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Introduction to Both Histories

In the year 1096, the Byzantine Emperor Alexius sent a request to Pope Urban the Second asking for assistance to defend them against the Turks.

This occurred within about thirty or forty years after the Schism between the Roman Catholic Church in the West and the Orthodox Church in the East.

The Pope responded to the appeal and immediately prepared his army, supposedly from the German and French aristocracy. But what began with the liberation of the Eastern Orthodox Church from Turkish invasion turned out to be Roman Catholic control over the Holy Land.

Stealing the King's Crown

After a successful First Crusade, the Western Roman power showed it had no intentions of sharing Jerusalem with the Byzantines by immediately establishing the Kingdom of Jerusalem. They made Godfrey, Duke of Lower Lorraine and leader of the First Crusade, king of the Holy City. They also appointed governors for the first three conquered states.

Godfrey died quite suddenly and was succeeded by his brother, Baldwin of Boulogne. This man becomes Baldwin the First and was crowned king on Christmas Day 1100.

After taking the position, he began to expand the territory controlled by these crusading knights. He reigned for about 18 years before falling ill in Egypt.

Baldwin the First was succeeded by his cousin Baldwin the Second in 1118. He had accompanied his relatives Godfrey of Bouillon and Baldwin of Boulogne during the First Crusade.

The Proposal

Shortly after, this newly crowned king was approached by a Frankish Crusader knight by the name of Hugues de Payens. Apparently, he was sickened by the slaughter of pilgrims as they journeyed to the Holy Land, so he proposed the formation of a monastic military order to protect them as they crossed dangerous, Muslim-controlled territories. It is said he also approached the Patriarch of Jerusalem with the proposal.

The King of Jerusalem granted De Payens his heart's desire and gave him as headquarters a wing of the Royal Palace on the Temple Mount, which is the Al Aqsa Mosque. He became the first Grand Master of the Knights Templar.

What Puzzles Most People

We are told that this new religious, military order consisted of just eight men, composed of relatives and acquaintances. They called it the *Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon*, which later was shortened to the *Knights Templar*.

Their seal, two nights riding the single horse, was said to symbolize their vow of poverty. And their motto, “not on to us Lord, not unto us, but on to thy name give glory,” is said to have embedded in it their “godly attributes.”

However, what started with very simple men sworn to vows of poverty, obedience and chastity, existing exclusively to fight and protect pilgrims, became a multinational conglomerate in less than two decades, and continued to increase in wealth over the years.

To provide an idea, the Templars acquired whole cities within just seventy years and had the largest standing army in Europe. They bought the Island of Sicily from Richard the Lionheart, and the entire Island of Cyprus.

They possessed an incredible fleet of ships, with the biggest navy in Europe and their flag was the Skull and Crossbones. They got involved in Real Estate, as well as buying up large amounts of lands in Europe and the Middle East.

They also bought vineyards, farms and castles, and built commanderies, cathedrals and churches by the thousands. In fact, they did so much building that many Templar landmarks still exist today. *TEMPLE*, the legal District in London, is named after them.

Now, to answer the question as to what changed them from being “*poor fellow-soldiers of Christ*” to being consumed with the flow and control of money and gold, we need only address the question of how they acquired it all!

Omne Datum Optimum

Historians tell us that Hugues de Payens was assisted in the organization and growth of the Order of the Templars by a French Abbot by the name of Saint Bernard of Clairvaux. He is known among Catholics as establishing the Cistercian Order and their practices find way into the Order of the Templars.

He is said to have led a group of church leaders at the Council of Troyes, advocating for the official approving and endorsement of the Order on behalf of the Church of Rome.

After this, Pope Innocent the Second issued a Papal Bull named *Omne Datum Optimum*. According to this document, as a reward for their ardour in fighting the enemies of the Cross, the Templars were permitted to keep all the wealth accumulated during battles against Muslims. They were also allowed to keep all the assets acquired by the bounty of the popes and of the kings and princes.

Additional Privileges

The document further added that the Templars were exempt from paying taxes in whichever countries they operated in, but they themselves could collect tax without going through the bishops! They had to place themselves and their wealth under no authority except the Pope Himself, and anyone who questioned this protection of the Pope was to be excommunicated.

With such benefits, together with the belief it would minimize their time in purgatory, every thug and ruffian rallied to the cause; either as active combats, or to participate in the management role of caring for the knight's horses and fixing their armour, etc.

Putting Two and Two Together

Back to the question as to how this Order could have turned in a direction so far removed from their original purpose.

The intelligent-minded reader will by now suspect that protecting pilgrims was not their concern at all; especially since many of the travellers died on the way, or just vanished before reaching their destination for some strange reason, and the Templars kept all their money!

Add to this the fact that historians tell us the Templars were the world's first international bankers. Some like to believe they set up this financial system to facilitate their primary goal.

As we stated, during that time many people were travelling to the Middle East and it was not safe for them to travel, especially with money or other valuables on them.

So depositing all with the Templars, either in the initial bases of London and Scotland, or in a Temple House near their own home, would be much safer. The travellers would receive a receipt for their deposit and upon arrival, the Templars there would give them their money.

This all sounds very nice, only through the wealth gained from their newly invented banking system, they began to lend money to kings and queens of sovereign nations at war with each other and the interest rate at that time went up to sixty percent! They also began to finance the Crusades.

Moreover, their financial services expanded to include the pawning of valuables, used by some of the most powerful people in Europe at the time.

Now to the question of what really happened to them after that. Many theories abound.

Hidden Hand at Work

During the year of 1773 Pope Clement the fourteenth suppressed the Jesuits and ordered them to disband because they were giving the Roman Catholic Church a bad name. But they completely disregarded the orders and fled into countries not under Papal authority.

Two areas where the Jesuits retreated that are of particular significance are the Island of Corsica and Bavaria, now part of modern-day Germany. Bavaria is important because it was there that they planned to bring about the French Revolution.

Germany was mostly a Protestant nation, and surrounded by Masonic Lodges at that time, which made it easy to recruit the manpower needed to fight in the wars they were planning. Their primary goal in igniting these wars was to gain control over the Vatican, which they succeeded in doing when it was all over.

Corsica was also an important base of Freemasonry and it was there that they designated an important figure, Napoleon Bonaparte, who himself was a Mason.

Obviously, the Jesuits could not convince the men themselves, because they were believed to be Roman Catholics. So they created a new organization called the *Illuminati* to do the job for them. They chose one of their own, a Jesuit professor from the University of Ingolstadt, named Adam Weishaupt, to be the leader.

Too Attractive to Resist

Weishaupt presented the organization as a very noble cause; designed to stop the abuses towards ordinary people, who in previous centuries were manipulated and oppressed by the influential persons and organizations that ruled over them.

Naturally, this greatly appealed to the majority of that particular Era, which was the Age of the Enlightenment, the Age of Reason and Logic over religious superstition and ignorance.

Therefore, the idea of a government that was separate from the Roman Church, and the monarchs in alliance with her, to where they could no longer have such power over the people, was far too attractive and tempting to be resisted.

Implementing the Plan

To move forward they called for a worldwide Masonic Congress to meet at Wilhelmsbad, in Bavaria in July 1782. Some believe this was the meeting where the Bavarian Illuminati infiltrated and took over Freemasonry, but this is not at all the case!

When the Knights Templars were condemned and dissolved by the Pope, most of the ringleaders escaped. They then came under different Orders and this is when Freemasonry first appeared. It was created to form a protective group of societies so they could still move around and continue their nefarious agenda!

Caught Red-Handed

Some historians and commentators disagree the Jesuits had a plan which called for war throughout all of Europe and that they presented it at the Congress at Wilhelmsbad. However, there is quite a lot of written evidence to prove it.

Various sources of that period reveal that the Bavarian State learned of Weishaupt's incendiary plans. They tell us that the elector of Bavaria banned the Illuminati from meeting there and that Adam Weishaupt was forced to flee the country. This occurred in 1784, just two years after the meeting at Wilhelmsbad.

And we have another source written in 1802. A man by the name of Seth Payson wrote a book, entitled *Proof of the Illuminati*, where he stated that documents were found on search made by the elector of Bavaria expressing the plan of the Illuminati, which was the overthrow of all religion and all government.

Another proof comes from a book written in 1854 by a Frenchman called Eduard Emil Eckert. He informs us that one of the members of the Illuminati, an Evangelist preacher, was carrying the plans for the French Revolution, and while he was in route as a courier, he was struck by lightning. The instructions of the order were found on him and as a result its intrigues were revealed to the government of Bavaria.

So here we have proof that Adam Weishaupt was directly involved in igniting the French Revolution that started the *Reign of Terror*, where thousands of people were brought into the streets and put to the guillotine.

Besides this evidence, it is impossible to put down as sheer coincidence the following events that immediately follow the French Revolution!

Lo and Behold!

No sooner were the Napoleonic Wars drawn to a close that the Rothschilds became the world's largest international banking empire. They were invited to attend the Congress of Vienna, where the leaders of European nations met in the aftermath of war to make arrangements for going forward.

However, even more interesting than this, no sooner were the Napoleonic Wars drawn to a close that the Rothschilds became the Vatican's exclusive banker with exclusive control over Papal Finances and have remained so ever since!

New Shirts, the Same Players

As we revealed in the previous chapter, contrary to popular opinion, the Jesuits used the Illuminati organization and its humanistic ideas to captivate the minds of the people of that Era. It was all a cleverly devised trap to lure them into what they believed they were escaping from!

And this is how this sect has operated since the dawn of time. They just change names and create new front groups, transforming themselves into whatever appearance is required at the time to accomplish their end goal of overthrowing biblical Christianity and bringing all peoples into submission to Rome!

Consider the following: Both the Knights Templars and the Jesuits were Military Orders approved by the Roman Catholic Church to do their dirty work, and later disbanded by the Pope.

Both Orders required initiation vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience and had a number of different grades, or levels, which they used to lure others in and make merchandise of them.

Last, both Orders had an international banking empire. Before the French Revolution even began, Mayer Amschel Rothschild had already started moving his five sons into position, establishing branch offices in different cities around Europe for the easy transfer of money for his clients, exactly as the Templars had done centuries earlier!

Finally, dear reader, these conniving gangsters make no bones about it. Many members of the Rothschild family had their portraits painted boldly displaying the Knights Templar Cross, which is also associated with freemasonry!

In the photos below is Amschel Mayer Rothschild, who controlled the Rothschild bank in Frankfurt, Germany. And below him is Carl Mayer Rothschild who controlled the branch in Naples, Italy.

