



LESSON 1: THE CHURCH AND THE FALL OF ROME

957 B.C.

1453 A.D.

When	The Who, What, Where, and How
957 B.C.	The First Temple was constructed during the reign of David's son, Solomon, and completed in 957 BC. The First Temple was built as an abode for the Ark of the Covenant as a place of assembly for the entire people.
605 B.C.	Jerusalem was besieged by Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon. The first deportation of Judah began which included the prophet, Daniel. Daniels interprets Nebuchadnezzar's dream.
587 B.C.	The First Temple was destroyed, and the second deportation of Judah occurred which included Ezekiel. The third and final deportation took place in 586 BC.
539 B.C.	The Babylonian Empire was conquered by Medo-Persia. (Cyrus the Great, King of Persia and Media)
515 B.C.	The Temple is rebuilt by Cyrus, who had vanquished the Babylonian army, and decreed that the temple of the Jews in Jerusalem was to be rebuilt and the exiles might return to Judea.
330 B.C.	The Medo-Persia Empire is conquered by Greece.
63 B.C.	The Grecian Empire was conquered by Rome.
1 A.D.	Christ was born.
30-33 A.D.	Jesus begins his ministry. Jesus's prophecy about the fall of the second temple. <i>Matthew 24:1-2 Jesus left the temple and was walking away when his disciples came up to him to call his attention to its buildings. 2 "Do you see all these things?" he asked. "Truly I tell you, not one stone here will be left on another; every one will be thrown down."</i>
33 A.D.	On April 3, Jesus was Crucified.
33 A.D.	On April 5, Jesus is Resurrected.
50 A.D.	Council of Jerusalem determines that Gentile converts to Christianity do not have to abide by Mosaic Laws. This will gradually lead to the separation of Christianity from Judaism.
70 A.D.	The Fall of Jerusalem and the destruction of the second temple.
90 A.D. – 96 A.D.	Persecution of Christians under Emperor Domitian.

313 A.D.	The Edict of Milan declares the Roman Empire neutral towards religious views.
321 A.D.	Granting the church, the right to hold property, Constantine donates the palace of the Laterani to Pope Miltiades. The Lateran Basilica (Basilica of Our Savior) becomes the episcopal seat of the Bishop of Rome.
323 A.D.	Pope Sylvester I in his calendar lists Sunday (rather than the Jewish Saturday) as the first day of the week, names it "the Lord's Day", and commands church members to keep it as a holy day.
336 A.D.	Date of the first recorded celebration of Christmas in Rome.
345 A.D.	Pope Julius I officially sets the date of December 25 for the celebration of the Nativity or Christmas.
380 A.D.	In February, Emperor Theodosius I issues an edict, De Fide Catolica, in Thessalonica, published in Constantinople, declaring Catholic Christianity as the state religion of the Roman Empire.
476 A.D.	On September 4, Emperor Romulus Augustus is deposed in Rome, marked by many as the fall of the Western Roman Empire. The focus of the early Church switches to expanding in the Eastern Roman Empire, also known as the Byzantine Empire, with its capital at Constantinople.
476 A.D.	The Western Empire falls to Germanic tribes, marking the end of the Roman Empire.
622 A.D.	The Prophet Muhammad founds Islam in the Arabian Peninsula.
691 A.D.	The Temple Mount and the ruins of the second temple were utilized as a massive garbage dump for the following 600 years after Roman control came to an end. The site wasn't cleared so a mosque could be built until the city was in Muslim hands under Caliph Abd al-Malik in 691 A.D.
705 A.D.	The mosque, known as the Dome of the Rock is completed. The Dome of the Rock famously stands over the Foundation Stone – a huge slab of rough bedrock on which the Jews believe Abraham attempted to sacrifice his son Isaac. It was over this stone that the Muslims built their mosque. Today, the Dome of the Rock is the third holiest shrine in Islam after Mecca and Medina.
793 A.D.	The Vikings raid the Lindisfarne Monastery in England, marking the beginning of the Viking Age.
1048 A.D.	Order of Malta Founded. One arm is the Knights Hospitallers to care for sick and poor pilgrims and another is the Knights of Malta to serve as a military arm to protect Christians against Muslims.
1066 A.D.	William the Conqueror invades England and defeats King Harold in the Battle of Hastings, Establishing Norman rule over England.
1096 A.D.	The Crusades begins with the first of nine wars initiated with the goal of recovering the Holy Land from Islamic Rule on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church.
1099 A.D.	Jerusalem fell to the Crusaders, rather than sweeping away the two mosques that by this stage had stood on Temple Mount for four hundred years, they instead chose to repurpose them. The Dome of the Rock was handed over to the Augustinian order and converted into a church.
1118 A.D.	The Knights Templar are formed. The Knights Templar were an elite fighting force of their day, highly trained, well-equipped, and highly motivated; one of the tenets of their religious order was that they were forbidden from retreating in battle, unless outnumbered three to one, and even then, only by order of their commander, or if the Templar flag went down. Only 10% of the order carried weapons. The others took part in other essential activities. The Knights Templar excelled in banking making it possible for pilgrims to deposit money in Europe and withdraw money along the way to Jerusalem. They also took part in money lending.
1120 A.D.	The newly founded Templars finally received the Al-Aqsa Mosque after it originally served as a palace. The Templars' full name, The Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon, was derived from the location of the long-gone Solomon's Temple.
1129 A.D.	The Knights Templar received the official support of the Roman Catholic Church.
1187 A.D.	Temple Mount was captured by Saladin. During their tenure at the Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Templars were said to have carried out excavations on Temple Mount, supposedly unearthing treasures that have fueled speculation and conspiracy theories for centuries.
1215 A.D.	King John signs the Magna Carta, a document that limits the power of the English monarchy and establishes the principle of the rule of law.

1307 A.D.	The Templars were rich; King Philip IV of France was in need and wanted to borrow more money. In the autumn of 1307 he pounced. The Templars were arrested and charged with blasphemy, idolatry, institutionalized sodomy, heresy, sacrilege, and Satanism.
May 1310 A.D.	The Templars were asked if it were true that they were required to deny Christ three times and to spit on a crucifix, they were also asked 'If any brother of the Order wishes to lie with [you] carnally, [you] shall accept this because it is a duty'? 54 Templars who refused to confess were burned alive as heretics. The others got the message. As members of the Templar order were being rounded up, tortured, and burned alive across Europe, their treasure was said to have been secretly smuggled out of Paris and put on a ship at the French port of La Rochelle. Several Templar ships, including the treasure ship, hurriedly left La Rochelle. The ships were never seen again.
March 22, 1314, A.D.	After Pope Clement V suppressed the order on 22 March 1312, the veteran Master of the Temple, James of Molay, and another senior colleague, Geoffrey of Charney, recanted their confessions. They too were burned alive. Out of the flames which lapped around him Molay's voice was alleged to have been heard cursing King Philip and his family along with Pope Clement for not protecting the order. Molay called on Christ to prove the Templars' innocence and demanded that its enemies feel God's wrath.
April 20, 1314, A.D.	About a month later, Pope Clement V died, and King Philip IV fell ill, dying seven months later. The Capetian dynasty of King Philip IV saw sons become monarchs but die early.
On May 29, 1453, A.D.	Constantinople fell.

BASB: MINDSET-Stop The Supply

2a. Truth Detection Tool



"WE BECOME WHAT WE THINK ABOUT!" -Napoleon Hill

If you wish to free yourself from the confines of social expectation and construct a foundation strong enough to build a compelling future upon, you must learn to employ the metrics that lead one to Accurate Thought. Sobering the drunken monkey that is your subconscious programming starts with stopping the flow of alcohol from entering your mind in the first place. How can you sober the monkey if you keep suppling it with a source of new alcohol? Follow these steps to discerning truth.

1. CONTEXT? Are you placing the information in the same context as the purveyor?

2. RELEVANCE? Is finding the answer to the question relevant to your interests?

3. MOTIVE? What does the purveyor of the information have to gain by giving you the info?

4. SOURCE? Where is the purveyor getting the information from?

5. EVIDENCE? What proof/evidence are they providing to back up their statement?

BASB: MINDSET-Stop The Supply

2a. Truth Detection Tool Cont.....



1. CONTEXT? Almost every word has many shades of meaning, and therefore needs to be interpreted by the context. Context or linguistic context refers to the words and sentences that surround any part of a discourse and that helps to determine its meaning. Each of us assign meaning to words differently so it is important that you understand the context that the purveyor is using.

*Ex. In 1956 Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev told western ambassadors My vas pokhoronim!, which is a Russian idiom that means roughly “we will **outlast** you” – in other words, that communism would prevail in the long run. Against the background of a nuclear arms race.” The west translated the information in English to mean, “we will bury you” which was an altogether more sinister meaning.. Five years later the Cuban missile crisis brought the Soviet Union and the United States to the brink of nuclear war.*

2. RELEVANCE? Not all information is relevant to your life, finances, or success. You should only spend time on important information that aids you in the attainment of you goals and the strengthening of your foundation.

Ex. If a friend tells you that a certain fantasy football app is great and effective at increasing the probability of winning when picking your roster, unless you are seeking information necessary to improve your fantasy football ratios, that information is irrelevant. However, if he tells you about a new treatment he read about that helps people to quit smoking, it may be relevant to discern whether that information is accurate.

3. MOTIVE? A motive is a reason for doing something. Knowing the reason behind a behavior matters. It is often the deciding factor in the law. There is always a reason why people share information with you. Most often people share information with malice intended because they believe it will help you or relaying the information meets their needs in some way. Sometimes however, information is used to deceive and cause harm. Knowing motive can help shield you from their malicious intention.

Ex. Dr. Anthony Fauci advocated for Remdesivir therapy in April of 2020. In his own citation of the Gilead study, 53 people from the US, Canada, Europe, and Japan, reported 60% adverse events – from renal failure to liver problems to multiple organ failure. Despite that fact and that the NIH warned about renal failure and liver toxicity from Remdesivir. Dr Fauci recommends Remdesivir for the treatment of Covid-19 and hospitals adopted it as their main protocol. Dr. Fauci has a ulterior motive, he owns the patent and stands to profit from its use.

4. SOURCE? Knowing where the information origination from is vital to deciding how credible the information is. You need to consider whether the author's credentials, affiliations and experience make them qualified to discuss the topic in question. In some instances, even if they have the credentials, they have an ulterior motive which should caution you.

Ex. Independent peer reviewed studies are the gold standard of medical sourcing data. During the Covid Pandemic, medical countermeasures like masks, vaccines and social distancing requirements were mandated without the availability of such studies. Stating these countermeasures are “Safe and Effective” without such evidence sourced is a violation of FTC Act 15 U.S.C. § 41 et seq. and other statutes. Since then, studies have come out showing that all of the countermeasures used were not Safe and Effective they had adversely affected 100s of thousands of people nationwide including causing death.

5. EVIDENCE? At the end of the day, you need to ask for proof. If the source cannot provide definitive proof of their claims it is best to ignore the information as if it never existed. Those who love truth, bring receipts. Books written by credible offers include statistics, footnotes and citations. If they cannot provide proof, they don't know for sure and thus you cannot rely on that information.

Ex. Take for instance this statement, “NIAID’s Director, Dr. Anthony Fauci is listed as an inventor on 8 granted U.S. patents. None of them are reported in NIAID, NIH, or GAO reports of active licensing despite the fact that Dr. Fauci reportedly was compelled to get paid for his interleukin-2 “invention” – payments he reportedly donated to an unnamed charity.²⁴” The 24 at the end references a footnote where you can find the proof the stamen is true. Footnote 24 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC545012/>

Illustration of Solomon's Temple

1 KINGS 6

612

A structure was built around the walls of the temple containing three levels. The lower chamber was 7.5 feet (2.3 m) wide, the middle chamber was 10.5 feet (3.2 m) wide, and the upper chamber was 10.5 feet (3.2 m) wide. (1 Kings 6:5–6, 8, 10)

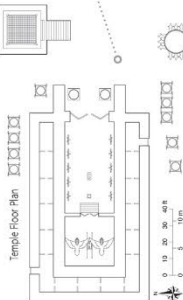
Two ornate wooden doors, overlaid with gold, separated the inner sanctuary from the nave. (1 Kings 6:31–32)

The nave had clerestory windows with recessed frames. (1 Kings 6:4)

The vestibule was 30 feet (9.1 m) wide and 15 feet (4.6 m) deep. (1 Kings 6:3; cf. 2 Chron. 3:4)

1 KINGS 6

613



The hollow bronze pillar on the north was called "Jachin," and the one on the south was called "Bazai." (1 Kings 7:21; cf. 2 Chron. 3:17)

Two ornate wooden, folding doors, overlaid with gold, separated the inner sanctuary from the vestibule. (1 Kings 6:33–35)

The bronze altar for burnt offerings was 15 feet (4.6 m) high and 30 feet (9.1 m) long and wide. (cf. 2 Chron. 4:1)

A necessity rendered a top-down view is included for most illustrations, showing exact measurements and the direction that the structure faced.

On-site captions describe both aspects of this illustration, including precise measurements, and function.

The nave (for holy places) was 65 feet (19.8 m) long and 30 feet (9.1 m) wide. (1 Kings 6:15–29; 2 Chron. 3:8–11). Such rooms were often elevated in temples of the ancient Near East. Two massive golden cherubim were on either side of the ark, each 10 cubits high. (1 Kings 6:23–26) The ark of the covenant was between the two cherubim. (1 Kings 8:1–11; cf. 2 Chron. 5:2–14)

The table (for holy places) was 65 feet (19.8 m) long and 30 feet (9.1 m) wide. (1 Kings 6:15–29; 2 Chron. 3:8–11) The table of gold for incense, the golden table on the bread of the Presence and ten golden lampstands, five on the north and five on the south. (1 Kings 7:48–49; cf. 2 Chron. 4:7)

Ten bronze wheeled stands and basins held water for rinsing off what was used for the burnt offerings. (1 Kings 7:27–38; cf. 2 Chron. 4:6)

The "Sea" was a metal basin 7.5 feet (2.3 m) tall and 15 feet (4.6 m) in diameter. It held 12,000 gallons, supported by twelve bronze oxen and four bronze lions in each direction. (1 Kings 7:23–26; cf. 2 Chron. 4:5–5)

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

Solomon began to build "the house of the Lord" in Jerusalem on Mount Moriah in the spring of 967 or 966 B.C. (1 Kings 6:1; 2 Chron. 3:1–2) He worked on it for seven years, in the fall of 966 or 965 B.C. (1 Kings 6:38) The temple's lower walls in the 100,000 square foot, 100-foot-wide sides, was 90 feet (27.4 m) long, 30 feet (9.1 m) wide and 45 feet (13.7 m) high. It resided in the middle of a court with boundary walls.

A summary caption provides an overview of the illustration, including precise measurements, and function.

The Great Image in Nebuchadnezzar's Dream

The great image that God revealed to Nebuchadnezzar in a dream was interpreted by the prophet Daniel. Each section represents a world-ruling superpower. Each succeeding metal is less valuable, but each succeeding metal is stronger, as each empire was more powerful than the last.

Silver – Chest and Arms

The silver chest with two arms signified the empire of the Medes and Persians, which conquered and supplanted Babylon.

Bronze – Belly and Thighs

This section represented the Greco-Macedonian Empire of Alexander the Great, which swallowed up Persia.

Iron – Legs

The two legs of iron represented the Roman Empire. After Alexander's death, his Hellenistic empire continued in a divided form until its divisions were taken over by Rome.

The two legs apparently signified the east-west division that characterized the Late Roman Empire.

Iron & Clay – Feet and Toes

Extending from the legs are feet and toes of iron mixed with clay – a brittle and unstable mixture because it would not bond well. These represent the final phase of the Roman Empire, which will be made up of *iron-kings*: some strong and some weak.

Gold – Head

This section represented the empire of Babylon, of which Nebuchadnezzar was king.





Knights of Malta

Sovereign Order of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem
The Grand Chancellery

"WE"

The Supreme Council of Sovereign Order of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights of Malta - O.S.J. in its session held in New York City, New York, have unanimously approved knighthood on:

Sir. **ALEXEI KUNIN**

Knight Commander

given under our hand and the great seal of our order, this
12 / 09 / 2008 in acta no. **KM 67- 937**

By The Order Of The Vice Grand Master

KM 67 - 937



"The common man for uncommon achievements"

ESTABLISHED OFFICES: * JERUSALEM 1048 * CYPRUS 1291 * MALTA 1530 * RUSSIA 1798 * FRANCE * ITALIA 1825
ENGLAND 1888 * GERMANY 1940 * AUSTRALIA 1975 * BRAZIL 1976 * N.Y. - U.N. 1978 * KOREA 1978 * BELGIUM 1980

TALISMANS OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

The Knights Templar captured fame and fortune during mediaeval times and lived to the highest principles of the Middle Ages - Bravery and Chivalry. These warrior monks possessed an appetite for knowledge that reached from pagan and magick across a broad range of religions. Known for both worldly treasure and esoteric knowledge, the Templar mythos transcends Time and Space to energise these compelling symbols.



KT1 NEW ORDER OF THE AGES
Enlightened and Happy Future



KT2 NON NOBIS DOMINE
Bravery, Chivalry and Selflessness



KT3 TEMPLAR LION
Power and Success



KT4 SHIELD CROSS
Protection from evil



KT5 THE TWO RIDERS
True Seeker of Brotherhood and Compassion



KT6 BYZANTINE EAGLE
Power and Glory



KT7 ROCHEFORT SEAL
Good Fortune and Financial Acumen



KT8 AGNUS DEI
Spiritual Knowledge and Wisdom



KT9 JERUSALEM CROSS
True Seeker of Worldly and Spiritual Riches



KT10 TEMPLAR ANKH
True Seeker of Self-Mastery and Immortality



KT11 ENGRAILED CROSS
Meaning of Life



KT12 SOLAR CROSS
Strong Health and Mental Vigour



KT13 SIGIL OF ABRAXAS
Magickal Right and Might



KT14 BLADE AND CHALICE
Perfect Love and Perfect Trust



KT15 CONSECRATION CROSS
Nobility and Higher Purpose



KT16 TOMAR CROSS
Protection on Life's Journey