

The background features two religious figures, likely saints or apostles, each enclosed in a golden, arched frame. The figure on the left is an older man with a long white beard, wearing a dark robe, and holding a large wooden cross. The figure on the right is also an older man with a white beard, wearing a light-colored robe over a darker garment, and holding a book. The overall style is reminiscent of traditional religious art.

The Great Schism

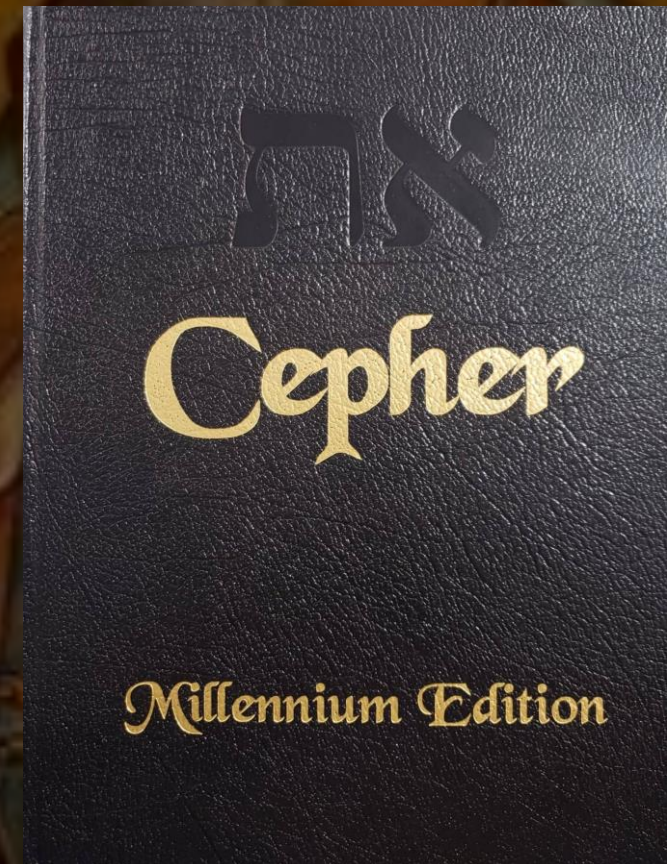
The Spiritual Battle Continues

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The Great Schism

The world now sits at the brink of a catastrophic nuclear war, as the fires of conflict have been reignited by the powers of the western Roman church, and the responsive powers of the East.

This is not the first time in history that this very same battle has been started. In the time of the Parthian Empire, an understanding was reached between the Parthians and the Romans that the Parthians would not move west of the Euphrates, and Rome would not move east of the same.

But this agreement was breached by a Roman general who saw “easy pickings” on the eastern side of the Euphrates and moved ahead with his army to pursue the spoils. But the Parthians destroyed the Romans in that battle and continued to confront western Rome in devastating battles that would ultimately end Rome.

The Great Schism

However as soon as Western Rome could muster military power, the assaults “across the Euphrates” would be undertaken again, whether by the Napoleon, the Kaiser, or the Chancellor.

Following the defeat of Napoleon, the communist current was used to work an inside transaction covertly against the Orthodox people of Russia most successfully, succeeding where overt force had failed.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the unexpected has occurred. The atheist world of communism was expected to continue – but instead, the Russians have reembraced Orthodoxy! Once this became clear to the Western Roman Empire, the demonization of Russia began, and a strategy was employed in Ukraine to once again engage the Orthodox people with a military strategy. They have crossed the Euphrates again in Ukraine.

The Great Schism

25 And unto Eber were born two sons: the name of one was Peleg; for in his days was the earth divided; and his brother's name was Yoqtan.

Bere'shiyth (Genesis) 10:25

Peleg (פֶּלֶג) H6389, the same as H6388; an earthquake; Peleg, a son of Shem

Peleg (פֶּלֶג) H6388, from H6385; a rill, i.e., small channel of water.

Pâlag (פֶּלַג) H6385, a primitive root meaning to split or divide.

Yoqtân (יֻקְטָן) H3355, from H6994; he will be made smaller.

Qâṭôn (קָטַן) H6994, a primitive root meaning to diminish, i.e., be small.

The Great Schism

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The Great Schism

34 Think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace, but a sword. 35 For I am come to set a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother, and the daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law.

36 And a man's foes shall be they of his own household.

Bere'shiyth (Genesis) 10:25

Division is the nature of the faith in Mashiach!

The Great Schism



Christianity as a religion began with the council of Nicea

AD 325

Organized by Constantine as emperor of the Roman Empire from the new capital of Constantinople – a Greek speaking area of the empire, the religion of Christianity was created under canons initially developed at Nicea.

As a consequence, the New Testament was crafted *in the Greek Language* first before being written again in Latin.

The Great Schism

There were seven ecumenical councils developed in the early church, and these canons were accepted by both the Western and Eastern Churches:

AD 325– Council of Nicaea. Its canons included the condemnation of Arius (and others) and clarifies the dogma of the divinity of Christos by expanding Creed's 2nd stanza

AD 381– 1st Council of Constantinople. Its canons expanded the 3rd stanza of the Nicene creed defining the divinity of the Holy Spirit and also condemned Apollinaris's heresy that Christos lacked a complete human soul

AD 431– Council of Ephesus. Its canons defined Christos as the incarnate Word of God and proclaimed Mary Theotokos ("God-bearer" or "Mother of God") after deposing Nestorius, Patriarch of Constantinople

The Great Schism



AD 451– Council of Chalcedon. Its canons defined Christos as having both a divine and a human nature in one person.

AD 553– 2nd Council of Constantinople. Its canons confirmed christological & trinitarian doctrine against the Nestorians.

AD 680– 3rd Council of Constantinople affirms that Christos had a truly human will as well as a truly divine will against the Monothelites.

AD 787– 2nd Council of Nicaea vindicates the veneration of images based on the humanity of Christos as the image or icon of the unseen God.

The Great Schism

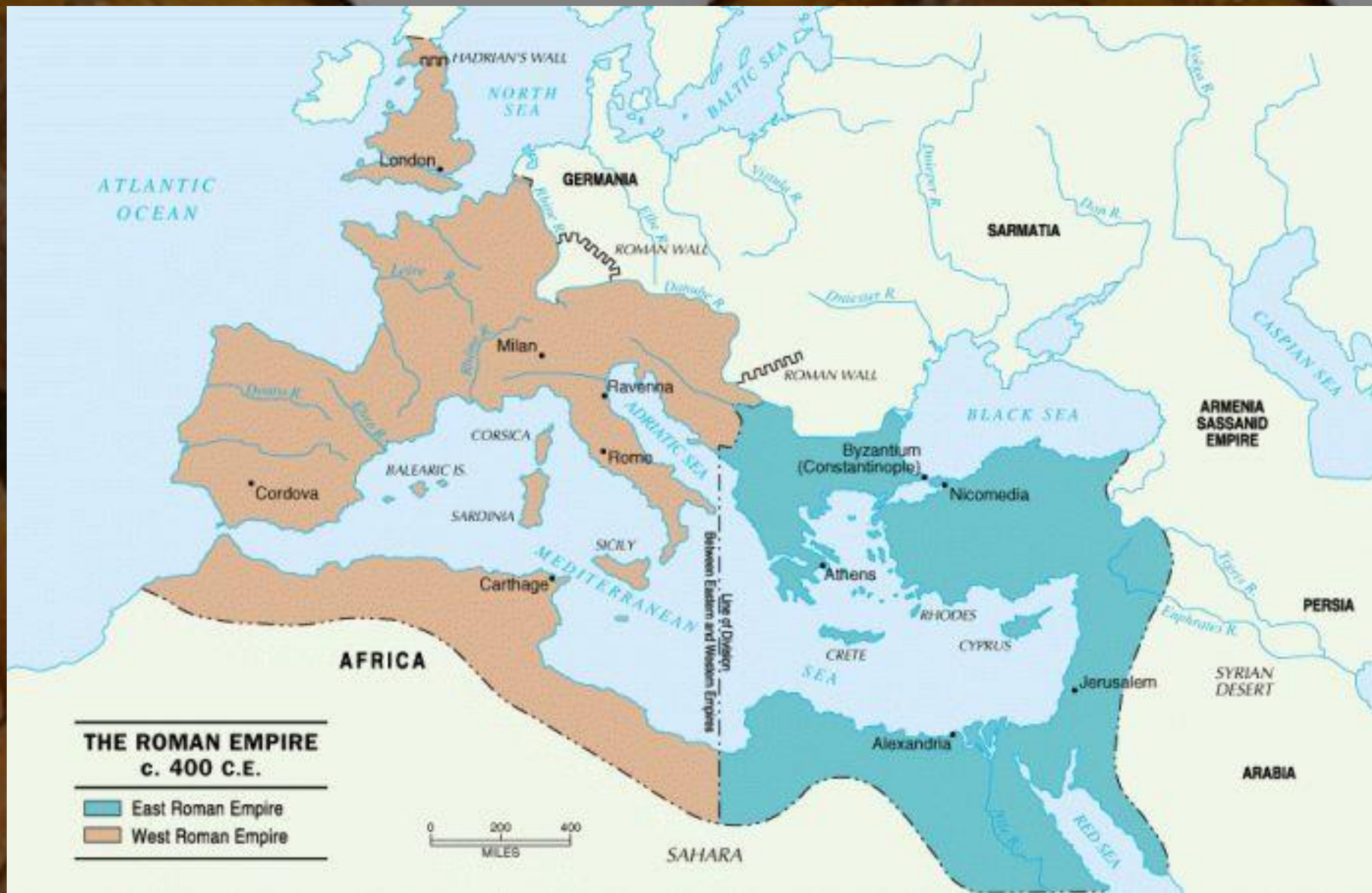
The Eastern Orthodox Church recognizes only these first seven ecumenical councils as being truly ecumenical or universal since they happened before the eastern and western patriarchates were rent by the thousand-year schism (which has yet to be healed). Whereas the RCC accepts a council as ecumenical when it is approved and recognized by the pope to be such, the Eastern Church requires that a council be approved by the Five Patriarchs: Rome, Constantinople, Antioch, Alexandria, and Jerusalem, to be authentically ecumenical. This creates an oligarchic form of governance called a Pentarchy, or a government by the five ancient patriarchates.

The Great Schism

The Roman Catholic Church (RCC), the Western or Catholic Church, recognizes a total of 21 Ecumenical councils although there is no officially binding list. Of these 21, the last fourteen of which took place within the jurisdiction of the Western Church. For Western or Catholic theologians, a council is deemed ecumenical only if it is approved and recognized by the pope to be such. The Papacy then assumes a hierarchical monarchy, or even a theological tyranny in its model of governance. Papal infallibility, in Roman Catholic theology, the dogma that the pope, acting as supreme teacher and under certain conditions, cannot err when he teaches in matters of faith or morals.

The Great Schism

The Roman Empire as the East-West schism begins, circa AD 400.



The Great Schism

The Roman Empire showing the collapse of the West, circa AD 527.



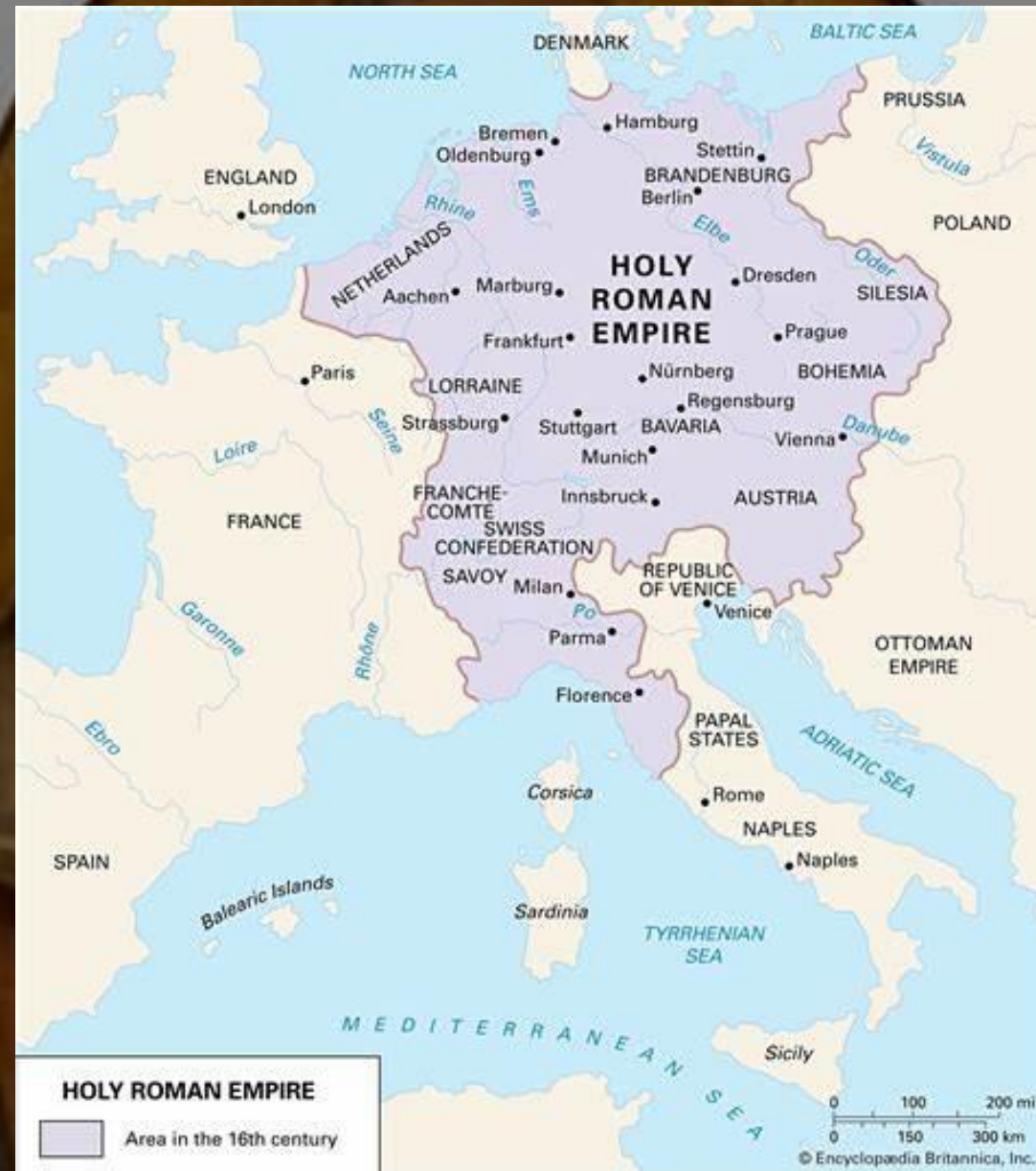
The Great Schism

The Byzantine Empire showing the complete collapse of the West, circa AD 1020.



The Great Schism

The successor to the Western Roman Empire called the Holy Roman Empire (the Second Reich) which prevailed in Western Europe from AD 800 to AD 1817.



The Great Schism

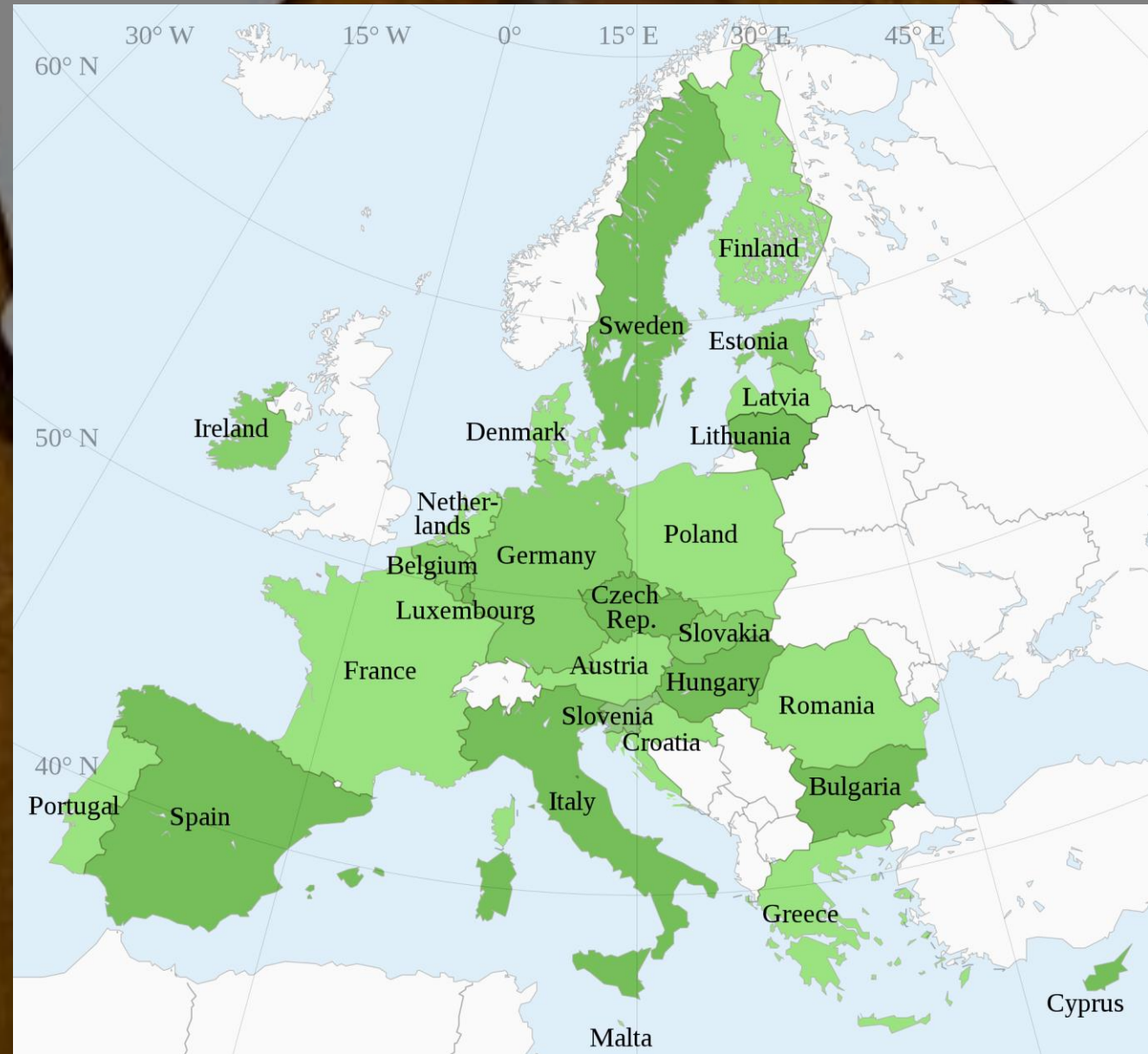
The successor to the Holy Roman Empire (the Second Reich) which rose in Western Europe from AD 1935 called the Third Reich, which suffered a military defeat in 1945 under the Allies (protestant forces).



The Great Schism

The successor to the Third Reich, which suffered a military defeat in 1945 under the Allies (protestant forces), but has reemerged as a commercial and political entity, now reorganized as NATO.

The thing that was, is not, and yet is.



The Great Schism

7 And the angel said unto me: Wherefore did you marvel? I will tell you the mystery of the woman, and of the beast that carries her, which has the seven heads and ten horns. 8 The beast that you saw was and is not; and shall ascend out of the bottomless pit and go into perdition: and they that dwell on the earth shall wonder, whose names were not written in the cepher of life from the foundation of the world, when they behold the beast that was, and is not, and yet is. 9 And here is the mind which has wisdom. The seven heads are seven mountains, on which the woman sits. 10 And there are seven kings: five are fallen, and one is, and the other is not yet come; and when he comes, he must continue a short space. 11 And the beast that was, and is not, even he is the eighth, and is of the seven, and goes into perdition. 12 And the ten horns which you saw are ten kings, which have received no kingdom as yet; but receive power as kings one hour with the beast. 13 These have one mind and shall give their power and strength unto the beast.

Chazon (Revelation) 17:7-13

The Great Schism

The Great Schism is recorded as of AD 1054, and is understood as the ongoing division the Western Roman Catholic Church (RCC) and Eastern Orthodoxy. A series of ecclesiastical differences and theological disputes between the Greek East and Latin West preceded the formal split, as the RCC began to exalt both Rome and the church as “universal” and the role of the pope as the singular patriarch. Doctrinal disputes arose during the time of Augustine concerning the procession of the Holy Spirit (Filioque), arguing whether the Ruach proceeded from just the Father (Eastern acceptance) or the Father and the Son (Western acceptance, whether leavened (Eastern acceptance) or unleavened bread (Western acceptance) should be used in the Eucharist, the Pope's claim to universal jurisdiction (Western tyranny), and the place of the See of Constantinople in relation to the pentarchy (Eastern oligarchy).

The Great Schism

This map records the hypothetical distribution of Christianity within the First World; however, the so-called Catholic states are now mostly CINO (Catholic in name only); the Orthodox reach remains consistent with the Byzantine political reach, and the so-called Protestant nations do not differentiate between Lutheranism and Anglicanism, nor does this map reflect the current worldwide apostasy now found here.



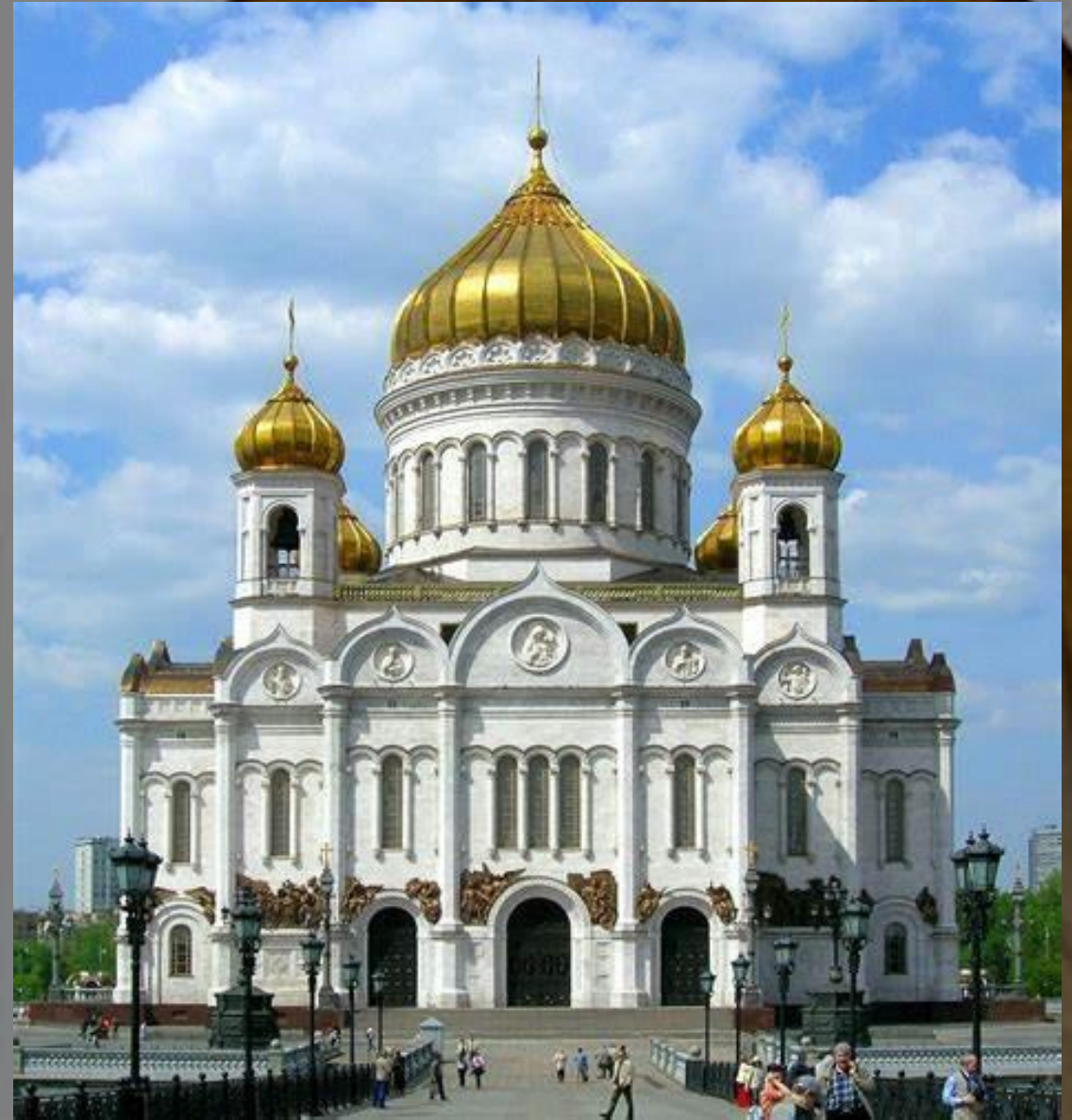
The Great Schism

Churches in Moscow, Russia

Храм Христа Спасителя

Chram Crista Spasitelya
(Church of
Christ the Savior)

Rebuilt after the collapse of
the Soviet Union on the site of
Stalin's swimming pool.



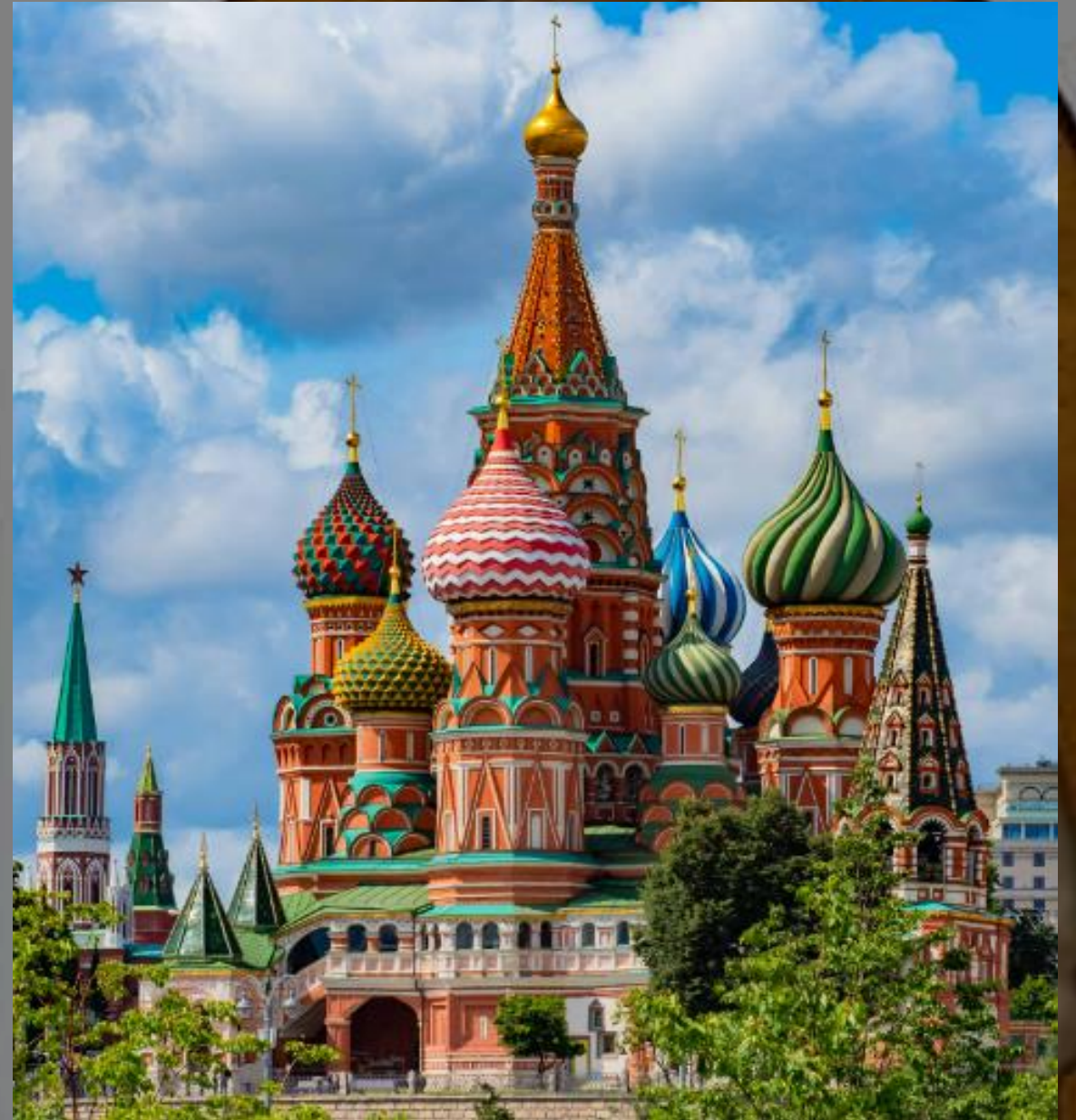
The Great Schism

Churches in Moscow, Russia

Собор Василия
Блаженного

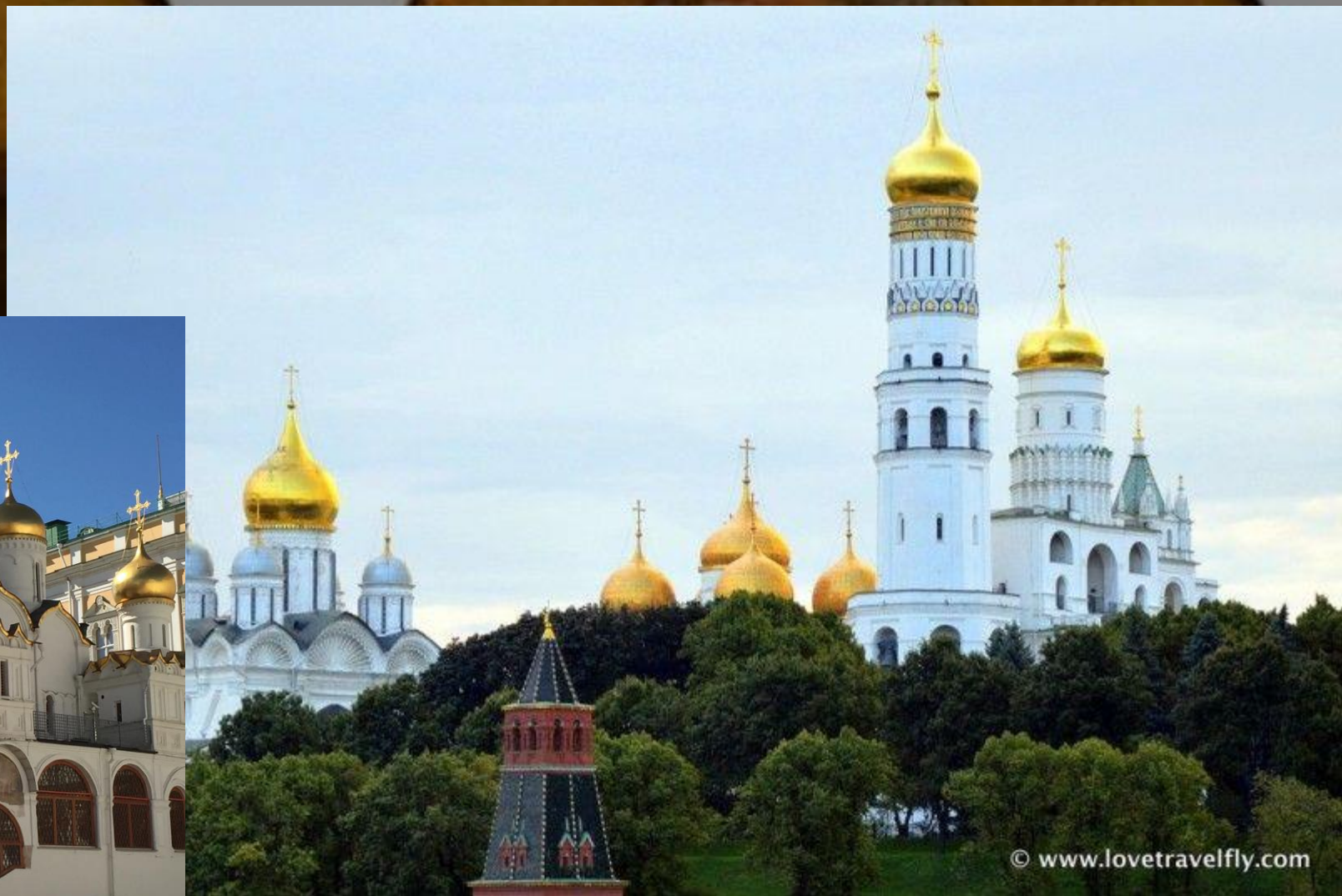
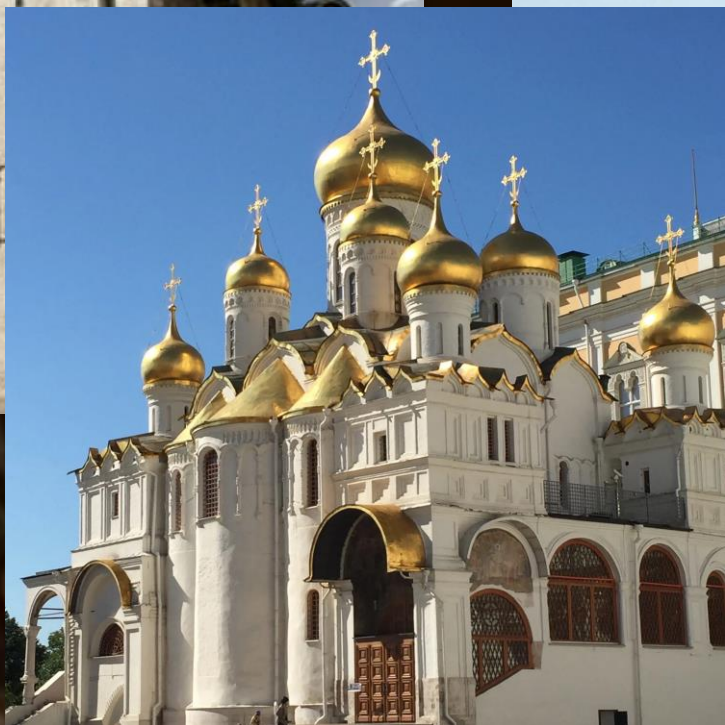
Sobor Vaciliya Blazhenново
(Saint Basil Cathedral)

Built in Red Square in front of
the Kremlin 1555-1561 on
order of Ivan IV (the terrible).



The Great Schism

Churches in Moscow, Russia, within the Kremlin



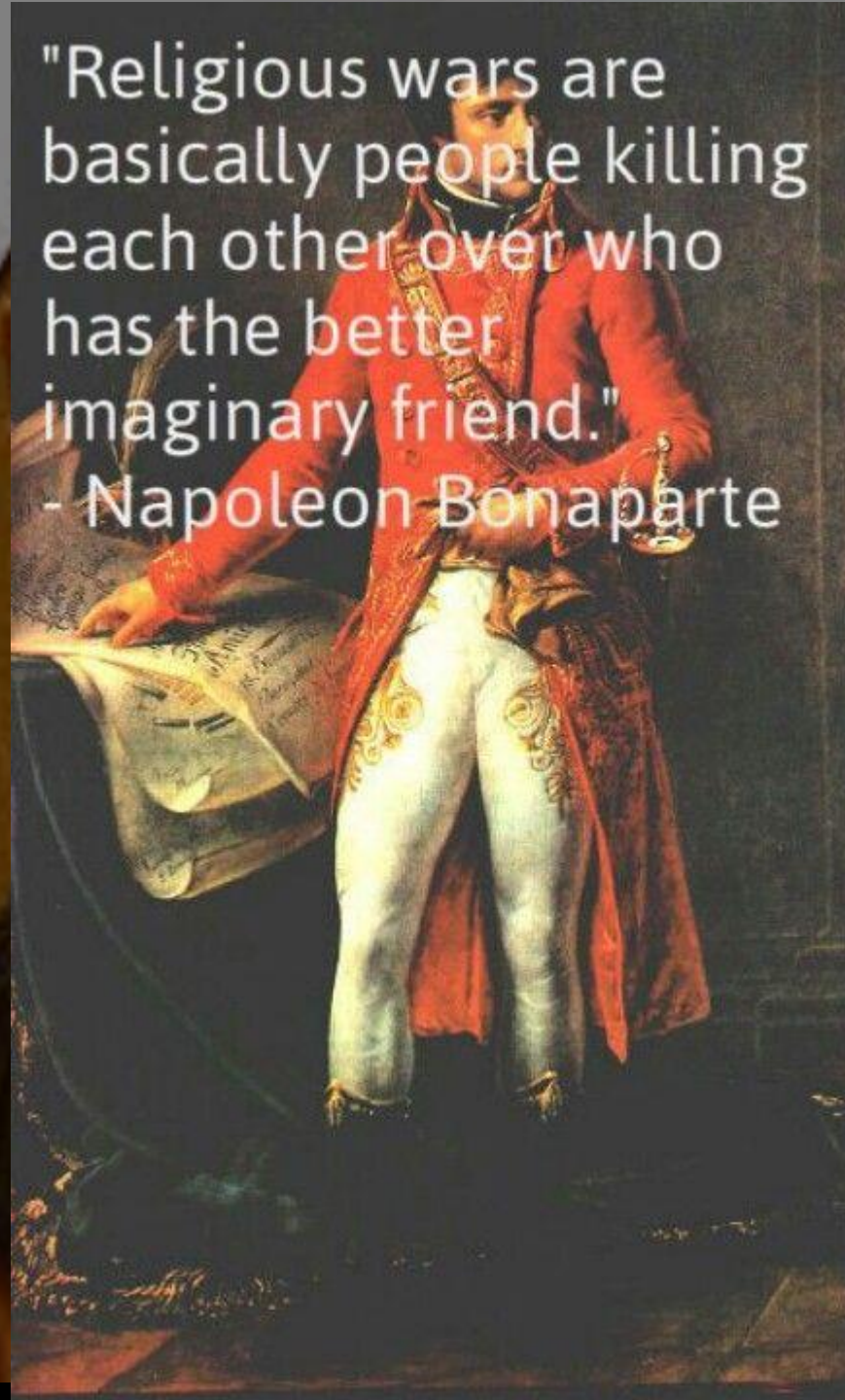
The Great Schism

At the close of the Holy Roman Empire (1817) Eastern Orthodoxy was united with Russia providing the largest number of churches in the world.



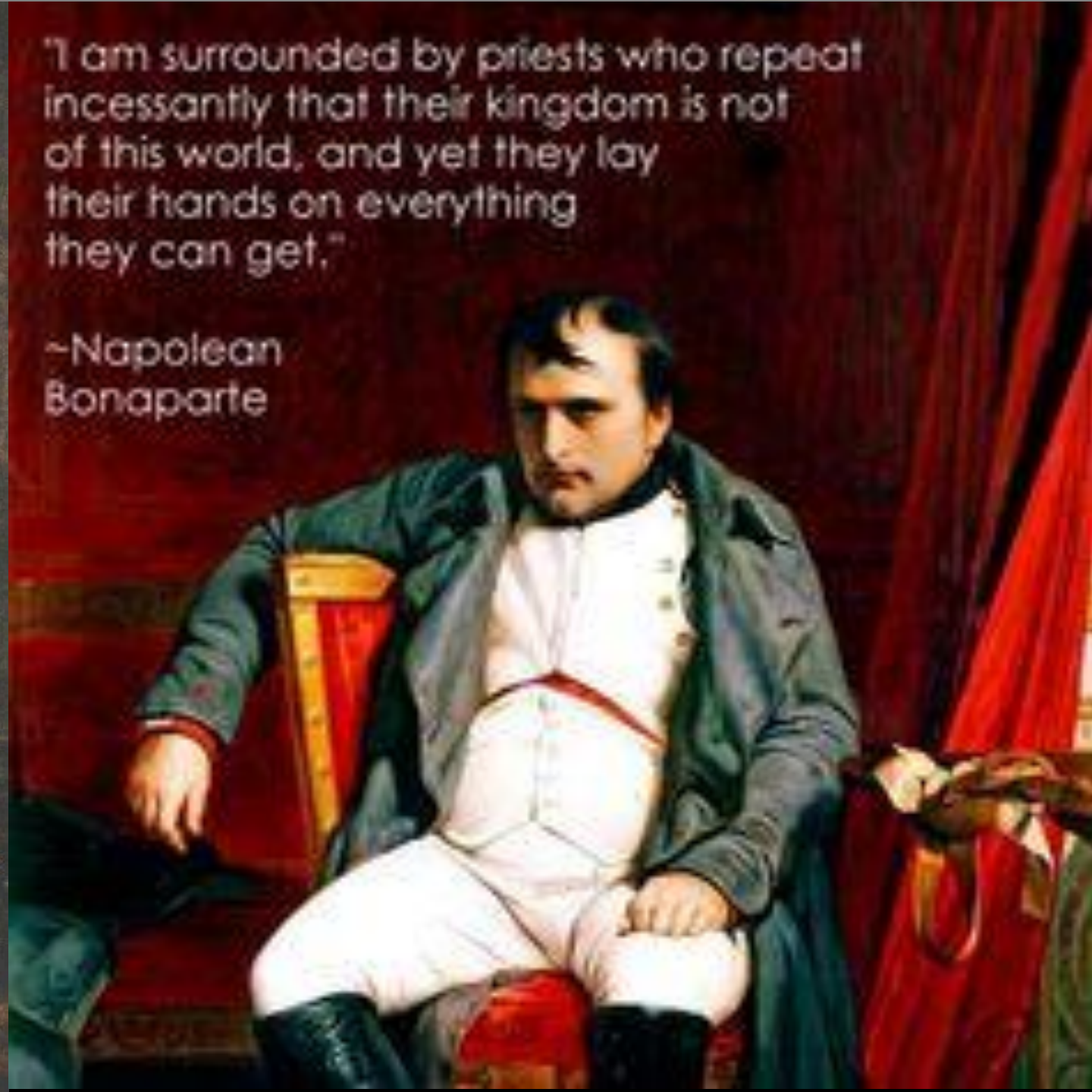
"Religious wars are basically people killing each other over who has the better imaginary friend."

- Napoleon Bonaparte



"I am surrounded by priests who repeat incessantly that their kingdom is not of this world, and yet they lay their hands on everything they can get."


~Napoleon Bonaparte



A painting of Napoleon Bonaparte in a military uniform, standing in a room with a clock in the background. The uniform is dark blue with white epaulettes and a white sash. He is holding a document in his left hand.

**"There must be Religion.
Otherwise the poor would
murder the rich!"**

Napoleon Bonaparte

A portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte in a military uniform, looking directly at the viewer. The uniform is dark green with a red collar and gold epaulettes. The background is a dark, cloudy sky.

**IN AN ATTEMPT TO WIN OVER EGYPT,
NAPOLEON CONSIDERED
CONVERTING HIMSELF AND HIS
ARMY TO ISLAM. HOWEVER, THE
FRENCH TROOPS WOULD NOT STAND
FOR ABSTINENCE FROM ALCOHOL.**

The Great Schism

At the close of the Holy Roman Empire (1817) Eastern Orthodoxy was united with Russia providing the largest number of churches in the world.



The Great Schism

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1812 in Russia, the Jesuit Order began to move within Orthodox circles. In 1820, Alexander I expelled the Society of Jesus from Russia, partly due to fears that the Jesuits were converting Russians to Catholicism. In 1843, Prince Ivan Gagarin converted to Catholicism and became the first Russian Jesuit. He was followed by a string of others. Gagarin was well known in Russian society. He even wrote a pamphlet entitled *La Russie sera-t-elle catholique?* (1856) in which he argued that Russia should become Catholic. He and his Jesuit colleague Ivan Martynov took part in several polemics. The Jesuits then came under attack for supposedly attempting to convert Russians to Catholicism. The anti-Jesuit feeling reached a pitch when Ivan Gagarin was accused of being implicated in the conspiracy leading to Pushkin's duel.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/277592675_The_Image_of_the_Jesuit_in_Russian_Literary_Culture_of_the_Nineteenth_Century

The Great Schism



By the end of the Tsarist period, the Orthodox Church was witnessing renewal movements where the need for stronger preaching and pastoral energy was expressed. Yet the tide had turned against Catholicism. Both Tolstoy and Dostoevskii would come to criticize Catholicism in their novels. Consider the extract from *Idiot*, where Dostoevskii's novel depicts the Jesuits as the epitome of all that can be disliked in Catholicism. Triggered by the story of the conversion related within this fictional text, Prince Myshkin (the protagonist) continues by saying that Catholicism is not even Christian.

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The Great Schism

In reviewing the literature from these Russian writers in the nineteenth century, it can be seen that they repeatedly choose to define who the Jesuits were in their work and all of them attribute similar traits to them. They are seen as **agents in political plots**, who are involved in Machiavellian scheming. They treat moral actions as a means to an end, use casuistry, the art of eloquence, persuasion and, importantly, proselytizing to meet their ends. These attributes are also present in polemical texts and essays. As demonstrated by these authors, these traits in different circumstances might be positive, but are nearly always contextualized so that the Jesuit can only be understood negatively. Secondly, if these extracts from Pushkin, Tolstoi and Dostoevskii are anything to go by, then the Jesuit was connected to the trope of the woman, who is linked in turn with the serpent and Satan.

The Great Schism

The question then arises as to the involvement of the Jesuits in creating an environment of hostility toward the Tsar and the rise of Nihilism in Russia which ultimately would result in the assassination of Tsar Alexander II.

Of course, Alexander II had a son at a very early age who was sequestered away (to the United States) and his second son Nicholas II would take the throne of Russia, only to be executed together with his entire family by the Bolsheviks in their overthrow of Tsarist Russia.

By the end of the reign of Yosef Djugashvili (Stalin), the Bolshevik communist movement had taken the lives of some 66 million Russian believers and imposed a mandator atheism on the nation. Yet the Bolsheviks were financed by the West, including Jacob Schiff and Andrew Carnegie – bankers in New York.



The Great Schism

The west did not seek to go to a “hot” war with Russia during the tenure of the workers’ state but was content to employ the Soviet Union as an ally in order to defeat the Third Reich in Europe and the Japanese Empire in the Pacific.

However, following the allied victory over the Reich, a new “cold war” was put into place, stalemating the world behind the threat of Mutually Assured Destruction (called the MAD doctrine) where the world sat poised at the brink of nuclear war for four decades.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia lurched back into its tradition of Eastern Orthodoxy, and once it became clear to the West that this had happened, the need to go to war with Russia once again raised its head. It is indeed a spiritual war.