "[Stardust](#)" (2007), a film featuring a unicorn who came to help out Yvaine the fallen star; "[The Cabin in the Woods](#)" (2012), a horror film which features a unicorn killing a man by stabbing him through the chest; "[The Care Bears Adventure in Wonderland](#)" (1987), a film in which saving a unicorn is part of Alice's princess test; "[The Chronicles of Narnia](#)" (2005), a film series depicting the main character Peter riding a unicorn into battle; "[The Last Unicorn](#)" (1982), a film based on the 1968 novel; and "[Toy Story 3](#)" (2010), a film which features a unicorn named Buttercup; **Games:** [Unicorn](#), a creature in the Dungeons & Dragons fantasy role-playing game; and Unicorn, a type of [fairy chess piece](#); **Military:** "[HMCS Unicorn](#), a [Canadian Forces Naval Reserve](#) division in [Saskatoon](#), [Saskatchewan](#)"; "[HMS Unicorn](#)" (c. 1550), a 36-gun ship; "[HMS Unicorn](#)" (1687), a 56-gun ship; "[HMS Unicorn](#)" (c. 1960), an 18-gun [fire ship](#); "[HMS Unicorn](#)" (1666), a 6-gun ship; "[HMS Unicorn](#)" (1748), a 28-gun [sixth rate](#); "[HMS Unicorn](#)" (1776), a 20-gun [post ship](#); "[HMS Unicorn](#)" (1782), a 36-gun [fifth rate](#); "[HMS Unicorn](#)" (1794), a 32-gun fifth rate; "[HMS Unicorn](#)" (1824), a [Leda-class frigate](#); "[HMS Unicorn](#)" (1941), an aircraft maintenance carrier; "[HMS Unicorn](#)" (1992), an [Upholder-class](#) submarine; [Operation Unicorn](#), French peacekeeping operation in support of the United Nations in Côte d'Ivoire; "[USS Unicorn](#)" (1944), a [Balao-class](#) submarine which was canceled; and the "[USS Unicorn](#)" (1946), a [Tench-class submarine](#); [Unicorn class](#), land mine-protected wheeled armoured personnel carriers used by the Sri Lankan military; and Unicorn howitzer, an 18th-century Russian artillery piece called a [Licorne](#); **Music:** "[Unicorn](#)" (1969), an album by Tyrannosaurus Rex; "[Unicorn](#)" (2002), a song by Norwegian electronic rock band Apoptygma Berzerk;

["Unicorn"](#) (2008), an album by Ugress; ["Unicorn"](#) (2010), an album by British dance-pop trio Chew Lips; [Unicorn-Kanchana](#), a record label; [Unicorn](#), a Japanese rock band; Unicorn, an English 1970s band produced by [David Gilmour](#); [Unicorns](#) (2002), an album by Bill Caddick; ["Unicorns, Demos, B-Sides, and Rainbows"](#) (2005); an album by Zolof the Rock & Roll Destroyer; ["The Unicorn"](#) (1967), an album by The Irish Rovers; ["The Unicorn"](#) (1968), a song by Shel Silverstein, made popular by The Irish Rovers; and [The Unicorns](#), a band from Montreal, Canada; **Religion:** [Invisible Pink Unicorn](#), a goddess popularized on a Usenet group about atheism, and intended to satirize theistic beliefs; **Science:** Giant unicorn, a nickname for [Elasmotherium](#), an extinct European rhino; [Monoceros](#), the constellation of the Unicorn; and ["Unicorn"](#); a genus of Oonopidae spiders; **Sports:** [Hyundai Unicorns](#), a defunct South Korean baseball franchise owned by Hyundai Corp; [Unicorns cricket team](#), a team in the English 40-over competition; Unicorn, a large manufacturer of [Darts](#) equipment; and the Unicorn mascot of the athletic teams from the [North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics](#); **Television:** ["Dungeons & Dragons"](#) (1983), a television series featuring a unicorn called Uni; ["Kleo the Misfit Unicorn"](#) (1996), a television show featuring a wide cast of normal unicorns and a [winged unicorn](#); ["My Little Pony: Friendship is Magic"](#) (2010), a television series which features a variety of unicorn ponies; and ["Supernatural"](#) (2012), a television series in which the episode "Plucky Pennywhistle's Magical Menagerie" shows a unicorn chasing down a neglectful father and impaling him on its horn; **Transportation:** [Honda Unicorn](#), a motorcycle sold by Honda in India; **Video Games:** ["The Elder Scrolls IV: Oblivion"](#) (2006), a video game; and ["Zoo Tycoon"](#) (2001), a video game Easter egg unicorn cheats exhibits.

Unicorns in the Holy Bible

Because the [Unicorn](#) is Greco-Roman in origin, there are 9 references to "Unicorns" in the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book the Roman Empire. The number "9" is telling for it numerically equates to the letter "I" (i.e., the letter "R") in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), an acronym for Rome. Coincidentally, in the Hebrew Bible, the word "Unicorn" is entitled ["Re'em"](#), an apparent reference to Rome.

1. [Numbers 23:22](#) "God brought them out of Egypt; he hath as it were the strength of an unicorn."
2. [Numbers 24:8](#) "God brought him forth out of Egypt; he hath as it were the strength of an unicorn: he shall eat up the nations his enemies, and shall break their bones, and pierce them through with his arrows."
3. [Deuteronomy 33:17](#) "His glory is like the firstling of his bullock, and his horns are like the horns of unicorns: with them he shall push the people together to the ends of the earth: and they are the ten thousands of Ephraim, and they are the thousands of Manasseh."
4. [Job 39:9](#) "Will the unicorn be willing to serve thee, or abide by thy crib?"
5. [Job 39:10](#) "Canst thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow? or will he harrow the valleys after thee?"
6. [Psalm 22:21](#) "Save me from the lion's mouth: for thou hast heard me from the horns of the unicorns."
7. [Psalm 29:6](#) "He maketh them also to skip like a calf; Lebanon and Sirion like a young unicorn."
8. [Psalm 92:10](#) "But my horn shalt thou exalt like the horn of an unicorn: I shall be anointed with fresh oil."
9. [Isaiah 34:7](#) "And the unicorns shall come down with them, and the bullocks with the bulls; and their land shall be soaked with blood, and their dust made fat with fatness."



CHAPTER XI: [SWITZERLAND](#)

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11.01 Achilles Heel

In [Greek mythology](#), an [Achilles Heel](#) was a deadly weakness in spite of overall strength, which can lead to a potential downfall. In respect to the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland, the country of Switzerland is its dreaded Achilles Heel. Should the secrets inherent to Greenland be leaked within Switzerland, the main proxy state of the Greco-Roman Empire which is [home to the CIA](#), the veil of secrecy would finally be lifted and the Greco-Roman Empire would subsequently lose command and control over the underworld. As evidenced, the abbreviation for Switzerland (i.e., "CH" or "Chi") is found within the name of "Achilles" (C/K+H+L+S), while the term "Heel" (H+L) is found within the latter part of "[Confoederationis Helveticæ](#)" (H+L+V+T+C/K), the official name of Switzerland.

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11.02 Chi (CH)

[Confoederationis Helveticæ](#) is the official name of Switzerland, the abbreviation of which is "CH" or "Chi". As evidenced, the terms "Ch", "Chi" or "Chai" are symbolic of "life" in various cultures and mythologies. That is because Switzerland (i.e., "CH") is the main proxy state of the Greco-Roman Empire and [home to the CIA](#). It is ultimately responsible for keeping the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland "alive" by routinely executing assassinations, terror attacks and wars, as well as conducting espionage throughout the underworld. In other words, Switzerland is the "life force" or the "life blood" of Rome. Consequently, the "+" symbol which is depicted on the [flag of Switzerland](#) is symbolic of "life" on the battle field, in hospitals and on first aid kits. Despite being an acronym for "Die" and "Death", the "+" symbol has become synonymous with "First Aid" and is even depicted within the logo of the [International Red Cross](#) which is naturally located in Switzerland. The Chi symbol (i.e., "Ж") is the 5th letter/number in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) and doubles as the [letter "Zhe"](#) in the [Cyrillic script](#). The number "5" is coincidentally sacred to [Shiva](#), the Indian and Greco-Roman goddess of destruction named whose is representative of Switzerland. The term Shiva (S+H+V) consonantly translated to both [sieve](#) (S+V) and [shiv](#) (S+H+V). A "sieve" is a sift that used to extract unwanted material or persons while a shiv is the Roman name for knife which is symbolic of the assassinations, terror attacks and wars executed by Switzerland. Lastly, because of Switzerland's role as judge, jury and executioner in the underworld, the game of Chess was named after the country. Consequently, the term "Chess" (C/K+H+S) equates to "Chi System" which is in essence the [Babylon System](#).

Chai in Hebrew

In [Hebrew](#), the ord for "life" is "n" or "[chai](#)" which has a [numerical value](#) of 18. That is because Switzerland (i.e., "CH") is the main proxy state of the Greco-Roman Empire and [home to the CIA](#). It is ultimately responsible for keeping the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland "alive" by routinely executing assassinations, terror attacks and wars, as well as conducting espionage throughout the underworld. In other words, Switzerland is the "life force" or the "life blood" of Rome. The number 18 is symbolic for it equates to the [letter "R"](#) in the [Roman-English alphabet](#), an acronym for Rome. Consequently, the custom has arisen in Jewish circles to give donations and monetary gifts in multiples of 18 as an expression of blessing for long life.

Chi in the Greek Alphabet

"Chi" is the 22nd letter in the [Greek alphabet](#) which is represented by the "X" symbol. Using [Algebraic English](#) and [Roman-Jewish Gematria](#), the [number "22"](#) equates to "BB", an acronym for [Babylon](#). The letter "X" translates to the letter "N" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), an acronym for both "No" and "North". Therefore, the Greek Chi letter is symbolic of Switzerland who oversees the [Babylon System](#) in the underworld. Consequently, Switzerland is unwittingly responsible for prohibiting and "X-ing out" (i.e., killing) all potential threats to Greenland.

Chi in Chinese Mythology

In Chinese mythology, "[Chi](#)" is known as a "hornless dragon" or "mountain demon". These names are indicative of Switzerland which is a neutral country and therefore appears to be hornless (i.e., not aggressive). Switzerland is also located in the Alps, hence the reference to the mountain demon. In traditional Chinese culture, "[qi](#)" (also chi or ch'i) is frequently translated as "life force" or "energy flow". That is because Switzerland (i.e., "CH") is the main proxy state of the Greco-Roman Empire and [home to the CIA](#). It is ultimately responsible for keeping the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland "alive" by routinely executing assassinations, terror attacks and wars, as well as conducting espionage throughout the underworld. In other words, Switzerland is the "life force" or the "life blood" of Rome. The oldest Chinese term for the Earth is "[Di](#)" which consonantly equates to the letter "D". Coincidentally, the letter "D" equates to the "+" symbol in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) which is depicted on the [flag of Switzerland](#). That is because Switzerland is responsible for executing Roman policy in the underworld (i.e., the Earth). The term "Earth" (R+T+H) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Rite to Infinity" or "Sacrifice Forever", a reference to the blood sacrifices carried out by Switzerland. Lastly, a "[chi](#)" is the traditional Chinese unit of length, approximately equal to one [foot](#). This is symbolic of Switzerland which is the [Achilles Heel](#), boot or foot of the Roman Empire which enforces policy in the underworld.

Chi in Nigerian Mythology

In [Odinani](#), the traditional [cultural](#) practices and beliefs of the [Igbo people](#) in Nigeria, "[Chi](#)" is the personal spiritual guardian of a person or country. Chi is touted as a divine agent who is assigned to each human from the cradle to the coffin. According to legend, Chukwu assigns one's Chi before and at the time of birth. Chi is also indicative of Arushi, a supernatural being which is assigned to each human being for care, guardianship, and providence until the end of their life. The Chi of Nigeria lore is therefore symbolic of Switzerland which has been unwittingly assigned as the guardian of Greenland on behalf of the Greco-Roman Empire.

Chaos

In [Greek mythology](#), "[Chaos](#)" was the primeval void, the first thing which ever existed. That is because in the chaotic aftermath of the [Fall of the Roman Empire](#), Switzerland was the first country that was established. The term "Chaos" (C/K+H+S) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Chi System" which is in essence the [Babylon System](#). Consequently, born "from Chaos" were [Erebus](#) (Darkness) and [Nyx](#) (Night) both of which the underworld has suffered both literally and figuratively ever since. The Greek word "chaos" means "yawning" or "gap" for Switzerland is responsible for maintaining the gap of separation between Greenland and the underworld. For [Hesiod](#), Chaos was a place, far away, underground and "gloomy", beyond which lived the [Titans](#). That is because the [CIA of Switzerland](#), which is responsible for the world's state of chaos, is located underground. However, Chaos is also [capable of being affected](#) by Zeus' thunderbolts. In other words, although underground and far away from Greenland, Switzerland and its CIA are vulnerable to attack via the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland.

GREENLAND THEORY

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11.03 CIA (Central Intelligence Agency)

Located in central Europe, Switzerland is home to the "Central Intelligence Agency" which was [founded 714 years ago in 1300 AD, or the year 0001](#) in the new [Roman calendar](#). The CIA is also known as the "[Holy See](#)" (i.e., the "Holy C") which is the [ecclesiastical jurisdiction](#) of the [Catholic Church](#) in [Rome](#). The notion that Switzerland is Greco-Roman in origin is evident by the [Greek Cross](#) which is depicted on the [flag of Switzerland](#). The word "Central" (C/K+N+T+R+L) is the acronymical equivalent of the word "Control" (C/K+N+T+R+L) for the CIA is in command and control of the entire underworld. The [CIA of the United](#)

[States](#), which was founded in 1948 (648 in the Roman calendar), is political cover for the covert operations (i.e., [black operations](#)) and war-related actions that are executed around the world by the CIA in Switzerland. This is ultimately where the term "[Swiss Army Knife](#)" came from as Switzerland has every single military and political tool at their disposal. The country of Switzerland is sub divided into 26 Cantons or states which share 4 official languages (i.e., German, French, Italian and [Romansh](#)), as well as 2 non-official languages (i.e., Swiss German and English). This effectively allows Switzerland to spy on Europe and the rest of the world via state-of-the-art technologies (e.g., cell phones, drones, phones, satellites, watches, etc.). This is where the term "Swiss Watch" was derived from for Switzerland unwittingly "watches" (i.e., spies) on the rest of the underworld on behalf of the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland. Switzerland is also noted for its iconic [Swiss watches and timepieces](#) which were the first mass produced [covert listening devices](#) (i.e., bugs) that could be accessed via electronic radio waves. The CIA also created [Microsoft Windows](#) which allows them to look through the windows of people's business and lives, as well as [Google](#) which is an electronic "[goggle](#)" that allows the CIA to monitor what its users are searching for. In reality, the internet is an electronic net which was specifically created in order to identify and neutralize businesses, corporations and individuals which present a threat to the status quo. [Jesus Christ](#) was crucified on a [Roman cross](#), which is coincidentally found on the [flag of Switzerland](#), because the predominately Jewish CIA of Switzerland unwittingly executes all would-be saviors who attempt to save the world from the rule Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland. That is why Jesus, the Savior of the world, is betrayed by the Jews just prior to his crucifixion at the hands of the Roman Empire. Switzerland is also where the concept of "[Spy v.s. Spy](#)" originated from as each respective country and territory of the world is funded by the [Bank for International Settlements](#) (BIS) in Basel, Switzerland in order to gain intelligence which fosters the notion that each respective country of the world is sovereign. Lastly, the logo of [Spy Optic](#) sunglasses also depicts the [Greek Cross](#) found on the [flag of Switzerland](#), an apparent tribute to the espionage conducted by the country of Switzerland.

Swiss CIA Numerology

The [logo of the CIA](#), which bears a [Roman cross](#) just like the [flag of Switzerland](#), also includes the head and beak of a [Roman Eagle](#) which is coincidentally found in the northern part of the [outline of Switzerland](#) (see photo). According to the [International Organization for Standardization](#) (ISO) which is located in Switzerland, the country code or abbreviation of Switzerland is "[CH](#)" (i.e., "[Chi](#)"). Using [Jewish Gematria](#), "CH" equates to "3" and "11" or "311" when employing the [Roman-English alphabet](#). Coincidentally, the acronym of "CIA" numerically and visually also equates to "311" (i.e., C=3, I=1, and A=1). The letters "CIA" also numerically equate to "[CH](#)" as the [number "11"](#) equates to the letter "H" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) which is based off the Greco-Roman [Pillars of Hercules](#). The acronym "[CH](#)" also equates to "C Forever", an apparent tribute to the CIA which is also known as the Holy See (i.e., "Holy C"). Since the letter "A" doubles as the [Chevron symbol](#) (i.e., "Λ") found within the Roman Score, it equates to the letters "C" and "K" in the Roman-English alphabet. Consequently, the acronym "CIA" equates to "CIA", "CIC" or "CIK". The double "Λ", "CC" or "KK" is a tribute to [Chania, Crete](#), the birthplace of the Greco-Roman Empire. This is also why the [coat of arms of the Holy See](#) depicts two keys for the term "Key" (K) acronymically equates to the letter "C" or "K". Lastly, since the CIA is predominately manned by men of Jewish ethnicity, the derogatory term for Jews is "[Kike](#)" (C/K+C/K), a term which consonantly equates to "CIA" when the letter "A" is utilized as a Chevron symbol (i.e., "Λ").

The Holy See

The "[Holy See](#)" (i.e., the "Holy C") was the original name of the CIA, a name derived from the original name of Switzerland, [Confoederationis Helveticae](#). The term "Holy" (H+L) was derived from the "Hel" (H+L) in "Helveticae", while the term "See" (i.e., "C") is an acronym for "Confoederationis". Founded in c. 40 years after the establishment of Switzerland in 000 AD, the Holy See is touted as the [ecclesiastical jurisdiction](#) of the [Catholic Church](#) in [Rome](#). The Holy See is also the [central point of reference](#) for the [Catholic Church](#) everywhere and the focal point of [communion](#) due to its [prominence](#). Although all [episcopal sees](#) are considered "holy", the expression "the Holy See" is viewed as the central government of the Catholic Church. Diplomatically speaking, the Holy See acts and speaks for the whole Roman Catholic Church. In other words, the Holy See is the highest form of government in the within the Catholic Church just as the CIA is the highest form of government as [CIA "black sites" are located around the world](#). Consequently, the Holy See is viewed as a [sovereign state](#), having a [centralized government](#) entitled the [Roman Curia](#). Coincidentally, the [Federal Palace of Switzerland](#) in the capital city of Bern depicts the term "[Curia Confoederationis Helveticae](#)", further confirming that Switzerland and the Holy See

are indeed one entity. This is also why the [Pontifical Swiss Guard](#) was founded by [Pope Julius II](#) on January 22, 1506 as the [personal bodyguard of the Pope](#). This agreement is [listed in](#) the "[Annuario Pontificio](#)" under "Holy See", not under "State of Vatican City". The Curia reportedly consists of a [Secretariat of State](#), nine [Congregations](#), three [Tribunals](#), eleven Pontifical Councils, and seven Pontifical Commissions. Although these respective agencies operate under the guise of the Roman Catholic Church, they are in fact responsible for dealing with all matters pertaining to intelligence. The term "see" is derived from the Latin word "sedes", meaning "seat", which refers to the Episcopal throne ([cathedra](#)). In other words, the Holy See is the "Holy Seat" or the "Holy Throne" of the Greco-Roman Empire in the underworld. Although the Holy See is technically headed by the Pope, he is just a puppet in the same manner that the President of the United States is a puppet of the CIA. That is why the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office refers to Vatican City as the "capital" of the Holy See, while declaring the Holy See and the state of Vatican City to be two international identities. That is because the entire underworld is under the jurisdiction of the Holy See with the Vatican being its official capital.

A Sovereign Entity

Since medieval times the episcopal see of Rome has been recognized as a [sovereign](#) entity. Although the Holy See, as distinct from the Vatican City State, does not fulfill the long-established criteria in international law of [statehood](#)—having a permanent population, a defined territory, a stable government and the capacity to enter into relations with other states^[12]—its possession of full legal personality in [international law](#) is shown by the fact that it maintains with [180 member states](#) and is a guest, member or permanent [observer](#) in numerous organizations. This very public display of affiliation is designed to sell the notion that the Holy See it is not in command and control of said states and organizations. In other words, by forming partnerships with these states and organizations, the respective entities appear separate in nature. These groups include but are not limited to: the [Arab League](#), the [AU](#) (African Union), the [Council of Europe](#), the [European Union](#), the [Food and Agriculture Organization](#) (FAO), the [International Atomic Energy Agency](#) (IAEA), the [International Telecommunication Union](#), the [IOM](#) (International Organization for Migration), the [NAM](#) (Non-Aligned Movement), the [OAS](#) (Organization of American States), the [Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe](#) (OSCE), the [Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons](#) (OPCW), the [Palestine Liberation Organization](#), the [Sovereign Military Order of Malta](#), the [United Nations](#) and its respective agencies (e.g., [FAO](#), [ILO](#), [UNCTAD](#), [UNEP](#), [UNESCO](#), [UN-HABITAT](#), [UNHCR](#), [UNIDO](#), the [United Nations General Assembly](#), [UNWTO](#), [WFP](#), [WHO](#), [WIPO](#), etc.), and the [World Trade Organization](#) (WTO). Needless to say, the Holy See is without a doubt the most powerful entity in the world with its tentacles entrenched in every government and political body.

The Incredible Hulk

The [Incredible Hulk](#) is a fictional [superhero](#) found in [comic books](#) published by [Marvel Comics](#). He is portrayed as a large green humanoid that possesses near limitless superhuman strength and great invulnerability. The green giant appears to be a tribute to the [Giants of Greenland](#) while the term "Hulk" (H+L+C/K) is the acronymical equivalent of the Holy See (i.e., the "Holy C") (H+L+C). Therefore, it can be deduced that the Holy See is in fact ultimately controlled by the Greco-Romans in Greenland.

Swiss Spies (Spes)

[Swiss National Day](#) is the birthday and national holiday of Switzerland which is celebrated annually on August 1st in order to mark the foundation of the Swiss Confederacy. Coincidentally, August 1st is also the anniversary of the Roman Temple of [Spes](#) in the [Forum Holitorium](#). In Roman religion, Spes (pronounced "spe:s" as in "spies") was the goddess of [Hope](#). That is because the Greco-Roman Empire had "Hope" that they would find out about a potential threat or invasion prior to its manifestation in reality. Although multiple temples were built to the goddess of Spes, a temple to "Ancient Hope" or "Spes Vetus" was built near the [Praenestine Gate](#) in Rome, Italy (i.e., [Babylon](#), the former capital city of Rome). As depicted in a [photo of the Praenestine Gate](#), it is hollow which allowed Roman soldiers and spies to see who was coming and going from the city. The universal symbol for Hope is an anchor (see photo) which is coincidentally the same shape as the Alps which form the top of modern day Italy. This is likely because any enemy force wanting to invade Rome would have to do so via the Alps as the boot of Italy is surrounded by water on three sides. Consequently, the Alps were likely filled with spies in order to alert the Roman Empire prior to an invasion.

Swiss Alps (Elpis)

In Greek mythology, [Elpis](#) (pronounced “‘alp:s” as in “[Alps](#)”) was the personification and spirit of [Hope](#). Elpis was generally depicted as a young woman carrying flowers, not so estranged from the young women that are currently used by the CIA to gather intelligence. Although Elpis is touted as the Greek counterpart to Spes, it's far more likely that Spes was Greek and Elpis was Roman based purely on the fact that there are no Alps in Greece. The [Alps](#), which were part of the Roman Empire, span 8 European countries (i.e., [Austria](#); [France](#); [Germany](#); [Italy](#); [Liechtenstein](#); [Monaco](#); [Slovenia](#); and [Switzerland](#)), forming a natural wall of mountains to the north, the base anchor of Rome's military defense. Since the boot of Italy is surrounded by water on three sides, the only way for a military to invade Rome was by sea or by crossing the Alps from the north. Secret tunnels and passage ways within the Alps have long been part of European lore as troops, money and information could be funneled throughout Europe without being detected. This is likely where the term “[Swiss Cheese](#)” was ultimately derived from as the [Alps](#) which cover [65% of Switzerland's surface area](#). Therefore, due to its many secrete tunnels, the term “Swiss Cheese” became a euphemism for Switzerland.

Red Cross

One of the primary agencies which conducts espionage and terrorism on behalf of the CIA in Switzerland is the [International Red Cross and Red Crescent organizations](#) which is operated by the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva, Switzerland. The Red Cross boasts over [97 million “volunteers” worldwide](#) and employs another [12,500 people](#). Red Cross members and so-called “volunteers” are present in every conflict and war zone in order to relay real-time information from the their respective location back to CIA headquarters in Switzerland where executive decisions are ultimately made. The notion that the Red Cross is actively engaging in terrorism was recently witnessed on October 14, 2014, when numerous witnesses in Africa stated that “Ebola it is only contracted by those who receive treatments and [injections from the Red Cross](#)”. In other words, the Red Cross is actively engaging in bio-terrorism in a desperate attempt to spark a biological pandemic in Africa. The [shocking claim was corroborated](#) four days later on October 20, 2014, when a the nurse from Ghana claimed that the very vaccine being injected into people to prevent the spread of the virus was in reality the means of spreading the disease.

GREENLAND THEORY

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Φ

11.04 Curia Confoederationis Helveticae

Although [Confoederationis Helveticae](#) is the official name of Switzerland, the country and its people have [numerous aliases and names](#), including but not limited to: the abbreviation of “[CH](#)”, “Schweiz” (German), “Suisse” (French), “Svizzera” (Italian), “Svizra” (Romansh), “Swiss” (English), “Swiss Confederation” (English), and “Switzerland” (English). Prior to all the creation of the aforementioned names, Switzerland was known as the “[Republica Helvetiorum](#)” (R+F/P+B+L+C/K+H+L+B/V+T+R+M) a term which acronymically and/or consonantly equates to “Roman Empire Public Heel Boot Rome” for Switzerland is in essence the boot or enforcer of the Roman Empire in the underworld. Inscribed on the [Federal Palace of Switzerland](#) which houses the [Swiss Federal Assembly](#), the ruling body of Switzerland, are the words “[Curia Confoederationis Helveticae](#)”. Aside from its direct affiliation to the [CIA of Switzerland](#) (i.e., the Holy See), “[curia](#)” is a Roman word meaning: a) one of the ten primitive subdivisions of a tribe in early Rome, consisting of ten gentes; b) the Roman senate or any of the various buildings in which it met in republican Rome; c) the place of assembly of high councils in cities under Roman administration; d) the ensemble of central administrative and governmental services in imperial Rome; and e) the central administration governing the Roman Catholic Church. Aside from the aforementioned Greco-Roman connotations, the [Swiss Guard](#) is an elite company of men which exclusively guard the Pope in Vatican City. In other words, everything about the country of Switzerland Greco-Roman in origin, including the [flag of Switzerland](#) which depicts a [Greek Cross](#).

Switzerland

Switzerland is the first Jewish state which is home to the [Babylon System](#), home to the [CIA](#), home to the [International Committee of the Red Cross](#), home to the world's largest banks (e.g., [Bank for International Settlements](#), [UBS](#), etc.), and home to the United Nations. In short, anything and everything which matters in the world (e.g., banks, corporations, intelligence, militaries, technology, etc.) is located in Switzerland, a place of refuge for all that ails the world. In "[The Creation of Adam](#)", a painting by [Michelangelo](#) within the [Sistine Chapel](#), God (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)) is depicted breathing life into Adam, the first man. Adam's pointer finger reaching out to touch God's finger in the painting is symbolically represented in the shape of the [Matterhorn mountain in Switzerland](#). In the painting, Greenland (i.e., God) breathes life into Switzerland who is responsible for the "Adam", "Dam" or "Dome" of the "haven" or "heavens". In other words, Switzerland was created in order to keep the Greco-Roman Empire safe in Greenland which is considered the Dome of the Earth. Switzerland accomplishes this feat via the CIA which is responsible for damning all those who are perceived as a threat to the status quo. This is reflected in the national motto of Switzerland is "[Unus pro omnibus, omnes pro uno](#)", the former motto of the Greco-Roman Empire. Translated from Latin, the phrase means "One for all, all for one", or numerically speaking, "14 All and all 41". The [number "14"](#) equates to the letter "X" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), an acronym for death, while the [number "41"](#) equates to the letters "DA" which acronymically equates to the letter "D", an acronym for "Day" which is a reference to the 24/7 daylight of Greenland via [Earth's second moon](#). The letter "D" in the Roman Score is represented by the "+" symbol which is coincidentally found on the [flag of Switzerland](#). Therefore, whichever way the motto is deciphered, it is representative of both Greenland and Switzerland which have been linked since their inception. "[Heidi](#)" (1880) is one of the best-known works of Swiss literature and one of the [best-selling books ever written](#). In short, it's a novel about the events in the life of a young girl in her grandfather's care, in the [Swiss Alps](#). It was allegedly written as a book "for children and those who love children" by Swiss author [Johanna Spyri](#). The word "Heidi" (H+D) acronymically equates to the term "Hide" because the Greco-Roman Empire effectively hid their respective empire within the Swiss Alps of Switzerland. This is exactly why the country of Switzerland was created in the first place, to serve as the main proxy state of the Greco-Roman Empire one it relocated to Greenland just prior to the [Fall of Rome](#). Lastly, the names of Switzerland's largest cities can be acronymically and/or consonantly deciphered as follows: [Basel](#) (B+S+L), meaning "Babylon System Line", an apparent reference to the [Babylon System](#) which is funded by the [Bank for International Settlements](#) (BIS), the mother bank of all central banks; Geneva (G+N+V), home to the United Nations, whose name evidently means the "Genesis of Victory", an apparent tribute to the Greco-Roman goddess of [Victoria](#) and the foundation of Switzerland as the seat of world government; and Zürich (Z+R+C/K+H), meaning "Zion Rock Forever", an apparent tribute to [Mount Zion](#) in Greenland.

Secret Societies of Switzerland

Switzerland is home to numerous secret societies, the most notable of which are the [Order of Saint John](#) (i.e., the "Hospitallers"), and the [Knights Templar](#). The merger of these two medieval orders spawned the creation of the country of Switzerland in 000 AD. Consequently, Switzerland is also home to the underworld's version of the [Great White Brotherhood](#) which, unlike its counterpart in Greenland, consists of short bearded men of Jewish decent. According to [Bulgarian](#) philosopher and mystic [Omraam Mikhaël Aïvanhov](#), the "[Fraternité Blanche Universelle](#)" or the "Universal White Brotherhood" was [formally established](#) as an "exoteric" organization that operates in Switzerland. Since Switzerland is [home to the CIA](#), the notion that the allegedly "neutral" hosts a highly racist organization is all but expected.

Order of St. John of Switzerland

The [Order of Saint John](#) is a secret society known by various names (e.g., the "Knights of Saint John", the "[Knights of Rhodes](#)", the "[Knights Hospitallers](#)", the "[Hospitallers](#)", the "Order of Hospitallers", "[Sovereign Military Order of Malta](#)" (SMOM), etc.). Founded in [Jerusalem](#) in the year 1099, the group's allegiance is to the [Pope](#) whose [ecclesiastical jurisdiction](#) is referred to as the [Holy See](#) (i.e., the "Holy C"), otherwise known as the [CIA of Switzerland](#). The Pope is the front man (i.e., puppet) of the CIA who is guarded by the [Swiss German speaking Swiss Guard](#) of Switzerland, a nation whose [flag](#) coincidentally bears the symbol of the Order of St. John. Along with the [Knights Templar](#), the Hospitallers became the most formidable military orders in the Holy Land during the Dark Ages, routinely engaging in assassinations, piracy, terror attacks, and various wars. According to legend, the Sovereign Military Order of Malta (SMOM) wore a black surcoat with a white cross in battles with the [Muslims](#). However, in 1248, [Pope Innocent IV](#) approved a new standard military dress for the Hospitallers. It consisted of a [red surcoat with](#)

[a white cross](#) emblazoned on it, a symbol which is currently depicted on the [flag of Switzerland](#). The symbol is now recognized internationally as the symbol for first aid and medical care. It is also found in the logo of the [International Committee of the Red Cross](#) which is coincidentally headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. The SMOM evidently relocated to Switzerland shortly after the [Protestant Reformation](#) (c. 1170) when its leaders in [Margraviate of Brandenburg](#) declared their continued adherence to the Order while publically accepting [Protestant theology](#). As the "[Balley Brandenburg des Ritterlichen Ordens Sankt Johannis vom Spital zu Jerusalem](#)" (i.e., Bailiwick of Brandenburg of the Chivalric Order of Saint John of the Hospital at Jerusalem), the Order continues to this very day, virtually [independent](#) of the Roman Catholic order. Modern historical accounts state that the Protestant branch spread into other countries in Europe, including "Hungary, Poland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Switzerland, France, Austria, the United Kingdom, and Italy". After going undercover in the Alps of Europe, modern historical accounts stated that "It was established that the Order should remain neutral in any war between Christian nations". Interestingly, the only country on Earth which is "neutral" is Switzerland and it bears the symbol of the Oder. Therefore, it appears that Switzerland was established by and for SMOM so they could carry out their assassinations, piracy, terror attacks and wars under the guise of international neutrality.

Knight Templar of Switzerland

The [Knights Templar](#) were known for their white [mantles](#) with a red [cross](#), symbols and colors which are clearly depicted on the [flag of Switzerland](#) today, albeit the colors are reversed. The notion that the Knights Templar established a state in Switzerland is corroborated by numerous [scholars who believe](#) that the "Templars fled into the Swiss Alps". Consequently, historical records from that time state that Swiss villagers suddenly becoming very skilled military tacticians. When [Leopold I of Austria](#) and 5,000 of his knights were attempting to take control of the [St. Gotthard Pass](#) in Switzerland, "[His force was ambushed and destroyed by a group of about 1,500 Swiss peasants](#)." Needless to say, 1,500 peasants could never defeat 5,000 highly skilled knights. Therefore, it's highly likely that the Swiss peasants were not peasants but rather Knights Templars pretending to be peasants. Prior to the dissolution of the Knights Templar in 1307, the Swiss had no military and no military experience. However, after the infamous battle against [Leopold I of Austria](#), the [Swiss suddenly became renowned and seasoned fighters](#). Swiss legends states that there were "[armed white knights](#)" who came to help them in their battles. Interestingly, on the [list of Knights Templar sights](#) in Europe and the Middle East, the country of Switzerland remains mysteriously blank. In what appears to be a hoax designed to hide the fact that the Knights Templar fled to Switzerland, a [conspiracy theory](#) was promulgated via the book "[Holy Blood, Holy Grail](#)" (1982) that the Templars used a fleet of 18 ships to escape from France. According to witness [Jean de Châlon](#), he "heard people talking that [Gerard de Villiers had] put to sea with 18 galleys, and the brother Hugues de Chalon fled with the whole treasury of the brother Hugues de Pairaud". In short, Châlon's brother was allegedly on a fleet of 18 ships laden with Templar treasure that set sail from [La Rochelle](#), France just prior to a global warrant being issued for the arrest of the Order in October of 1307. The 675 year-old witness and potential destination of the ship were designed to be a red herring in respect to the true location of the Templars. Lastly, in a bid to further disguise the Knights Templar's escape to Switzerland, [Freemasonry incorporated Templar symbols](#) and rituals in a number of their [Masonic bodies](#) since the 18th century. The most notable is the "[Order of the Temple](#)", commonly known as the Knight Templar, the final degree in "The United Religious, Military and Masonic Orders of the Temple and of St John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta". Since there is "[no known historical evidence](#)" to link the medieval Knights Templar to Masonic Templarism, the degree and title were created in order to pay tribute to provide historical cover for the country of Switzerland by openly associating the Knights Templar with Freemasonry. Therefore, whenever an wherever the Knights Templar are discussed, Freemasonry is automatically brought into the conversation.

Birth of Swiss Banking

Due to the wealth the [Knights Templar](#) confiscated during their centuries of conquests, the non-combatant Jewish members of the Order began to develop a [massive economic infrastructure](#) within Europe, [creating financial techniques](#) that became the [earliest forms of banking](#). Although the primary mission of the Order was martial, only 10% of its members were combatants. The others 90% acted in support positions to assist and manage the Templars ever-growing coffers. In 1150, the Templars began generating [letters of credit](#) for pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land. In short, pilgrims deposited their valuables with a local Templar preceptory (bank) before leaving. In turn, they received an official document stating the value of their deposit. When they returned from the Holy Land, they would use the official document to retrieve

their funds in an amount of treasure of equal value. This innovative arrangement was an early form of [banking](#) that led to the formal system known today as [checks](#). In time, the Templars established financial networks across the known world. They acquired large tracts of land, bought and managed farms and vineyards, built castles and churches, became involved in manufacturing, both import and export, and purchased their own fleet of ships. At one point, they even owned the entire island of [Cyprus](#). Consequently, the Order of the Knights Templar arguably became the [world's first multinational corporation](#). The Templars involvement in [banking](#) grew to the point where they began to practice [usury](#), charging interest on money lent. Although the idea of usury was forbidden by the Roman Catholic Church, the Templars circumvented this law via legal loopholes, retaining the rights to the production of mortgaged property. According to a Templar researcher, "[Since they weren't allowed to charge interest, they charged rent instead](#)". Templar usury is evident to this very day in Basel, Switzerland which is home to the [Bank for International Settlements](#) (BIS), the mother bank of all central banks. In short, the BIS creates money out of nothing and then charges countries (and their respective populations) interest on it, keeping them in a perpetual state of debt. Since interest rates can always be manipulated, no country can ever escape from their current status of slavery, no matter how hard they work.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



11.05 Flag of Switzerland

The [flag of Switzerland](#) consists of a red field with a white [cross](#) at its center. It is one of only two square [sovereign-state flags](#), the other being the [flag of Vatican City](#) in Rome, Italy. Since the [Swiss Guard](#) is charged with the protection of the Pope, there is an intimate connection between Switzerland and the Vatican City, the only two sovereign nations on Earth. The notion that Switzerland is Greco-Roman in origin is corroborated by the fact that a [Greek Cross](#) adorns the flag of Switzerland. The cross (i.e., "+") equates to the letter "D" in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), an acronym for both "Day" and "Die". The "Day" is representative of the 24/7 daylight of Greenland via [Earth's second moon](#) which Switzerland is tasked with keeping safe, while "Die" is symbolic of Switzerland's role in the underworld where they routinely execute assassinations, terror attacks and wars. The symbology and colors of the flag of Switzerland were evidently derived from the [Knights Templar](#) and the [Order of Saint John](#) (i.e., the Hospitallers), two notoriously vicious Greco-Roman military orders which reportedly fled to Switzerland. Firstly, the [Order of Saint John](#) was ordered by [Pope Innocent IV](#) in 1248 to wear a military dress consisting of a [red surcoat with a white cross](#) emblazoned on it, the exact same colors and symbology found within the flag of Switzerland. Secondly, the [Knights Templars](#) wore white [mantles](#) and red [cross](#), the same colors and symbology depicted within the flag of Switzerland, albeit the colors are reversed. Original Knights Templar colors and symbology are now depicted within the logo of the [International Red Cross](#), a global intelligence agency headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

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11.06 Map of Switzerland

The map or [outline of Switzerland](#) is unlike any other country on Earth for it is shaped in the form of a

[heart](#), including an aorta, atriums and ventricles. This is because Switzerland, whose country code is “CH”, is the “Chi” (i.e., the “blood-force” or “life-force”) of the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland. In other words, Switzerland is charged with keeping the Greco-Romans alive and safe in Greenland by conducting assassinations, espionage, terror attacks and wars in the underworld on behalf of the Greco-Roman Empire Greenland, albeit unwittingly. Consequently, the [Canton of Jura](#) is shaped like the head of a [Roman Eagle](#) while the northwestern outline of the country also mimics the head of an eagle with the cantons of Vaud and Geneva acting as its beak. The head and beak are best represented when contrasting the outline of Switzerland with the logo of the [CIA which is located in Switzerland](#). The [Canton of Bern](#) which is home to Bern, the capital of Switzerland, is shaped in the form of a boot which is indicative of the boot or foot of the Roman Empire which has been placed on the collective throat of the underworld via its main proxy state of Switzerland. Also, the [Canton of Schaffhausen](#) is shaped in the form of a bear’s head which is symbolic of the [Beast of Greenland](#) which is most often depicted as a bear’s head. Lastly, [Shiva](#), the Greco-Roman-Jewish god of destruction, is often [depicted with 10 arms](#) which are symbolic of the geographic outline of Switzerland which appears to have 10 arms or legs. “[Tripurantaka](#)”, a manifestation of [Shiva](#), is depicted with four arms wielding an axe, bow and arrow. The four arms of Tripurantaka are symbolic of the four-pronged [Greco-Roman Cross](#) of Switzerland which is ultimately responsible for executing Roman blood sacrifices in the underworld. Shiva also rides on a bull which is representative of [Babylon](#), the former capitol of the Roman Empire. Coincidentally, Switzerland is responsible for managing and maintaining the [Babylon System](#) in the underworld. Lastly, Shiva’s sacred number is “5” which equates to the “X” symbol (i.e., “Chi”) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) As previously mentioned, Switzerland is also known as “CH” (i.e., “Chi”) which is symbolic of the “blood-force” or “life-force” of the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland.

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11.07 Rock Paper Scissors

[Rock-Paper-Scissors](#) is a hand game played by two people where the players simultaneously form one of three shapes with an outstretched hand (i.e., “Rock”, “Paper”, or “Scissors”). In short, the “Rock” beats the “Scissors”, the “Scissors” beats the “Paper”, and the “Paper” beats the “Rock”. In the event that both players throw the same shape, the game is tied and another round is played. Although modern historical accounts state that the game of Rock-Paper-Scissors [originated in Asia](#), it is a metaphor for delegation of authority in respect to Greenland and Switzerland.

Rock (Greenland)

“Rock” (i.e., the “Rock of Ages”) is representative of Greenland which is located atop Earth’s iron core (i.e., the [North Pole](#)). Consequently, the core of the island is constructed of solid iron rock. “Rock” beat “Scissors” (i.e., Switzerland) because the country is completely oblivious of Greenland’s existence as the sole true power in the world.

Paper (Law & Orders)

“Paper” is representative of Greco-Roman law and orders which were previously sent from Greenland to Switzerland in paper form. However, due to the invention of the internet, the orders are now likely sent via a secure form of email. “Paper” beats “Rock” (i.e., Greenland) because in the event that Switzerland becomes aware that the laws they are enforcing in the underworld emanated from Greenland, the game is over.

Scissors (Switzerland)

“Scissors” is representative of the country of [Switzerland which is home to the CIA](#). Consequently, the country is charged with “cutting off” and “cutting out” unwanted businesses, people, and countries who

pose a threat to the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland. This is why every [Swiss Army Knife](#) contains a scissors for it is symbolic of the role Switzerland plays in the execution of Roman policy in the underworld. "Scissors" beats "Paper" because Switzerland can always alter their respective orders based on real-time information.

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11.08 Swiss Guard

The [Corps of the Pontifical Swiss Guard](#), which goes by the aliases of "Cohors Pedestris Helvetiorum a Sacra Custodia Pontificis (Latin), "Guardia Svizzera Pontificia" (Italian), "Pontificia Cohors Helvetica" (Latin) and "Schweizergarde" (German), was founded by [Pope Julius II](#) on January 22, 1506. In short, the Pontifical Swiss Guard was created as political cover for the original [Swiss Guard](#) (i.e., Special Forces) of Switzerland which was routinely used to execute assassinations, espionage, terror attacks, and wars throughout Europe since the [Fall of the Roman Empire](#). In contemporary times, the Swiss Guard has been charged with serving as the [personal bodyguard of the Pope](#), maintaining security at the [Apostolic Palace](#) in Rome, and serving as the de facto [military of Vatican City](#). The creation of the Swiss Guard is [listed in the "Annuario Pontificio"](#) under "[Holy See](#)" because the "[Holy See](#)" is in fact the CIA which is located in Switzerland. The official language of the Swiss Guard is [Swiss German](#), a dialect indiscernible to all those who grew up outside of Switzerland. As of 2003, the Swiss Guard consisted of [134 professional soldiers](#) whose recruitment is arranged by a special agreement between the [Holy See](#) (i.e., the CIA) and the country of Switzerland, which are one and the same entity.

Swiss Guard

The [Swiss Guard](#) were the Special Forces of Switzerland who served as bodyguards, ceremonial guards, and palace guards within [European](#) courts (e.g., Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Spain, etc.). In "[Hamlet](#)", [Shakespeare](#) wrote that the Royal House of Denmark employed a Swiss Guard. In Act IV, Scene v (line 98), King Claudius exclaims "[Where are my Switzers? Let them guard the door](#)". This is an apparent reference to the job of Switzerland which is responsible for guarding the door to Greenland by routinely executing assassinations, espionage, terror attacks and wars in the underworld on behalf of the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland which is legally owned by Denmark. Coincidentally, the present-day gatekeepers of the [Royal Palace of Copenhagen](#) are known as "[schweizere](#)", a Danish term which translated to "Swiss".

Swiss Mercenaries

[Swiss Mercenaries](#) were known as "Reisläufer", a term in German which literally means "one who goes to war". They were valued throughout Medieval Europe for the "power of their determined mass attack" in deep columns where they were armed with state of the art artillery, crossbows and handguns. Due to Switzerland's central location within Europe, entire "ready-made Swiss mercenary contingents" were able to be deployed within a moment's notice in order to quell a political uprising or execute a coup d'état. In [William Shakespeare's "Hamlet"](#), Act IV, Scene 5, Swiss mercenaries are called "Switzers" which is what they were called in English until the 19th century. Since the Swiss had state-of-the-art military technology and refused to take prisoners, they were greatly feared on the battlefield. They were even depicted by [Machiavelli](#) when he addresses the system of combat within the "[The Prince](#)". Interestingly, the [Valois Kings of France](#) considered it a "virtual impossibility" to take the field of battle without the Swiss, an apparent metaphor for the role of the Swiss who were present either as soldiers or spies at every battle waged in Europe since the [Fall of Rome](#).

Swiss Guard & Mercenaries

[Swiss Guard](#) and [Swiss Mercenaries](#) were noted for their service in foreign armies, courts and

governments where they served as agents and mercenaries until the 19th century. Admitted activity of the Swiss Guard and the Swiss Mercenaries includes but is not limited to: **Austria:** During the reign of [Empress Maria Theresa](#) (1740–1780), approximately 250 to 450 soldiers from Switzerland guarded the [Hofburg](#), the winter palace in [Vienna](#), Austria. Consequently, the oldest courtyard of the palace is still called the "Swiss Court" in a tribute to their 20-year presence; **France:** Various units of Swiss Guards were used at the French court from 1497 until 1830. During the [French Wars of Religion](#) (1562-1598) in particular at the [Battle of Dreux](#), a block of Swiss pikemen held the [Huguenot](#) army until the Catholic cavalry were able to counterattack. Swiss mercenaries were also used within the French Army during the 16th century; **Germany:** A Swiss unit was in existence from 1730 until 1757 and again from 1763 to 1814 within the [Kingdom of Saxony](#); **Italy:** From 1579 on, a Swiss Guard served the [House of Savoy](#), rulers of [Savoy](#) and later the [Kingdom of Sardinia](#). The Guard was reportedly dissolved in 1798. A similar unit existed from 1734 until 1789 in the [Kingdom of Naples](#). Swiss line infantry regiments continued to serve in the Neapolitan Army until the 1860s. A Swiss Guard also existed in the [Grand Duchy of Tuscany](#) during the 18th century. Swiss regiments served under [Francis II of the Two Sicilies](#) who [defended Gaeta in 1860](#) during the [Italian War of Unification](#); **Netherlands:** From 1748 until 1796, a company of the Swiss Guard served as a personal guard for the [Stadhouder](#) of the Dutch Republic. William I, the King of the [Netherlands](#), incorporated four regiments of Swiss Guard into the new Dutch Army between 1814 and 1829, of which the 4th (Regiment Swiss nr. 32) served as Guard Infantry, until the Swiss regiments were disbanded and new official Guard Regiments of Grenadiers and Jagers were raised. Swiss mercenaries were also used within the Dutch Army during the 18th century; **Portugal:** A Swiss regiment was raised by the Count of Lippe in Portugal on June 12, 1762. It comprised two battalions of 809 men each, consisting of four companies of Swiss troops plus four non-Swiss companies, for a total of 1618 men; **Prussia:** From 1696 to 1713, a Swiss Guard served at the court of [Frederick I of Prussia](#); and **Spain:** Swiss mercenaries were also used within the Spanish Army during the 16th century.

French Revolution

The [most famous episode](#) in the history of the [Swiss Guard](#) was their attempted defense of the [Tuileries Palace](#) in Paris during the [French Revolution](#). Of the 900 Swiss Guards defending the Palace on [August 10, 1792](#), roughly 600 were killed during the fighting or massacred after surrender. One group of [60 Swiss Guards were reportedly taken as prisoners](#) to the Paris City Hall before being killed by the crowd there. An estimated 160 more died in prison from their respective wounds, or were killed during the [September Massacres](#) that followed. Although Swiss officers were mostly amongst the massacred, Major [Karl Josef von Bachmann](#), who was in command at the Tuileries, was formally tried and guillotined in September of 1792 while allegedly swearing his red Swiss uniform coat. Interestingly, two Swiss officers, Captains Henri de Salis and Captain Joseph Zimmermann, survived the French Revolution and went on to reach senior rank under Napoleon. The heroic but futile stand of the Swiss during the French Revolution is commemorated by [Bertel Thorvaldsen's Lion Monument](#) (1821) in [Lucerne](#), Switzerland which shows a dying lion collapsed upon broken symbols of the French monarchy. An inscription on the monument lists the 26 Swiss officers and 760 members of the Swiss Guard who were killed during the French Revolution. The fact that the Swiss were in charge of the government of France is a microcosm of how the country of Switzerland and its CIA are in command and control of every country and territory on Earth.

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11.09 The Swiss Military

Since the country of Switzerland has mandatory military service for all able-bodied male citizens, the [Swiss Armed Forces](#) has roughly 200,000 to 400,000 active-duty soldiers, one of the largest standing armies in the world. Aside from its massive army, the current militia system stipulates that Swiss soldiers must keep their own weapons and military equipment at home with them in case of attack. Building codes

in Switzerland also stipulate that all structures maintain working [radiation and blast shelters](#) to protect against bombing raids, resulting in shelters that can [accommodate 114% of the Swiss population](#). According to modern historical accounts, Swiss ["tunnels and key bridges are built with tank traps"](#) and have been ["primed with demolition charges to be used against invading forces"](#). Aside from its regular military airports, the Swiss Air Force reportedly has ["underground air bases"](#) from which they can launch unhindered attacks. In other words, the allegedly "neutral" country of Switzerland is the most militarial advanced country in the world.

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11.10 The Jewish Race

The Jews are characterized and depicted by the Greco-Roman Empire as the "elves" which do [Santa Claus'](#) bidding. Santa lives at the [North Pole](#) (i.e., Greenland) where he emails or wires his demands to the Jews in Switzerland who then execute said demands on a global scale. This is why [Freyr](#), the twin brother of the Norse goddess [Freyja](#), is known as the Lord of the elves for the Greco-Roman Empire is lord of the Jews. That is also why the most common greeting in Hebrew is ["Shalom"](#) (S+H+L+M), a term which acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Shill M". A shill is a fake, a plant or a stooge, while the [letter "M"](#) representative of the [13 Bloodlines of the Roman Empire](#). In other words, the Jews are the unwitting shills of the Greco-Romans in Greenland. In order to ensure that the Jews remain obedient, they have been separated from humanity with their own food (Kosher), history, religion ([Judaism](#)), rituals, and identity. The barbaric act of gentile mutilation commonly known as circumcision was originally a Roman act imposed on the Jews to ensure secrecy between them. Therefore, it was customary for Jewish men to show their circumcised penis' to each other in order to prove that they were in fact Jews and trustworthy of giving or receiving information, intelligence or payment. Although the Jews have victimized countless people over the centuries, they too are victims of the Greco-Roman Empire.

Isle of Ewe (Jew)

[Aristotle](#) believed that the [Jews originally came from India](#) where they were known as the "Kalan" (C/K+L+N), a term which acronymically speaking is the same as "clan" (C/K+L+N). While Aristotle may in fact be correct, the Jews were evidently named after the [Isle of Ewe](#), a small island on the west coast of [Ross and Cromarty](#) in Scotland which is exactly 90 miles away from where the [Loch Ness Monster](#) was seen. The term "Jew" and the race of the Jewish people may have been derived from this island as the pronunciation of "Ewe" equates to "Yu" or "Jew". Coincidentally, there are two competing theories about the meaning of island's name. Either it was derived from the [Old Irish](#) "eo" meaning "yew tree", a possible reference to the lineage of the Jewish race which was spawned from the island, and/or it was derived from the Gaelic "eubh" meaning "echo" for the island was responsible for echoing Greco-Roman policy in the underworld. In all likelihood, the Isle of Ewe was responsible for receiving intelligence, money and orders from Greenland via submarines at Loch Ness. The notion that the island was a key port in the underworld is evidenced by the [coat of arms of the Isle of Ewe](#) which depicts a U-shaped [Greco-Roman Clipper ship](#). Evidently, prior to the invention of submarines, ships from Greenland would dock at the island. According to [Donald Monro's](#) book ["Description of the Western Isles of Scotland"](#) (1549), the "Ellan Ew, haffe myle in length, full of woods, [guid for thieves](#) to wait upon uthers mens gaire. It pertains to M'Enzie". Similarly, [George Buchanan](#) wrote in his ["Rerum Scoticarum Historia"](#) (1579) that the island was "almost all covered with woods, and good for nothing but to harbor thieves, who rob passengers". The references to thieves appear to be a veiled tribute to the Jewish families which previously lived on the island until the [Second World War](#). Due to the usury and fiscal policies implemented in the underworld by the Jews, they became known as notorious thieves. As evidenced by the [boot shape of the Isle of Ewe](#), the island mimics the [boot of Italy](#), the [boot of Bern](#) in Switzerland, and the [boot of Louisiana](#), all of which both of which are symbolic of the boot or foot of the Greco-Roman Empire which has been placed on the collective throat of the

underworld. In what appear to be tributes to the Isle of Ewe in popular culture, the island was featured in "Lurgi Strikes Britain" (1954), an episode of the television show "[The Goon Show](#)", as well as in the second chapter of [Telltale Games'](#) adventure game "[Tales of Monkey Island: The Siege of Spinner Cay](#)" (2009). Lastly, the term "[I love you](#)", possibly the most famous three words ever spoken, were evidently derived from the Isle of Ewe. Because the name of the island sounds like "I love you" when spoken, whenever it is used it is a tribute to the Isle of Ewe in Scotland.

Jewish Terrorists

[Sicarii](#) comes from the Latin word Sica", meaning "dagger". Consequently, the Sicarii, or the "dagger men", were Jewish terrorists who carried out assassinations and murders with short daggers in crowded places before slipping away. They also committed attacks in villages which they raided, plundered and set on fire in order to create fear among those who acquiesced or collaborated with Roman rule. They also kidnapped notables as leverage for the release of their own members which were being held prisoner. In short, the Sicarii Jews were used to commit terror attacks in the Roman Empire in order to destabilize the empire after the [13 Bloodlines of the Roman Empire](#) vacated to Greenland. [Titus Flavius Josephus](#) wrote the only account of the activities of the Sicarii, stating: "...a different type of bandits sprang up in Jerusalem, the so-called Sicarii, who murdered men in broad daylight in the heart of the city. Especially during the festivals they would mingle with the crowd, carrying short daggers concealed under their clothing, with which they stabbed their enemies. Then when they fell, the murderers would join in the cries of indignation and, through this plausible behavior, avoided discovery." This is why the country of [Israel is shaped in the form of a dagger](#), a modern tribute to the Sicarii and the terrorism committed by Jewish people on behalf of the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland. Coincidentally, the name "Israel" was created by the combination of the Greco-Roman gods of [Isis](#), [Ra](#) and [El](#).

The Jewish Scapegoat

[Protocols of Zion](#), the Jewish playbook on how to divide and terrorize the masses of the world into submission, was conveniently "discovered" in Russia in 1903. This document was most likely leaked on purpose by the Greco-Roman Empire to ensure that those looking for the true source of power in the world would ultimately stumble upon the Jews, never considering that the power structure goes one step higher to Greenland. That is why Zionist Jews and the [State of Israel have been implicated in countless terror attacks](#) against their fellow Jews and Goyim alike. The actual word "scapegoat" is defined as an individual, group (Jews), or country (Israel) that is singled out to bear the blame for others. The concept of the Jewish scapegoat is coincidentally the central theme of [Yom Kippur](#), also known as the Day of Atonement, the holiest day of the year for the Jewish people.

Star of David

The [Star of David](#), known in Hebrew as the Shield of David or Magen David, is widely recognized as the symbol of Jewish identity and Judaism. It is [shaped in the form of a hexagon](#), a 6-pointed star that is formed by the compound of two equilateral triangles. The [number 6 is a favorite esoteric number of Rome](#) which is most commonly associated with death and destruction. The name "David" (D+V+D) means "Divide" and therefore the "Star of David" means the "Star of Steer of the Divide". In other words, the Jewish people are steered by Rome to keep the people divided amongst themselves, but more importantly, to keep the divide between upper Earth (Greenland) and the underworld (hell). The [hexagon](#) is significant because through the use and abuse of the Jewish people, Rome has effectively put a hex (curse) or a hoax on all of mankind. The two opposing triangles depicted in the Star of David (see below) can be taken quite literally as what is ordered by Rome in Greenland is reflected and executed in the underworld by the Jewish people through the main [Roman proxy state of Switzerland](#).

Sanhedrin (World Jewish Congress)

The [Sanhedrin](#), meaning "sitting together", was an assembly of 20-23 Jewish men appointed in every city in the [Land of Israel](#). The Great Sanhedrin was made up of a "[Nasi](#)" who functioned as head or representing president, but was not a member of the court. Although only conjecture, it's highly likely that the [Ashkenazi Jews](#) were descendants of the Nasis or Nazis. Ashkenazi Jews represent the bulk of modern Jewry, with at least 70% of Jews worldwide. The last session of the Great Sanhedrin reportedly occurred in 358 AD when the [Hebrew Calendar](#) was adopted. The *Sanhedrin* was allegedly dissolved after continued persecution by the [Roman Empire](#). The Sanhedrin is traditionally viewed as the last institution that commanded universal Jewish authority among the Jewish people in the long chain of tradition from

[Moses](#) until the present day. While the Sanhedrin no longer exists in name, the [World Jewish Congress](#) (WJC) was founded in [Geneva, Switzerland](#), in August 1936 as an international federation of [Jewish](#) communities and organizations. According to its mission statement, the World Jewish Congress' main purpose is to act as "the diplomatic arm of the Jewish people." The WJC has [special consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council](#). The main aims of the organization were to create "a worldwide Jewish representative body based on the concept of the unity of the Jewish people, democratically organized and able to act on matters of common concern". Although only conjecture, the World Jewish Congress likely meets in Basel, Switzerland which coincidentally has a [Congress Center](#). Since Switzerland is the first Jewish state and there is no official congress within the Swiss government, the Congress Center may be the underground location where the Jewish Congress meets on a regular basis.

Racist Ideology

Just as the Romans are racist to anyone without pure white skin, red hair and blue eyes, most Jews are racist against anyone not of their ethnic origin. The term [goy or goyim](#) which is found in the [Talmud](#), the Jewish Bible, refers to [all those who are not Jews as "animals"](#) and a number of other derogatory and racist terms. The irony is that the terminology used by the Jews against the peoples of the world is the same terminology used by the Romans against the Jews and the people of the world. In essence, the Jewish race and religion was created as a cover so that the Romans could carry out their evil in the world while scapegoating the Jews in the process. The only way to keep the Jews from assimilating with and feeling sympathetic to the other peoples of the world which would obviously disrupt Rome's evil plan for the world is to keep the Jews separate. This is done by giving the Jews their own religion ([Judaism](#)), their own Bible (Talmud) their own place of worship ([synagogue](#)), their own type of diet ([kosher food](#)), their own type of penis (due to [circumcision](#)), their own [Jewish holidays](#) most of which coincide with Roman holidays, and of course their own [country of Israel](#) which is used to justify their evil deeds against the goyim. An example of a Roman holiday doubling as a Jewish holiday is the [Purim](#). Although Jews have been indoctrinated to believe [Purim](#) is a celebrating victory of the Jews over their enemies, it was actually the Roman Empire which defeated Persia by trickery. Purim is celebrated annually on the 14th day of the [Hebrew month](#) of [Adar](#). The 14th letter in the Roman Score (alphabet) is the letter "X" meaning "kill", hence the name [Xerxes I of Persia](#) which was posthumously given to the defeated king.

Fake History of the Jews

According to modern historical accounts, the [Kingdom of Judah](#) in Israel was conquered by the Babylonian army in the early 6th century BC, destroying the [First Temple](#) which was the center of ancient Jewish worship. The Jewish elite of Judah were then exiled to [Babylonia](#) (i.e., [Babylon, Rome](#)) which is historically regarded as the first [Jewish Diaspora](#). The Jews later returned to Judah after the subsequent conquest of Babylonia by the [Persians](#) some 70 years later, a period known as the [Babylonian Captivity](#). A new [Second Temple](#) was then constructed and old Jewish religious practices were resumed. During the early years of the Second Temple, the highest religious authority was a council known as the Great Assembly, led by Ezra of the [Book of Ezra](#). The Great Assembly was allegedly responsible for writing the last books of the Bible and sealing the canon. However, after the alleged [First Jewish-Roman War](#) (66–73 AD), the Romans allegedly destroyed the Second Temple. In all likelihood, the purported [Jewish–Roman Wars](#) as well as the [Bar Kokhba Jewish Revolt](#) (132-136 AD) never transpired in reality. They were only created in order to give the Jewish people a sense of history as well as the idea that they once fought valiantly against the Roman Empire for whom they now unwittingly serve. The very notion that the Roman Empire would allow the Jews to build [Solomon's Temple](#) (i.e., The First Temple) and [The Second Temple](#) which are almost identical to Greco-Roman temples with their famous [arches](#) and [columns](#), is preposterous to say the least. In order for the Jews to fulfill their role as "God's chosen people" and enforce Roman policy in the underworld, they truly have to believe in their hearts that they are in charge, hence the creation of their fraudulent history.

Aelie Capitolina

The city of [Aelie Capitolina](#) was allegedly built in Israel by the Roman Emperor [Hadrian](#) on the current site of [Jerusalem](#). It was allegedly destroyed in [70 AD](#) in the wake of the Jewish [Bar Kokhba revolt](#) of 132–136. Aside from the fact that "Aelie" in acronymically translates to "lie", the city of Jerusalem is not adjacent to any river, sea or ocean, an unlikely candidate for a major metropolitan Roman city. According to a February 21, 2012 report by Haaretz, in a few more years, [Aelia Capitolina could again be covered](#)

[over by new buildings](#), a clear sign that there is absolutely no interest in excavating and finding the hypothetical former city. After all, if Jerusalem was completely excavated, the myth behind Aelia Capitolina and its fraudulent history would ultimately disappear, something the Greco-Roman Empire cannot afford to let happen. If there was in fact a Jewish capitol underneath the city of Jerusalem, excavators would surely find far more than just a [large pottery-workers village](#) that allegedly served as the city's central clayware manufacturing plant.

Fake Persecution of the Jews

In "[Embassy to Gaius](#)", [Philo of Alexandria](#) (i.e., Philo Judaeus), the man after which Judaism was named, claims to have been part of an embassy sent by the Jews to the Roman Emperor Caligula to ask that the rights of the Jews be secure. Philo asked Caligula, "Are you making war upon us, because you anticipate that we will not endure such indignity, but that we will fight on behalf of our laws, and die in defense of our national customs? For you cannot possibly have been ignorant of what was likely to result from your attempt to introduce these innovations respecting our temple." Since Jewish customs, laws and temples did exist at that time, these historical references were evidently created by Philo in order to give the Jews the desired identity they would need in order to effectively fulfill their role as the henchmen of the underworld. Philo goes into detail about the horrific plight of the Jews when he states that [Flaccus](#) "was destroying the synagogues" and that he "issued a notice in which he called us all foreigners and aliens... allowing any one who was inclined to proceed to exterminate the Jews as prisoners of war." Philo also states that the Roman mobs "drove the Jews entirely out of four quarters, and crammed them all into a very small portion of one ... while the populace, overrunning their desolate houses, turned to plunder, and divided the booty among themselves as if they had obtained it in war." In addition, Philo states that the enemies of the Jews "slew them and thousands of others with all kinds of agony and tortures, and newly invented cruelties, for wherever they met with or caught sight of a Jew, they stoned him, or beat him with sticks". Philo even states that, "the most merciless of all their persecutors in some instances burnt whole families, husbands with their wives, and infant children with their parents, in the middle of the city, sparing neither age nor youth, nor the innocent helplessness of infants." Some men, he says, were dragged to death, while "those who did these things, mimicked the sufferers, like people employed in the representation of theatrical farces". It appears that Philo's accounts of the Jews in Alexandria was fabricated in order to give the Jews a fake history of persecution so that the Jewish race as a whole would always be paranoid and stick together, a genius strategy which has worked even until this very day.

GREENLAND THEORY

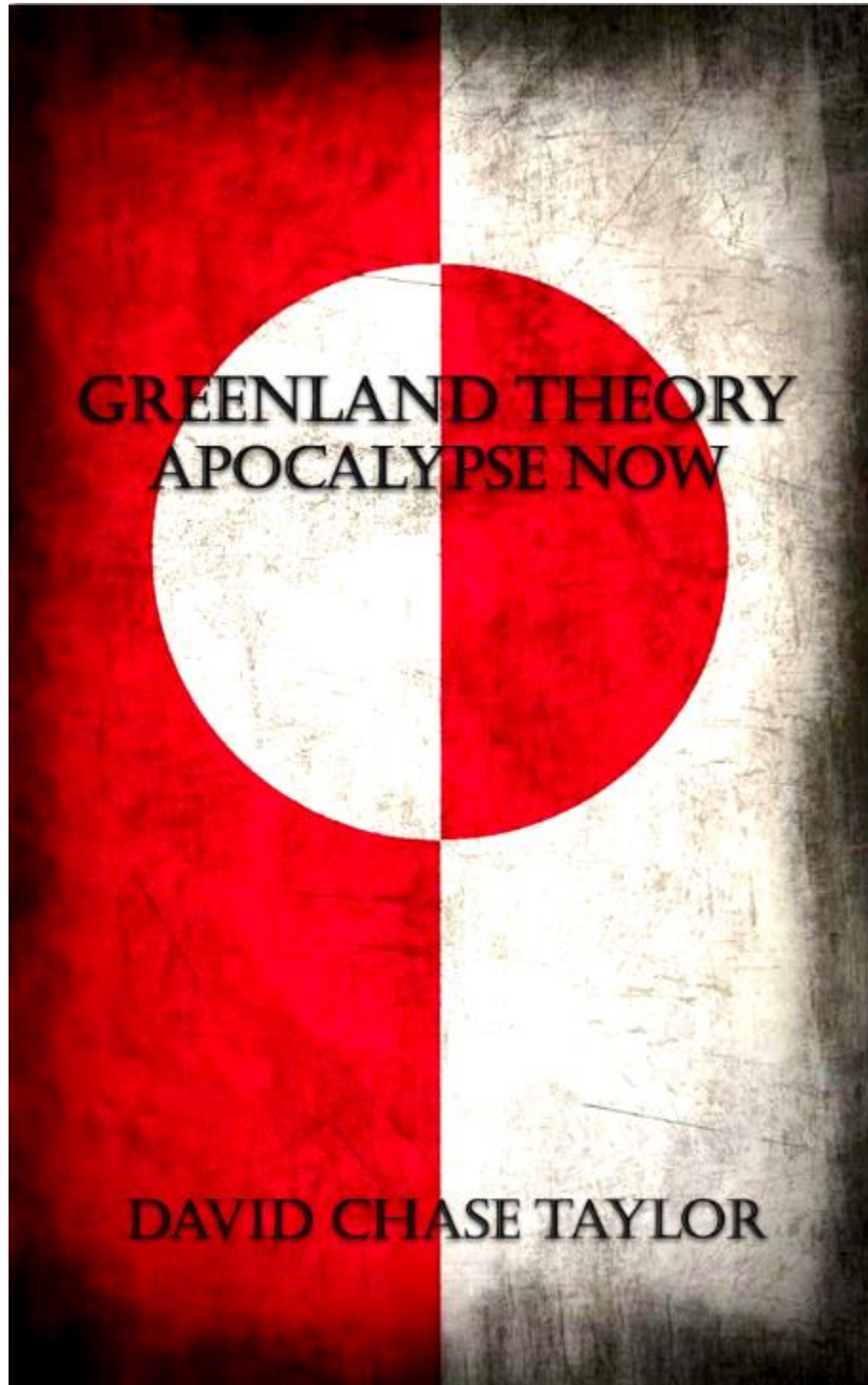
APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

11.11 Tower of Basel

In the German language, the "double S" (i.e., "SS") equates to the [letter "ß"](#) which is visually indicative of the letter "B". Therefore, "Babel" and "Basel" are consonantly speaking the same name. While the famed [Tower of Babel](#) depicted within the Holy Bible may have been built in Basel, Switzerland, it's far more likely that the name was used as political cover in order to hide the massive military base located underneath the city. Due to Basel's strategic location within central Europe, [Swiss Guards](#) and [Swiss Mercenaries](#) could quickly be deployed from Basel throughout Europe, namely via the [River Rhine](#). Having spent a great deal of time in Basel, I repeatedly heard that there is an extensive maze of bunkers and tunnels underneath the city. In an attempt to dispel the notion that something is located underneath the city, the government of Basel has an incessant need to dig up and redo the streets, even when they don't need to be replaced. Interestingly, the most significant [seismological event](#) in the history of Europe allegedly [occurred in Basel, Switzerland](#) on October 18, 1356, when a massive [7.1 earthquake](#) completely destroyed the city. Considering that [depictions of the alleged earthquake](#) appears to show [Kaserne Basel](#), the Swiss Army barracks located on the Rhine in Basel, the event appears to be more indicative of a structural collapse rather than a seismic event. Therefore, it's highly likely that the [Basel Earthquake](#) was

either the accidental or purposeful collapse of the so-called "[Tower of Babel](#)", the massive underground military base in Basel. Although only conjecture, the destruction of Basel may be documented in history as Emperor [Basil I](#) and Emperor [Basil II](#). In other words, Basil I collapsed and Basil II took its place. Therefore, the early history of Basel may be contained within the history of the Basil Emperors who share the same name.



CHAPTER XII: [GREENLAND](http://www.GreenlandTheory.com)

www.GreenlandTheory.com

12.01 Atlantis

[Atlantis](#), meaning "Island of [Atlas](#)" in Greek, is the name of a supposedly [fictional](#) island found within [Plato's](#) dialogues entitled "[Timaeus](#)" and "[Critias](#)" which represents the [antagonist](#) naval power that attacks "Ancient Athens". Although Athens was able to thwart the Atlantean attack, unlike all other nations in the [known world](#), it eventually falls out of favor with the gods and famously submerges beneath the [Atlantic Ocean](#). Athens survived the attack because the Atlanteans are from Atlantis (i.e., Greenland) the new home of the Greco-Roman Empire. Therefore, the survival of Athens is symbolic of the survival of the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland (i.e., Atlantis). Plato's statement that Atlantis lies "beyond the [Pillars of Hercules](#)" and that the island is "larger than Libya and Asia together" has led to much [pseudoscientific](#) speculation exactly where the island is located. Consequently, Atlantis has become a byword for any and all supposed advanced prehistoric [lost civilizations](#) and continents found throughout popular culture (e.g., [Brasil Island](#), [Lemuria](#), [Mayda Island](#), [Mu](#), and [Saint Brendan Island](#)). In short, Atlantis is code-word for Greenland, the new home of the Greco-Roman Empire.

Atlantis in Popular Culture

Modern tributes to the Greco-Roman island of [Atlantis](#) (i.e., Greenland) are found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: **Anime:** "[Iriyaddo: Nyuya-do Memoirs](#)" (2002), a manga series about a former archaeologist from Japan and his search for the legendary city of Atlantis; "[Nadia: The Secret of Blue Water](#)" (1989-1990), a Japanese version of [Jules Verne's](#) science fiction novel "[Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea](#)" which features a journey to Atlantis; "[Night Head Genesis](#)" (2006), an anime who 16th episode which mentions the continents of Atlantis, Lemuria and Mu; "[Ōgon Bai](#)" (1930), an anime in which the the main character is a hero from Atlantis; "[One Piece](#)" (1997-Present), an anime in which an island by the name of Fishman Island is located at the bottom of the sea and is inhabited by mermaids and fishmen, a possible nod to Atlantis; "[Saint Seiya](#)" (1986-1991), a manga series in which the sunken Island of Atlantis is the sanctuary and base for the god Poseidon; "[Super Atragon](#)" (1995), an anime in which Earth finds itself at war with a civilization far in advance of their own, which is potentially either Atlantis, Mu, or Lemuria; "[Super Atragon II](#)" (1995), an anime in which Earth finds itself at war with a civilization far in advance of their own, which is potentially either Atlantis, Mu, or Lemuria; "[The Mysterious Cities of Gold](#)" (1982-1983), an anime in which Atlantis goes to war with the Empire of [Mu](#), over a trivial misunderstanding; "[The Vision of Escaflowne](#)" (1994-1987), an anime and manga which features Atlanteans, a race of winged people who fell in some catastrophic event; "[Transformers: Cybertron](#)" (2005), an animated series which features the lost continent of Atlantis as an ancient Cybertronian starship which, instead of floating in the water, floated in the atmosphere close to the ground; and "[Yu-Gi-Oh!](#)" (2000), a television series in which "[Dartz](#), the main antagonist, is apparently from an Atlantis that was destroyed when all its inhabitants became their "True" evil selves after being exposed to a miracle substance known as "[orichalcos](#)"; **Comics:** [Aquaman](#), a character in [DC Comics](#) who is said to have come from a sunken Atlantis; "[Asterix and Obelix All at Sea](#)" (1996), a comic book featuring [Asterix](#), [Obelix](#) and [Getafix](#) as they visit the remains of Atlantis; "[Atlantis Mystery](#)" (1955–1956), a comic book by [Edgar P. Jacobs](#) which depicts Atlantis as a civilization which has survived in giant caves beneath the [Azores](#); "Batman #19", a comic depicting Atlantis as inhabited by an advanced people who are ruled by an Emperor. The [Nazis](#) have discovered Atlantis and are using it as a Naval Base; [CrossGen Comics](#) depicts [Atlantis](#) as the basis for the fictional universe known as the "[Sigilverse](#)"; [Hellboy](#) comics features a backstory of Atlantis as an outpost of Hyperborea; "[Indiana Jones and the Fate of Atlantis](#)" (1992), a [Dark Horse Comics](#) book series; "[Martin Mystere](#)" (1982), an Italian comic book featuring Atlantis along with its nemesis, [Mu](#); [Marvel Comics](#), depicts Atlantis as an ancient landmass which was home to a technologically advanced civilization; "[Marvel Family #10](#)", a comic depicting Atlantis which sunk about 8000 BC due to an earth fault below the Island; Poseidonis, an Atlantean civilization in the [DC Universe](#) which was home to Aquaman; "Tales of Suspense #43", [Iron Man](#) meets a race of Atlanteans whose city sank to the bottom of the sea and has been renamed the "Netherworld"; "[The Kingdom Beyond the Waves](#)", a comic book by [Stephen Hunt](#) which features the ancient city of Camlantisa, a utopian society which resides in the air, as opposed to the watery grave of Atlantis; "The Lost Suburb", a comic in which [Donald Duck](#) finds himself stranded in a suburb in Atlantis; "[The Sandman: Brief Lives](#)" (1992-1993), a comic by [Neil Gaiman](#) which features a chapter entitled "The People Who Remember Atlantis" that speaks of "echo-Atlantises"; "The Secret of Atlantis", a comic in which [Uncle Scrooge](#) visits Atlantis, now inhabited by fish-men who evolved from the original human Atlanteans; "Topolino e l'Atlantide continente perduto" (1987), or "[Mickey Mouse](#) and Atlantis, the Lost Continent", a comic in which Mickey and Goofy go back in time to witness Atlantis's last moments; Tritonis, an Atlantean civilization in the [DC Universe](#) which was

home to Lemaris and other [mer-people](#); "Tuk the Caveboy," [Captain America #2 & 3](#) (1941), features Tuk and Tanir (a [Cro-Magnon](#) man) who meet Eve, princess of the not yet lost Atlantis; [Ultimate Marvel](#) comics states that Atlantis did exist and was home to a culture similar to [Ancient Egyptians](#), but far more technologically advanced; and [Wigu](#), a webcomic which depicts the head of the [Illuminati](#) as coming from Atlantean heritage. The second black and white comic book is to be called "The Case of Atlantis"; **Films:** "[10,000 BC](#)" (2008), a film in which the god-like race originated from a civilization that sank into the sea; "[Alien from L.A.](#)" (1988), a film in which Wanda Saknessum finds herself in an Underground World that was once Atlantis; "[Atlantis: Milo's Return](#)" (2003), a [Disney](#) animated film; "[Atlantis, the Lost Continent](#)" (1961); "[Atlantis: The Lost Empire](#)" (2001), a [Disney](#) animated film; "[Cocoon](#)" (1985), a film in which a small group of aliens returns to Earth to find 20 of their species who were left behind when Atlantis was abandoned 10,000 years before; "[Gamera: Guardian of the Universe](#)" (1995), a film in which Atlantis is responsible for the creation of both [Gamera](#) and [Gyaos](#); "[Gamera vs. Gyaos](#)" (1967), a film in which the Japanese giant monsters [Gamera](#) and [Gyaos](#) are the result of Atlantean engineering; "[Ice Age: Continental Drift](#)" (2012), a film in which Scrat discovers the island on the map, known as Scratlantis, a mock up of [Atlantis](#); "[Island of Mutations](#)" (1979), a film featuring the lost city of Atlantis hidden beneath the sea; "[Journey 2: The Mysterious Island](#)" (2012), a film in which Scrat discovers the island on the map, known as Scratlantis, a mock up of [Atlantis](#); "[Journey to the Center of the Earth](#)" (1959), a film which features the explorers who are trying to reach the core of the earth coming upon the remains of Atlantis far below the earth's surface; "[L'Atlantide](#)" (1921), a film adapted from Pierre Benoit's 1919 novel; "[L'Atlantide](#)" (1932), a film adapted from Pierre Benoit's 1919 novel; "[L'Atlantide](#)" (1961), a film adapted from Pierre Benoit's 1919 novel; "[L'Atlantide](#)" (1992), a film adapted from Pierre Benoit's 1919 novel; "[MacGyver: Lost Treasure of Atlantis](#)" (1994), a film in which MacGyver is searching for the lost continent; "[National Treasure: Book of Secrets](#)" (2007), a film in which [FBI](#) Section Chief Peter Sadusky hears about famous treasure-hunter Ben Gates in the newspaper, stating "What did he find now? Atlantis?"; "Sing" (1989), a film in which the senior class' [SING!](#) production focuses on the last day of life for the people of Atlantis; "[The Little Mermaid](#)" (1989), a film which features Atlantica which is evidently based on Atlantis; "[The Raiders of Atlantis](#)" (1983); "[Undersea Kingdom](#)" (1936), a film in which Unga Khan seeks to conquer Atlantis and the surface world; and "[Warlords of Atlantis](#)" (1978), a film which states that there is not just one but seven cities of Atlantis; **Literature:** "[20,000 Leagues Under The Sea](#)" (1870), a book by [Jules Verne](#) which includes a visit to sunken Atlantis aboard Captain Nemo's submarine [Nautilus](#); "[Aelita](#)" (1923), a novel by [Aleksy Nikolayevich Tolstoy](#) in which characters arrive on Mars only to find a civilization of Atlantis survivors; "An Atlantean Tale" (2012) by Daniel Armiss takes place in ancient Atlantis, depicting a civil war within the ancient city; "[An Echo In Time: Atlantis](#)" (2006), a book by [Traci Harding](#) in which Tory Alexander travels back in time to visit the lost city paradise of Atlantis, and its superior civilization; "[Ancestors of Avalon](#)" (2004), a book by [Diana L. Paxson](#) which links to "[The Fall of Atlantis](#)" (1987), a book by [Marion Zimmer Bradley](#); "[Animorphs](#)" (1996-2012), a series of novels by [K. A. Applegate](#) in which a character Marco jokingly suggests that the group have discovered Atlantis; "[Artemis Fowl](#)" (2001-2012), a book series [Eoin Colfer](#) in which Atlantis is a Lower Elements city populated by Atlanteans; "[Ascension](#)" (2002), a books by [Kara Dalkey](#) which features a blend of Atlantis and Arthurian legends; "[Atlantis](#)" (2005), a book by [David Gibbins](#); "[Atlantis Awakening](#)" (2007), a book by [Alyssa Day](#) which features a modern day twist to the myth of Atlantis; "[Atlantis Betrayed](#)" (2010), a book by [Alyssa Day](#) which features a modern day twist to the myth of Atlantis; "[Atlantis Found](#)" (1999), a book by [Clive Cussler](#); "[Atlantis Redeemed](#)" (2010), a book by [Alyssa Day](#) which features a modern day twist to the myth of Atlantis; "[Atlantis Rising](#)" (2007), a book by [Alyssa Day](#) which features a modern day twist to the myth of Atlantis; "[Atlantis: The Antediluvian World](#)" (1831), a [pseudoscientific](#) book by [Ignatius L. Donnelly](#); "[Atlantis: The Lost Continent Finally Found](#)" (2011), a book by [Arysio Santos](#); "[Atlantis Unleashed](#)" (2009), a book by [Alyssa Day](#) which features a modern day twist to the myth of Atlantis; "[Atlantis Unmasked](#)" (2009), a book by [Alyssa Day](#) which features a modern day twist to the myth of Atlantis; "[Atlas Shrugged](#)" (1957), a novel by [Ayn Rand](#) featuring [Dagny Taggart](#) who searches for a technologically advanced city that other characters refer to as Atlantis; "Audubon in Atlantis" (2005), an article by [Harry Turtledove](#) in "[Analog Science Fiction and Fact](#)" which features an [alternate history](#) tale in which Atlantis is not mythical at all. Rather, it is the result of the [eastern seaboard](#) breaking off of North America sometime during the formation of the continents; "[Bloodstone](#)" (1994), a novel by [David Gemmell](#) which makes use of the story of Atlantis; "[Captain Jenny and the Sea of Wonders](#)" (2001), a book by [Duncan Thornton](#) which depicts a powerful slave-owning city that sinks and rises in an ocean very much like the Mediterranean; "[Critias](#)" (c. 380 BC), a dialogue by [Plato](#); "[Dark Calling](#)" (2009), a book by Darren Shan which features a destroyed planet that is said to be Atlantis; "[Dark-Hunter](#)" (2002-2014), a series by [Sherrilyn Kenyon](#) which depicts the leader of the Dark-

Hunters as an Atlantean god; "[Decipher](#)" (2001), a novel by [Stel Pavlou](#) which places Atlantis two miles under the ice in Antarctica; "[Deep Storm](#)" (2007), a novel by [Lincoln Child](#) which features a supposed find of the site of sunken Atlantis; "[Deep Wizardry](#)" (1985), a novel by [Diane Duane](#) which describes how the downfall of Atlantis was triggered by the failure of an ancient wizardry meant to preserve the balance of the earth and sea; "[Elak of Atlantis](#)" (1938-1949), a series of Atlantis stories by [Henry Kuttner](#); "[Everworld](#)" (1999-2001), a series of novels by [K. A. Applegate](#) in which depicts Atlantis as an underwater city in Everworld's oceans; "[Ghost King](#)" (1998), a novel by [David Gemmell](#) which makes use of the story of Atlantis; "[Godzilla and the Lost Continent](#)" (1999), the final book in the [Godzilla](#) series which was to feature Godzilla encountering monsters on a landmass risen from the sea which might have been Atlantis; "[Halloween in Atlantis](#)" (2014), a book by [Alyssa Day](#) which features a modern day twist to the myth of Atlantis; "[Heart of Atlantis](#)" (2012), a book by [Alyssa Day](#) which features a modern day twist to the myth of Atlantis; "[Heart of The Dragon](#)" (2005), a book [Gena Showalter](#) which depicts the hidden land of Atlantis where the Greek Gods banished the horrible races of beings that were the product of the Titans; "[Hearts in Atlantis](#)" (1999), a novel by [Stephen King](#) in which the fallen civilization of Atlantis is used as a metaphor for the ideals and aspirations of popular culture in the 1960s; "[Hogben](#)" (1941-1949), a series by [Henry Kuttner](#) which feature a family of mutants originating in Atlantis; "[Jewel of Atlantis](#)" (2006), a book [Gena Showalter](#) which depicts the hidden land of Atlantis where the Greek Gods banished the horrible races of beings that were the product of the Titans; "[King's Wishes](#)" (1953), a short story by [Robert Sheckley](#) which features a genie from Atlantis who travels through time from the past in order to get advanced technology from the 20th Century; [Kull of Atlantis](#) (1929), a character of [Robert E. Howard](#) who is an Atlantean; "[L'Atlantida](#)" (1877), a classic [Catalan](#) poem by [Jacint Verdaguer](#); "[L'Atlantide](#)" (1919), a book by [Pierre Benoit](#) in which two French Officers find the last city of [Atlantis](#) in the midst of the [Sahara](#); "[Last Sword of Power](#)" (1998), a novel by [David Gemmell](#) which makes use of the story of Atlantis; "[Letter to a Phoenix](#)" (1949), a short story by [Fredric Brown](#) which mentions Atlantis as the most recent civilization of six that an immortal has lived in; "[Lost Legacy](#)" (1941), a story by [Robert A. Heinlein](#) which features Atlantis as a colony of [Mu](#); "[Markosamo le Sage](#)" (1973), a book by [Christia Sylf](#) which takes place during the Atlantean age; "[Masters of Atlantis](#)" (1985), a comic novel by [Charles Portis](#)'s comic novel which depicts a cult dedicated to exploring the secrets and wisdom of Atlantis; "[Mothstorm](#)" (2008); the final book of Philip Reeve's [Larklight Trilogy](#) which claims that Atlantis was a lost continent on which the Mercurians had a colony before they left the Solar System thousands of years ago; "[Neverwhere](#)" (1996), a book by Neil Gaiman which references Atlantis; "[Pastwatch: The Redemption of Christopher Columbus](#)" (1996), a book by [Orson Scott Card](#) in which Atlantis is given passing mention as a "raft city" on the banks of the Red Sea; "[Pendragon Cycle](#)" (1987-1999), a series of books by [Stephen R. Lawhead](#) in which the survivors of Atlantis settle in Britain; "[Raising Atlantis](#)" (2005), a novel by Thomas Greanias which depicts Atlantis being buried beneath the ice of [Antarctica](#); "[Reunion](#)" (2002), a books by [Kara Dalkey](#) which features a blend of Atlantis and Arthurian legends; "[Romance of Atlantis](#)" (1975), a book by [Taylor Caldwell](#); "[Shikasta](#)" (1979), a book by [Doris Lessing](#) which mentions "Adalanterland", an apparent reference to Atlantis; "[Tarzan](#)" (1912), a series by [Edgar Rice Burroughs](#) which features a [lost city](#) known as [Opar](#), said to be a colony of Atlantis; "[That Hideous Strength](#)" (1945), a book by [C.S. Lewis](#) in which the character of [Merlin](#) may be from Numinor, otherwise known as Atlantis; "[The 13½ Lives of Captain Bluebear](#)" (1999), a book by [Walter Moers](#) which bases several chapters in Atlantis; "[The Amazon's Curse](#)" (2009), a book [Gena Showalter](#) which depicts the hidden land of Atlantis where the Greek Gods banished the horrible races of beings that were the product of the Titans; "[The Amulet of Samarkand](#)" (2003), a novel by Jonathan Stroud which mentions Atlantis as a former Greek colony on the island of [Santorini](#) in the Mediterranean; "[The Atlantis Gene](#)" (2013), a book by A G Riddle which features the Atlantians as a species of human on a separate planet; "[The Atlantis Plague](#)" (2013), a book by A G Riddle which features the Atlantians as a species of human on a separate planet; "[The Atlantis World](#)" (2014), a book by A G Riddle which features the Atlantians as a species of human on a separate planet; "[The Bridge](#)" (1930), a poem by [Hart Crane](#) in which the final section is entitled "Atlantis"; "[The Burning City](#)" (2000), a novel by [Larry Niven](#) and [Jerry Pournelle](#) which is set in a fictional universe that features an Atlantean wizard; "The Dancer from Atlantis" (1971), a novel by [Poul Anderson](#); "[The Diamond Age](#)" (1995), a novel by [Neal Stephenson](#) in which Atlantis is a [phyle](#) of [Anglo-Saxons](#); "[The Fall of Atlantis](#)" (1987), a book by [Marion Zimmer Bradley](#) which tells the story of how the ancient [druids](#) were descendants of the survivors of Atlantis; "[The Hunt For Atlantis](#)" (2007); a novel by [Andy McDermott](#); "[The Illuminatus! Trilogy](#)" (1975), a book by [Robert Shea](#) and [Robert Anton Wilson](#) in which Hagbard Celine and crew travel to sites in submerged Atlantis. The story also infers that the [Illuminati](#) has its origins in Atlantis; "[The Last Guardian](#)" (1989), a novel by [David Gemmell](#) which makes use of the story of Atlantis;

"[The Last Man From Atlantis](#)" (1926), a novel by [Alexander Beliaev](#) which depicts the last days of Atlantis; "[The Lost Continent: The Story of Atlantis](#)" (1899), a novel by [C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne](#) which depicts the end of Atlantis; "[The Magic Goes Away](#)" (1976), a book series by [Larry Niven](#) which often mention Atlantis or feature Atlantean characters; "[The Magician's Nephew](#)" (1955), a book by [C. S. Lewis](#) in which [Digory Kirke](#)'s uncle Andrew received a box with Atlantean symbols from his dying godmother; "[The Maracot Deep](#)" (1929), a novel by [Arthur Conan Doyle](#) which describes the discovery of the sunken remains of Atlantis which is still inhabited by a high-technology society which has adapted to life underwater; "[The Nymph King](#)" (2007), a book [Gena Showalter](#) which depicts the hidden land of Atlantis where the Greek Gods banished the horrible races of beings that were the product of the Titans; "[The Quantum Archangel](#)" (2001), a novel by [Craig Hinton](#) which suggests that the Daemons gave the Kronos crystal to the Atlanteans as a test, which they failed; "[The Scarlet Empire](#)" (1906), a book by David Maclean Parry which is set in Atlantis; "[The Search for Snout](#)" (), a book by [Bruce Coville](#) in which Rod Albright's father is eventually revealed as an Atlantean starfarer; "[The Secrets of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel](#)" (2007-2012), a series of books by [Michael Scott](#) which centers around Atlantis; "[The Silmarillion](#)" (1977), a book by [J. R. R. Tolkien](#) which includes the [Akallabêth](#) of Atalantê, the history of his adaptation of Atlantis, known as the Island of [Númenor](#), home of the most advanced civilization in the history of [Middle-earth](#); "[The Story of the Amulet](#)" (1906), a book by [Edith Nesbit](#) which contains a chapter describing the fall of Atlantis; "[The Temple](#)" (1920), a book by [H. P. Lovecraft](#) which tells the story of a German submarine sinking to the bottom of the ocean during a battle in [World War I](#) and ultimately settling in the city of Atlantis; "[The Towers of February](#)" (1995), a book by [Tonke Dragt](#) which describes Atlantis as a country in the [parallel world](#) IMFEA (Inter Menses Februarium Et Aprilem); "[The Vampire's Bride](#)" (2009), a book [Gena Showalter](#) which depicts the hidden land of Atlantis where the Greek Gods banished the horrible races of beings that were the product of the Titans; "[Timaeus](#)" (c. 360 BC), a dialogue by [Plato](#); "[Transformation](#)" (2002), a books by [Kara Dalkey](#) which features a blend of Atlantis and Arthurian legends; "[Triplanetary](#)" (1934), a book by [E. E. "Doc" Smith](#) which mentions Atlantis as an advanced society ultimately destroyed by nuclear weapons; "[Unearthing Atlantis: An Archaeological Odyssey to the Fabled Lost Civilization](#)" (1993), a book by Charles R. Pellegrino; "[Vampire in Atlantis](#)" (2011), a book by [Alyssa Day](#) which features a modern day twist to the myth of Atlantis; "[Wild Hearts in Atlantis](#)" (2007), a book by [Alyssa Day](#) which features a modern day twist to the myth of Atlantis; and "[Wolf of Shadow](#)" (1994), a novel by [David Gemmell](#) which makes use of the story of Atlantis; **Music:** "Atlantída" (1982), a song by Slovak singer [Miroslav Žbirka](#); "[Atlantis I](#)" (1997), a song by Greek doom-death band [On Thorns I Lay](#); "[Atlantis II](#)" (1997), a song by Greek doom-death band [On Thorns I Lay](#); "[Atlantis III](#)" (1997), a song by Greek doom-death band [On Thorns I Lay](#); "[Atlantis](#)" (1963), an instrumental by [The Shadows](#); "Atlantis" (1967), an album by [Sun Ra](#); "[Atlantis](#)" (1968), a song performed by [Donovan P. Leitch Sr](#); "Atlantis" (1969), a song by folk/pop singer [Donovan](#) which begins with a narrative of [Plato](#)'s account of Atlantis; "Atlantis" (1973), a song by [Earth and Fire](#); "Atlantis" (1980), a song by [Flash and the Pan](#); "[Atlantis](#)" (1984), a song by the UK [progressive rock](#) band [Pallas](#); "Atlantis" (1993), a song by Drum & Bass artist [LTJ Bukem](#); "Atlantis" (1994), a song by the [power metal](#) band [Stratovarius](#); "Atlantis" (2004), an album by German [Death metal](#) band [Atrocity](#); "Atlantis" (2008), a song by [Whispertown 2000](#); "Atlantis" (2010), a song by [indie rock](#) band [Deas Vail](#) which describes the city as a utopia of trapped citizens perpetually waiting for rescue; "Atlantis" (2012), a song by [Ellie Goulding](#); "[Atlantis: A Symphonic Journey](#)" (2004), an album by [David Arkenstone](#); "[Atlantis' Agony at June 5th - 8498, 13 p.m. Gregorian Earthtime](#)" (1977), a song by [Eloy](#); "[Atlantis Ascendant](#)" (2001), an album by British symphonic black metal band [Bal-Sagoth](#); "Atlantis Falling" (1997), a song by [Iron Savior](#); "[Atlantis: Hymns for Disco](#)" (2006), an album by [K-os](#); "[Atlantis is Calling](#)" (1986), a song by Modern Talking; "[Atlantis Princess](#)" (2003), a song by [BoA](#); "[Atlantis Princess](#)" (2003), an album by [BoA](#); "[Atlantis Suite](#)" (1984), an epic [science fiction](#) rock opera which was a cornerstone of live [Pallas](#) concerts; "[Atlantis to Interzone](#)" (2006), a song by Klaxons; "Atylantos" (2001), an album written and produced by [Jean-Patrick Capdevielle](#); "[Crowning of Atlantis](#)" (1999), an album by [Therion](#); "Dark Fate of Atlantis" (2012), song by [Symphonic Metal](#) band [Luca Turilli's Rhapsody](#); "Defend Atlantis" (2010), a song by the [Flobots](#) which contrasts the sinking of Atlantis in the past and [climate change](#) in the present day; "Fall of Atlantis" (2011), a song by US heavy metal band [White Wizzard](#); "Floating City" (1988), a song by [Y Kant Tori Read](#) which alludes to Atlantis; "Forsaken" (2004), a song by [Within Temptation](#) which tells the story of Atlantis; "Lament for Atlantis" (1994), a song by [Mike Oldfield](#); [Lower Than Atlantis](#), an English band; "[March on Atlantis](#)" (1984), a song by the UK [progressive rock](#) band [Pallas](#); "Seatlantis" (2007), a song by the [The Fall of Troy](#); "[The Sentinel](#)" (1984), an album by contains a series of connected songs that together make up the Atlantis Suite, a reworking of the Atlantis myth; "[V: The New Mythology Suite](#)" (2000), an album by [progressive metal](#) band [Symphony X](#) which tells the story of Atlantis; [Visions of](#)

[Atlantis](#), an Austrian band; and "[Voyage to Atlantis](#)" (1977), a song by [The Isley Brothers](#); **Role-Playing Games:** "[Armageddon](#)" (2004), Atlantis is one of the Elder Kingdoms that is home to the immortals; "[CJ Carella's WitchCraft](#)" (1999), Atlantis is one of the Elder Kingdoms that is home to the immortals; "[d20 Modern](#)" (2002), a role-playing games in which Atlantis is referenced as a large island in the Aegean Sea that which used to be a permanent base for a race called the Fraal; "[Hollow Earth Expedition](#)" (2006), a role-playing game in which the characters seek refuge in the remnants of Atlantis; "[Mage: The Awakening](#)" (2005), a role-playing game in which Atlantis is depicted as the land where humankind first discovered magic; and "[Rifts](#)" (1990), a role-playing game in which Atlantis is a large continent in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean that was tied to the magical energies of earth. The original human residents of Atlantis, known as "True Atlanteans", are masters of Stone and Tattoo magic; **Sculptures:** "Map of Broken Glass (Atlantis)" and the failed "Island of Broken Glass" project by [Robert Smithson](#); and "The King of Atlantis" (1920–1922, a sculpture produced by [Einar Jónsson](#); **Television:** "[1987 Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles](#)" (1987-1996), features episodes entitled "The Lost Queen of Atlantis" and "Atlantis Awakes" in which the island temporarily arises from the sea outside the coast of [Greece](#); "[2003 Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles](#)" (2003-2009); features an ancient underground city which is later revealed to be a colony of the long-lost Atlantis; "[American Dragon: Jake Long](#)" (2005-2007), a television series which features an episode in which Fu recalls going to Atlantis in his time-traveling misadventures; "[Atlantika](#)" (2006-2007), a Philippine fantasy-drama series about the fictional undersea kingdom of Atlantika; "[Atlantis](#)" (2013-Present), the setting of the [BBC One](#) fantasy series; "[Captain Planet and the Planeteers](#)" (1990-1996), a television series in which Gi was rescued and taken to an underwater city called Oceanus, a reference to Atlantis; "[Centurions: Power Xtreme](#)" (1986), a cartoon in which Atlantis appeared as an underwater city in the two part episodes "Atlantis Adventure" and "Hole in the Ocean"; "[Doctor Who](#)" (1963-1989), a television series which depicts three different versions of Atlantis' ultimate fate; "[DuckTales](#)" (1987-1990), featured episodes entitled "Aqua Ducks", in which the Lost City of Atlantis was found, and "Working for Scales", in which Huey, Dewey, and Louie discover The Lost Treasure of Atlantis; "[Flipper](#)" (1995-2000), features an episode entitled "Waterworld" in which Courtney is saved by a diver looking for Atlantis which is revealed to be off the coast of the Florida Keys; "[GoGo Sentai Boukenger](#)" (2006-2007), features a character Morio Makino who is obsessed with finding Atlantis; "[Hercules: The Animated Series](#)" (1998-1999), features an episode in which Atlantis is reigned by the wealthy king [Croesus](#); "[Hercules: The Legendary Journeys](#)" (1995-1999), features an episode entitled "Atlantis" in which Hercules finds himself washed ashore on the fabled land; "[I'm with Busey](#)" (2003), a reality television show which claimed that a continent called Atlantis existed "[10,556 years ago](#)" and that the Egyptian pyramids were part of a failed Atlantean experiment; "[Justice League](#)" (2001-2004), a television show in which Atlantis is the home of [Aquaman](#); "[Man from Atlantis](#)" (1977–1978), a television series which featured a survivor of the lost continent of Atlantis; "[Phineas and Ferb](#)" (2007-Present), featured an episode entitled "Atlantis" in which Atlantis is found off the coast of Danville; "[Prince of Atlantis](#)" (1997), a short-lived CGI cartoon based on the legend of Atlantis; "[seaQuest DSV](#)" (1993-1996), features an episode entitled "[Lostland](#)" in which [Commander Ford](#) discovering a golden helmet and sword which came from the lost continent of Atlantis; "[SpongeBob Squarepants](#)" (1999-Present), features an episode entitled "[Atlantis SquarePants](#)" in which [SpongeBob](#) travels to the lost city of Atlantis; "[Star Trek: The Next Generation](#)" (1987-1994), features an episode entitled "[Family](#)" in which a terraformation project to create a new continent on Earth is called Atlantis. Interestingly, it is located in the Atlantic Ocean, close to the Canadian coastline; "[Stargate Atlantis](#)" (2004-2009), depicts an aerial view of Atlantis and features [Atlantis](#), a city-ship created by the [Ancients](#) which was moved from Earth to its final resting place in the [Pegasus Galaxy](#), only to be submerged under a great ocean to protect it from the Ancients' enemies in Pegasus; "[The Crystal Maze](#)" (1990-1995), a game show which featured a sunken ship called the "S.S. Atlantis", a reference to the sunken city; "[The Dæmons](#)" (1971), a television show which mentions Atlantis; "[The Deep South](#)" (2000), an episode of "[Futurama](#)" which involves a journey to the Lost City of Atlanta, which turns out to be the now-submerged city of [Atlanta, Georgia](#); "[The Fairly OddParents](#)" (2001-Present), features [Cosmo](#) who sank the Lost City of Atlantis nine times and was known as "The Accursed One"; "[The Godzilla Power Hour](#)" (1978-1979), features an episode entitled "The Colossus Of Atlantis" in which a giant UFO blasts off of Earth after Godzilla defeated the security droid guarding Atlantis; "[The Simpsons](#)" (1989-Present), features an episode entitled "[The Monkey Suit](#)" in which [Homer Simpson](#) has a To Do-list in which "Find, destroy Atlantis" is already checked; "[The Time Monster](#)" (1972), features Time Lord [the Master](#), an ancient and powerful being worshipped by the Ancient Greek-style Atlanteans; "[The Transformers](#)" (1984-1987), features an episode entitled "[Atlantis, Arise!](#)" in which the modern-day inhabitants of long-submerged Atlantis forge an alliance with [Megatron](#) in an attempt to conquer [Washington, DC](#); "[Time Cracks](#)" (2004),

a cartoon in which Atlantis was a town in the middle of the desert; [“Transformers: Armada”](#) (2002-2004), featured an episode entitled “Ruin” in which the Transformers follow a hologram left by an ancient girl to her underwater city, an apparent reference to Atlantis; [“Transformers: Cybertron”](#) (2005), features an episode entitled “Deep” in which Atlantis is a colonial Autobot ship that predates human evolution that crashed on Earth; [“Xiaolin Showdown”](#) (2003-2006), features an episode in which [Dojo](#) caused Atlantis to sink the last time he was released from his cage; and [“Young Justice”](#) (2010-2013), features a character [Aqualad \(Kaldur'ahm\)](#) who is from the underwater city of Atlantis; and **Video Games:** [“Age of Mythology”](#) (2002), the first few levels of the game are set in Atlantis whose location is said to be off the coast of [Portugal](#); [“Age of Mythology: The Titans”](#) (2003), the Atlanteans are one of the playable cultures; [“Atlantica Online”](#) (2008), a game which features protagonists that are descendants from the now-destroyed Atlantis kingdom; [“Atlantis no Nazo”](#) (1986), Atlantis is featured as the setting that is explored by the main character; [“Atlantis”](#) (1982), a [Imagic](#) game by for the [Atari 2600](#); [“Atlantis I: The Lost Tales”](#) (1997), a game set in the fables city of Atlantis; [“Atlantis II: Beyond Atlantis”](#) (1999), a game set in the fables city of Atlantis; [“Atlantis III: The New World”](#) (2001), a game set in the fables city of Atlantis; [“Banjo-Tooie”](#) (2000), a game featuring a level called Jolly Roger’s Lagoon where Atlantis and its ancient submerged temples can be seen; [“Bioshock”](#) (2007), a game set in an underwater city called Rapture that has many references relating to the lost city of Atlantis; [“Bioshock 2”](#) (2010), a game set in an underwater city called Rapture that has many references relating to the lost city of Atlantis; [“Chrono Trigger”](#) (1995), a game featuring an advanced civilization in 12000 BC called the Kingdom of Zeal that, like Atlantis, was destroyed and remains in the depths of the ocean; [“Conduit 2”](#) (2011), a first-person shooter game set in Atlantis; [“Crash Bandicoot 3: Warped”](#) (1998), a game in which Crash must swim through a sunken city like Atlantis somewhere south of [Australia](#); [“Cyber Nations”](#) (2006), a game in which [Atlantis](#) is the name of an alliance; [“Dark Age of Camelot”](#) (2001), a game which features an expansion called [“Trials of Atlantis”](#), where players fight numerous Atlantean creatures on the isles of Atlantis; [“Donkey Kong Land”](#) (1995), a game in which the second world is known as “Kremlantis”, featuring underwater temples and ruins; [“Ecco the Dolphin”](#) (1992), the Atlanteans, though not actually present in the game, play a large role; [“Ecco: The Tides of Time”](#) (1994), the Atlanteans, though not actually present in the game, play a large role; [“Eternal Champions”](#) (1993), a game featuring a green-skinned Atlantean named Trident; [“G.I. Joe: The Atlantis Factor”](#) (1992), a game which takes place in Atlantis; [“Glover”](#) (1998), a game which features Atlantis as the theme for the first world, containing a mixture of Ancient Greece style architecture; [“God of War III”](#) (2010), a game featuring the god [Poseidon](#) who states that “Atlantis will be avenged!”; [“God of War: Ghost of Sparta”](#) (2010), Atlantis is a level in the game, both above and beneath the sea; [“Hercules no Eikō IV: Kamigami kara no Okurimono”](#) (1992), features an Atlantean who manages to survive the destruction of Atlantis; [“Indiana Jones and the Fate of Atlantis”](#) (1992), a game which recounts the fictional quest of Indiana Jones to the Lost World; [“Marvel: Ultimate Alliance”](#) (2006), a game in which there are levels where the player goes to Atlantis; [“Master of Olympus - Zeus”](#) (2000), Atlanteans are a new playable civilization which were allegedly involved in building of the pyramids in both Egypt and Mesoamerica; [“Paper Mario: The Thousand-Year Door”](#) (2004), the port city of Rougeport rests on the sunken ruins of a legendary civilization that was brought beneath the ocean in a great cataclysm, an apparent reference to Atlantis; [“Poseidon: Master of Atlantis”](#) (2001), Atlanteans are a new playable civilization which were allegedly involved in building of the pyramids in both Egypt and Mesoamerica; [“Puzzle Pirates”](#) (2003), a game which features Atlantis as part of the Sea Monster Hunts; [“Riddle of the Sphinx: An Egyptian Adventure”](#) (2000), one of the keys used to open the door under the Sphinx is described by the game’s inventory as “Atlantean”; [“Serious Sam”](#) (2001), a video game in which the hero ends up in Atlantis where he battles hordes of monsters, including the inhabitants of Atlantis; [“Skies of Arcadia”](#) (2000), a game which features a sunken continent entitled Soltis which in Japanese translates to Atlantis; [“The Journeyman Project 3: Legacy of Time”](#) (1998), a game in which Gage Blackwood time travels to Atlantis before its destruction and travels around the city in order to locate an artifact; [“The Omega Stone”](#) (2003), a game which climaxes at an Atlantean pyramid at [Santorini](#). Furthermore, it states that the ancient [Egyptians](#), the [Maya](#), the [Easter Islanders](#), the [Cretans](#) and the builders of [Stonehenge](#) were all different Atlantean tribes; [“Tomb Raider”](#) (1996), the games feature a series of levels based in Atlantis which is touted as the root of the [Incan](#), [Greek](#) and [Egyptian](#) civilizations; [“Tomb Raider: Anniversary”](#) (2007), the games feature a series of levels based in Atlantis which is touted as the root of the [Incan](#), [Greek](#) and [Egyptian](#) civilizations; [“Universe at War: Earth Assault”](#) (2007), the game features a city-ship called the “Atlatea” that sank, explaining the legend of Atlantis; and [“Zak McKracken and the Alien Mindbenders”](#) (1998), a game which features scenes of Atlantis.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

12.02 Beast of Greenland

Because the Island of Greenland is geographically shaped like the head of a bear, wolf or fox, its silhouette appears to only have one eye. . This shape is coincidentally replicated in the [shape of southern Texas](#) with Austin, Texas, representing the eye of the bear. The single eye is symbolic of the blindness that Greenland suffers for it is cut-off from the underworld, relying completely on the [CIA of Switzerland](#) for its survival. The one-eyed Beast of Greenland is most commonly depicted as the [Eye of Providence](#) (i.e., the All-Seeing Eye of G.O.D., otherwise known as [Greenland of Denmark](#)). The Eye of Providence and the Bear of Greenland is coincidentally found on the [flag of Šiauliai](#), the fourth largest city in [Lithuania](#). In Norse Mythology, the god of [Odin](#), who coincidentally only has one eye, goes by the name of "Battle Wolf" and "Bear", both tributes to Greenland. The Biblical "[Number of the Beast](#)" (i.e., 666) also appears to be a direct reference to Greenland as the Holy Bible is the allegorical and metaphorical history book of the Greco-Roman Empire. The term "Beast" (B+S+T) was evidently derived from the term "Best" (B+S+T) which is why Greenland was chosen as the home of the Greco-Roman Empire. The Mesopotamian god [Ugallu](#), is known as the "Big Weather-Beast", for the "Ugallu" (G+L) acronymically equates to Greenland. Lastly, in Disney's [Monsters, Inc.](#), the character known as "[Mike Wazowski](#)" is depicted as a [one-eyed green monster](#), a modern tribute to the Beast of Greenland.

Den of Greenland

Because a bear, wolfs or fox must have a den to live in, the term "Den" (D+N) has become synonymous with Greenland. Since the [Romans were the first to invent gunpowder](#) and "Dynamite" (D+N+M+T), it was give the name of "Den Might" for it represented the power of the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland. Tributes to the "Den" of Greenland are found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: **Business:** [Denny's](#); [Denner](#); **Celebrities:** [Dan Rather](#); [Harry Houdini](#); [James Dean](#); [John Madden](#); [Joe Biden](#); [Madonna](#); [Michael Jordan](#); and [Princess Diana](#); **Culture:** "[Danny Boy](#)"; **Mythology:** [Odin](#), a god in Norse Mythology; **Tuesday:** Middle Low German (Dingesdag); German ([Dienstag](#)); Dutch ([dinsdag](#)); Afrikaans ([Dinsdag](#)); **Thursday:** Proto Germanic (Þunras dagaz); Old English (Þunresdæg); Old High German (Donarestag); Middle Low German (Donersdag); German ([Donnerstag](#)); Dutch ([donderdag](#)); Afrikaans ([Donderdag](#)); **Wednesday:** Proto Germanic (Wōdanas dagaz); Old English (Wōdnesdæg); Old Saxon (Wōdanesdag); Old High German (Wōdanstag/Wuotanstag); Middle Low German (Wodenesdag); Scottish (Wadensday); and **Words:** condone; Dan; Danish; dance; dandelion; dawn; dean; den; dentist; Dianetics; dine; dinner; dinosaur; don; done; donate; done; donner kebab; don't; dune; dynamic; dynasty; dynamite; and Great Dane.

Bear of Greenland

The term "Bear" (B+R) is constructed by the acronyms of "[Babylon](#)" and "Rome", the former capital city and name of the Greco-Roman Empire. Since Greenland resides above or over the Earth (i.e., in heaven), the German word "[über](#)" (B+R) translates to "above", "over" and "across". The Bear of Greenland is flanked by [Bermuda Triangle](#) in the Atlantic Ocean and the [Bering Strait](#) in the Pacific Ocean. [Boreas](#) (B+R+S), meaning "Devouring One", was the Greek god of the cold [north wind](#), [Aurora](#), was the Roman goddess of the dawn. Consequently, the [Arora Borealis](#) (B+R+L+S) are the Northern Lights which shine upon the Bear of Greenland. Aside from the god of [Odin](#) who goes by "Bear", [Búri](#) (B+R) was the first [Norse god](#) in [Norse mythology](#) who became the father of the other gods, including [Borr](#) (B+R), a god who had three sons, [Odin](#), [Vili](#) and [Vé](#). The names of these metaphorical sons are deciphered as follows: "Odin" (D+N) represents the third and final den (home) of the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland; "Vili" (V+L) represents the veil of secrecy which allows the Roman Empire to thrive unabated in Greenland, until

now; and “Vé” (V) is an acronym for [Victoria](#), the Roman goddess of victory. Lastly, [Britannia](#) (B+R+T+N) the female personification of England, while [Hibernia](#) (H+B+R+N) the female personification of Ireland, both of which have the “Bear” (B+R) of Greenland within their respective names.

Bear in Heraldry & Vexillology

The Bear of Greenland can be found [throughout the world](#) in the coat of arms, flags and great seals of numerous cantons, countries, popes and states, including but not limited to: **Catholic Church:** coat of arms of [Pope Benedict XIII](#); and the coat of arms of [Pope Benedict XVI](#); **Germany:** coat of arms of [Berlin](#); **Greenland:** coat of arms of [Greenland](#); **Russia:** coat of arms of [Perm Krai](#); coat of arms of [Yaroslavl Oblast](#); and the flag of [Yaroslavl Oblast](#); **Spain:** coat of arms of [Madrid](#); **Switzerland:** coat of arms of [Appenzell](#); and the coat of arms of the [Bern](#); and the **United States:** coat of arms of [Missouri](#), flag of [California](#); flag of [Missouri](#), great seal of [California](#); and the great seal of [Missouri](#).

Bear in Popular Culture

Tributes to the Bear of Greenland, the term “Bear”, or terms containing the consonants of “B” and “R” (e.g., beer) are found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: **Athletes:** [Charles Barkley](#) (NBA); [Kareem Abdul-Jabbar](#) (NBA); [Kobe Bryant](#) (NBA); [Larry Bird](#) (NBA); [LeBron James](#) (NBA); and [Tom Brady](#) (NFL); **Calendar:** month of February; month of September; month of October; month of November; and month of December; **Celebrities:** [Brad Pitt](#); [Bruno Mars](#); [Julia Roberts](#); [Justin Bieber](#); [Justin Timberlake](#); [Mark Wahlberg](#); [Pierce Brosnan](#); [Robert DeNiro](#); [Robert Pattinson](#); and [Steven Spielberg](#); **Coaches:** [Bear Bryant](#); and [Vince Lombardi](#), for which the [Super Bowl Trophy](#) is named after; **Computing:** [Cyber-attacks](#), digital attacks that can be launched from anywhere in the world; **Corporations:** [Barclays](#); [Bayer](#); [Behr](#); [Blackberry](#); [Braun](#); [Bridgestone](#); [Brinks](#); [Burberry](#); [Burger King](#); [Burlington Northern](#); [Burton](#); [Halliburton](#); [KBR](#); [Lamborghini](#); [Marlboro](#); [Subaru](#); and [Julius Bar](#); **Cities:** [Barcelona](#), Spain; [Beirut](#), Lebanon; [Berkeley](#), California; [Berlin](#), Germany; [Bern](#), Switzerland; [Birmingham](#), Alabama; [Birmingham](#), England; [Bristol](#), Connecticut; [Brooklyn](#), New York; [Burbank](#), California; and [Pittsburgh](#), Pennsylvania; **Culture:** “[White man’s burden](#)”; **Financial Markets:** [Barrel of oil](#); [Bear Market](#); [Gold bar](#); [Stock broker](#); **Inventors:** [Albert Einstein](#); and [Johan Guttenberg](#); **Legal:** [Bar Association](#); **Mascots:** [Baylor University Bears](#); [Brown University Bears](#); the [Chicago Bears](#); the [Chicago Cubs](#); the [Memphis Grizzlies](#); [Mercer University Bears](#); [Missouri State University Bears](#); [Morgan State University Bears](#); [Oakland University Golden Grizzlies](#); [University of California at Berkeley Golden Bears](#); [University of Northern Colorado Bears](#); [University of Maine Black Bears](#); and [University of Montana Grizzlies](#); **Military:** [Ft. Bragg](#); [Green Berets](#) are worn by special forces military in the Australian, [French](#) and [Dutch commandos](#), as well as the [United States Army Special Forces](#); **Places:** [Bahrain](#); [Barbados](#); [Bering Strait](#); [Bermuda](#); [Bermuda Triangle](#); [Bora Bora](#); [Bourbon Street](#); [Brazil](#); [Brunei](#); [Burkina Faso](#); [Burma](#); [Burundi](#); [Great Britain](#); [Liberia](#); [Luxembourg](#); [Nebraska](#); and [Siberia](#); **Politicians:** [Barack Obama](#) (President of the U.S.); [Ehud Barak](#) (Prime Minister of Israel); [Gordon Brown](#) (UK Prime Minister); [John O. Brennan](#) (Director of CIA); and [Silvio Berlusconi](#) (Prime Minister of Italy); **Politics:** [Brady Bill](#) (Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act); the [2nd Amendment](#) and the “[Right to keep and bear arms](#)”; **Religion:** [Abraham](#), founding father of Israel; [Barabbas](#); [Bartholomew](#); [Bereishit](#), the first book in the Jewish Bible; **Sports Franchises:** [Atlanta Braves](#); [FC Bayern Munich](#); and [FC Barcelona](#); **Toys:** [Care Bears](#); and [teddy bear](#); **Television:** The [Borg](#) of Star Trek; **Television Anchors:** [Brian Williams](#) (NBC); [Chris Berman](#) (ESPN); and [Tom Brokaw](#) (NBC); **Witchcraft:** [Abracadabra](#), an incantation used as a magic word in stage magic tricks; and **Words:** aberration; abortion; abroad; algebra; amber; Amber Alert; Aurora Borealis; bar; barb; barb wire; barber; bare; bare foot; bargain; barge; bark; barn; baron; barracuda; bear, bear arms; bear down; beard; beer; beret hat; berries; berry; bird; birth; birthday; board; border; bore; boring; born; borrow; bourbon; bra; brace; brackets; Brahm Bull; braid; brail; bran; branch; brand; brand new; brandy; brass; brat; brave; brawl; brawn, BRB; breach; break; breakfast; breast; breath; bread; breed; brew; briar; bridge; brie cheese; brief; bright; bring; brink; britches; broccoli; broil; bronze; broom; brother; brow; brown; brunch; brush; brutal; bur; bureau; bureaucracy; burgundy; burglar; burka; burn; burrito; caliber; candy bar; celebrate; cyber; embarrassed; eye brow; labor; laboratory; liberty; library; lumbar; neighbor; number; robbery; rubber; side burns; somber; starboard; and suburban.

The Borg

The “[Borg](#)” of [Star Trek](#) are an allegorical metaphor for the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland which rules the world via the [Babylon System](#). The Borg refers to a fictional alien race that appears as recurring antagonists within the Star Trek franchise. The Borg is a [species](#) that have been turned into [cybernetic](#)

[organisms](#) functioning as drones of the Collective, or the hive. The Borg force other species into their collective and connect them to "the hive mind", an act called assimilation. Similar to fascism, this process entails violence, abductions, and injections of cybernetic implants. The Borg are infamous for their phrase, "You will be assimilated". This mantra is evident today as all those who do not assimilate into the capitalistic Babylon System are ultimately destroyed, economically or physically.

Wolf of Greenland

Because Greenland is geographically shaped like the head of a wolf, numerous references to wolfs are found through mythology and popular culture. The term "[M. canina](#)" meaning "[werewolf](#)", is a mythological human who has the ability to [shapeshift](#) into a [wolf](#) or a wolf-like creature, either purposely or after being placed under a [curse](#). The term "canina" is a direct reference to [Canaan](#) (i.e., Greenland), home of the werewolf. "[The Boy Who Cried Wolf](#)" is one of [Aesop's Fables](#) where the idiom to "[cry wolf](#)", meaning to give a false alarm, was ultimately derived from. To "cry wolf" was likely derived in respect to attacks emanating from Greenland (e.g., [Greco-Roman Vikings](#)). Another idiom "[keep the wolf from the door](#)" was also likely derived in respect to the Wolf of Greenland. In the language of German, the [number "12"](#) is pronounced "[zwölf](#)" which equates to "Zion Wolf", a reference to [Mt. Zion](#) in Greenland. The book "[Little Red Riding Hood](#)" is a European fairy tale about a young girl and a Big Bad Wolf, a metaphor for Greenland. The story revolves around a girl called Little Red Riding Hood (i.e., the Roman Empire), after the red [hooded cape](#) and [cloak](#) that she wears. Lastly, [Beowulf](#) is an Old English heroic epic poem set in Scandinavia which is commonly cited as one of the most important works of Anglo-Saxon literature.

Wolf Mascots

Mascot-related tributes to the Wolf of Greenland are found throughout the world, including but are not limited to: **Australia:** [Brisbane Wolves FC](#), a soccer team; [South Coast Wolves Football Club](#), or "Wollongong Wolves," a football team; [Western Wolves FC](#), a football team; and [Windsor Wolves](#), a rugby team; **Belgium:** [La Louvière Wolves](#), an American football team; **Canada:** [Akwesasne Wolves](#), a hockey team; [La Tuque Wolves](#), a hockey team; [Ottawa Wolves RFC](#), a rugby team; [Ripley Wolves](#), a hockey team; [Shelburne Wolves](#), a hockey team; [St. Catharines Wolves](#), a soccer team; [Sudbury Wolves](#), a team in the Ontario Hockey League; [Sudbury Jr. Wolves](#), a team in the Northern Ontario Junior Hockey League; and [Sudbury Wolves \(EPhL\)](#), a defunct team in the Eastern Professional Hockey League; **England:** [Walthamstow Wolves](#), a speedway team; [Warrington Wolves](#), a rugby league team; [Wolverhampton Wanderers F.C.](#), a football team commonly known as "Wolves"; and [Worcester Wolves](#), a basketball team; **Indonesia:** [Tangerang Wolves FC](#), a football team; **Ireland:** [Dublin Wolves](#), an ice hockey team; **Nigeria:** [Warri Wolves F.C.](#), a soccer team; **Pakistan:** [Faisalabad Wolves](#), a cricket team; **Scotland:** [Edinburgh Wolves](#), a Scottish American Football team; **Sri Lanka:** [Wayamba Wolves](#), a cricket team; **Switzerland:** [EHL Wolves](#), a Swiss ice hockey team; and the **United States:** [American Wolves](#), a wrestling team; [Chicago Wolves](#), a minor league ice hockey team; [Carolina Raging Wolves](#), a football team; [Connecticut Wolves](#), a hockey team; [Detroit Wolves](#), a baseball team; [Idaho Wolves](#), a soccer team; [Los Angeles Wolves](#), a former professional soccer team; [Manchester Wolves](#), a minor league arena football team; [Minnesota Timberwolves](#), an NBA basketball team; [North Carolina State University Wolfpack](#), sports teams of North Carolina State University; [Stockton Wolves](#), an arena football team; [Stony Brook University Seawolves](#), sports teams of Stony Brook University; [University of Nevada Wolf Pack](#), sports teams of University of Nevada; and the [Wisconsin Wolves](#), a football team.

Capitoline Wolf

The story of [Romulus and Remus](#) is historically purported to be [Rome's foundation myth](#). However, evidence suggests that it is an allegorical metaphor for the birth of the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland (Romulus) and the death of the Roman Empire in the underworld (Remus). According to legend, the twins' mother was [Rhea Silvia](#) who conceived Romulus and Remus by the god [Mars](#) or [Hercules](#). Shortly after the twins were born, she abandoned them to die in the river [Tiber](#) but they were saved by a miraculous intervention (i.e., the discovery of Greenland). The river carried the twins to safety where a she-wolf named Lupa (i.e., Greenland) found them and [suckled](#) them. When [Romulus and Remus](#) discovered the truth of their birth, they chose to found a new city (i.e., [Atlantis, Greenland](#)). Romulus wanted to found the new city on [Palatine Hill](#) but Remus preferred [Aventine Hill](#). An argument ensued and Romulus killed Remus with a stone (Greenland is known as the "Rock of Ages"). Romulus founds the new capital city and names it [Rome](#). However, in time, Romulus (Greenland) becomes increasingly autocratic and disappears or dies under mysterious circumstances. In later forms of the myth, Romulus ascends to heaven (i.e., the

“haven” of Greenland), and is identified with [Quirinus](#), the divine personification of the Roman people. The Romulus and Remus myth is perpetuated by a bronze statue entitled the [Capitoline Wolf](#) which depicts the she-wolf suckling twin infants. Since 1471, the Capitoline Wolf has been housed in the [Palazzo dei Conservatori](#) on the [Campidoglio](#) which is located on [Capitoline Hill](#) in [Babylon, Rome](#) (i.e., Rome, Italy).

Fox of Greenland

Because Greenland is geographically shaped like the head of a fox, [numerous references to foxes](#) are found through mythology and popular culture. The word “Fox” (F+X) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to “Double Cross North” or “Pi kills” as [Pi is an acronym for Greenland](#). The idiom “[sly as a fox](#)” is indicative of the Greenland’s behavior while the term “[fix](#)” is slang for “fox”, meaning to make right, firm, stable, or stationary. Corporate entities (e.g., [20th Century Fox](#), [Firefox](#), [Fox News Channel](#), and [FX](#)) as well as films such as Disney’s “[The Fox and the Hound](#)” (1981) all contain fox-related titles and imagery. Interestingly, a white fox is depicted in the coat of arms of the [Northwest Territories](#) of Canada which border Greenland.

One-Eyed Creatures

There are at least 65 one-eyed creatures in mythology, religion and fiction, all tribute to the one-eyed [Beast of Greenland](#). These include but are not limited to: **Agent Pleakley:** [Agent Pleakley](#), a one-eyed creature in the film “[Lilo & Stitch](#)” (2002); **Ahgg:** Ahgg, the witches' giant spider with one eye in the center of his forehead in “[My Little Pony: The Movie](#)” (1986); **Ahriman:** Ahriman, a species of monster from the Japanese role-playing game series “[Final Fantasy](#)” (1987); **Alpha Centauri:** [Alpha Centauri](#), green hermaphrodite hexapod with one huge eye in the “[Doctor Who](#)” episode “[The Curse of Peladon](#)” (1972); **Arimaspi:** [Arimaspi](#) or Arimaspoi, a legendary people of northern [Scythia](#) that were "always at war with their neighbors" and stealing gold from griffins. They had a single eye in the center of the forehead; **Balor:** [Balor](#), a figure from [Irish mythology](#) who was known for his evil eye that could kill just by looking at you. It was prophesied that he would be killed by his grandson, so he attempted to murder his grandchildren; **Basilisk:** [Basilisk](#), large one-eyed mutant in Marvel Comics' “[New X-Men](#)” (2004-2008); **Big Billy:** Big Billy, a one-eyed creature in “[The PowerPuff Girls](#)” (1998-2005) episode entitled "School House Rocked"; **Big Dan T.:** Big Dan T., a character in the [Coen Brothers](#) film “[O Brother, Where Art Thou](#)” (2000), who is intended to emulate the [Cyclops](#) from [Homer's "Odyssey"](#); **B.O.B.:** B.O.B. (Bicarbonate Ostylezene Benzoate), gelatinous one-eyed creature in “[Monsters vs. Aliens](#)” (2009); **Bongo Bongo:** [Bongo Bongo](#), a one-eyed creature from the “[Legend of Zelda](#)” (1986-2014); **Cyclops:** [Cyclops](#), a race of [giants](#) in Greek and Roman mythology, including [Polyphemus](#). They had a single eye in the center of the forehead; Cyclops, one-eyed creatures in monsters in the popular Japanese role-playing game series “[Dragon Quest](#)” (1986); Cyclops, one-eyed creatures in the film “[The 7th Voyage of Sinbad](#)” (1958); [Cyclops](#), one-eyed creatures in the role-playing game “[Dungeons and Dragons](#)” (1974-Present); and Cyclops, Tyson, Percy Jackson's one-eyed half-brother in “[Percy Jackson and the Olympians](#)” (2005-2009); **Cyclopskin:** [Cyclopskin](#), one-eyed creatures in the role-playing game “[Dungeons and Dragons](#)” (1974-Present); **Cylon Centurions:** [Cylon Centurions](#), one-eyed creatures in the sci-fi franchise “[Battlestar Galactica](#)” (1978); **Dajjal:** [Dajjal](#), the anti-Christ in the Islamic religion that only has one eye; **Dalek Sec:** [Dalek Sec](#), monster that became a one-eyed Dalek-human hybrid in “[Doctor Who](#)” (1963-1989); **Darklops Zero:** Darklops Zero, prototype of Darklops in the film “[Ultraman Zero: The Revenge of Belial](#)” (2010); **Draken:** Draken, a one-eyed sea monster in animated series “[Jumanji](#) (1996-1999); **Drethdock:** Drethdock, a one-eyed creature from the [Sega Saturn](#) game “[Battle Monsters](#)” (1995); **Dusclops:** [Dusclops](#), a one-eyed ghost in [Pokémon](#) (1996-Present); **Dusknoir:** [Dusknoir](#), a one-eyed ghost in [Pokémon](#) (1996-Present); **Duskull:** [Duskull](#), a one-eyed ghost in [Pokémon](#) (1996-Present); **Evil Eye:** Evil Eye, a one-eyed monster in the online RPG “[MapleStory](#)” (2003); **Gohma:** Gohma, a one-eyed creature from the “[Legend of Zelda](#)” (1986-2014); **Graeae:** The [Graeae](#), three witches (or sisters) that shared one eye and one tooth between them; **Hagen:** [Hagen](#) or Högni, a [Burgundian](#) warrior in German and Norse legend that is depicted in some accounts as having only one eye; **Hitotsume-kozō:** [Hitotsume-kozō](#), monsters ([obake](#)) in [Japanese folklore](#). They had a single giant eye in the center of their face; **Imbra:** Imbra, a one-eyed idol and the highest god of [Kafiristan](#) in the novella “[The Man Who Would Be King](#)” (1888); **Jian:** [Jian](#), a bird in Chinese mythology with only one eye and one wing. A pair of such birds were dependent on each other and inseparable; **Kabandha:** [Kabandha](#), a demon with no head, no neck, one large eye on the breast, and a mouth on the stomach. Kabandha appears in Hindu mythology as a character of [Ramayana](#); **Kang and Kodos:** [Kang and Kodos](#), a recurring one-eyed alien duo in the “[The Simpsons](#)” (1989-Present); **Kerack:** [Kerack](#), alien race resembling large one-eyed prawns in novel

[“Camelot 30K”](#) (1983); **Leela:** [Leela](#), a one-eyed mutant character in the animated series [“Futurama”](#) (1999-2013); **Likho:** [Likho](#), a one-eyed creature that’s the embodiment of evil fate and misfortune in [Slavic mythology](#); **Mike Wazowski:** [Mike Wazowski](#), round monster with one large eye in the film [“Monsters, Inc.”](#) (2001); **Minions:** Minions, one-eyed comic henchmen in the animation [“Despicable Me”](#) (2010); **Monoids:** Monoids, a one-eyed alien race in the [“Doctor Who”](#) episode [“The Ark”](#) (1966); **Morris:** [Morris](#), a one-eyed mutant character in the animated series [“Futurama”](#) (1999-2013); **Munda:** [Munda](#), a one-eyed mutant character in the animated series [“Futurama”](#) (1999-2013); **Muno:** Muno, a one-eyed creature in the children's television series [“Yo Gabba Gabba!”](#) (2007-Present); **Naga:** Naga, a one-eyed [mutant](#) in the film [“World Without End”](#) (1956); **Ojáncanu:** [Ojáncanu](#), a one-eyed giant with long beard and red hair of [Cantabrian mythology](#) who embodies evil, cruelty and brutality; **One-Eye:** One-Eye, one of three sisters in the [Brothers Grimm](#) fairy tale [“One-Eye, Two-Eyes, and Three-Eyes”](#) (c. 1889); **One-Eyed:** One-Eyed, [starfish](#)-shaped aliens from the planet Paira in the [“Warning from Space”](#) (1956); **One-Eyed Monster:** One-Eyed Monster, the antagonist in the film [“One-Eyed Monster”](#) (2008); **Orb:** [Orb](#), a one-eyed Marvel Comics super-villain, the primary adversary of Ghost Rider; **Psoglav:** [Psoglav](#), a one-eyed dog-headed monster in [Serbian mythology](#); **Purple People Eater:** [Purple People Eater](#), a one-eyed creature in the song [“Purple People Eater”](#) (1958); **Ravage:** Ravage, a one-eyed panther-like Decepticon in the film [“Revenge of the Fallen”](#) (2009); **Sauron:** [Sauron](#), the eponymous arch-villain of [“The Lord of the Rings”](#) (1954-1955), often manifests as [‘the Eye’](#) in [Peter Jackson’s](#) adaptations of [Tolkien’s](#) work; **Scaroth:** [Scaroth](#), a one-eyed time-travelling alien in the [“Doctor Who”](#) episode [“City of Death”](#) (1979); **Sgt. Psyclopps:** Sgt. Psyclopps, the one-eyed guitarist for the costumed comedy punk band [The Radioactive Chicken Heads](#); **Sheldon Plankton:** [Sheldon Plankton](#), a one-eyed creature in [“SpongeBob SquarePants”](#) (1999-Present); **Shuma-Gorath:** [Shuma-Gorath](#), a giant eye with tentacles, in the Marvel comics universe; **Starro the Conqueror:** [Starro the Conqueror](#), a one-eyed [supervillain](#) in [DC Comics](#); **Suezo:** Suezo, a one-eyed, one-footed breed of monster in video game/anime series [“Monster Rancher”](#) (1997); **Tepegoz:** [Tepegoz](#), a one-eyed ogre in Oghuz Turkish epic [Book of Dede Korkut](#); **The Wicked Witch of the West:** [The Wicked Witch of the West](#), a one-eyed witch from [“The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”](#) (1900); **Vaati:** [Vaati](#), a one-eyed creature from the [“Legend of Zelda”](#) (1986-2014); **Waddle Doo:** [Waddle Doo](#), a one-eyed creature from [Nintendo](#) game franchise [“Kirby”](#) (1992-2014); **Wenlock and Mandeville:** [Wenlock and Mandeville](#), the one-eyed mascot from the London 2012 Olympics; **Zargon:** [Zargon](#), a giant one-eyed monster in the role-playing game [“Dungeons & Dragons”](#) (1974-Present); and **Zatar the Alien:** [Zatar the Alien](#), a one-eyed green alien in the MTV series [“Celebrity Deathmatch”](#) (1998-2007).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

12.03 Canaan

[Canaan](#) is the term used to describe the [“Promised Land”](#) in the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book of the Greco-Roman Empire. Canaan is depicted a land flowing with milk and honey that was first spied on, attacked, and ultimately conquered as depicted in [Numbers 13:17](#), “And Moses sent them to spy out the land of Canaan, and said unto them, Get you up this way southward, and go up into the mountain”. The mountain is evidently a reference to [Mt. Olympus](#) in Greenland (i.e., the [North Pole](#)). The term “Canaan” (C/K+N+N), which acronymically speaking equates to “Con North”, was likely derived from [“Chania, Crete](#), the founding city of the Greco-Roman Empire. According to noted American archeologist [William Dever](#), archaeological [evidence suggests](#) that the Israelites arose peacefully and internally in the “highlands” of [Canaan](#). Coincidentally, Greenland is considered the highest land on Earth, hence the [Scottish Highlands](#) which border it. Because Greenland is shaped like the head of a wolf (i.e., the [Beast of Greenland](#)), the term [“canine”](#) (C/K+N+N) is the scientific name for the dog and wolf family. The letter “R”, which is an [acronym for Rome](#), is referred to as the [“littera canina”](#) or the canine letter. The letter “R” can be [trilled](#) to sound like a growling dog as evidenced by the word [“perro”](#), the

Spanish word for dog. The term "[K9](#)" (i.e., "canine") can be translated numerically to "11-9", the same numbers found within the date of the [September 11 Attacks](#) (i.e., 9/11) which were ordered by the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland. Lastly, because Canaan is in fact Greenland, the Roman Catholic Church adheres to [Canon law](#) (Greenland Law) while the process of declaring a person to be a Saint is entitled [Canonization](#).

Canaan in Popular Culture

The terms [Canaan](#), [Canon](#) and [Cannon](#), all of which relate to Greenland, are is found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: **Business:** [Canaan Partners](#), a global venture capital firm; [Cannon \(ITT Corporation\)](#), a manufacturer of cables, switches and connectors; [Cannon](#), an automobile produced (1902–1906); [Cannon Mills](#), a textile manufacturer; [Cannon Films](#), a now-defunct motion picture studio; [Canon Inc.](#), a Japanese imaging and optical products corporation; produces Canon cameras; [Canon](#), an office product company; [Château Canon](#), a winery in de Brem; [Château Canon](#), a winery in de Coninck; [Château Canon](#), a winery in Horeau; [Château Canon](#), a winery in la-Gaffelière; [Château Canon](#), a winery in Moueix; [Château Canon](#), a winery in Saint-Émilion; [Château Vrai-Canon-Boyer](#), a winery in Canon-Fronsac; and [UBM Canon](#), a media company headquartered in Los Angeles; **Comics:** [Cannon](#), a comic book character from Wildstorm; and "[Heroes, Inc. Presents Cannon](#)" (1969), a comic book; **Films:** "[Canaan](#)" (2009), an anime based on the "[428: Fūsa Sareta Shibuya de](#)" video game; and [Film canon](#), the limited number of masterpieces by which all other films are judged; **Games:** [Cannon](#), a British/Canadian term for a snooker or billiards shot; and "[The Settlers of Canaan](#)"(2002), a multiplayer board game; **Literature:** "[Canon](#)" (1994-1996), a manga by Chika Shiomi; [Canon](#), a rule or a body of rules or principles generally established as valid and fundamental in a field of art or philosophy; [Canon](#), the conceptual material accepted as "official" in a fictional universe's fan base; [Canon of Dutch Literature](#), a list of the most important Dutch literary works; [Danish Culture Canon](#), a list of 108 works of cultural excellence; "[The Canon](#)" (2007), a science book by Natalie Angier; "[The Canon of Medicine](#)" (1025 AD), an encyclopedia of medicine by Persian philosopher [Ibn Sīnā](#); "[The Western Canon: The Books and School of the Ages](#)" (1994), a book by Harold Bloom; and [Western canon](#), the books, music, and art that have been the most influential in shaping Western culture; **Military:** [Cannon](#), artillery that uses [gunpowder](#) or other usually explosive-based propellants to launch a projectile; [Cannon Air Force Base](#), New Mexico; [Old Jeremiah](#), British naval gun, affectionately referred to as The Cannon; and "[USS Cannon \(DE-99\)](#)" (1943), a World War II United States destroyer; **Music:** "[Canon](#)" (2007), an album by Ani DiFranco; [Canon](#), a contrapuntal composition which employs a melody with one or more imitations; [Canon](#), a type of Eastern Orthodox hymn; "[Cannon](#)" (1995), a song by the pop/rock band Self; "[Cannon](#)" (1999), a song by the White Stripes from their [self-titled album](#); [Cannon](#), a post rock band from Glasgow, Scotland; "[Cannons](#)" (2007), an album by Phil Wickham; [Cannon depth](#) drums, tom-tom and bass drums deeper than power depth; [Canaan Records](#), a Christian record label; [Il Cannone Guarnerius](#), The Cannon, violin made by Giuseppe Antonio Guarneri in 1743; and [Pachelbel's Canon](#), the name commonly given to a canon by the German Baroque composer, Johann Pachelbel; **Names:** [Cannon](#), a surname; **Religion:** [Biblical canon](#), a list of books considered to be authoritative scripture by a particular religious community; [Canaan](#), the Promised Land in the Bible; [Canaan](#), the son of [Ham](#) and grandson of [Noah](#) in the [Hebrew Bible](#); [Canon](#), a Christian priest who belongs to one of certain chapters; [Canon law](#), the body of laws and regulations made by or adopted by ecclesiastical authority; [Canon law](#), the system of laws and legal principles of the Catholic Church; [Canon of Kings](#), a dated list of kings used by ancient astronomers as a convenient means to date astronomical phenomena; [Canon of the Mass](#), the Eucharistic Prayer of the Roman Rite; [Canonization](#), the process of declaring a person to be a Saint; [Chinese Buddhist canon](#), the body of Buddhist literature deemed canonical in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese Buddhism; [Daozang](#) or "Taoist Canon", around 1400 texts collected circa C.E. 400; [Pāli Canon](#), the standard collection of scriptures in the Theravada Buddhist tradition, as preserved in the Pāli language; [Penitential canons](#), religious rules laid down by councils or bishops concerning the penances to be done for various sins; [Tanakh](#), sometimes referred to as the Jewish Bible Canon; and [Tibetan Buddhist canon](#), a loosely defined list of sacred texts recognized by various sects of Tibetan Buddhism; **Schools:** [Cannon School](#), a private school in North Carolina; **Science:** [Aesthetic canon](#), a rule for the proportions of a human figure; [Canaan Dog](#), the national dog breed of Israel; [Cannon](#), a crater on the moon; [Cannon bone](#) a bone in the forelimb of a horse; and [Hail cannon](#), a shock wave generator claimed to disrupt the formation of hailstones in the atmosphere; **Sports:** [Canon Yaoundé](#), a Cameroonian association football club; **Television:** [Cannon](#)" (1971–1976), an American television series; and **Video Games:** "[Canaan Online](#)" (2008), a free-to-play browser [MMORPG](#); "[Canon](#)" (1997), an online browser-based strategy war game;

“Fallout” (1997), a video game series in which New Canaan, is a [Mormon](#) town; “Final Fantasy III” (1990), a role-playing video game in which Canaan is a location; and “Xenosaga” (2002), a video game series in which [Canaan](#) is a character.

Canaan Around the World

Places named after [Canaan](#), [Canon](#) and [Cannon](#) are found throughout the world, including but not limited to: **Canada:** [Canaan, New Brunswick](#); [Canaan No. 225, Saskatchewan](#); [Canaan, Kings County, Nova Scotia](#); [Canaan, Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia](#); [Canaan River, New Brunswick](#); [Canaan River \(New Brunswick\)](#); and [Canaan, Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia](#); **England:** [Cannons](#), an 18th-century palace built for the Duke of Chandos in Stanmore; [Cannon Street](#), London; and [Cannon Street station](#); **Haiti:** [Canaan](#); **Trinidad:** [Canaan](#); **Tobago:** [Canaan](#); and the **United States:** [Canaan, California](#); [Canaan \(CDP\), Connecticut](#); [Canaan, Connecticut](#); [Canaan, Indiana](#); [Canaan, Maine](#); [Canaan, New Hampshire](#); [Canaan, New York](#); [Canaan, Vermont](#); [Canaan, West Virginia](#); [Canaan Township, Athens County, Ohio](#); [Canaan Township, Madison County, Ohio](#); [Canaan Township, Morrow County, Ohio](#); [Canaan Township, Ohio](#); [Canaan Township, Wayne County, Ohio](#); [Canaan Valley, West Virginia](#); [Canaan Valley Resort State Park](#); [Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge \(CVNWR\)](#); [Canon, Georgia](#); [Cannon, Delaware](#); [Cannon, Kentucky](#); [Cannon Beach, Oregon](#); [Cannon City, Minnesota](#); [Cannon County, Tennessee](#); [Cannon Falls, Minnesota](#); [Cannon Falls Township, Minnesota](#); [Cannon Mountain, New Hampshire](#); [Cannon River, Minnesota](#); [Cannon Township, Michigan](#); [Cannon Township, Kittson County, Minnesota](#); [New Canaan, Connecticut](#); [North Canaan, Connecticut](#); and [South Canaan, Pennsylvania](#);

Cannons of Canaan

Since the [Romans invented gunpowder](#), it stands to reason that they also invented cannons. The mobile forms of artillery are evidently depicted in the Holy Bible in references to Canaan, although they are called “hornets”, likely due to the buzzing noise made by cannon balls when airborne. [Exodus 23:28](#) states, “And I will send hornets before thee, which shall drive out the Hivite, the Canaanite, and the Hittite, from before thee”, two other Bible verses depict hornets as a destroyer which is stronger than the sword and the bow. Needless to say, only gunpowder-based weaponry are more powerful than the sword and the bow and arrow. [Deuteronomy 7:20](#) states, “Moreover the Lord thy God will send the hornet among them, until they that are left, and hide themselves from thee, be destroyed”, an apparent reference to mayhem and carnage of cannon-based warfare. [Joshua 24:12](#) states, “And I sent the hornet before you, which drove them out from before you, even the two kings of the Amorites; but not with thy sword, nor with thy bow”, another apparent reference to the power of the cannon. Lastly, the genocide inflicted on Canaan by cannons was captured in [Psalm 106:38](#), which states. “And shed innocent blood, even the blood of their sons and of their daughters, whom they sacrificed unto the idols of Canaan: and the land was polluted with blood”.

Daughters of Canaan

In what appears to be the internal power struggle within the Greco-Roman Empire over whether to interbreed with the native [Giants of Greenland](#), four separate verses are found in Genesis explicitly stating that “thou shalt not take a wife” of the daughters of Canaan. Firstly, [Genesis 24:3](#) states, “And I will make thee swear by the Lord, the God of heaven, and the God of the earth, that thou shalt not take a wife unto my son of the daughters of the Canaanites, among whom I dwell”. Secondly, [Genesis 24:37](#) states, “And my master made me swear, saying, Thou shalt not take a wife to my son of the daughters of the Canaanites, in whose land I dwell”. Thirdly, [Genesis 28:1](#) states, “And Isaac called Jacob, and blessed him, and charged him, and said unto him, Thou shalt not take a wife of the daughters of Canaan”. Lastly, [Genesis 28:6](#) states, “When Esau saw that Isaac had blessed Jacob, and sent him away to Padanaram, to take him a wife from thence; and that as he blessed him he gave him a charge, saying, Thou shalt not take a wife of the daughters of Canaan.” In the end, the Greco-Romans decided to interbreed with the native Canaanites, ultimately becoming giants themselves (i.e., [Nephilim](#)). Their decision is evident in at least four Bible verses within Genesis and 1 Chronicles. Firstly, [Genesis 28:8](#) states, “And Esau seeing that the daughters of Canaan pleased not Isaac his father”. Secondly, [Genesis 36:2](#) states, “Esau took his wives of the daughters of Canaan; Adah the daughter of Elon the Hittite, and Aholibamah the daughter of Anah the daughter of Zibeon the Hivite”. Thirdly, [Genesis 38:2](#) states, “And Judah saw there a daughter of a certain Canaanite, whose name was Shuah; and he took her, and went in unto her”. Lastly, [1 Chronicles 2:3](#) states, “The sons of Judah; Er, and Onan, and Shelah: which three were born unto him of the daughter of Shua the Canaanitess. And Er, the firstborn of Judah, was evil in the sight of the Lord; and he

slew him”:

The Dark Tower Series

“[The Dark Tower](#)” series by Steven King contains multiple references to the Bible, Canaan, Greenland and Rome, albeit in a disguised manner. For example, [New Canaan](#) is the name of the Barony in which the capital city of [Gilead](#) is located. The name of “Gilead” (G+L+D), which is referred to in the Bible as “[the mount of Gilead](#)”, acronymically and/or consonantly equates to “Greenland Day”, a reference to the 24/7 sunlight of Greenland via [Earth's second moon](#). Like Canaan in the Bible, Gilead is known as the “Land of Milk and Honey”. It is also the seat of “[The Affiliation](#)” which is the name of the alliance formed by the Inner Baronies in the wake of the collapse of the Kingdom of All-World after the unified Kingdom fractured into smaller governmental entities. The Affiliation appears to be a direct reference to the [Fall of the Rome](#) and the hundreds of governments which were formed in its aftermath. The Dark Tower also states that “People say that all roads lead to Gilead”, an obvious reference to the idiom “[All roads lead to Rome](#)”. Barony of New Canaan is touted as the innermost barony at the Center of the light and civilization whose capital is Gilead. This is likely a references to [Thule, the capital of Greenland](#) which sits atop Mt. Olympus in Greenland. Gilead is surrounded by a [defensive wall](#), an apparent reference to the [Great Wall of Greenland](#) which in northern Canada and Russia. Lastly, Eld was a country ruled by [Arthur Eld](#), 29 generations prior to the time of Roland, a possible reference to multiple generations spawned by the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) in Greenland.

Canaan Cut Off

Once Greenland was conquered by the Greco-Roman Empire, a decision was made to cut off Greenland from the rest of the underworld, permanently. This decision is evidently depicted in [Joshua 7:9](#) which states, “For the Canaanites and all the inhabitants of the land shall hear of it, and shall environ us round, and cut off our name from the earth: and what wilt thou do unto thy great name?”. Aside from the [Greenland Saga](#) which was produced in relatively modern times, the name and country of Greenland has been stricken from the historical record. In order to prevent explores and tourists from accidentally re-discovering Greenland, a buffer zone known as “No Man’s Land” was created around Greenland in northern Canada and Russia, the two largest countries on Earth. No Man’s Land is evidently depicted in [Zephaniah 2:5](#), which states, “Woe unto the inhabitants of the sea coast, the nation of the Cherethites! The word of the Lord is against you; O Canaan, the land of the Philistines, I will even destroy thee, that there shall be no inhabitant.”

Canaan in the Holy Bible

Because Canaan is the code name for Greenland in the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book of the Greco-Roman Empire, there are 157 verses and a total of 163 references to Canaan in the Bible. The number “163” is telling for it numerically equates to “AFC”, the letters of which acronymically and/or consonantly equates to “a fake”.

Canaan in the Bible:

1. [Genesis 9:18](#): “And the sons of Noah, that went forth of the ark, were Shem, and Ham, and Japheth: and Ham is the father of Canaan.”
2. [Genesis 9:22](#): “And Ham, the father of Canaan, saw the nakedness of his father, and told his two brethren without.”
3. [Genesis 9:25](#): “And he said, Cursed be Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren.”
4. [Genesis 9:26](#): “And he said, Blessed be the Lord God of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant.”
5. [Genesis 9:27](#): “God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant.”
6. [Genesis 10:6](#): “And the sons of Ham; Cush, and Mizraim, and Phut, and Canaan.”

7. [Genesis 10:15](#): “And Canaan begat Sidon his first born, and Heth.”
8. [Genesis 10:18](#): “And the Arvadite, and the Zemarite, and the Hamathite: and afterward were the families of the Canaanites spread abroad.
9. [Genesis 10:19](#): “And the border of the Canaanites was from Sidon, as thou comest to Gerar, unto Gaza; as thou goest, unto Sodom, and Gomorrah, and Admah, and Zeboim, even unto Lasha.”
10. [Genesis 11:31](#): “And Terah took Abram his son, and Lot the son of Haran his son's son, and Sarai his daughter in law, his son Abram's wife; and they went forth with them from Ur of the Chaldees, to go into the land of Canaan; and they came unto Haran, and dwelt there.”
11. [Genesis 12:5](#): “And Abram took Sarai his wife, and Lot his brother's son, and all their substance that they had gathered, and the souls that they had gotten in Haran; and they went forth to go into the land of Canaan; and into the land of Canaan they came.”
12. [Genesis 12:6](#): “And Abram passed through the land unto the place of Sichem, unto the plain of Moreh. And the Canaanite was then in the land.”
13. [Genesis 13:7](#): “And there was a strife between the herdmen of Abram's cattle and the herdmen of Lot's cattle: and the Canaanite and the Perizzite dwelled then in the land.
14. [Genesis 13:12](#): “Abram dwelled in the land of Canaan, and Lot dwelled in the cities of the plain, and pitched his tent toward Sodom.”
15. [Genesis 15:21](#): “And the Amorites, and the Canaanites, and the Girgashites, and the Jebusites.”
16. [Genesis 16:3](#): “And Sarai Abram's wife took Hagar her maid the Egyptian, after Abram had dwelt ten years in the land of Canaan, and gave her to her husband Abram to be his wife.
17. [Genesis 17:8](#): “And I will give unto thee, and to thy seed after thee, the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan, for an everlasting possession; and I will be their God.”
18. [Genesis 23:2](#): “And Sarah died in Kirjatharba; the same is Hebron in the land of Canaan: and Abraham came to mourn for Sarah, and to weep for her.
19. [Genesis 23:19](#): “And after this, Abraham buried Sarah his wife in the cave of the field of Machpelah before Mamre: the same is Hebron in the land of Canaan.”
20. [Genesis 24:3](#): “And I will make thee swear by the Lord, the God of heaven, and the God of the earth, that thou shalt not take a wife unto my son of the daughters of the Canaanites, among whom I dwell.”
21. [Genesis 24:37](#): “And my master made me swear, saying, Thou shalt not take a wife to my son of the daughters of the Canaanites, in whose land I dwell.”
22. [Genesis 28:1](#): “And Isaac called Jacob, and blessed him, and charged him, and said unto him, Thou shalt not take a wife of the daughters of Canaan.”
23. [Genesis 28:6](#): “When Esau saw that Isaac had blessed Jacob, and sent him away to Padanaram, to take him a wife from thence; and that as he blessed him he gave him a charge, saying, Thou shalt not take a wife of the daughters of Canaan.”
24. [Genesis 28:8](#): “And Esau seeing that the daughters of Canaan pleased not Isaac his father.”

25. [Genesis 31:18](#): “And he carried away all his cattle, and all his goods which he had gotten, the cattle of his getting, which he had gotten in Padanaram, for to go to Isaac his father in the land of Canaan.”
26. [Genesis 33:18](#): “And Jacob came to Shalem, a city of Shechem, which is in the land of Canaan, when he came from Padanaram; and pitched his tent before the city.”
27. [Genesis 34:30](#): “And Jacob said to Simeon and Levi, Ye have troubled me to make me to stink among the inhabitants of the land, among the Canaanites and the Perizzites: and I being few in number, they shall gather themselves together against me, and slay me; and I shall be destroyed, I and my house.”
28. [Genesis 35:6](#): “So Jacob came to Luz, which is in the land of Canaan, that is, Bethel, he and all the people that were with him.”
29. [Genesis 36:2](#): “Esau took his wives of the daughters of Canaan; Adah the daughter of Elon the Hittite, and Aholibamah the daughter of Anah the daughter of Zibeon the Hivite.”
30. [Genesis 36:5](#): “And Aholibamah bare Jeush, and Jaalam, and Korah: these are the sons of Esau, which were born unto him in the land of Canaan.”
31. [Genesis 36:6](#): “And Esau took his wives, and his sons, and his daughters, and all the persons of his house, and his cattle, and all his beasts, and all his substance, which he had got in the land of Canaan; and went into the country from the face of his brother Jacob.”
32. [Genesis 37:1](#): “And Jacob dwelt in the land wherein his father was a stranger, in the land of Canaan.”
33. [Genesis 38:2](#): “And Judah saw there a daughter of a certain Canaanite, whose name was Shuah; and he took her, and went in unto her.”
34. [Genesis 42:5](#): “And the sons of Israel came to buy corn among those that came: for the famine was in the land of Canaan.”
35. [Genesis 42:7](#): “And Joseph saw his brethren, and he knew them, but made himself strange unto them, and spake roughly unto them; and he said unto them, Whence come ye? And they said, From the land of Canaan to buy food.”
36. [Genesis 42:13](#): “And they said, Thy servants are twelve brethren, the sons of one man in the land of Canaan; and, behold, the youngest is this day with our father, and one is not.”
37. [Genesis 42:29](#): “And they came unto Jacob their father unto the land of Canaan, and told him all that befell unto them.”
38. [Genesis 42:32](#): “We be twelve brethren, sons of our father; one is not, and the youngest is this day with our father in the land of Canaan.”
39. [Genesis 44:8](#): “Behold, the money, which we found in our sacks' mouths, we brought again unto thee out of the land of Canaan: how then should we steal out of thy lord's house silver or gold?”
40. [Genesis 45:17](#): “And Pharaoh said unto Joseph, Say unto thy brethren, This do ye; lade your beasts, and go, get you unto the land of Canaan.”
41. [Genesis 45:25](#): “And they went up out of Egypt, and came into the land of Canaan unto Jacob their father.”

42. [Genesis 46:6](#): “And they took their cattle, and their goods, which they had gotten in the land of Canaan, and came into Egypt, Jacob, and all his seed with him.”
43. [Genesis 46:10](#): “And the sons of Simeon; Jemuel, and Jamin, and Ohad, and Jachin, and Zohar, and Shaul the son of a Canaanitish woman.”
44. [Genesis 46:12](#): “And the sons of Judah; Er, and Onan, and Shelah, and Pharez, and Zarah: but Er and Onan died in the land of Canaan. And the sons of Pharez were Hezron and Hamul.”
45. [Genesis 46:31](#): “And Joseph said unto his brethren, and unto his father's house, I will go up, and shew Pharaoh, and say unto him, My brethren, and my father's house, which were in the land of Canaan, are come unto me.”
46. [Genesis 47:1](#): “Then Joseph came and told Pharaoh, and said, My father and my brethren, and their flocks, and their herds, and all that they have, are come out of the land of Canaan; and, behold, they are in the land of Goshen.”
47. [Genesis 47:4](#): “They said moreover unto Pharaoh, For to sojourn in the land are we come; for thy servants have no pasture for their flocks; for the famine is sore in the land of Canaan: now therefore, we pray thee, let thy servants dwell in the land of Goshen.”
48. [Genesis 47:13](#): “And there was no bread in all the land; for the famine was very sore, so that the land of Egypt and all the land of Canaan fainted by reason of the famine.”
49. [Genesis 47:14](#): “And Joseph gathered up all the money that was found in the land of Egypt, and in the land of Canaan, for the corn which they bought: and Joseph brought the money into Pharaoh's house.”
50. [Genesis 47:15](#): “And when money failed in the land of Egypt, and in the land of Canaan, all the Egyptians came unto Joseph, and said, Give us bread: for why should we die in thy presence?”
51. [Genesis 48:3](#): “And Jacob said unto Joseph, God Almighty appeared unto me at Luz in the land of Canaan, and blessed me.”
52. [Genesis 48:7](#): “And as for me, when I came from Padan, Rachel died by me in the land of Canaan in the way, when yet there was but a little way to come unto Ephrath: and I buried her there in the way of Ephrath; the same is Bethlehem.”
53. [Genesis 49:30](#): “In the cave that is in the field of Machpelah, which is before Mamre, in the land of Canaan, which Abraham bought with the field of Ephron the Hittite for a possession of a buryingplace.”
54. [Genesis 50:5](#): “My father made me swear, saying, Lo, I die: in my grave which I have digged for me in the land of Canaan, there shalt thou bury me. Now therefore let me go up, I pray thee, and bury my father, and I will come again.”
55. [Genesis 50:11](#): “And when the inhabitants of the land, the Canaanites, saw the mourning in the floor of Atad, they said, This is a grievous mourning to the Egyptians: wherefore the name of it was called Abelmizraim, which is beyond Jordan.”
56. [Genesis 50:13](#): “For his sons carried him into the land of Canaan, and buried him in the cave of the field of Machpelah, which Abraham bought with the field for a possession of a buryingplace of Ephron the Hittite, before Mamre.”

57. [Exodus 3:8](#): “And I am come down to deliver them out of the hand of the Egyptians, and to bring them up out of that land unto a good land and a large, unto a land flowing with milk and honey; unto the place of the Canaanites, and the Hittites, and the Amorites, and the Perizzites, and the Hivites, and the Jebusites.”

58. [Exodus 3:17](#): “And I have said, I will bring you up out of the affliction of Egypt unto the land of the Canaanites, and the Hittites, and the Amorites, and the Perizzites, and the Hivites, and the Jebusites, unto a land flowing with milk and honey.”

59. [Exodus 6:4](#): “And I have also established my covenant with them, to give them the land of Canaan, the land of their pilgrimage, wherein they were strangers.”

60. [Exodus 6:15](#): “And the sons of Simeon; Jemuel, and Jamin, and Ohad, and Jachin, and Zohar, and Shaul the son of a Canaanitish woman: these are the families of Simeon.”

61. [Exodus 13:5](#): “And it shall be when the Lord shall bring thee into the land of the Canaanites, and the Hittites, and the Amorites, and the Hivites, and the Jebusites, which he swore unto thy fathers to give thee, a land flowing with milk and honey, that thou shalt keep this service in this month.”

62. [Exodus 13:11](#): “And it shall be when the Lord shall bring thee into the land of the Canaanites, as he swore unto thee and to thy fathers, and shall give it thee.”

63. [Exodus 15:15](#): “Then the dukes of Edom shall be amazed; the mighty men of Moab, trembling shall take hold upon them; all the inhabitants of Canaan shall melt away.”

64. [Exodus 16:35](#): “And the children of Israel did eat manna forty years, until they came to a land inhabited; they did eat manna, until they came unto the borders of the land of Canaan.”

65. [Exodus 23:23](#): “For mine Angel shall go before thee, and bring thee in unto the Amorites, and the Hittites, and the Perizzites, and the Canaanites, the Hivites, and the Jebusites: and I will cut them off.”

66. [Exodus 23:28](#): “And I will send hornets before thee, which shall drive out the Hivite, the Canaanite, and the Hittite, from before thee.”

67. [Exodus 33:2](#): “And I will send an angel before thee; and I will drive out the Canaanite, the Amorite, and the Hittite, and the Perizzite, the Hivite, and the Jebusite.”

68. [Exodus 34:11](#): “Observe thou that which I command thee this day: behold, I drive out before thee the Amorite, and the Canaanite, and the Hittite, and the Perizzite, and the Hivite, and the Jebusite.”

69. [Leviticus 14:34](#): “When ye be come into the land of Canaan, which I give to you for a possession, and I put the plague of leprosy in a house of the land of your possession.”

70. [Leviticus 18:3](#): “After the doings of the land of Egypt, wherein ye dwelt, shall ye not do: and after the doings of the land of Canaan, whither I bring you, shall ye not do: neither shall ye walk in their ordinances.”

71. [Leviticus 25:38](#): “I am the Lord your God, which brought you forth out of the land of Egypt, to give you the land of Canaan, and to be your God.”

72. [Numbers 13:2](#): “Send thou men, that they may search the land of Canaan, which I give unto the children of Israel: of every tribe of their fathers shall ye send a man, every one a ruler among them.”

73. [Numbers 13:17](#): “And Moses sent them to spy out the land of Canaan, and said unto them, Get you up this way southward, and go up into the mountain.”

74. [Numbers 13:29](#): “The Amalekites dwell in the land of the south: and the Hittites, and the Jebusites, and the Amorites, dwell in the mountains: and the Canaanites dwell by the sea, and by the coast of Jordan.”
75. [Numbers 14:25](#): “(Now the Amalekites and the Canaanites dwelt in the valley.) Tomorrow turn you, and get you into the wilderness by the way of the Red sea.”
76. [Numbers 14:43](#): “For the Amalekites and the Canaanites are there before you, and ye shall fall by the sword: because ye are turned away from the Lord, therefore the Lord will not be with you.”
77. [Numbers 14:45](#): “Then the Amalekites came down, and the Canaanites which dwelt in that hill, and smote them, and discomfited them, even unto Hormah.”
78. [Numbers 21:1](#): “And when king Arad the Canaanite, which dwelt in the south, heard tell that Israel came by the way of the spies; then he fought against Israel, and took some of them prisoners.”
79. [Numbers 21:3](#): “And the Lord hearkened to the voice of Israel, and delivered up the Canaanites; and they utterly destroyed them and their cities: and he called the name of the place Hormah.”
80. [Numbers 26:19](#): “The sons of Judah were Er and Onan: and Er and Onan died in the land of Canaan.”
81. [Numbers 32:30](#): “But if they will not pass over with you armed, they shall have possessions among you in the land of Canaan.”
82. [Numbers 32:32](#): “We will pass over armed before the Lord into the land of Canaan, that the possession of our inheritance on this side Jordan may be our's.”
83. [Numbers 33:40](#): “And king Arad the Canaanite, which dwelt in the south in the land of Canaan, heard of the coming of the children of Israel.”
84. [Numbers 33:51](#): “Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, When ye are passed over Jordan into the land of Canaan.”
85. [Numbers 34:2](#): “Command the children of Israel, and say unto them, When ye come into the land of Canaan; (this is the land that shall fall unto you for an inheritance, even the land of Canaan with the coasts thereof:)”
86. [Numbers 34:29](#): “These are they whom the Lord commanded to divide the inheritance unto the children of Israel in the land of Canaan.”
87. [Numbers 35:10](#): “Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, When ye be come over Jordan into the land of Canaan.”
88. [Numbers 35:14](#): “Ye shall give three cities on this side Jordan, and three cities shall ye give in the land of Canaan, which shall be cities of refuge.”
89. [Deuteronomy 1:7](#): “Turn you, and take your journey, and go to the mount of the Amorites, and unto all the places nigh thereunto, in the plain, in the hills, and in the vale, and in the south, and by the sea side, to the land of the Canaanites, and unto Lebanon, unto the great river, the river Euphrates.”
90. [Deuteronomy 7:1](#): “When the Lord thy God shall bring thee into the land whither thou goest to possess it, and hath cast out many nations before thee, the Hittites, and the Girgashites, and the

Amorites, and the Canaanites, and the Perizzites, and the Hivites, and the Jebusites, seven nations greater and mightier than thou.”

91. [Deuteronomy 11:30](#): “Are they not on the other side Jordan, by the way where the sun goeth down, in the land of the Canaanites, which dwell in the champaign over against Gilgal, beside the plains of Moreh?”

92. [Deuteronomy 20:17](#): “But thou shalt utterly destroy them; namely, the Hittites, and the Amorites, the Canaanites, and the Perizzites, the Hivites, and the Jebusites; as the Lord thy God hath commanded thee.”

93. [Deuteronomy 32:49](#): “Get thee up into this mountain Abarim, unto mount Nebo, which is in the land of Moab, that is over against Jericho; and behold the land of Canaan, which I give unto the children of Israel for a possession.”

94. [Joshua 3:10](#): “And Joshua said, Hereby ye shall know that the living God is among you, and that he will without fail drive out from before you the Canaanites, and the Hittites, and the Hivites, and the Perizzites, and the Girgashites, and the Amorites, and the Jebusites.”

95. [Joshua 5:1](#): “And it came to pass, when all the kings of the Amorites, which were on the side of Jordan westward, and all the kings of the Canaanites, which were by the sea, heard that the Lord had dried up the waters of Jordan from before the children of Israel, until we were passed over, that their heart melted, neither was there spirit in them any more, because of the children of Israel.”

96. [Joshua 5:12](#): “And the manna ceased on the morrow after they had eaten of the old corn of the land; neither had the children of Israel manna any more; but they did eat of the fruit of the land of Canaan that year.”

97. [Joshua 7:9](#): “For the Canaanites and all the inhabitants of the land shall hear of it, and shall environ us round, and cut off our name from the earth: and what wilt thou do unto thy great name?”

98. [Joshua 9:1](#): “And it came to pass, when all the kings which were on this side Jordan, in the hills, and in the valleys, and in all the coasts of the great sea over against Lebanon, the Hittite, and the Amorite, the Canaanite, the Perizzite, the Hivite, and the Jebusite, heard thereof.”

99. [Joshua 11:3](#): “And to the Canaanite on the east and on the west, and to the Amorite, and the Hittite, and the Perizzite, and the Jebusite in the mountains, and to the Hivite under Hermon in the land of Mizpeh.”

100. [Joshua 12:8](#): “In the mountains, and in the valleys, and in the plains, and in the springs, and in the wilderness, and in the south country; the Hittites, the Amorites, and the Canaanites, the Perizzites, the Hivites, and the Jebusites.”

101. [Joshua 13:3](#): “From Sihor, which is before Egypt, even unto the borders of Ekron northward, which is counted to the Canaanite: five lords of the Philistines; the Gazathites, and the Ashdothites, the Eshkalonites, the Gittites, and the Ekronites; also the Avites.”

102. [Joshua 13:4](#): “From the south, all the land of the Canaanites, and Mearah that is beside the Sidonians unto Aphek, to the borders of the Amorites.”

103. [Joshua 14:1](#): “And these are the countries which the children of Israel inherited in the land of Canaan, which Eleazar the priest, and Joshua the son of Nun, and the heads of the fathers of the tribes of the children of Israel, distributed for inheritance to them.”

104. [Joshua 16:10](#): “And they drave not out the Canaanites that dwelt in Gezer: but the Canaanites dwell among the Ephraimites unto this day, and serve under tribute.”

105. [Joshua 17:12](#): “Yet the children of Manasseh could not drive out the inhabitants of those cities; but the Canaanites would dwell in that land.”

106. [Joshua 17:13](#): “Yet it came to pass, when the children of Israel were waxen strong, that they put the Canaanites to tribute, but did not utterly drive them out.”

107. [Joshua 17:16](#): “And the children of Joseph said, The hill is not enough for us: and all the Canaanites that dwell in the land of the valley have chariots of iron, both they who are of Bethshean and her towns, and they who are of the valley of Jezreel.”

108. [Joshua 17:18](#): “But the mountain shall be thine; for it is a wood, and thou shalt cut it down: and the outgoings of it shall be thine: for thou shalt drive out the Canaanites, though they have iron chariots, and though they be strong.”

109. [Joshua 21:2](#): “And they spake unto them at Shiloh in the land of Canaan, saying, The Lord commanded by the hand of Moses to give us cities to dwell in, with the suburbs thereof for our cattle.”

110. [Joshua 22:9](#): “And the children of Reuben and the children of Gad and the half tribe of Manasseh returned, and departed from the children of Israel out of Shiloh, which is in the land of Canaan, to go unto the country of Gilead, to the land of their possession, whereof they were possessed, according to the word of the Lord by the hand of Moses.”

111. [Joshua 22:10](#): “And when they came unto the borders of Jordan, that are in the land of Canaan, the children of Reuben and the children of Gad and the half tribe of Manasseh built there an altar by Jordan, a great altar to see to.”

112. [Joshua 22:11](#): “And the children of Israel heard say, Behold, the children of Reuben and the children of Gad and the half tribe of Manasseh have built an altar over against the land of Canaan, in the borders of Jordan, at the passage of the children of Israel.”

113. [Joshua 22:32](#): “And Phinehas the son of Eleazar the priest, and the princes, returned from the children of Reuben, and from the children of Gad, out of the land of Gilead, unto the land of Canaan, to the children of Israel, and brought them word again.”

114. [Joshua 24:3](#): “And I took your father Abraham from the other side of the flood, and led him throughout all the land of Canaan, and multiplied his seed, and gave him Isaac.”

115. [Joshua 24:11](#): “And you went over Jordan, and came unto Jericho: and the men of Jericho fought against you, the Amorites, and the Perizzites, and the Canaanites, and the Hittites, and the Gergashites, the Hivites, and the Jebusites; and I delivered them into your hand.”

116. [Judges 1:1](#): “Now after the death of Joshua it came to pass, that the children of Israel asked the Lord, saying, Who shall go up for us against the Canaanites first, to fight against them?”

117. [Judges 1:3](#): “And Judah said unto Simeon his brother, Come up with me into my lot, that we may fight against the Canaanites; and I likewise will go with thee into thy lot. So Simeon went with him.”

118. [Judges 1:4](#): “And Judah went up; and the Lord delivered the Canaanites and the Perizzites into their hand: and they slew of them in Bezek ten thousand men.”

119. [Judges 1:5](#): “And they found Adonibezek in Bezek: and they fought against him, and they slew the Canaanites and the Perizzites.”

120. [Judges 1:9](#): “And afterward the children of Judah went down to fight against the Canaanites, that dwelt in the mountain, and in the south, and in the valley.”

121. [Judges 1:10](#): “And Judah went against the Canaanites that dwelt in Hebron: (now the name of Hebron before was Kirjatharba:) and they slew Sheshai, and Ahiman, and Talmi.”

122. [Judges 1:17](#): “And Judah went with Simeon his brother, and they slew the Canaanites that inhabited Zephath, and utterly destroyed it. And the name of the city was called Hormah.”

123. [Judges 1:27](#): “Neither did Manasseh drive out the inhabitants of Bethshean and her towns, nor Taanach and her towns, nor the inhabitants of Dor and her towns, nor the inhabitants of Ibleam and her towns, nor the inhabitants of Megiddo and her towns: but the Canaanites would dwell in that land.”

124. [Judges 1:28](#): “And it came to pass, when Israel was strong, that they put the Canaanites to tribute, and did not utterly drive them out.”

125. [Judges 1:29](#): “Neither did Ephraim drive out the Canaanites that dwelt in Gezer; but the Canaanites dwelt in Gezer among them.”

126. [Judges 1:30](#): “Neither did Zebulun drive out the inhabitants of Kitron, nor the inhabitants of Nahalol; but the Canaanites dwelt among them, and became tributaries.”

127. [Judges 1:32](#): “But the Asherites dwelt among the Canaanites, the inhabitants of the land: for they did not drive them out.”

128. [Judges 1:33](#): “Neither did Naphtali drive out the inhabitants of Bethshemesh, nor the inhabitants of Bethanath; but he dwelt among the Canaanites, the inhabitants of the land: nevertheless the inhabitants of Bethshemesh and of Bethanath became tributaries unto them.”

129. [Judges 3:1](#): “Now these are the nations which the Lord left, to prove Israel by them, even as many of Israel as had not known all the wars of Canaan.”

130. [Judges 3:3](#): “Namely, five lords of the Philistines, and all the Canaanites, and the Sidonians, and the Hivites that dwelt in mount Lebanon, from mount Baalhermon unto the entering in of Hamath.”

131. [Judges 3:5](#): “And the children of Israel dwelt among the Canaanites, Hittites, and Amorites, and Perizzites, and Hivites, and Jebusites.”

132. [Judges 4:2](#): “And the Lord sold them into the hand of Jabin king of Canaan, that reigned in Hazor; the captain of whose host was Sisera, which dwelt in Harosheth of the Gentiles.”

133. [Judges 4:23](#): “So God subdued on that day Jabin the king of Canaan before the children of Israel.”

134. [Judges 4:24](#): “And the hand of the children of Israel prospered, and prevailed against Jabin the king of Canaan, until they had destroyed Jabin king of Canaan.”

135. [Judges 5:19](#): “The kings came and fought, then fought the kings of Canaan in Taanach by the waters of Megiddo; they took no gain of money.”

136. [Judges 21:12](#): “And they found among the inhabitants of Jabeshgilead four hundred young virgins, that had known no man by lying with any male: and they brought them unto the camp to Shiloh, which is in the land of Canaan.”

137. [2 Samuel 24:7](#): “And came to the strong hold of Tyre, and to all the cities of the Hivites, and of the Canaanites: and they went out to the south of Judah, even to Beersheba.

138. [1 Kings 9:16](#): “For Pharaoh king of Egypt had gone up, and taken Gezer, and burnt it with fire, and slain the Canaanites that dwelt in the city, and given it for a present unto his daughter, Solomon's wife.”

139. [1 Chronicles 1:8](#): “The sons of Ham; Cush, and Mizraim, Put, and Canaan.”

140. [1 Chronicles 1:13](#): “And Canaan begat Zidon his firstborn, and Heth.”

141. [1 Chronicles 2:3](#): “The sons of Judah; Er, and Onan, and Shelah: which three were born unto him of the daughter of Shua the Canaanitess. And Er, the firstborn of Judah, was evil in the sight of the Lord; and he slew him.”

142. [1 Chronicles 16:18](#): “Saying, Unto thee will I give the land of Canaan, the lot of your inheritance.”

143. [Ezra 9:1](#): “Now when these things were done, the princes came to me, saying, The people of Israel, and the priests, and the Levites, have not separated themselves from the people of the lands, doing according to their abominations, even of the Canaanites, the Hittites, the Perizzites, the Jebusites, the Ammonites, the Moabites, the Egyptians, and the Amorites.”

144. [Nehemiah 9:8](#): “And foundest his heart faithful before thee, and madest a covenant with him to give the land of the Canaanites, the Hittites, the Amorites, and the Perizzites, and the Jebusites, and the Girgashites, to give it, I say, to his seed, and hast performed thy words; for thou art righteous.”

145. [Nehemiah 9:24](#): “So the children went in and possessed the land, and thou subduedst before them the inhabitants of the land, the Canaanites, and gavest them into their hands, with their kings, and the people of the land, that they might do with them as they would.”

146. [Psalm 105:11](#): “Saying, Unto thee will I give the land of Canaan, the lot of your inheritance.”

147. [Psalm 106:38](#): “And shed innocent blood, even the blood of their sons and of their daughters, whom they sacrificed unto the idols of Canaan: and the land was polluted with blood.”

148. [Psalm 135:11](#): “Sihon king of the Amorites, and Og king of Bashan, and all the kingdoms of Canaan.”

149. [Isaiah 19:18](#): “In that day shall five cities in the land of Egypt speak the language of Canaan, and swear to the Lord of hosts; one shall be called, The city of destruction.

150. [Ezekiel 16:3](#): “And say, Thus saith the Lord God unto Jerusalem; Thy birth and thy nativity is of the land of Canaan; thy father was an Amorite, and thy mother an Hittite.”

151. [Ezekiel 16:29](#): “Thou hast moreover multiplied thy fornication in the land of Canaan unto Chaldea; and yet thou wast not satisfied therewith.”

152. [Obadiah 1:20](#): “And the captivity of this host of the children of Israel shall possess that of the Canaanites, even unto Zarephath; and the captivity of Jerusalem, which is in Sepharad, shall possess the cities of the south.

153. [Zephaniah 2:5](#): “Woe unto the inhabitants of the sea coast, the nation of the Cherethites! the word of the Lord is against you; O Canaan, the land of the Philistines, I will even destroy thee, that there shall be no inhabitant.”

154. [Zechariah 14:21](#): “Yea, every pot in Jerusalem and in Judah shall be holiness unto the Lord of hosts: and all they that sacrifice shall come and take of them, and see the therein: and in that day there shall be no more the Canaanite in the house of the Lord of hosts.”

155. [Matthew 10:4](#): “Simon the Canaanite, and Judas Iscariot, who also betrayed him.”

156. [Matthew 15:22](#): “And, behold, a woman of Canaan came out of the same coasts, and cried unto him, saying, Have mercy on me, O Lord, thou son of David; my daughter is grievously vexed with a devil.”

157. [Mark 3:18](#): “And Andrew, and Philip, and Bartholomew, and Matthew, and Thomas, and James the son of Alphaeus, and Thaddaeus, and Simon the Canaanite.”

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

12.04 Flag of Greenland

The [flag of Greenland](#) features two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and red (bottom) with a horizontally divided circle slightly to the left of center. The top half of the circle is red while the bottom half is white. The divided circle design is coincidentally the universal [power symbol](#) which is found on almost every cellphone and computer ever made. The divided circle can also be found in the center of every [basketball court](#), [ice hockey rink](#) and [soccer field](#) in the world. The half-circle represents 180° which is symbolic of the letter “R”, the 18th letter in the [Roman-English alphabet](#) which is an acronym for Rome. The [digital root](#) of 18 is 9 (i.e., 1+8=9) which equates to the “Γ” symbol (i.e., the letter “R”) in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), also an acronym for Rome. The divided or half circle is found in whole or in part within the Roman-English letters of “D”, “G”, “P” and “Q”, as well as the lower case letters of “b”, “d”, “e”, “g”, “p” and “q”.

Flags with Greenland

Although not featured on the flag of Greenland itself, the outline of the Island of Greenland is prominently featured in the coat of arms, seals and flags of agencies and governments around the world, including but not limited to: the coat of arms of [New York](#), the great seal of [New York](#), state flag of [New York](#), the great seal of the [Defense Intelligence Agency](#), the great seal of the [Director of National Intelligence](#), the great seal of the [National Reconnaissance Office](#), the insignia of [United States Naval Special Warfare Command](#), the logo of [Interpol](#), the official emblem of the [United Nations](#), and the flag of the [United Nations](#). As evidenced, a majority of the flags depicting Greenland deal with global intelligence, the military, or world government, all of which the Greco-Roman Empire operates from behind the scenes in Greenland.

Flag of Greenland in Popular Culture

Aside from the numerous letters, numbers and symbols which contain the symbology found within the [flag of Greenland](#) (see below), the divided circle is present within various logos and symbols around the world, including but not limited to: **Business**: logo of [Avanade](#), a Microsoft-focused consulting service; logo of [Diner's Club](#), a credit card; logo of [Gravatar](#), a plugin for blogging software; logo of [Reuters](#), a news company; **Computing**: universal [power symbol](#); **Government**: signature of [U.S. President Barack Obama](#); and **Space**: logo of [NASA](#) (National Aeronautics and Space Administration). “[Reuters](#)” is the

predominant news service in the world. What they state is subsequently carries by news agencies around the world. The name "Reuters" literally means "RE utters" or the "Roman Empire utters", for Reuters is how the Roman Empire speaks in the underworld. The [former logo of Reuters](#) depicts a circle cut in half with one side being dark and one side being white, the same design found within the [flag of Greenland](#).

Letters & Numbers:

1. "ϕ" and "φ" [Ef Cyrillic alphabet](#)
2. "ϕ" and "φ": [Ef \(Russian alphabet\)](#)
3. "ϸ" and "Ϲ" [Fita \(Early Cyrillic alphabet\)](#)
4. "Φ" and "φ" [Phi \(Greek alphabet\)](#)
5. "Θ" and "θ" [Theta \(Greek alphabet\)](#)
6. "Ø" and "ø": [Letter Ø \(Danish, Norwegian, Faroese and Southern Sami alphabets\)](#)
7. "G", "Q", and "P": Letters [G](#), [Q](#) and [P \(English alphabet\)](#)
8. "中": [Zhongguo and Zhonghua \(Chinese character\)](#)
9. "æ": [Letter Æ \(Danish, Norwegian, Icelandic and Faroese alphabets\)](#)
10. "6" and "9": [Numbers 6 and Number 9 \(English numerals\)](#)
11. [Heth](#), [Qoph](#) and [Teth](#) ([Arabic](#), [Aramaic](#), [Hebrew](#), [Phoenician](#) and [Syriac](#), alphabets)

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

12.05 Gadsden Flag

The [Gadsden flag](#) is touted as a purely [American flag](#) that was named after the American general [Christopher Gadsden](#) who allegedly designed it in 1775 during the [American Revolution](#). The flag depicts a coiled [rattlesnake](#) that is ready to strike within a yellow field along with the words "Don't tread on me". The term "Gadsden" (G+D+S+D+N), acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Gods Den" or "[Greenland of Denmark's Den](#)". Consequently, the Gadsden Flag is symbolic of Greenland, the third and final den (home) of the Greco-Roman Empire. As evidenced, every detail of the flag has an ulterior meaning when deciphered in the context of Greenland.

Number (1)

The outline of Greenland depicts what appears to be a westward pointing tongue directly to the left of the number (1). This tongue is then replicated via the snake within the [Gadsden flag](#) (3) and via the bear within the [coat of arms of Greenland](#) (4), both of which are pointing towards the west.

Number (2)

A flattened silhouette of Greenland is depicted in the grass found below the snake within the [Gadsden flag](#) (3). Although the grass patch only mimics the general shape of Greenland, it has been construed in such a manner as to not be too obvious. In other words, had the outline been clear, it would surely have been noticed.

Number (3)

The [Gadsden flag](#) depicts a rattle snake coiled on a patch of grass along with the words "Don't tread on me", meaning that no one is allowed to set foot on Greenland. The snake is symbolic of the readiness of the Roman Empire in Greenland to strike anyone or anything which dares to travel to Greenland. The three coils of the snake represent the three dens or homes of the Roman Empire (i.e., the [Island of Crete](#), the [Island of Sicily](#), and the Island of Greenland), as well as the number "666" (i.e., the "[Number of the Beast](#)") as depicted in the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book of the Greco-Roman

Empire. The “Absolute Value” of the number “666” equates to “18” whose [digital root](#) is “9”. In the Roman-English alphabet, the 18th letter is “R” while in [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) the 9th symbol is also “I” (i.e., the original letter “R”). Since the letter “R” is an acronym for “Rome”, it can be deduced that the number “666” equates to “Rome” which is alive and well in Greenland. Lastly, the [snake's 13 chambered rattle](#) is representative of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) which reside in Greenland.

Number (4)

The [coat of arms of Greenland](#), which features a polar bear on a blue shield, was first introduced into the coat of arms of Denmark in 1666, an apparent tribute to the aforementioned “[Number of the Beast](#)”. The coat of arms clearly depicts the Bear of Greenland (i.e., the [Beast of Greenland](#)) with its tongue sticking out toward the west, a gesture clearly derived from the shape of Greenland as depicted in the outline of Greenland (1). Interestingly, the polar bear of Greenland is depicted along the [Ram of Aires](#) and what appears to be [two men of Greco-Roman decent](#) within the official [royal coat of arms of Denmark](#), the country which legally owns Greenland (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)). Needless to say, the weather in Denmark does not permit leaved loin cloth as attire. Therefore, it can be deduced that the summer attire is in respect to the Island of Greenland which is green and has an endless summer due to its unique location atop the Earth.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

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12.06 Giants of Greenland

After conquering Greenland, the Greco-Romans enslaved and then interbred with the native giants of Greenland, ultimately became giants themselves. Although only conjecture, they likely stand between 8-10 feet (2.43-3.04 meters) in height. This figure is based on [1 Samuel 17:4](#) which states, “And there went out a champion out of the camp of the Philistines, named Goliath, of Gath, whose height was six cubits and a span”, a measurement which equates to 9 feet (2.7432 meters). Consequently, terms such as “[Bigfoot](#)” and “[Big Brother](#)” are non-fictitious in nature for the Greco-Romans have big feet and consider themselves the big brothers of humanity. The notion of giants on the Earth is littered [throughout the mythologies](#) of the world (e.g., [Abrahamic mythology](#), [Greek mythology](#), [Roman mythology](#), [Balt mythology](#), [Basque mythology](#), [Bulgarian mythology](#), [Norse mythology](#), [Hindu mythology](#), [Irish mythology](#), [Welsh Folklore](#), [Native American mythology](#)), as well as popular culture. The primary reason a majority of the medieval churches of Europe have 10 foot doorways is that they were originally made for giants. In the book “[Roman de Brut](#)” (1150 AD), a literary history of [Britain](#) by the poet [Wace](#), a drawing of a [giant helping the druid Merlin build Stonehenge](#) is found. This historical document, which is currently found in the British Library, ultimately ties the Roman Empire (document title), the Druids (Merlin), and the [Giants of Greenland](#), together forever in time. In Norse Mythology, there were three giants who wanted to marry [Freyja](#), but they were all killed by [Thor](#). When Thrymr, the Kings of the [Frost Giants](#) (i.e., the Jötnar) told Loki to ask Freyja to become his wife, the goddess was so angry that heaven was shaken. In the [Fenian Cycle](#), one of the four major cycles of Irish mythology, both giants and warriors are referred to as Druids.

Giants Worldwide

The different [names for the Giants of Greenland](#) are found throughout the respective cultures of the world, including but not limited to: Agta ([Philippines](#)); Albadan ([Spanish](#)); [Amorites](#) ([Hebrew](#)); [Anaaye](#) ([Diné Bahane/Navajo](#)); [Druon Antigoon](#) (Belgian); [Anakim](#) (Hebrew); Arak Tul-Nur (Eowyth); [Basajaun](#) ([Basque](#)); [Bendigeidfran](#) (Welsh); [Volat](#) (Belarusian); Bogatyr ([Russian](#)); [Buto](#) ([Javanese-Indonesia](#)); Cawr ([Welsh](#)); Chahnameed ([Pequot](#)); [Cormoran](#) (Cornwall); Cyclopes/[Cyclops](#) (Greek); [Daidarabotchi](#) ([Japan](#)); [Daitya](#) ([Sanskrit](#)); Dasa Maha Yodayo ([Sri Lanka](#)); Dehotgohsgayeh ([Iroquois](#)); Dev (Turkish); Dev (Dari); [Ditya](#) ([Javanese](#)); Dzoo-Noo-Qua ([Kwakiutl](#)); Earth Giants (Norse/Teutonic); Edd (Scottish); Enim (Hebrew); Famangomadan (Spanish); Fire Giants (Norse/Teutonic); [Fomorians](#) ([Celtic](#));

Frost Giants (Norse/Teutonic); Gedegwsets (Coos); [Gigantes](#) (Greek); [Gog](#) (Hebrew); [Gogmagog](#) (British); [Goliath](#) of Gath (Hebrew); Gotaimbara ([Sri Lanka](#)); Hewiixi/hewietari ([Huichol](#)); Higante also Kapre (Tagalog); Inugpasugssuk (Netslik); [Ispolini](#) (Bulgarian); Jättar (Swedish); Jättiläinen (Finnish); Jidovi (Romanian); [Jotuns](#) (Norse/Teutonic); Kæmpe (Danish); [Kalevipoeg](#) (Estonian); Kaour (Breton); Kiwahkw (Maliseet); Kunibert (Germany); Lothar (Germany); [Magog](#) (Hebrew); Mahasena ([Sri Lanka](#)); Nagate (Germany); Nahgane (Slavey); [Nephilim](#) (Hebrew); [Neringa](#) (Balt); [Neringa](#) (Lithuania); Nunhyunuwi (Cherokee); [Og](#) of Bashan (Hebrew); [Paul Bunyan](#) (USA); Gergasi (Malay); Puntan (Micronesia); Quinametzin (Aztec); [Raksasa](#) (Indonesian); [Rephaim](#) (Hebrew); [Rubezahl](#) (Wends); [Toell the Great](#) (Estonia); [Toell the Great](#) (Suur Töll); [Si-Te-Cah](#) (Paiute); [Titans](#) (Greek); [Toell the Great](#) (Estonian); Upelleru (Middle Eastern); Velikan (Bulgarian); Visayan (Philippines); Volot/Volotomon (Russian); Wrnach (Welsh); Yak (Thai); Yeitso ([Diné Bahane/Navajo](#)); Yimnidge ([Adighe](#)); and [Zamzumim](#) (Hebrew).

Giants in Popular Culture

Tributes to the Giants of Greenland are found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to **Amusement Parks**: The Six Flags roller coaster entitled "[Goliath](#)" depicts a [Roman helmet, sword and shield](#); **Businesses**: [Giant Bicycles](#), bicycle maker; [GIANT Company Software](#), internet security developer; [Giant-Carlisle](#) or Giant Food Stores LLC, a subsidiary of Ahold; [Giant Hypermarket](#), chain in southern and eastern Asia; [Giant-Landover](#) or Giant Food LLC, also an Ahold subsidiary; and [Giant Markets](#), sold to Weis Markets in August 2009; **Comics**: [Giants](#), a fictional race of people in Marvel Comics based on the giants of actual Norse legends; and [Judge Giant](#), two fictional characters in the "Judge Dredd" comic strip; **Films**: "[Giant](#)" (1956), a film adaptation of Ferber's novel; "[Giant](#)" (2009), an Uruguayan film; and "[The Giants](#)" (2011), a Belgium film; **Games**: [Giant](#), a type of fictional character in [Dungeons & Dragons](#) (1974-Present); **Literature**: "Giant" (1952), a novel by [Edna Ferber](#); "[GIANT](#)", an urban music American magazine; "[The Giants](#)" (1977-2005), a series of science fiction novels by James P. Hogan; and "[The Heroes of Olympus](#)" (2010-2014), a series of novels by [Rick Riordan](#) in which Giants are identified as the offspring of the pairing of Gaia and [Tartarus](#); **Music**: "[Giant](#)" (1986), an album by The Woodentops; "[Giant](#)" (2006), an album by Herman Düne; [Giant](#), an American melodic hard rock band; [Giant Records](#), a joint venture Warner record label; and [Giant Records](#), an independent record label; "[Giants](#)" (1971), an album by Dizzy Gillespie; "[Giants](#)" (2010), an album by Chicane; "[Giants](#)" (2012), an album by The Stranglers; [Giants](#), an American post-rock band; "[Giant](#)" (1983), a song by [The The](#); "[Giants](#)" (1994), a song by [Sponge](#); "[Giants](#)" (1999), a song by [Jimmy Cliff](#); "[Giant](#)" (1999), a song by the [Matthew Good Band](#); "[Giants](#)" (2008), a song by [Donald Lawrence](#); "[Giants](#)" (2009), a song by [Scale the Summit](#); "[Giants](#)" (2010), a song by [Now, Now Every Children](#); "[Giant](#)" (2010), a song by [Vampire Weekend](#); "[Giants](#)" (2012), a song by [Josh Osho](#) and Childish Gambino; "[Giants](#)" (2012), a song by [The Stranglers](#); [Giants](#), a Bear Hands song; "[The Giant](#)" (c. 1970), a song by [Stan Rogers](#); "[The Giant](#)" (1973), an album by Dizzy Gillespie; "[The Giants](#)" (1974), an album featuring Oscar Peterson, Joe Pass, and Ray Brown; and "[The Giant](#)" (2012), an album by Ahab; **Musical**: "[Giant](#)" (2009), a musical adaptation of Ferber's novel; **Opera**: "[The Giant](#)" (1950), an opera by the child Sergei Prokofiev; **Places**: [Giant, Richmond, California](#), former unincorporated community; [Giant Forest](#), Sequoia National Park, California; [Giant Geyser](#), Yellowstone National Park; [Giant Mountain](#), New York; and [Giant Springs](#), near Great Falls, Montana; **Science**: [Giant star](#) in astronomy; and [Gas giant](#), a type of planet; **Sports**: [Giant](#), an artistic gymnastics skill; **Television**: "[Giant](#)" (2010), a historical drama series from SBS; "Giants" (1999), an episode of the television series "[Zoboomafoo](#)"; [Lily Duncan](#), a character from the television series "[Mona the Vampire](#)" (1999-2003) who was also known as "Princess Giant"; [The Giant](#), an inhabitant of The Black Lodge in the television series "[Twin Peaks](#)" (1990-1991); "[The Giants](#)" (1978), a TVB television series; and "[The Giants](#)" (1963), an unproduced 1960s "[Doctor Who](#)" television series; and **Video Games**: "[Giants: Citizen Kabuto](#)" (2000), a third-person shooter game; and "[Skylanders: Giants](#)" (2012), a beat-em-up game.

Daughters of Canaan

The Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book of the Greco-Roman Empire, depicts what appears to be an internal power struggle over the decision to interbreed with the native [Giants of Greenland](#). As evidenced, there are four verses in Genesis which specifically stated "thou shalt not" interbreed with the daughters of Canaan, and four verses in Genesis and 1 Chronicles which confirm that the interbreeding did in fact take place. Firstly, [Genesis 24:3](#) states, "And I will make thee swear by the Lord, the God of heaven, and the God of the earth, that thou shalt not take a wife unto my son of the

daughters of the Canaanites, among whom I dwell". Secondly, [Genesis 24:37](#) states, "And my master made me swear, saying, Thou shalt not take a wife to my son of the daughters of the Canaanites, in whose land I dwell". Thirdly, [Genesis 28:1](#) states, "And Isaac called Jacob, and blessed him, and charged him, and said unto him, Thou shalt not take a wife of the daughters of Canaan". Lastly, [Genesis 28:6](#) states, "When Esau saw that Isaac had blessed Jacob, and sent him away to Padanaram, to take him a wife from thence; and that as he blessed him he gave him a charge, saying, Thou shalt not take a wife of the daughters of Canaan." In the end, the Greco-Romans decided to interbreed with the native Canaanites, ultimately becoming giants themselves (i.e., [Nephilim](#)). This decision is documented in at least four Bible verses. Firstly, [Genesis 28:8](#) states, "And Esau seeing that the daughters of Canaan pleased not Isaac his father", an apparent reference to the sex Esau's father had with the giant women of Greenland. Secondly, [Genesis 36:2](#) states, "Esau took his wives of the daughters of Canaan; Adah the daughter of Elon the Hittite, and Aholibamah the daughter of Anah the daughter of Zibeon the Hivite". Thirdly, [Genesis 38:2](#) states, "And Judah saw there a daughter of a certain Canaanite, whose name was Shuah; and he took her, and went in unto her". Lastly, [1 Chronicles 2:3](#) states, "The sons of Judah; Er, and Onan, and Shelah: which three were born unto him of the daughter of Shua the Canaanitess. And Er, the firstborn of Judah, was evil in the sight of the Lord; and he slew him".

Viking Giants

When the [Varangians](#) fought in the partial reconquest of [Sicily](#) in 1038 under the allegedly [Byzantine Greek](#) general [George Maniakes](#), it was said that he was [extremely tall, well built, and almost a giant](#). This was likely because the Greco-Romans interbred with the native [Giants of Greenland](#) after the [Trojan War](#), spawning an unrivaled army of giants which in time became known as the [Vikings](#) and [Varangians](#). Consequently, said giants were able to wield weapons too heavy for a normal man, cover great distances with ease, and literally defeat any foe. Byzantine writers noted that the "Scandinavians [Varangians] were frightening both in appearance and in equipment, they [attacked with reckless rage and neither cared about losing blood](#) nor their wounds". Due to their giant size, the wounds the Varangians suffered were largely superficial in nature. The [Berserkers](#) were [Viking Warriors](#) who are depicted in [Old Norse literature](#) to have fought in a nearly uncontrollable, [trance](#)-like fury, a characteristic from whence the English word "berserk" was coined. Berserkers appear prominently in a number of [sagas](#) and [poems](#), many of which describe berserkers as ravenous men who [loot](#), plunder, and kill indiscriminately. The "Úlfhéðnar", another term associated with Berserkers, is mentioned in the [Vatnsdœla Saga](#), the [Haraldskvæði](#) and the [Völsunga Saga](#), where it is said that they "slew men, but neither [fire nor iron had effect upon them](#)". The poet [Snorri Sturluson](#) (1179–1241) wrote of the Berserkers in his [Ynglinga Saga](#) where he stated that they "were strong as bears or wild oxen, and killed people at a blow, but neither fire nor iron told upon them". According to historian [Howard D. Fabing](#), "Men who were thus seized performed things which otherwise seemed impossible for human power". In other words, the Berserkers had superhuman strength and weapons which would normally kill a man, had no effect on them. Due to their giant size, the wounds the Berserkers suffered were largely superficial in nature.

Nephilim Giants

The [Nephilim](#) are the giant offspring of the "[sons of God](#)" and the "daughters of men". Because the Greco-Romans interbred with the native Giants of Greenland, they ultimately became giants themselves. Therefore, the Nephilim are the sons of G.O.D. (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)) and the daughters of "Man" (i.e., the [Line of Man](#)), hence the aforementioned references. According to the [Brown-Driver-Briggs Lexicon](#), the term [Nephilim is defined](#) as "giants". The majority of [ancient biblical versions](#), including the [Septuagint](#), [Theodotion](#), [Latin Vulgate](#), [Samaritan Targum](#), [Targum Onkelos](#) and [Targum Neofiti](#), also interpret Nephilim to mean "giants". In the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book of the Roman Empire, [Genesis 6:4](#) states, "The Nephilim were on the earth in those days, and also afterward, when the sons of God came in to the daughters of man and they bore children to them. These were the mighty men who were of old, the men of renown". Nephilim was also the name used in reference to the [giants](#) who inhabited [Canaan](#) (i.e., Greenland) at the time of the Israelite invasion. [Numbers 13:33](#) states, "And there we saw the Nephilim (the sons of Anak, who come from the Nephilim), and we seemed to ourselves like grasshoppers, and so we seemed to them". The latter verse is in respect to the [Twelve Spies](#) who first witnessed the giants in Canaan (i.e., Greenland). Jewish translations describe the Nephilim as being from the offspring of "[sons of nobles](#)", for they were the direct descendants of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) (i.e., the Lind of Man). The [Targum Onkelos](#), [Symmachus](#) and the [Samaritan Targum](#) refer to the Nephilim as the "sons of the rulers", while the [Targum Neophyti](#) state that they were the "sons

of the judges". The terms "nobles", "rulers", and "judges" are in respect to the ruling class of the Greco-Roman Empire who ultimately spawned the Nephilim. Footnotes found in the [Jerusalem Bible](#) suggest the Nephilim are the "[anecdote of a superhuman race](#)". The notion of becoming superhuman strength and invincibility is exactly why the Greco-Romans interbred with the native Greenlanders. Consequently, the [Symmachus](#) translates Nephilim as "[the violent ones](#)" while [Aquila](#)'s translation has been interpreted to mean either "[the fallen ones](#)" or "[the ones falling \[upon their enemies\]](#)". Once their respective lineage became giant-like, the Greco-Romans used their strength and size for nefarious purposes, hence the aforementioned interpretations. The term "Nephilim" (N/X+F/P+L+M) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "North Flame", an apparent tribute to the [Eternal Flame of Rome](#) which burns in Greenland.

Book of Enoch

The [Book of Enoch](#) is an ancient [Jewish](#) text derived from the [Dead Sea Scrolls](#) that was ascribed by tradition to [Enoch](#), the great-grandfather of [Noah](#). In the book, the children of the Nephilim are called the [Elioud](#), who are considered a separate race from the Nephilim. Among other things, the Book of Enoch describes the creation of the [Nephilim](#): "And they became pregnant, and they bare great giants, whose [height was three hundred ells](#): Who consumed all the acquisitions of men. And when men could no longer sustain them, the giants turned against them and devoured mankind. And they began to sin against birds, and beasts, and reptiles, and fish, and to devour one another's flesh, and drink the blood." The Book of Enoch [further describes](#) the history of the Nephilim: "And it came to pass when the children of men had multiplied that in those days were born unto them beautiful and comely daughters. And the angels, the children of the heaven, saw and lusted after them, and said to one another: 'Come, let us choose us wives from among the children of men and beget us children.' And Semjaza, who was their leader, said unto them: 'I fear ye will not indeed agree to do this deed, and I alone shall have to pay the penalty of a great sin.' And they all answered him and said: 'Let us all swear an oath, and all bind ourselves by mutual imprecations not to abandon this plan but to do this thing.' Then sware they all together and bound themselves by mutual imprecations upon it. And they were in all two hundred; who descended in the days of Jared on the summit of Mount Hermon, and they called it Mount Hermon, because they had sworn and bound themselves by mutual imprecations upon it...". The reference to Mount Hermon appears to be a veiled tribute to [Mt. Olympus](#) in Greenland, home of the Nephilim and the Greco-Roman Empire.

Book of Jubilees

The [Book of Jubilees](#) is an ancient text which was derived from the [Dead Sea Scrolls](#) that describes the Nephilim as being evil. In short, the book narrates the genesis of [angels](#) on the first day of Creation and the story of how a group of [fallen angels](#) mated with mortal females, giving rise to a race of giants known as the [Nephilim](#) and their descendants, the [Elioud](#). The Ethiopian version of the Book of Jubilees states that the "angels" were in fact the disobedient offspring of Seth, while the "[mortal females](#)" were daughters of Cain. Biblical scholars such as [Simeon bar Yochai](#), [Clementine literature](#), [Sextus Julius Africanus](#), [Ephrem the Syrian](#), [Augustine of Hippo](#), and [John Chrysostom](#) agree with this view. According to the book, the hybrid children (i.e., the Nephilim) were in existence during the time of [Noah](#), but were wiped out by the great flood. However, the book states that God granted 10% of the disembodied spirits of the Nephilim to lead mankind astray after the flood. In other words, a small percentage of Nephilim are alive and well in Greenland, leading mankind astray. Needless to say, this notion is evident in the chaotic state of the world today.

Jötnar

The [Jötnar](#) are a supposedly mythological race of "[giants](#)" who lived in [Jötunheimr](#), one of the nine worlds of [Norse cosmology](#). They were banished there by the [Æsir](#) who refuse them entry to their world, [Asgard](#) (i.e., Greenland). Although the Jötnar frequently interacted with the [Æsir](#) in a non-hostile manner, they were usually in opposition to, or in competition with them, ultimately ending in genocide. Some Jötnar even intermarried with the [Æsir](#) as well as the [Vanir](#). This highly complex relationship between these two races of giants is developed most notably in the [Prose Edda](#) and the [Poetic Edda](#). According to well established skaldic precedents, "[any figure that lives on, in or among rocks](#) may be assumed to be a giant". The term "rocks" is a veiled reference to Greenland, the "Rock of Ages" and home to giants. According to [Norse mythology](#), the god [Odin](#), along with [Vili and Vé](#), killed [Ymir](#), the primordial giant of the Jötnar. Shortly thereafter, the entire race was genocided, except for the giant [Bergelmir](#). Therefore, it appears that the [Jötnar](#) were an actual race of giants that were specifically bred by the Greco-Roman Empire to do manual labor and wage war (e.g., [Varangians](#), [Vikings](#), etc.). Once their respective missions

had been completed and they were no longer useful, their entire race was exterminated by their fellow giant brethren, the Greco-Romans.

Jötnar in Popular Culture

The Greco-Roman spawned [Jötnar](#) giants are found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: **Books:** "[A Few Good Men](#)" (1992-1994), a novel series by [Dave Duncan](#) which depicts the Jötun as a race of Viking-like people; "[A Man of His Word](#)" (1990-1992), a series of novels by [Dave Duncan](#) which depicts the Jötun as a race of Viking-like people; "[Hammered](#)" (2011), a book in the series [The Iron Druid Chronicles](#)" which features Frost giants; "[Prince Caspian](#)" (1951), a novel by [C.S. Lewis](#) in which the Ettin giants are generally depicted as violent and unintelligent; "[The Horse and His Boy](#)" (1954), a novel by [C.S. Lewis](#) in which the Ettin giants are generally depicted as violent and unintelligent; "[The Last Battle](#)" (1956), a novel by [C.S. Lewis](#) in which the Ettin giants are generally depicted as violent and unintelligent; "[The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe](#)" (1950), a novel by [C.S. Lewis](#) in which the Ettin giants are generally depicted as violent and unintelligent; "[The Magician's Nephew](#)" (1955), a novel by [C.S. Lewis](#) in which the Ettin giants are generally depicted as violent and unintelligent; "[The Silver Chair](#)" (1953), a novel by [C.S. Lewis](#) in which the Ettin giants are generally depicted as violent and unintelligent; "[The Voyage of the Dawn Treader](#)" (1952), a novel by [C.S. Lewis](#) in which the Ettin giants are generally depicted as violent and unintelligent; **Films:** "[Thor](#)" (2011), a [Marvel Studios](#) film which features [Frost giants](#); "[The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian](#)" (2008), a film in which the Ettin giants are generally depicted as violent and unintelligent; "[The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe](#)" (2005), a film in which the Ettin giants are generally depicted as violent and unintelligent; "[The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of the Dawn Treader](#)" (2010), a film in which the Ettin giants are generally depicted as violent and unintelligent; and "[Trollhunter](#)" (2010), a Norwegian fantasy film which features Jötnar living in [Jotunheimen](#), making their homes inside the mountains; **Games:** "[Dungeons & Dragons](#)" (1974-Present), a fantasy tabletop role-playing game in which the [Ettins](#) are depicted as two-headed giants; **Music:** "[Jotun](#)" (1997), a song by the death metal band [In Flames](#); which appears on their third album [Whoracle](#) from 1997; and **Video Games:** "[Guild Wars](#)" (2005), a video game in which the [Eye of the North](#) expansion pack introduces the Norn, a giant, human-like race that is clearly modeled on Norse and other Scandinavian motifs; "[Guild Wars 2](#)" (2012), a video game in which the Jötun are portrayed as somewhat dim-witted, but highly aggressive and dangerous giants who often travel in groups of three or more; and "[World of Warcraft](#)" (2004-2011), a franchise of video games in which the Ettins are described to be a cross between a giant and an ogre.

Giants in the Holy Bible

Because Giants are Greco-Roman in origin, there are 18 references to the term "Giant" in the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book the Greco-Roman Empire. The [number "18"](#) is telling for it numerically equates to the letter "R" in the [Roman-English alphabet](#), an acronym for Rome.

1. [Genesis 6:4](#): "There were giants in the earth in those days; and also after that, when the sons of God came in unto the daughters of men, and they bare children to them, the same became mighty men which were of old, men of renown."
2. [Numbers 13:33](#): "And there we saw the giants, the sons of Anak, which come of the giants: and we were in our own sight as grasshoppers, and so we were in their sight."
3. [Deuteronomy 2:11](#): "Which also were accounted giants, as the Anakims; but the Moabites called them Emims."
4. [Deuteronomy 2:20](#): "That also was accounted a land of giants: giants dwelt therein in old time; and the Ammonites call them Zamzummims."
5. [Deuteronomy 3:11](#): "For only Og king of Bashan remained of the remnant of giants; behold his bedstead was a bedstead of iron; is it not in Rabbath of the children of Ammon? Nine cubits (roughly 12 feet) was the length thereof, and four cubits the breadth of it, after the cubit of a man."
6. [Deuteronomy 3:13](#): "And the rest of Gilead, and all Bashan, being the kingdom of Og, gave I unto the half tribe of Manasseh; all the region of Argob, with all Bashan, which was called the land of giants."

7. [Joshua 12:4](#): “And the coast of Og king of Bashan, which was of the remnant of the giants, that dwelt at Ashtaroth and at Edrei.”
8. [Joshua 13:12](#): “All the kingdom of Og in Bashan, which reigned in Ashtaroth and in Edrei, who remained of the remnant of the giants: for these did Moses smite, and cast them out.”
9. [Joshua 15:8](#): “And the border went up by the valley of the son of Hinnom unto the south side of the Jebusite; the same is Jerusalem: and the border went up to the top of the mountain that lieth before the valley of Hinnom westward, which is at the end of the valley of the giants northward.”
10. [Joshua 17:15](#): “And Joshua answered them, If thou be a great people, then get thee up to the wood country, and cut down for thyself there in the land of the Perizzites and of the giants, if mount Ephraim be too narrow for thee.”
11. [Joshua 18:16](#): “And the border came down to the end of the mountain that lieth before the valley of the son of Hinnom, and which is in the valley of the giants on the north, and descended to the valley of Hinnom, to the side of Jebusi on the south, and descended to Enrogel.”
12. [2 Samuel 21:16](#): “And Ishbibenob, which was of the sons of the giant, the weight of whose spear weighed three hundred shekels of brass in weight, he being girded with a new sword, thought to have slain David.”
13. [2 Samuel 21:18](#): “And it came to pass after this, that there was again a battle with the Philistines at Gob: then Sibbechai the Hushathite slew Saph, which was of the sons of the giant.”
14. [2 Samuel 21:20](#): “And there was yet a battle in Gath, where was a man of great stature, that had on every hand six fingers, and on every foot six toes, four and twenty in number; and he also was born to the giant.”
15. [2 Samuel 21:22](#): “These four were born to the giant in Gath, and fell by the hand of David, and by the hand of his servants.”
16. [1 Chronicles 20:4](#): “And it came to pass after this, that there arose war at Gezer with the Philistines; at which time Sibbechai the Hushathite slew Sippai, that was of the children of the giant: and they were subdued.”
17. [1 Chronicles 20:6](#): “And yet again there was war at Gath, where was a man of great stature, whose fingers and toes were four and twenty, six on each hand, and six on each foot and he also was the son of the giant.”
18. [1 Chronicles 20:8](#): “These were born unto the giant in Gath; and they fell by the hand of David, and by the hand of his servants.”

Book of Giants

The [Book of Giants](#) is an [apocryphal](#) text which was derived from the [Dead Sea Scrolls](#). The book is thought to be based on the [Book of Enoch](#) which itself is based on [Genesis 6:1-4](#). Consequently, the book concerns itself with the history of the [Nephilim](#) and their respective offspring that the Book of Enoch is lacking. According to the Book of the Giants, the angels saw the beauty of the daughters of men, married them, and thus fathered [giants](#). The [Gelasian Decree](#), which is traditionally attributed to [Pope Gelasius I](#) (492–496), mentions a Latin Book of Ogias the Giant which was identified with the Manichaeian Book of Giants, an identification that was [confirmed by evidence](#) from the Parthian fragments of the [Manichaeian](#) work. The Book of the Giants depicts giants named Ohya, Hahya and Mahway who [had dreams](#) which foresaw the [Biblical Deluge](#) (i.e., Noah’s Ark). The giant "Ohya" is coincidentally also found in the [Babylonian Talmud](#), confirming, albeit in a de facto manner, that the Book of the Giants and Talmud were derived from the same source—the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland.

Cyclops

[Cyclops](#) are a primordial race of [giants](#) in [Greek](#) and [Roman mythology](#), each with a single eye in the middle of its forehead. The term Cyclops translates to "[round-eyed](#)" or "[circle-eyed](#)", symbolic of the Island of Greenland and its single eye (i.e., the [Beast of Greenland](#)). In the "[Theogony](#)" by [Hesiod](#), the Cyclopes were [giants](#) with a single eye in the middle of their forehead. They had a foul disposition, and were both strong and stubborn. Zeus releases three Cyclopes from the dark pit of [Tartarus](#), Brontes, Steropes and [Arges](#), the sons of [Uranus](#) and [Gaia](#), and the brothers of the [Titans](#). They provide Zeus' thunderbolt, Hades' helmet of invisibility, and Poseidon's trident, weapons which the gods use to defeat the [Titans](#). Hesiod appears to be describing the [Jöttnar](#), an actual race of giants that were specifically bred by the Greco-Roman Empire to wage war (e.g., [Varangians](#), [Vikings](#), etc.). The epic poet [Homer](#) described another group of mortal herdsman Cyclopes in "[Odyssey](#)" where the hero [Odysseus](#) encounters the Cyclops [Polyphemus](#), the son of [Poseidon](#) and [Thoosa](#), who lives with his fellow Cyclopes in a distant country. [Polyphemus](#), the giant son of [Poseidon](#) and [Thoosa](#), lived upon an island (i.e., Greenland) which was populated by Cyclopes. According to a [hymn](#) of [Callimachus](#), the Cyclopes were [Hephaestus](#)' helpers at the forge. The Cyclopes were said to have built the "cyclopean" fortifications at [Tiryns](#) and [Mycenae](#) in the [Peloponnese](#), another apparent reference to the [Jöttnar](#). According to Euripides' play "[Alcestis](#)", Apollo killed the Cyclopes in retaliation for [Asclepius](#)' murder at the hands of Zeus. The [Sicilian](#) Greek poet [Theocritus](#) wrote poems concerning [Polyphemus](#), the Cyclops son of [Poseidon](#), who desired the sea nymph [Galatea](#), and his strategy for winning her. In the Greek poem "[Nonnus Dionysiaca](#)", it states that the Cyclopes killed many men in war. They are also the same giants who tried to overthrow Zeus. Lastly, the epic Roman poet [Virgil](#) wrote, in "[The Aeneid](#)" of how [Aeneas](#) and his crew landed on the island of the Cyclops (i.e., Greenland) after escaping from [Troy](#) at the end of the [Trojan War](#).

The Gigantomachy

In all of [Greek mythology](#), the most epic struggle was the Gigantomachy, the battle for supremacy of the cosmos between the Giants of Greenland and the [Olympian gods](#). Consequently, numerous depictions of the Gigantomachy are found throughout Greco-Roman art and culture. Due to superior technology such as [Roman gunpowder](#), the original giants living in Greenland were ultimately defeated. The story of this epic battle is depicted within Greek mythology, albeit in a veiled manner. For example, [Zeus](#) burns the giant [Mimas](#) with his "mighty thunderbolt, blazing at both ends", an apparent reference to double-barreled Greco-Roman cannons. The giant [Clytius](#) was killed by [Hecate](#)' torches, another apparent reference to gunfire. The giant [Mimas](#) was killed by [Hephaestus](#)' "missiles of red-hot metal", an apparent reference to artillery fire of some kind. The rest of the giants in Greenland were "destroyed" by thunderbolts thrown by Zeus, an ominous reference to the gun-induced genocide inflicted by the Greco-Roman Empire. In early Attic vases, Zeus is mounted on a chariot brandishing his thunderbolt in his right hand. Based on these historical depictions, it can be deduced that the Greco-Romans sent out horse-driven chariots driven by armed gunmen in order to slay the giants. The Latin poet [Ovid](#) corroborates the notion of genocide when he states that Jove (i.e. [Jupiter](#), the Roman Zeus) overwhelmed the Giants with his thunderbolts (i.e., gunfire). Ovid also gave a brief account of the Gigantomachy in his poem "[Metamorphoses](#)", stating that the Giants attempt to seize "the throne of Heaven", an apparent reference to the battle for Greenland which is considered the "haven" or "heaven". A tribute to the Gigantomachy was depicted on the new "[peplos](#)" (robe) presented every year to [Athena](#) on the [Acropolis of Athens](#) as part of the [Panathenaic festival](#), celebrating her victory over the Giants of Greenland. Lastly, [Claudian](#), the fifth-century AD court poet of emperor [Honorius](#), composed a "[Gigantomachia](#)" that viewed the battle as a metaphor for vast geomorphic change: "The puissant company of the giants confounds all differences between things; islands abandon the deep; mountains lie hidden in the sea. Many a river is left dry or has altered its ancient course....robbed of her mountains Earth sank into level plains, parted among her own sons." In other words, the battle for Greenland parted the Earth when the mountains of Greenland disappeared and the island was abandoned by the underworld.

New Breed of Giants

The notion that the Greco-Romans interbred with the native giants of Greenland is corroborated by the Roman poet [Ovid](#) who states that from the blood of the Giants came a [new race of beings in human form](#). According to legend, Gaia did not want the Giants to perish without a trace, so "reeking with the copious blood of her gigantic sons", she gave life to the "steaming gore" of the blood soaked battleground. The new offspring, like their fathers the Giants, also hated the gods and possessed a bloodthirsty desire for "savage slaughter". Whether this reference is in respect to the Greco-Romans themselves or the [Jöttnar](#),

which were specifically bred by the Roman Empire to do manual labor and wage war (e.g., [Varangians](#), [Vikings](#), etc.), is not known, but a new breed of giants were created nonetheless.

Named Giants in Greco-Roman Mythology

There are a total of 18 giants in Greco-Roman Mythology. The [number "18"](#) is telling for it equates to the letter "R" in the [Roman-English alphabet](#), an acronym for Rome. According to the "[Suda](#)", Aristaeus was the [only Giant to "survive"](#). Consequently, it can be deduced that the other giants were [Jötnar](#) which were specifically bred by the Roman Empire to do manual labor and wage war (e.g., [Varangians](#), [Vikings](#), etc.). When no longer needed, they were subsequently genocided, hence the demise of the following giants in Greco-Roman mythology: **Agrius**: According to Apollodorus, [Agrius](#) was killed by the [Moirai](#) (Fates) with bronze clubs; **Alcyoneus**: According to Apollodorus, [Alcyoneus](#) was (along with Porphyron), the greatest of the Giants. While fighting in his native land, he was dragged from his homeland and [killed by Heracles](#); **Aristaeus**: According to the "[Suda](#)", Aristaeus was the [only Giant to "survive"](#); **Asterius/ /Asters/Aster**: A giant which was killed by Athena, whose death, according to some accounts, was celebrated by the "[Panathenaea](#)". Probably the same as the Giant Astarias named on the [Siphnian Treasury](#); **Clytius**: According to Apollodorus, [Clytius](#) was killed by [Hecate](#) with her torches; **Enceladus**: According to Apollodorus, [Enceladus](#) was [crushed by Athena](#) under the Island of Sicily. [Virgil](#) has him struck by Zeus' lightning bolt. Both [Virgil](#) and [Claudian](#) have him buried under [Mount Etna](#), while other traditions had [Typhon](#) or [Briareus](#) buried under Etna; **Ephialtes**: According to Apollodorus [Ephialtes was blinded by arrows](#) from Apollo and Heracles. He is named on three Attic black-figure pots (i.e., "Akropolis 2134", "Getty 81.AE.211", and "Louvre E732") dating from the second quarter of the sixth century BC, and the late sixth century BC [Siphnian Treasury](#); **Euryalus**: He is named on a late sixth century red-figure cup (i.e., "Akropolis 2.211") and an early fifth century red-figure cup (i.e., "British Museum E 47") fighting [Hephaestus](#); **Eurymedon**: According to [Homer](#), Eurymedon was a king of the Giants and father of [Periboea](#) who "brought destruction on his froward people". He was possibly the Eurymedon who raped [Hera](#) producing [Prometheus](#) as offspring; **Eurytus**: According to Apollodorus, [Eurytus](#) was killed by [Dionysus](#) with his [thyrsus](#); **Gratton**: According to Apollodorus, Gratton was killed by [Artemis](#); **Hippolytus**: According to Apollodorus, Hippolytus was killed by [Hermes](#), who was wearing [Hades'](#) helmet, which made its wearer invisible; **Lion**: According to [Photius](#) (as ascribed to [Ptolemy Hephaestion](#)), Lion was challenged to single combat by Heracles and killed; **Mimas/Mimon/Mimos**: According to Apollodorus, [Mimas](#) was killed by [Hephaestus](#). [Euripides](#) has [Zeus](#) burning him "to ashes" with his thunderbolt. According to others he was killed by [Ares](#); **Pallas**: According to Apollodorus, [Pallas](#) was flayed by [Athena](#), who used his skin as a shield; **Pelorus**: According to [Claudian](#), he was killed by [Mars](#), the Roman equivalent of Ares; **Polybotes**: According to Apollodorus, [Polybotes](#) was crushed under [Nisyros](#), a piece of the island of [Kos](#) broken off and thrown by [Poseidon](#); **Porphyron**: According to Apollodorus, [Porphyron](#), along with Alcyoneus, was the greatest of the Giants. He attacked [Heracles](#) and [Hera](#) but [Zeus](#) "smote him with a thunderbolt, and Hercules shot him dead with an arrow"; and **Thoas/ Thoon**: According to Apollodorus, Thoas was killed by the [Moirai](#) with bronze clubs.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



12.07 Great Wall of Greenland

The Greco-Roman [Omega](#) symbol (i.e., "Ω") is representative of the Ω-shaped [Great Wall of Greenland](#) which has been erected around Greenland in northern Canada and Russia. Although the exact date of the wall (i.e., veil) is unknown, it was likely started sometime shortly after [Anno Domini](#) (i.e., 000 AD/BC), taking centuries to complete. The wall is where the term "Defense" or "Day Fence" was originally derived from for it blocks the underworld from the 24/7 daylight of Greenland. Due to the Greco-Roman architectural features found within the [Great Wall of China](#), it's highly likely that the Omega-shaped wall

around Greenland similar in design but far larger in size. The [Omega](#) letter is the last in the Classical Greek alphabet because the wall encircling Greenland is the last line of defense against the dreaded humans from the underworld. Because the [United Kingdom](#) is primarily responsible for the global defense of Greenland, the Omega symbol is found within the badge of the [Supreme Court of the United Kingdom](#). The Omega symbol is also found within the logo of the [Indianapolis Colts](#) (albeit upside down) for within the Omega-shaped wall resides the [Imperial Cult of Rome](#). The Ω -shape is also found in the [clerical collar](#) of [Roman Catholic](#) priests for they have historically been responsible for keeping the Greenland pure and clean. This sanctity has been achieved over the last 715 years by countless assassinations, terror attacks, wars and biological pandemics, most if not all of which have been either ordered or executed by members of the Roman Catholic Church.

The “ Ω ” Symbol

The “ Ω ” symbol is the 16th number/letter in the [Roman Score](#) and does not exist in the modern [English alphabet](#). However, the “ Ω ” symbol (i.e., [Omega symbol](#)) is represented in the English alphabet by the [letter "U"](#). Mathematically speaking, the “ Ω ” symbol has a numeric value of “15” in the Roman Score while the letter “U” has a numeric value of “21” in the English alphabet. The “ Ω ” symbol, which was likely derived from the [Wheel of Fortuna](#), tends to double as the Greek letter [Omega](#). The “ Ω ” symbol is an acronym for the terms “You” and “Jew”, a description of those living outside of [Utopia, an island society in the Atlantic Ocean](#) (i.e., Greenland). The term “Utopia” (T+P) consonantly equates to the term “Top” (T+P) for Greenland sits atop of the world. An “[ewe](#)” (ˈyü) is a full-grown female sheep, symbolizing that “Humans” or “Yumans” are sheep that must be sheered and slaughtered by the global shepherd (i.e., the Roman Empire). The area outside Utopia is coincidentally patrolled by “[U-boats](#)” whose name was curiously changed to “submarines” shortly after World War II.

Omega in Popular Culture

The Greco-Roman [Omega](#) symbol and name (i.e., [Alpha and Omega](#), [Omega](#), and [Omega Point](#)) are found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: **Books:** “Alpha & Omega: The Search for the Beginning and End of the Universe” (2003), a book by [Charles Seife](#); “Alpha and Omega” (2007), a novel by [Patricia Briggs](#) and the name for a series of subsequent novels; “[Omega](#)” (2003), a novel a 2000 novel by Christine Harris; “[Omega](#)” (2003), a science fiction novel by Jack McDevitt; Omega, a character in the [Maximum Ride](#) book series; “[Omega: The Last Days of the World](#)” (1894), a science fiction novel by Camille Flammarion; “[Point Omega](#)” (2010), a novel by Don DeLillo; “[The Omega Point](#)” (1972), a book by [George Zebrowski](#); “[The Omega Point: Beyond 2012](#)” (2010), a novel by Whitley Strieber; and “[The Omega Point Trilogy](#)” (1983), a book by [George Zebrowski](#); **Business:** [Chevrolet Omega](#), a car model by General Motors do Brasil; [Iomega](#), a brand of storage media; [Oldsmobile Omega](#), a car model by General Motors; [Omega](#), a brand of cameras and enlargers; [Omega AS](#), a Norwegian company which supplies project personnel and project information management systems (Pims) to the oil and energy industry globally; [Omega Development Site](#), planned to be one of Europe's largest business parks, in Warrington, Cheshire; [Omega Pharma](#), a Belgian pharmaceutical company; [Omega Training Group](#), company which provides support for defense-oriented programs; [Opel Omega](#), a car model by Opel/Vauxhall; and the Omega symbol is found within the name and logo of the Swiss watchmaker [Omega Watches SA](#); **Comics:** [Omega](#), a comic book villain from the Legion of Super-Heroes; and [Omega the Unknown](#), a character in the Marvel Comics universe; **Computing:** [Omega drivers](#), third-party drivers for ATI and nVidia graphics cards; **Films:** “[Alpha and Omega](#)” (2010), an animated film; “[Omega](#)” (2008), a Greek film; Omega, the fictional government agency in the film “[True Lies](#)” (1994); Omega 13, a time-machine in the science the film “[Galaxy Quest](#)” (1999) that can send the user back in time thirteen seconds; and [The Omegas](#), a group of mutant outcasts in the film “X-Men: The Last Stand” (2006); **Fraternities:** [Alpha Omega Fraternity](#), a professional Jewish dental fraternity; and [Omega Phi Alpha](#), a national service sorority; **Games:** Alpha and Omega, another name for the word game [Word chain](#); **Government:** [Omega 7](#), a Cuban anti-communist paramilitary group based in the United States; [OMEGA Memorandum](#), a 1956 State Department memorandum designed to marginalize Gamal Abdel Nasser; the Omega symbol is found within the badge of the [Supreme Court of the United Kingdom](#); **Language:** [Omega interpreter](#), a strict pure functional programming language; and [Omega \(T_eX\)](#), a Unicode extension of the T_eX typesetting system; **Letters:** [Alpha](#) and [Omega](#), the first and the last letter in the Classical (Ionic) Greek alphabet; and [Omega \(Cyrillic\)](#) (Ω, ω), the Cyrillic counterpart of the Greek omega; **Literature:** “[Alpha and Omega](#)” (1915), a collection of essays, lectures, and letters written by Jane Ellen Harrison; **Mathematics:** Ω , [the smallest uncountable ordinal number, also understood as the set of all countable](#)

[ordinal numbers](#); $\Omega(g(n))$, [asymptotic notations](#) used to characterize function growth; [Chaitin's constant](#), or Halting Probability, written as Ω ; [Lambert W function](#), also known as the omega function; Omega, an artificial minimal element needed to make the set of terms a [lattice](#), and to denote non-unifiability of terms; [omega and agemo subgroups](#) of a p-group, $\Omega(G)$ and $\mathcal{U}(G)$; [Omega constant](#), a specific value derived from the Lambert W function; [Omega language](#), a set of infinite-length sequences of symbols; and [Wright Omega function](#), another function defined in terms of the Lambert W function; **Military:** [OMEGA](#), a Latvian special operations unit; [Omega Special Task Force](#), Georgian counter terrorism unit; and [Joint Task Force OMEGA](#), a special operations task force of the Colombian Military; **Music:** [Alpha & Omega](#), a British dub/reggae duo; [Alpha & Omega Recording](#), the San Rafael, California recording studio of American music producer Sandy Pearlman; "[Alpha and Omega](#)" (2004), an album by Bizzy Bone album; "[Alpha and Omega](#)" (2008), an album by Tonus Peregrinus; "Alpha Omega" (1973), a bootleg compilation of tracks by The Beatles which prompted the release of the official [1962-1966](#) and [1967-1970](#) compilations; "[Alpha Omega](#)" (1992), an album by Cro-Mags; "[Omega](#)" (1997), a song by Bruce Dickinson; "[Omega](#)" (1999), a song by [Rebecca St. James](#); "[Omega](#)" (2004), an album by Alyson Avenue; "Omega" (2005), a Japanese language album by [Hound Dog](#); "Omega" (2008), an album by the Finnish black metal band [Azaghal](#); "[Omega](#)" (2010), an album by Asia; [Omega](#), a Dominican merengue singer; [Omega](#), a Hungarian rock band; [Omega and the Mechanical Animals](#), a moniker adopted by Marilyn Manson during his late 90's glam era; "[Omega Point](#)" (2010), an album by Spear of Destiny; [Omega Point](#), a progressive metal band from Baltimore, MD; [Omega Recording Studios](#), a recording school and studio located outside of Washington D.C.; and [Queen Omega](#), a Trinidadian reggae singer; **Philosophy:** [Omega Point](#), an idea in philosophy (eschatology) advanced by Pierre Teilhard de Chardin; **Places:** Alpha and Omega, California gold rush towns, now honored as the historical landmark of [Alpha Hydraulic Diggings](#); [Omega, California](#), now uninhabited; [Omega, Georgia](#); [Omega, Indiana](#); and [Omega, Oklahoma](#); **Radio:** "[Alpha and Omega](#)" (2001-2002), a pair of radio dramas by Mike Walker first aired by the BBC World Service; "[Omega](#)" (2003), a Big Finish Productions audio drama based on "Doctor Who"; [OMEGA Navigation System](#), the first worldwide radio navigation system; **Science:** Ω is one name for the [density parameter](#); [longitude of the ascending node](#), abbreviated Ω ; [Omega-3 fatty acid](#); [Omega-6 fatty acid](#); [Omega-9 fatty acid](#); [Omega](#), another name for the Catawba grape; Omega, " ω ", in physics, may refer to an object's [angular frequency](#) or [angular velocity](#); OMEGA laser, laser at the [Laboratory for Laser Energetics](#), University of Rochester, NY; [Omega block](#), a typical block pattern in meteorology; [Omega equation](#), in meteorology, the vertical velocity; [Omega loop](#), a protein motif; [Omega particle](#), a sub-atomic particle; [Omega point](#), a boundary point in hyperbolic geometry; Omega, the lowest rank in a [dominance hierarchy](#) in sociobiology; Omega (unit), global mean saturation state of [aragonite](#) in surface seawater; and [Omega West Reactor \(OWR\)](#) an experimental physics reactor located at Los Alamos National Laboratory; **Secret Societies:** [Alpha et Omega](#), an occult order initially named the "[Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn](#)"; **Ships:** "[Omega](#)" (1887), the world's last cargo-carrying square-rigger sailing ship; **Space:** [Omega Centauri](#), a globular cluster in the constellation of Centaurus; [Omega Nebula](#), a star cluster, Messier catalogue number 17; multiple stars have the [Bayer designation](#) of Omega; and the Omega symbol is found within the [mission patch for STS-135](#), the last mission of the NASA's Space Shuttle program; **Sports:** [Organization of Modern Extreme Grappling Arts](#) (OMEGA), a wrestling promotion owned by Matt and Jeff Hardy; **Television:** [Kamen Rider Orga](#), a fictional character motif as (Ω); [Omega](#), a fictional character from the "Doctor Who" television series; Omega, an alias of [O'Malley](#), a character in "Red vs. Blue"; "Omega", the twelfth episode of the TV series "[Dollhouse](#)"; "[Omega class destroyer](#)", a fictional Earth starship from the "Babylon 5" science-fiction series; and Omega Ranger, a character from "[Power Rangers: S.P.D.](#)"; **Universities:** [Omega Institute for Holistic Studies](#), established 1977 at Rhinebeck, New York; and **Video Games:** Alpha Omega (role-playing game), developed by [Mind Storm Labs](#); [E-123 Omega](#), a fictional character from the "Sonic the Hedgehog" series; [Genra](#), also known as Omega, the final boss of "Dead or Alive 3"; "[Omega](#)" (1989), a computer game by Origin Systems; Omega, a character in the "[Mega Man Zero](#)" series; Omega, a recurring boss in the "[Final Fantasy](#)" series; Omega Metroids, the final evolution of the normal Metroid cycle from the game "[Metroid II: Return of Samus](#)"; Omega Rugal, an enhanced, powered version of [Rugal Bernstein](#), one of the final bosses of the "The King of Fighters" game series; "[Pokémon Omega Ruby](#)" (2014), a remake of the 2003 game Pokémon Ruby; [Pokémon Omega Ruby and Alpha Sapphire](#), remakes of the Pokémon Japanese role-playing games Pokémon Ruby and Sapphire; the Omega symbol is found within the logo of [E-123 Omega](#), a "[Sonic the Hedgehog](#)" character; the logo of the "[God of War](#)" video game series; the logo of the "[Heroes of Olympus](#)" (1981); and the logo of the [Ultramarines](#) in [Warhammer 40,000](#).

Omega in the Holy Bible

Because the [Omega](#) symbol is Greco-Roman in origin, there are 4 references to word "Omega" in the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book the Roman Empire. The number "4" is telling for it [numerically equates](#) to the "+" symbol in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), otherwise known as the [Roman Cross](#). The "+" symbol also equates to the letter "D" in the [Roman-English alphabet](#), an acronym for "Day", "Die" and "Death". The term "Day" is representative of the 24/7 sunlight of Greenland which the Omega-shaped wall blocks, while the terms "Die" and "Death" are indicative of the fate of all those who are born outside the wall.

1. [Revelation 1:8](#): "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty."
2. [Revelation 1:11](#): "Saying, I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last: and, What thou seest, write in a book, and send it unto the seven churches which are in Asia; unto Ephesus, and unto Smyrna, and unto Pergamos, and unto Thyatira, and unto Sardis, and unto Philadelphia, and unto Laodicea."
3. [Revelation 21:6](#): "And he said unto me, It is done. I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end. I will give unto him that is athirst of the fountain of the water of life freely."
4. [Revelation 22:13](#): "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last."

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

12.08 Great White Brotherhood

The [Great White Brotherhood](#) is a racist cult in Greenland which essentially rules the world. Likely derived from the [Imperial Cult of Rome](#), the Great White Brotherhood goes by the aliases of [A:A:](#), as well as the [Secret Chiefs](#). This notion was confirmed in part by [Aleister Crowley](#) when he identified the [Great White Brotherhood with the A:A:](#), inferring that they are one entity. [Helena Blavatsky](#) proposed the existence of a society of Secret Chiefs called the Great White Brotherhood, suggesting that they too are one entity. The notion that the world is ruled by a secret cabal was substantiated by journalist [Edward Campbell](#) who authored a book entitled, "[The People of the Secret](#)" (1986) where he refers to a thesis first published by [John G. Bennett](#) in his work "The Dramatic Universe" (1956), postulating that there is a "[Hidden Directorate](#)" influencing, guiding and intervening in humanity's destiny over the centuries. Consequently, the [A:A:](#) claims to have been [present in all secret societies and epochs](#) (eras), although not necessarily under the same name. In other words, the Great White Brotherhood has been there all along, guiding the destiny of mankind from Greenland since the [Fall of the Roman Empire](#). It is imperative to note that the "[Fraternité Blanche Universelle](#)" or the "Universal White Brotherhood" is currently operating out of [Switzerland, home to the CIA](#). Therefore, it appears that the Universal White Brotherhood is the underworld version of the Great White Brotherhood in Greenland.

Great "White" Brotherhood

The Greco-Romans in Greenland refer to themselves as "man" while all others are considered "humans" or colored people. The term "[hue](#)" is defined as the main property of color. Naturally therefore, the Greco-Romans have white skin, red hair and blue or green eyes. In other words, they have the "Look of the Irish", hence the idiom "[Luck of the Irish](#)". The color "Black" (B+LCK) consonantly equates to "B Lack" or "13 Lack", an apparent reference to the [13 bloodlines of Rome](#) which lack black or African blood, hence the term the Great White Brotherhood. Modern historical accounts state that the use of the term "white" within the name of the cult refers to its advanced spirituality and white colored [auras](#), dispelling any notion that it has to do with race. Furthermore, the Great White Brotherhood is touted as ethnically [Tibetan](#),

[Indian](#) or [Hindu](#), but specifically not [European](#). Considering that no one has ever seen members of the Great White Brotherhood in person, claims about race are ultimately null and void. Since [Hinduism](#) has all the earmarks of a Greco-Roman religion, it offers insights into the rituals and rites (i.e., blood sacrifices) performed by the Great White Brotherhood in Greenland. Interestingly, members of the cult are described as being from all cultures and races, such as the "[Greek gentleman](#)" known as [Hilarion](#). Needless to say, this appears to be a veiled reference to the Greco-Roman ethnicity of the Great White Brotherhood. Lastly, the use of the term "white" in Great White Brotherhood also allegedly refers to the [White Magic](#) employed by the cult. However, since the cult's structure is admittedly based on the [Tree Of Life](#) found within the [Jewish Kabbala](#), a text which openly engages in [Black Magic](#), it can be deduced that the so-called White Magic of the Great White Brotherhood is in fact Black Magic.

Black Pope

Although only conjecture, it's highly likely that the so-called "[Black Pope](#)" is political cover for the [Great White Brotherhood](#) of Greenland who uses the [Jesuit Order](#) and the Roman Catholic Church to do their bidding in the underworld. According to the book "[Vatican Assassins](#)" by [Eric Jon Phelps](#), the man responsible for ordering assassinations, terror attacks and wars in the underworld is none other than the Black Pope, the unofficial name for the [Superior General of the Society of Jesus](#) (i.e. the Jesuits). While Phelps would like us to take him at his word, the current Superior General, Reverend Father [Adolfo Nicolás](#), has no real power. Therefore, Nicolás appears to be a puppet which was put place in order to provide political cover for the Black Pope who remains unseen. Since the official title of "Black Pope" is non-existent within the Roman Catholic Church, the true identity of the Black Pope has and always will remain hidden. The term "black" within the title of Black Pope appears to be a tribute to the [Black Magic](#) employed by the Great White Brotherhood via the Roman Catholic Church. Therefore, it can be deduced that the so-called Black Pope is likely the sole power within the Church. Interestingly, the [Admonitor](#) is an advisor to the [Superior General](#) (i.e., the Black Pope) whose responsibility it is to "warn (or admonish) the General" honestly and confidentially about "what in him he thinks would be for the greater service and glory of God (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#))". According to "Norms, N°379", the Admonitor should be a man "familiar with God, of sound and mature judgment, well versed in the matters of the Society of Jesus, discreet and prudent, not credulous or timid". Whether the Admonitor, who curiously remains unnamed, is in fact the mysterious Black Pope is not known, but the term "Admonitor" (D+M+N/X+T+R) is the consonant equivalent of the term "Dominator" (D+M+N/X+T+R), a potential reference Great White Brotherhood which dominates Earth from Greenland, the dome of the Earth.

Great White Brotherhood

The [Great White Brotherhood](#) are a cult of [supernatural beings of great power](#) who have risen from the Earth into immortality, but still maintain an active watch over the world. Members of the Great White Brotherhood are also known as the [Ascended Masters](#), the [Council of Light](#), the [Great Brotherhood of Light or the Spiritual Hierarchy of Earth](#), the Great White Lodge, the [Mahatmas](#), the Masters of the Hidden Brotherhood, the [Masters of the Ancient Wisdom](#), and the [Universal White Brotherhood](#). [Charles Webster Leadbeater](#) reportedly [stated](#) that "The Great White Brotherhood also includes members of the Heavenly Host (the [Spiritual Hierarchy](#) directly concerned with the evolution of our world), [Beneficent Members from other planets](#) that are interested in our welfare, as well as certain unascended [chelas](#)". The notion that a secret organization is guiding the spiritual development of the human race was pioneered in the eighteenth century by [Karl von Eckartshausen](#) via his book "[The Cloud Upon the Sanctuary](#)" (1795). Eckartshausen called this cult of mystics, who remained active after their physical deaths on earth, the "[Council of Light](#)". The Council of Light appears to be a tribute to the Roman Empire who died in the underworld only to rise again in Greenland. Eckartshausen's idea was expanded in the teachings of [Helena P. Blavatsky](#), founder of the [Theosophical Society](#), whose book "[Isis Unveiled](#)" (1877) refers to the Great White Brotherhood as the "Masters of the Hidden Brotherhood" or the "[Mahatmas](#)". In the "[Book of Black Magic and of Pacts](#)", author [Arthur Edward Waite](#) hints at the existence of a secret group of initiates who dispense truth and wisdom to the worthy. The [ritual magicians](#) of the [Western mystery tradition](#) sometimes refer to the Great White Brotherhood as the "Great White Lodge", a name that appears to indicate that they imagine it constitutes an [initiatory hierarchy](#) similar to [Freemasonry](#). The [AMORC Rosicrucian Order](#) maintains a difference between the "Great White Brotherhood" and the "Great White Lodge", saying that the Great White Brotherhood is the "school or fraternity" of the Great White Lodge, and that "[every true student on the Path](#)" aspires to membership in this Brotherhood. [Bulgarian Gnostic master Peter Deunov](#) referred to his organization of followers as the [Universal White Brotherhood](#) on June

24, 1923: "There is one church in the world. But the Universal White Brotherhood is outside the church—it is higher than the church. But even higher than the Universal White Brotherhood is the Kingdom of Heaven. Hence the Church is the first step, the Universal White Brotherhood is the second step, and the [Kingdom of Heaven](#) is the third step—the greatest one that is to be manifested." Deunov statement is telling for it connects the Great White Brotherhood to the Kingdom of Heaven (i.e., Greenland). [Omraam Mikhaël Aïvanhov](#), Deunov's primary disciple, [formally established](#) the "[Fraternité Blanche Universelle](#)" or the "Universal White Brotherhood" as an "exoteric" esoteric organization which still operates to this day in Switzerland. Therefore, it appears that there are two [Great White Brotherhoods](#)—one in Greenland and one in Switzerland. The Great White Brotherhood in Greenland is likely Greco-Roman in nature while the Great White Brotherhood in Switzerland is likely Jewish in nature. Since [Switzerland is home to the CIA](#), the fact that they are home to a Great White Brotherhood is almost expected. Various people have said they [have received messages](#) from the Great White Brotherhood, including but not limited to: [Helena Petrovna Blavatsky](#) ([Theosophy](#)), [Aleister Crowley](#) ([Thelema](#)), [Alice A. Bailey](#) ([New Group of World Servers](#)), [Guy Ballard](#) ("[I AM](#)" Activity), Geraldine Innocente ([The Bridge to Freedom](#)), [Elizabeth Clare Prophet](#) ([Church Universal and Triumphant](#)) and [Benjamin Creme](#) ([Share International](#)).

Founding of the Great White Brotherhood

In 1952, [Geraldine Innocente](#), Messenger for The [The Bridge to Freedom](#), reportedly [delivered the following address](#) from [Sanat Kumara](#) which described the founding of the Great White Brotherhood: "...I had nothing to work with but Light and Love, and many centuries passed before even two lifestreams applied for membership - One, later became Buddha (now, Lord of the World, the Planetary Logos [Gautama Buddha](#)) and the Other, became the Cosmic Christ (Lord [Maitreya](#), now the Planetary Buddha). The Brotherhood has grown through these ages and centuries until almost all the offices are held now by those belonging to the evolution of Earth and those who have volunteered to remain among her evolution..." Members of [The Bridge to Freedom](#) believe that on July 4, 1954, the [Sanat Kumara](#) channeled [following message](#) through Geraldine Innocente: "...Thus We took Our abode upon the sweet Earth. Through the same power of centripetal and centrifugal force of which I spoke (cohesion and expansion of the magnetic power of Divine Love), We then began to magnetize the Flame in the hearts of some of the Guardian Spirits who were not sleeping so soundly and who were not too enthusiastically engaged in using primal life for the satisfaction of the personal self. In this way, the Great White Brotherhood began. The Three-fold Flame within the heart of Shamballa, within the Hearts of the Kumaras and Myself, formed the magnetic Heart of the Great White Brotherhood by Whom you have all been blessed and of which Brotherhood you all aspire to become conscious members..." The terms "Flame" and "Three-fold Flame" appear to be veiled references to the [Eternal Flame of Rome](#) which has burned at the three dens (homes) of the Greco-Roman Empire (i.e., [Island of Crete](#), [Island of Sicily](#), and the Island of Greenland).

Great White Brotherhood in Popular Culture

The actual phrase "Great White Brotherhood" was used extensively in [Charles Webster Leadbeater's](#) book "[The Masters and the Path](#)" (1925). Nine years later, the term was developed and popularized in the publication of "[Unveiled Mysteries](#)" (1934) by [Guy Ballard's](#) during the "[I AM](#)" Activity movement. Since then, the Great White Brotherhood of "[Immortal Saints and Sages](#)" who have gone through the "[Initiations of the Transfiguration, Resurrection, and the Ascension](#)" were further popularized by [Ascended Master Teachings](#) developed by [The Bridge to Freedom](#), [The Summit Lighthouse](#), the [Church Universal and Triumphant](#), and [The Temple of The Presence](#). Lastly, [Benjamin Creme](#) has also published [numerous books](#) which he claims were telepathically transmitted to him from the Great White Brotherhood.

A.:A.:

The [A.:A.:](#) is a secret "spiritual organization" which was first described in 1907 by occultist [Aleister Crowley](#). Its unseen members are allegedly "dedicated to the advancement of humanity by perfection of the individual on every plane through a graded series of universal initiations". The A.:A.: claims to have been [present in all secret societies and epochs](#) (eras), although not necessarily under the same name. Its initiations are [syncretic](#), unifying the essence of [Theravada Buddhism](#) with [Vedantic](#) yoga and [ceremonial magic](#). The A.:A.: applies what it describes as mystical and magical methods of spiritual attainment under the structure of the [Tree of Life](#) as dictated by the Jewish [Kabbala](#), and aims to research, practice, and teach "scientific illuminism" The organization's motto is "The method of science, the aim of religion." The principal [holy book](#) of the A.:A.: is called "AL" and "Liber Legis", technically called "Liber AL vel Legis sub

figura CCXX as delivered by 93=418 to DCLXVI", whose scriptural title is [The Book of the Law](#). The book of "AL" or "Law" appears to be a named after letter "L" which is an acronym for the [Line of Man](#) (i.e., the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#)) which invented the concepts of law. The classic account of A:A: is [Karl von Eckartshausen](#)'s "The Cloud Upon the Sanctuary" (1795) which was re-issued by the A:A: as "Liber XXXIII".

Structure of A:A:

The initiatory structure of A:A: is based on the [Tree of Life](#) as dictated by the Jewish [Kabbala](#). Consequently, the A:A: is sub-divided into three orders: Firstly, the "S.S." (Third Order) is the governing body which is comprised of those grades which are above the Abyss. A complete description of the tasks of the First Order is given in "Liber XIII vel Graduum Montis Abiegni", a syllabus of the steps upon path, in "The Equinox Volume 1". Secondly, the "R.R." or "A.C." (Second Order) is comprised of those degrees which are below the Abyss but above the Veil of Paroketh. Thirdly, the Golden Dawn (First Order) is comprised of the grades below the Veil of Paroketh. Two additional "grades", the Dwellers on the Thresholds, link the orders: Dominis Limnis in Paroketh, and Babe of the Abyss in the Abyss. What is being described in the structure of the A:A: can be deciphered as follows: the "S.S." (i.e., the Third Order) appears to be symbolic of Switzerland who name is French is "Suisse" (S+S), a term which is acronymically the same as "S.S.". The "A.C." (i.e., the Second Order) appears to be a symbolic of the [Holy See](#) (i.e., the [CIA](#)) which operates within Switzerland. The Golden Dawn (i.e., the First Order) is symbolic of Greenland which dictates the policy in the underworld. The term "Golden Dawn" (G+L+D+N+D+N) acronymically, and/or consonantly equates to "Greenland Den", the home of the Greco-Roman Empire. Lastly, the term "Abyss" (B+S) appears to be code word for [Babylon System](#), while the Veil of Paroketh appears to be a reference to the veil that hides the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland from the underworld. Since members of the Third Order (i.e., Switzerland) can generate their own variations of the teachings of the First and Second Order based on their own understanding, those running operations on the ground feel, albeit wrongly so, that they are in fact in control, which they are not.

Name of A:A:

American writer and biographer [L. Sprague de Camp](#) suggested that "A:A:" means "Atlantean Adepts". Since [Atlantis is code word for Greenland](#), Camp appears to be on the right track. Since the [letter "A"](#) doubles as the Greco-Roman [Chevron symbol](#) (i.e., "Λ"), which itself doubles as [letters "C" and "K"](#) within the [Roman-English alphabet](#), the name of "A:A:" equates to "ΛΛ", "KK" or "CC", all of which are an acronym for [Chania, Crete](#), the founding city of the Greco-Roman Empire. Nevertheless, the name of "A:A:" is the topic of much speculation. Although the following names differ greatly, they still maintain a Greco-Roman theme.

Argentium Astrum: The [Latin](#) name "Argentium Astrum", which allegedly translates to "Silver Star", has frequently been asserted as the true name of the A:A:. However, according to [James Eshelman](#), the Latin translation of "Silver Star" is not the correct name of A:A:. Nevertheless, the term "Argentium Astrum" (R+G+N/X+T+M+S+T+R+M) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Rome Greenland North Time, State of Rome", an apparent reference to the affiliation and location of the A:A:.

Arcanum Arcanorum: The [Latin](#) name "[Arcanum Arcanorum](#)" allegedly translated to "Secret of Secrets". [James Eshelman](#) states "Were we not otherwise informed, we might suspect that these initials refer to the Arcanum Arcanorum (i.e., "Secret of Secrets"), which is to be found within the Sanctum Sanctorum (i.e., the Holy of Holies). In fact, the initials have a different meaning". The term "Arcanum Arcanorum" (R+C/K+N+M+R+C/K+N/X+R+M) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Rock North M Rock North Rome", an apparent reference to the Rock of Greenland (i.e., the Rock of Ages) in the north, home of the A:A:. The [letter "M"](#), which was created by the addition of two [Chevron symbols](#) (i.e., "ΛΛ"), is an acronym for Man (i.e., [Line of Man](#)) and the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#).

Astron Argiron: The [Greek](#) name "Astron Argiron" allegedly translates to "Silver Star", the true name of the order according to James Eshelman. Using [Gematria](#), the name "Astron Argiron" equates to the number "451", the numeric value of the Greek words "Konx Om Pax", a mystical phrase which is interpreted by the [Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn](#) to mean "Light in Extension". Eshelman also points out that the number "451" also corresponds to the Hebrew phrase Eth ha-Adam, meaning "[The Essence of Humanity](#)". A variant of "Silver Star" in Greek is "Aster Argos". Consequently, the term "Astron Argiron"

(S+T+R+N/X+R+G+R+N) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to “Stern Rome Greenland Run”, an apparent reference to the steering hand of the A.:A.: in Greenland. The term “Aster Argos” (S+T+R+R+G+S) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to “Steer/Star Rome Greenland System”, another apparent reference to the steering hand of the A.:A.: over the [Babylon System](#) in the underworld. Lastly, the number “451” is also symbolic of the steering hand of Rome and the motto of the Greco-Roman Empire, “[Unus pro omnibus, omnes pro uno](#)”. The [number “5”](#) is indicative of a 5-fingered hand, while the [number “41”](#) found is within the Roman-English version of the aforementioned motto, “One for all, all for one”. This motto has since been adopted by Switzerland, the [main proxy state](#) of the Greco-Roman Empire which is coincidentally [home to the CIA](#).

Arikh Anpin: The name “Arikh Anpin” in [Aramaic](#) allegedly translates to “long face or extended countenance”, a [concept within](#) the Jewish Kabbalah. The name “Arikh Anpin” (R+C/K+H+N+F/P+N/X) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to “Rock Forever North PX”, an apparent reference to the Rock of Greenland (i.e., the Rock of Ages) and the [Chi Rho](#) symbol which is formed by the addition of the letters “P” and “X”. In the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), the [“X” symbol](#) equates to the letter “N” while the letter “P” is symbolic of Fi or Pi, another term for Greenland.

Angel and Abyss: The name “[Angel and Abyss](#)” allegedly translates to “Affectionate” in English. James Eshelman suggests that this is an “affectionate” meaning for the Order's name. The term also refers to the work of the initiate in working with the [Holy Guardian Angel](#) and the work entailed in crossing the Abyss of the [Tree of Life](#) as dictated by the [Jewish Kabbala](#). The name “Angel and Abyss” acronymically and/or consonantly equates to “North Greenland Babylon System”, an apparent reference to the A.:A.: Order in Greenland which is ultimately in charge of the [Babylon System](#).

Secret Chiefs

The [Secret Chiefs](#) are said to be transcendent cosmic authorities. They are a [Spiritual Hierarchy](#) which is responsible for the operation and moral caliber of the [cosmos](#). They claim to oversee the operations of an [esoteric](#) organization that manifests itself outwardly in the form of a [magical order](#) or lodge system. Their names and descriptions have varied through time, dependent upon those who reflect their experience of contact with them. They are variously held to exist on higher [planes of being](#) or to be [incarnate](#). They are described as being gathered at some special location, such as [Shambhala](#), or scattered through the world working anonymously. One early and influential source pertaining to the Secret Chiefs is [Karl von Eckartshausen](#), whose book “The Cloud Upon the Sanctuary” (1795), detailed their character and motivations. Several [occultists](#) claim to have been in contact with Secret Chiefs, including [H.P. Blavatsky](#) who called them the “Tibetan Masters” or [Mahatmas](#); [C.W. Leadbeater](#) and [Alice A. Bailey](#) who called them [Masters of the Ancient Wisdom](#); [Guy Ballard](#) and [Elizabeth Clare Prophet](#) who called them [Ascended Masters](#); [Aleister Crowley](#) who referred to them as [A.:A.:](#); [Dion Fortune](#) who called them the “esoteric order”; and [Max Heindel](#) who called them the “Elder Brothers”. In the [Ascended Master Teachings](#), Ascended Master are believed to be spiritually [enlightened](#) beings who in past incarnations were ordinary humans, but who have undergone a series of spiritual transformations originally called initiations.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



12.09 Greenland of Denmark

The Island of [Greenland](#) is officially owned by [Denmark](#), a country in [Northern Europe](#) which is located just below [Sweden](#) and [Norway](#), and just above [Germany](#). The name “Denmark” (D+N+M+R+K) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to “Den Mark” for it marks the third and final den (home) of the Greco-Roman Empire after the [Island of Crete](#) and the [Island of Sicily](#). The term “God” (i.e., “G.O.D.”) is an acronym for

“Greenland of Denmark”. Therefore, in the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book of the Greco-Roman Empire, the term “God” is a direct reference to Greenland of Denmark. Consequently, the [flag of the Holy Roman Empire](#) (1200-1350 AD) is almost identical to the current [flag of Denmark](#). Interestingly, the Royal Standard of the [Kingdom of Greece](#) (1936-1967) depicts a polar bear just like the [coat of arms of Greenland](#). The [royal coat of arms of Denmark](#) also depicts a polar bear along with what appears to be [two men of Greco-Roman decent](#). Needless to say, the weather in Denmark is not conducive for leaved loin cloth attire. Therefore, it can be deduced that the half-naked Greek men and the polar bear (i.e., the [Beast of Greenland](#)) are indicative of Greenland which has an endless summer due to its unique location atop the Earth. Lastly, the capital of Denmark is [Copenhagen](#) (C/K+F/P+H+G+N), a name which acronymically and/or consonantly equates to “Cap Forever Gen”. Since Greenland is considered the capstone of the Earth, the term Copenhagen equates to “Capstone Forever Begin”, an apparent reference to the official establishment of Greenland via the country of Denmark.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



12.10 Greenland's Drones

Similar to the [Royal Canadian Mounted Police](#) (RCMP) of yesteryear, aerial drones now protect the Roman Empire in Greenland by flying sorties round the clock in Canada using [advanced drone technology](#). According to a report entitled “[New Era or False Dawn](#)”, since 2007, there has been a plan to station at least 12 drones at Canadian Air Force bases in Comox, British Columbia, and Greenwood, Nova Scotia. In the June 3, 2009, report entitled “[Militaryization of the Arctic](#)”, it was revealed that Canada’s Joint Unmanned Surveillance Target Acquisition System (JUSTAS) is planning future drone use in the Arctic, most likely using the “Heron TP, a 4,650-kilogram drone with the same wingspan as a Boeing 737” which can “can carry a 1,000-kilogram payload and stay aloft for 36 hours at an altitude of about 15,000 meters” for “long-range Arctic and maritime patrols”. Since Canadian drones are allegedly for surveillance use only, the 1,000-kilogram payload is highly suspect and suggests that the drones are indeed armed. Nevertheless, between 2009 and 2027, Canada will reportedly spend [\\$490 billion dollars on Arctic military defense](#), namely drones. If there is only ice and snow beyond the [Arctic Circle](#) as alleged, the incessant need to patrol the Canadian skies to the north does not make any military sense. In its long history, Russia has never showed any aggression towards Canada and therefore the rabid defense of the Arctic is unwarranted. In a May 30, 2012, report entitled “[Ottawa Considers High-Altitude Drones for Arctic Surveillance](#)”, it was revealed that “The remote-controlled [Global Hawk] is capable of staying airborne for up to 35 hours, traversing the entire country and providing near real-time video to a ground station”. Dane Marlot, [Northrop Grumman](#)’s director of international business development, stated, “The Arctic is an issue for Canada. It’s also an issue for the United States. [Unless you know what’s going on there, you can’t take any action.](#)” Exactly what type of “action” Marlot is referring to is unknown, but the cold should hypothetically neutralize the threat of a potential full-scale invasion. In the June 7, 2012, report entitled “[Drones Will Patrol Canada’s Arctic Regions](#)”, it was revealed that Northrop Grumman and the Canadian aerospace defense company [L3-MAS](#) are developing a specific type of UAV (drone) for Canadian use only. The “Polar Hawk” is being designed to fly at high altitudes for long periods of time, and under freezing conditions. Duke Dufresne, vice president and general manager for Northrop Grumman’s unmanned systems business, stated in a press release that “Polar Hawk’s operational features are uniquely suited to augment Canada’s existing surveillance capabilities and extend its reach to patrol large geographical areas, keeping constant vigil over the nation’s vast Arctic region from coast-to-coast in a single mission”. The Canadian Polar Hawks can reportedly fly more than 13,000 miles and stay in the air for more than 33 hours—day or night, and under all weather conditions. The obvious question in respect to Canada’s Arctic drone program is, “Why?” The United States has attacked more countries in its brief existence than any other nation on Earth yet Canada’s southern border remains wide open. Combined with the highly suspicious [North Warning System](#) found in the U.S. and Canada, it appears that Canada’s

drones have been put in place to keep Greenland, which lies just past the Arctic Circle, a secret.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



12.11 Greenland Saga

The "[Grœnlandinga Saga](#)" along with "[Saga of Erik the Red](#)" are the two main literary sources regarding the [Viking exploration of North America](#) and the colonization of [Greenland](#). According to legend, [Erik the Red](#) sets sail with 30 ships to colonize Greenland, although only 14 reached their destination. One there, his fleet of ships sailed along the southern coast searching for a habitable area, eventually founding the colony [Brattahlid](#) in south-west Greenland. According to the modern historical accounts, Brattahlid was home to the "[first church in the New World](#)" and had some of the "[very best farmland in Greenland](#)". These accounts are telling for it confirms that Greenland was in fact the original "New World", and that Greenland is suitable for farming and not covered in ice. Once settled, Erik the Red and a woman named Thjodhild reportedly bore three children (i.e., [Leif Ericson](#), [Thorvald Eiriksson](#), and [Freydís Eiríksdóttir](#)). According to the "[Eyrbyggja Saga](#)", Erik the Red stayed in Greenland for three winters, returning to [Iceland](#) to tell of his discoveries. However, he did return to settle permanently in the land he called "Greenland" because "[men would be the more readily persuaded thither if the land had a good name](#)". The word "[thither](#)" is derived from the word "there" which was most likely coined in the context of "th-therel!", a word which was likely shouted in excitement as Erik the Red and his crew witnessed the stunning world of Greenland which is covered by an eerie glowing mist from [Earth's second moon](#). The word "Thither" is further defined as "[being on the other and farther side](#)" for Erik the Red had crossed over to the other side of the Earth which is likely why the word has since been dropped from the English vernacular. The obvious question in respect to Erik the Red and Greenland is that if the newly discovered land was so icy and cold as commonly thought, why did he insist on the name of Greenland? After all, with such a name, people would naturally want visit and relocate to Greenland.

Deciphering the Greenland Saga

The [Greenland Saga](#) is an [allegorical metaphor](#) for the Roman Empire's discovery and eventual settlement of Greenland. The name "Erik (R+C/K) the Red (R+D)" acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Rock Red". This is because [Mt. Olympus](#) (i.e., the [North Pole](#)) in Greenland is red for it is the most northern part of the Earth's iron core. Conversely, [Ayer's Rock](#) (i.e., the [South Pole](#)), the southernmost part of Earth's iron core in Australia, is also red. Red is also the official color of the Rome and therefore the name of "Erik the Red" is symbolic of the Roman Empire's conquest over the red rock of Greenland. The son of Erik the Red was [Leif Ericson](#), a man who is credited with the exploration of "[Vinland](#)", another name for Greenland due to its notable wines. The [flag of Canada](#) bears a leaf, an apparent tribute to Leif Ericson. The second son of Erik the Red was named Thorvald, an apparent tribute to [Thor](#), the Viking god of destruction. Erik the Red's daughter [Freydís](#) is an apparent tribute to the goddess of fertility in [Norse mythology](#) and [Viking paganism](#) named [Freyja](#) (other names include Freya, Frejya, Freyia, Frøya, Frøjya, and Freia). Therefore, the name and likeness of Erik the Red and his offspring appear to be rooted in mythology rather than factual history.

Markland

"[Markland](#)" was the name given to [North America](#) when it was allegedly discovered by [Leif Eriksson](#) around AD 1000. According to legend, Markland was located south of [Helluland](#) and north of [Vinland](#). The name of "Mark" (M+R+C/K) and "America" (M+R+C/K) are consonantly identical, giving further credence to the notion that both the Greco-Romans and the Vikings spoke English. Consequently, [Christopher Columbus](#) and his alleged discovery of the New World was an [epic hoax](#) which was used as political cover-up for [Leif Eriksson](#)'s alleged discovery of Markland (i.e., North America) some 492 years prior. However, since Eriksson also discovered Greenland, another historical narrative had to be created in

order to dispel the notion that: a) one can travel to Greenland via ship, b) farming in Greenland is good, and c) one can live and thrive there. The [pre-Columbus discovery of America is also documented](#) in the history of [Ancient Phoenicia](#), another alias of the Greco-Roman Empire.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

12.12 Greenwich Mean Time

[Greenwich Mean Time](#) (GMT) was a time system that was kept at the [Royal Observatory](#) in [Greenwich](#), London. Because of its titular association to Greenland, the name Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) was subsequently changed to [Coordinated Universal Time](#) (UTC) in 1972. The term “Greenwich Mean Time” appears to be cover for “Greenland Man Time”, a veiled reference to the [Line of Man](#) (i.e., the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#)) which now resides in Greenland. Similar to the letter “G” which is located directly in the middle of American and European computer keyboards, Greenland is located in the middle of Earth. Consequently, Greenland experiences all time zones simultaneously, hence the term “Greenwich” or “which”. That is why Greenland essentially only has one time zone—Greenwich Mean Time. The term “Greenwich” is also a tribute to the witchcraft employed by the [Imperial Cult of Rome](#) (i.e., the [Great White Brotherhood](#)) in Greenland.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

12.13 Isle of Man

The [Isle of Man](#), otherwise known as “Mann”, is a self-governing [British Crown Dependency](#), located in the [Irish Sea](#) between the islands of Great Britain and Ireland. It was named after [Minos of Crete](#) who sired the [Line of Man](#) which in time became the ruling family of Crete, the Greco-Roman Empire, and eventually the entire world. The island’s parliament, [Tynwald](#), has been in continuous existence since 979 AD, making it the [oldest continuously governing body in the underworld](#). Since 1399 AD, the title of [Lord of Mann](#) has been used on the [Isle of Man](#) in reference to the island’s [Lord Proprietor](#) and [head of state](#). Interestingly, the current holder of this title is none other than [Queen Elizabeth II](#) who evidently holds the highest ranking political position in the underworld. Evidently, the Isle of Man and its parliament were specifically chosen by Rome to rule over the underworld. Due to its location in the middle of the Irish Sea, Roman ships and submarines from Greenland were able to deliver messages, money and weapons without being easily apprehended or seen. According to legend, from the summit of the Isle of Man, [one can see 6 kingdoms](#): the Isle of Man, Scotland, England, Ireland, Wales, and Heaven (i.e., Greenland). Coincidentally, the National Anthem of the Island of Man is entitled “[O Land of Our Birth](#)”, a possible reference to the notion that the [Roman Airship](#) responsible for the discovery of Greenland may have been launched from the island. Interestingly, the [flag of Tynwald](#), which represents the parliament of the Isle of Man, features a [Greco-Roman Dragon ship](#) along with what appear to be [Roman Vikings](#).

Isle of Man Symbolology

The idiom “[Third times a charm](#)” was likely created in respect to the three homes or dens of the [Line of Man](#) (i.e., the [Island of Crete](#), the [Island of Sicily](#), and the [Island of Greenland](#)). Like Crete and Sicily

before it, Greenland is now inhabited by the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) (i.e., the Line of Man) whose leadership forms the [Imperial Cult](#), the ruling body of the Greco-Roman Empire. Although the three homes or dens of Rome are most commonly depicted by the [trident symbol](#), they are also depicted by a three-footed symbol which is coincidentally found on the [flag of the Isle of Man](#) as well as a number of related flags and heraldry symbols (e.g., [coat of arms of the Island of Man](#), the [flag of the Standard of the Lieutenant Governor](#), the [Civil Ensign of the Isle of Man](#), the [flag of the Civil Defence Service](#), and the [coat of arms of the King of Man](#)). Interestingly, a 3-footed symbol is also found on the flag and coat of arms of the [Island of Sicily](#), the second home or den of the Line of Man. However, unlike the Sicilian feet, the feet of the Isle of Man have Roman spurs which are shaped in the form of a 5-pointed star. In short, the spurs represent the [war flag or Roman Empire](#) while the [stars represent the steering hand of Rome](#). In other words, the Isle of Man represents the tyrannical boot of the Roman Empire stepping on the collective throat of the underworld. Interestingly, the term "QUOCUNQUE JECERIS STABIT" (K+K+N+K-J/G+K+R+S-S+T+B+T) is found in the [coat of arms of the Isle of Man](#). Translated acronymically using the [Roman-English alphabet](#), the term evidently equates to "Coup Con Coup-Greenland Cross-State Boot", an apparent reference to the coup d'états ordered by Roman Empire in Greenland which the Isle of Man executed in the underworld via the British Empire. That being said, evidence now suggests that country of [Switzerland and its CIA](#) are responsible for executing Roman policy in the underworld, especially in respect to initiating coup d'états. Therefore, the Isle of Man, while still the highest ranking political office in the underworld, is now nothing more than a historical decoy. Greenland's switch to the country of Switzerland as its main proxy state was likely the result of advances in electronic communication as well as the naval decline of [Roman Britain](#) (i.e., Britannia).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

12.14 Map of Greenland

Despite [Google Earth](#) and hundreds of satellites in space, there is curiously not one detailed map of the ice bergs and ice flows which allegedly inhabit Greenland, only [blurry Photoshopped photos](#). Also, depending on the given map, the Island of Greenland varies in length, width and location in respect to North America and Europe. In some maps, [Greenland is a tiny sliver-like island](#) off the coast of Canada, while in other maps Greenland is a massive continent, almost as large as the United States and Canada combined. Obviously, Greenland can't be both small and large and therefore maps pertaining to Greenland appear to be fraudulent in nature.

African-Centric Maps

In order to hide the sheer size of Greenland, most maps of the world are African-centric, meaning that the continent of Africa is front and center which is reinforced by the notion that Africa is considered by most [paleoanthropologists](#) to be the [oldest inhabited territory](#) on [Earth](#). Despite the fact that Africa's population is predominantly black, the country is divided into 54 nations with each respective border acting like a fence in order to deter both tourism and travel. In all likelihood, the country of Africa is much smaller than depicted as to distract from Australia and Greenland, both of which are vastly undersized in almost every map of the world.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



12.15 Mt. Olympus & Mt. Zion

[Mount Olympus](#) and [Mount Zion](#) are code words for the gigantic twin-peaked mountain located atop the Earth in Greenland (i.e., the [North Pole](#)). The mountain is currently home to Greco-Roman Empire, hence the numerous references and tributes to it in mythology, religion and popular culture. In Norse mythology, [Asgard](#) is known as the "Enclosure of the [Æsir](#)" which is surrounded by an incomplete wall. The [Æsir](#) are an admitted a race of giants (i.e., the [Giants of Greenland](#)) while wall around Asgard is none other than the [Great Wall of Greenland](#) which encircles the island in northern Canada and Russia. In [depictions of Asgard](#), there is a massive mountain located at the center, otherwise known as Mount Olympus or Mount Zion. Because the [Garden of Eden](#) is located in Greenland and not the Middle East, numerous renditions of the mythical place include an enormous mountain in the background, including but not limited to: "The Garden of Eden" (16th century), a painting by [Lucas Cranach der Ältere](#); "[The Garden of Eden](#)" (c. 1828), a painting by [Thomas Cole](#); and "[The Garden of Earthly Delights](#)" (1939), a painting by [Hieronymus Bosch](#). Mount Olympus is evidently also depicted in the [logo of Paramount Pictures](#), although the [2013 version](#) has since been draped in snow.

Earth's Iron Core

Although [Continental Drift](#) has affected the location of the continents over time, the iron core of Earth has always remained at the center. Due to [Earth's disc-like shape](#), it has a V-shaped iron core, the top of which is Greenland (2) and the bottom of which is [Ayers Rock](#) (1) in Australia. Although geologists state that Ayers Rock is dominantly composed of coarse-grained [arkose](#) which is white and grey in color, Ayers Rock is unmistakably rust-colored which confirms that it is indeed iron based. This notion was confirmed, albeit in a de facto manner, by the [Northern Territory Geological Survey](#) (2002) which found that when relatively fresh, Ayers Rock has a grey color. However, due to weathering of the iron-bearing minerals via the process of [oxidation](#), the outer surface layer of Ayers Rock exhibits a red-brown rusty color. Translation: Although Ayers Rock is not iron it oxidizes due to the iron-bearing minerals found within it. Needless to say, minerals cannot oxidize if they are not iron. If Ayers Rock was not solid iron, the non-iron parts of the rock would clearly be evident as they would lack the rusty-like color due to lack of oxidation. This is not the case as the entire rock exhibits a uniform rust color indicative of iron. Despite differing greatly in size, Greenland and Ayers Rock exhibit the same general shape. Aside from confirming that the two are opposite ends of the same pole, it can be deduced that if Ayers Rock is iron, Greenland is as well.

Mt. Zion

[Mount Zion](#) is a mountain in [Jerusalem](#) which has historically been associated with the [Temple Mount](#). According to the [Book of Samuel](#), Mount Zion was the site of the [Jebusite](#) fortress called the "stronghold of Zion" that was conquered by [King David](#), becoming his [palace](#) and the [City of David](#). After the conquest of the Jebusite city, the hill of the Lower City was divided into several parts. The highest part, in the north, became the site of [Solomon's Temple](#). Since the Holy Bible is the allegorical and metaphorical history book of the Greco-Roman Empire, Mount Zion and its respective history were derived from the massive mountain atop the Earth (i.e., the [North Pole](#)) in Greenland. It is here to the north where the Greco-Roman's built their "stronghold of Zion", safe from all the threats of the underworld. The term "Zion" (Z+N) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Zeus North", a reference to the Greco-Roman gods of [Isis and Zeus](#) which are worshiped to the north in Greenland.

Mt. Olympus

[Mount Olympus](#) is purported to be the highest mountain in in [Greece](#), and the second highest mountain in the [Balkans](#). In reality, Mount Olympus is the highest mountain in Greenland, otherwise known as the

[North Pole](#). In [Greek Mythology](#), Mount Olympus was home to the [Twelve Olympians](#) of the ancient Greek world. The 12 Olympians are symbolic of the [letter "L"](#), the 12th letter in the [Roman-English alphabet](#) which is an acronym for Man (i.e., the [Line of Man](#)) and the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) which reside on Mount Olympus in Greenland. According to legend, the mountain was after the gods defeated the [Titans](#) in the [Titan War](#). In the words of [Homer](#), "Olympus was not shaken by winds nor ever wet with rain, nor did snow fall upon it, but the air is outspread clear and cloudless, and over it hovered a radiant whiteness." The Olympus described by Homer is none other than Greenland, the highlands of the Earth which sit above the clouds, resulting in an endless summer with no snow.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



12.16 North Warning System

The [North Warning System](#) (NWS) is a joint military radar system employed by the United States and Canada that was allegedly created for the air defense of North America. It provides surveillance of airspace from potential incursions or attacks from ships and planes across North America's polar region, protecting Greenland to the north. The North Warning System Office (NWSO) is located in Ottawa, Ontario and staffed with both Canadian and American military and civilian personnel. Manned sites are operated by the [Royal Canadian Air Force](#). Logistical and maintenance support for the NWS is supplied by the [Air Force Materiel Command](#) of the [United States Air Force](#), located at [Ogden Air Logistics Center](#) (OO-ALC), [Hill Air Force Base](#), Utah. The North Warning System (NWS) replaced the [Distant Early Warning Line](#) system in the late 1980s. With the signing of "North American Air Defense Modernization Agreement" on March 18, 1985, at the "[Shamrock Summit](#)" in Quebec City, Quebec, the DEW Line officially began its transition into becoming the North Warning System (NWS). The NWS began operations in 1988 with the commissioning of the three newly constructed sites BAF-3 [Brevoort Island](#), [Nunavut](#), LAB-2 [Saglek](#), and LAB-6 [Cartwright](#) both in [Labrador](#), Canada. Throughout the late 1980s and early 1990s, new NWS LRR radars replaced former DEW Line sites. The official activation of the NWS and inactivation of the DEW Line took place on July 15, 1993. The NWS consists of both long range [AN/FPS-117](#) and short range [AN/FPS-124](#) surveillance radars, operated and maintained by the [North American Aerospace Defense Command](#) (NORAD). The Alaska Regional Operations Control Center (ROCC) at [Elmendorf AFB](#) in Alaska controls the stations in Alaska, while the Canada East and Canada West Regional Operations Control Centers (ROCCs) at [CFB North Bay](#), Ontario control the stations in Canada. ROCC information is then passed to the NORAD Combat Operations Centre (COC) at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Possible NWS Installations

Whether the underwater cables systems that crisscross the North Atlantic (e.g., [CANTAT-3](#), [FARICE-1](#), [Greenland Connect](#), [ODIN](#), [SHEFA-2](#), etc.) are part of the [North Warning System](#) (NWS) is not known, but it's highly likely. Collectively, these underwater cable systems create an electronic web that encircles Greenland, likely alerting the North Warning System whenever a ship or planes crosses its respective sensors. Should Canadian citizens or tourists attempt to travel north to Greenland via [Hudson Bay](#), they will have to pass [Sentry Island](#), one of several [Canadian arctic islands](#) in [Nunavut](#), [Canada](#). Although only conjecture, it's highly likely that Sentry Island is equipped with [sentry guns](#) that automatically aim and fire at targets when triggered by high-tech state of the art sensors. In all likelihood, the island was given its respective name due to the numerous sentry guns it employs. Sentry gun-like technology is coincidentally also deployed in [close-in weapon systems](#) that are used in detecting and destroying wayward aircraft which have activated the [North Warning System](#) (NWS) in Canada. Lastly, [Frigg Gas Field](#), which is purported to be a [natural gas field](#) in the [North Sea](#) between the [United Kingdom](#) and [Norway](#), also appears to be part of the North Warning System. The alleged gas field is named after [Frigg](#), a warrior goddess and priestess in [Norse mythology](#). Consequently, it appears that the Frigg Gas Field is the warrior aspect of the Norse Warning System, likely housing multiple batteries of anti-aircraft missiles. In

the event European-based ships or planes stray northward towards Greenland, they are subsequently targeted and destroyed by the missiles housed on the oil rigs within the Frigg Gas Field.

Distant Early Warning Line

The [Distant Early Warning Line](#) (DEW Line) is a triple-tiered (i.e., [Pinetree Line](#), [Mid-Canada Line](#), and the DEW) Line) defensive military system which was instituted during the Cold War in the Arctic. In short, the DEW Line consisted of a string of continental defense radar installations, stretching from Alaska to Greenland. In addition to the secondary [Mid-Canada Line](#) and the tertiary [Pinetree Line](#), the DEW Line marked the edge of an electronic grid controlled by the new SAGE ([Semi Automatic Ground Environment](#)) computer system that was located on [Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado](#), the command hub of the [North American Aerospace Defense Command](#) (NORAD). The construction of the DEW Line was made possible by a bilateral agreement between the United States and Canadian governments, and by a collaboration between the U.S. Department of Defense and the [Bell System](#) corporation. The DEW Line allegedly grew out of a 1952 study by scientists at the Summer Study Group at the [Massachusetts Institute of Technology](#). The study was in respect to the vulnerability of the U.S. and Canada to aerial bombing attacks emanating from Russia and elsewhere. It ultimately concluded that a distant early warning line of search radar stations be built across the Arctic border of the North American continent as soon as possible. Improvements in Soviet technology rendered the Pinetree Line and Mid-Canada Line inadequate to provide enough early warning and on February 15, 1954, the United States and Canadian governments agreed to jointly build a third line of radar stations (Distant Early Warning), this time running across the high Arctic. The line would run roughly along the [69th parallel north](#), about 200 miles or 300 kilometers north of the [Arctic Circle](#). The new line consisted of 63 stations stretching from [Alaska](#) to [Baffin Island](#), covering nearly 6,213 miles (10,000 km). A target date for the completion and operation of the DEW Line was set for July 31, 1957.

Task Force ODIN

[Task Force ODIN](#) is a [United States Army](#) aviation battalion whose name is an acronym for "Observe", "Detect", "Identify", and "Neutralize". In short, it appears that Task Force ODIN is the teeth of the [North Warning System](#) (NWS). If and when ships and planes stray northward toward Greenland, the NWS immediately notifies the drones of Task Force ODIN and the ship or plane is subsequently targeted, attacked and ultimately destroyed. Consequently, task Force ODIN's mission is to conduct [reconnaissance, surveillance and target acquisition](#) (RSTA). A possible example of this targeting was witnessed when [Pan Am Flight 103](#), a flight from Heathrow to New York City that curiously traveled northward over Scotland, was bombed out of the sky. Considering that a drone is depicted in the logo of Task Force ODIN, and it's the only U.S. Army unit that flies the [MQ-1B Warrior-Alpha](#) (UAV), the drones can attack stealthily with no pilots ever witnessing the attack. Like the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103, the planes demise will be blamed on terrorists, despite the fact that it was attacked by an unmanned drone. Interestingly, the drones of Task Force ODIN are built by [General Atomics](#) Aeronautical Systems. They are extended-range multi-purpose hybrid UAVs with advanced sensor package incorporating electro-optical sensors, including [FLIR](#), and [synthetic aperture radar](#) together with a [laser rangefinder](#) and a [laser designator](#), precisely for "painting" targets for strikes with [Hellfire missiles](#) and/or [laser-guided bombs](#). In other words, Task Force ODIN drones have latest technology and equipment to keep any ship or plane from ever reaching Greenland.

NORAD

The [North American Aerospace Defense Command](#) (NORAD) is a joint military venture between the [United States](#) and [Canada](#) that provides aerospace warning, air sovereignty, and defense for the continent of North America in order to protect Greenland to the north. Any ship or plane heading towards Greenland is immediately identified, contacted, and told to land or alter its course. If and when said ship or plane is unresponsive or does not comply with NORAD's respective demands, it is immediately targeted and destroyed. Headquarters for NORAD and the NORAD/USNORTHCOM ([United States Northern Command](#)) center are located at [Peterson Air Force Base](#) in El Paso County, near [Colorado Springs](#), Colorado. The nearby [Cheyenne Mountain nuclear bunker](#) has the Alternative Command Center. The [Alaska NORAD Region](#) (ANR) maintains 24-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week capability to detect, validate and warn of any atmospheric threat in its area of operations from its Regional Operations Control Center (ROCC) at [Elmendorf Air Force Base](#), Alaska. ANR also maintains the readiness to conduct a continuum of aerospace control missions, which include daily air sovereignty in peacetime, contingency and/or

deterrence in time of tension, and active air defense against manned and unmanned air-breathing atmospheric vehicles in times of crisis. ANR is supported by both active duty and reserve units. Active duty forces are provided by [Eleventh Air Force](#) and the [Canadian Forces](#), and reserve forces provided by the [Alaska Air National Guard](#). Both 11 AF and the CF provide active duty personnel to the ROCC to maintain continuous surveillance of Alaskan airspace. Lastly, the [logo of NORAD](#) depicts two wings which are protecting the upper part of Earth where Greenland is located. It also includes an erect sword which is symbolic of NORAD's mission to cut down all would be threats to Greenland. Lastly, the logo also depicts two lightning bolts which form the letters "ZS", a tribute to the Greco-Roman gods of [Isis and Zeus](#).

Canadian NORAD Region

The headquarters of the [1 Canadian Air Division](#) (i.e., the Canadian [NORAD](#) Region) are located at [CFB Winnipeg](#) in Manitoba. It is responsible for providing surveillance and control of Canadian airspace in order to protect Greenland to the north. The [Royal Canadian Air Force](#) provides alert assets to NORAD. In cooperation with the [Royal Canadian Mounted Police](#) and the United States drug law enforcement agencies, the Canadian NORAD Region monitors all air traffic approaching the coast of Canada. Any aircraft that has not filed a flight plan will be directed to land and be inspected by RCMP and Canada Border Services Agency. CANR is divided into two sectors, which are designated as the Canada East Sector and Canada West Sector. Both Sector Operations Control Centers (SOCCs) are co-located at [CFB North Bay](#) Ontario. The routine operation of the SOCCs includes reporting track data, sensor status and aircraft alert status to NORAD headquarters. Canadian air defense forces assigned to NORAD include 1416th Tactical excluded Fighter Squadrons at [CFB Cold Lake](#), Alberta and Saskatchewan and 425 Tactical Fighter Squadrons at [CFB Bagotville](#), Quebec. All squadrons fly the [McDonnell Douglas CF-18 Hornet](#) fighter aircraft. Lastly, the [logo of the Canadian NORAD Region](#) also depicts two wings which are protecting the upper part of Earth where Greenland is located. It also includes an erect sword which is symbolic of the Canadian NORAD Region's mission to cut down all would be threats to Greenland. Lastly, the logo also depicts two lightning bolts which form the letters "ZS", a tribute to the Greco-Roman gods of [Isis and Zeus](#).

Norwegian NORAD (LOGO)

The [Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation](#) (NORAD) is a directorate under the [Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#) that evidently works in tandem with the [North American Aerospace Defense Command](#) (NORAD) in the United States, as well as the [Canadian NORAD Region](#). It is highly likely that all three respective "NORADs" are tasked with executing a specific duty so that Greenland remains safe and secure from rouge and wayward ships and planes. Canada, Norway and the United States evidently play a specific role (e.g., "Detect", "Identify", "Neutralize") in a highly compartmentalized system in which neither country is fully aware of what the other is doing. This allows the true mission of NORAD to remain a secret. Agencies under the umbrella of NORAD in Norway include but are not limited to: the Department for [Environment](#) and Private Sector Development; the Department for Quality Assurance; the Department of Energy; the Department of Evaluation; the Department of Governance and [Macroeconomics](#); the Department of Human Resources and Administration; the Department of Rights, Agents of Change and Civil Society; the Department of Social Development and Service Delivery; and the Information Department. Lastly, the [logo of the Norwegian NORAD](#) depicts a tree (i.e., the [Tree of Life](#)) growing out of the top of the Earth in Greenland. If it was always cold and icy in Greenland as purported, no tree of life could grow there. Based on the logo alone, it can be deduced that NORAD of Norway is ultimately responsible for allowing the Greco-Roman Empire to flourish in Greenland unabated.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Mounties)

The [Royal Canadian Mounted Police \(RCMP\)](#), commonly known as "The Mounties", provide [policing services to all of Canada](#). The RCMP was formed in 1920 by the merger between the [Royal Northwest Mounted Police](#) and the [Dominion Police](#). The Mounties were in essence the first [North Warning System](#) (NWS) prior to the invention of electronic surveillance, deterring travel northward towards Greenland. Consequently, the RCMP is the only national, federal, provincial and municipal police body in the world, maintaining autonomous authority throughout all of Canada. Once the Native Canadian Indians were exterminated, the aforementioned police forces were created as the first line of defense for any citizen, native, tourist or traveler attempting to travel north towards Greenland. The Mounties gained their name and reputation due to their horses and their quick trigger fingers. Like the soldiers of ancient Rome, the Mounties wore crimson red uniforms. The [national anthem of Canada](#) states, "The True North strong and

free!...O Canada, we stand on guard for thee." The words are prophetic because the Canadian government stands on guard for Greenland.

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12.17 ODIN Cable System

[ODIN](#) is a mysterious [underwater cable system](#) which connects the [Netherlands](#), [Denmark](#), [Norway](#), and [Sweden](#). Although only conjecture, it's likely that ODIN is a telecommunications system which has been installed in the North Atlantic as part of the [North Warning System](#) which is designed to protect Greenland from rouge and wayward ships and planes. Since thousands of ships and planes travel over ODIN's underwater system on a daily basis, the cable system likely tracks their respective whereabouts. ODIN is named after the Norse god of [Odin](#), which is symbolic of the third and final den (home) of the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland.

Admitted ODIN Landing Points:

1. [Alkmaar, Netherlands](#)
2. [Måde, Denmark](#)
3. [Blåbjerg, Denmark](#)
4. [Kristiansand, Norway](#)
5. [Lysekil, Sweden](#)

Task Force ODIN

Whether the [ODIN](#) underwater cable system is working in tandem with [Task Force ODIN](#), a [United States Army](#) aviation battalion whose name is an acronym for "Observe", "Detect", "Identify", and "Neutralize", is unknown, but it's highly likely. Task Force ODIN's mission is to conduct [reconnaissance, surveillance and target acquisition](#) (RSTA). Consequently, in the event that a ship or plane starts to head towards Greenland, they subsequently targeted and destroyed. A possible example this targeting of commercial ships and planes was witnessed with [Pan Am Flight 103](#), a flight from Heathrow to New York City that curiously traveled northward over Scotland before being bombed out of the sky. Considering that a drone is depicted in the logo of Task Force ODIN, and it's the only U.S. Army unit that flies the [MQ-1B Warrior-Alpha](#) (UAV) drone, the drones can attack stealthily with no pilots to witness the attacks. Like the Pan Am Flight 103 attack, the plane's demise will be blamed on terrorists, despite being attacked by an unmanned drone. Interestingly, the drones of Task Force ODIN are built by [General Atomics](#) Aeronautical Systems. They are extended-range multi-purpose hybrid UAVs with advanced sensor package incorporating electro-optical sensors, including [FLIR](#), and [synthetic aperture radar](#) together with a [laser rangefinder](#) and a [laser designator](#), precisely for "painting" targets for strikes with [Hellfire missiles](#) and [laser-guided bombs](#). In other words, everything the drones of Task Force ODIN have all the technology and equipment to keep any ship or plane from ever reaching Greenland.

Odin Supreme Reference Interconnect

In what appears to be a PSYOP (i.e., [psychological operation](#)) designed to provide political cover for the [ODIN](#) underwater cable system, a retail cable system by the same name of "Odin" was created. Double names are often created in order to muddy the waters in respect to entities and information which should remain relatively secret. According to the Nordost Corporations website, "The [Odin Supreme Reference Interconnect](#) uses eight of our revolutionary Total Signal Control (TSC) tubes - each carrying a 23 AWG Dual Mono-Filament conductor with 85 microns of extruded silver over 99.99999% oxygen free copper. The eight conductors are precisely wound in a spiral pattern around a central spacer, which contains two

extruded silver over OFC drain wires to create a cable of unprecedented consistency and geometrical precision, perfect shielding yet manageable flexibility. The ODIN Interconnect cables are offered with a special oversize 10 mm WBT NEXTGEN silver-plated copper RCA connector or, for balanced operation, a specially machined silver-plated Furutech XLR connector. These connectors offer a low-mass design that reduces eddy currents and produces the best available interface and impedance matching between the cable and the attached components”.

CANTAT-3

[CANTAT-3](#) was the third [Canadian transatlantic telecommunications cable](#), in operation from 1994 to 2010, initially carrying 3 x 2.5 Gbit/s between [Canada](#) and [Europe](#). It branches to both [Iceland](#) and the [Faroe Islands](#). Whether CANTAT-3 works in tandem with the [ODIN](#) underwater cable system is not known, but it's highly likely. Both entities are likely part of the [North Warning System](#) which was created in order to protect Greenland from rouge and wayward ships and planes. Back on December 17, 2006, CANTAT-3 services were disrupted due to damage to the [submarine cable](#), resulting in loss of service to hundreds of thousands of users connecting via internet and media providers. Although the cause of the damage remains unknown, it's highly likely that the disruption in service was somehow related to a breach of the North Warning System. Given that CANTAT-3 [suffered multiple interruptions](#), the alternative cables [FARICE-1](#), [DANICE](#) and [Greenland Connect](#) were [established and/or expanded](#) to allegedly ensure cabled telecommunication connectivity in Iceland. The most notable effect of the event was a temporary shut-down of data-communications by Iceland's universities and hospitals which rely exclusively on CANTAT-3's services. Although it was predicted that a full recovery of the cable would take ten days, starting from midnight on January 13, 2007, it actually took until July 29, 2007 before it was fully restored. During that time, the Icelandic universities and hospitals in [Akureyri](#) and [Reykjavik](#) relied on emergency connectivity obtained via local internet providers [Siminn](#) and [Vodafone](#). The Icelandic government [decided not to buy extra bandwidth](#) for the university network through the functioning [FARICE-1](#) cable, despite being a large shareholder in FARICE-1. CANTAT-3 was the only NL-16 laser regenerative 2.5 Gig/s submarine system built in the world. Part of this huge system was built at STC Submarine Networks, [Portland, Oregon](#) from 1993-1994. STC Submarine Networks in [Southampton](#), U.K. made the rest of the system. The Canadian portion (shore end system) was laid off [Nova Scotia](#) by the [Teleglobe](#) cable ship CS John Cabot. The main-lay portion was deployed off Nova Scotia towards the Faroes on board the [AT&T](#) ship Global Mariner. Other cable ships were involved in the completion of this system. This was the northern most cable system ever deployed at the time. CANTAT-3 was operated by [India's Teleglobe](#), a laughable notion considering it connects Canada and Europe. Evidently, it's true purpose is less likely to be discovered by Indians.

Admitted CANTAT-3 Landing Points:

1. [Pennant Point, Nova Scotia Canada](#)
2. [Vestmannaeyjar, Iceland](#)
3. [Tjørnuvík, Faroe Islands](#)
4. [Redcar](#), England, UK
5. [Blaabjerg, Denmark](#)
6. [Sylt](#), Germany

DANICE

The [DANICE](#) is a [submarine communications cable system](#) that transits 1398 miles (2250 km) of the [North Atlantic Ocean](#) and the [North Sea](#) in order to connect [Iceland](#) and [Denmark](#). Whether DANICE works in tandem with the [ODIN](#) underwater cable system is not known, but it's highly likely. Both entities are likely part of the [North Warning System](#) which was created in order to protect Greenland from rouge and wayward ships and planes. It consists of four fiber pairs, capable of carrying in total up to 24,8 Tbit/s of data using 100Gbit/s coherent wavelength technology available in 2013. DANICE, which became operational in November of 2009, has had no submarine faults. The name "DANICE" (D+N+C/K) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Den Nuuk", an apparent reference to [Nuuk, Greenland](#) where the system is ultimately controlled. Nuuk is named after the Greco-Romans gods of [Enki and Nike](#).

Admitted DANICE Landing Points:

1. [Landeyjarsandur, Iceland](#)
2. [Blaabjerg, Denmark](#).

Greenland Connect

[Greenland Connect](#) is a [submarine communications cable system](#) that connects [Canada](#), [Greenland](#), and [Iceland](#). The cable, which is owned by [TELE Greenland](#), was operational as of March 23, 2009. Whether Greenland Connect works in tandem with the [ODIN](#) underwater cable system is not known, but it's highly likely. Both entities are likely part of the [North Warning System](#) which was created in order to protect Greenland from rouge and wayward ships and planes. Greenland Connect contains two fiber pairs specified for 128*10 Gbit/s wavelength each. Initial lit capacity is 1*10 Gbit/s for each fiber pair. Two additional 10 Gbit/s Wavelength were scheduled for installation in 2010. The cable is reportedly collocated with the "[DANICE](#)" cable in Iceland and the "Persona/Trans Gulf" cable in Newfoundland. Together these cables interconnect the networks of major carriers in Europe and North America. According to reports, the installation of Greenland Connect instantly reduced pingtimes by approximately 500 ms. in [Nuuk](#), the alleged capital of Greenland.

Admitted Greenland Connect Landing Points:

1. [Milton](#), Trinity Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada
2. [Nuuk](#), Greenland
3. [Qaqortog](#), Greenland
4. [Landeyjarsandur](#), South Iceland

SHEFA-2

[SHEFA-2](#) is an undersea communication cable linking the [Faroe Islands](#) to mainland [Scotland](#) via the [Northern Isles](#) ([Shetland](#) and [Orkney](#)) It is named after the route on which it is being deployed (SHEtland-FARoes) and succeeds an earlier cable called SHEFA-1 on the same route. Whether SHEFA-2 works in tandem with the [ODIN](#) underwater cable system is not known, but it's highly likely. Both entities are likely part of the [North Warning System](#) which was created in order to protect Greenland from rouge and wayward ships and planes. Interestingly, in the spring of 2013, the [SHEFA-2 cable was cut at the south of Orkney](#). This reportedly led to major broadband disruptions throughout Shetland. Internet traffic was subsequently redirected onto the older and slower microwave links and the [FARICE-1](#) cable. In the summer of 2013, the [SHEFA-2 cable was cut for the second time](#) where it crosses the Moray Firth on the north-east coast of Scotland, causing more disruption to Internet connections. Although fishing vessels are to blame for both cable breaks, it's highly likely that the "cuts" were somehow related to breaches of the North Warning System. SHEFA-1 was deployed from 1971 to 1994, when [CANTAT-3](#) (the fibre-optic submarine cable between Canada and Europe, with branches to both Iceland and the Faroe Islands), was established. It was a [coaxial cable](#) with 120 channels, carrying 120 telephone conversations at a time. SHEFA-2 runs from [Tórshavn](#) in the Faroe Islands to Maywick in [Shetland](#), then from [Sandwick](#) in Shetland onwards to Ayre of Cara in [Orkney](#), and from Manse Bay in Orkney to [Banff](#) in [Aberdeenshire](#), on mainland Scotland. SHEFA-2 is a fibre-optic submarine cable and the capacity with today's technology is 57x10 [gigabits](#) per second. The total length of the cable is around 1000 km. SHEFA-2 includes the world's longest purely passive optical fibre cable link (390 km), entirely without amplifiers. With no submarine repeaters and no power feeds, repair and maintenance of the submarine cable is minimized. At the same time, the solution is future proof, as the end-point technology is the only item in need of change to increase the capacity.

FARICE-1

[FARICE-1](#) is a [submarine communications cable](#) connecting [Iceland](#), the [Faroe Islands](#) and [Scotland](#). The cable has been in use since January 2004 without a fault and is allegedly 100% owned by [Icelandic shareholders](#). The cable had an initial design capacity of 720 Gbit/s and is a two fibre pair design. The cable structure and repeaters were made by Pirelli and the terminal equipment was supplied by TYCO. In the year 2013 the terminal equipment was [upgraded by Ciena](#) (100Gbit/s technology) bringing the total capacity of the submarine cable to 8 Tbit/s. The cable has service access points in Reykjavik and [Keflavik Airport](#) as well as in London Telehouse East. **Admitted FARICE-1 Landing Points:**

1. [Seyðisfjörður](#), Iceland to Reykjavík

2. [Seyðisfjörður](#), Iceland to KEF Airport
3. [Funningsfjörður](#), Faroe Islands to [Tórshavn](#)
4. [Dunnet Bay](#), [Caithness](#), [Highland](#), Scotland
5. [Telehouse Europe](#) (London, England)

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12.18 The Inquisition

The [Inquisition](#) was a system of tribunals developed by the [Holy See](#) of the Roman Catholic Church. It was responsible for [prosecuting](#) individuals accused of committing offences relating to [heresy](#), including but not limited to: [sorcery](#), [immorality](#), [blasphemy](#), and [witchcraft](#), as well as for [censorship](#) of printed literature. The term "*Inquisition*" comes from Medieval Latin "inquisitio", which referred to [any court process that was based on Roman law](#). The aforementioned crimes of heresy appear to be cover for the true motive behind inquisitions conducted by the Roman Catholic Church—knowledge about Greenland. The term "heresy" (H+R+S) appears to be a shortened version of "[Here Say](#)", a term defined as "unverified information heard or received from another; rumor". The fact that the inquisition was seeking out printed material suggests that books and maps with information about Greenland and [Earth's second moon](#) was the real target. This is why the [Portuguese Inquisition](#) and [Spanish Inquisition](#) were unique for these counties and their colonies were home to countless sailors who had likely heard stories about the New World during their voyages abroad. In order to extrapolate this information, the Catholic Church's [Pope Innocent IV](#) promulgated a [papal bull](#) on May 15, 1252, entitled [Ad Extirpanda](#) which [authorized the use of torture](#) by the [Inquisition](#) for eliciting confessions from [heretics](#). Torture was also applied without distinction of sex or age, including children and the elderly. The term "Ad Extirpanda" (D+N/X+T+R+F+N/X+D) appears to acronymically equate to "Day Not Rome Find" or "Don't Rome Find" using the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). Because the Catholic Church was looking for information about Greenland, the [scope of the Inquisition was expanded](#) throughout Europe and the rest of the world, including the [Americas](#), [Asia](#), and [Africa](#).

Grand Inquisitors

Because the [Inquisition](#)'s primary goal of identifying people who had knowledge about Greenland and the New World, these investigations were only executed by a "[Grand Inquisitor](#)" or "Inquisitor General" who [were recruited almost exclusively from the Franciscan and Dominican orders](#). Orders are in essence secret societies that are compartmentalized within the Catholic Church. Their members are do as they are told and ask no further questions. Consequently, the Inquisitor General was the only public office whose authority stretched to all the kingdoms of Spain, including its American colonies, for which there were only two Inquisitors Generals. In other words, for all of Spain, there were two people "in the know" about what the Inquisition was all about, especially in respect to Greenland. If in fact the Inquisition was created to identify people who were opposed to the Catholic Church, these inquisitions could have been conducted by any member of the clergy. Due to the topic of Greenland, "the entire process [of the Inquisition] was undertaken with the utmost secrecy". When a suspect was convicted of unrepentant heresy (knowledge of Greenland), the person was given a final sentencing and then burned alive at the stake. The swift judicial process would ensure that the suspect was not able to fraternize with anybody else prior to his death, ultimately taking his or her secrets to the grave. This was essentially admitted during the [medieval inquisition](#) in 1184 when a [papal bull](#) entitled "[Ad abolendam](#)" was published, meaning "For the purpose of doing away with". In other words, the Inquisition was created in order to do away with information in respect to Greenland. Interestingly, the ritualistic and very public death of people convicted of "heresy" was entitled [Auto-da-fé](#). It reportedly began with the previous night with the "procession of the Green Cross", evidently a tribute to Greenland.

The Inquisition

The [Inquisition](#) was an intelligence operation executed by the Roman Empire's [Catholic Church](#) to combat "heresy" or "hearsay" about the New World (i.e., Greenland) and the Roman Empire. The Inquisition occurred just prior to the alleged [Dark Ages](#) so that the Roman Empire could effectively disappear into history along with the Island of Greenland. Alleged to have started in France during the [12th-century](#), the [medieval Inquisition](#) persisted into the 14th century with its geographic scope including Africa, Asia, Europe, as well as the Spanish and Portuguese Empires in the Americas. The goal of the [Inquisition](#) was to find and root out all academics, intellectuals and sailors who had first or second hand knowledge of the city of [Atlantis](#), the Island of Greenland, [Earth's second Moon](#), and the true history of the Roman Empire. Consequently, all those who posed a threat to the hoax known as the Dark Ages were interrogated, tortured or executed.

Salem Witchcraft Trials

The [modus operandi](#) of the Roman Empire's [Inquisition](#) also reared its ugly head in America. Starting in 1692 AD (real time = 392 AD), the [Salem Witch Trials](#) were a series of interrogations and executions of people accused of [witchcraft](#) in colonial America. Like the Inquisition in Europe, Asia and Africa, the goal of the Salem Witch Trials was to find and root out all the academics, intellectual, sailors or witches who had first or second hand knowledge of the city of Atlantis, the island of Greenland and the Earth's second moon.

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12.19 Thule

[Thule](#) or Ultima Thule is the capital of the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland. The city is not to be confused with [Thule](#), a small village allegedly located in Greenland, home to ancestors of the Inuit. The term "Capital" (C+P+T+L) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Cap Thule" a reference to Greenland, the capstone of the Earth, and its capital city of Thule. Coincidentally, [Nazi mystics](#) within the [Thule Society](#) identified Ultima Thule as the capital of ancient [Hyperborea](#), a lost ancient landmass in the north near [Greenland](#). Thule, which is also spelled Thula, Thila, or Thyilea, is, in classical [European](#) literature and maps, a region in the far north that is often considered to be an island like Greenland. In the Late Middle Ages and Renaissance, Thule was often identified as [Greenland](#). The term [Ultima Thule](#) in medieval geographies denotes any distant place located beyond the "borders of the known world". Sometimes Ultima Thule is even used as the [Latin](#) name for Greenland. The term "Thule" (T+L) is consonantly the same as the term "[Italy](#)" and "[Italia](#)" (T+L), the former home of the Greco-Roman Empire. The term "Gentleman" (G+N+T+L+M+N) was ultimately derived from Thule, meaning "Gen (Begin) Thule Man". According to [Anna Komnene](#), a [Greek](#) princess, scholar and physician, the Varangian Guard (i.e., Vikings) were "[axe-bearing barbarians](#)" who originated "from Thule", further corroborating the notion that the [Greco-Roman Vikings](#) emanated from Greenland. In Norse mythology, the [god of Odin](#) refers to himself as "[the great Thul](#)", an apparent tribute to the capital city of the Greco-Roman Empire which worships Odin to the north in Greenland. The Roman poet [Silius Italicus](#) wrote that the [people of Thule](#) were painted blue, a veiled reference to the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) which are considered [blue-bloods](#). In his 12th century commentary on the [Iliad](#), [Eustathius of Thessalonica](#) wrote that the inhabitants of Thule were at [war with a dwarf-like stature tribe](#) only 20 fingers in height. This reference is in respect to the Greco-Romans who interbred with the native [Giants of Greenland](#), becoming giants themselves. Said giants have since declared eternal war on the non-giants (i.e., dwarfs) which reside in the underworld. Because Thule is the capital of the Greco-Roman Empire, numerous Roman-English words have been derived from its name (e.g., battle; fatal; fetal; mental; metal; tail; tale; talent; talon; teal; tell; toll; toil; told; tool; satellite; telegraph; telephone; telescope; television, etc.).

Thule in Popular Culture

The Greco-Roman capital of [Thule](#) is found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to:

Books: "[Kinderen van Moeder Aarde](#)" (1984), a novel by Thea Beckman in which Thule is a fictional version of Greenland; **Business:** [Thule](#), a ski racks and automotive accessory company; **Color:** [teal](#), a bluish color; [Thule Whaling Company](#), the first floating factories to flense whales at sea; and Ultima Thule, a set of glassware designed by [Tapio Wirkkala](#); **Comics:** "[Cinderella: From Fabletown With Love](#)" (2009-2010), a [Fables](#) comic spin-off which features Ultima Thule as one of the mythical homelands which experiences six-month long days and nights; and [Prince Valiant](#) (1937), a comic strip by [Hal Foster](#) in which Thule is the homeland of the eponymous character; **Culture:** Thule/[Hyperborea](#), believed by [Nazi occultists](#) to be the origin of the [Aryan race](#); and the [Thule people](#), ancestors of the Inuit; **Film:** [Thule](#), a planet in the [Star Wars Saga](#); **Government:** [Thyle](#), a member of the court who was taxed with the duty of determining the truth of public statements in regards to [Scandinavian](#) and [Anglo-Saxon royalty](#) during the [Early Middle Ages](#); **Literature:** "[Deep Secret](#)" (1997), a novel by [Diana Wynne Jones](#) in which Thule is one of the Ayewards (i.e., magic-oriented) worlds; "[Der König in Thule](#)" (1774), a poem by [Goethe](#); "[Dream-Land](#)" (1844), a poem by [Edgar Allan Poe](#); "[Georgics](#)" (c. 29 BC), a poem by the Roman [Virgil](#)"; "[The Wonders Beyond Thule](#)" (c. AD 150), a novel by [Antonius Diogenes](#); "Thule" (1600), a composition by [Thomas Weelkes](#); "Ultima Thule" (1880), a poetry collection by [Henry Wadsworth Longfellow](#); "Ultima Thule" (1929), a novel by [Henry Handel Richardson](#); "Ultima Thule" (c. 1929), a short story by [Vladimir Nabokov](#); and "Ultima Thule," a volume of the novel "[The Fortunes of Richard Mahony](#)" (1929), by Henry Handel Richardson; **Military:** [1968 Thule Air Base B-52 crash](#); [Thule Air Base](#); and [Thulegate](#), a political scandal involving nuclear weapons; **Music:** "[Starfire Burning Upon the Ice-Veiled Throne of Ultima Thule](#)" (1996), an album by British symphonic black metal band Bal-Sagoth; [Ultima Thule](#), a band from Estonia; [Ultima Thule](#), a band from Sweden; "Ultima Thule" (1983), an album by [UMO Jazz Orchestra](#); "[Ultima Thule, Part One](#)" (2004), a song by [Tangerine Dream](#); "Ultima Thule" (2005), an album by [Armia](#); "Ultima Thule" (2003), an album by [Ostara](#); and "[Ultima Thule, Part Two](#)" (2011), a song by [Tangerine Dream](#); **Places:** [Southern Thule](#), a collection of the three islands in the [South Sandwich Islands](#) (e.g., [Bellingshausen](#), [Cook](#), and [Thule Island](#)); [Thule, Greenland](#); and Ultima Thule, a location in the [Mammoth Cave](#) system in Kentucky; **Radio:** [Ultima Thule Ambient Music](#), a radio show; **Secret Societies:** [Thule Society](#), a German occultist group and forerunner of the Nazi Party; [White Order of Thule](#), an American white supremacist group; **Science:** [Thulium](#), the 69th element in the [periodic table](#); **Space:** [279 Thule](#), an asteroid was allegedly discovered by [Johann Palisa](#) on October 25, 1888; **Television:** "[Space 1999](#)" (1975-1977), a sci-fi series in which Thule is a frozen world; and **Video Games:** "[Dawn of War](#)" (2004), a video game in which one of the characters is called [Davian Thule](#); and "[Wolfenstein](#)" (2009), a video game in which the SS initiates a dig on the site of the ruins of the vanished Thule civilization in North-Rhine Westphalia;

Thule in Star Wars

In order to muddy the waters in respect to [Thule](#), the capital of the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland, while simultaneously paying tribute to it, Thule is a named planet within the [Star Wars Saga](#). According to Wikia, "[Thule](#) is a semi-[arid](#) planet known for its rich [savannas](#). Continually bombarded by lightning storms, Thule was a hidden [Sith](#) stronghold. The rocky outcroppings which broke the plains were charred black from being hit by lightning. This charred rock later served as a form of sustenance for unusual, [bioluminescent](#) moss that made the rocks glow with an eerie light." Anakin Skywalker stated in respect to Thule, "I know where it is. The planet is called Thule. Thousands of years ago it was an ancient Sith stronghold. Ulic fought there during the war. That's where the Dark Reaper is buried." Lastly, the [Battle of Thule](#) was the final battle during the [Dark Reaper](#) crisis during the [Clone Wars](#), in which the [Republic](#) managed to locate and destroy the [Separatist superweapon](#).

Greco-Roman Accounts of Thule

Because [Thule](#) is the capital of the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland, it is found throughout its respective history and mythology. [Pytheas of Massilia](#) was the first to write of Thule in his now lost work, "On the Ocean". He wrote that Thule was the farthest most northerly of the Britannic Islands and that there the circle of the summer tropic is the same as the Arctic Circle". In "Geography" (c. 30 AD), [Book I, Chapter 4](#), the Greek philosopher [Strabo](#) mentions Thule while describing [Eratosthenes'](#) calculation of "the breadth of the inhabited world". He cites Pytheas who stated that Thule "is a six days' sail north of Britain, and is near the frozen sea". Strabo ultimately concludes in [Book IV, Chapter 5](#) that, "Concerning Thule, our historical information is still more uncertain, on account of its outside position; for Thule, of all the

countries that are named, is set farthest north". The Roman philosopher [Pliny the Elder](#)'s book "[Natural History](#)" (77 AD) also cites Pytheas' claim that Thule is a six-day sail north of Britain. When discussing the islands around Britain in [Book IV, Chapter 16](#), he writes, "The farthest of all, which are known and spoke of, is Thule; in which there be no nights at all, as we have declared, about mid-summer, namely when the Sun passes through the sign Cancer; and contrariwise no days in mid-winter: and each of these times they suppose, do last six months, all day, or all night". The "no nights at all" reference is apparently in respect to [Earth's second moon](#) which is located above Greenland, refracting the light of the sun and thereby rendering day-like conditions year round. In the 1st century BC, Greek astronomer [Geminus](#) of Rhodes claimed that the name of Thule went back to an archaic word for the [polar night](#) phenomenon, stating that Thule was "[the place where the sun goes to rest](#)". In refining Thule's location, Pliny the Elder places it along the most northerly parallel as depicted in [Book VI, Chapter 34](#) in which he wrote "Last of all is the Scythian parallel, from the Rhiphean hills into Thule: wherein (as we said) it is day and night continually by turns (for six months)". The Roman geographer [Pomponius Mela](#) also placed Thule north of [Scythia](#). The Greek astronomer [Cleomedes](#) also referenced [Pytheas' journey to Thule](#), but added no new information. The Roman historian [Tacitus](#) described in his book how the [crews of Roman ships sighted Thule](#) when circumnavigating Britain, a claim which appears to be purposely misleading. Lastly, the Roman philosopher [Seneca the Younger](#) wrote of a day when new [lands will be discovered past Thule](#). Taken collectively, these accounts suggest that Thule (i.e., Greenland) lies to the northwest of the British Isles, likely under the North Star (i.e., Earth's second moon).

Classical and Post-Classical Accounts of Thule

References to [Thule](#), the capital of the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland, are found in both the classical and post-classical eras. Both [Orosius](#) (384-420 A.D) and [Dicuil](#) (late 8th and early 9th century) describe Thule as being North and West of both Ireland and Britain. Dicuil described Thule as being beyond the [Faroe Islands](#) which are located off the coast of Scotland. Historian [Procopius](#) wrote that Thule is a large island in the north that is inhabited by twenty-five tribes, an apparent reference to the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#) which now reside in Greenland. He also wrote that when the [Heruls](#) returned, they passed the [Varni](#) and the Danes and then crossed the sea to Thule, where they settled beside the Geats. [Virgil](#) coined the term "[Ultima Thule](#)" in "[Georgics](#)", meaning "furthest land" as a symbolic reference to denote a far-off land or an unattainable goal. [Dionysius Periegetes](#) in "[De situ habitabilis orbis](#)" as well as [Martianus Capella](#) also [touched upon the subject of Thule](#) as did Avienus in his "[Ora Maritima](#)" where he added that during the summer on Thule night lasted only two hours, an apparent reference to [Earth's second moon](#) which is located above Greenland, refracting the light of the sun and thereby rendering day-like conditions year round. The Latin grammarian [Gaius Julius Solinus](#) (3rd century AD) wrote in "Polyhistor" that [Thule was a 5 days sail](#) from [Orkney Islands](#) off the coast of Scotland: "...Thule, which was distant from Orkney by a voyage of five days and nights, was fruitful and abundant in the lasting yield of its crops". The 4th century Virgilian commentator [Servius](#) also believed that [Thule was located close to the Orkney Islands](#): "...Thule; an island in the Ocean between the northern and western zone, beyond Britain, near Orkney and Ireland; in this Thule, when the sun is in Cancer, it is said that there are perpetual days without nights...". [Claudian](#) (5th century AD) wrote in his poem, "On the Fourth Consulship of the Emperor Honorius", [Book VIII](#), that "Thule was warm with the blood of [Picts](#); ice-bound [Hibernia](#) [Ireland] wept for the heaps of slain [Scots](#)." In "Against Rufinias", the [Second Poem](#), [Claudian](#) writes of "Thule lying icebound beneath the pole-star", another apparent reference to Earth's second moon. [Jordanes](#) in his "Getica" also wrote that [Thule sat under the pole-star](#). In "[Consolation of Philosophy](#)", [Boethius](#) states "...For though the earth, as far as India's shore, tremble before the laws you give, though [Thule bow to your service on earth's farthest bounds](#)...". Lastly, [Petrarch](#) (14th century) wrote in "[Epistolae familiares](#)" that [Thule lay in the unknown regions](#) of the far north-west. Taken collectively, these accounts suggest that Thule (i.e., Greenland) lies to the northwest of the British Isles, likely under the North Star (i.e., Earth's second moon).

Thule Society

In what appears to be both historical and political cover for the [Great White Brotherhood](#) of [Thule](#), Greenland, the [Thule Society](#) was founded in [Munich](#), Germany, on August 18, 1918. The [occultist](#) group was reportedly named after Thule which was believed by [Nazi occultists](#) to be the origin of the [Aryan race](#). Considering that [Nazi mystics](#) within the [Thule Society](#) identified Ultima Thule as the capital of ancient [Hyperborea](#), as a lost ancient landmass in the extreme north near [Greenland](#), it can be deduced that the Thule Society is an underworld version of the original Thule Society (i.e., Great White Brotherhood) located in Greenland. Originally a "German study group", members of the Thule Society had to sign a

[special "blood declaration of faith"](#) concerning their lineage: "The signer hereby swears to the best of his knowledge and belief that no Jewish or colored blood flows in either his or in his wife's veins, and that among their ancestors are no members of the colored races." On January 5, 1919, [Anton Drexler](#), together with the Thule Society's Karl Harrer, established the [Deutsche Arbeiterpartei](#) (DAP), or German Workers' Party. Adolf Hitler joined this party in September of 1919. By the end of February 1920, the DAP had been reconstituted as the [Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei](#) (NSDAP), or National Socialist German Workers' Party, generally known as the Nazi Party. The [logo of the Thule Society](#) is an "SS" or Swastika, a symbol which was eventually adopted by the Nazi Party. According to Hitler biographer [Ian Kershaw](#), the Thule Society's "membership list... reads like a [Who's Who of early Nazi sympathizers](#) and leading figures in Munich", including [Rudolf Hess](#), [Alfred Rosenberg](#), [Hans Frank](#), [Julius Lehmann](#), [Gottfried Feder](#), [Dietrich Eckart](#), and [Karl Harrer](#). While the ideology and philosophy of the Thule Society was the same as that of Hitler and the Nazi Party, according to Johannes Hering, "There is [no evidence that Hitler ever attended the Thule Society](#)". Nonetheless, it has been argued that some Thule Society members and their ideas were incorporated into the [Third Reich](#). In "Der Mann, der Hitler die Ideen gab" (1985), a book by [Wilhelm Dahm](#), it is written that, "The Thule Gesellschaft name originated from mythical Thule, a Nordic equivalent of the vanished culture of [Atlantis](#). A race of giant supermen lived in Thule, linked into the Cosmos through magical powers. They had psychic and technological energies far exceeding the technical achievements of the 20th century. This knowledge was to be put to use to save the Fatherland and create a new race of Nordic Aryan Atlanteans. A new [Messiah](#) would come forward to lead the people to this goal." The "giant supermen" is an apparent reference to the [Giants of Greenland](#) which founded the original Thule Society. Lastly, in what appears to be more historical and political cover for the [Great White Brotherhood](#), the [White Order of Thule](#) was an [American](#) society formed in the mid-1990s that described itself as an "[esoteric](#) brotherhood working toward the revitalization of the Culture-Soul of the [European](#) people". Like the Thule Society, the White Order of Thule is also based on Neo-Nazi and racists ideology.

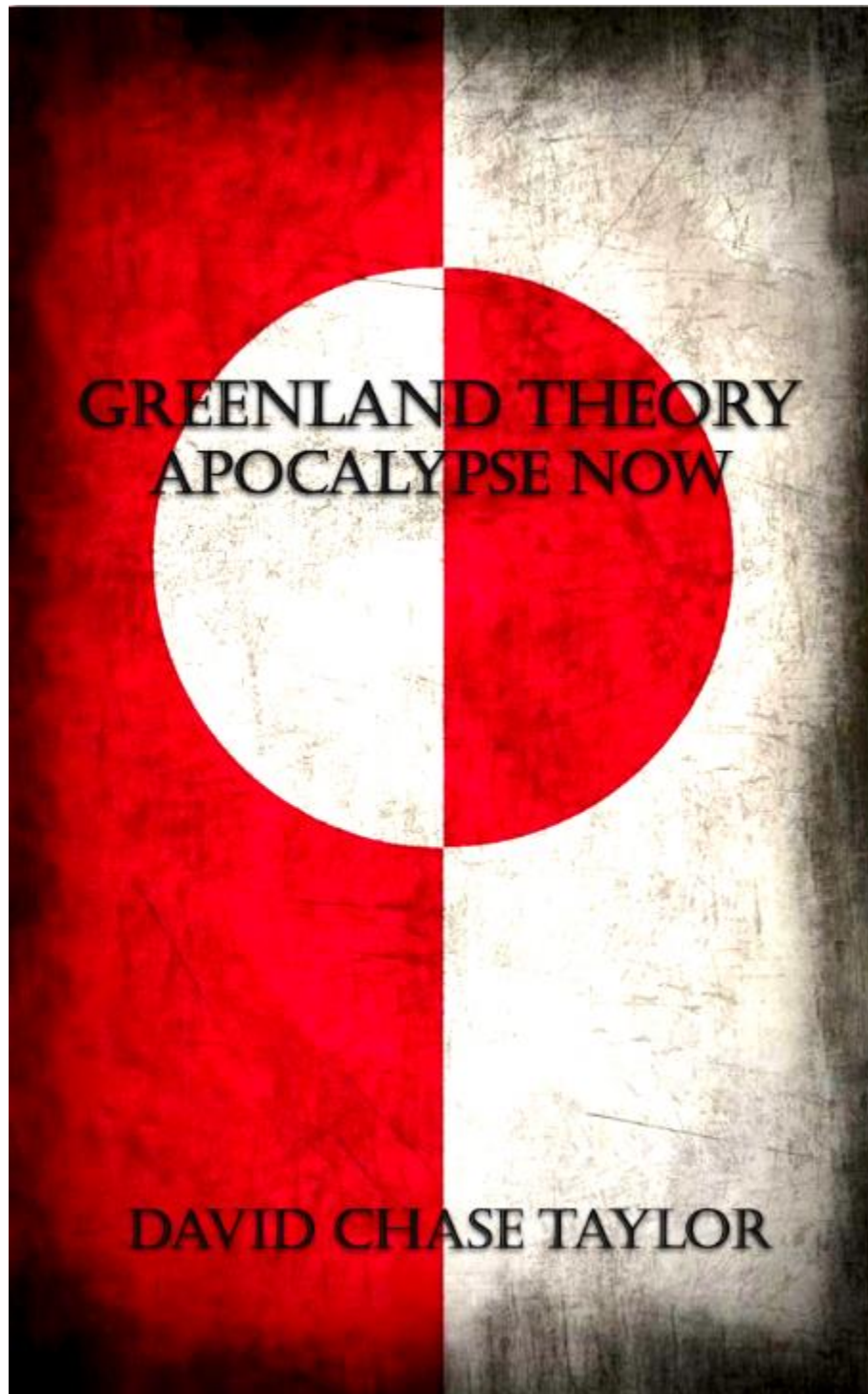
Thule Society in Popular Culture

Tributes to the [Thule Society](#) are found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: **Anime:** "[Fullmetal Alchemist: The Conqueror of Shamballa](#)" (2005), an anime in which the Thule Society play a major role; **Books:** "[Laundry Files](#)" (2004-2014), a series of novels and short stories by [Charles Stross](#) which references the Thule Society; and "[Secret World Chronicles](#)" (2006-2009), a series of books by [Mercedes Lackey](#) in which the Thule Society is behind the attacks on Echo facilities on February 15, 2004; **Comics:** "[Cloak and Dagger](#)" (1982), a comic by [Steve Gerber](#) in which the Thule Society appears; and "[Fear Itself](#)" (2011), a Marvel Comics series in which the Thule Society plays a role; **Film:** "[Hellboy](#)" (2004), a film in which Professor Bruttonholm refers to Adolf Hitler joining the Thule Society in 1937, stating that they were "a group of German aristocrats obsessed with the occult." **Television:** "[Supernatural](#)" (2005-Present), a television show which featured an episode entitled "Everybody Hates Hitler" in which a group of Thule Society members seek out a lost ledger containing information about their experiments with necromancy; and **Video Games:** "[Area 51](#)" (1995-2007), a video game series of novels in which the Thule Society is mentioned as being the occult force behind the Nazi Party; "[Clive Barker's Jericho](#)" (2007), a video game which features the Thule Society; and "[Wolfenstein](#)" (1981-2014), a video game series featuring the Thule Society.

Political Cover for Thule

In order to provide both historical and political cover for [Thule](#), the capital of the Greco-Roman Empire in Greenland, a number of different places and people have been given the name of Thule. For example, [Thule](#) or [New Thule](#) is the main town in the northern part of the [Qaasuitsup](#), Greenland. Its name was recently changed to Qaanaaq in order to dispel the notion that the mythical Thule is located in Greenland. The [Thule People](#), which are the ancestors of all modern [Inuit](#) peoples, allegedly reached [Greenland](#) by the 13th century, settling in Thule or New Thule. Interestingly, modern historical accounts state that the [Inuit were in contact with the Vikings](#), confirming, albeit in a de facto manner, that the [Greco-Roman Vikings](#) emanated from Greenland. In 1775, [Captain James Cook](#) allegedly discovered [Thule Island](#) and [Southern Thule](#), giving them the name of Thule because they seem to be at the end of the world. Allegedly located in Greenland, [Thule Air Base](#) is the [United States Air Force](#)'s northernmost base. It was reportedly the location of the [1968 Thule Air Base B-52 crash](#) as well as [Thulegate](#), a political scandal concerning nuclear weapons. Needless to say, these Thule-based names, especially [Thule Island](#) and

[Southern Thule](#), were given in order to confuse humanity in respect to the true location and nature of Thule.



CHAPTER XIII: EARTH

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13.01 Cardinal Directions

The four [Cardinal directions](#) are the directions of [north](#), [east](#), [south](#), and [west](#). They are commonly denoted by their initials of "N", "E", "S" and "W". Intermediate points between the four cardinal directions form the [points of the compass](#), including the intercardinal directions of northeast (NE), southeast (SE), southwest (SW), and northwest (NW). It is imperative to note that modern compass does not account for the directions of "up" and "down", two vital directions when navigating the [Earth's disc-like shape](#). The lack of a 6-pointed compass was evidently designed to confuse the masses in respect to the true shape of Earth. Needless to say, only 4 directions are needed when employing the accepted basketball-shaped model of Earth. The term "Cardinal" is used in respect to directions because it was derived from the two words "[Care Denial](#)", a ritual used for centuries by the [Imperial Cult of Rome](#) when executing blood sacrifices in the underworld. Consequently, the four Cardinal directions have sadistic connotations, both literally and figuratively speaking. The Cardinal directions are deciphered as follows: **North:** The term "North" (N/X+R+T) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "North Rite". A [rite](#) is a blood sacrifice, millions of which have taken place in the underworld in order to keep the Roman Empire in Greenland a secret; **East:** The term "East" (S+T) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "St.", an abbreviation for "Saint"; **South:** The term "South" (S+T+H) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "St. Forever" or "Saint Forever"; and **West:** The term "West" (V/W+S+T) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Victoria Saint", an apparent reference to [Victoria](#), the Roman goddess of victory. The term "Saint" (S+N/X+T) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Six Time", a reference to the number "6" (and "9") which is commonly used in some form or fashion in terror attacks and wars (e.g., [Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima](#) on August 6, 1945). The number "6" is most commonly depicted by the [Fleur-de-lis](#) symbol which is found throughout the underworld, especially in respect to former massacres and wars. In short, the term "Saint" equates to "Sacrifice Time". Consequently, 3 out of the 4 Cardinal directions directly invoke it. Because the underworld is south from every location in Greenland, it is also referred to by the consonants of "SD" which acronymically equate to "System Day" or "System Die". The letters "SD" are depicted, albeit in a disguised manner, within the [flag of the Roman Empire](#), as well as in the names for "south" in the languages of French ("da sud"), German ("süden"), and Dutch ("zuiden"). Consequently, Roman-English words such as "sad", "sadist", "sadistic" and "sodomasochist" are used to describe the pain and anguish of the underworld.

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13.02 Continental Drift

[Continental Drift](#) is the movement of the Earth's [continents](#) relative to the poles as they drift across the face of Earth. Although Continental Drift does indeed occur, it is a sociological phenomenon as well as a geological one. Since the world has been under the fascist rule of the Roman Empire, sea travel and travel in general has dwindled to an all-time low, mainly due to economic factors and travel-related terrorism (e.g., [Sinking of the Titanic](#), [Hindenburg Disaster](#), [9/11 Attacks](#), etc.), Consequently, continents such as Africa and Australia have drifted apart in the mind of man, despite being virtually right next to each other. It's no accident that the term "ocean" (C/K+N/X) consonantly equates to "con" as in "conman" for they are a scientific hoax in that they are not nearly as large as they appears on the map. This is hoax is possible because a majority of travel is done by plane, and seafaring vessels such as cruise ships, tankers and the respective navies of the world are solely reliant on GPS to guide them to their destination. Also, sailors have become reliant on their instruments rather than their instinctual seafaring skills. Lastly, the current map of the world depicts a majority of the continents surrounding the Atlantic while the Oceanic and Pacific side of the Earth is relatively continent free. Needless to say, this is phenomenon is highly improbable as nature is always balanced—always.

Earth's Iron Core

Although [Continental Drift](#) has affected the location of the continents over time, the iron core of Earth has always remained at the center. Due to [Earth's disc-like shape](#), it has a V-shaped iron core, the top of which is Greenland (2) and the bottom of which is [Ayers Rock](#) (1) in Australia. Although geologists state that Ayers Rock is dominantly composed of coarse-grained [arkose](#) which is white and grey in color, Ayers Rock is unmistakably rust-colored which confirms that it is indeed iron based. This notion was confirmed, albeit in a de facto manner, by the [Northern Territory Geological Survey](#) (2002) which found that when relatively fresh, Ayers Rock has a grey color. However, due to weathering of the iron-bearing minerals via the process of [oxidation](#), the outer surface layer of Ayers Rock exhibits a red-brown rusty color. Translation: Although Ayers Rock is not iron it oxidizes due to the iron-bearing minerals found within it. Needless to say, minerals cannot oxidize if they are not iron. If Ayers Rock was not solid iron, the non-iron parts of the rock would clearly be evident as they would lack the rusty-like color due to lack of oxidation. This is not the case as the entire rock exhibits a uniform rust color indicative of iron. Despite differing greatly in size, Greenland and Ayers Rock exhibit the same general shape. Aside from confirming that the two are opposite ends of the same pole, it can be deduced that if Ayers Rock is iron, Greenland is as well.

Evidence of Continental Drift

Because the [Earth is shaped like a disc](#), the continent of [Greenland](#) and parts of northern Canada and Russia are currently located at the top while continent of Australia is currently located at the bottom. Consequently, the landmass known as Antarctica does not and never has existed. Between Greenland and Australia lies the pole of the Earth, also known as its iron core. The notion of a [North Pole](#) originated from [Mt. Olympus](#) which is located at the top of the Earth in Greenland. Conversely, the South Pole is known as [Ayers Rock](#) which is found "[Down Under](#)" in Australia. Due to [Continental Drift](#), the continents of the planet have moved over time, including the land which once surrounded the North Pole in Greenland and the South Pole in Australia. Evidence of continental drift from the North Pole (i.e., Mt. Olympus) in Greenland is found in respect to [Hudson Bay](#) which is roughly 1,370 kilometers (851.28 miles) by 1,050 km (652.44 miles), covering a total area of approximately 1.2 million square kilometers (470,000 square miles). Therefore, it can be deduced that Mt. Olympus (i.e., the North Pole) is slightly smaller than Hudson Bay which was at one point surrounding the North Pole prior to drifting southward. A secondary sign of continental drift in respect to the North Pole is the [Gulf of Mexico](#) which is roughly 1,500 kilometers (810 miles) wide and covers approximately 1.6 million square kilometers (615,000 square miles). Slightly larger than Hudson Bay, the Gulf of Mexico also surrounded the North Pole prior to drifting southward, likely millions of year prior to Hudson Bay. The same phenomenon is found in respect to [Ayers Rock](#) in [Australia](#) which is 9.4 kilometers in circumference (5.8 miles) and 348 meters (1,142 feet) high, rising 863 meters (2,831 feet) above sea level. Evidence of continental drift from the so-called South Pole (i.e., Ayers Rock) is found in respect to [Lake Victoria](#) in Africa which is roughly 337 kilometers (209 miles) by 250 kilometers (160 miles) and covers approximately 68,800 square kilometers (26,600 square miles). Far larger than Ayers Rock, Lake Victoria exhibits the same arrow-like shape of Ayers Rock and Greenland which suggests that at one point it surrounded the South Pole prior to drifting northward.

Continents Very Close

As evidenced by the NASA graphic from the [Minotaur V](#) rocket launch on September 7, 2013, which carried the [Lunar Atmosphere and Dust Environment Explorer](#) (LADEE) into orbit, the continents of South America and Africa are far closer than depicted in modern maps. Although only conjecture, it's highly likely that the [Caribbean Islands](#), [Ascension Island](#), and the [Canary Islands](#) are all part of the same Atlantic island chain.

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13.03 Earth's Second Moon

Unbeknownst to most of humanity, Earth has a second Moon which is covered mostly by water. Modern terms such as ["Blue Moon"](#) (i.e., the "Betrayal Moon"), ["New Moon"](#) and ["North Star"](#) (i.e., Pole Star) originally pertained to this second Moon which was new, blue, and directly north above the [North Pole](#) (i.e., Greenland). The notion that Earth has a second moon fits perfectly into the [Counter-Earth](#) theory proposed by philosopher [Philolaus](#) (c. 470-385 BC) who theorized that all objects in the universe revolve around an unseen "Central Fire", distinct from the [Sun](#) which also revolves around it. Because Earth's second moon is mostly covered in water, it appears on fire when struck by the rays of the sun, especially after the sun is setting on the horizon. While Earth's second Moon has no official name in the underworld, the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history of the Roman Empire, refers to it as ["Lucifer"](#) as depicted in [Isaiah 14:12](#) which states in part, "How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning!". Consequently, Lucifer is defined by [Strong's Concordance](#) as the "morning star", the "light-bearer", the "shining one," and the "King of ["Babylon"](#), the former capital of the Roman Empire. The notion that Lucifer and the Moon are indeed one is corroborated by Wikipedia which states that "As an adjective, the [Latin](#) word [Lucifer meant 'light-bringing' and was applied to the moon](#)". ["A Latin Dictionary"](#) (1879) refers to Lucifer as "pars Lunae", meaning "part of the Moon", as well as the "fabled son of [Aurora](#)", a direct reference to the [Aurora Borealis](#) (i.e., the Northern Lights). Aside from its Biblical connotations, veiled references to Earth's second Moon are found throughout Etruscan, Greek, Hindu, Old Norse, Proto-Indo-European and Roman religion and mythology, as well in popular culture. Despite overwhelming evidence, the notion that Earth has a second Moon is sheer "lunacy", a lunar-derived word which is defined as "insanity" or "madness".

Aurora Borealis

The radiance or light of Earth's second Moon is known as the [Aurora Borealis](#) (i.e., the Northern Lights), an array of dancing lights in the sky as if the sun were rising or setting from an unusual direction. This phenomenon is only witnessed in northern regions of the world (e.g., Alaska, Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, U.S. states which border Canada, etc.). To date, a feasible and believable scientific explanation for the phenomenon has not yet been rendered. Like the Moon of the underworld, Earth's second Moon moves in tandem with the sun. Consequently, when the sun and the second Moon are aligned, the sun's light is refracted off the watery surface of the Moon, producing the beautiful Aurora Borealis across the northern face of the Earth. The Northern Lights only occurs after the sun is near or has passed the northern horizon. In other words, it occurs during the evening and at night in Greenland. Coincidentally, an ["aureola"](#) or ["aureole"](#) is the radiance of luminous cloud which surrounds a figure in paintings and personages. The aureola appears to be indicative of the clouds which surround Earth's water-covered moon while the [halo](#) is in respect to the light which it gives off.

Earth's Halo

The Northern Lights of Earth's second Moon are known as the [Aurora Borealis](#) which is often symbolized by a [halo](#) for it encircles the crest or the "Christ" of the Earth. This is why [Jesus is often depicted with a halo](#) around his head for he is symbolic of Greenland which is draped in the light of Earth's second moon. Consequently, when Jesus is depicted on the [Roman Cross](#), the term ["INRI"](#) appears above his head. The letters "INRI" acronymically equate to "North Rome", the location of said halo. The term "Halo" (H+L) acronymically equates to "Forever Lion", a reference to the "Line of Man" (i.e., the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#)) which live in Greenland. Because the Greco-Romans originated from Greece, a man with a halo is slaying a dragon in the flag of the [Greek Sipahis](#) (1431-1619), the flag of [Athanasios Diakos](#) (1821-1832), and the war flag of the [Hellenic Army](#). The dragon or "drag on" is symbolic of the never-ending war that the Roman Empire has waged on the underworld since the discovery of Greenland.

Titan Moon of Saturn

[Titan](#) (i.e., "Saturn VI") is reportedly the largest [moon of Saturn](#). It is the only [natural satellite](#) known to have a dense [atmosphere](#), and the only object other than [Earth](#) which exhibits evidence of stable bodies of surface liquid (i.e., water). Titan has a diameter roughly 50% larger than Earth's known [moon](#) and has 80% more mass. Titan is allegedly composed of [water ice](#) and rocky material and has an atmosphere largely composed of [nitrogen](#). Its climate reportedly includes wind and rain and has surface features similar to those of Earth, such as dunes, rivers, lakes and seas. Titan's methane cycle is admittedly "viewed as an [analog](#) to Earth's [water cycle](#), although at a much lower temperature." Although NASA has put a man on the moon (allegedly) and landed on Mars (allegedly), there are mysteriously no clear and concise photographs of [Titan](#) in existence. Despite the deployment of the [Hubble Telescope](#) and space observations located around the world, no solid evidence of this moon by way of images can be found. Therefore, it appears that Titan is scientific cover for Earth's second Moon which is located above the Earth in Greenland. After all, Titan exhibits the ocean-covered surface which Earth's second moon purports to have. Since Saturn is a waterless planet, it's far more likely that a water-based moon would belong to Earth. Lastly, the logo of the [Tennessee Titans](#) football team appears to depict Titan (i.e., Earth second moon). Although mostly blue in color, there are indeed red highlights within the logo which are indicative of the [Aurora Borealis](#) (i.e., the Northern Lights).

The Firmament

According to [Genesis](#) in the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book of the Greco-Roman Empire, God created the [firmament](#) to separate the "waters above" the earth from those below. Therefore, the term firmament is apparently code word for Earth's second moon which is covered by oceans. These oceans produce clouds which then descend upon the upper Earth (i.e., Greenland) in a dome-like mist form. This is evidently why depictions of angels in heaven (i.e., Greenland) are always shown to be living upon the clouds. Interestingly, the word "firmament" translates to "*Raqia*" (R+C/K) and "*Raqiya*" (R+C/K) in [Biblical Hebrew](#) which acronymically and/or consonantly equate to "Rock", an apparent reference to Greenland, the rock of ages which is located directly underneath the firmament. The connotation of firmness conveyed by the Vulgate's "*firmamentum*" is consistent with that of "*stereoma*," the Greek word used in the Septuagint. The term "Stereoma" (S+T+R+M) acronymically and/or consonantly equate to "State of Rome" which is coincidentally also located underneath the firmament. According to the "[Greek Apocalypse of Baruch](#)" (c. 130 AD), the firmament was a great dome-like structure which [may be pierced](#) by the gimlet-looking [Tower of Babel](#). Evidently, the clouds from Earth's second moon hover just a few miles above the Earth's surface, hence the attempt to breach it prior to the invention of aircraft. The "[Jewish Encyclopedia](#)" (c. 1901) describes the firmament by stating that, "The Hebrews regarded the earth as a plain or a hill figured like a hemisphere, swimming on water. Over this is arched the solid vault of heaven." The earth swimming on water is an apparent reference to Greenland which is an island surrounded by water, while the arched vault of heaven is an apparent reference to the cloud-like mist which encompasses it. The terms "mystical" and "mystery" were evidently derived from this persistent mist that emanates from Earth's second moon. This notion was corroborated by [John Calvin](#) in 1554 who proposed that "firmament" be [interpreted as clouds](#). According to [Copernicus'](#) heliocentric model, the firmament was thought to be completely stationary, corroborating other accounts that Earth's second moon is fixated directly above the Earth. The [Flammarion engraving](#) (1888) which mysteriously appeared in [Camille Flammarion's](#) book "*L'atmosphère: météorologie populaire*" (1888), meaning "The Atmosphere: Popular Meteorology", depicts a traveler who has arrived at the edge of a flat Earth, sticking his head through the firmament. This artwork further suggests that the firmament is not firm or solid per se, but rather a penetrable thick cloud-like mist. The firmament is also depicted as a solid dome that is arched over the earth in both [Mesopotamian](#) and [Indo-European](#) mythologies, namely [creation myths](#). The Sumerian sky-god [An](#) was known to rule the primordial seas above the firmament-like "heavens" which were previously separated from the flat disc of the earth below (i.e., the underworld).

Second Moon in Popular Culture

Aside from the names and terms "[Luck](#)", "[Lucky](#)" and "[Lucy](#)", all titular tributes to "[Lucifer](#)", numerous references to Earth's second Moon are found within popular culture, including but are not limited to: "[From the Earth to the Moon](#)" (1865), a novel by [Jules Verne](#) which makes a reference to the "discovery" of second Moon by [Frédéric Petit](#) in 1846; "[I Love Lucy](#)" (1951-1957), a television show that is a titular tribute to [Lucifer](#), the sky-walking second Moon of Earth; "[The Wonderful Flight to the Mushroom Planet](#)" (1954),

a novel by [Eleanor Cameron](#) which is set on a tiny, habitable second moon called Basidium in an invisible orbit 50,000 miles (80,000 km) from Earth; "[Stowaway to the Mushroom Planet](#)" (1956), a novel by [Eleanor Cameron](#) which is set on a tiny, habitable second moon called Basidium in an invisible orbit 50,000 miles (80,000 km) from Earth; "Tom Swift on the Phantom Satellite" (1956), a novel by [Tom Swift, Jr.](#) which features a new moon entering Earth's orbit at 50,000 miles (80,000 km) altitude; "Tom Swift and the Asteroid Pirates" (1963), a novel by [Tom Swift, Jr.](#) which features a second moon entitled "Nestria" or "Little Luna" which was originally an asteroid that moved into Earth's orbit at 50,000 miles (80,000 km) altitude; "[Dhalgren](#)" (1975), a novel by [Samuel R. Delany](#) which features an Earth which mysteriously acquires a second moon entitled "George". The [cover of Delany's book](#) features a [moon-like planet glowing like the sun](#); "[Star Wars](#)" (1977-2015), a saga which features the planet [Tatooine](#) that has two moons. The term "[Tatooine](#)" (T+T+N) is coincidentally consonantly the same as "[Titan](#)" (T+T+N), the water-based moon of Saturn which appears to be scientific cover for Earth's second Moon. The scene featuring [Luke Skywalker](#) along with two moons in "[A New Hope](#)" (1977) remains [one of the most famous scenes](#) of the entire Star Wars saga. Luke Skywalker, which is the main character of the saga, is a titular tribute to [Lucifer](#) the sky-walking morning star; "[The Silmarillion](#)" (1977), a book by [J. R. R. Tolkien](#) which features [Eärendil](#) the Mariner, a fictional character of [Middle-earth](#) (i.e., Greenland), who was a great seafarer who, on his brow, carried the [morning star](#) (i.e., Lucifer) across the sky. "Eärendil" means "Lover of the Sea", an apparent reference to the oceans of Earth's second Moon; and "[1Q84](#)" (2011), a novel by [Haruki Murakami](#) which features two visible moons, one of which is irregularly shaped and green in color.

Second Moon in Mythology

Because virtually all of the world's respective religions are Greco-Roman in origin (e.g., [Catholicism](#), [Christianity](#), [Hinduism](#), [Islam](#), [Judaism](#), [Scientology](#), etc.), references to Earth's second moon are found within most of their respective mythologies. As evidenced, all of the following gods and goddesses affiliated with the "Dawn" exhibit one of more characteristic pertaining to beauty, brightness, color, flying, light or water of some kind (e.g., dew, ocean, sea, spring, etc.). Since a beautiful colored moon or star covered in water is not visibly flying through the skies of the underworld, it must be deduced that the plethora of religious and mythological references are in fact in respect to an unseen object within Earth's orbit. Consequently, said object must be responsible for the [Aurora Borealis](#) (i.e., the Northern Lights), a beautiful colored flying light which appears to be the reflection of light off of water. Lastly, the term "[dawn](#)" (D+N) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Den" or "Day North" as the letter "W" is silent and routinely added only for accent. The term "Den" is a reference to Greenland, the third and final den (home) of the Roman Empire, while the term "Day North" is a reference to the 24/7 daylight found in the north. The never-ending daylight is possible due to Earth's second moon which refracts the sun's light one it has passed gone over the horizon.

Aphrodite

[Aphrodite](#) is the goddess of the dawn in [Greek mythology](#) who is etymologized as "she who shines from the foam [ocean]". Her name was derived from "aphros", meaning "sea foam", and from "deato", meaning "to shine" or "she who shines from the foam [ocean]". In [Hesiod's "Theogony"](#), Aphrodite arose from the sea foam after [Cronus](#) cut off [Uranus's](#) genitals and threw them into the sea, hence her name meaning "foam-arisen". According to legend, Aphrodite then floated ashore via a [scallop](#) shell. References to foam are evidently in respect to the watery mist which falls upon Greenland from Earth's second moon which is covered by oceans of water. Consequently, the epithet "Aphrodite Acidalia" was occasionally added to Aphrodite's name, after the spring she used for bathing. Aphrodite is also associated with and depicted with the sea, dolphins, swans, clams, scallop shells, and pearls, all of which pertain to water. Although Aphrodite is married, she is one of the few gods in the [Greek Pantheon](#) who is frequently unfaithful to her husband. That is because her Northern Lights are shed onto the underworld, in essence cheating on Greenland, her husband. According to myth, due to Aphrodite's immense beauty, Zeus feared that the other gods would become violent with each other in their quest to possess her. This narrative is an apparent reference to the non-stop war the Roman Empire has waged on humanity in order to keep Greenland as well as Aphrodite (i.e., Earth's second moon) hidden. Consequently, Aphrodite is also known to have extramarital relations with Ares, the Greco-Roman god of war.

Aurora

[Aurora](#) is the [goddess](#) of the dawn in [Roman mythology](#). She renews herself every morning as she flies across the sky, announcing the arrival of the sun. Aurora has two siblings, a brother named [Sol](#) (the sun)

and a sister named [Luna](#) (the moon). Since there are no other known satellites in Earth's orbit, it can be deduced that Aurora is indeed a reference to Earth's second moon. Coincidentally, one of Aurora's lovers was [Tithonus](#), the prince of Troy. Aside from the letter "S", the name "Tithonus" (T+T+N+S) is the consonant equivalent of "[Titan](#)" (T+T+N), the water covered moon of Saturn which is evidently scientific cover for Earth's second moon. Aurora is found in [Homer's "Iliad"](#) which states in part, "Now when [Dawn](#) in robe of [saffron](#) was hastening from the streams of [Oceanus](#) to bring light to mortals and immortals...But soon as early Dawn appeared, the [rosy](#)-fingered". Oceanus is the divine personification of the [sea](#) in Greek mythology who is depicted as an enormous [river](#) encircling the world, an apparent reference to Earth's water-based moon. The "rosy-fingered" reference appears to be describing the Northern Lights which wiggle across the horizon like long fingers. Aurora is also found in [Virgil's "Aeneid"](#) which states in part, "Aurora now had left her saffron bed...And beams of early light the heav'ns o'erspread". Saffron is a golden yellow color, an apparent reference to the sun, while the beams of Aurora's light spread across the heavens, just like the Northern Lights. Lastly, Aurora is also found in "[Tithonus](#)" (1833), a poem by [Alfred, Lord Tennyson](#) which states in part, "Once more the old mysterious glimmer steals...From thy pure brows, and from thy shoulders pure...Ere yet they blind the stars, and the wild team...And beat the twilight into flakes of a fire". The mysterious "glimmer" is an apparent reference to the oceans of Earth's second moon while the beating of "flakes of a fire" appears to describe the Northern Lights which evidently commence at twilight in Greenland.

Aurvandil

[Aurvandil](#) or Earendel is a personal [cognate](#) name which translates to "luminous wanderer". Modern [historical accounts state](#) that its origin is "probably the name of a [star](#) or [planet](#), potentially the morning star (i.e., [Lucifer](#))". Consequently, the Old Norse variant appears in a purely mythological context, linking the name Aurvandil to a star. The only known attestation of the Old English "Earendel" also refers to a star exclusively. The [Old English](#) "Earendel" translated to "[lubar](#)", meaning "radiance, morning star". The term "lubar" (B+R) consonantly equates to "Bear", a reference to the [Beast of Greenland](#) where the star of Aurvandil shines bright. An epic poem about king "Orendel" or "Erentel" is preserved in the [Heldenbuch](#) tradition. King Erentel, son of "[Eigel](#)", is rescued at sea by a mysterious fisherman, "Eisen". Orendel goes on to take the fisherman's magical coat as well as his wife "Breide". The term "Eigel" (G+L) acronymically equates to Greenland while the term "Eisen" (S+N) acronymically equates to the "Sun". [Horwendill](#) is coincidentally the name of a [Jutish](#) chieftain in "[Chronicon Lethrense](#)" (c. 12th century), and in [Saxo Grammaticus'](#) "[Gesta Danorum](#)" (c. 12th century). The legend collectively invokes [Jutland](#), otherwise known as Demark, the [legal owner of Greenland](#), as well as the [Greco-Roman Vikings](#) which emanated from Greenland. The coat is an apparent reference to veil of secrecy which hides both Aurvandil and Greenland to the north. Aurvandil is also mentioned in [Norse Mythology](#) within "[Skáldskaparmál](#)", a book of [Snorri Sturluson's](#) 13th century [Prose Edda](#)" (c. 1220). Lastly, the Old English poem "[Crist I](#)" states in part, "Hail Earendel, brightest of angels, over [Middle-earth](#) to men sent, and true radiance of the sun bright above the stars, every season thou of thyself ever illuminest". The reference to "Crist" is a reference to the crest of the Earth, otherwise known as Greenland (i.e., [Middle-earth](#)), while the sun bright angel is evidently a reference to the second moon which hovers over the Earth, reflecting the light of the sun.

Eös

[Eos](#) is the [Titaness](#) goddess the [dawn](#) in [Greek mythology](#) who is almost [always described](#) with rosy fingers or rosy forearms as she opened the gates of heaven for the sun to rise. Eos is the daughter of [Hyperion](#) and [Theia](#) and sister of [Helios](#) (the sun) and [Selene](#) (the moon), "who shine upon all that are on earth and upon the deathless gods who live in the wide heaven." The reference to "wide heaven" appears to be a veiled reference to the wide continent of Greenland, home to the immortal Greco-Romans. [Hesiod](#) states in "Theogony", "And after these Erigeneia ["Early-born"] bore the star [Eosphoros](#) (i.e., "Dawn-bringer"), and the gleaming stars with which heaven is crowned". This reference is telling for Greenland is considered the [Crown of the Earth](#). Eos is also seen as the mother of all the stars and planets, for her tears are considered to have created the morning dew, personified by [Ersa](#) or [Herse](#). Eos's affiliation with dew is imperative to note because Earth's second moon is covered by oceans which gave life to the Earth, hence the reference to motherhood. Eos is also known as the bringer of light, the "One Above", "Who Travels High Above the Earth" and "The Divine", all characteristics of Earth's second moon. The Greek poet [Quintus Smyrnaeus](#) depicted her radiant horses of Lampus and Phaëton which drew her chariot, climbing the arc of heaven and [scattering sparks of fire](#) or the [Aurora Borealis](#) (i.e., the Northern Lights). [Phaeton](#) is coincidentally also the name of a [mythical planet](#) which was allegedly situated between the

orbits of [Mars](#) and [Jupiter](#) whose destruction allegedly led to the formation of the [asteroid belt](#). Eos is also the daughter of [Theia](#). Coincidentally, [Theia](#) is also the name of a Mars-sized planet believed to have collided with the Earth roughly 4.5 billion years ago, creating the [Moon](#) of the underworld. In the epic Greek poem the "[Odyssey](#)", Eos' horses are named "Daybright" and "Firebright" and apparent references to the respective brightness of Earth's second moon. During the day the moon is "Daybright" (blue) while at night the moon is "Firebright" (red and orange). The change in color is evidently due to the light of the sun which is refracted off the moon's watery surface when the sun is on or past the horizon (i.e., sunset).

Hausos

[Hausōs](#) is the goddess of the [dawn](#) in [Proto-Indo-European religion](#) who is personified as a beautiful young woman. The name "h₂ewsōs" is derived from a root "h₂wes" and "aues" which translates to "[shine](#)" or the "the shining one". Hausos is also the goddess of spring who is liberated from prison within the mythology of the Indo-European New Year. Her abduction, imprisonment and subsequent liberation by a heroic [dragon](#)-slaying god is a central myth in Indo-European religion that is reflected in numerous traditions. The notion that Hausos is in prison likely stems from the fact that Earth's second moon is stationary above the Earth. The reference to a dragon slaying god is an apparent reference to G.O.D. (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)) who slays the dragon or "drag on" which is symbolic of the never-ending war that the Roman Empire has waged on the underworld since the discovery of Greenland and Earth's second moon.

Hesperus

[Hesperus](#) is the personification of the "Evening Star" in [Greek mythology](#) (i.e., "Firebright"). He is the son of the dawn goddess [Eos](#) and the half-brother of her other son, [Phosphorus](#). Hesperus' name is sometimes conflated with the names for his brother, [Phosphorus](#), the personification of the "Morning Star", [Eosphorus](#), the "Bearer of Dawn", the "Bearer of Light", or [Lucifer](#). Consequently, when being named by the [ancient Greeks](#), it was thought that Eosphorus and Hesperus were two different celestial objects. The Greeks later accepted the Babylonian view that the two were indeed the same celestial body. In the [philosophy of language](#), "Hesperus is Phosphorus" is a famous sentence in relation to the [semantics](#) of [proper names](#). [Gottlob Frege](#) used the terms "the evening star" (der Abendstern) and "the morning star" (der Morgenstern) to illustrate his distinction between [sense and reference](#).

Oceanus

[Oceanus](#) is a divine figure believed by the [Greeks](#) and [Romans](#) to be the divine personification of the [sea](#), an enormous [river](#) encircling the world. Oceanus is also referred to as the [ocean-stream](#) which floated the [habitable hemisphere](#). Some scholars believe that Oceanus originally represented all bodies of salt water, including the [Mediterranean Sea](#) and the [Atlantic Ocean](#), the two largest bodies known to the ancient Greeks. Oceanus' consort is his sister [Tethys](#), and from their union came the ocean [nymphs](#), also known as the three-thousand [Oceanids](#), and [all the rivers of the world](#), fountains, and lakes. In short, Oceanus represents Earth's water-covered second moon which is ultimately responsible for all the water found on Earth. In [Greek mythology](#), this ocean-world was personified as a [Titan](#), a son of [Uranus](#) and [Gaea](#). [Titan](#) is coincidentally the name of the water-covered moon of Saturn which is evidently scientific cover for Earth's second moon (i.e., Oceanus). Consequently, in Hellenistic and Roman mosaics, Titan was often depicted as having the upper body of a man with a long beard and the claws of a crab, along with a lower body of the monster [Typhon](#). On a fragmentary archaic vessel from circa 580 BC, Oceanus is depicted with a fish-tail along with a fish in one hand and a serpent in the other. In Roman mosaics such as the [Bardo](#), Oceanus is depicted carrying a steering-oar or cradling a ship. Oceanus' role in the [Titanomachy](#) is quite revealing and may be an allegory for the formation of the Earth. Nonnus, *Dionysiaca* states, "Now Okeanos poured rivers of tears from his watery eyes, a libation of suppliant prayer. Then Zeus claimed his wrath at the sight of the scorched earth; he pitied her, and wished to wash with water the ashes of ruin and the fiery wounds of the land. Then Rainy [Zeus](#) covered the whole sky with clouds and flooded all the earth [in the Great Deluge of Deukalion]". Based on this account, it can be deduced that the Greco-Roman believe that Oceanus was vital to the formation of life on Earth. The "[Iliad](#)" refers to Oceanus as "...running round the shield-rim, triple-ply, he pictured all the might of the Ocean stream". The stream of Oceanus is evidently the mist which falls from Earth's second moon down to Earth, spawning the world's oceans, rivers and streams. The "shield-rim" is an apparent reference to the northern rim of the Earth which the light of Oceanus falls upon (i.e., the Northern Lights). Also in the *Iliad*, [Odysseus](#) and [Nestor](#) walk together along the shore of the sounding sea where they prey to Oceanus, "the great Sea-god who girdles the

world". The term "girdle" is defined in part as "[the edge of a brilliant that is grasped by the setting](#)", an apparent reference to Earth's brilliant second moon. In Greek mythology, [Heracles](#) forced Oceanus to lend him his golden bowl, in order to cross the wide expanse of the Ocean on his trip to the [Hesperides](#). When Oceanus refused and tossed the bowl about, Heracles threatened him and stilled his waves. Based on this myth, it can be deduced that Earth's second moon (i.e., Oceanus) is relatively wave-less and calm, unlike the oceans of Earth. [Hecateus of Abdera](#) wrote that the Oceanus is neither the Arctic Ocean nor Western Ocean, but the sea located to the north of the ancient Greek world which is called "the most admirable of all seas" by [Herodotus](#) and the "immense sea" by [Pomponius Mela](#). According to legend, at the end of the "Okeanos Potamos" is the holy island of Alba (i.e., Greenland), the sacred home to Pelasgian [Apollo](#). [Hecateus of Abdera](#) refers to [Apollo's](#) island from the region of the Hyperboreans, in the Oceanus. In other words, Greenland is in or under Oceanus. In the [Bibliotheca](#), [Leto](#) is the Hyperborean goddess who "gave birth to the great god of the antique light", an apparent reference to the second moon of Earth (i.e., Oceanus).

Phosphorus

[Phosphorus](#) is the personification of the "Morning Star" in [Greek mythology](#) (i.e., "Daybright"). He is the son of the dawn goddess [Eos](#) and is the half-brother of her other son, [Hesperus](#), the personification of the "Evening Star". Phosphorus equates to the "Morning Star" (i.e., [Lucifer](#)), "daystar", "shining one" and "shining star". Another Greek term for "Morning Star" is Heosphoros which means "Dawn-Bringer". The Latin poet [Ovid](#), spoke of Phosphorus and [Hesperus](#) as being identical for they represent the respective brightness of Earth's second moon during the day and at night. Consequently, the "Morning Star" is entitled Phosphorus while the "Evening Star" is entitled Hesperus. When being named by the [ancient Greeks](#), it was thought that Eosphorus and Hesperus were two different celestial objects. The Greeks later accepted the Babylonian view that the two were indeed the same celestial body. In the [philosophy of language](#), "Hesperus is Phosphorus" is a famous sentence in relation to the [semantics](#) of [proper names](#). [Gottlob Frege](#) used the terms "the evening star" (der Abendstern) and "the morning star" (der Morgenstern) to illustrate his distinction between [sense and reference](#). Lastly, the chemical compound [phosphorus](#) emits a faint glow upon exposure to [oxygen](#), hence its name in mythology meaning "light-bearer" (i.e., the "[Morning Star](#)").

Thesan

[Thesan](#) is the light and sky goddess of the [dawn](#) in [Etruscan mythology](#). Her name means "Dawn" with related words such as "thesi" translating to "illumination" and "thesviti" translating to "clear or famous". Thesan is also associated with the Etruscan word "thesanthei", meaning "divining" or "brilliant". She is generally depicted in Etruscan art, like many other Etruscan Goddesses, with a great pair of wings from her back. Thesan is often depicted with a halo, wearing a [chiton](#) and diagonal [himation](#) that flows in the breeze.

Ushas

[Ushas](#) is a [Hindu](#) and [Vedic deity](#) whose name is [Sanskrit](#) for "[Dawn](#)". She is often spoken of in plural (i.e., "the Dawns") for Earth's second moon is referred to by different names during the day and night due to its transformation of color and light. Ushas wards off evil spirits of the night for there is never complete and utter darkness in Greenland, due to the light which Ushas reflects from the sun. She is depicted as a beautiful young woman who rides a golden chariot on her way across the sky. Due to her color she is often identified with the reddish cows, an apparent reference to the [Aurora Borealis](#) (i.e., the Northern Lights) which she exhibits in the evening. Of the 1,028 hymns in the "[Rigveda](#)" (c. 1700 BC), a total of 20 are dedicated to Ushas. Rigveda 6.64.1-2 states in part, "The radiant Dawns have risen up for glory, in their white splendor like the waves of waters....We see that thou art good: far shines thy lustre; thy beams, thy splendors have flown up to heaven. Decking thyself, thou makest bare thy bosom, shining in majesty, thou Goddess Morning". The references to "waves of water" and "Goddess Morning" are indicative of Earth's second moon which is mostly covered in water. Sri [Aurobindo](#) states in his "[Secret of the Veda](#)" that Ushas is "the medium of the awakening...she is the first condition of the Vedic realization...By her increasing illumination the whole nature of man is clarified; through her [mankind] arrives at the Truth, through her he enjoys [Truth's] beatitude". In other words, once Earth's second moon becomes public knowledge, the entire nature of the Line of Man (i.e., the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#)) is exposed for humanity has finally arrived at the "Truth" which has been hidden for centuries.

Second Moon in Holy Bible

Aside from the [Firmament](#), the [New Moon](#), the [Pillar of Fire](#), the [Pillar of Cloud](#), and the [Morning Star](#), all of which are references to Earth's second moon in the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history of the Roman Empire, there are at least three other Biblical passages dealing with Earth's second moon. Firstly, [Joshua 10:12](#) states, "Then spake Joshua to the Lord in the day when the Lord delivered up the Amorites before the children of Israel, and he said in the sight of Israel, Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon; and thou, Moon, in the valley of Ajalon." The passage is an apparent reference to the sun's refraction off of Earth's second moon of water which makes it appear as if the sun is always present. The fact both the sun and the moon are referenced in the same verse is telling. Secondly, [Joshua 10:13](#) states, "And the sun stood still, and the moon stayed, until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies. Is not this written in the book of Jasher? So the sun stood still in the midst of heaven, and hasted not to go down about a whole day". Because Greenland and parts of northern Canada and Russia experience light from the sun via Earth's second moon, the reference to a stationary sun and moon are confirmation of Earth's second Moon, albeit in a de facto manner. In other words, the sun is always present because it is either directly shining or is being refracted via the ocean covered moon after it has set. Therefore, the light of the sun is always present via the moon which is stationary in heaven atop the Earth. Thirdly, [Isaiah 14:12](#) states, "How art thou fallen from heaven, O [Lucifer](#), son of the morning! how art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations!". The light of [Lucifer](#) (i.e., the "Morning Star") falls from heaven down to the ground, an apparent reference the [Aurora Borealis](#) (i.e., the Northern Lights) which falls from heaven onto many nations (e.g., Canada, Russia, Iceland, Norway, U.S., etc.). Lastly, [Isaiah 30:26](#) states, "Moreover the light of the moon shall be as the light of the sun, and the light of the sun shall be sevenfold, as the light of seven days, in the day that the Lord bindeth up the breach of his people, and healeth the stroke of their wound". The notion that the moon could be as bright as the sun is only possible if the moon is directly reflecting the light of the sun, something only a mirror-like water-covered moon could accomplish. The sevenfold increase in the sun's light is a reference to the refraction of the sun's light off the ocean-covered moon which is subsequently projected out 360° via the Aurora Borealis.

Firmament in the Holy Bible

Because the [Firmament](#) is located above the Roman Empire in Greenland, there are 15 references to firmament in the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book of the Greco-Roman Empire. The term "Firmament" (F/P+R+M+M+T) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Fire Mount" or "Fire Mountain", an apparent reference to [Mt. Olympus](#) in Greenland which Earth's second moon hovers directly over. The number "15" is telling numerologically speaking for it equates to the letter "O" in the Roman-English alphabet, a term used to describe both "All" and "Nothing". The letter "O" may also be symbolic of wonder (e.g., "oh") as well as the dome-like mist from Earth's second moon which encompasses upper Earth (i.e., Greenland).

1. [Genesis 1:6](#): "And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters."
2. [Genesis 1:7](#): "And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament: and it was so."
3. [Genesis 1:8](#): "And God called the firmament Heaven. And the evening and the morning were the second day."
4. [Genesis 1:14](#): "And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years."
5. [Genesis 1:15](#): "And let them be for lights in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth: and it was so."
6. [Genesis 1:17](#): "And God set them in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth."
7. [Genesis 1:20](#): "And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven."

8. [Psalm 19:1](#): "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork."
9. [Psalm 150:1](#): "Praise ye the Lord. Praise God in his sanctuary: praise him in the firmament of his power."
10. [Ezekiel 1:22](#): "And the likeness of the firmament upon the heads of the living creature was as the color of the terrible crystal, stretched forth over their heads above."
11. [Ezekiel 1:23](#): "And under the firmament were their wings straight, the one toward the other: every one had two, which covered on this side, and every one had two, which covered on that side, their bodies."
12. [Ezekiel 1:25](#): "And there was a voice from the firmament that was over their heads, when they stood, and had let down their wings."
13. [Ezekiel 1:26](#): "And above the firmament that was over their heads was the likeness of a throne, as the appearance of a sapphire stone: and upon the likeness of the throne was the likeness as the appearance of a man above upon it."
14. [Ezekiel 10:1](#): "Then I looked, and, behold, in the firmament that was above the head of the cherubims there appeared over them as it were a sapphire stone, as the appearance of the likeness of a throne."
15. [Daniel 12:3](#): "And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever."

Morning Star in Holy Bible

Because the [Morning Star](#) is found in Greenland, home of the Greco-Roman Empire, there are 3 references to "Morning Star" in the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book of the Greco-Roman Empire. The [number "3"](#) is telling numerologically speaking for it equates to Greenland, the third and final den (home) of the Roman Empire in Greenland.

1. [Job 38:7](#): "When the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy?"
2. [Revelation 2:28](#): "And I will give him the morning star."
3. [Revelation 22:16](#): "I Jesus have sent mine angel to testify unto you these things in the churches. I am the root and the offspring of David, and the bright and morning star."

New Moon in Holy Bible

Because the [New Moon](#) is found in Greenland, home of the Greco-Roman Empire, there are 21 references to "New Moon" in the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book of the Greco-Roman Empire. The [number "21"](#) is telling numerologically speaking for it equates to the [letter "U"](#) in the Roman-English alphabet, a term used to describe all those living outside of [Utopia](#), a "fictional" island society in the [Atlantic Ocean](#) which Earth's second moon resides over. Consequently, the term "New" (N) acronymically equates to "North" as the letter "W" is often silent and added only for accent. Therefore, "New Moon" equates to "North Moon", the location of where it can be seen.

1. [1 Samuel 20:5](#): "And David said unto Jonathan, Behold, to morrow is the new moon, and I should not fail to sit with the king at meat: but let me go, that I may hide myself in the field unto the third day at even."
2. [1 Samuel 20:18](#): "Then Jonathan said to David, To morrow is the new moon: and thou shalt be missed, because thy seat will be empty."
3. [1 Samuel 20:24](#): "So David hid himself in the field: and when the new moon was come, the king sat him down to eat meat."

4. [2 Kings 4:23](#): “And he said, Wherefore wilt thou go to him to day? it is neither new moon, nor sabbath. And she said, It shall be well.”

5. [1 Chronicles 23:31](#): “And to offer all burnt sacrifices unto the Lord in the sabbaths, in the new moons, and on the set feasts, by number, according to the order commanded unto them, continually before the Lord.”

6. [2 Chronicles 2:4](#): “Behold, I build an house to the name of the Lord my God, to dedicate it to him, and to burn before him sweet incense, and for the continual shewbread, and for the burnt offerings morning and evening, on the sabbaths, and on the new moons, and on the solemn feasts of the Lord our God. This is an ordinance for ever to Israel.”

7. [2 Chronicles 8:13](#): “Even after a certain rate every day, offering according to the commandment of Moses, on the sabbaths, and on the new moons, and on the solemn feasts, three times in the year, even in the feast of unleavened bread, and in the feast of weeks, and in the feast of tabernacles.”

8. [2 Chronicles 31:3](#): “He appointed also the king's portion of his substance for the burnt offerings, to wit, for the morning and evening burnt offerings, and the burnt offerings for the sabbaths, and for the new moons, and for the set feasts, as it is written in the law of the Lord.”

9. [Ezra 3:5](#): “And afterward offered the continual burnt offering, both of the new moons, and of all the set feasts of the Lord that were consecrated, and of every one that willingly offered a freewill offering unto the Lord.”

10. [Nehemiah 10:33](#): “For the shewbread, and for the continual meat offering, and for the continual burnt offering, of the sabbaths, of the new moons, for the set feasts, and for the holy things, and for the sin offerings to make an atonement for Israel, and for all the work of the house of our God.”

11. [Psalm 81:3](#): “Blow up the trumpet in the new moon, in the time appointed, on our solemn feast day.”

12. [Isaiah 1:13](#): “Bring no more vain oblations; incense is an abomination unto me; the new moons and sabbaths, the calling of assemblies, I cannot away with; it is iniquity, even the solemn meeting.”

13. [Isaiah 1:14](#): “Your new moons and your appointed feasts my soul hateth: they are a trouble unto me; I am weary to bear them.”

14. [Isaiah 66:23](#): “And it shall come to pass, that from one new moon to another, and from one sabbath to another, shall all flesh come to worship before me, saith the Lord.

15. [Ezekiel 45:17](#): “And it shall be the prince's part to give burnt offerings, and meat offerings, and drink offerings, in the feasts, and in the new moons, and in the sabbaths, in all solemnities of the house of Israel: he shall prepare the sin offering, and the meat offering, and the burnt offering, and the peace offerings, to make reconciliation for the house of Israel.”

16. [Ezekiel 46:1](#): “Thus saith the Lord God; The gate of the inner court that looketh toward the east shall be shut the six working days; but on the sabbath it shall be opened, and in the day of the new moon it shall be opened.”

17. [Ezekiel 46:3](#): “Likewise the people of the land shall worship at the door of this gate before the Lord in the sabbaths and in the new moons.”

18. [Ezekiel 46:6](#): “And in the day of the new moon it shall be a young bullock without blemish, and six lambs, and a ram: they shall be without blemish.”

19. [Hosea 2:11](#): “I will also cause all her mirth to cease, her feast days, her new moons, and her sabbaths, and all her solemn feasts.”

20. [Amos 8:5](#): “Saying, When will the new moon be gone, that we may sell corn? and the sabbath, that we may set forth wheat, making the ephah small, and the shekel great, and falsifying the balances by deceit?”

21. [Colossians 2:16](#): “Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holyday, or of the new moon, or of the sabbath days.”

Pillar of Cloud & Fire in Holy Bible

Because Earth's second moon is mostly covered by oceans, it also contains clouds. The moon is visually blue and cloudy during the day (similar to Earth) while fire-colored at night due to the sun's light which refracts off its liquid surface. Consequently, there are 14 references to Earth's second moon in the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history of the Roman Empire. Although the [Pillar of Fire](#) and the [Pillar of Cloud](#) are depicted as manifestations of the presence of the [God of Israel](#) in the [Torah](#), they are veiled references to Earth's second moon which is cloudy by day and fiery by night. The term “Pillar” (P+L+R) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to “Pi Lair”. The term “Pi” is a direct reference to Greenland, the “lair” or home of the Roman Empire. The [number “14”](#) is telling numerologically speaking for it equates to the letter “N” in the [Roman-English alphabet](#), an acronym for “North”, the location of Earth's second Moon. The cloudy surface of Earth's second Moon is coincidentally found within [Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden](#) (1530), a painting by [Lucas Cranach the Elder](#) which depicts a moon-like object surrounded by clouds within the Garden of Eden (i.e., Greenland). Although there is a face in the center of the cloud (i.e., [Man in the Moon](#)) it appears to be an artistic rendition of Earth's second Moon as seen with the naked eye.

1. [Exodus 13:21](#): “And the Lord went before them by day in a pillar of a cloud, to lead them the way; and by night in a pillar of fire, to give them light; to go by day and night.”

2. [Exodus 13:22](#): “He took not away the pillar of the cloud by day, nor the pillar of fire by night, from before the people.”

3. [Exodus 14:19](#): “And the angel of God, which went before the camp of Israel, removed and went behind them; and the pillar of the cloud went from before their face, and stood behind them.”

4. [Exodus 14:24](#): “And it came to pass, that in the morning watch the Lord looked unto the host of the Egyptians through the pillar of fire and of the cloud, and troubled the host of the Egyptians.”

5. [Exodus 14:24](#): “And it came to pass, that in the morning watch the Lord looked unto the host of the Egyptians through the pillar of fire and of the cloud, and troubled the host of the Egyptians.”

6. [Exodus 33:9](#): “And it came to pass, as Moses entered into the tabernacle, the cloudy pillar descended, and stood at the door of the tabernacle, and the Lord talked with Moses.”

7. [Numbers 12:5](#): “And the Lord came down in the pillar of the cloud, and stood in the door of the tabernacle, and called Aaron and Miriam: and they both came forth.”

8. [Numbers 14:14](#): “And they will tell it to the inhabitants of this land: for they have heard that thou Lord art among this people, that thou Lord art seen face to face, and that thy cloud standeth over them, and that thou goest before them, by day time in a pillar of a cloud, and in a pillar of fire by night.”

9. [Deuteronomy 1:33](#): “Who went in the way before you, to search you out a place to pitch your tents in, in fire by night, to shew you by what way ye should go, and in a cloud by day.”

10. [Deuteronomy 31:15](#): “And the Lord appeared in the tabernacle in a pillar of a cloud: and the pillar of the cloud stood over the door of the tabernacle.”

11. [Psalm 99:7](#): “He spake unto them in the cloudy pillar: they kept his testimonies, and the ordinance that he gave them.”

12. [Nehemiah 9:12](#): “Moreover thou leddest them in the day by a cloudy pillar; and in the night by a pillar of fire, to give them light in the way wherein they should go.”

13. [Nehemiah 9:19](#): “Yet thou in thy manifold mercies forsookest them not in the wilderness: the pillar of the cloud departed not from them by day, to lead them in the way; neither the pillar of fire by night, to shew them light, and the way wherein they should go.”

14. [Revelation 10:1](#): “And I saw another mighty angel come down from heaven, clothed with a cloud: and a rainbow was upon his head, and his face was as it were the sun, and his feet as pillars of fire.”

Hypothetical Solar System Objects

The notion that Earth may possess other [natural satellites](#) besides the known [moon](#) is curiously addressed by Wikipedia via their page entitled “[Other Moon of Earth](#)”. Predictably, it states that “Several candidates have been proposed, but not proven, and the Moon remains Earth's only known natural satellite.” However, there is a long [list of hypothetical Solar System objects](#) which were either real encounters with Earth's second moon or were fabricated as scientific cover to hide the notion that a second moon exists. Regardless, if scientists in the underworld ever witness Earth's second Moon (which they likely already have), one of the following 15 hypothetical moons, planets or stars will likely be cited as the cause of the sighting. Hypothetical objects identified without our Solar System include but are not limited to **Chiron**: [Chiron](#), a moon of [Saturn](#) supposedly sighted by [Hermann Goldschmidt](#) in 1861; **Fifth Planet**: [Fifth planet](#), historical speculation about a planet between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; **Hypothetical Fifth Gas Giant**: [Hypothetical fifth gas giant](#) originally in an orbit between [Saturn](#) and [Uranus](#), which was subsequently flung out of the Solar System into interstellar space after a close encounter with [Jupiter](#); **Lilith**: [Lilith](#), the name given to a hypothetical second moon of Earth by astrologer [Dr. Walter Gorn Old](#) in 1918. Gorn Old allegedly took the name [Lilith](#) from a medieval Jewish legend where she is described as the [first wife of Adam](#). The term “Adam” (D+M) equates to “Dome”, an apparent reference to Greenland, the dome of the Earth; **Mercury's Moon**: [Mercury's moon](#), hypothesized to account for an unusual pattern of radiation detected by [Mariner 10](#) in the vicinity of the planet; **Neith**: [Neith](#), a purported moon of [Venus](#), falsely detected by a number of telescopic observers in the 17th and 18th centuries; **Nemesis**: [Nemesis](#), a [brown](#) or [red dwarf](#) whose existence was suggested in 1984 by physicist [Richard A. Muller](#); **Phaeton**: [Phaeton](#), a planet situated between the orbits of [Mars](#) and [Jupiter](#) whose destruction supposedly led to the formation of the [asteroid belt](#); **Planet V**: [Planet V](#), a planet thought by [John Chambers](#) and [Jack Lissauer](#) to have once existed between [Mars](#) and the [asteroid belt](#), based on computer simulations; **Planet X**: [Planet X](#), a hypothetical planet beyond [Neptune](#). Initially employed to account for supposed [perturbations](#) (systematic deviations) in the orbits of [Uranus](#) and Neptune, belief in its existence ultimately inspired the search for [Pluto](#); **Theia**: [Theia](#), a Mars-sized impactor believed to have collided with the Earth roughly 4.5 billion years ago, an event which allegedly created the [Moon](#); **Themis**: [Themis](#), a moon of Saturn which astronomer [William Pickering](#) claimed to have discovered in 1905; **Tyche**: [Tyche](#), a hypothetical planet in the [Oort Cloud](#) supposedly responsible for producing the statistical excess in long period [comets](#) in a band; **Vulcan**: [Vulcan](#), a hypothetical planet once believed to exist inside the orbit of [Mercury](#); and **Vulcanoids**: [Vulcanoids](#), a ring of asteroids which may exist within a gravitationally stable region inside Mercury's orbit.

Title: [Strange Super-Earth Planet Has 'Plasma' Water Atmosphere](#)

Date: [October 2, 2013](#)

Source: [Yahoo News](#)

Abstract: A nearby alien planet six times the size of the Earth is covered with a water-rich atmosphere that includes a strange "plasma form" of water, scientists say.

Astronomers have determined that the atmosphere of super-Earth Gliese 1214 b is likely water-rich. However, this [exoplanet](#) is no Earth twin. The high temperature and density of the planet give it an atmosphere that differs dramatically from Earth.

"As the temperature and pressure are so high, water is not in a usual form (vapor, liquid, or solid), but in an ionic or plasma form at the bottom the atmosphere — namely the interior — of Gliese 1214 b," principle investigator Norio Narita of the National Astronomical Observatory of Japan told SPACE.com by email. [\[The Strangest Alien Planets \(Gallery\)\]](#)

Using two instruments on the Subaru Telescope in Mauna Kea, Hawaii, scientists studied the scattering of light from the planet. Combining their results with previous observations led the astronomers to conclude that the atmosphere contained significant amounts of water.

A wellspring of exotic water

Located 40 light-years from the solar system in the constellation Ophiuchus, the planet orbits its cooler, low-mass M-type star once every 38 hours, 70 times closer than Earth is to the sun.

Its close proximity means that its temperatures reach up to 540 degrees Fahrenheit (280 degrees Celsius). Six times as massive as Earth, [Gliese 1214 b](#) is less than three times as wide, falling between the Earth and the solar system's ice giants Uranus and Neptune in size.

The high temperatures of the planet may affect the hydrogen and carbon chemistry, which could produce a haze in the atmosphere. But determining if the weather is clear or perpetually overcast on Gliese 1214 b would be difficult, as differences in the two atmospheres are small.

"At high pressure and high temperature, the behavior of water is quite different from that on the Earth," Narita said. "At the bottom of the water-rich atmosphere of Gliese 1214 b, water should be a super-critical fluid."

Unlike terrestrial planets, the [super-Earth](#) doesn't have a solid surface, making the height of the atmosphere difficult to define. Instead, atmospheric scientists introduce a concept called the scale height, a height determined by changes in the increase or decrease of atmospheric pressure by a set amount. On Earth, the scale height is about 6 miles (10 kilometers), while on Gliese 1214 b it is three times deeper, according to Narita.

"We predict that ionic or plasma water can be seen deep inside the planet," Narita said. "However, we may not be able to find hot 'ice' — high pressure-ices — inside of Gliese 1214 b."

Originally discovered in by the MEarth Project, which tracks more than 2,000 low-mass stars in search of planets, Gliese 1214 b was confirmed by the European Space Agency's High Accuracy Radial velocity Planet Searcher in Chile.

As a planet travels across the face of its star, or transits, it blocks the star's light slightly, allowing scientists to determine characteristics about it based on how much the light dims.

Though water is often considered a necessary ingredient for life by scientists, Narita doesn't think that the super-Earth will be promising due to its close orbit, which lies within the star's [habitable zone](#), the region where liquid water can exist.

"Although water vapor can exist in the atmosphere, liquid water — namely oceans — would not exist on the surface of this planet," he said. "So unfortunately, we do not think this planet would be habitable."

Narita's team intends to continue studying the planet with spectroscopic observations in the visible wavelength, and anticipates that other astronomers will follow ([Yahoo News, 2013](#)).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

13.04 Earth's Wobble

The [Chandler wobble](#) is a deviation in the [Earth's](#) axis of [rotation](#) relative to the [Earth's iron core](#). It reportedly amounts to altitude change of roughly [9 meters \(30 ft\) at the point](#) where the axis intersects the Earth's surface. If the 9 meter wobble is projected out from the axis to the rim of the Earth, a wobble far greater than 9 meters is found. In other words, if the axis point is [Mt. Olympus](#) (i.e., the [North Pole](#)) in Greenland, which experiences a 9 meter difference within a 24-hour period, the rim of the Earth (e.g., Alaska, Norway, etc.) would experience a far greater change in altitude relative to the axis. The Earth's wobble was prevalent in the aboriginal cultures of the [Americas](#) who, standing upon the face of the underworld, believed that the Earth was the shape of an inverted bowl as was [commonly thought in pre-scientific societies](#). Because [Earth is disc-like in form](#), the bowl-like shape is a result of Earth's massive wobble. In other words, similar to [Euler's Disc](#), which features the spinning of a coin or disk on a flat surface, the Earth is spinning or wobbling around an axis, creating a bowl-like pattern. The bowl-like shape of Earth wobble is coincidentally depicted in the "[Universi Orbis seu Terreni Globi](#)" (1578), a map created by Belgian cartographer [Gerard de Jode](#). Interestingly, Jode correctly located Greenland at the very center of Earth's bowl. This is why the sun and moon do not travel from right to left in the sky as one would expect using the accepted basketball-like model of the Earth, but rather in a figure 8-like fashion (i.e., [analemma](#)). The bowl-like wobble of Earth is most evident in respect to the continent of Australia which located directly underneath the Earth. Consequently, the [Australia's times zones are circular](#) in fashion, a phenomenon not possible using the accepted basketball-like model of Earth. The notion that the Earth is wobbling around a center axis rather than spinning like a top is also evident in the [precessions of the equinoxes](#) which are witnessed in a north and southward wobble as opposed to strictly left to right. This Chandler wobble, which is a [nutaton](#), combines a secondary wobble with a one year period time period, hence the 4 seasons of the year.

Sun's Path

As evidenced in the photo above, time lapse images of the sun were taken at the same time and place each day, charting the sun's path in the sky over the course of six months, June 21 to December 21. Each line represents the path that the sun traveled from sunrise to sunset. On June 21, the [Summer Solstice](#), the sun is at its highest point, resulting in the longest day of the year. Each successive day, the sun is slightly lower until it reaches the shortest day of the year, December 21, the [Winter Solstice](#). It is imperative to note that the sun's path will change in respect to where the photos were taken on Earth. In other words, the sun's path would not appear the same in Norway as it would in Australia. The perceived change is due to the [disc-like shape of Earth](#); the closer to the rim of the Earth, the steeper the arch of the sun appears to be.

Moon's Path

As evidenced in the photo above, time lapse images of the moon were taken at the same time and place each night, charting the moon's path over a 28-day lunar cycle. As evidenced in the photo, the Earth's wobble (i.e., [Chandler wobble](#)) is visibly far greater than 30 meters which have been proposed. It is imperative to note that the moon's path will change in respect to where the photos were taken on Earth. In other words, the Earth's wobble in respect to the moon would not appear the same in Norway as it would in Australia. The perceived change is due to the [disc-like shape of Earth](#); the closer to the rim of the Earth, the greater Earth's wobble appears to be.

Midnight Sun & Polar Night

Due to the Earth's wobble, the sun is not visible at certain times in the underworld, resulting in a phenomenon known as night. This particular phenomenon is greatest at the rim of Earth (e.g., Alaska, Canada, Northway, Russia, etc.) which experiences [Polar Night](#) during the winter and [Midnight Sun](#) during the summer. Both extremes are due to the Earth's wobble which, like the [analemma](#), are greatest during the [Summer Solstice](#) (June 21), the longest day of the year, and the [Winter Solstice](#) (December 21), the shortest day of the year. When the shadow of Earth temporarily blocks out the sun, it is known as the "Shadow of Death", a term which has become synonymous with the underworld.

Shadow of Death

Because the "Shadow of Death" is symbolic of the former home of the Greco-Roman Empire, there are 19 references to "Shadow of Death" in the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book of the Greco-Roman Empire. The [number "19"](#) is telling numerologically speaking for it equates to "System" as in [Babylon System](#), the fascist totalitarian system of the Roman Empire which is currently present in the underworld. The term "Shadow" (S+H+D) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "System Day/Die", a reference to the System of Babylon which has resulted in the deaths of hundreds of millions of people. Coincidentally, the "[The Shadow of Death](#)" (1873) is a painting by [William Holman Hunt](#) which depicts Jesus Christ, who is symbolic for the "crest" or "crust" of the Earth (i.e., Greenland), casting a shadow behind him. The [7-pointed star above Jesus' head](#) suggests that the painting is astronomical in nature, an apparent reference to the shadow of Earth as well as its second moon which is found directly above Greenland.

1. [Job 3:5](#): "Let darkness and the shadow of death stain it; let a cloud dwell upon it; let the blackness of the day terrify it."
2. [Job 10:21](#): "Before I go whence I shall not return, even to the land of darkness and the shadow of death;"
3. [Job 10:22](#): "A land of darkness, as darkness itself; and of the shadow of death, without any order, and where the light is as darkness."
4. [Job 12:22](#): "He discovereth deep things out of darkness, and bringeth out to light the shadow of death."
5. [Job 16:16](#): "My face is foul with weeping, and on my eyelids is the shadow of death;"
6. [Job 24:17](#): "For the morning is to them even as the shadow of death: if one know them, they are in the terrors of the shadow of death."
7. [Job 28:3](#): "He setteth an end to darkness, and searcheth out all perfection: the stones of darkness, and the shadow of death."
8. [Job 34:22](#): "There is no darkness, nor shadow of death, where the workers of iniquity may hide themselves."
9. [Job 38:17](#): "Have the gates of death been opened unto thee? or hast thou seen the doors of the shadow of death?"
10. [Psalm 23:4](#): "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."
11. [Psalm 44:19](#): "Though thou hast sore broken us in the place of dragons, and covered us with the shadow of death."

12. [Psalm 107:10](#): “Such as sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, being bound in affliction and iron;”
13. [Psalm 107:14](#): “He brought them out of darkness and the shadow of death, and brake their bands in sunder.”
14. [Isaiah 9:2](#): “The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined.”
15. [Jeremiah 2:6](#): “Neither said they, Where is the Lord that brought us up out of the land of Egypt, that led us through the wilderness, through a land of deserts and of pits, through a land of drought, and of the shadow of death, through a land that no man passed through, and where no man dwelt?”
16. [Jeremiah 13:16](#): “Give glory to the Lord your God, before he cause darkness, and before your feet stumble upon the dark mountains, and, while ye look for light, he turn it into the shadow of death, and make it gross darkness.”
17. [Amos 5:8](#): “Seek him that maketh the seven stars and Orion, and turneth the shadow of death into the morning, and maketh the day dark with night: that calleth for the waters of the sea, and poureth them out upon the face of the earth: The Lord is his name:”
18. [Matthew 4:16](#): “The people which sat in darkness saw great light; and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death light is sprung up.”
19. [Luke 1:79](#): “To give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet into the way of peace.”

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

13.05 Disc Shape of Earth

Unbeknownst to most of humanity, the Earth is shaped like a disc, rather flat on the top with a [convex lens-like bulge](#) at the bottom. In other words, Earth resembles a typical alien spacecraft which looks like a discus, hence the term “discovery”. Although only conjecture, it’s highly likely that the Greco-Roman philosopher [Plato](#) first discovered Earth’s disc or plate-like shape. In short, atop the Earth is [Mt. Olympus](#) (i.e., the [North Pole](#)) in Greenland, the northernmost point of Earth’s iron core, while [Ayers Rock](#) (i.e., the [South Pole](#)) is found “Down Under” in Australia, the southernmost point of Earth’s iron core. In [geography](#), this phenomenon is known as [antipodes](#), any place on Earth’s surface which is diametrically opposite to it. Two points which are “antipodal” to each other are connected by a straight line running through the center of the Earth, a term likely derived from Earth’s magnetized iron core which draws compasses towards the north. The notion that the Earth is a relatively flat disc-shaped object was also held by the aboriginal cultures of the [Americas](#) who believed that the flat Earth was domed by the [firmament](#) (i.e., the clouds of [Earth’s second moon](#)). The Sumerian sky-god [An](#) ruled the “heavens” which were separated from the flat disc of the earth below, inferring that there are indeed two sides to the Earth. Consequently, the [Sumerians](#), which are an alias of the Greco-Romans, also believed that the [universe](#) consisted of a flat disk enclosed by a [dome](#).

Oblate Spheroid

According to [scientists from NOAA](#), the [National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration](#), the true shape

of the Earth approximates an [oblate spheroid](#)—a sphere flattened along the axis from pole to pole with a [bulge](#) around the [equator](#). This particular notion was central to the Greeks and [Stoics](#) who adopted a model of [celestial spheres](#) after the discovery of the [spherical Earth](#) in the 4th to 3rd centuries BC. The myth that the Earth is a basketball-like shape was only [adopted during the Middle Ages](#). To what degree the Earth is an oblate spheroid is not currently known, but it likely mimics the discus-like shape of Earth found in Greco-Roman art.

Discus of Earth

The disc-like [spherical Earth](#) was likely the single most important issue to the Greco-Roman Empire who were hell bent on world domination, a feat they unfortunately achieved. Consequently, the disc-like shape of Earth is found throughout in their respective art and culture. The classical Greek sculptor [Polyclitus](#) created [Discophoros](#), a marble statue featuring a male holding a disc. [Diskobolus](#) by [Myron](#) is another famous Greek [sculpture](#) which also depicts a Greco-Roman male holding a disc. Although these two statues claim to depict a discus thrower, their respective poses are likely symbolic of the Greco-Roman Empire's control over the Earth. That being said, the [discus throw](#) was a Greco-Roman sport which was one of the events of the [Greek pentathlon](#). The discus throw was likely a sporting tribute designed to celebrate the discovery of Earth's true shape. A discus is also depicted on the [Discobolus Motif](#) as well as the [Discobolus Kleomelos Louvre](#), both of which feature a male holding an oversized disc in a non-sportsman-like manner. Due to its importance in Greco-Roman culture, there are at least [60 Roman-English terms](#) (e.g., discern, disciples, disclose, discourage, discovery, discussion, dusk, etc.) relating to conversation, exploration, thinking and science that contain the term "disc". Other Roman-English terms such as "desk" and "dusk" were likely also derived from "disc".

Greenland Pi

Although only conjecture, it appears that the ratio of the Earth's circumference to its diameter (iron core) is approximately equal to [3.14 \(Pi\)](#). In other words, the Earth is roughly three times as wide as it is deep, keeping in line with the [oblate spheroid](#) theory. Coincidentally, the "[π](#)" [symbol](#) (i.e., the [pi symbol](#)) is used in mathematics to calculate the [area of a disc](#). The [Greek "Phi" symbol](#) (i.e., "Φ"), which is the 16th letter in the [Greek alphabet](#), is coincidentally found on the [flag of Greenland](#). The "[π](#)" symbol is also found in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet) but does not exist in the [English alphabet](#). However, the "[π](#)" symbol is represented in the English alphabet by the [letter "P"](#) and is still used as a [symbol in mathematics](#). Mathematically speaking, the "[π](#)" symbol has a numeric value of "8" in the Roman Score while the letter "P" has a numeric value of "16" in the English alphabet. The "[π](#)" symbol, which equates to the number 3.14159—repeating to infinity, is an acronym for "infinity" as the "[π](#)" fraction goes on forever. Consequently, the aforementioned symbols of Pi or Phi (i.e., "π", "Φ" and "P") are acronyms for Greenland, home of the Roman Empire.

Earth's Iron Core

Although [Continental Drift](#) has affected the location of the continents over time, the iron core of Earth has always remained at the center. Due to [Earth's disc-like shape](#), it has a V-shaped iron core, the top of which is Greenland (2) and the bottom of which is [Ayers Rock](#) (1) in Australia. Although geologists state that Ayers Rock is dominantly composed of coarse-grained [arkose](#) which is white and grey in color, Ayers Rock is unmistakably rust-colored which confirms that it is indeed iron based. This notion was confirmed, albeit in a de facto manner, by the [Northern Territory Geological Survey](#) (2002) which found that when relatively fresh, Ayers Rock has a grey color. However, due to weathering of the iron-bearing minerals via the process of [oxidation](#), the outer surface layer of Ayers Rock exhibits a red-brown rusty color. Translation: Although Ayers Rock is not iron it oxidizes due to the iron-bearing minerals found within it. Needless to say, minerals cannot oxidize if they are not iron. If Ayers Rock was not solid iron, the non-iron parts of the rock would clearly be evident as they would lack the rusty-like color due to lack of oxidation. This is not the case as the entire rock exhibits a uniform rust color indicative of iron. Despite differing greatly in size, Greenland and Ayers Rock exhibit the same general shape. Aside from confirming that the two are opposite ends of the same pole, it can be deduced that if Ayers Rock is iron, Greenland is as well.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

13.06 No Man's Land

In order to prevent explorers and tourists from accidentally re-discovering Greenland, a buffer zone known as "[No Man's Land](#)" encircles Greenland in northern Canada and Russia, the two largest countries on Earth. No Man's Land is defined in part as land that is unoccupied, while the [Terra nullius](#) is a [Latin](#) expression derived from [Roman law](#) which means "land belonging to no one". No Man's Land in northern Canada is protected to the south by the [Distant Early Warning Line](#), a string of continental defense radar installations stretching from Alaska to Greenland which has since morphed into the [North Warning System](#) (NWS). No Man's Land itself is protected by [Greenland's autonomous drones](#) which fly sorties 24-hours a day, seeking out and destroying any potential threats. No Man's Land is also home to the [Great Wall of Greenland](#) which encircles Greenland in the shape of an [Omega symbol](#) (i.e., "Ω"). The massive wall protected Greenland from discovery and invasion prior to the invention of aerial machines, radar and satellites. The term "Defense" was derived from Great Wall of Greenland which is in essence the "Day Fence", blocking the underworld from the 24/7 daylight of [Earth's second moon](#) which is located above Greenland. No Man's Land is evidently depicted in [Zephaniah 2:5](#), which states, "Woe unto the inhabitants of the sea coast, the nation of the Cherethites! The word of the Lord is against you; O Canaan, the land of the Philistines, I will even destroy thee, that there shall be no inhabitant." The term [Canaan](#) is code word for Greenland in the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book of the Greco-Roman Empire.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

13.07 The Arctic Equator

The true "[Equator](#)" of Earth is not found running through Africa and South America as widely believed, but rather around the [Arctic Circle](#). According to [scientists from NOAA](#), the [National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration](#), the true shape of the Earth approximates an [oblate spheroid](#)—a sphere flattened along the axis from pole to pole with a [bulge](#) around the [Equator](#). It is here, at the bulge of the Earth (i.e., the Equator), that the atmosphere of the Earth is the thinnest, producing freezing temperatures nearly year-round due to the lack of sunlight induced by [Earth's wobble](#). Due to Earth's disc-like shape, the outer most edges of the Earth (i.e., the rim) are depicted in the [Equilateral arch](#) found within Roman Catholic Churches worldwide. The architectural tribute was evidently named and shaped after Earth's Equator. Due to [disc-like shape of Earth](#), beyond the Arctic Equator lies the Northern Hemisphere, consisting of Greenland and northern parts of Canada and Russia. In order to sell the notion that the [Equator](#) is halfway between the Arctic Circle and the [non-existent Antarctica](#), the Roman Empire gave the name of "[Ecuador](#)" (1830) to a country in South America and the name of "[Equatorial Guinea](#)" (1968) to a country in Africa. Stranger yet is that an African and South American country would elect to give themselves a name based on Roman-English terms such as "equate" and "equal". According to Merriam-Webster, the [term "equator"](#), which was [first used in the 14th century](#), is defined in part as "a great circle of the earth...that is everywhere equally distant from the two poles and divides the surface into the northern and southern hemispheres". The term "[great circle](#)", which was first used in 1594, is subsequently defined in part as "a

circle on the surface of the earth...which connecting two terrestrial points constitutes the shortest distance on the earth's surface between them". Therefore, it can be deduced that the Northern Hemisphere is the area north of the Arctic Circle while the Southern Hemisphere is the area south of the Arctic Circle. The notion that "connecting two terrestrial points constitutes the [shortest distance on the earth's surface between them](#)" is not possible using the accepted basketball-like model of Earth for all points are relatively equal distance from each other. Only by employing the [oblate spheroid](#) shape of Earth which features a bulge (i.e., the Equator) can the definition of the great circle be validated. Lastly, considering that the [North Pole was not discovered until 1908](#), and the [South Pole was not discovered until 1911](#), the very notion that Roman Empire knew where the equator was prior is highly suspect. In other words, until one knows where the most northern and southern part of the Earth are located, it's impossible to know the halfway point (i.e., the Equator). Nevertheless, [Ecuador](#), which literally translates as "Republic of the [Equator](#)", was given its name in 1830, a total of 78 years prior to the North Pole being discovered.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



13.08 The Nordic Cross

[Nordic Cross flags](#) were derived from the [Scandinavian Cross](#), a popular version of the [Roman Cross](#). Although they are now found throughout the world, they have always been primarily associated with the [Scandinavian](#) countries which surround Greenland. Because Greenland is the mythical [Garden of Eden](#) as depicted in the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book of the Greco-Roman Empire, it contains a passage which evidently refers to numerous Nordic Cross flags surround it. [Genesis 3:24](#) states, "So he drove out the man; and he placed at the east of the garden of Eden Cherubims, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life". Because flags are officially draped downward, the Nordic Cross when turned 90° becomes a sword, invoking the Biblical passage as Nordic Cross bearing flags completely encircle Greenland. In other words, a sword is pointed "every way" in order to keep the "tree of life" in Greenland safe from the underworld. In the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), the "+" symbol (i.e., the Roman Cross) equates to the letter "D", an acronym for "Day" and "Die". The term "Day" is a reference to the 24/7 sunlight of Greenland via [Earth's second moon](#) which the following Nordic Cross flag bearing governments unwittingly protect.

"Sword which turned every way"

At least 39 counties, countries, territories and islands surrounding Greenland to the north, east, west and south feature a Nordic Cross flag (sword), including but not limited to: first flag of [Canada](#); first flag of [Russia](#); first flag of [Wales](#); first proposed flag of [Greenland](#); flag of [Barra Island](#) (Scotland); flag of [Belgorod Oblast](#) (Russia); flag of [Cornwall](#) (England); flag of [Denmark](#); flag of [Derbyshire](#) (England); flag of [Devon](#) (England); flag of [Dorset](#) (England); flag of [England](#); flag of [Finland](#); flag of [Flintshire](#) (Wales); flag of [Gloucestershire](#) (England); flag of [Groningen](#) (Netherlands); flag of [Iceland](#); flag of [Lincolnshire](#) (England); flag of [Newfoundland and Labrador](#) (Canada); flag of [Northern Ireland](#); flag of [Norway](#); flag of [Pembrokeshire](#) (Wales); flag of [Perm Krai](#) (Russia); flag of [Quebec](#) (Canada); flag of the [Åland Islands](#) (Sweden); flag of the [City of London](#) (England); flag of the [Faroe Islands](#); flag of the [Isles of Scilly](#) (England); flag of the [Kalmar Union](#) (Denmark, Norway and Sweden); flag of the [Orkney Islands](#) (Scotland); flag of [Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean](#) (Canada); flag of the [Shetland Islands](#) (Scotland); flag of the [United Kingdom](#); flag of [Scotland](#); flag of [South Uist](#) Island (Scotland); flag of [Stavropol Krai](#) (Russia); flag of [Sweden](#); flag of [Ulster](#) (Ireland); and the flag of [West Riding of Yorkshire](#) (England).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



13.09 The North Pole

The [North Pole](#), which is allegedly located in the middle of the [Arctic Ocean](#) amid waters that are almost permanently covered with shifting [sea ice](#), does not and has never existed in reality. There was also never an “ice age” which is now the subject of numerous propaganda films such as “[Ice Age](#)” (2002), “[Ice Age: The Meltdown](#)” (2006), “[Ice Age: Dawn of the Dinosaurs](#)” (2009), “[Ice Age: Continental Drift](#)” (2012) and “[Ice Age 5](#)” (2016). However, to the north atop the Earth is [Mt. Olympus](#) (i.e., the [North Pole](#)) in Greenland, the northernmost point of Earth’s iron core, while [Ayers Rock](#) (i.e., the [South Pole](#)) is found “Down Under” in Australia, the southernmost point of Earth’s iron core. In [geography](#) this phenomenon is known as [antipodes](#), any place on Earth’s surface which is diametrically opposite to it. Two points which are “antipodal” to each other are connected by a straight line running through the center of the Earth, a term likely derived from Earth’s magnetized iron core. Consequently, the [Celestial Poles](#), which appear directly overhead the Earth’s [North Pole](#) and [South Pole](#) respectively, are located in Greenland to the north and Australia to the south. Lastly, “[The North Face](#)” is a popular mountain climbing and outdoor sporting goods company whose motto is “Never stop exploring”. The word “Face” (F/P+C/K) is the consonant equivalent of “Fake” (F/P+C/K) and therefore the brand is appropriately entitled “The North Fake” because the entire concept of the north being the face of the Earth is a hoax.

Arctic Circle

The [Arctic Circle](#) does exist except that it is in actuality the Earth’s [Equator](#), the halfway point between Greenland to the north and Australia to the south. According to [scientists from NOAA](#), the [National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration](#), the true shape of the Earth approximates an [oblate spheroid](#)—a sphere flattened along the axis from pole to pole with a [bulge](#) around the [Equator](#). It is here, at the bulge of the Earth (i.e., the Arctic Circle), that the atmosphere of the Earth is the thinnest, producing freezing temperatures nearly year-round due to the lack of sunlight induced by [Earth’s wobble](#). Due to [disc-like shape of Earth](#), beyond the Arctic lies the Northern Hemisphere, consisting of Greenland and northern parts of Canada and Russia. The outer most edges of the Earth (i.e., the rim) are depicted in the [Equilateral arch](#) found within Roman Catholic Churches worldwide. The architectural tribute was evidently named and shaped after Earth’s true Equator.

Mt. Olympus

The original [Mount Olympus](#) was the highest mountain in [Greece](#). However, in [Greek mythology](#) Olympus was regarded as the “home” of the [Twelve Olympian gods](#) of the ancient Greek world. It formed itself after the gods defeated the [Titans](#) in the [Titan War](#), and soon the palace was inhabited by the gods. In the words of [Homer](#), “Olympus was not shaken by winds nor ever wet with rain, nor did snow fall upon it, but the air is outspread clear and cloudless, and over it hovered a radiant whiteness.” The Olympus depicted is Greenland, the highlands which sit above the clouds, an endless summer with no snow.

Mt. Zion

The [Mount Zion](#) depicted in the Bible is a hill in [Jerusalem](#) just outside the walls of the [Old City](#). According to the [Book of Samuel](#), Mount Zion was the site of the [Jebusite](#) fortress called the “stronghold of Zion” that was conquered by [King David](#), becoming his palace and the [City of David](#). Sometime after the construction of [King Solomon’s Temple](#), Mount Zion referred to the [Temple Mount](#). The word “Zion” (Z+N/X) means “Two X” or “Two Kills” and is likely where the word “Six” or “Zix” originated.

Earth’s Iron Core

Although [Continental Drift](#) has affected the location of the continents over time, the iron core of Earth has always remained at the center. Due to [Earth’s disc-like shape](#), it has a V-shaped iron core, the top of

which is Greenland (2) and the bottom of which is [Ayers Rock](#) (1) in Australia. Although geologists state that Ayers Rock is dominantly composed of coarse-grained [arkose](#) which is white and grey in color, Ayers Rock is unmistakably rust-colored which confirms that it is indeed iron based. This notion was confirmed, albeit in a de facto manner, by the [Northern Territory Geological Survey](#) (2002) which found that when relatively fresh, Ayers Rock has a grey color. However, due to weathering of the iron-bearing minerals via the process of [oxidation](#), the outer surface layer of Ayers Rock exhibits a red-brown rusty color. Translation: Although Ayers Rock is not iron it oxidizes due to the iron-bearing minerals found within it. Needless to say, minerals cannot oxidize if they are not iron. If Ayers Rock was not solid iron, the non-iron parts of the rock would clearly be evident as they would lack the rusty-like color due to lack of oxidation. This is not the case as the entire rock exhibits a uniform rust color indicative of iron. Despite differing greatly in size, Greenland and Ayers Rock exhibit the same general shape. Aside from confirming that the two are opposite ends of the same pole, it can be deduced that if Ayers Rock is iron, Greenland is as well.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

13.10 The South Pole

The [South Pole](#) is allegedly located in the middle of [Antarctica](#), a southern landmass which does not and has never existed. There was also never an “ice age” which is now the subject of numerous propaganda films such as “[Ice Age](#)” (2002), “[Ice Age: The Meltdown](#)” (2006), “[Ice Age: Dawn of the Dinosaurs](#)” (2009), “[Ice Age: Continental Drift](#)” (2012) and “[Ice Age 5](#)” (2016). However, to the south at the bottom of Earth is [Ayers Rock](#) (i.e., the [South Pole](#)) which is located “Down Under” in Australia, the southernmost point of the Earth’s iron core. Conversely, to the north atop the Earth is [Mt. Olympus](#) (i.e., the [North Pole](#)) which is located in Greenland, the northernmost point of Earth’s iron core. In [geography](#) this phenomenon is known as [antipodes](#), any place on Earth’s surface which is diametrically opposite to it. Two points which are “antipodal” to each other are connected by a straight line running through the center of the Earth, a term likely derived from Earth’s magnetized iron core. Consequently, the [Celestial Poles](#), which appear directly overhead the Earth’s [North Pole](#) and [South Pole](#) respectively, are located in Greenland to the north and Australia to the south. Lastly, the “[South Pole](#)” is the name of a popular urban clothing company. Since the word “Pole” (F/P+L) is the consonant equivalent of “Fool” (F/P+L), the brand is appropriately entitled the “South Fool”, an apparent tribute to the hoax of the South Pole.

Antarctic Circle

The [Antarctic Circle](#) does not and has never existed. However, the [Arctic Circle](#) does exist except that it is in actuality the Earth’s [Equator](#), the halfway point between the top and bottom of the Earth. According to [scientists from NOAA](#), the [National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration](#), the true shape of the Earth approximates an [oblate spheroid](#)—a sphere flattened along the axis from pole to pole with a [bulge](#) around the [Equator](#). It is here, at the bulge of the Earth (i.e., the Arctic Circle), that the atmosphere of the Earth is the thinnest, producing freezing temperatures nearly year-round due to the lack of sunlight induced by [Earth’s wobble](#). Due to [disc-like shape of Earth](#), beyond the Arctic lies the Northern Hemisphere, consisting of Greenland and northern parts of Canada and Russia. The outer most edges of the Earth (i.e., the rim) are depicted in the [Equilateral arch](#) found within Roman Catholic Churches worldwide. The architectural tribute was evidently named and shaped after Earth’s true Equator.

South Pole Exploration

The [Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station](#) is an American scientific research station which was allegedly built in 1956 at the [Geographic South Pole](#), the southernmost place on the Earth. Considering that the station is located on the high plateau of [Antarctica](#) at an elevation of 2,835 meters (9301 feet) above [sea level](#), it’s highly likely that the station is in fact upon a mountain range to the north somewhere in the [Arctic](#)

[Circle](#). In other words, the station cannot exist on Antarctica for the continent itself does not exist. There is also a Ceremonial South Pole which has been curiously set aside for photo opportunities at the [South Pole Station](#). It is reportedly located a short distance from the Geographic South Pole, and consists of a metallic sphere on a [plinth](#), surrounded by the flags of the [Antarctic Treaty](#) signatory [states](#). This tourist trap was evidently created in order to sell the notion of the South Pole to the world via non-stop photos. Lastly, the "[Aurora Australis](#)" is an Australian icebreaker ship is the only icebreaker that travels to Antarctica. In 1998, the "Aurora Australis" became stranded in ice and was attempted to be rescued by the Japanese icebreaker "[Shirase](#)". The rescue is telling because it is theorized that the 96 trips which the "Aurora Australis" has allegedly made to the South Pole have in fact been to the Arctic Circle which Japan coincidentally lies directly underneath. Also, the name of the ship is curious because the [Aurora Borealis](#) (i.e., the Northern Lights) are witnessed at the Arctic Circle while [Terra Australis](#) was the former name of Greenland. Therefore, it can be deduced that the icebreaker is actually traveling northward to the Arctic Circle rather than southward to the non-existent South Pole.

Earth's Iron Core

Although [Continental Drift](#) has affected the location of the continents over time, the iron core of Earth has always remained at the center. Due to [Earth's disc-like shape](#), it has a V-shaped iron core, the top of which is Greenland (2) and the bottom of which is [Ayers Rock](#) (1) in Australia. Although geologists state that Ayers Rock is dominantly composed of coarse-grained [arkose](#) which is white and grey in color, Ayers Rock is unmistakably rust-colored which confirms that it is indeed iron based. This notion was confirmed, albeit in a de facto manner, by the [Northern Territory Geological Survey](#) (2002) which found that when relatively fresh, Ayers Rock has a grey color. However, due to weathering of the iron-bearing minerals via the process of [oxidation](#), the outer surface layer of Ayers Rock exhibits a red-brown rusty color. Translation: Although Ayers Rock is not iron it oxidizes due to the iron-bearing minerals found within it. Needless to say, minerals cannot oxidize if they are not iron. If Ayers Rock was not solid iron, the non-iron parts of the rock would clearly be evident as they would lack the rusty-like color due to lack of oxidation. This is not the case as the entire rock exhibits a uniform rust color indicative of iron. Despite differing greatly in size, Greenland and Ayers Rock exhibit the same general shape. Aside from confirming that the two are opposite ends of the same pole, it can be deduced that if Ayers Rock is iron, Greenland is as well.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

13.11 The Southern Cross

Allegedly named after the constellation [Crux](#), the Southern Cross is found on the coat of arms and flags of at least [50 countries and territories](#) around the world, all of which with border the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean. Considering that these respective flags pertain to nations on Earth rather than a constellation in the sky is rather curious. In other words, it appears that the Southern Cross is terrestrial-based, not space-based. In all likelihood, the Southern Cross is a naval blockade which is enforced globally in order to keep Greenland safe from wandering aircraft and ships. It is also being enforced to keep the fraudulent map of the world from being exposed as a hoax for a cartographic revelation which would expose Greenland as well. By continually shooting down aircraft and sinking ships which violate the Southern Cross, unauthorized travel between the Earth's continents, [which are far closer than they appear](#), is relatively non-existent. The 5 English speaking nations and territories which form the [Southern Cross](#) include Greenland on top, Australia on the bottom, the United Kingdom on the upper right, Ascension Island on the lower right, and the United States on the left. To date, their respective navies have been successful in blocking, destroying or diverting all means of travel not going through the proper channels. These respective countries, which have historically always had state of the art navies, have created an impenetrable maritime blockade crisscrossing the oceans of the world which ensures that Greenland is

never accidentally or purposely re-discovered.

Ascension Island

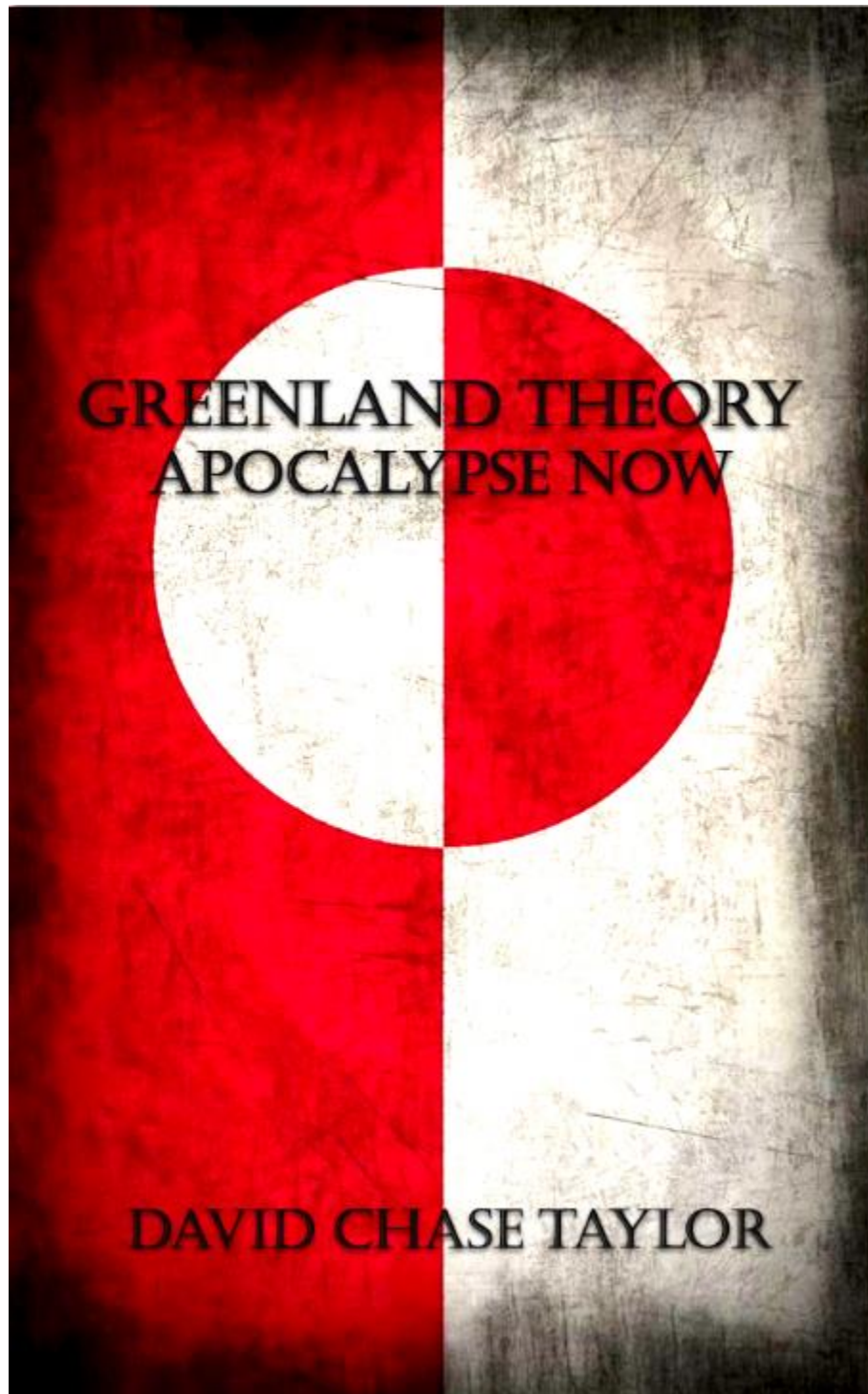
Because the continent of [Africa is tilted roughly 30°](#) to the right, [Ascension Island](#) is not under the northwestern bulge of Africa as depicted but rather further to the west. Although it is located in the [South Atlantic Ocean](#), roughly 1,600 kilometers (1,000 mi) from the coast of Africa and 2,250 kilometers (1,400 mi) from the coast of South America, the exact location of Ascension Island is a mystery. Nevertheless, the island is located somewhere between Africa and South America which is perfect spot for blocking air and sea travel between the two respective continents. The island was likely chosen as part of the Southern Cross because of its key location and well as its striking geographical similarity to the [Island of Rhodes](#), the primary military base of the Greco-Roman Empire. Coincidentally, the island is home to [RAF Ascension Island](#), a [Royal Air Force](#) station with a [United States Air Force](#) presence, a European Space Agency rocket tracking station, a [signals intelligence](#) facility, and the [BBC World Service](#) Atlantic Relay Station. Ascension Island also hosts one of five ground antennae that assist in the operation of the [Global Positioning System](#) (GPS) navigational system. Therefore, the island has the latest GPS technology as well as the firepower take out any airplane or ship which violates the Southern Cross. The island is governed as part of the [British Overseas Territory](#) of [Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha](#), of which the main island, [Saint Helena](#), is around 1,300 kilometers (800 mi) to the southeast.

Ascension to Heaven

Ships and planes unlucky enough to violate the Southern Cross via [Ascension Island](#) are quickly sent to heaven or hell, respectively. This notion is corroborated by the [coat of arms](#) and [flag of Ascension Island](#) which bear two rocks, evidently representative of Africa and South America, two turtles, evidently representative of submarines which sink ships, and the [Chevron symbol](#) (i.e., “Λ”) found within the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), an acronym for “Kill”, the apparent motto of the island. As with most things Greco-Roman, the name of Ascension Island has an alternative meaning. In the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history book of the Greco-Roman Empire, the [Ascension of Jesus](#), as depicted in [Acts 1:9-11](#), is when Jesus is resurrected from the dead and [taken up to heaven](#). Because Greenland is considered the “haven” or “heaven”, Ascension Island was likely at one point and time the primary military port in the underworlds where ships and submarines traveling to and from Greenland would harbor. In other word, seafaring vessels would rendezvous at Ascension Island prior to going to heaven (i.e., Greenland).

Iron Cross

The “[Iron Cross](#)” and the “[Iron Curtain](#)” (which was made of concrete) were likely the original names for the Southern Cross which is constructed by thousands of iron ships and submarines. The term “[Iron Cross](#)” allegedly originated after 1219 when the [Kingdom of Jerusalem](#) granted the [Teutonic Order](#) the right to combine the Teutonic [Black Cross](#) placed above a silver [Cross of Jerusalem](#). In the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), the “+” symbol (i.e., the Roman Cross) equates to the letter “D”, an acronym for “Day” and “Die”. The term “Day” is a reference to the 24/7 daylight of Greenland via [Earth's second moon](#) which the Iron Cross helps protects in the underworld. Consequently, a [military decoration](#) entitled the Iron Cross existed in the [Kingdom of Prussia](#), the [German Empire](#) and [Third Reich](#), all of which bordered the Atlantic Ocean. The recommissioned Iron Cross medal was awarded during the [Franco-Prussian War](#), [World War I](#), and [World War II](#), all of which featured navies active in the Atlantic Ocean. Therefore, it appears that the Iron Cross was an award which was given out to soldiers and sailors who participated in the global naval blockade known as the Southern Cross.



CHAPTER XIV: [CONSPIRACY THEORY 101](http://www.GreenlandTheory.com)

www.GreenlandTheory.com

14.01 Bermuda Triangle

The [Bermuda Triangle](#), also known as the Devil's Triangle, is a region allegedly located in the western part of the North Atlantic Ocean. Historically, a number of aircraft and ships are said to have disappeared there under mysterious circumstances. When a [current map of the Bermuda Triangle](#) is turned to the left 90°, a new and better understanding of why aircraft and ships have disappeared there begins to emerge. In short, the direction of east on maps pertaining to North America generally equates to that of north. Therefore, Maine is the most northern U.S. state while the Bermuda Triangle is located in the northern part of the North Atlantic Ocean, blocking the path northward to Greenland. Needless to say, the current map of the world is highly fraudulent in nature. The [coat of arms of Bermuda even features a wrecked ship](#), a tribute to the thousands of ships sunk there by submarines originating out of Greenland. According to [modern historical accounts](#), the wrecked ship is the "[Sea Venture](#)" (1609), the flagship of the [Virginia Company](#). The ship was deliberately wrecked on the reefs of Bermuda by Admiral Sir [George Somers](#) to "prevent it from foundering in a storm". According to legend, all aboard the ship survived, resulting in the settlement of the island. Needless to say, the story is historical cover for ship sinking operation which has taken place in the Bermuda Triangle since the discovery of Greenland around [Anno Domini](#) (i.e., 000 BC/AD). The term "Bermuda" is even pronounced "Bearnuta", as in "Bear Mute", a tribute to the bear of Greenland (i.e., the [Beast of Greenland](#)) who silences all those who could possibly tell her secrets. Those unfortunate enough to make it to Greenland are subsequently hunted like animals as depicted in the plot of the book entitled "[The Most Dangerous Game](#)" (1924). The phrase the "Devil's Triangle" is a linguistic tribute to the "Day Veil" (D+V+L) which blocks aircraft and ships in the underworld from witnessing the 24/7 sunlight of Greenland.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

14.02 Big Brother

The term "[Big Brother](#)" is a reference to a fictional character in [George Orwell](#)'s novel "[Nineteen Eighty-Four](#)" (1949) and the subsequent film "[Nineteen Eighty-Four](#)" (1984). In short, Big Brother is the unseen, unknowable and mysterious dictator of [Oceania](#), a [totalitarian](#) state which wields total power over its citizens. In the society depicted within "Nineteen Eighty-Four", everyone is under complete and total [surveillance](#) by the authorities, namely via [telescreens](#). Consequently, citizens are constantly reminded of this by the phrase "Big Brother is watching you". Since the publication of the book "Nineteen Eighty-Four" in 1949, the term "Big Brother" has entered the global [lexicon](#) as a synonym for abuse of government power, particularly in respect to [civil liberties](#) and [mass surveillance](#). In reality, the term "Big Brother" is a veiled reference to the Greco-Romans who interbred with the [Giants of Greenland](#), ultimately becoming giants themselves. In other words, "Big Brother" is a literal reference to the unseen giant-like brothers of mankind and the Roman Empire which currently rules the world with an iron fist behind a veil of secrecy in Greenland. Since 1999, the term "Big Brother" has been further popularized by the reality television series entitled "[Big Brother](#)" which currently has [52 franchises around the world](#).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

14.03 Bigfoot

[Bigfoot](#), also known as Sasquatch, is the name given to an [ape-like](#) creature that some people believe inhabits forests, namely in the [Pacific Northwest](#) region of [North America](#). Bigfoot is usually described as a large, hairy, [bipedal humanoid](#) with big feet. Bigfoot stories were originally found among the [indigenous population](#) (i.e., Indians) of the Pacific Northwest, likely passed down from generation to generation. Similar stories of Bigfoot are found on every continent except Antarctica, confirming, albeit in a de facto manner, that big-footed creatures do in fact exist. In reality, the term "Big Foot" is a veiled reference to the Greco-Romans who interbred with the [Giants of Greenland](#), ultimately becoming giants themselves. While the hairy ape-like sightings are indeed a hoax, the giant footprints found in the Pacific Northwest and around the world are indeed real for they were left by Greco-Roman giants when they visited the underworld. In other words, "Big Foot" is a literal reference to the extremely large feet of our giant-like brothers who currently live behind a veil of secrecy in Greenland.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



14.04 Bohemian Grove

The [Bohemian Grove](#) is a 2,700-acre campground located in [Monte Rio](#), California, that belongs to a private men's club known as the [Bohemian Club](#). In mid-July of each year, the Bohemian Grove hosts a two-week encampment of some of the most powerful men in the world (e.g., presidents, politicians, tycoons, etc.). While at the camp, the men participate in the "[Cremation of Care](#)" ceremony which was reportedly first conducted at the Bohemian Grove in 1881. The inaugural ceremony was allegedly devised by [James F. Bowman](#) while [George T. Bromley](#) played the High Priest. In 1913, the Cremation of Care ceremony was moved to the first night of the event where it was touted as "an exorcising of the Demon to ensure the success of the ensuing two weeks". The [Cremation of Care](#) ceremony takes place in front of the Owl Shrine, a 40-foot owl statue made of concrete and steel. It is imperative to note that the owl is symbolic of [Minos of Crete](#), the founding father of the Greco-Roman Empire. In the underworld, Minos is portrayed by the goddess [Minerva](#) whose is often depicted as the [Owl of Athena](#). According to [eyewitness accounts](#) at the Bohemian Grove, an infant, who was believed to alive at the time, was sacrificed during the Cremation of Care ceremony. In short, the blood sacrifice (whether real or not) is symbolic of the "Denial of Care" or "Care Denial", a ritual which the [Imperial Cult of Rome](#) has been exercising for centuries. This is where the term "[Cardinal Rule](#)" originated from, meaning "A fundamental rule, upon which other matters hinge". The symbol for "Care Denial" (C/K+R+D+N+L) is the "Cardinal" (C/K+R+D+N+L), a red bird which is symbolic of blood and the Roman Empire. Consequently, a [Cardinal](#) in the Roman Catholic Church is the High Priest who is tasked with execution of blood sacrifices on behalf of the Church, most of which occur during the [four Carinal signs](#) or months (i.e., the [Aries](#), [Cancer](#), [Libra](#), [Capricorn](#)) in the [13 month lunar calendar of Rome](#).

Cardinal Mascots

The Greco-Roman [Cardinal](#) is represented worldwide via the mascots of numerous sports teams, including but not limited to: the [Arizona Cardinals](#), an American professional football team; the [Assindia Cardinals](#), an American football club from Essen, Germany; the [Ball State Cardinals](#), the athletic teams of Ball State University; the [Cardenales de Lara](#), a Venezuelan baseball team; the [Catholic University Cardinals](#), the athletic teams of the Catholic University of America; the [Lamar Cardinals](#), the athletic teams of Lamar University in Beaumont, Texas; the [Louisville Cardinals](#), the athletic teams of University of Louisville; the [Mapúa Cardinals](#), the athletic teams of Mapúa Institute of Technology; the [St. Louis Cardinals](#), an American professional baseball team; the [Stanford Cardinal](#), the athletic teams of Stanford University; the [Wesleyan Cardinals](#), the athletic teams of Wesleyan University; the [West Perth Football Club Cardinals](#), an Australian rules football club in Western Australia; and the [Woking F.C. Cardinals](#), an English association football team.

Cardinal in Popular Culture

The Greco-Roman [Cardinal](#) is found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: Aircraft: [Cessna 177 Cardinal](#), a single engine aircraft; and the [St. Louis Cardinal C-2-110](#), a light aircraft built in 1928; **Business:** [Cardinal Brewery](#), a brewery founded in 1788 by François Piller, located in Fribourg, Switzerland; and [Cardinal Health](#), a health care services company; **Colors:** [Cardinal](#), a vivid red; **Films:** “[Cardinal](#)” (2001), an American film directed by [Michael Harring](#); “[The Cardinal](#)” (1936), a British historical film; and “[The Cardinal](#)” (1963), An American film; **Games:** [Cardinal](#), a fairy chess piece, also known as the archbishop; and Cardinal, a participant in the army drinking game [Cardinal Puff](#); **Linguistics:** Cardinal, a [Ruby programming language implementation](#) using for the Parrot virtual machine; [Cardinal number](#), a part of speech for expressing numbers by name; and [Cardinal vowel](#), a concept in phonetics; **Music:** “[Cardinal](#)” (1994), an album by indie pop duo, Cardinal; [The Cardinals](#), a 1950s R&B group; [The Cardinals](#), a group formed in 2003; **Mythology:** [four Carinal signs](#) (i.e., the [Aries](#), [Cancer](#), [Libra](#), [Capricorn](#)); **Names:** [Cardinal](#); **Navigation:** [Cardinal direction](#), the four primary directions of North, East, South, and West; and [Cardinal mark](#), a sea mark used in navigation; **Places:** [Cardinal, Ontario](#), Canada; [Cardinal, Virginia](#); and [Cardinale](#), Calabriam Italy; **Religion:** [Cardinal](#), a senior official of the Catholic Church; and [Cardinal](#), two members of the Church of England’s College of Minor Canons of St. Paul’s Cathedral; **Schools:** [Cardinal High School](#), a public high school in Middlefield, Ohio; **Science:** “[Argynnis pandora](#)”, a species of butterfly; [C/2008 T2 \(Cardinal\)](#), a comet; [Cardinal](#), a table grape first produced in California in 1939; [Cardinal](#) or Cardinalidae, a family of North and South American birds; [Cardinal number](#), a concept in mathematics; [Cardinal tetra](#), a freshwater fish; and “[Paroaria](#)”, a South American genus of birds; **Television:** “[Cardinal](#)” (2014), the second episode of the second season of the television series “[The Americans](#)”; **Theater:** “[The Cardinal](#)” (1641), a Caroline era play by James Shirley; and **Trains:** “[Cardinal](#)”, a train; and “[The Cardina](#)”, a railcar.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



14.05 Christopher Columbus

Although [Christopher Columbus](#) is historically credited with the discovery of the New World (i.e., North America), nothing could be further from the truth. In order to perpetuate this myth, [Columbus Day](#) is an official government holiday in Argentina, Belize, Costa Rica, Spain, Uruguay, the United States, and Venezuela. A [Columbus Fountain](#) is even found in Washington, D.C., the capital of the United States. In short, the likeness of Columbus, as well as his alleged discoveries, was an elaborate hoax designed to provide historical cover for the Greco-Roman Empire which discovered North America centuries prior to 1492. This notion is confirmed in the [Greenland Saga](#) which states that “[Markland](#)” was the name given to [North America](#) when it was discovered by [Leif Eriksson](#) around 1000 AD. However, since Eriksson also allegedly discovered Greenland, the real “New World”, another historical narrative was created in order to dispel the notion that one can travel to Greenland by ship as well as live there. The [pre-Columbus discovery of America is also documented](#) in the history of [Ancient Phoenicia](#), another alias of the Greco-Roman Empire. Acronymically and/or consonantly speaking, the name “Christopher” equates “Cross to Fear” or “Cross 24”, an apparent reference to the [Roman Cross](#) which adorned Roman ships, and/or the [number “24”](#) which equates to the letter “N” in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet), an acronym for “North”. The number “24” also equates to the letter “X” in the [Roman-English alphabet](#), an acronym for “Death” which is generally represented as sea by the [Skull and Crossbones](#). Lastly, the term “Columbus” (C/K+L+M+B+S), which is representative of [Greco-Roman Columns](#), acronymically equates to “Cull/Kill “M” Babylon System”. The letter “M” is the 13th letter in the Roman-English alphabet which its representative of the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#). In all likelihood, the likeness of one Christopher Columbus was completely fabricated, never existing in reality.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



14.06 Dark Ages

The time period commonly referred to as the "[Dark Ages](#)" was literally and figuratively dark because it never existed in reality. The reason being that after the alleged [Fall of the Roman Empire](#), a total of 1,300 years were added to the modern [Gregorian calendar](#), representing the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#). This was done in order to hide Rome's secret move to Greenland by deceiving the world into thinking the Roman Empire was far older than it actually was, making the likelihood of its demise seem all the more plausible. Once in Greenland, the Roman Empire used [Roman Britain](#) (i.e., Britannia) and the subsequent British Empire to whitewash their military presence and domination around the world. By speaking the same language of English and wearing the same military uniforms (i.e., "[red coats](#)"), the Roman Empire was effectively able to hide their empire. This notion is evident in the war flag of the [Holy Roman Empire](#) which features the same design and color as the [flag of England](#).

The Inquisition

The [Inquisition](#) was an intelligence operation executed by the Roman Empire's [Catholic Church](#) to combat "[heresy](#)" or "[hearsay](#)" about the New World (i.e., Greenland) and the Roman Empire. The Inquisition occurred just prior to the alleged [Dark Ages](#) so that the Roman Empire could effectively disappear into ancient history along with the Island of Greenland. Alleged to have started in France during the [12th-century](#), the [medieval Inquisition](#) persisted into the 14th century with its geographic scope including Africa, Asia, Europe, as well as the Spanish and Portuguese Empires in the Americas. The goal of the [Inquisition](#) was to find and root out all academics, intellectuals and sailors who had first or second hand knowledge of the city of [Atlantis](#), the Island of Greenland, [Earth's second Moon](#), and the true history of the Roman Empire. Consequently, all those who posed a threat to the hoax of the Dark Ages were interrogated, tortured or executed.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



14.07 Davy Jones' Locker

[Davy Jones' Locker](#) is an [idiom](#) for the bottom of the sea. In essence, it is the "state of death" experienced by drowned [sailors](#) and [shipwrecks](#). Consequently, it is used as a [euphemism](#) for [drowning](#) and where sailors and ships are consigned to the "bottom of the sea" (i.e., Davy Jones' Locker). Although the origins of the term "Davy Jones" (i.e., the sailor's [Devil](#)) are unclear, a 19th-century dictionary traces Davy Jones to the "[ghost of Jonah](#)". In the Holy Bible, the allegorical and metaphorical history of the Greco-Roman Empire, [Jonah](#) is a prophet who spends three days and three nights inside a large fish. The scientifically impossible narrative appears to be an allegorical metaphor for the use of a submarine which, like a fish, can stay underwater for days. Therefore, it can be deduced that Davy Jones is code word for submarines which are in essence consigned to the bottom of the sea. Because sailors are underneath the water for an extended period of time, they have in essence been drowned, hence the term. Although a "[lock](#)" or a "[locker](#)" is now known as a device used to raise and lower ships between different levels of water, the first lock or locker was likely a rudimentary submarine in which sailors were physically locked inside. Once

encased within the steel tomb from which there was no escape, the submarine would travel down through different levels of water to the bottom of the sea, hence the term Davy Jones' Locker.

Greenland's Submarines

[Davy Jones' Locker](#) is known in modern times as the "subway" or [Subway](#), the name of a popular restaurant whose logo depicts arrows going from the bottom to the top. These arrows are representative of submarines going from heaven (i.e., Greenland) to Hell (i.e., the underworld). Historically, submarines have travelled from Greenland to the underworld in order to conduct espionage, set off explosive-driven earthquakes and tsunamis, sink ships, and start biological pandemics. The term "[submission](#)" was derived from these naval missions, meaning the act of submitting something, or the act of accepting the authority or control of someone else (i.e., the Roman Empire). The term [U-boat](#) was allegedly derived from the German word "U-Boot", a shortening of "Unterseeboot", meaning "undersea boat". In reality, the term "U-boat" was derived from the fact that submarines from Greenland troll the waters around the "U" or "[Utopia](#)", a word coincidentally used to describe a fictional island society in the [Atlantic Ocean](#). The U-shape is representative of the moat around the Island of Greenland, while the term "Utopia" (T+F/P) consonantly equates to "Top" (T+F/P), a term indicative of Greenland which is considering the "top of the world". In World War II alone, [Adolf Hitler allegedly "lost" more than 1,100 U-boats](#) which were sunk, scuttled, captured, or otherwise vanished during the war. Although only conjecture, it's highly likely that most of these so-called Nazi subs were in fact submarines from Greenland which were commissioned during the war to ensure that no aircraft or ships breached Greenland's security perimeter in the North Atlantic Ocean. In other words, these subs identified themselves as German during the war in order to hide their true affiliation. After the war, these German subs were conveniently "lost" because they simply could no longer be accounted for. Submarines emanating from Greenland are the primary suspect in the legend of the [Loch Ness Monster](#).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

14.08 Doggerland

[Doggerland](#) was the name that given to a former landmass in the [North Sea](#) which allegedly connected Great Britain's east coast with mainland [Europe](#). In reality, Doggerland was a stretch of rocky dry land that connected Scotland to mainland Norway. The removal of Doggerland occurred shortly after [Anno Domini](#) (i.e., 000 AD/BC) and was accomplished by the use of [Roman gunpowder](#) (i.e., dynamite) and thousands of slaves. The remains of Doggerland were evidently dumped by ship off the coast of Norway, now known as the [Afen](#) and [Storegga Slides](#). However, prior to the removal of Doggerland, the Roman Empire erected [Antonine's Wall](#) and [Hadrian's Wall](#) in northern England to prevent the people from seeing and hearing the use of explosives, a military secret which was not known at the time. Whether or not these walls preceded the [Omega](#)-shaped wall surrounding Greenland in northern Canada and Russia is not known, but they were built nonetheless. By the time the walls came down, maps had been altered and the local population had forgotten that Doggerland ever existed. The removal of Doggerland was executed by the Roman Empire in order to: a) destroy the Irish-Scottish-Norwegian coastline which reflects the coast of Greenland exactly (see photo); b), make an island out of [Roman Britain](#) (i.e., Britannia), allowing it to remain secure and separate from the rest of Europe; and c) cut off England, Ireland and Scotland from mainland Europe, stemming travel to those regions which are geographically closest to Greenland. As evidenced by the photo, the collective coastlines of Ireland, Scotland and Norway mimic the coastline of Greenland almost exactly. The island of Iceland also fits perfectly atop the nose of Greenland, inferring that it is much closer to Ireland than modern maps indicate. While the proximity between the coastline of Greenland and the coastline of mainland Europe is not to scale, Greenland is far closer to Europe shores than modern maps suggest. In short, Doggerland was destroyed in order to sell the lie that Greenland is far across the Atlantic and covered in ice, both of which are patently false.

Scotland-Norway Connection

Branching off the northern coast of Scotland towards Norway is a series of small islands, including but not limited to: the [Orkney Islands](#) (380 sq mi/990 sq km); the [Fair Isle](#) (2.97 sq mi/7.69 sq km); and the [Shetland Islands](#) (567 sq mi/1,468 sq km). Considering that the [North Sea](#) is only 970 kilometers (600 miles) long and 580 kilometers (360 miles) wide, it's mathematically and geographically possible that these islands chains were at one time all connected, forming what was once [Doggerland](#). The long chain of Scottish islands evidently ends with the islands of Lausingen and Spannholmane in [Utsira](#), a municipality in [Rogaland County](#), Norway. Interestingly, these islands are only depicted on Google Maps and have thus far not been identified on any published maps pertaining to Norway. The Lausingen and Spannholmane islands are located off the southern coast of [Karmøy](#), a municipality which jetties out into the North Sea from Norway. The mysterious islands along with the jetty suggest that this may have been the most northern part of the former land bridge that connected Norway to Scotland, otherwise known as Doggerland.

Afen & Storegga Slides

The [Storegga Slides](#), which are considered to be the world's largest known [landslides](#), are what remains of [Doggerland](#) today. These slides are found in the [Norwegian Sea](#), roughly 100 km (62 mi) north-west of the [Møre](#) coast. The alleged collapse involved an estimated 290 km (180 mi) length of coastal shelf, resulting in a total volume of 3,500 km³ (840 cu mi) of debris. The equivalent volume wise is comparable to an area the size of [Iceland](#) covered to a depth of 34 m (112 ft). Since the phenomenon of the Storegga Slides is not replicated elsewhere on Earth, it is far more likely that the cause was man-made. In all likelihood, the rubble from Doggerland was shipped north and dumped off the east coast of Norway. This process was evidently repeated for decades, possibly even a century. Needless to say, if the aforementioned theory regarding the demolition of Doggerland is in fact true, the millions of tons of displaced rubble would have had to be dumped somewhere. Coincidentally, modern [historical sources state](#) that "At, or shortly before, the time of the last Storegga Slide, a [land bridge](#) known to archaeologists and geologists as "[Doggerland](#)" existed, linking the area of [Great Britain](#), [Denmark](#) and the [Netherlands](#) across what is now the southern [North Sea](#). This area is believed to have included a coastline of lagoons, marshes, mudflats, and beaches, and to have been a rich hunting, fowling and fishing ground populated by [Mesolithic](#) human cultures." In other words, the Storegga Slides and the disappearance of Doggerland are intimately connected. Lastly, the [Afen Slide](#), which is located north-west of the [Shetland Islands](#), is roughly 2.48 miles (4 km) wide and 8.07 miles (13 km) in length, containing roughly 200 million m³ of displaced sediments. Like the Storegga Slides, the Afen Slide appears to be linked to Doggerland or another landmass that was removed, possibly between Ireland and Scotland, between Ireland and Great Britain, or between Scotland and Great Britain.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

14.09 Easter Island

[Easter Island](#) is a [Polynesian](#) island in the southeastern [Pacific Ocean](#) that is located at the southeastern most point of the [Polynesian Triangle](#), one of the most remote locations in the world. The island is most notable for its 887 [Moai](#) statues which were allegedly created by the native [Rapa Nui](#) people. Although deforestation, overpopulation and disease are credited with their demise, the Rapa Nui were likely slaughtered at the hands of the Roman Empire when it was discovered that the island lay directly between the nose of Greenland in the Atlantic (photo: see #1) and the tail of Greenland in the [Pacific Ocean](#), just north of [Bering Sea](#) between Alaska and Russia (photo: see #2). Easter Island's unique location is commemorated in their [flag](#) and [coat of arms](#) which both depict a U-like shape. The term "Easter" (S+T+R) consonantly equates to "[Star](#)", a tribute to the hand of the Roman Empire which has been guiding the

direction of the planet for centuries. Therefore, Easter Island equates to “Star Island”, a notion which is coincidentally found in the [seal of Easter Island](#).

California

Due to [Earth's disc-like shape](#), Easter Island lies directly due south of the [U.S. state of California](#), something not depicted on modern maps. The geographic shape of [California not only mimics the "U-like" shape](#) found on the [flag of Easter Island](#), but the [flag of California](#) depicts a bear (i.e., the [Beast of Greenland](#)) along with a lone star, evidently representative of [Easter Island](#). The geographical shape of California also appears to be the blueprint for the 887 [Moai](#) statues (see photo right) as evidenced by the shape of their head, nose and back which mimics a silhouette of the state of California.

Moai Statues

Although numerous historians and scientists have tried to recreate, move and erect [Moai](#) statues using materials found on the island, it has remained an impossible feat. This suggests that the indigenous population of [Easter Island](#) had nothing to do with the statues. Rather, it's far more likely that the Roman Empire shipped to sculptors to carve out the stone statues while advanced crane equipment was used to move the statues from the local rock quarries to the beaches where they now stand. Needless to say, the technology needed to create and erect the massive statues is something only the Roman Empire would have had at the time. Coincidentally, the term “Moai” (M) consonantly equates to the letter “M” in the [Roman-English alphabet](#), an acronym for “Man” and the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#). In total, there are 877 Moai statues on Easter Island, a number which equates to the letters “HHG” in the [Roman-English alphabet](#). Acronymically speaking, the letters “HHG” equate to “Forever Greenland, suggesting that the Moai statues may be a tribute to the founding fathers of the Greco-Roman Empire—a [Mt. Rushmore](#) so to speak. Consequently, regardless of their respective location on the island, the 877 massive monolithic Moai statues are all looking towards the Northeast and the Northwest, the direction of Greenland. As with most Greco-Roman architecture and monuments, the island has been declared a [UNESCO World Heritage Site](#).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

14.10 Egyptian Pyramids

Aside from the fact that “[Ancient Egypt](#)” is an historical alias of the Greco-Roman Empire, [Egyptian pyramids](#), which are allegedly the tombs of [Egyptian Pharos](#), are built in the shape of the [Chevron symbol](#) (i.e., “Λ”), the most sacred symbol in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). Because the Egyptian pyramids are modeled after the [Mesoamerican pyramids](#) of South America, they are referred to as E-“gypt”-ian pyramids. The term “Egypt” (G+P+T) consonantly equates to “[gypt](#)”, meaning to steal or rip-off. Gypt is synonymous with “[gypsies](#)”, a people who have been historically depicted as traveling thieves. In other words, the Egyptian pyramids were built in a premeditated attempt to deceive the world in respect to the true history of the Greco-Roman Empire and the Mediterranean region in general. As of 2008, a total of [138 pyramids have been discovered](#) in Egypt. [Numerologically speaking](#), the number “138” is highly esteemed in Greco-Roman lore. The [number “13”](#) equates to the [letter “M”](#), an acronym for “Man” (i.e., the “Line of Man” and the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#)), while the [letter “H”](#) equates to the [number “8”](#), an acronym for “Infinity” or “Forever”. Therefore, the number “138” ultimately equates to “13 Bloodlines of Rome Forever”. This notion is only accomplished by hiding the respective history of the Greco-Roman Empire, hence the fraudulent pyramids of Egypt. Interestingly, the Egyptian [Pyramid of Khafre](#) was built with a “cap” or “capstone” that defies the both the laws of physics and time. Under normal circumstances, the very tip of a pyramid would sustain the most coercion due to its exposure to the elements (e.g., air, moisture, rain, sand, sunlight, wind, etc.). Despite being exposed to the elements on all five sides (i.e., top, north, east, south and west), it has mysteriously remained relatively intact. This suggests that the Pyramid

of Khafre was built with a cap to begin with, an apparent tribute to Greenland, the “cap” or “capstone” of the Earth. This notion is confirmed by the name “Khfre” (C/K+F/P+R) which acronymically and/or consonantly equates to “Cap Rome” or “Cap Four”, a possible reference to the four-pronged [Roman Cross](#).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW



14.11 Global Warming

The notion that [Greenland](#), which is reportedly 2,166,086 sq km (836,109 sq mi), is mostly covered by ice and snow is not only illogical but scientifically impossible. Nevertheless, 81% of it is allegedly covered by the mythical [Greenland ice sheet](#) which is reportedly 1,755,637 sq km (677,855 sq mi) in size. The notion of this ice sheet is even more implausible if the [numerous maps depicting Greenland to be twice or three times large](#) are indeed true. The very notion that a single climate spans thousands of miles without changing is not only contrary to everything known about [climatology](#) and [meteorology](#), but is not replicated elsewhere on Earth, making the likelihood of it being true all the less likely. A great example of the diversity of the world’s weather is found in Southern California which has a [Mediterranean climate](#) in [San Diego](#), a mountainous snow climate surrounding [Big Bear](#) and [Snow Summit](#), and a desert climate in [Death Valley](#) which holds the [record for the highest temperature ever recorded](#) on Earth. All three of these respective microclimates occur within an area that’s roughly 258.99881 sq km (100 sq mi). Because Greenland admittedly has mountains, valley, rivers and weather systems, a congruent and stagnant sheet of ice year round is not scientifically possible. In respect to the argument that Greenland is near the [North Pole](#) (which does not exist) and thus experiences colder weather, there are a few scientific facts which have conveniently been left out of the equation. Firstly, it is a well-known fact that hot air rises. Therefore, Greenland and the North Pole should, in theory, be the warmest place on Earth when using the accepted basketball-like model of Earth. Secondly, since Greenland and the North Pole sit atop the Earth, they should receive more sunlight than anywhere else on Earth, destroying any notion of polar ice caps. Sunlight translates to heat, regardless of where it is found. Lastly, considering that Greenland was named Greenland because it was once green, the argument that its location atop the Earth is somehow responsible for its ice age-like climate is ultimately null and void.

Global Warming Hoax

The concepts of “[global warming](#)” and “[climate change](#)” were originally designed by the Roman Empire in Greenland in order to deceive the world into thinking that the [Greenland ice sheet](#) along with the polar ice caps are melting or at risk of melting. Never mind the fact that the Arctic, Antarctica, the [North Pole](#) and the [South Pole](#) do not even exist in reality. In short, “global warming” and “climate change” are part of a worldwide [psychological operation](#) (PSYOP) designed to frame an argument over whether or not the Earth is warming rather than over whether or not the Greenland ice sheets and the polar ice caps even exist. By stating that the Earth is simultaneously warming and cooling (see below), humanity is collectively stuck debating a fake issue, both sides of which are fraudulent in nature. Needless to say, this massive lie has been perpetuated with the goal of confuse humanity about the true nature of the world’s weather, especially in respect to Greenland. Considering that all of the Earth is warm (at least during the summer), the term “global warming” is essentially true, albeit in a de facto manner.

Hollywood Ice Age Propaganda

Aside from the film “[An Inconvenient Truth](#)” (2006), the infamous global warming documentary spearheaded by [Al Gore](#), Hollywood has been busy selling the notion of a previously icy planet, especially to our children. “[Ice Age](#)” (2002) is a film ([see trailer](#)) consisting of computer-animated cartoon-like animal characters that was nominated at the [75th Academy Awards](#) for best animated feature. Set in the alleged [ice age](#), the film stars [Ray Romano](#), [John Leguizamo](#), and [Denis Leary](#). To date, the film franchise has

three sequels: "[Ice Age: The Meltdown](#)" (2006), "[Ice Age: Dawn of the Dinosaurs](#)" (2009), "[Ice Age: Continental Drift](#)" (2012), and "[Ice Age 5](#)" (2016). Needless to say, Hollywood movie propaganda has sold the idea to hundreds of millions of children that an ice age actually existed, making the notion of polar ice caps and the [Greenland ice sheet](#) all the more believable.

PRO GLOBAL WARMING PROPAGANDA

Title: Global Warming Evidence: 2007 Report Compared To 2013

Date: September 27, 2013

Source: [Live Science](#)

Abstract: Observed changes in climate and greenhouse gases could be accounted for by human activity, according to a report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Observations of the climate system are based on direct measurements and remote sensing from satellites and other platforms.

IPCC's 2007 report compared with 2013's:

TEMPERATURE

2007: 1995-2006 rank among the 12 warmest years in the instrumental record of global surface temperature (since 1850).

2013: Each of the last three decades has been successively warmer at the Earth's surface than any preceding decade since 1850.

SEA LEVEL

2007: Global average sea level has risen since 1961 at an average rate of 1.8 millimeters/yr and since 1993 at 3.1mm/yr.

2013: The rate of sea level rise since the mid-19th century has been larger than the mean rate during the previous two millennia.

SNOW AND ICE

2007: Observed decreases in snow and ice extent are also consistent with warming.

2013: Over the last two decades, the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets have been losing mass and glaciers have continued to shrink almost worldwide.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

2007: Average Northern Hemisphere temperatures during the second half of the 20th century were very likely higher than during any other 50-year period in the last 500 years and likely the highest in at least the past 1,300 years.

2013: In the Northern Hemisphere, 1983–2012 was likely the warmest 30-year period of the last 1,400 years (medium confidence). Northern Hemisphere spring snow covers have continued to decrease.

OCEANS

2007: Observational evidence from all continents and most oceans shows that many natural systems are being affected by regional climate changes, particularly temperature increases.

2013: The global ocean will continue to warm during the 21st century. Heat will penetrate from the surface to the deep ocean and affect ocean circulation.

ECOSYSTEMS

2007: In terrestrial ecosystems, earlier timing of spring events and poleward and upward shifts in plant and animal ranges are with very high confidence linked to recent warming.

2013: Continued emissions of greenhouse gases will cause further warming and changes in all components of the climate system ([Live Science, 2013](#)).

Title: Cargo Ship Sails Through Northwest Passage From Canada To Europe

Date: September 27, 2013

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: A Danish-owned coal-laden cargo ship has sailed through the Northwest Passage for the first time and into the history books as the second bulk carrier to navigate the Arctic route.

The Nordic Orion left Vancouver, British Columbia, Sept. 17 carrying 15,000 tons of coal. Ed Coll, CEO of Bulk Partners, an operational partner of ship-owner Nordic Bulk Carriers, said Friday that the freighter has passed Greenland. He said it is expected to dock in Finland next week after traversing waters once impenetrable with thick ice.

Interest in the Northwest Passage is on the rise as climate change is melting Arctic sea ice, creating open waterways. The melting ice could make it a regular Atlantic-Pacific shipping lane.

"Climate change is advancing more quickly to the point where the Northwest Passage has become a more viable shipping route, roughly 30 years earlier than most scientists estimated it would," said Michael Byers, an international law expert at the University of British Columbia. "I don't celebrate the opening of the Northwest Passage to shipping because it does raise enormous challenges to Canada and for countries around the world in terms of dealing with climate change and its consequences."

Coll said while the reality of melting ice is somewhat unsettling, it has also opened up a new frontier.

Canada has laid claim over ownership of the passage but it is joined by Russia, the U.S., and Denmark in drafting claims before a U.N. commission to extend their undersea boundaries into ice-blocked areas.

The Nordic Orion will not undermine Canada's legal position that the Northwest Passage constitutes internal waters, since the ship has registered its voyage with the Canadian Coast Guard, which means it has received Canada's permission.

It's been more than four decades since the oil tanker SS Manhattan sailed through the Northwest Passage to test its feasibility as a trade route to deliver Alaskan oil to the U.S. East Coast, avoiding a long trip south to the Panama Canal. But its ice-hampered 1969 journey deterred others and the Americans opted for an oil pipeline to move Alaskan crude south.

The Nordic Orion has sailed through the west coast of Greenland — an area Coll described as the most dangerous, hampered with floating icebergs — but he said the vessel incurred only one choke point at Peel Sound in northern Canada in Qikiqtaaluk, Nunavut, leaving it well on its way to having successfully navigated the passage.

The 738-foot (225-meter) long Nordic Orion, a Panamax-sized ship, has a strengthened bulk to cope with floating ice, as well as more steel and other features that make the heavy vessel suitable for the extreme Arctic conditions.

By sailing through the Northwest Passage, the Nordic Orion was able to trim about 1,000 nautical miles, which translates to four days, from its usual route through the Panama Canal. It was also able to carry about 25 percent more coal, given how shallow the canal is. These benefits have resulted in savings of nearly \$200,000 said Bulk Partners.

"But even if there wasn't huge savings we would have done it just to do it, to pioneer it," said Collpot ([Fox News, 2013](#)).

Title: Networks Embrace 'Catastrophic' Warnings of Latest IPCC Report

Date: October 2, 2013:

Source: [MRC](#)

Abstract: The UN's climate panel (IPCC) released its latest warning about "catastrophic" climate change on Sept. 27, garnering the frantic attention of all three broadcast networks that night. CBS even aired a claim about temperatures rising "more than 200 degrees."

Predictably, the evening news shows on ABC, CBS and NBC Sept. 27 repeated the IPCC's dire warnings without including any skeptics and without mentioning past failures such as their inability to accurately [predict warming or sea level rise](#).

ABC's "World News with Diane Sawyer," NBC "Nightly News" and CBS "Evening News" all failed to include criticism of the IPCC with the exception of a swipe against "skeptics" on ABC. NBC continued to link weather events like Hurricane Sandy to climate change while CBS aired a statistic that one scientist called "meaningless."

With the words "big warning" onscreen, ABC announced the "landmark" report from "top scientists." Dan Harris went on to mention weather events including "superstorm Sandy," and ominously warned that the "UN report says we will be seeing much more of these kinds of things in the coming decades as a result of climate change ..." Of course, that's what the IPCC has been saying for years.

Harris acknowledged the existence of other viewpoints, but immediately tore them down saying, "skeptics have predictably accused the UN panel of being alarmist, but Princeton climate scientist Michael Oppenheimer, who is on the panel, says this is a major wake up call." Yet Oppenheimer himself has been accused of [activist junk science](#) by other scientists, according to meteorologist Anthony Watts' website. Harris didn't happen to mention that.

"Evening News" took a different tack, airing a story about oyster farming and complaints that climate change is ruining a man's business. But in [Ben Tracy's story](#), which mentioned the IPCC's latest report, he said that oceans have absorbed much of the heat caused by CO2 and that ocean temperatures have risen only slightly. Then he made a claim that Principal Research Scientist Dr. Roy Spencer of the University of Alabama in Huntsville called "totally misleading and irresponsible."

"Had all that heat gone into the atmosphere, air temperatures could have risen by more than 200 degrees [showed 212 degrees onscreen]," Tracy warned.

Spencer told the MRC's Business and Media Institute, "The oceans have warmed by an average of less than 0.1 deg. C (only the SURFACE by about 0.5 deg.) since the 1950s, and since that is so much water mass, the absorbed heat equivalent to 0.1 deg. IF RELEASED ALL AT ONCE IN THE ATMOSPHERE [it] would, indeed, be hundreds of degrees. But this is physically impossible. It is a meaningless statistic. The heat actually had to go through the atmosphere before it reached the ocean."

But the scary stories didn't stop with CBS. NBC said we were "hurtling" toward the day when climate change will be "irreversible and catastrophic." Anne Thompson warned that the seas would rise three feet by the end of the century, and we'd have more storms like Sandy. The media's claims about hurricanes and "Superstorm" Sandy don't [line up with the facts](#). The U.S. is experiencing a drought of "intense" hurricanes, and climatologist Dr. John Christy, of the University of Alabama in Huntsville, has noted that Sandy was a "minimal hurricane."

Yet, NBC called for "drastic" changes in carbon emissions. Anne Thompson interviewed Jeff Masters of Weather Underground. Regarding CO2 emissions, she asked him "How much longer can we go?"

"We've got about 30 or 40 years before we have to completely stop and go to zero," Masters replied.

Christy said he has examined the climate models used for the latest IPCC report, all of which failed to account for the lack of warming since 1996. He told CNSNews that he analyzed all 73 models used in the latest IPCC report (Fifth Assessment Report or 5AR) and [not one accurately predicted](#) that the Earth's temperature would remain flat since Oct. 1, 1996.

All three networks excluded information from their segments regarding the IPCC's track record. None pointed out the IPCC's lack of explanation for the "pause" in global warming over the past 15 years, although Scott Pelley mentioned that "the rise in air temperatures has slowed." The networks also failed to mention embarrassing "mistakes," such as the inclusion in the 2007 IPCC report of an "unfounded" prediction that the [Himalayan glaciers would melt by 2035](#). They have made predictions time and again that far exceeded actual climate changes, as [The Daily Mail \(UK\)](#) reported on Sept. 14. But ABC, CBS and NBC didn't consider that worth mentioning to viewers on Sept. 27.

The Sept. 30 Wall Street Journal was skeptical of the latest IPCC report in its review and outlook section, noting the non-explanation for warming's recent plateau as well as problems with [past predictions](#).

"It's also hard to take any of this as gospel when the IPCC's climate models haven't been able to predict past warming. As Canadian economist and longtime climate student Ross McKittrick points out, IPCC models based on CO2 emissions predicted that temperatures should have risen between 0.2 and 0.9 degrees Celsius since 1990. Instead they have increased by about 0.1 degrees," the Journal said.

In 2011, James Taylor of the Heartland Institute pointed out that sea levels hadn't risen as forecast either: "Satellite measurements, however, show global sea level rose [merely 0.83 inches during the first decade of the 21st century](#) (a pace of just 8 inches for the entire century), and has barely risen at all since 2006. This puts alarmists in the embarrassing position of defending predictions that are not coming true in the real world" ([MRC, 2013](#)).

PRO GLOBAL COOLING PROPAGANDA

Title: Record Return Of Arctic Ice Cap As It Grows By 60% In A Year

Date: September 7, 2013

Source: [Daily Mail](#)

Abstract: A chilly Arctic summer has left nearly a million more square miles of ocean covered with ice than at the same time last year – an increase of 60 per cent.

The rebound from 2012's record low comes six years after the BBC reported that global warming would leave the Arctic ice-free in summer by 2013.

Instead, days before the annual autumn re-freeze is due to begin, an unbroken ice sheet more than half the size of Europe already stretches from the Canadian islands to Russia's northern shores.

The Northwest Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific has remained blocked by pack-ice all year. More than 20 yachts that had planned to sail it have been left ice-bound and a cruise ship attempting the route was forced to turn back.

Some eminent scientists now believe the world is heading for a period of cooling that will not end until the middle of this century – a process that would expose computer forecasts of imminent catastrophic warming as dangerously misleading.

The disclosure comes 11 months after The Mail on Sunday triggered intense political and scientific debate by revealing that global warming has 'paused' since the beginning of 1997 – an event that the computer models used by climate experts failed to predict.

In March, this newspaper further revealed that temperatures are about to drop below the level that the models forecast with '90 per cent certainty'.

The pause – which has now been accepted as real by every major climate research centre – is important, because the models' predictions of ever-increasing global temperatures have made many of the world's economies divert billions of pounds into 'green' measures to counter climate change.

Those predictions now appear gravely flawed.

The continuing furore caused by The Mail on Sunday's revelations – which will now be amplified by the return of the Arctic ice sheet – has forced the UN's climate change body to hold a crisis meeting.

The UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was due in October to start publishing its Fifth Assessment Report – a huge three-volume study issued every six or seven years. It will now hold a pre-summit in Stockholm later this month.

Leaked documents show that governments which support and finance the IPCC are demanding more than 1,500 changes to the report's 'summary for policymakers'. They say its current draft does not properly explain the pause.

At the heart of the row lie two questions: the extent to which temperatures will rise with carbon dioxide levels, as well as how much of the warming over the past 150 years – so far, just 0.8C – is down to human greenhouse gas emissions and how much is due to natural variability.

THERE WON'T BE ANY ICE AT ALL! HOW THE BBC PREDICTED CHAOS IN 2007:

Only six years ago, the BBC reported that the Arctic would be ice-free in summer by 2013, citing a scientist in the US who claimed this was a 'conservative' forecast. Perhaps it was their confidence that led more than 20 yachts to try to sail the Northwest Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific this summer. As of last week, all these vessels were stuck in the ice, some at the eastern end of the passage in Prince Regent Inlet, others further west at Cape Bathurst. Shipping experts said the only way these vessels were likely to be freed was by the icebreakers of the Canadian coastguard. According to the official Canadian government website, the Northwest Passage has remained ice-bound and impassable all summer. The BBC's 2007 report quoted scientist Professor Wieslaw Maslowski, who based his views on super-computer models and the fact that 'we use a high-resolution regional model for the Arctic Ocean and sea ice'. He was confident his results were 'much more realistic' than other projections, which 'underestimate the amount of heat delivered to the sea ice'. Also quoted was Cambridge University expert Professor Peter Wadhams. He backed Professor Maslowski, saying his model was 'more efficient' than others because it 'takes account of processes that happen internally in the ice'. He added: 'This is not a cycle; not just a fluctuation. In the end, it will all just melt away quite suddenly.'

In its draft report, the IPCC says it is '95 per cent confident' that global warming has been caused by humans – up from 90 per cent in 2007.

This claim is already hotly disputed. US climate expert Professor Judith Curry said last night: 'In fact, the uncertainty is getting bigger. It's now clear the models are way too sensitive to carbon dioxide. I cannot see any basis for the IPCC increasing its confidence level.'

She pointed to long-term cycles in ocean temperature, which have a huge influence on climate and suggest the world may be approaching a period similar to that from 1965 to 1975, when there was a clear cooling trend. This led some scientists at the time to forecast an imminent ice age.

Professor Anastasios Tsonis, of the University of Wisconsin, was one of the first to investigate the ocean cycles. He said: 'We are already in a cooling trend, which I think will continue for the next 15 years at least. There is no doubt the warming of the 1980s and 1990s has stopped.'

'The IPCC claims its models show a pause of 15 years can be expected. But that means that after only a very few years more, they will have to admit they are wrong.'

Others are more cautious. Dr Ed Hawkins, of Reading University, drew the graph published by The Mail on Sunday in March showing how far world temperatures have diverged from computer predictions. He admitted the cycles may have caused some of the recorded warming, but insisted that natural variability alone could not explain all of the temperature rise over the past 150 years.

Nonetheless, the belief that summer Arctic ice is about to disappear remains an IPCC tenet, frequently flung in the face of critics who point to the pause.

Yet there is mounting evidence that Arctic ice levels are cyclical. Data uncovered by climate historians show that there was a massive melt in the 1920s and 1930s, followed by intense re-freezes that ended only in 1979 – the year the IPCC says that shrinking began.

Professor Curry said the ice's behaviour over the next five years would be crucial, both for understanding the climate and for future policy. 'Arctic sea ice is the indicator to watch,' she said ([Daily Mail, 2013](#)).

Title: Global Warming 'Pause' May Last for 20 More Years and Arctic Sea Ice has Already Started to Recover

Date: November 3, 2013

Source: [Daily Mail](#)

Abstract: The 17-year pause in global warming is likely to last into the 2030s and the Arctic sea ice has already started to recover, according to new research.

A paper in the peer-reviewed journal *Climate Dynamics* – by Professor Judith Curry of the Georgia Institute of Technology and Dr Marcia Wyatt – amounts to a stunning challenge to climate science orthodoxy.

Not only does it explain the unexpected pause, it suggests that the scientific majority – whose views are represented by the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) – have underestimated the role of natural cycles and exaggerated that of greenhouse gases.

The research comes amid mounting evidence that the computer models on which the IPCC based the gloomy forecasts of a rapidly warming planet in its latest report, published in September, are diverging widely from reality.

The graph shown above, based on a version published by Dr Ed Hawkins of Reading University on his blog, *Climate Lab Book*, reveals that actual temperatures are now below the predictions made by almost all the 138 models on which the IPCC relies.

The pause means there has been no statistically significant increase in world average surface temperatures since the beginning of 1997, despite the models' projection of a steeply rising trend.

According to Dr Hawkins, the divergence is now so great that the world's climate is cooler than what the models collectively predicted with 'five to 95 per cent certainty'.

Curry and Wyatt say they have identified a climatic 'stadium wave' – the phenomenon known in Britain as a Mexican wave, in which the crowd at a stadium stand and sit so that a wave seems to circle the audience.

In similar fashion, a number of cycles in the temperature of air and oceans, and the level of Arctic ice, take place across the Northern hemisphere over decades. Curry and Wyatt say there is evidence of this going back at least 300 years.

According to Curry and Wyatt, the theory may explain both the warming pause and why the computer models did not forecast it.

It also means that a large proportion of the warming that did occur in the years before the pause was due not to greenhouse gas emissions, but to the same cyclical wave.

'The stadium wave signal predicts that the current pause in global warming could extend into the 2030s,' said Wyatt. This is in sharp contrast with the IPCC's report, which predicts warming of between 0.3 and 0.7C by 2035.

Wyatt added: 'The stadium wave forecasts that sea ice will recover from its recent minimum.' The record low seen in 2012, followed by the large increase in 2013, is consistent with the theory, she said.

Even IPCC report co-authors such as Dr Hawkins admit some of the models are 'too hot'.

He said: 'The upper end of the latest climate model projections is inconsistent' with observed temperatures, though he added even the lower predictions could have 'negative impacts' if true.

But if the pause lasted another ten years, and there were no large volcanic eruptions, 'then global surface temperatures would be outside the IPCC's indicative likely range'.

Professor Curry went much further. 'The growing divergence between climate model simulations and observations raises the prospect that climate models are inadequate in fundamental ways,' she said.

If the pause continued, this would suggest that the models were not 'fit for purpose' ([Daily Mail, 2013](#)).

Title: Greenland Ice Loss Will Be OK 'Even Under Extreme Scenarios'

Date: November 21, 2013

Source: [The Register](#)

Abstract: The UN Climate Change Conference in Warsaw is set to wind up tomorrow, probably without establishing any real prospect of human carbon emissions being seriously reduced in the foreseeable future. Many are worried that this could mean disastrous rises in sea level this century, with associated human misery on a grand scale.

In particular, concern often focuses on the Greenland ice sheet in this context. The Antarctic ice sheet, the other major landbased ice mass that might conceivably slide into the sea and melt, is so huge and thick that scientists believe it will resist the effects of any possible level of warming for thousands of years. And the mountain glaciers of central Asia, which the UN once erroneously foretold would all be gone by 2035, are actually [looking good](#).

But Greenland, smaller and not so vast as Antarctica - yet vast enough that if all its water were to melt, massive sea level rises of seven metres could occur, as the hippies* at Greenpeace never tire of telling us - remains a worry for many. The actual ice sheet melting in place any time soon isn't a realistic concern - it is too massive - but it's possible that meltwater might get under the sheet, especially at the edges, and make it slip into the sea more rapidly than it generally does anyway as ice is forced off Greenland (by the weight of snow piling on top of the sheet and making more). Conceivably the rate of ice flow into the sea might accelerate rapidly, far ahead of the rate of replenishment by snow, causing a dangerous amount of sea level rise.

But there's reassurance even here. An article just published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* outlines the work of a team of researchers from Britain and Australia. These scientists investigated the effects on ice flow into the sea of meltwater increases, particularly the massive summer melt last year that caused so much concern.

In short, there's absolutely nothing to worry about:

Our findings suggest that annual motion of land-terminating margins of the ice sheet, and thus the projected dynamic contribution of these margins to sea level rise, is insensitive to melt volumes commensurate with temperature projections for 2100 ... despite record summer melting, subsequent reduced winter ice motion resulted in 6% less net annual ice motion in 2012 than in 2009 ... surface melt-induced acceleration of land-terminating regions of the ice sheet will remain *insignificant even under extreme melting scenarios*. [Our emphasis]

Comment

And that's probably the most plausible mechanism for any seriously accelerated sea level rise this century blown, so to speak, out of the water. No wonder recent all-causes forecasts [now suggest](#) a rise of no more than 30cm even in the worst possible carbon-belching case - and more probably less, in other words no major change from the 20th century.

This is, of course, not the scenario the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is working to - its latest report, just out, says that we could well get a metre of rise this century if we don't change our ways. More hardline activists, for instance the Climate Central campaign body funded by Google's Eric Schmidt, [are still holding out](#) for one-to-two metres.

That's probably why in the run-up to the IPCC report's being signed off, a group of eminent specialists tried to assure the drafters that no matter what anyone tells you about the state of climate science in general, there is *no scientific consensus* (their [exact peer-reviewed words](#)) on sea-level rise - which is probably the most compelling reason to actually do anything expensive about climate change.

A point to note: There is probably no country more menaced by sea-level rises than the Netherlands, as most of it is already below sea level. The Dutch plan to be ready for more-than-1m rises by 2100, and expect this to cost them just €1bn annually - a tiny sum compared to the costs of moving to renewable power.

Standard Bootnote on why Greenpeace are definitely hippies

*We've had various mail and comments from people who object to the characterisation of Greenpeace as a bunch of hippies. We would refer you to the words of Greenpeace International's Director of Information Technology & New Media, Brian Fitzgerald, a multi-decade veteran of the organisation and its top worldwide mouthpiece and IT expert. In an induction [speech for new Greenpeace people](#) which he has given "again and again and again" he says:

Greetings, hippies!

Aha, I see a few of you cringing — but you're in Greenpeace now ... Which means you're hippies ...

And if you, dear hippies, are going to make a difference in this organization, you're going have to embrace that madness. You're just gonna have to honor your hippy roots, find your inner mystic...

So, welcome hippies ... hold on to your hippy heart.

If you work for Greenpeace, you're a hippy - it's compulsory. This is just a fact, and one confirmed by the organisation itself. QED - Greenpeace are a bunch of hippies ([The Register, 2013](#)).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

14.12 Loch Ness Monster

[Loch Ness](#) is a large, deep, freshwater loch or lake in the Scottish Highlands that stands 15.8 meters (52 feet) above sea level. It is best known for its cryptozoological [Loch Ness Monster](#), otherwise known as "Nessie" (N+S), a term which consonantly equates to "No See". While the famous black and white photo of the Loch Ness Monster depicts what appears to be a [dinosaur-like monster](#) with a long neck, it's appears to be hoax designed to discount exactly what people have witnessed at the lake. Based on the

[proximity of Loch Ness to the North Sea](#) and the Atlantic Ocean, as well as the deep valley which the lake sits in, it's highly likely that the so-called [Loch Ness Monster](#) was in fact a large submarine from Greenland which routinely surfaced at the lake in order to drop off and pick up cargo (e.g., documents, gold, technology, weapons, etc.). If the [Loch Ness](#) area were to be properly searched, it is highly likely that an underground canal of approximately 10 miles long would be found running from [Loch Ness, Scotland](#) all the way down to the coastal city of [Inverness, Scotland](#). Loch Ness likely provided a safe haven for birthing of Roman submarines long before the public knew of that submarines even existed. Consequently, when people witnessed a submarine on the lake, they automatically thought it was a monster. Although a ["lock" or a "locker"](#) is now known as a device used to raise and lower ships between different levels of water, the first lock or locker was likely a submarine in which sailors were physically locked inside. Once encased within the steel tomb from which there was no escape, the submarine would travel down through different levels of water to the bottom of the sea, hence the term [Davy Jones' Locker](#). However, prior to the invention of submarine technology, Roman ships would secretly make their way to European shores in order to drop off and pick up cargo, especially gold. This is ultimately where the modern terms of "bank", "banks" and "banking" was derived from.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

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14.13 Mayan Calendar

The [Mayan calendar](#) is purported as a system of [calendars](#) which were used in ancient [Mesoamerica](#), dating back to approximately 5th century BC. The calendar is reportedly still in use in various parts of Mexico (e.g., Veracruz, Oaxaca and Chiapas) and [Guatemala](#). Interestingly, the [Mesoamerican calendar](#) (i.e., the Mayan calendar) admittedly did not originate with the Maya who incorporated other calendars from prior Mesoamerican cultures (e.g., the [Aztecs](#), the [Mixtec](#), the [Olmec](#), and the [Zapotec](#)). Therefore, the Mayan calendar is a post-Mayan creation whose name and likeness appear to be Greco-Roman in origin. The term "Mayan" (M+N) consonantly equates to "Man" (M+N), a reference to the "Line of Man" (i.e., the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#)) which apparently hijacked the original Mesoamerican calendar, rebranding it as the Man or Mayan calendar. This notion is evident within the Mayan calendar itself which exhibits the ["Chevron symbol"](#) (i.e., "Λ"), the most sacred symbol in the [Roman Score](#) (i.e., the Roman alphabet). The "Λ" symbol, which translated to the letters "C" and "K" in the Roman-English alphabet, is superimposed along in the "X" symbol which equates to the letter "N" in the Roman Score. Consequently, the "Λ" and "X" symbols found within the [center of the Mayan calendar](#) form the word "KN", "CN" or "Con", a tribute to [Chania, Crete](#), the founding city of the Greco-Roman Empire. The [Aztec or Mayan calendar stone](#) is also 12 feet in diameter, a measurement which is not indicative of the Mesoamerican culture. Numerically speaking, the [number "12"](#) equates to the [letter "L"](#) in the [Roman-English alphabet](#), an acronym for [Lion](#) and the Line of Man who were evidently responsible for its creation. Also, the term "Mayan" (M+N) equates to "MX" using the Roman Score, the international abbreviation for the country of Mexico. The term "Mexico" (M+N/X+C/K) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Man Kill", a semantical tribute to the Line of Man who "X'ed out" or culled millions of Mesoamericans. This notion is evident in the [coat of arms](#) and [flag of Mexico](#) which depict a [Roman Eagle](#) holding a venomous snake, an apparent reference to the biological pandemic which was evidently used to decimate the thriving South American culture. The term calendar (C/K+L+N/X+D+R) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Cull/Kill North Dr/Druid", a reference to the [Greco-Roman Druids](#) of the [Imperial Cult of Rome](#) who schedule their blood sacrifices in the underworld according to their Man or Mayan calendar. Lastly, the incessant hype surrounding [December 21, 2012](#), the Mayan calendar and the end of the world was not only a global celebration of the prior destruction of the Mesoamerican culture, but was slated to translate into the very spectacular destruction of America via ["live" nuclear terror attacks](#) and a [vaccine-induced biological pandemic](#). In other words, President Barak Obama was slated to execute the Biblical

destruction of the United States of America in accordance with the Man or Mayan calendar. However, due to [timely reporting](#), the impending execution of America is currently on hold.

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

14-14 The Middle Passage

The [Middle Passage](#) is historically touted as the [Triangular trade](#) route between [Africa](#) and the [New World](#) of North and South America, primarily in respect to the [Atlantic slave trade](#). Consequently, the term “Middle Passage” is used to describe the passage that millions of African slaves made through the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. In reality, the “Middle Passage” was the original term for what is now known as the [Northwest Passage](#), the sea route that connects the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean via Greenland. In short, ships accessing the Middle Passage would sail north from the [Atlantic Ocean](#) towards Greenland, through the [Greenland Sea](#) and the [Arctic Ocean](#), down through the [Bering Strait](#) between Alaska and Russia into the [Bering Sea](#), and finally into the [North Pacific Ocean](#) above Japan (or vice versa). Naturally, the northern sea route cut months off of global sea travel. Consequently, the Roman Empire used the Middle Passage to control the world by circumnavigating the globe in a fraction of the time than their respective enemies (e.g., Ming Dynasty, Persian Empire, etc.). Since the sea route was not widely known at the time, the Roman Empire launched surprise attacks on both sides of the globe, quickly retreating to their haven or heaven (i.e., Greenland). The American game of [baseball](#) is tribute to the attacks of the Roman Empire who would “strike” a number of countries on a diamond-like grid prior to their “home run” back to Greenland.

Roman Slave Trade

Prior to the invention of the steam engine, Greco-Roman ships were powered around the [Mediterranean Sea](#) by large sails and hundreds of oaring slaves. Although modern historical accounts differentiate between [clipper ships](#) and [slave ships](#), the reality is that a combination of slave and sail power have been used in sailing since the birth of the Greco-Roman Empire. Because speed is a vital aspect in both commerce and war, ships could not rely solely on one form of power. A ship with no wind or sick slaves would become a [sitting duck](#) on the high seas, something no business or military could afford. Although sails were employed when favorable winds blew, rowing was vital, especially in battle where ships were required to make sharp turns when attacking enemy ships (i.e., tacking). As the Greco-Roman Empire outgrew the Mediterranean, slaves were used to power various explorations around the globe. Consequently, slave stables were built at strategic port locations in Africa, Asia, North America and South America. After the first leg of a given journey, exhausted slaves would be traded in for fresh slaves, hence the term “slave trade”. The new slaves would then be used until the next port where the process was once again repeated. Over time, the African slave populations at key Roman ports overtook the indigenous populations (e.g., Brazil, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, etc.).

GREENLAND THEORY

APOCALYPSE NOW

Φ

14.15 New World Order

The [New World Order](#) is a conspiracy theory which refers to the emergence of a [totalitarian one-world government](#). According to Wikipedia, “The common theme in conspiracy theories about a New World Order is that a [secretive power elite](#) with a [globalist](#) agenda is [conspiring](#) to eventually rule the world through an [authoritarian](#) world government—which will replace [sovereign nation-states](#)—and an all-encompassing [propaganda](#) that makes the establishment of the New World Order the [culmination of history's progress](#) and an [ideology](#)”. The crux of the [New World Order](#) conspiracy is in fact true but not as currently construed. In short, the New World Order is a veiled reference to Greenland, the original “[New World](#)”. The discovery of the so-called New World of North America by [Columbus was a colossal hoax](#) designed to provide historical and political cover for the Greco-Roman Empire’s discovery of Greenland (i.e., the New World). Greenland was also known as “[New Found Land](#)” since which the island of [Newfoundland](#) and the territory of [Newfoundland and Labrador](#) have been named after. Coincidentally, both the island and the territory of Newfoundland are located in northern Canada, adjacent to Greenland. The acronym for Newfoundland is “NFL” which has coincidentally been popularized globally by the [National Football League](#). The acronym of NFL is also the genesis of the term [Nephilim](#) (N/X+F/P+L+M), a veiled reference to the Greco-Roman [giants which reside in Greenland](#). Needless to say, these semantical references were premeditatedly perpetuated in order to disguise the fact that Greenland was the original New Found Land and New World. The term [Illuminati](#), which is often associated with the New World Order, is a veiled reference to the Greco-Romans who reside in the 24/7 sunlight of Greenland. Consequently, Greenland is associated with enlightenment while the underworld is associated with deception and darkness. In summation, the term New World Order is a part of a psychological operation ([PSYOP](#)) designed to confuse the masses in respect to the New World Order of the Roman Empire which rules over humanity via a [totalitarian one-world government](#). This Greenlandic Order rules over humanity behind a veil of secrecy, namely through its main proxy state of [Switzerland](#) which is coincidentally [home to the CIA](#).

Eye of Providence

The [Eye of Providence](#), otherwise known as the “All Seeing Eye”, is a symbol depicting a single eye surrounded by [rays of light](#) enclosed in a [triangle](#). It is generally interpreted as the eye of God watching over [humankind](#) or [divine providence](#). In reality however, the All Seeing Eye of G.O.D. (i.e., [Greenland of Denmark](#)) is a symbol which represents the one-eyed [Beast of Greenland](#). Geographically speaking, the Island of Greenland is shaped in the silhouette of a bear’s head, bore’s head or wolf’s head containing only one eye, hence the reference. Because so-called [Ancient Egypt](#) and the Egyptian Pyramids are historical cover for the Greco-Roman Empire, the All Seeing Eye was first known as the [Eye of Horus](#). In Medieval times, the Eye of Providence became an explicit image of the Christian [Trinity](#) for Greenland is the third and final den (home) of the Roman Empire. In [Norse mythology](#), the Eye of Providence is represented by the one-eyed Greco-Roman god of [Odin](#). The All Seeing Eye is also found within the logo of the [Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes](#) (RAOB), a secret society in England tasked with keeping Greenland safe. The letter “A” in the English language is a tribute to the Eye of Providence which is represented in modern times on the reverse side of the [Great Seal of the United States](#) and the [United States one-dollar bill](#). On the U.S. seal, the Eye of Providence is surrounded by the words [Annuit Cœptis](#), allegedly meaning “He approves (or has approved) [our] undertakings”, and [Novus Ordo Seclorum](#), allegedly meaning “New Order of the Ages”. The phrase “Annuit Cœptis” (N+T+C/K+F/P+T+S) acronymically and/or consonantly appears to equate to “Net Cap Time System”, an apparent reference to the dragnet which has been laid out by the Roman Empire in order keep Greenland, the capstone of the Earth, secret and safe. The term “Novus Ordo Seclorum” (N/X+V/B+S+R+D+S+C/K+L+R+M) acronymically and/or consonantly appears to equate to “North Victoria System Red Sickle Rome” an apparent reference to [Victoria](#), the Roman goddess of victory, and the [bloody Cronus or sickle](#) of the Grim Reaper which maintains Rome’s victory over mankind. On the U.S. one-dollar bill, the All Seeing Eye is positioned above an unfinished [pyramid](#) with 13 steps, representing the [13 Bloodlines of Rome](#). Aside from the Eye of Providence’s use in popular culture, it was adopted by the [Masonic Order](#) in 1797, ultimately providing political cover for its affiliation to Greenland. Consequently, the All Seeing Eye has since become associated with [Freemasonry](#), the [Great Architect of the Universe](#), and the [Illuminati](#). Because the Eye of Providence is representative of espionage conducted by the Roman Empire in Greenland, it is depicted in the seal of [DARPA's Information Awareness Office](#) and in the insignia of the [United Kingdom Guards Division](#).

Eye of Providence in Popular Culture

The [Eye of Providence](#) and the term "[The All Seeing Eye](#)" are found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: **Art:** "[Pontormo - Cena in Emmaus](#)" (1525), a painting by [Jacopo Pontormo](#); **Books:** [Eye of Sauron](#) or the Lidless Eye, in J. R. R. Tolkien's "[The Lord of the Rings](#)"; **Business:** logo of [CBS](#) (Columbia Broadcasting System); **Coat of Arms:** coat of arms of [Braslaw](#); Lithuania; coat of arms of [Šiauliai](#); Lithuania; and the canting arms of the [Jauch Family](#); **Computing:** [The All-Seeing Eye](#), a computer software application for gamers; The All-Seeing Eye, a mechanical gadget in the [Wii](#) game "[The Conduit](#)"; **Currency:** [above the pipe organ](#) on the [Estonian 50 Krooni](#) (1994), [left of the building](#) on the [Ukrainian 500 Hryvnia](#) (2006), [above the pyramid](#) on the [United States 1 Dollar](#) (1957); **Documents:** [front page](#) of the [Constitution of Serbia](#) (1835); [atop](#) the [Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen](#) (1789); **Films:** "[National Treasure](#)" (2004), "[National Treasure: Book of Secrets](#)" (2007); and "The All-Seeing Eye", also referred to as the "Triangle of Light", is a fictional magical relic featured prominently in the film "[Lara Croft: Tomb Raider](#)" (2001); **Flags:** flag of [Saint Vincent and the Grenadines](#) (1907-1979); and the flag of [Šiauliai](#), Lithuania; **Fraternalities:** crest of [Delta Tau Delta](#); crest of [Phi Delta Theta](#); crest of [Phi Kappa Psi](#); and the crest of [Delta Kappa Epsilon](#); **Games:** logo of [Steve Jackson Games](#); **Military:** insignia of the [UK Guards Division](#); **Music:** [All Seeing I](#), the British electronic music group; and the "[The All Seeing Eye](#)" (1965), a jazz album by Wayne Shorter; **Religion:** [above](#) the [Cape Dutch](#) gable (Stellenbosch, South Africa); [above the doorway](#) of the [Salt Lake Temple](#) (Salt Lake City, Utah); [altar decoration](#) in a museum (Pala, India); [on the gate](#) of [Aachen Cathedral](#) (Aachen, Germany); [pedestal decoration](#) of the [Alexander Column](#) (Saint Petersburg, Russia); [pediment](#) of an [Esoteric Christian](#) temple (Mount Ecclesia, California); [pediment](#) of the [Kazan Cathedral](#) (St. Petersburg Russia); [pediment](#) of the Roman Catholic cathedral (Salta, Argentina); [stained glass window](#) of a Christian church (Fifield, Wisconsin); [stone carving](#) outside a church building (Mykulychyn, Ukraine); [stone carving](#) in Jewish cemetery (Kamienna Góra, Poland); and the [Christian Eye of Providence](#); **Seals:** seal of [DARPA's Information Awareness Office](#); the [Great Seal of the United States](#); and the seal of [Kenosha, Wisconsin](#); **Secret Societies:** [symbol](#) of the [Masonic Order](#) (Freemasonry); **Television:** "[Arthur](#)" (1996-Present), the All Seeing Eye is above Prunella's bed; and **Universities:** seal of the [University of Chile](#); and the seal of the [University of Mississippi](#).

GREENLAND THEORY

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14.16 Santa Claus

[Santa Claus](#) is a legendary character which is generally depicted as a white-bearded man wearing a red coat with a white collar and cuffs, white-cuffed red trousers, a matching [Phrygian Cap](#) (see below), a black leather belt and black boots. He allegedly lives at the [North Pole](#) (which does not exist) along with a large number of [magical elves](#) and the 9 [flying reindeer](#) which pull his sleigh. According to legend, Santa makes a list of children who have been "naughty" or "nice". Come [Christmas Eve](#), December 24th, Santa Clause gives out said gifts to the "nice" children and [coal](#) to the "naughty" children. These gifts are made by Santa's elves in his workshop. In reality, [Santa Claus](#) is an old, white, bearded man known whose likeness is that of a Greek philosopher. He is always dressed in red and white, the colors of the Roman Empire (e.g., [war flag of the Roman Empire](#)). Santa wears a Greco-Roman [Phrygian Cap](#) which is representative of Greenland, the capstone of the Earth. He also wears black boots which represent the [fascist boot of the Roman Empire](#) which has been placed on the collective throat of the underworld. Santa lives at the [North Pole](#) (i.e., [Mt. Olympus or Mt. Zion](#)) which is found in Greenland, home of the Roman Empire. The name Santa Claus (S+N/X+T+C/K+L+S) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Sent to Kill System" because Special Forces would travel from Greenland to the underworld on December 24th in order to execute assassinations, coup d'états, terror attacks and wars (e.g., [Roman Vikings](#)). Numerically speaking, the [number "24"](#) equates to the [letter "X"](#) in the [Roman-English alphabet](#), hence Christmas' nickname of "X-mas". The letter "X" is representative of death as evidenced by the [Jolly Rodger on the pirate flag](#). Santa gives a "gift" (i.e., a word which translates to "poison" in the German language) to the

good children and “coal” (C/K+L) to the bad children, a term which consonantly equates to “Cull” or “Kill”. Santa Clause rides in his “sleigh” because he has been sent to the underworld to “slay” all those who have not adhered to the policies set forth by the Roman Empire. His sleigh is pulled by 9 [flying reindeer](#) because numerologically speaking, the number “9” represents the letter “I” in the [Roman-English alphabet](#), an acronym for “Eye” (i.e., spying) which is coincidentally found in most governmental agencies related to espionage (e.g., CIA, FBI, FIS, ISIS, MI5, etc.). Santa accomplishes his tasks with the aid of the [Jewish Race](#) who are considered his “elves” because they are much smaller in stature than the Greco-Romans, otherwise known as the [Giants of Greenland](#). Santa Clauses’ wicked plans are executed in the underworld via Santa’s Workshop, otherwise known as [Switzerland, home to the CIA](#).

Phrygian Cap

The [Phrygian Cap](#) is a Greco-Roman symbol which is representative of Greenland, the capstone of the Earth. Although they vary in color, Phrygian Caps are generally red, the official color of the Roman Empire. Phrygian Caps are also referred to as Liberty Caps and are identified with the “Pursuit of Liberty”. Connotations of Liberty surrounding the cap evidently stem from the fact that the Roman Empire escaped to Greenland around [Anno Domini](#) (i.e., 000 BC/AD) where it has enjoyed its Liberty ever since. In order to dispel the notion that the Phrygian Cap is somehow associated with Anno Domini, modern historical accounts state that a coin issued by [Marcus Junius Brutus the Younger](#) (44–42 BC) depicts a [Phrygian Cap posed between two daggers](#). The term “Phrygian” (F/P+R+G+N/X) acronymically and/or consonantly equates “Fire Gen”, a likely reference to [Eternal Flame](#) of Rome which was lit in Greenland. The red color of the cap along with the top being pulled forward may be indicative of the Eternal Flame blowing in the wind. Aside from being depicted in various forms of heraldry and vexillology (see below), the Phrygian Cap is depicted on [Trajan's Column](#) and the [Arch of Septimius Severus](#) in Rome, Italy (i.e., [Babylon](#), the former capital of the Roman Empire). The Phrygian Cap is also worn by “[Columbia](#)”, the female personification of the [United States of America](#), “[Marianne](#)”, the female personification of [France](#), and [Santa Clause](#).

Phrygian Cap Worldwide

The Greco-Roman [Phrygian Cap](#) is currently depicted on the coat of arms, flags, and seals of at least 13 countries and territories around the world, including but not limited to: **Argentina**: flag of the [Argentine Confederation](#) (1850); and the coat of arms of [Argentina](#); **Bolivia**: coat of arms of [Bolivia](#); **Colombia**: first flag of [Gran Colombia](#); naval ensign of [Colombia](#); and the coat of arms of [Colombia](#); **Cuba**: coat of arms of [Cuba](#); coat of arms of [Camagüey](#); and the flag of the [President of Cuba](#); **Ecuador**: coat of arms of [Ecuador](#); **El Salvador**: coat of arms of [El Salvador](#); and the flag of [El Salvador](#); **France**: on the passport of the [French Service](#); **Grenada**: coat of arms of [New Grenada](#) (1854); **Haiti**: coat of arms of [Haiti](#); and the flag of [Haiti](#); **Nicaragua**: coat of arms of [Nicaragua](#); and the flag of [Nicaragua](#); **Paraguay**: coat of arms of [Paraguay](#); and the coat of arms of [Paraguay](#) (reverse); **Turks and Caicos Islands**: coat of arms of [Turks and Caicos Islands](#); and the **United States**: Aside from being depicted in the seal of the [U.S. Army](#) and the flag of the [U.S. Army](#) and the logo of the [U.S. Senate](#), the Phrygian Cap is depicted in the coat of arms, flags and great seals of at least 9 U.S. states, including but not limited to: **Arkansas**: great seal of [Arkansas](#); **Hawaii**: great seal of [Hawaii](#); **Idaho**: flag of [Idaho](#); and the great seal of [Idaho](#); **Iowa**: great seal of [Iowa](#); **New Jersey**: coat of arms of [New Jersey](#); flag of [New Jersey](#); and the great seal of [New Jersey](#); **New York**: coat of arms of [New York](#); flag of [New York](#); and the great seal of [New York](#); **North Carolina**: great seal of [North Carolina](#); **Pennsylvania**: great seal of [Pennsylvania](#); and **West Virginia**: coat of arms of [West Virginia](#); flag of [West Virginia](#); and the great seal of [West Virginia](#).

The Phrygian Cap in Popular Culture

The Greco-Roman [Phrygian Cap](#) is found throughout popular culture, including but not limited to: **Books**: “[Mystic Rose: Celtic Fire](#)” (2001), a book by Toney Brooks in which [Cornish pixies](#) wear Phrygian Caps symbolizing proto-Celtic origins and magical powers; “[Rip Van Winkle](#)” (1819), a book by [Washington Irving](#) which states that Rip’s newly post-revolutionary village had a “tall naked pole, with something on it that looked like a red night cap...”; “[The Apple of Contentment](#)” (1939), a Cinderella-inspired fairy tale by Howard Pyle wears in which the Christine, the mistreated heroine, wears a Phrygian cap; and “[The Moon Is a Harsh Mistress](#)” (1966), a book by [Robert A. Heinlein](#) in which the revolutionist protagonists often wear a liberty cap and is referred to exclusively as such; **Cartoons**: [Cheech Wizard](#), a cartoon character who wore a Phrygian Cap instead of a pointed wizard’s hat; and [The Smurfs](#), a popular comic/cartoon characters are famous for their white Phrygian caps, except for their leader, Papa Smurf, wears a red one;

Films: "[Cinderella](#)" (1950), a Disney animated feature film in which Jaq and Gus, the two main mice characters, wear small Phrygian caps; Jaq wears a red one while Gus wears an aquamarine color one; and "[The Life Aquatic with Steve Zissou](#)" (2004), a film in which the main character and his team don red Phrygian Caps; **Music:** "[Then She Appeared](#)" (1992), a song by the rock group [XTC](#) which contains the line "Dressed in [tricolour](#) and Phrygian cap"; **People:** English poet and artist [William Blake](#) wore a Phrygian Cap to demonstrate his solidarity with the French revolutionaries; and French marine explorer [Jacques Cousteau](#) wore a red Phrygian Cap; **Politics:** "[Millard Fillmore, American candidate for President of the United States](#)" (1856); "[Abraham Lincoln, Republican candidate for President of the United States](#)" (1860); and "[For President, John Bell. For Vice President, Edward Everett](#)" (1860); **Religion:** Phrygian Cap is worn by the leader of the [Bishnois](#); **Science:** The term "Phrygian Cap" has been adopted to [describe a particular type of common anatomical variant](#) of the [gallbladder](#) as seen on ultrasound imaging; **Video Games:** "[Assassin's Creed: Brotherhood](#)" (2010); a video game series which mentions the Phrygian Cap along with the [Masonic Eye](#); and "[The Legend of Zelda](#)" (1986-2014), a video game series in which the protagonist, Link, wears a green Phrygian Cap.

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14.17 Stonehenge

[Stonehenge](#) is a [prehistoric](#) monument in [Wiltshire](#), England, which consists of a ring of [standing stones](#) that are set within [earthworks](#). Because of its unique design and massive size, its origins have been the subject of debate for centuries. The term "Stonehenge" (S+T+N/+H+N+G) acronymically and/or consonantly equates to "Stone Hang" or "Stone Forever North Greenland". Similar to the [Moai statues of Easter Island](#), the massive monolithic stones were likely hung in place via advanced machinery, courtesy of the Roman Empire, and/or the [Giants of Greenland](#). In "[Roman de Brut](#)" (1150 AD), a literary history of England by the poet [Wace](#), a drawing depicts a [giant helping the Druid Merlin build Stonehenge](#). This historical book ultimately links the Roman Empire (document title), the [Greco-Roman Druids](#) (Merlin), and the [Giants of Greenland](#) to Stonehenge. The book proves, albeit in a de facto manner, that Stonehenge is in fact Greco-Roman in origin. English writer and natural philosopher [John Aubrey](#) (1626–1697) also declared Stonehenge a work of [Druids](#), a theory which was subsequently popularized by [William Stukeley](#). Aubrey also conducted the first academic survey the monument around 1640 which were then used to demonstrate an astronomical or calendrical role in the stones' placement. In 1655, architect [John Webb](#), writing under the name of his former superior [Inigo Jones](#), argued that Stonehenge was in fact a [Roman temple](#) dedicated to [Caelus](#) (i.e., [Uranus](#)). This notion is corroborated by the fact that [Roman coins have been found in and around Stonehenge](#). According to modern historical accounts, architect [John Wood, the Elder](#) "left us the most important record of Stonehenge ever made, his survey carried out in 1740 was annotated with hundreds of measurements, which he resolved on the ground to one half, sometimes even one quarter, of an inch." Despite an exhausting online search, none of Wood's surveys have thus far been located. This could either mean that the documents were never uploaded onto the internet, or that they don't exist, thereby inferring that Stonehenge may have been built after 1740. In a [YouTube video](#) uploaded on October 8, 2012, roughly 250 photos of the building of Stonehenge are revealed. Based on the 1931 Chevy truck shown at [9:15 in the video](#), Stonehenge is only as old as the [Empire State Building](#). Although this video's authenticity cannot be confirmed, the manner in which Stonehenge is constructed within the video is exactly the way that Greco-Romans would have constructed it, via cranes and pulleys. Regardless of whether Stonehenge is an ancient or modern monument, it is fact Greco-Roman in origin because the Roman Empire currently rules the world behind a veil of secrecy in Greenland.

GREENLAND THEORY

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14.18 UFO's

[Unidentified Flying Objects](#) (UFOs), which have been witnessed by members of the military as well as the public, have historically been tied to [flying saucers](#) whose shape coincidentally mimics the [disc-like shape of Earth](#). Although the source of UFOs remains a mystery, there is one location which has mysteriously been absent from the UFO debate altogether—Greenland. In short, the Roman Empire in Greenland has advanced technologies that the underworld is not privy to. The term “[Back to the Future](#)” was likely coined by a “UFO” pilot en route to Greenland. When these highly advanced spacecraft are witnessed by the naked eye, their speed is shocking, defying everything previously know about aviation. Although only conjecture, it’s highly likely that these alien spacecraft employ what is known as “zero-gravity” or “[anti-gravity](#)” technology, allowing for maneuvers and speeds impossible to winged aircraft. In order to provide political cover for these spacecraft, a global [psychological operation](#) (PSYOP) of UFO disinformation has been perpetrated in order to: a) discredit any real investigation into the phenomenon; b) dispel any notion of advanced technology pertaining to spacecraft; c) direct the public’s attention to aliens from outer space rather than from Earth, namely Greenland; d) associate all those who believe in legitimate “conspiracies theories” with those believe in flying saucers; and e) make the flying saucer shape synonymous with UFOs rather than the [true shape of Earth](#). That way, if and when people see a flying saucer-like shape in their dreams, visions or hallucinogenic trips, they will automatically associate it with aliens from outer space rather than Mother Earth. A microcosm of the UFO phenomenon was witnessed back on October 21, 2013, when the Huffington Post published a report entitled “[Iranian Fighter Jets Tangle with UFOs \(And Lose\)](#)”. Despite the fact that Iranian [F-14 Tomcats](#) and [F-4 Phantom II](#)’s are equipped with video cameras and radar imaging, no photos or images of the UFO in question was ever released. Also, despite widespread use of digital radar and space-based satellites, all of which are streaming real-time images of Earth 24-hours a day, no footage of UFOs has been produced. While it’s possible that the [CIA of Switzerland](#) (which is in command and control of all 206 countries) is withholding the hordes of UFO footage, it’s far more likely that spacecraft emanating from Greenland are equipped with cloaking devices which enables them to remain hidden from all modern satellites and imaging systems. Consequently, they are able to fly to and fro throughout the underworld, spawning the drastic rise in UFO sightings. When people witness these Greenland-based UFOs, most dare not speak about it in public for fear of being ridiculed.

