

Tartaria



Tartar City

David Ewing Jr

Tartaria

Tartar City

David Ewing Jr

Introduction

What is Tartar City?

Where is Tartar City?

There are thousands of historical books and historical manuscripts all over the world. Who wrote these historical books? Who wrote these historical manuscripts? Are they really historical? Or - are most of them forgeries?

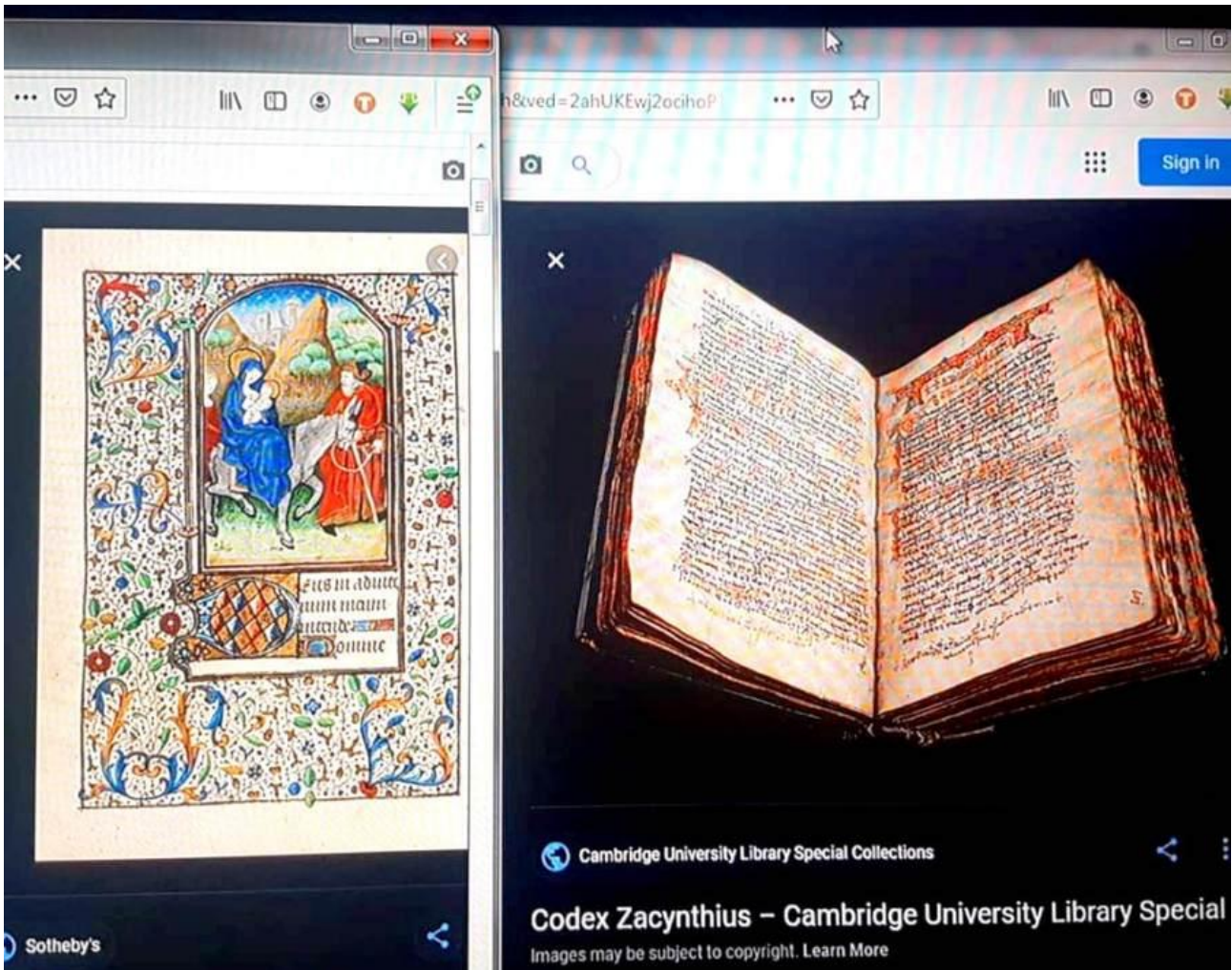
This book will examine the history of the fall and destruction of Tartar City

This book will show some of the research that Anatoly Fomenko and others have done regarding world history

This book will show some of the facts that researchers mention - and photo evidence is provided to show you that proper research has been done by David Ewing Jr to check what researchers say about this matter

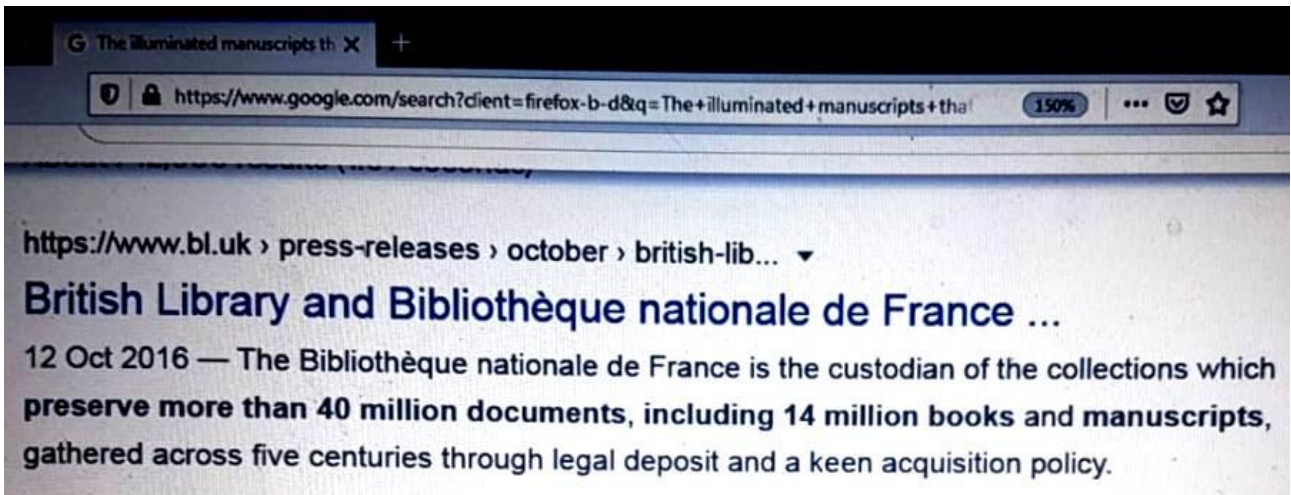
David Ewing Jr has travelled to over 2500 cities and places worldwide and has done much historical research over 20 years and has great knowledge of world history

Tartaria - Tartar City

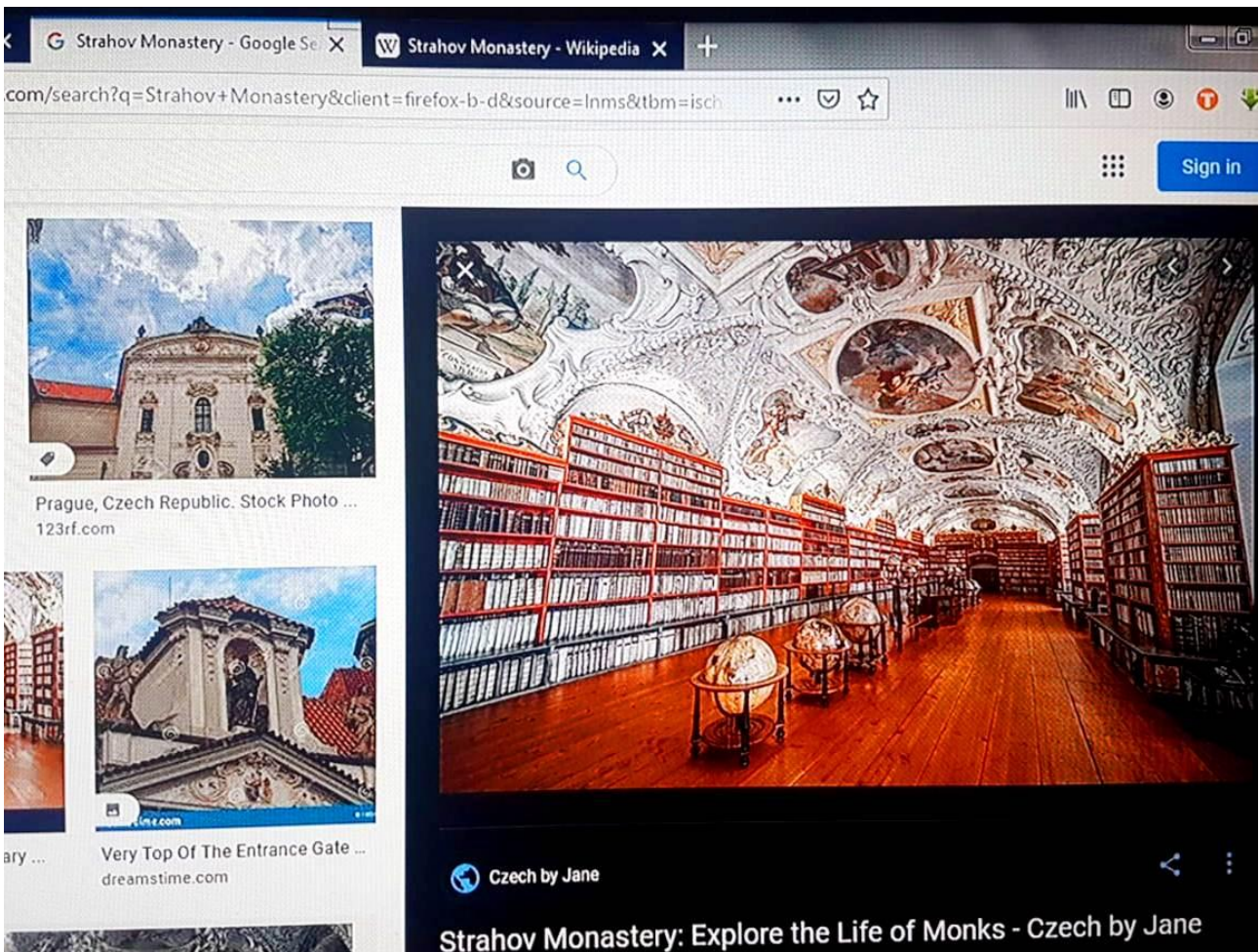


There are many manuscripts all around the world. Historians say that these manuscripts are many centuries old and say that they have information about the history of the world

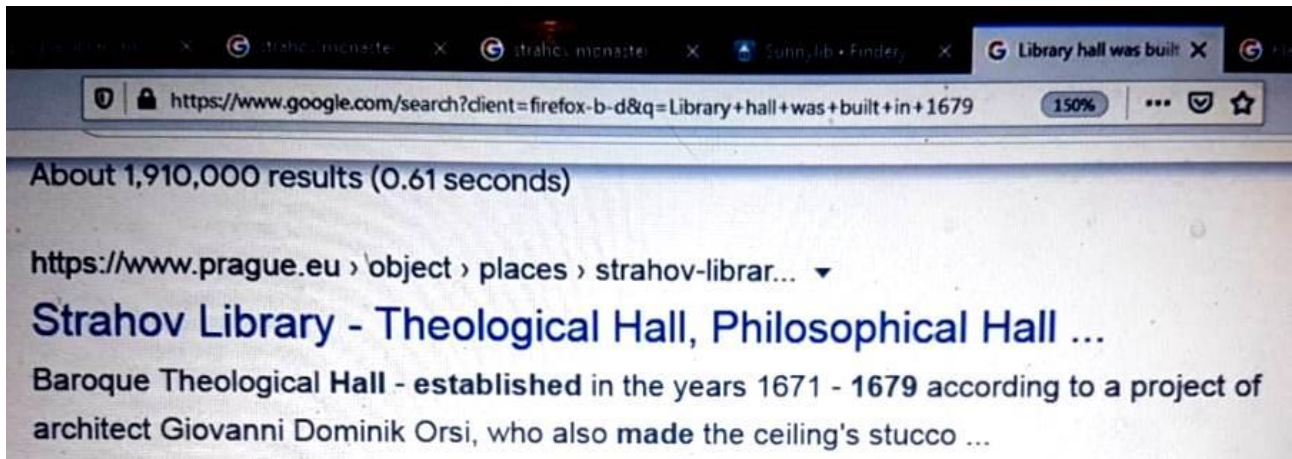
Historians have used dating methods such as carbon dating to show how old these manuscripts are



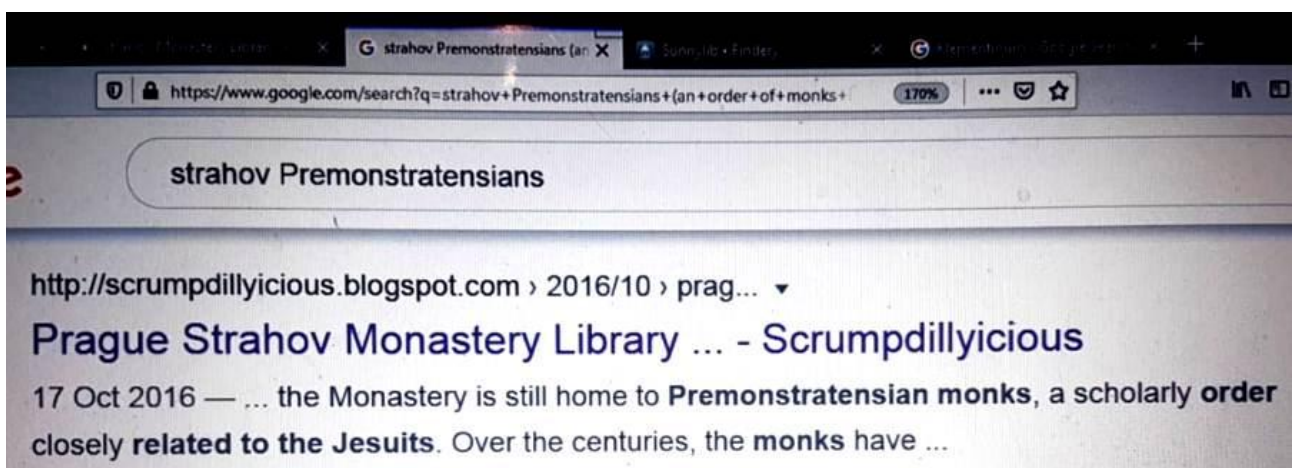
There are thousands of historical books and manuscripts around the world. From these manuscripts, historians have found the history of the world and they teach it to the people



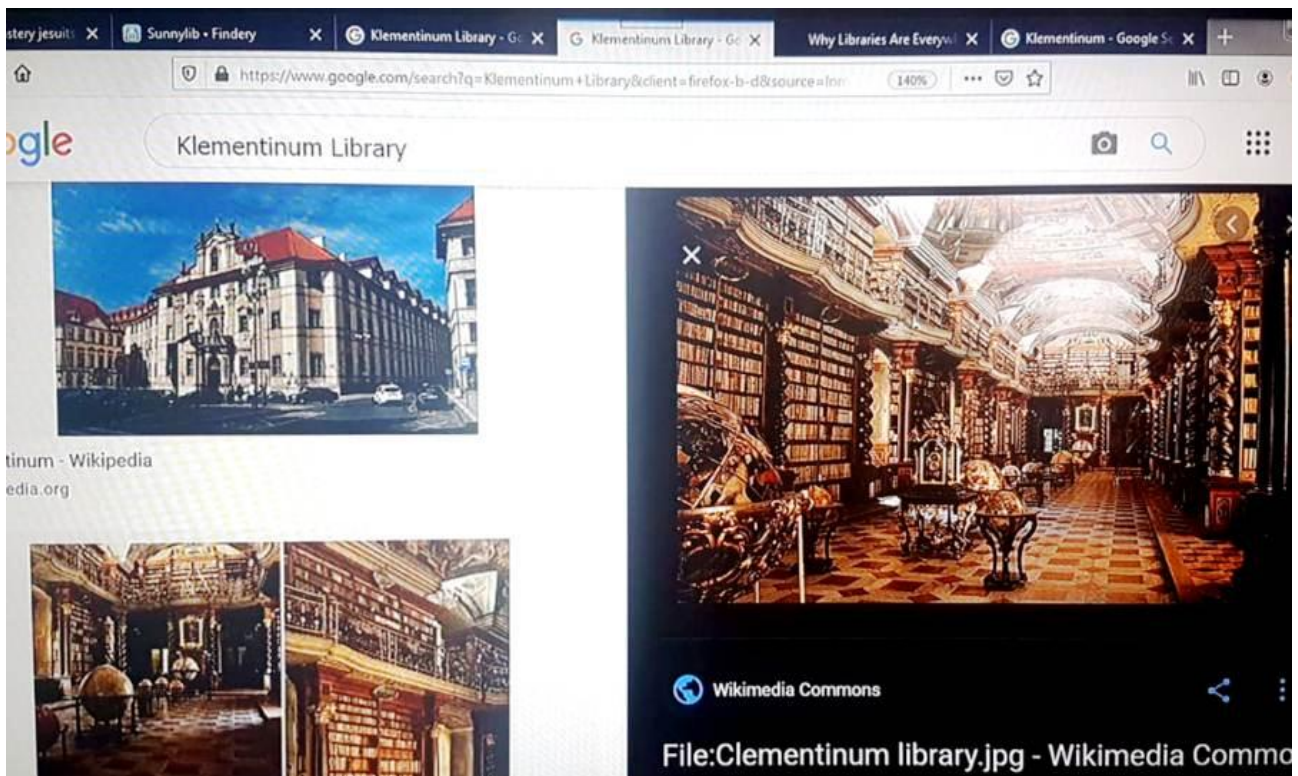
The photo above shows Strahov Monastery Library in the Czech Republic. This library contains over 200,000 volumes, with over 3,000 manuscripts



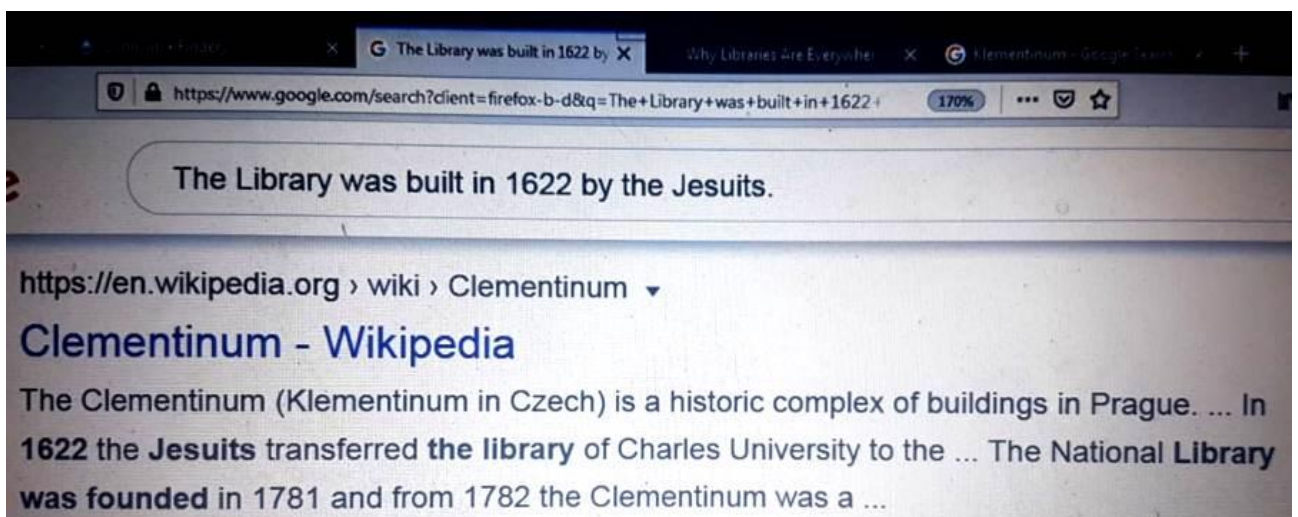
The Strahov Monastery Library was built around 1679 according to historians, and it took another 2 centuries for many books to arrive at the library



According to historians, the Strahov Monastery is the home of Premonstratensian monks, who are closely related to the Jesuits. Many organisation in Europe that had monks worked closely with the Jesuits



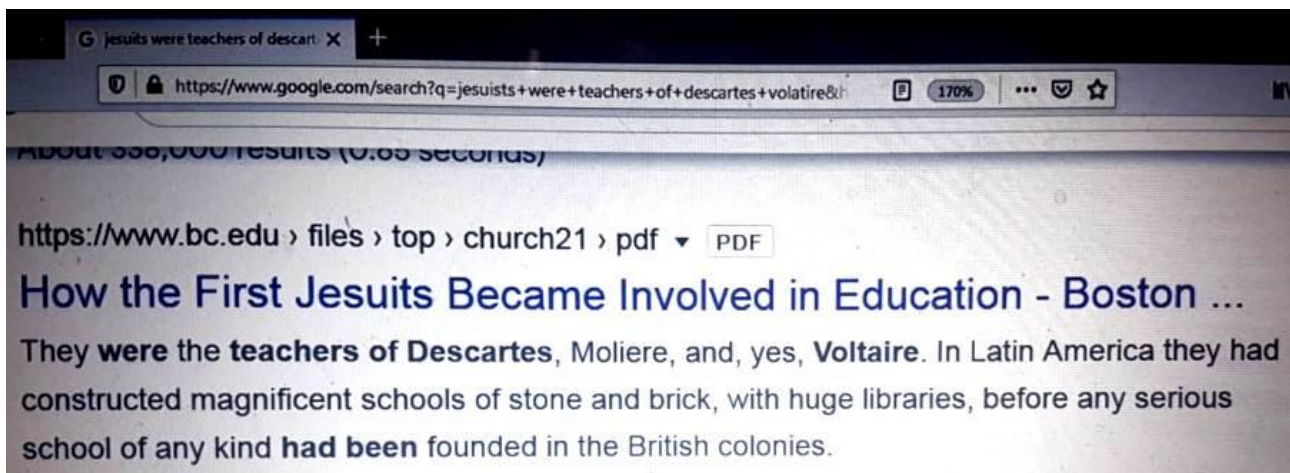
In Prague city there is another library with many historical manuscripts called the Clementinum Library



The library was created by the Jesuits after 1622 (the dates cannot be verified). According to historians, the Jesuits transferred the library of Charles University to the Clementinum. The Clementinum is today part of the National Library of the Czech Republic. Charles

University is said to be amongst the oldest universities in Europe.

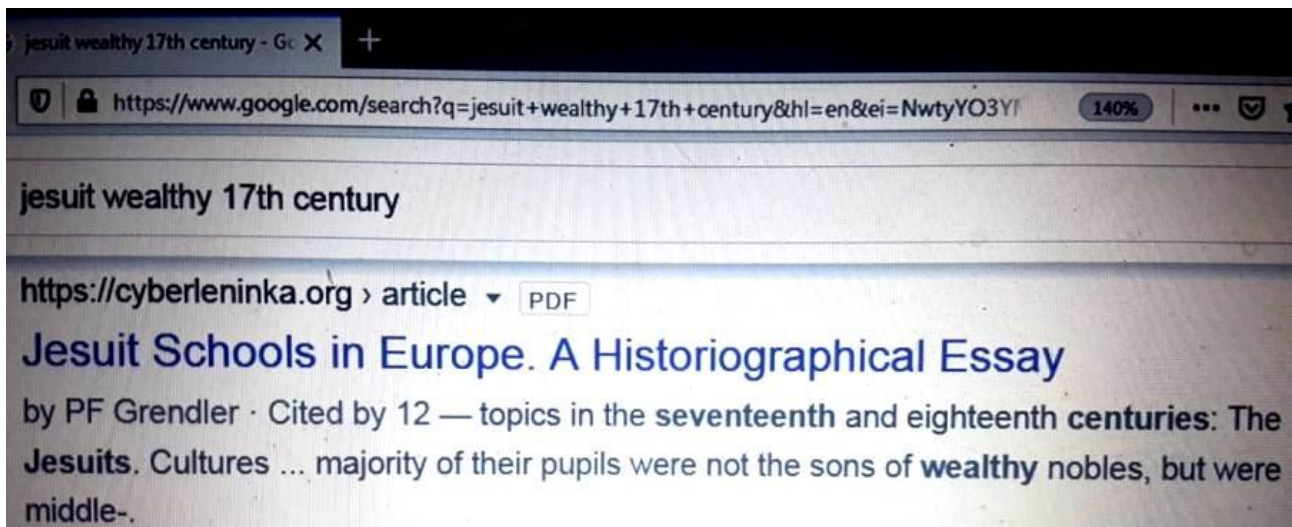
For the Jesuits to transfer the library of Charles University, shows that they must have had great power and control over the university, and also they must have selected what items to keep and what not to keep



The Jesuits were known as teachers and students and monks, but because they are involved in many areas, many people do not classify them as monks but say that they are students who become teachers and priests. The roles and activities of the Jesuits have changed over the centuries.

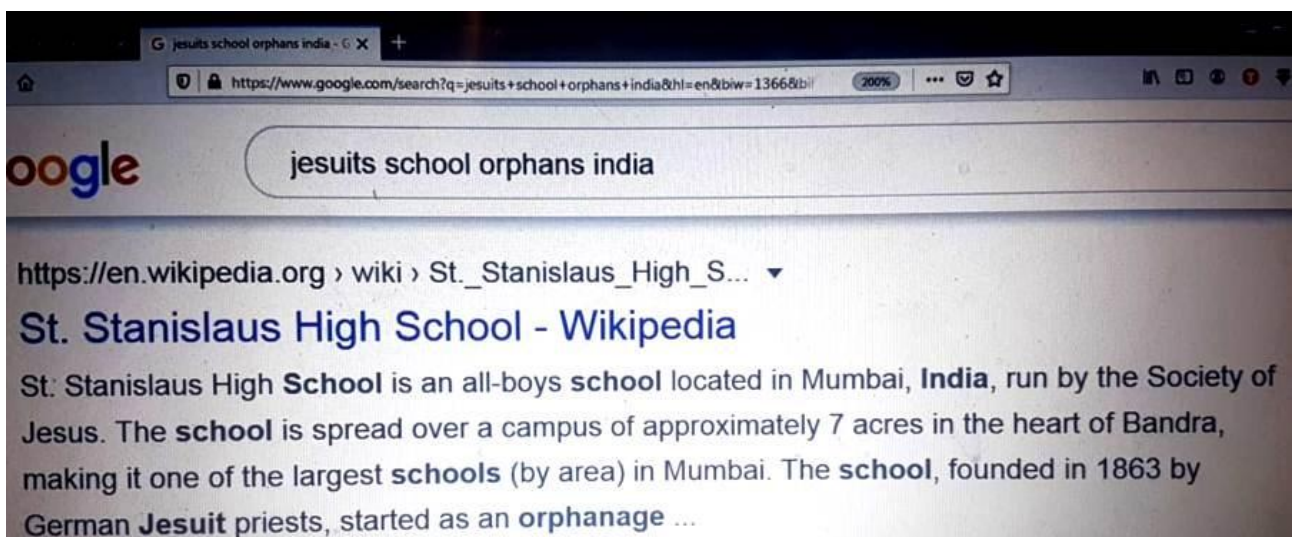
The Jesuits had thousands of members and taught thousands of students and influenced many people around the world. They opened many schools around the world that had huge libraries. Many of these books were in different languages. Where did they find so many books and manuscripts?

Historians say that monks were very common in Europe during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.



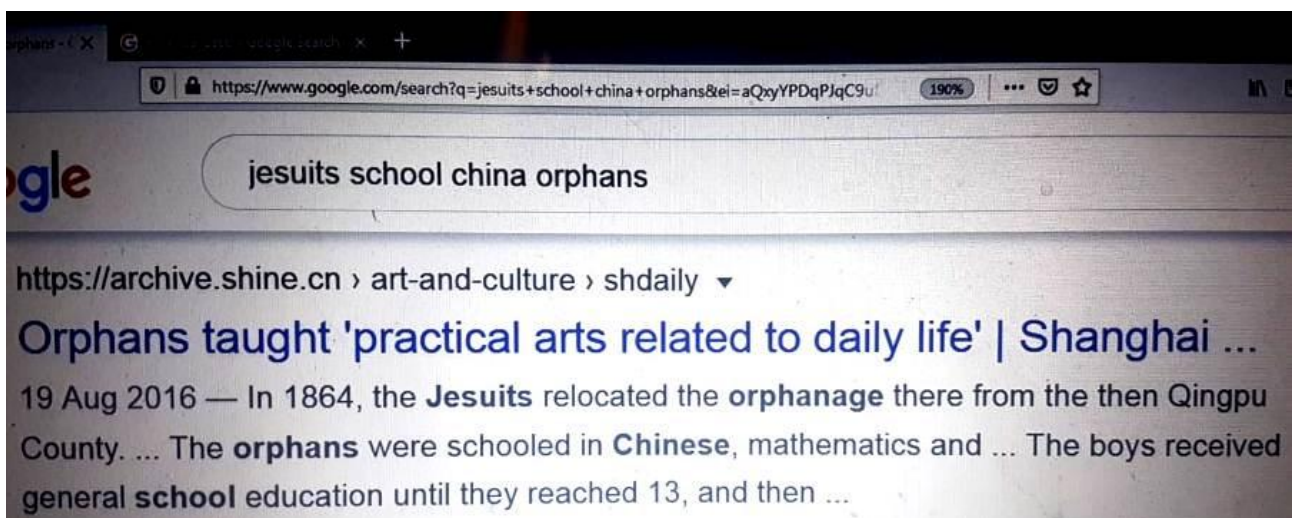
Many Jesuit students became teachers in schools around the world. Many of their students were not actually Jesuits, but these students learned what the Jesuits were telling them. Many of their students were not from wealthy families

Many of their students around the world were orphans who became later became rich and powerful.



For example, they opened a school in Mumbai, India and it was an orphanage. Where did they find these orphans?

The Jesuits opened big schools in China and India and many places around the world. They seemed to have lots of money to have global operations



For example, they opened a school in Shanghai, China and it was an orphanage. Where did they find these orphans?

In Shanghai, the orphans were taught Chinese. Many Jesuits seemed to know the Chinese language and many other languages. How did they seem to know these languages?

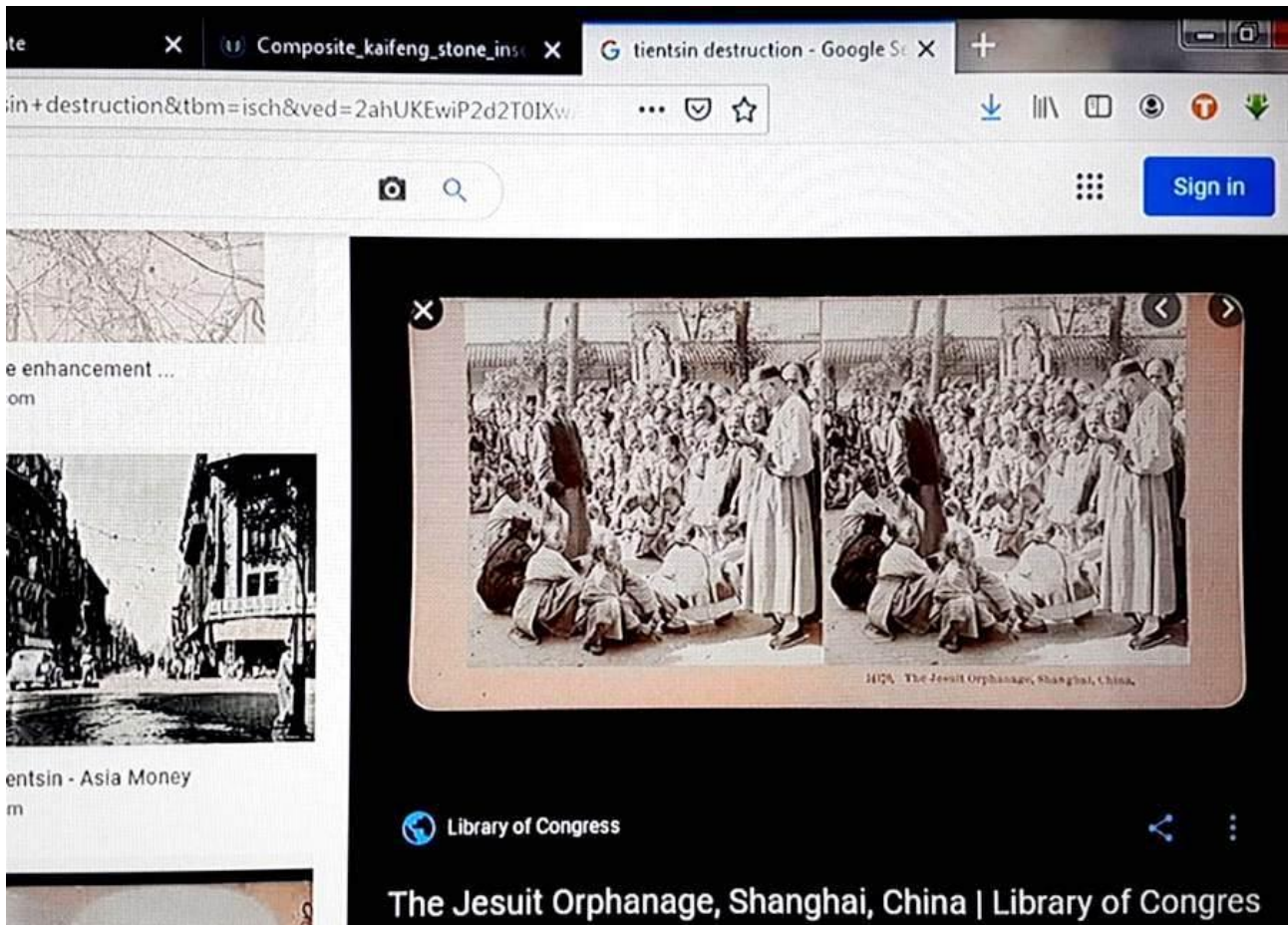
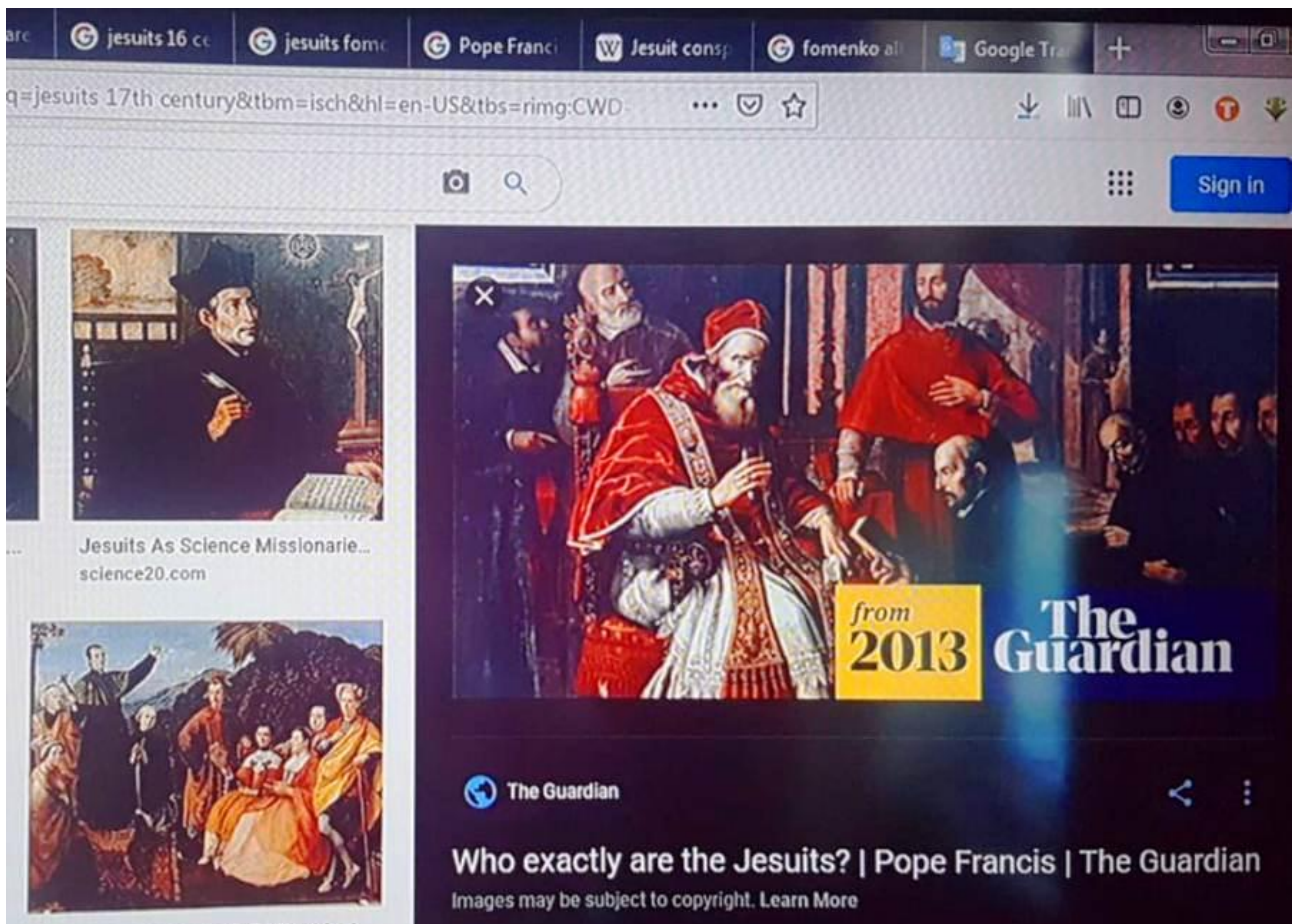


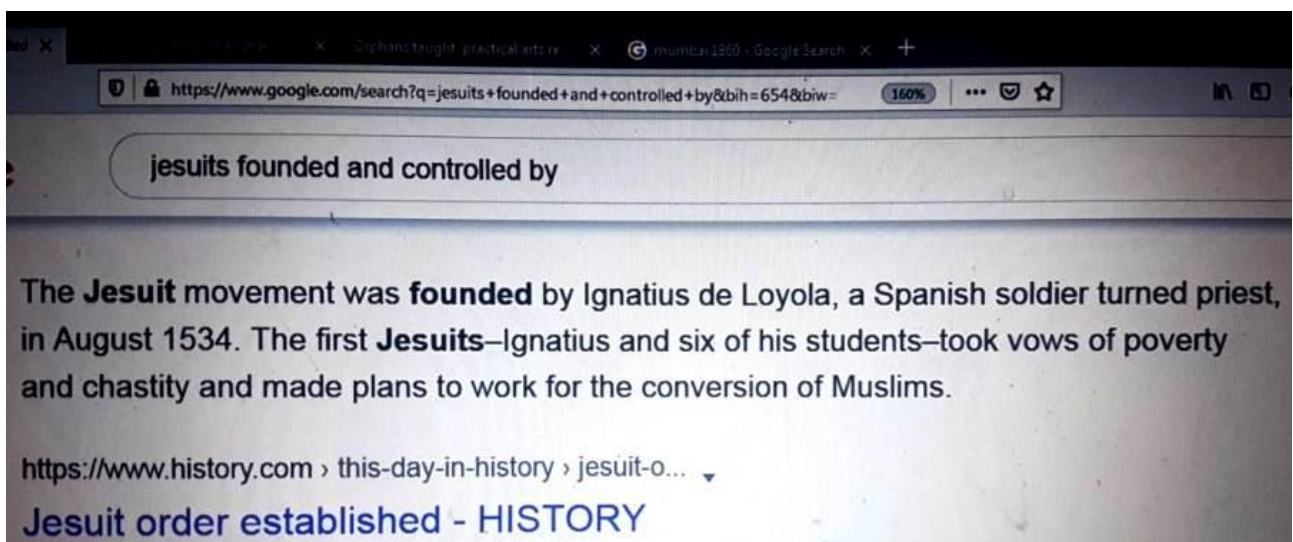
Photo above - Jesuit Orphanage, Shanghai, China

Many of these orphans who were educated by the Jesuits, later worked for educational or religious organisations that were controlled by European colonial organisations. Many of them became involved in trade and politics and had good relations with European colonialists

Where did they find these orphans?

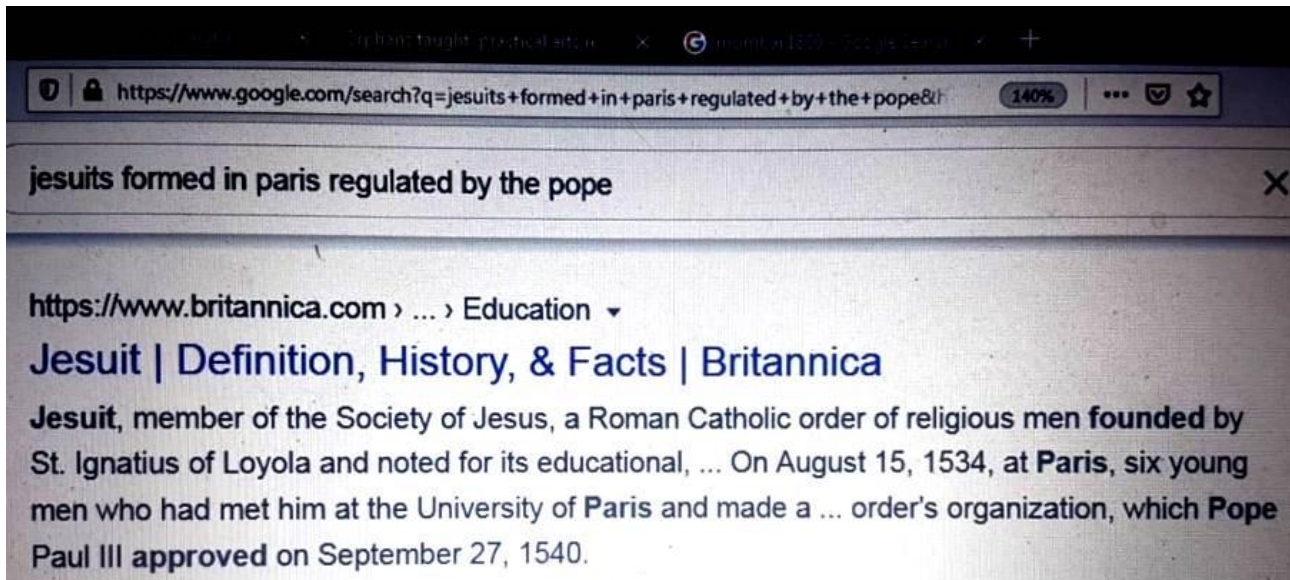


Who are the Jesuits? What did they want? What was their aim? What was their original objective?



The Jesuits were founded in the 16th century and their number 1 plan was to convert Muslims. They wanted to

see people leave the religion of Islam. They wanted to see the end of Islam. They started making plans for the conversion of Muslims



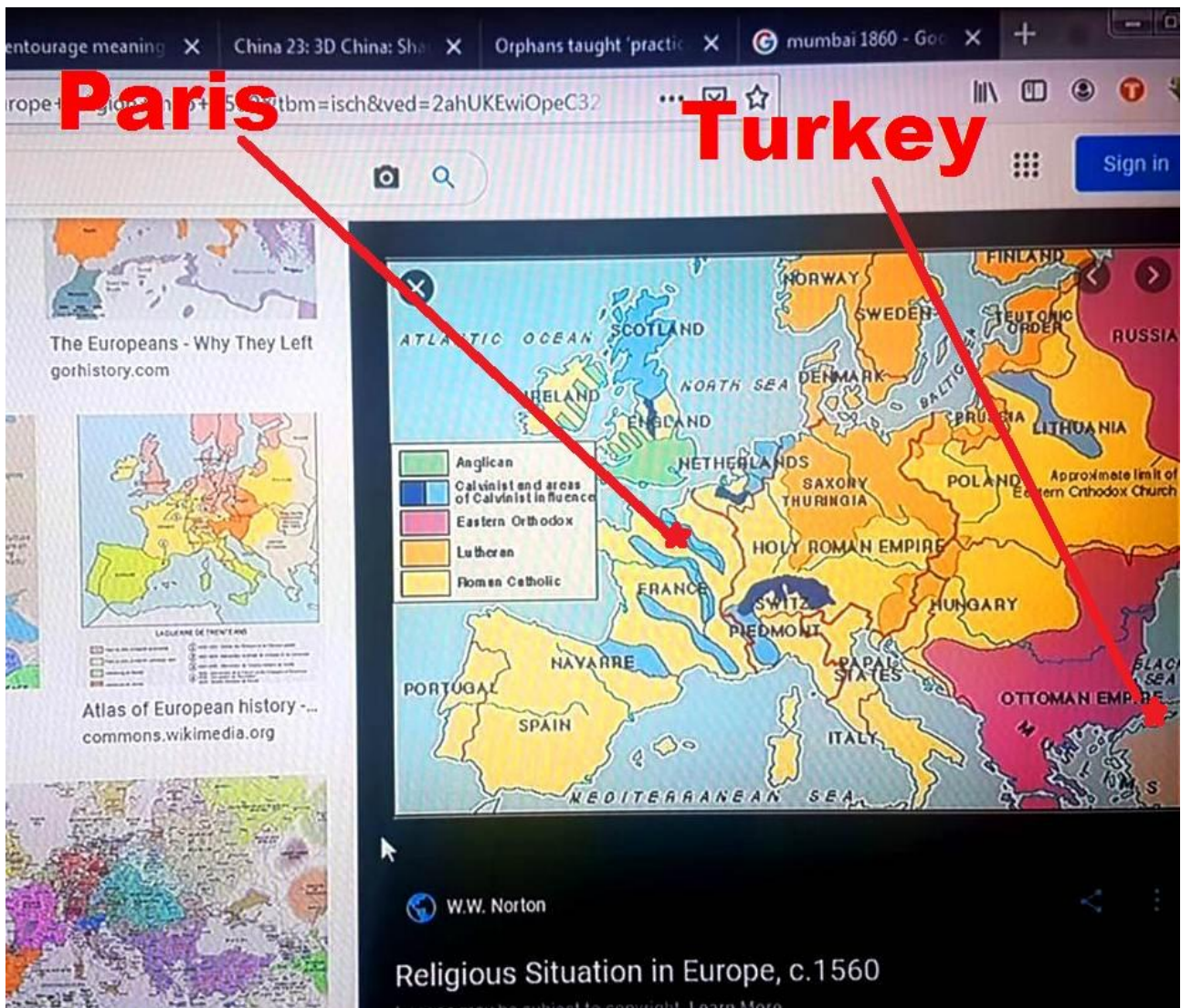
According to historians, the Jesuits were founded by a Spanish man named Ignatius of Loyola and 6 other men at the University of Paris on 15 August 1534. The Jesuits were approved by Pope Paul III on 27 September 1540.



Today, an estimated 2 million people are educated in Jesuit schools, and they have around 900 universities worldwide

What the Jesuits are today is not what they were 400 years ago. But it can be clearly seen that they have grown.

Researchers found it very strange that Ignatius of Loyola and other men could get the attention of the Pope and also get the approval of the Pope

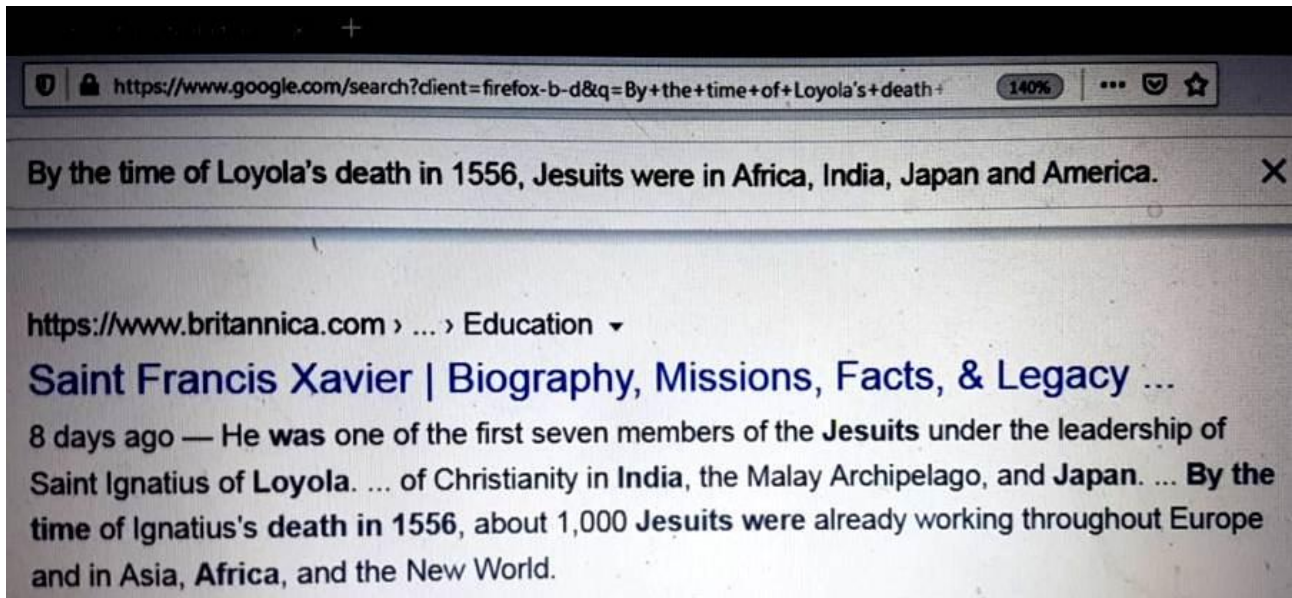


Researchers also found it strange that Ignatius of Loyola and the other Jesuits wanted to convert Muslims. According to historians, - the nearest Muslims at that time were near Turkey and the rest of Europe was Christian. This raised the questions: -

Who are these Muslims that they wanted to convert?

Where are these Muslims that they wanted to convert?

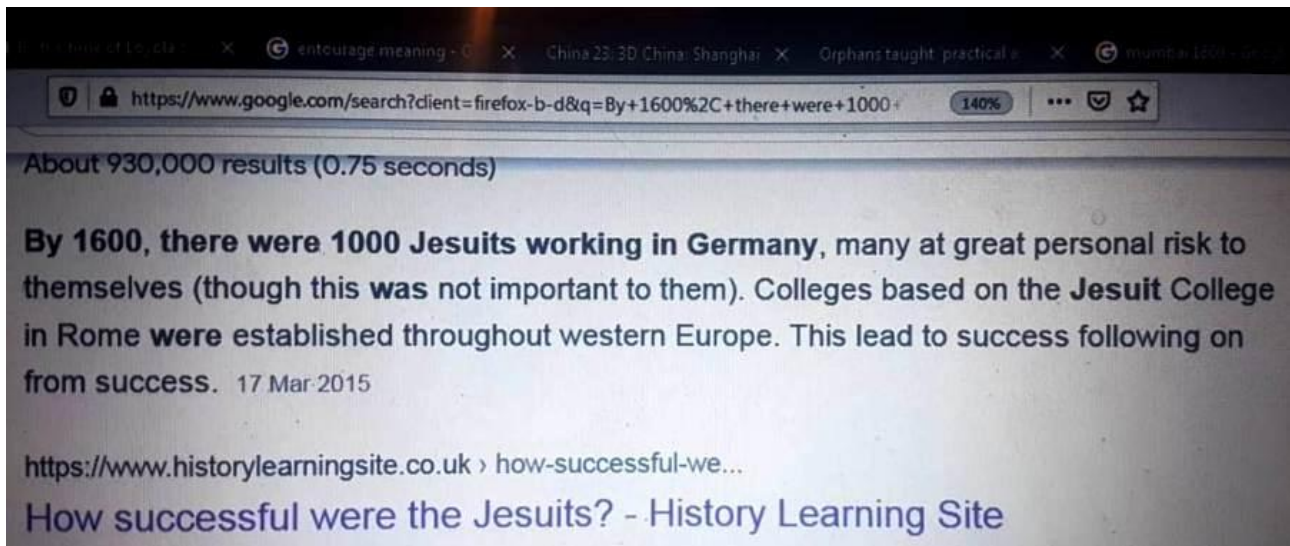
According to historians, the nearest Muslims at the time were far away from Paris, near Turkey or in Africa - was this really true?



By the time Ignatius of Loyola died in 1556, there were around 1000 Jesuits working in many parts of the world such as Europe, Asia, Africa and America. They did not work alone - they worked with European traders and with Colonial organisations and with other Christian groups



In 1549, the Jesuit mission to Japan began. Researchers found this a little strange. The Jesuits wanted to convert Muslims didn't they? But according to historians, there were no Muslims in Japan at the time. Was this really true - or - is history a lie?



By 1600, there were around 1000 Jesuits working in Germany and they had many followers and they had taught many things to many people. Germany was Christian according to historians.

The Jesuits wanted to convert Muslims didn't they? Why were there so many Jesuits in Germany, if Germany was not Muslim? Was Germany really Christian at the time? Many other organisations worked with the Jesuits in Germany at the time and they had workers and assistants. This means that there were thousands of people working together with the Jesuits in Germany at the time. What was going on in Germany?

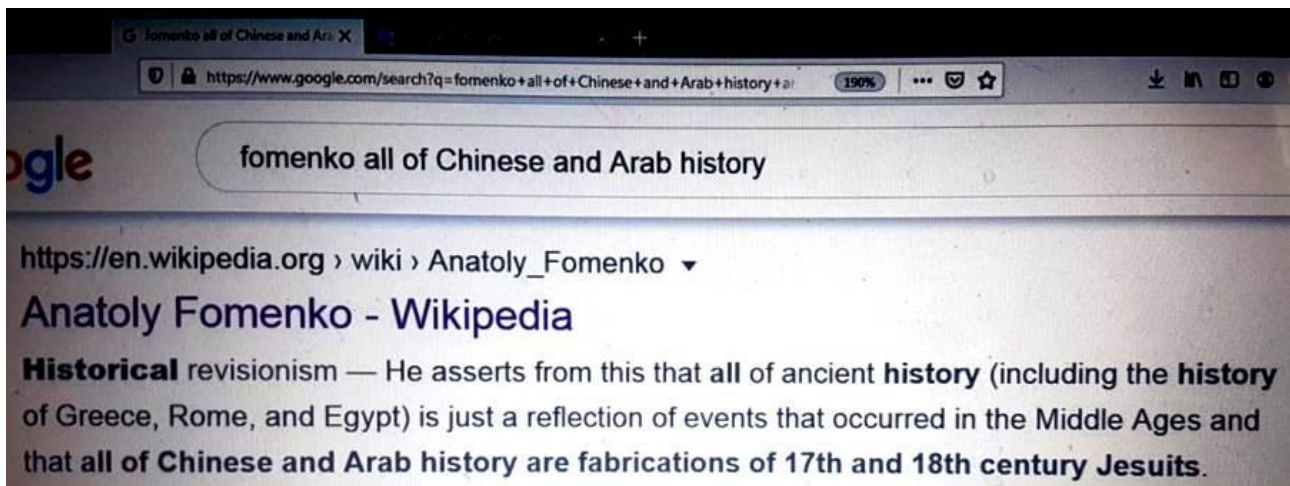
By 1600, there were Jesuits in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and in many other places in Europe and around the world, - according to historians

Researchers began to question what was going on. The Jesuits were going to many places around the world. Their plans were to convert Muslims. Ignatius of Loyola and 6 other men got the attention and approval of the Pope. Was it easy to contact the Pope at that time?

There must have been thousands of people in Europe trying to contact the Pope at the time, but these men got the attention of the Pope and his approval

The Jesuits grew very fast, and they were opening libraries and seemed to find many books and manuscripts. They seemed to have the money to travel all over the world at the time and organise many operations. The Jesuits went to India and China and America and as many places as they could.

Many researchers found the history of the Jesuits and other related organisations, very suspicious.



Anatoly Fomenko - (a very famous professor at Moscow State University) - said that the Jesuits were involved in creating and inventing fake world history.


For example - Anatoly Fomenko said that the history of the Ancient world and the history of China and the history of the Arabs - was created and invented by the Jesuits in the 17th and 18th centuries. Anatoly Fomenko has presented much evidence to show that the history of the world is a lie

Many historians say that the Jesuits were students and then became teachers. Students in the past were normally called monks. What exactly are monks?

where are medieval manuscri... X medieval monks were studen... X Uni students and monks are si... X +

https://thetab.com/uk/london/2020/12/23/uni-student-monk-life-similarities-38067

THE UCL TAB LONDON NEWS MIDWINTER GUIDES OPINION



You heard it here first, uni students and medieval monks are one and the same

Procrastinating? Sleep-deprived? Hungry? Are you a uni student or medieval monk? Or both? A look at

Monks were students. Many researchers classify modern university students as the monks of the world today

medieval monks were students X +

https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&biw=797&bih=382&ei=ImJGYP6QAb3T1f/ 170%

medieval monks were students

spartacus-educational.com › YALDeducation ▾

Education in the Middle Ages - Spartacus Educational

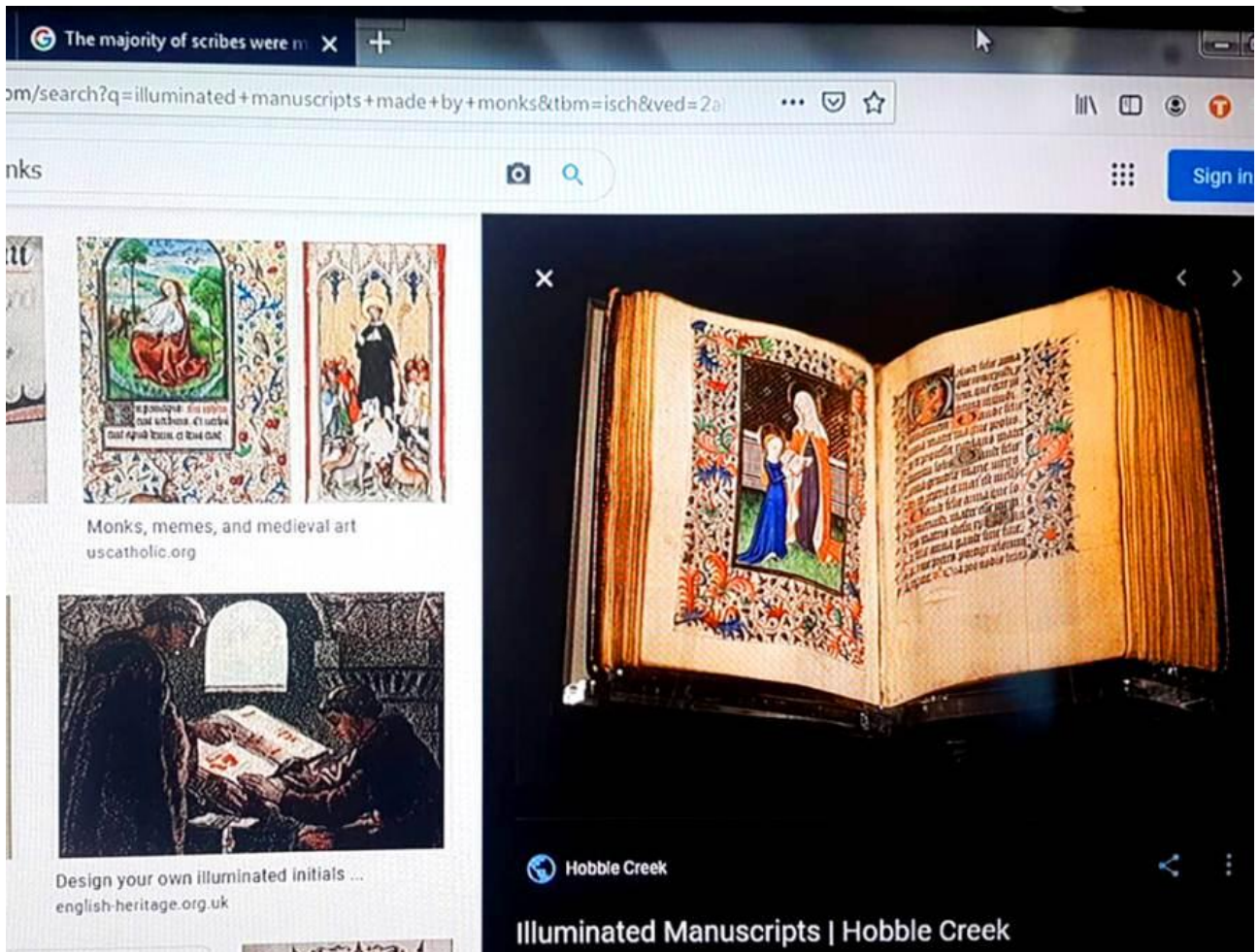
The boys **were** taught by **monks** and all lessons **were** concerned with religious ... As well as studying, these **students** had to become teachers at the university.

Monks or students, - learned what they were told. If the monks did as they were told then they passed. The monks accepted the information that was given to them. Many monks then became teachers at schools and universities after they finished study. They learned what was told to them. This is the same in school or university today. If we do not agree with science and history, then we fail our exams.

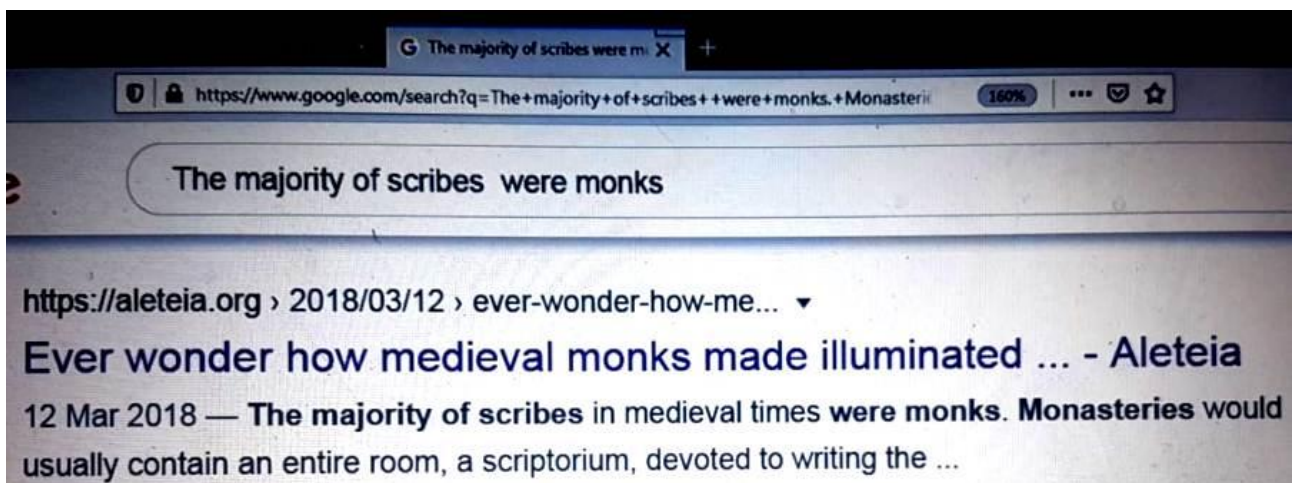
For example, in science we must accept the data given by NASA and accept the story that man has been to the moon. In history we have to accept theories such as evolution. For example, the theory of evolution says that you came from a monkey, and you must accept such theories. If you go to a Christian religious school, then they will teach you that God is a ghost. But they will say: - God is not a normal ghost - God is a “holy” ghost. If you don’t accept what they teach, then you will be removed or you will fail

Monks were students who became teachers and were trained to do other things as well. What other things did monks do?

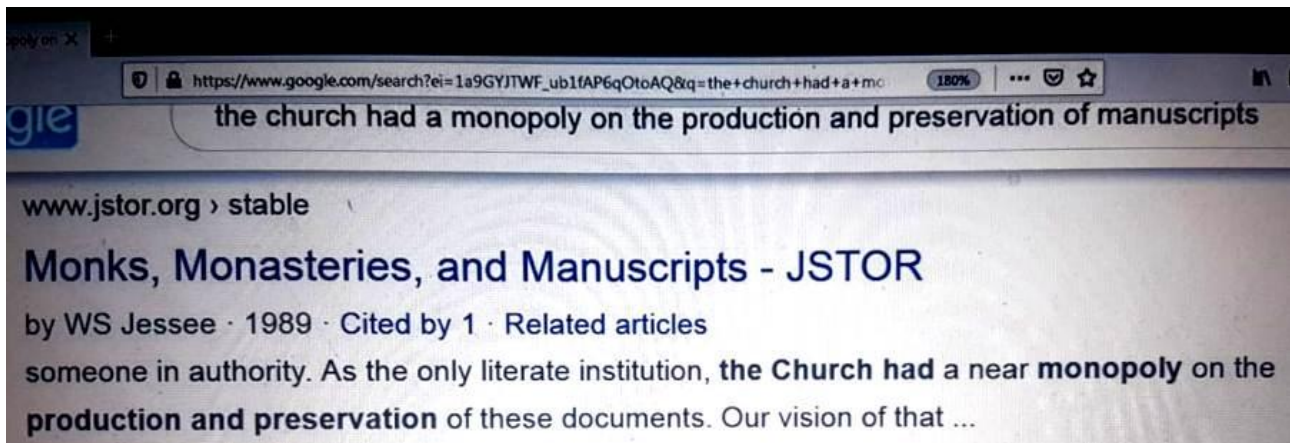
According to historians, there were many different organisations in Europe that had monks between the 15th and 17th centuries. Most of these organisations that we are told about by historians, are related to Christianity and different church organisations



Monks were trained to write books and also to draw pictures. The evidence seen from monasteries shows that they worked together as a team and many people were involved in writing. It was like a full time job.

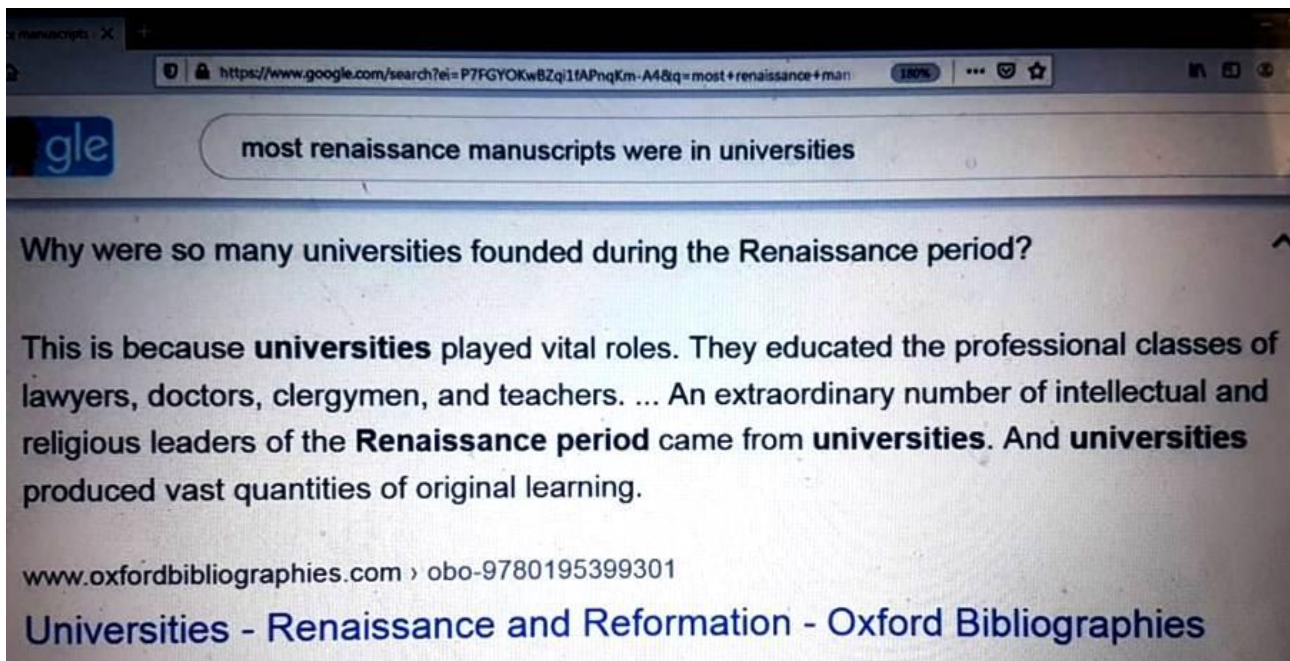


According to historians, most writers in the 15th century were monks. These monks were educated from childhood by organisations controlled by churches. Most of the historical manuscripts in Europe were created by these monks

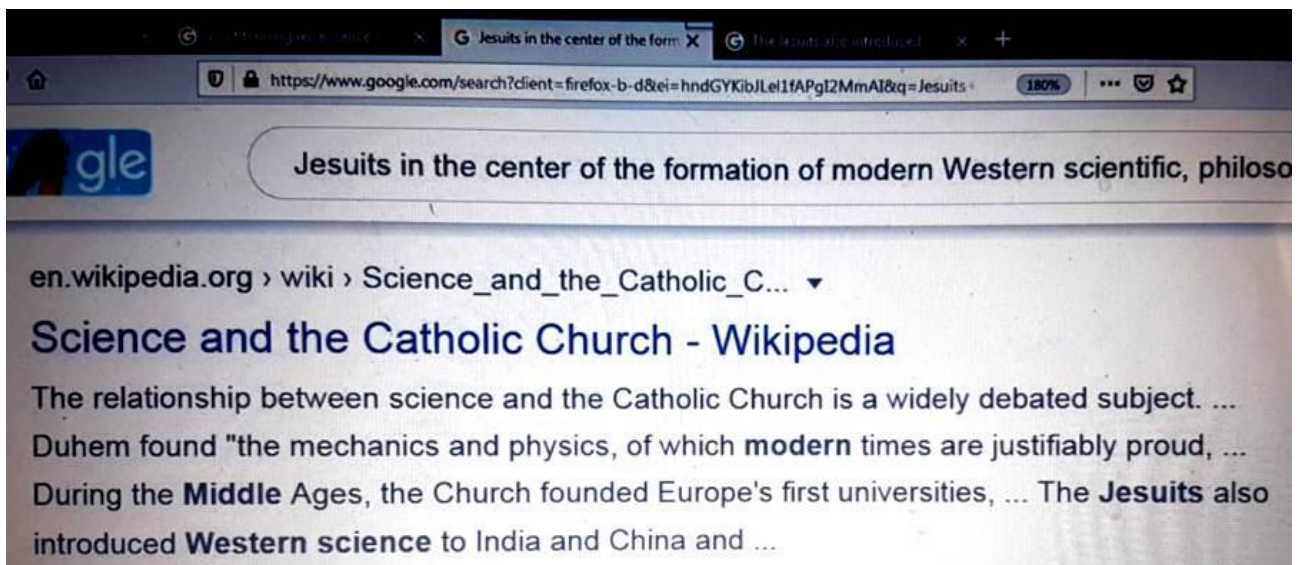


According to historians, the Church almost had a monopoly on the production and preservation of manuscripts in Europe. They dominated this area.

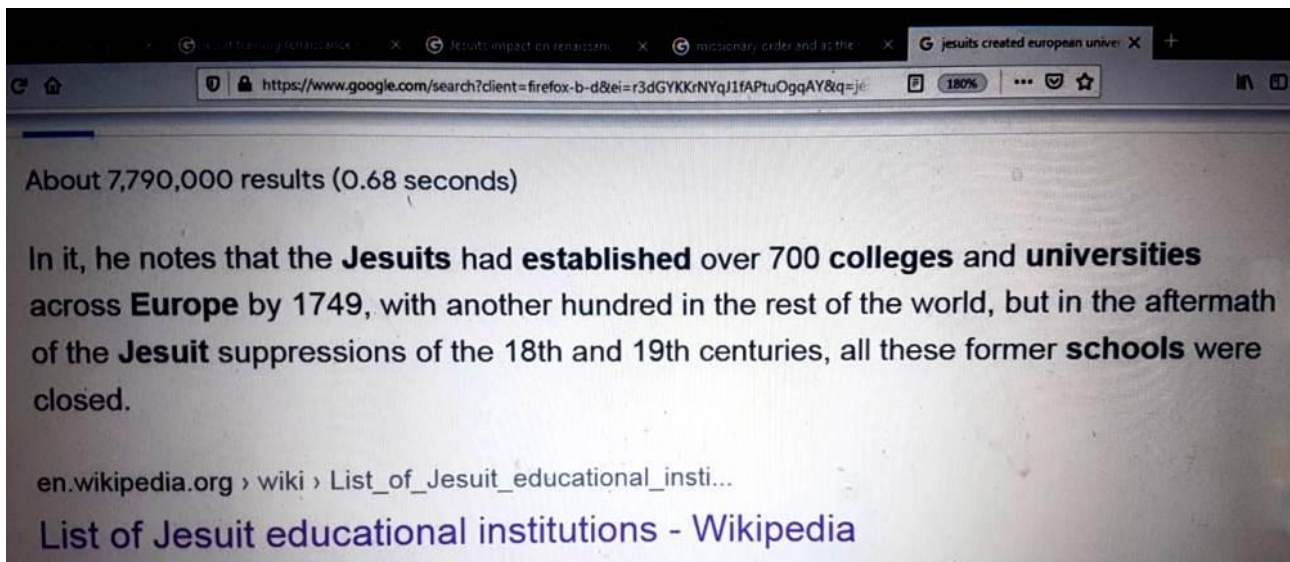
Therefore almost all the manuscripts that we have today are made by the Church. This means that the history which is found in Europe today, was written and created by 1 group of people called - the Church



Most European universities were created during and after the Renaissance



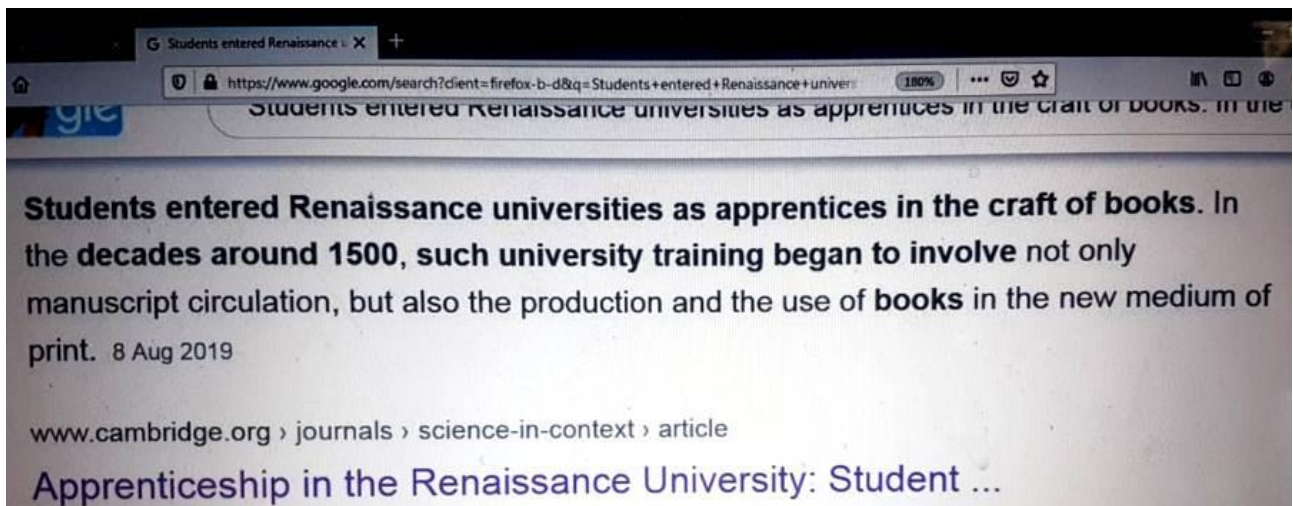
The Catholic Church created the first universities in Europe



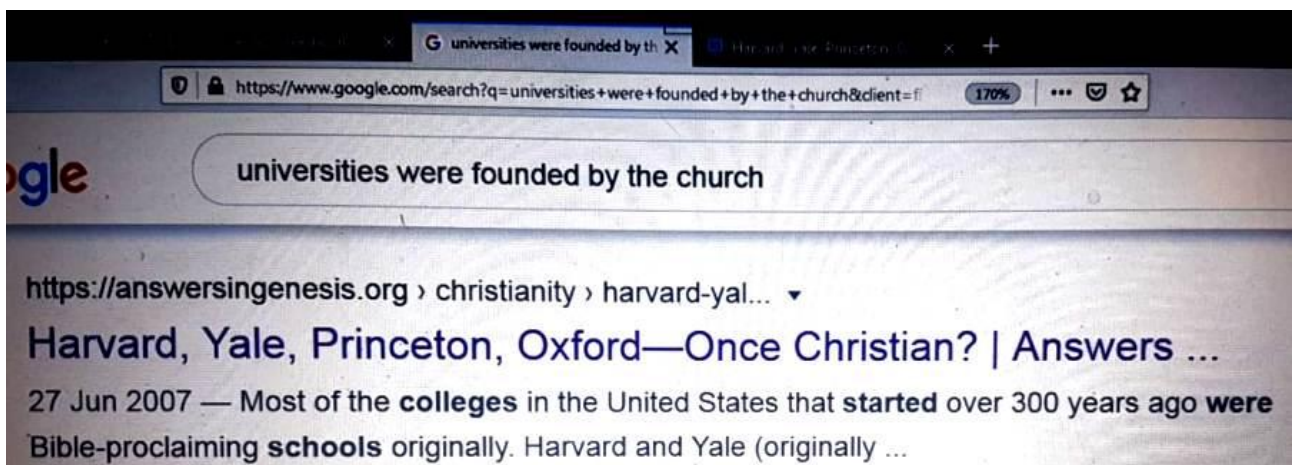
By 1750, the Jesuits had established over 700 colleges and universities in many places in Europe and another 100 around the world. The Jesuits were later suppressed in many places and these colleges and universities were taken over by new masters.

These colleges and universities had many books that were placed there by the Jesuits and the teaching system that they created continued. The masters changed, but the books that the Jesuits left behind, remained the same. The system they left behind was not really changed

For example, when a new President is elected in America, the old president and his people are removed, but the system continues. In a similar way, most Jesuit colleges and universities continued in one way or other, under new management



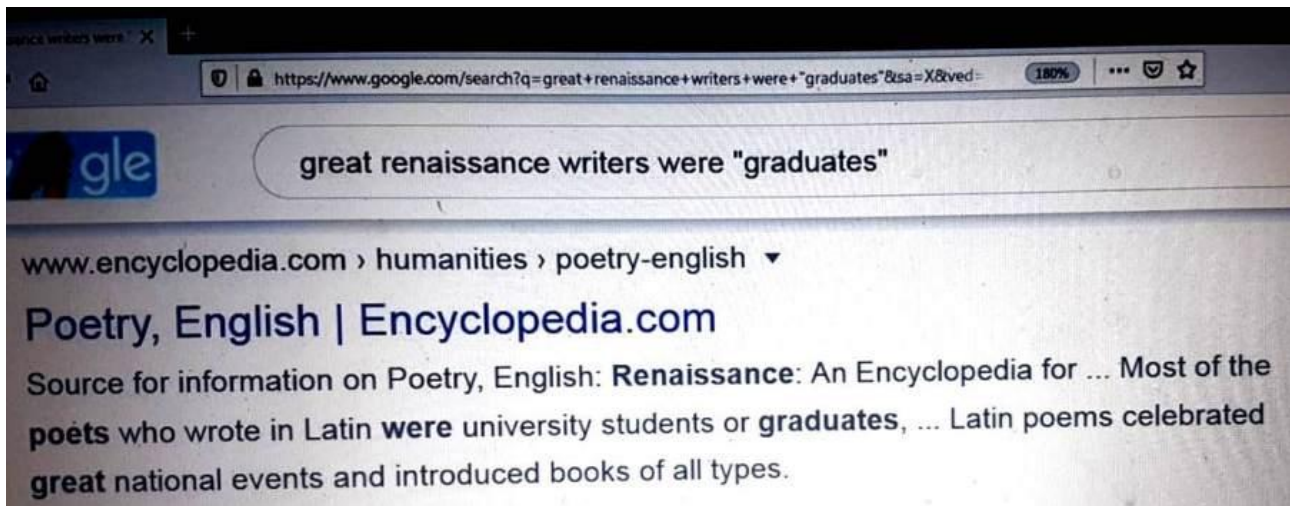
According to historians, the printing press was established in many places and many books were printed between 1500 and 1750. Most of the books and manuscripts that were written and printed, - during and after the Renaissance, - were written by students in these universities and colleges throughout Europe



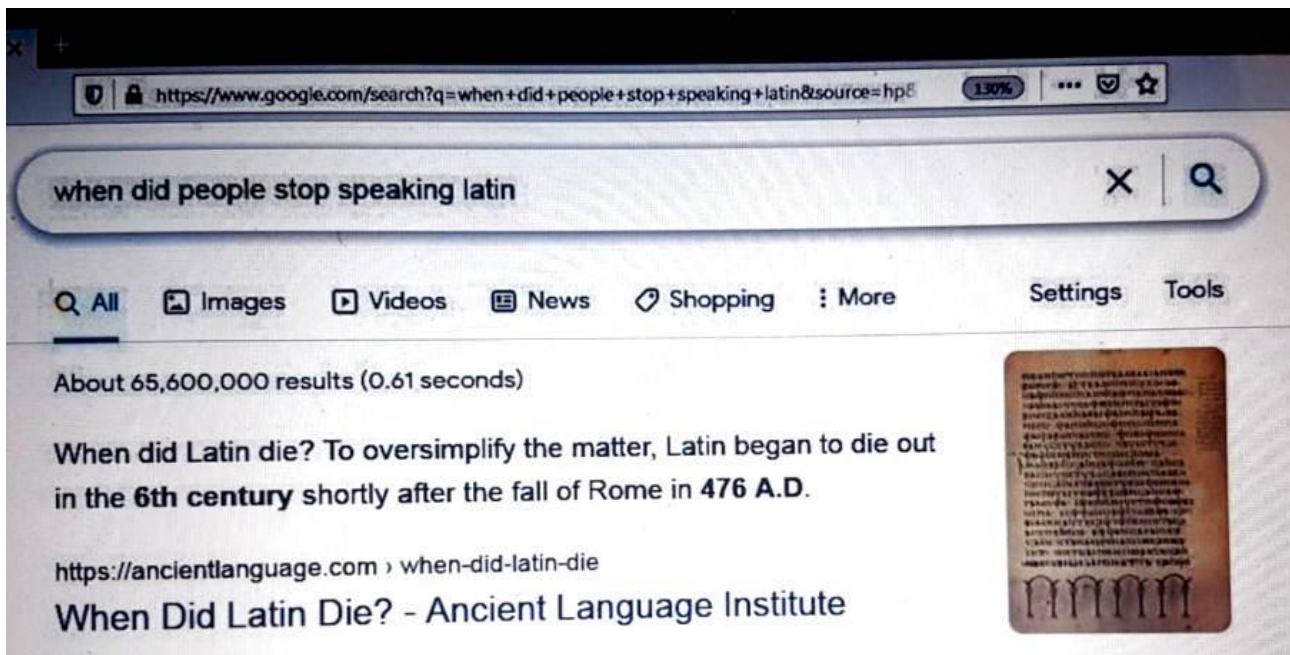
Most of these schools and universities in Europe and America and around the world were created by organisations that were linked to the Church. Most of them were created during and after the Renaissance.

**What was the global education system before this time?
Did the people of the world forget to have an education
system before this time?**

**It is strange that only 1 group controlled the production
and preservation of most manuscripts in Europe. Only 1
group - called the Church. Is this really true? Or were
there many manuscripts, written by many other people,
- that were burnt or destroyed or hidden away?**



**Many books were written by students or monks in Latin
during the Renaissance.**



Researchers found it very strange that these monks and students were writing in Latin, when Latin was a dead language. It meant that no one will be able to read their books, except for other students or monks. And monks and students were educated by the same master, the Church and its organisations

Researchers such as Anatoly Fomenko have shown that the history of Ancient Rome and Latin, was a fraud, but that story is too long to mention here. Also, there was no evidence to show that Latin was an ancient language, but that is another long story.

Who were the educated people during and after the Renaissance according to historians? They were monks and priests such as the Jesuits, and they were all controlled by religious organisations linked to the Church.

Why were they writing in Latin, which was a dead language anyway?

Why write in a language that no one can read?

It means they wrote the books knowing that no one can read them. But why write thousands of books at that time, knowing that no one can read them?

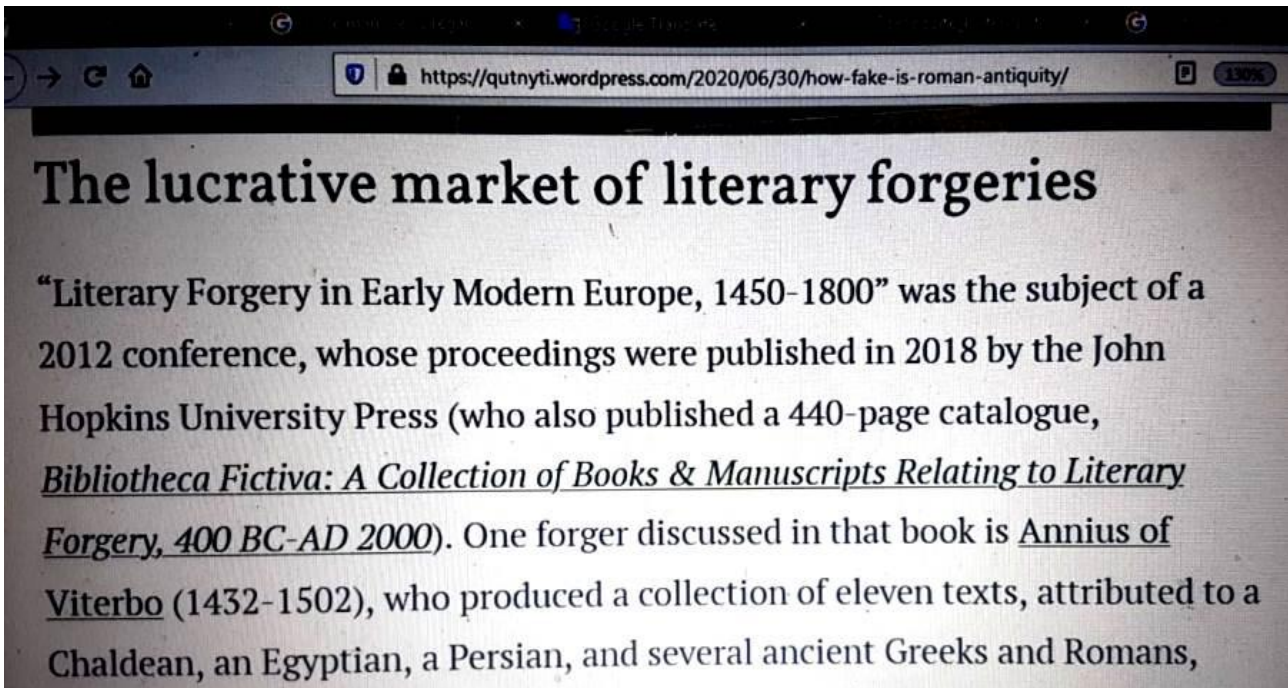
It does not make sense, unless if it is part of a plan - a plan that was preparing for the future people of the world. For example - people build a large house for future children.

It was clear that they were preparing these manuscripts for future generations to read. So that people in the future will study and examine these manuscripts.

Millions of books were burnt in Europe during and after the Renaissance by the Church and their allies. These European books were in the Arabic language. They knew that they had burnt millions of books in the Arabic language, and they needed to replace them, and that is what they did. They knew that people will look for history, so they prepared many manuscripts to replace the ones that were destroyed. They knew that people will ask - where are the historical books?

The truth is that the original books in Europe were burnt or destroyed in Inquisitions - and were replaced by fake

historical manuscripts prepared during and after the renaissance by 1 group of people - the Church and their allies.



Not only did they create the false history, but they made huge amounts of money by selling this history during and after the Renaissance. The people of the world were looking for history and they sold them millions of history books in the last few centuries. It made them huge money. Because money was involved, they rewrote historical manuscripts and modified them many times over the centuries, and new discoveries were always being made to update history depending on things such as - market demand. It made big money before and it makes big money today

That is why fake monuments had to be created and built to prove what these fake manuscripts say. The ordinary

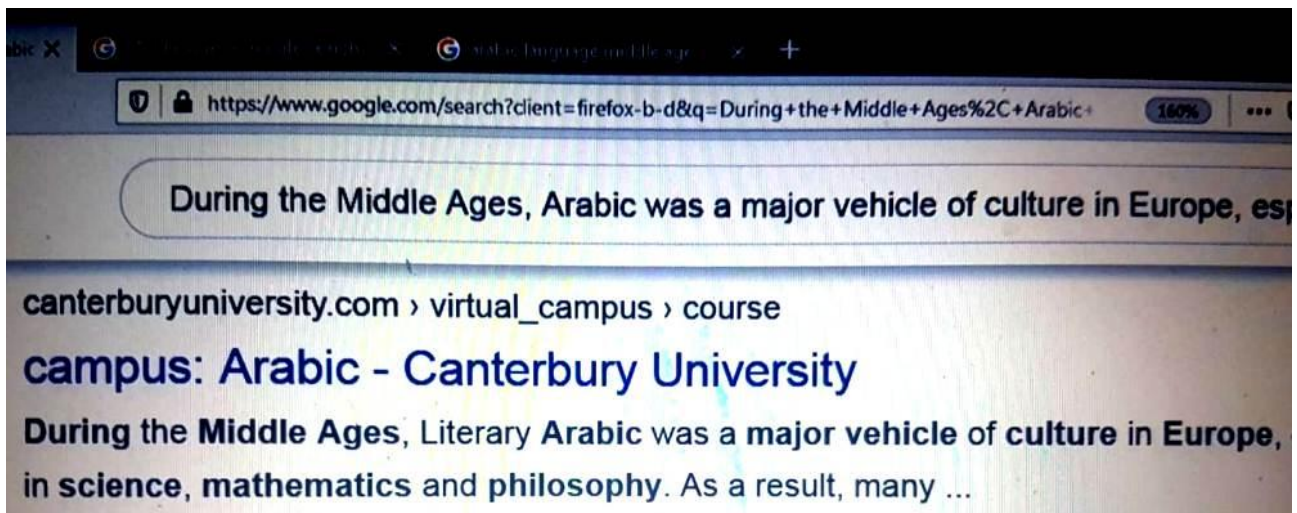
people who started buying and reading history books after the Renaissance, they naturally wanted to know: - Where are these monuments mentioned in the books?

And this led to the fraudulent creation and construction of many fake monuments around the world. This is why many researchers have founds thousands of fake historical monuments and relics all around the world. Fake historical sites are regularly discovered all over the world.

Many historical museums or collections, do not display many manuscripts and historical books, because they have so many lies within them. Many are not available for the public, and if they are released, no one knows if they have been modified or updated. Many historical artefacts and relics are not available for examination.

And if they are available, no one knows if they have been modified in order to hide true history or match the lies in the manuscripts

History was a big joke



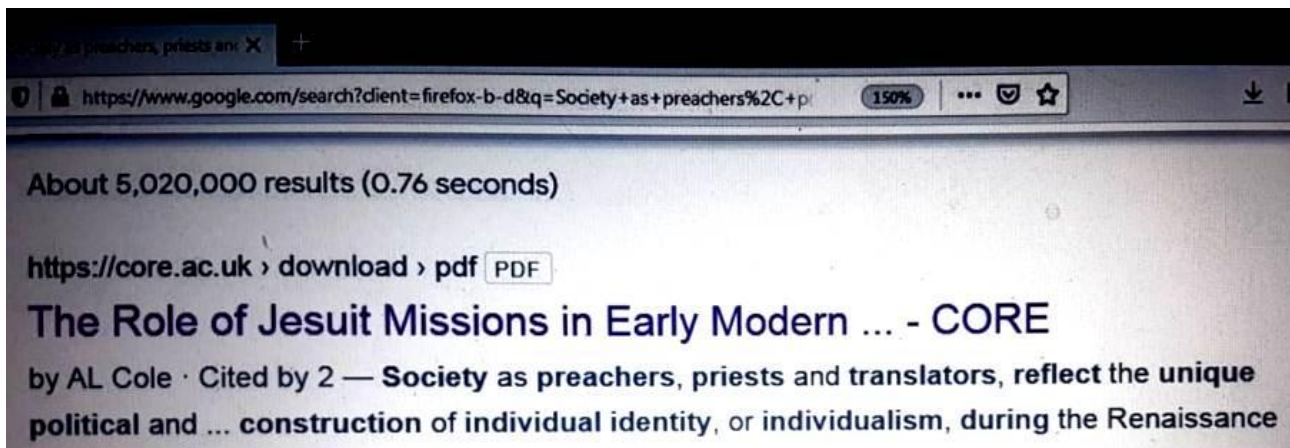
During the Middle Ages, historical evidence shows that the Arabic language was the main global language that was used for education purposes throughout the world.

The Arabic language was used for mathematics and science and literature and philosophy

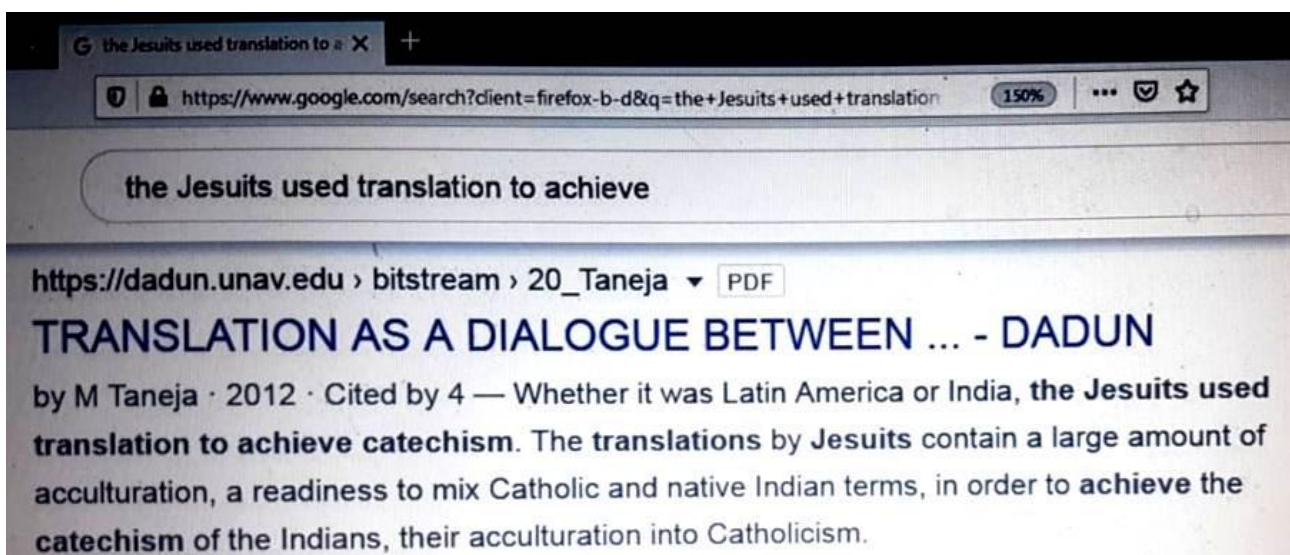
There were millions of books in the Arabic language in Europe at the time written by many people. These books were taken by force by the Church and organizations controlled by the Church

Many of these Arabic books were translated into Latin, by the monks and students, who were controlled by the Church. Other books were hidden or destroyed

Who wrote these books? Why did they write in Arabic? Why were they destroyed by one group of people - called the Church? What did these books actually say?



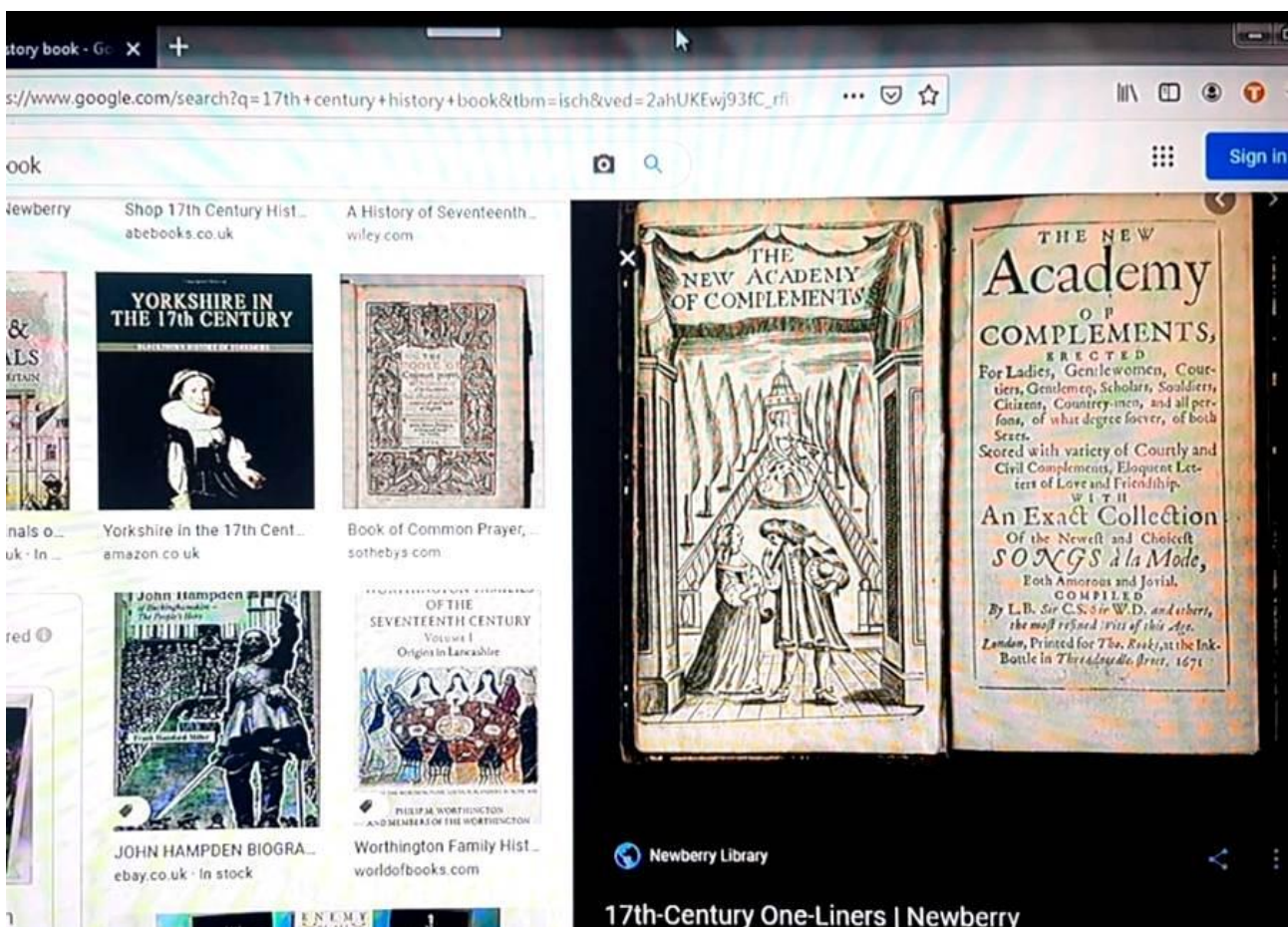
The Jesuits for example were known to be among the best translators of the world during and after the Renaissance



The Jesuits and other Christian organisations were heavily involved all over the world in the next 300 years. The Jesuits were translating Christian books into different languages in many places of the world. It was known that the Jesuits and other Christian organisations mysteriously learnt the native languages of places such as Latin America and India and China

It was clear that organisations related to the Church took over the education system of Europe during and after the Renaissance. A new education system was taking control in Europe and was being formed all over the world in the next 300 years

The same method of creating manuscripts was used all over the world. They used dead languages. Ancient Greek was used to create eastern European manuscripts, which was a dead language. Ancient Hebrew or Aramaic was used to create Middle Eastern manuscripts, which was a dead language. Sanskrit was used to create eastern manuscripts, which was a dead language. It is nothing but a scam and a fraud



17th-Century One-Liners | Newberry

Many history books today are said to be available that were printed in the 17th and 18th centuries

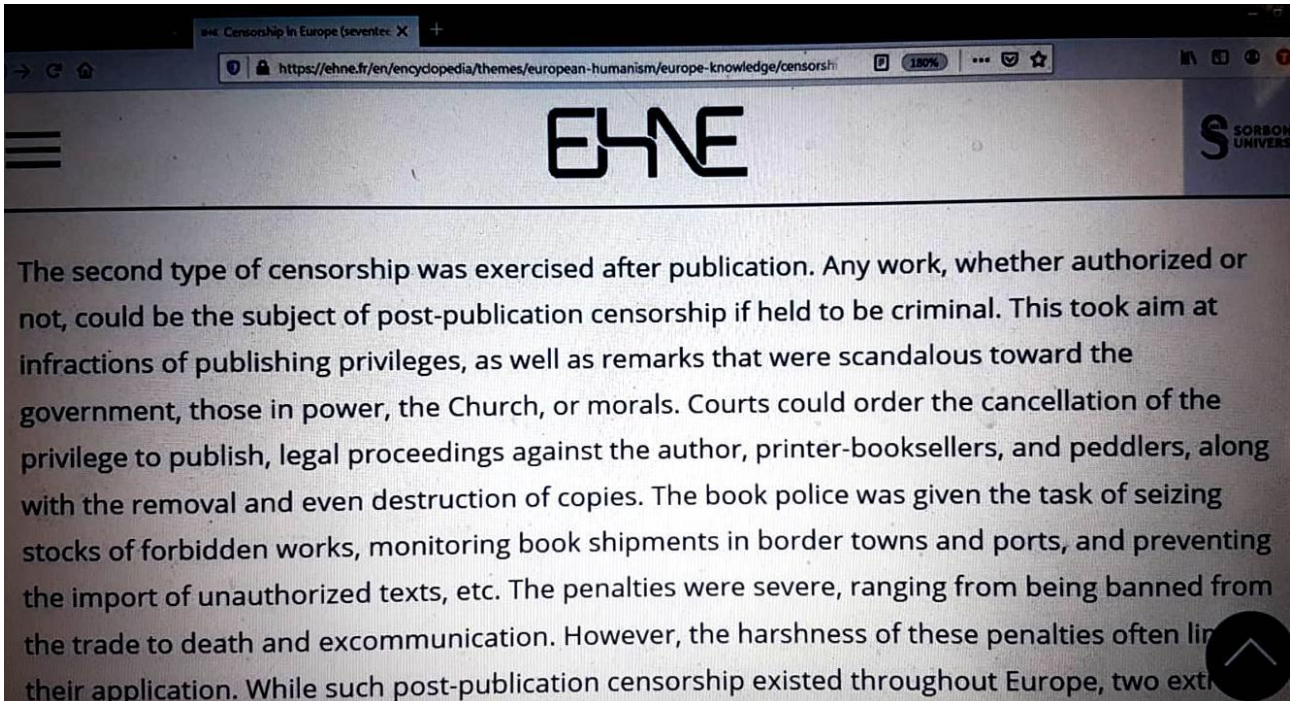


Most of the books were written by students or ex-students who were educated in colleges and universities that were controlled by the new world education system. Anything that was to be printed was checked and was censored.

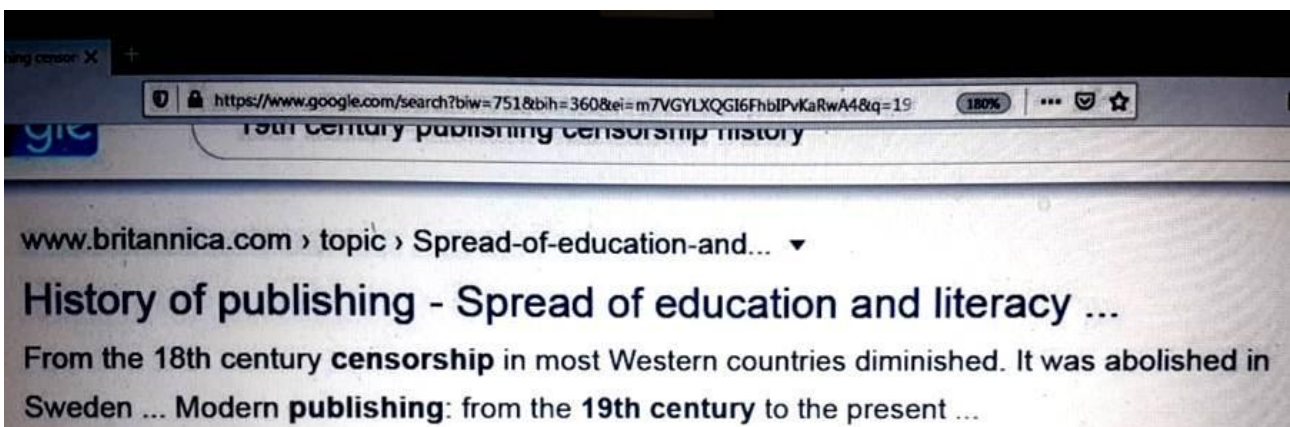


Anyone who wrote or published something that spoke against the new world education system was punished very badly. There was prison, and prisons were not so modern in those times. There was torture and death. It

was difficult to get your book published without the agreement of printing companies. Everything was done by mutual agreement at the time



In the 18th century, most places in Europe had strict publishing laws. Even after books were printed, if anything was found that spoke against the people in power or against the Churches, was removed and destroyed. Not only the writer was in danger, but printing companies could be punished also.

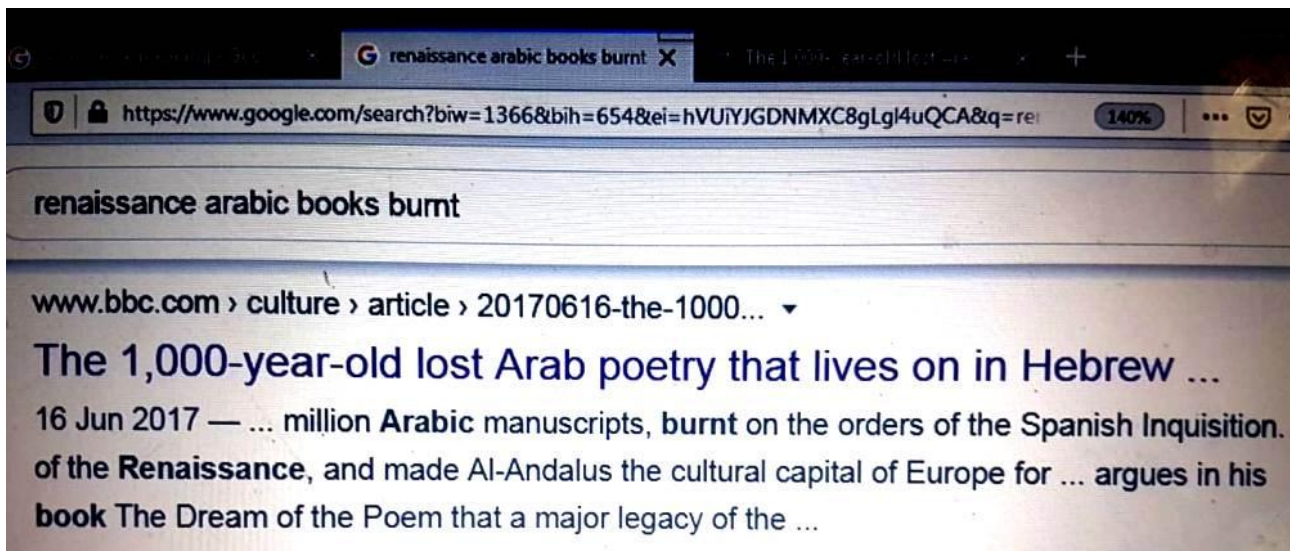


Historians say that after the 19th century, there was more freedom to print what people wished and censorship laws were removed in most western countries

But researchers concluded that true history was not going to be found in most of the historical books or historical manuscripts. Why?

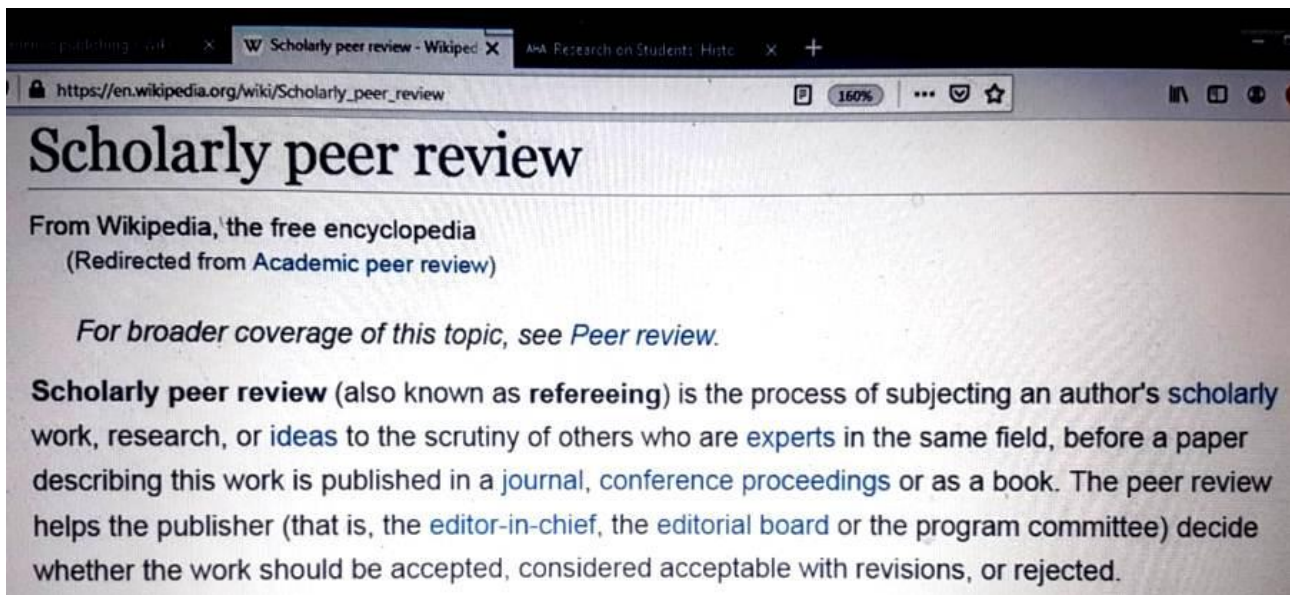
Because: - everything was controlled by the people who took over the education system in Europe during and after the Renaissance. Most of the historical books and manuscripts in museums and other places were written and organised by the Church and their allies. Or - they were written by people who were educated in schools and universities that were created by the Church and their allies. So any new books that were published, they normally showed evidence and references from most of the historical books and manuscripts that were written and organised by the Church and their allies

Evidence that is shown by historians, refer to the same historical books and manuscripts that were organised and created by the new world education system, during and after the renaissance. This new world education system was created by the Church and their allies, and today it has new management. Nothing has really changed except for the management



The books in Europe that were written in the Arabic were burnt destroyed or hidden away. This is not a small matter, they were destroying millions of books in Europe, they were destroying the original history of Europe, they were destroying European civilisation by force and then they replaced it. European people, who fought to protect the original history and culture, were murdered by Inquisitions. It was a war

What the monks and students wrote down during and after the Renaissance are the historical manuscripts that are found in most museums and in most historical libraries



The majority of books accepted by institutions regarding world history and science that were published in the 20th century and also today - were generally checked and reviewed by publishers and educational institutions. This was done in order to make sure that they have references that are found in the historical books and manuscripts, - the same books and manuscripts that were fraudulently created during and after the renaissance by the Church and their allies

This means that history was controlled and organised by 1 group of people

Only a small percentage of the writers go against what historians say and they are known as conspiracy theorists. Some historical conspiracies are promoted by the media today in order to deliberately cause confusion, but that is another long story.



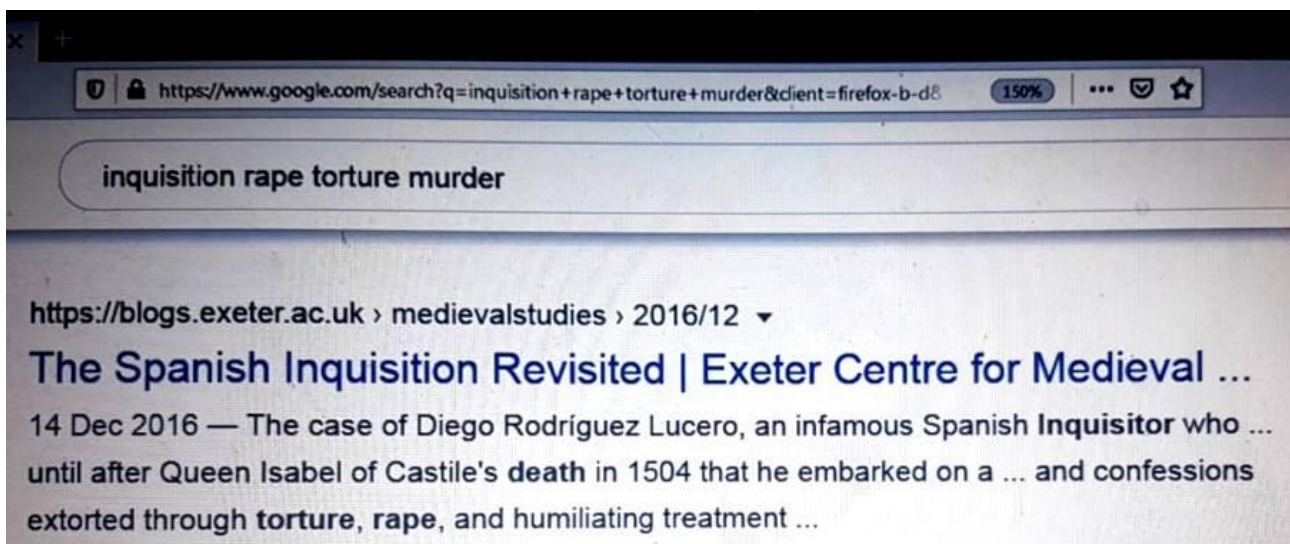
The world today has not only books and manuscripts, but the media is a major part of the world today. The people of the world believe that there is freedom of the press. But what people do not know is that most of the world's media is owned and controlled by a few companies around the world. These companies are controlled and regulated by the people in power.

These companies choose their managers and editors who were educated in universities and institutions that were created by the ruling powers. The system that was created during and after the renaissance did not really die - today it controls the information in most of the world



During and after the Renaissance, there was an internal war in Europe known as the Inquisition that took place almost all over Europe. It was very well known in Italy and in France and Germany and in Spain. This was a war organised by the Church against people who opposed the Church.

Historians generally mention the Jewish people in Spain and the Protestants in northern Europe and Muslims in Spain as well as a few other groups at that time



The Inquisitions used rape and torture and murder to make sure that the Church dominated the people of Europe

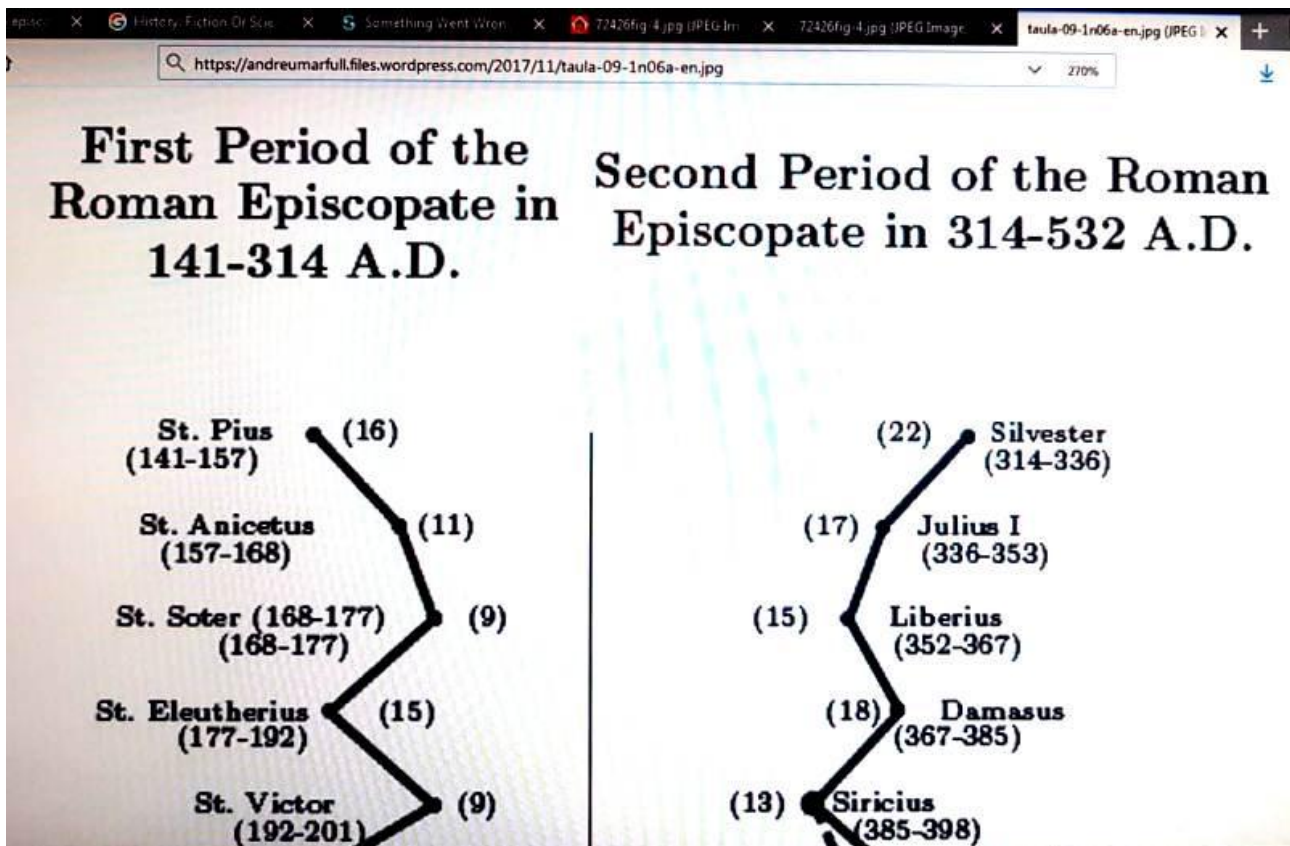
Researchers say that the history of religion in Europe and the Inquisitions has been falsified. If Europe was already Christian, why create the wars of the Inquisition? What was the religion of people in Europe at the time? Why were the Jesuits created to convert Muslims if Europe was Christian? Historians say that it was a war against Protestants in Germany and other groups, but researchers found evidence to show that this is a lie

Who are historians?

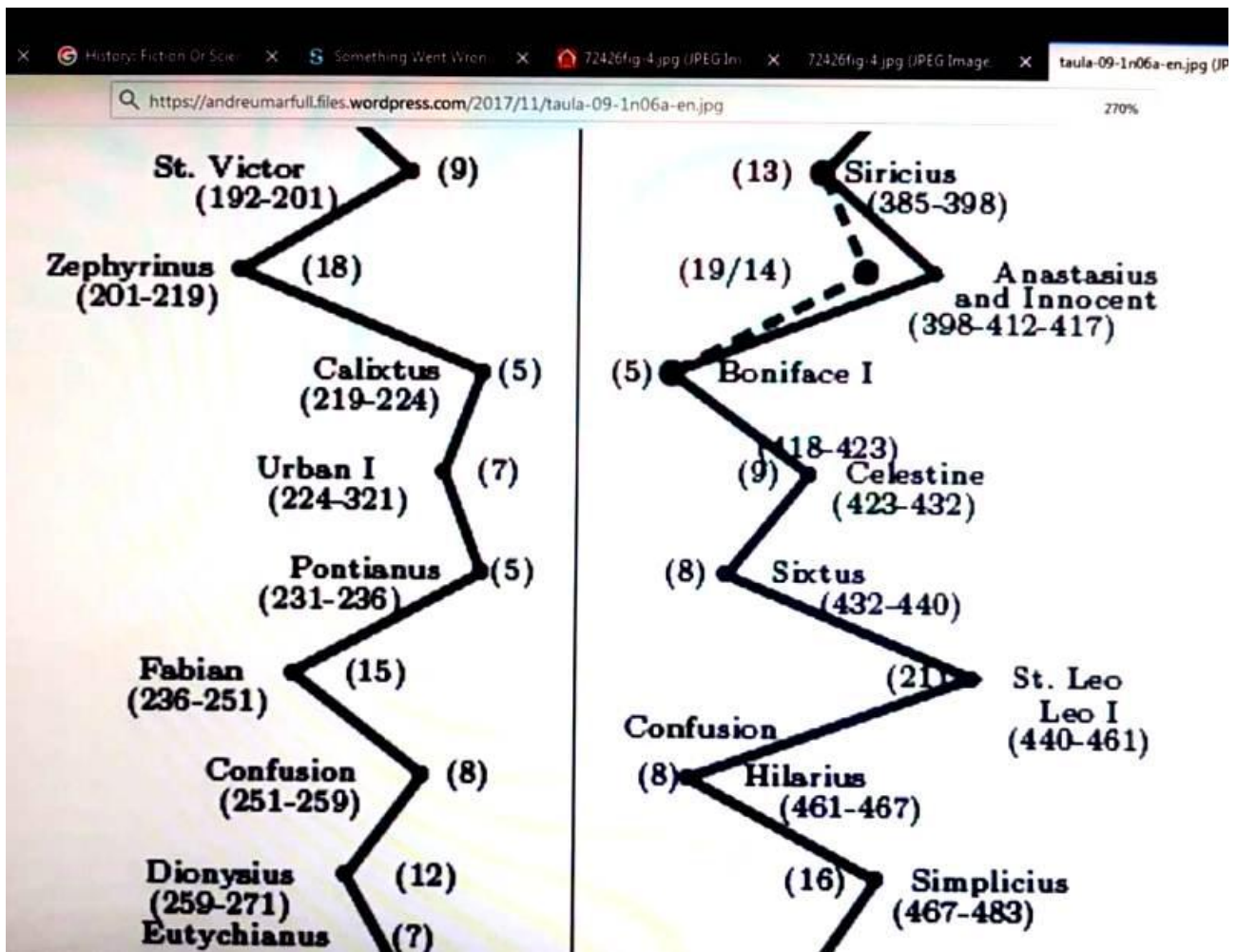
They are people who accept the history written in the manuscripts and books that were created and organised during and after the Renaissance. Historians are people who are educated in colleges and universities that were created and organised during and after the Renaissance.

Anatoly Fomenko for example showed that the history of the Church is a lie and has presented graphical analysis to show that the history was invented fraudulently. Below are some graphs by Anatoly Fomenko

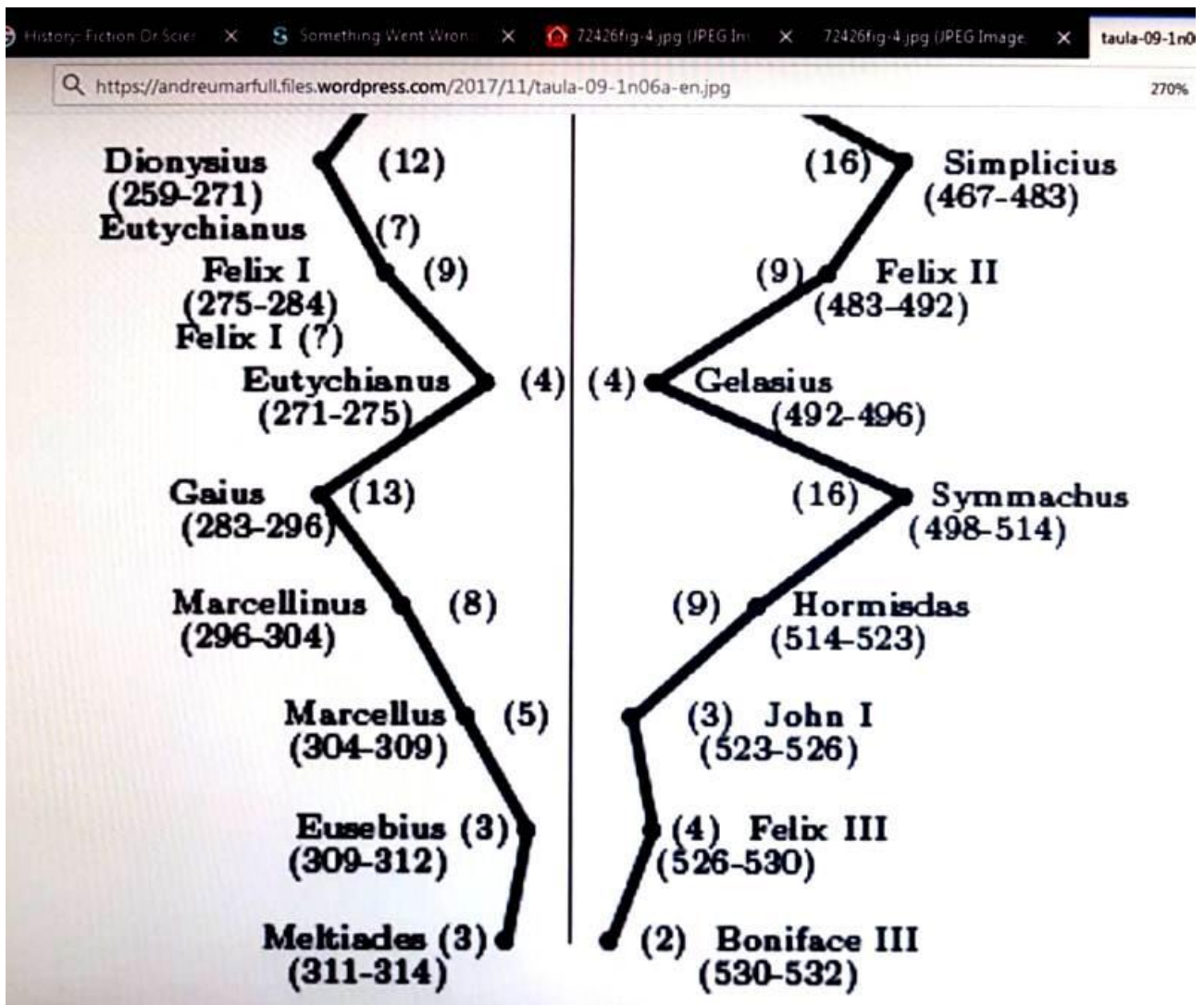
The graph below shows the similarity in the number of years ruled by the Popes - who are the worldwide leaders of the Catholic Church of Christianity. The left side of the graph shows the Popes from the years 140 AD to 314 AD - and the right side of the graph shows the Popes from the years 314 AD to 532 AD.



The lines show how many years a pope was in office (the number of years are in brackets) - the lines are longer if the pope stayed in office longer.



These Popes were in office in different centuries - not even in the same century - but researchers point out that you will notice that the timelines of the popes in the different centuries - are similar - that they are practically the same - except that their names were changed to create fake histories for different centuries.



The history of the Church and the leaders known as Popes, seemed to have been totally invented. This created many serious questions. When was the Church actually created? Was Europe really Christian before the Renaissance? Who were the monks and the Jesuits really working for - if the history of the Popes has been invented and fraudulently created?

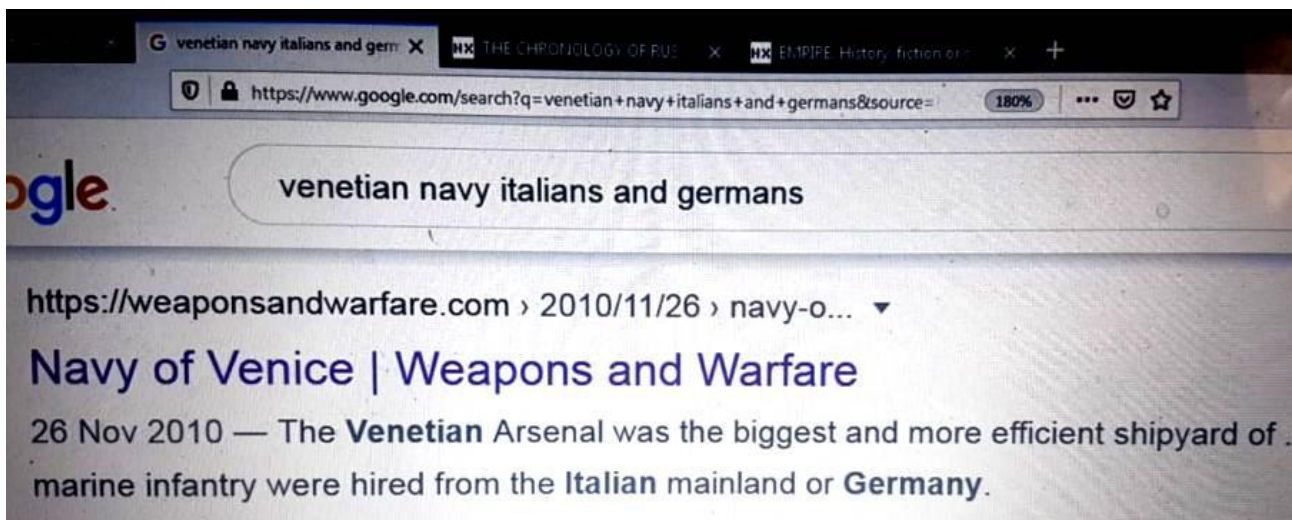
Why was there Inquisitions in Europe during the Renaissance? It was clearly a war on European soil between these Christian organisations and the people of Europe. Who were these organisations such as the

Jesuits and the Pope really working for? Why were they writing in Latin, if no one can read their books?

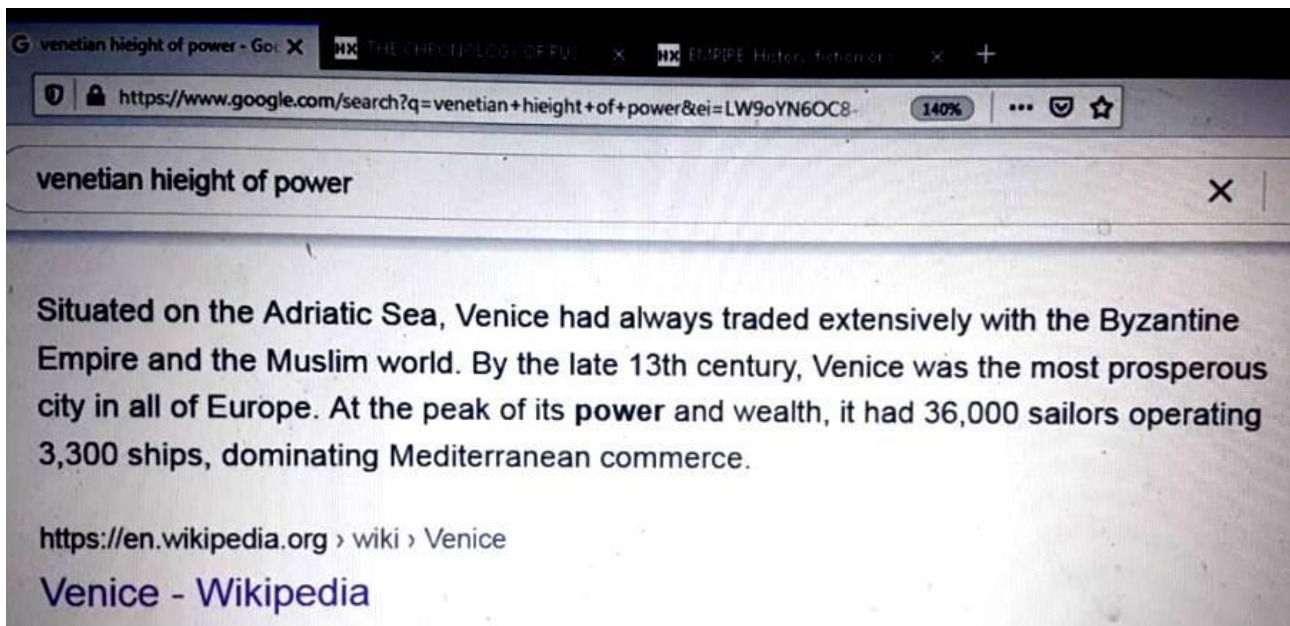
The history of the Pope and how the Catholic Church was originally created seemed to be a lie

According to historians, - Germany was supposed to be a Christian country at the time and the Protestant movement was allegedly taking place there

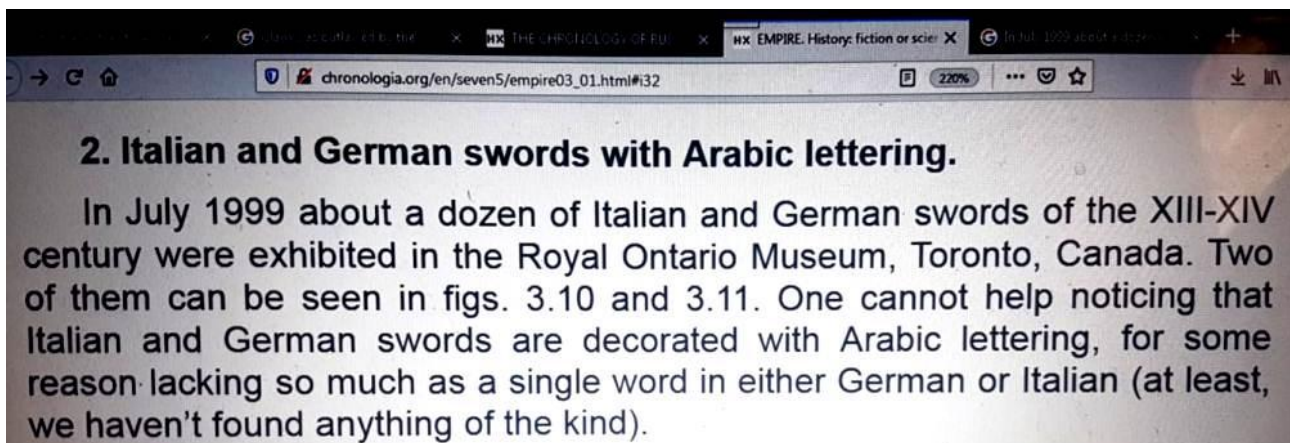
Between 1600 and 1700, there were thousands of Jesuits and other Church organisations in Germany and Italy and all over central Europe. Why were there Jesuits in Central Europe during that time? Were there any Muslims in Germany and Central Europe at the time? Historians say - no



It is known that Venetian soldiers were mainly from Italy and from Germany

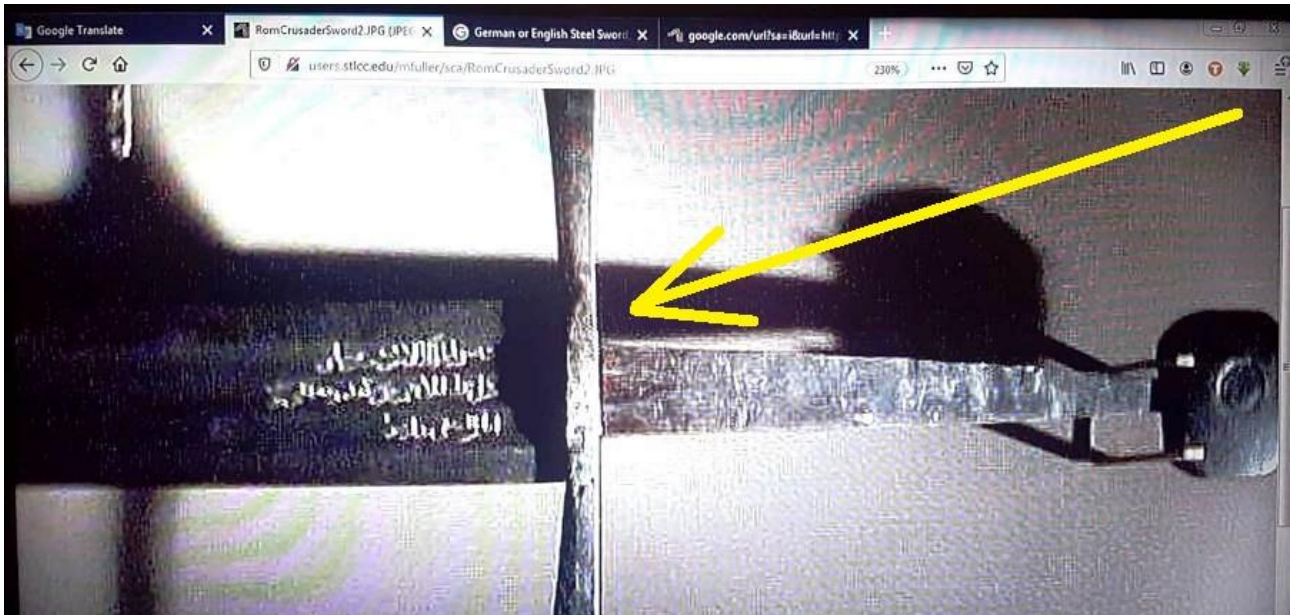


Venice was very rich and powerful during the 13th century and 14th century



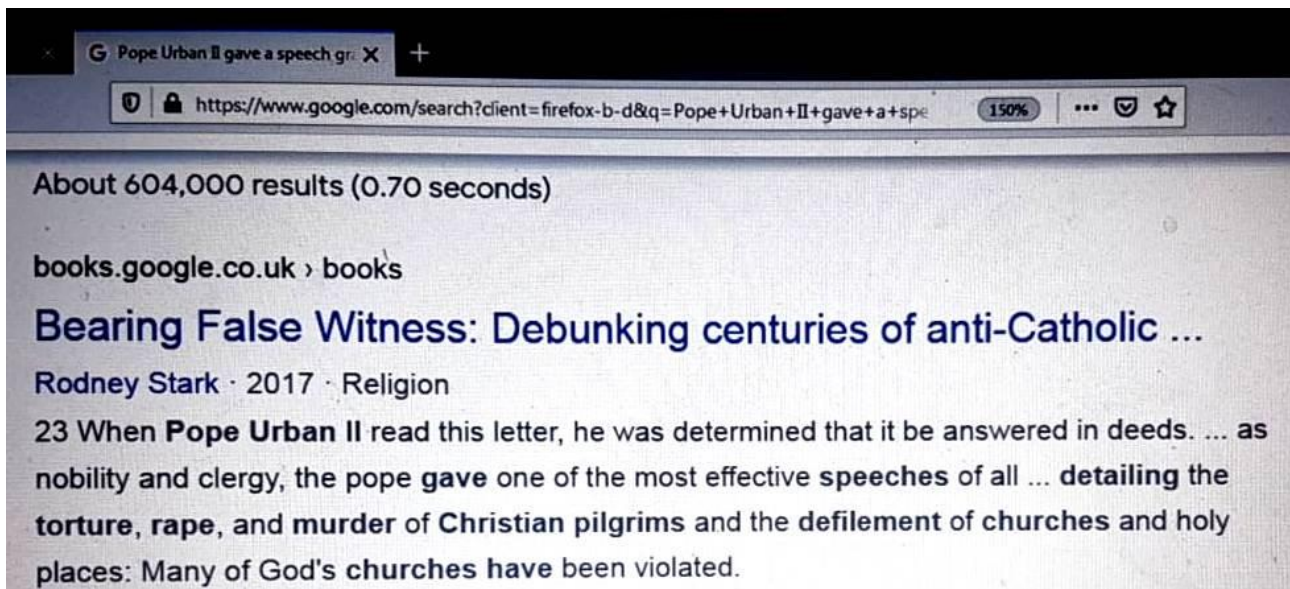
Anatoly Fomenko pointed out that in 1999, the Royal Ontario Museum, in Toronto, Canada, displayed many Italian and German swords from the 13th -14th century.

The swords had decorations with Arabic writing. Historians state their theories for this, but researchers do not believe them because the evidence clearly shows that Arabic was the language of education in Europe



They had no German or Italian writing on them at all. The swords of all these German and Italian soldiers had Arabic writing. Imagine the soldiers of the American army with Chinese writing on their clothes and no English writing at all. Imagine the soldiers of the American army with Nazi swastikas on their clothes and no American flag. World history seemed like a big joke

As a matter of fact, thousands of swords and other related artefacts have been found with Arabic writing on them throughout Europe. This was not a surprise to many researchers. Researchers found much evidence to show that modern European languages such as English, German, French, Russian, Spanish and Italian were only created in the last 200 - 300 years, but that story is too long to mention here



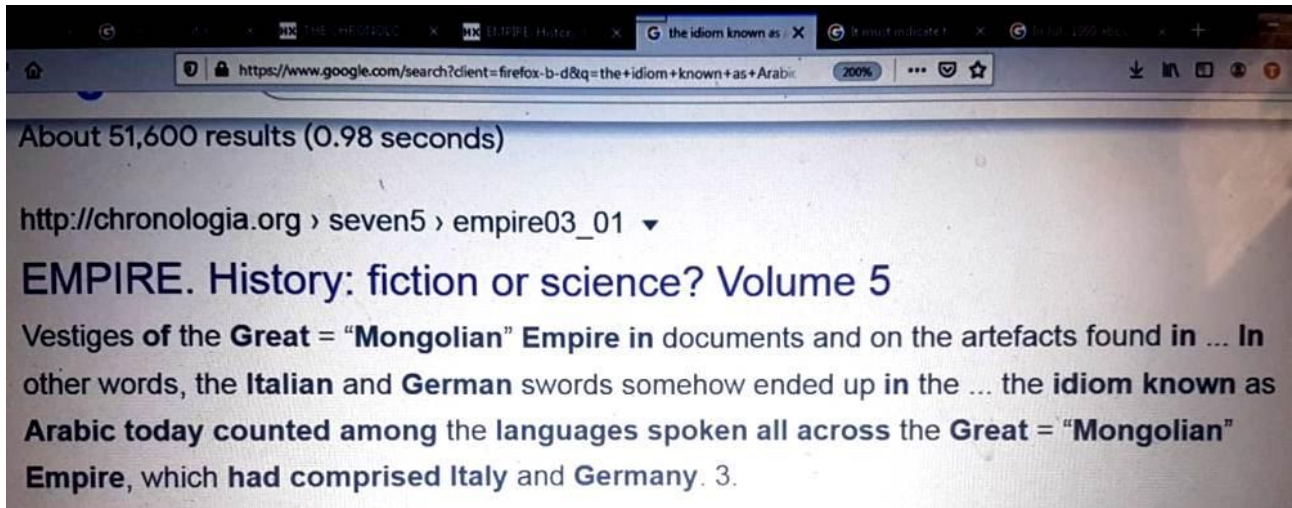
As a matter of fact, thousands of artefacts have been found all over Europe with Arabic writing, but most historians make excuses for such things.

It is so strange that Arabic writing has been found on the swords of German and Italian soldiers. It is so strange that Arabic writing has also been found on the clothes of the Holy Roman Emperor who ruled Central Europe. It is so strange that thousands of historical items with Arabic writing have been found all over Europe. It is so strange that the language of education and science was in the language of the Arabic Koran.

Why is it strange?

Because historians have told the world that the Muslims and the Arabs were torturing and raping and murdering European Christians, but evidence showed that the Europeans seemed to have Arabic writing all over the place. It was clear that historians were telling lies

Normally, many of these historical items are not displayed in museums, and a lot of evidence shows that millions of historical items from Europe have been modified or destroyed. That is another story which is too long to mention here



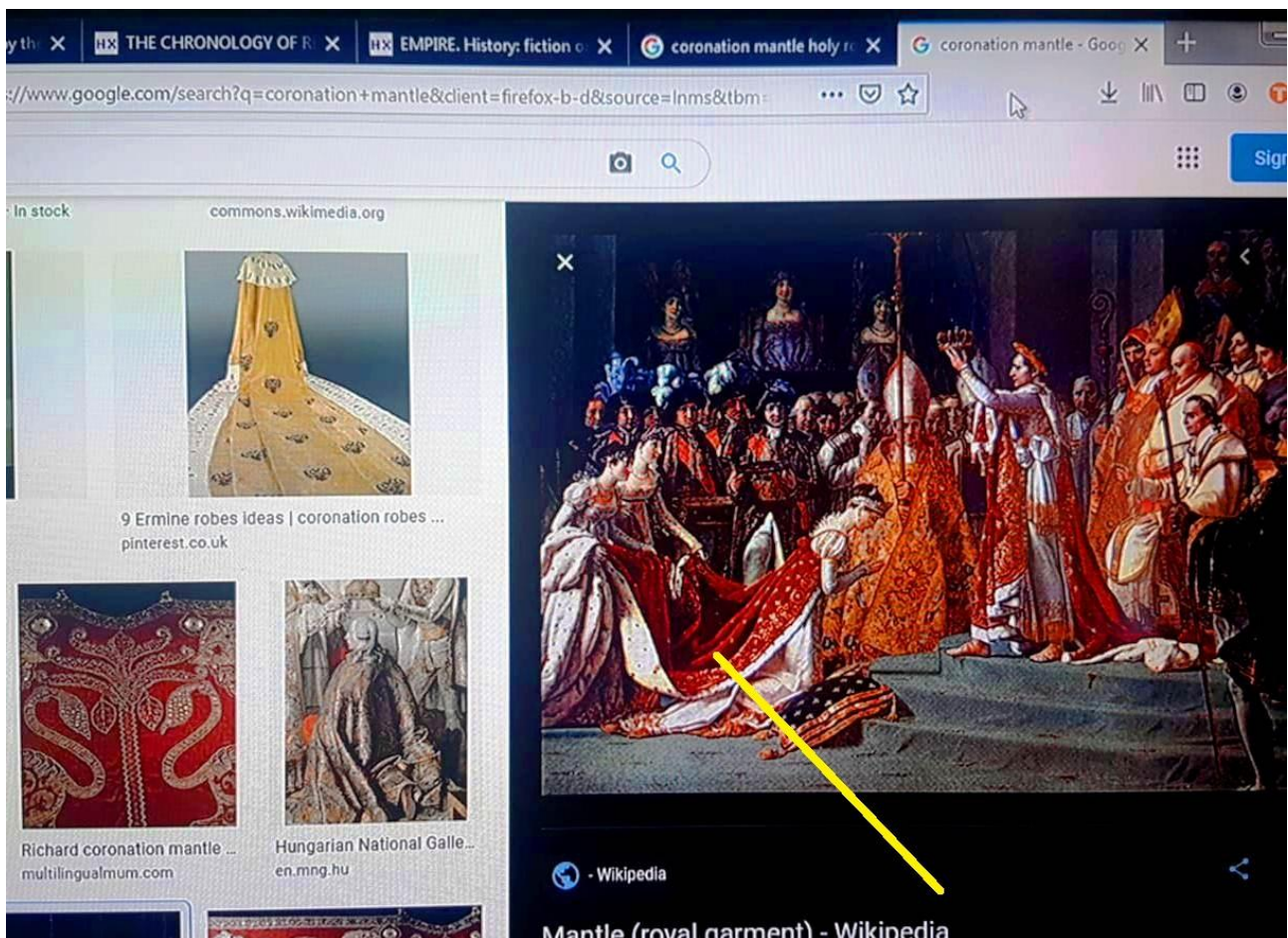
Anatoly Fomenko and other researchers pointed out that it was clear from the evidence that Arabic was spoken in Germany and Italy at the time

Anatoly Fomenko explains that historians had created a fake story called the Mongolian invasion of Europe by the descendants of Genghis Khan, to hide the true history of Europe. Historians say that these Mongols invaded Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Persia, India, China, South East Asia, and that these Mongols ruled most of the world at the time

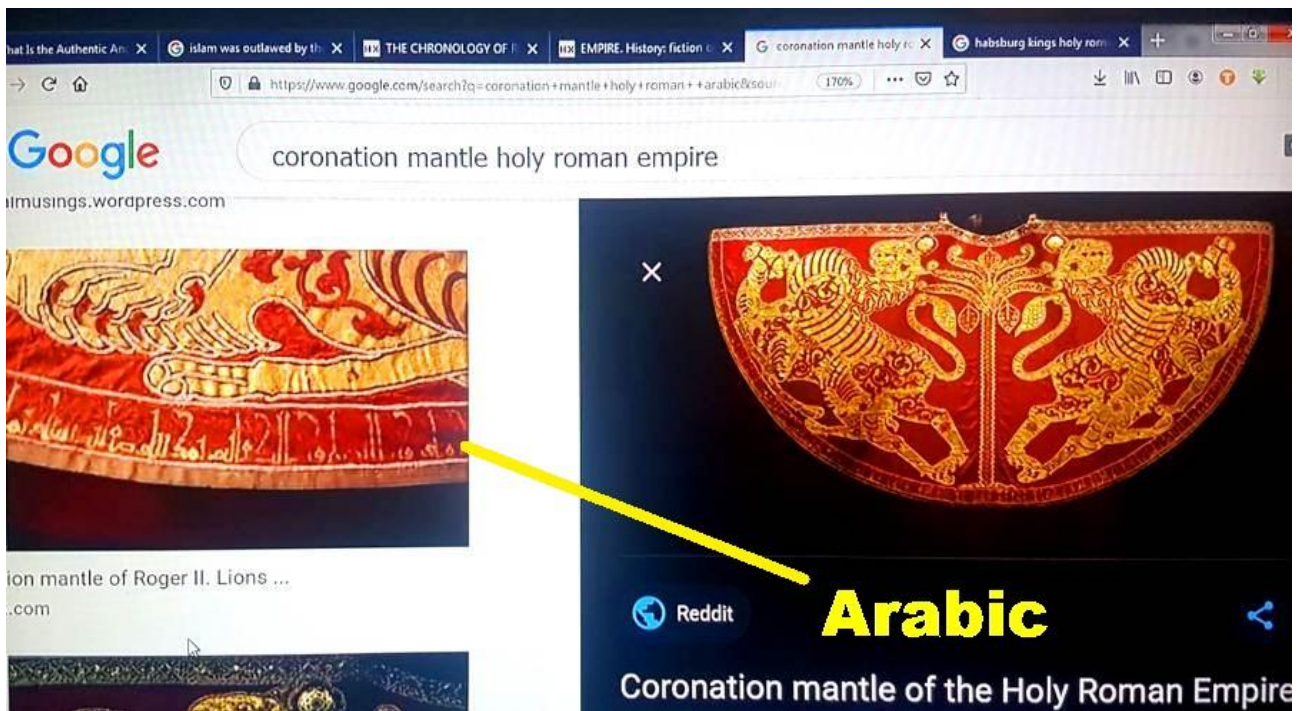
Researchers say that this history is a lie, and that this empire was not the empire of the Mongols, but the

Empire of Tartaria. Evidence clearly shows that Tartaria actually was the dominant power that ruled most of the world before the Renaissance

Anatoly Fomenko and other researchers have shown much evidence that Arabic was spoken in this empire that ruled most of the world at the time, but that is another story which is too long to mention here



A coronation mantle is the clothes that Kings or Emperors wear



The photo above shows the coronation mantle of the Holy Roman Emperors. The mantle is decorated with Arabic writing. There is no German or Latin writing on it at all

Many historians have made pathetic excuses for such things, and say that the great Holy Roman Empire and the great German people must have accidentally used the language of the Muslim Arab enemy of the time. Imagine the Presidents of the United States wearing Nazi style clothing same like Hitler - accidentally

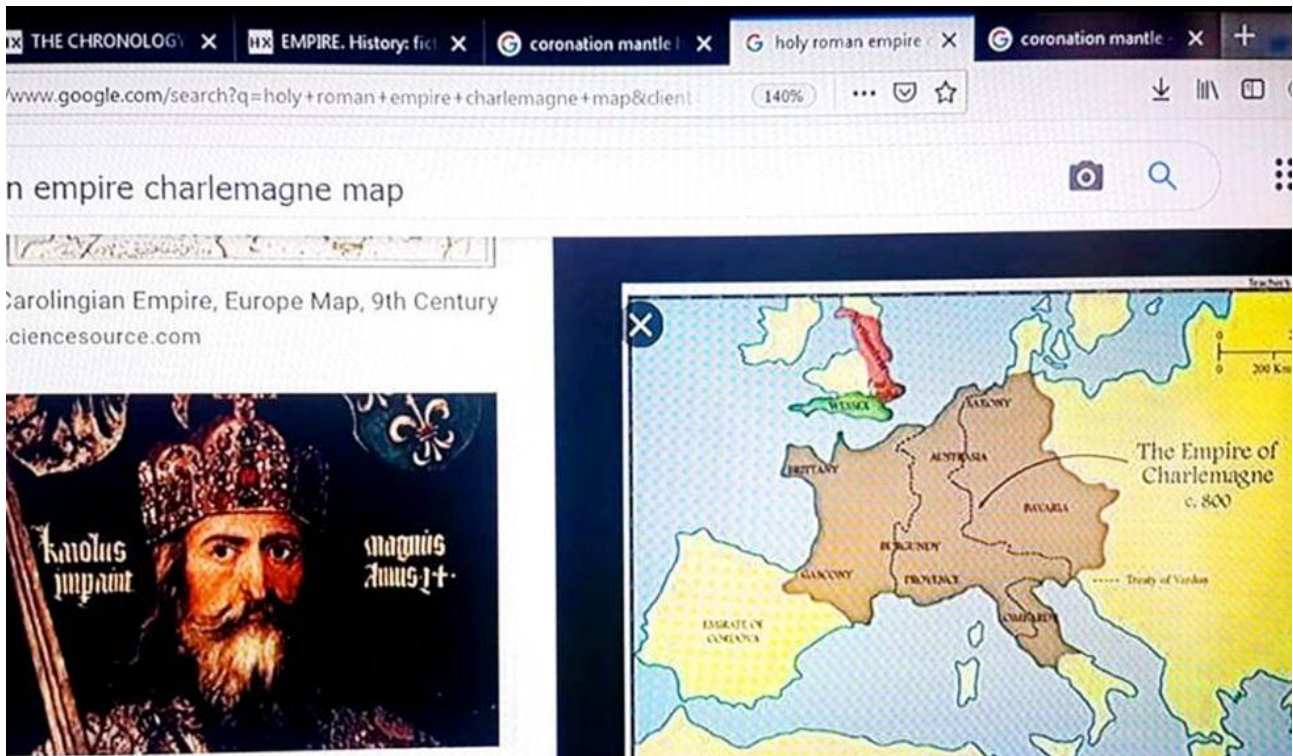


The history of Germany and Central Europe was clearly a lie. Could not the Holy Roman Emperors find any other clothes? Did no one in Europe say anything about the clothes of their great Emperors for hundreds of years? Or - was Arabic the language of Europe?

If the President of the United States of America wore Nazi style clothes, there will be a war against him

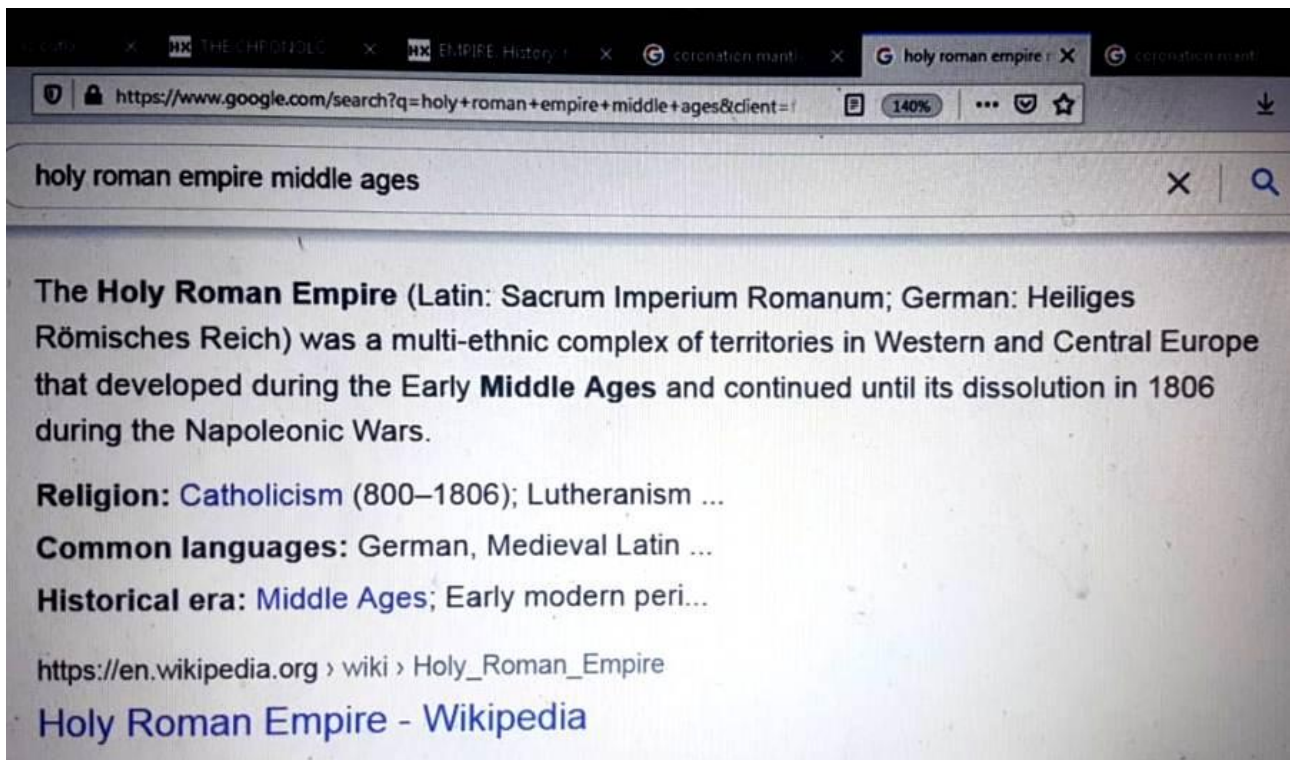
Historians give a fabricated story that maybe it came from Sicily. But evidence clearly shows that the history of the Holy Roman Empire has been totally falsified.

Evidence shows that lies were artificially invented to hide the true history of Germany and Central Europe. The evidence clearly showed that the Arabic language was spoken in Europe



The Holy Roman Empire ruled Europe during the Middle or Dark Ages. It ruled most of Central and Western Europe

It included countries such as the Netherlands, Germany, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Italy, Czech Republic, and Austria



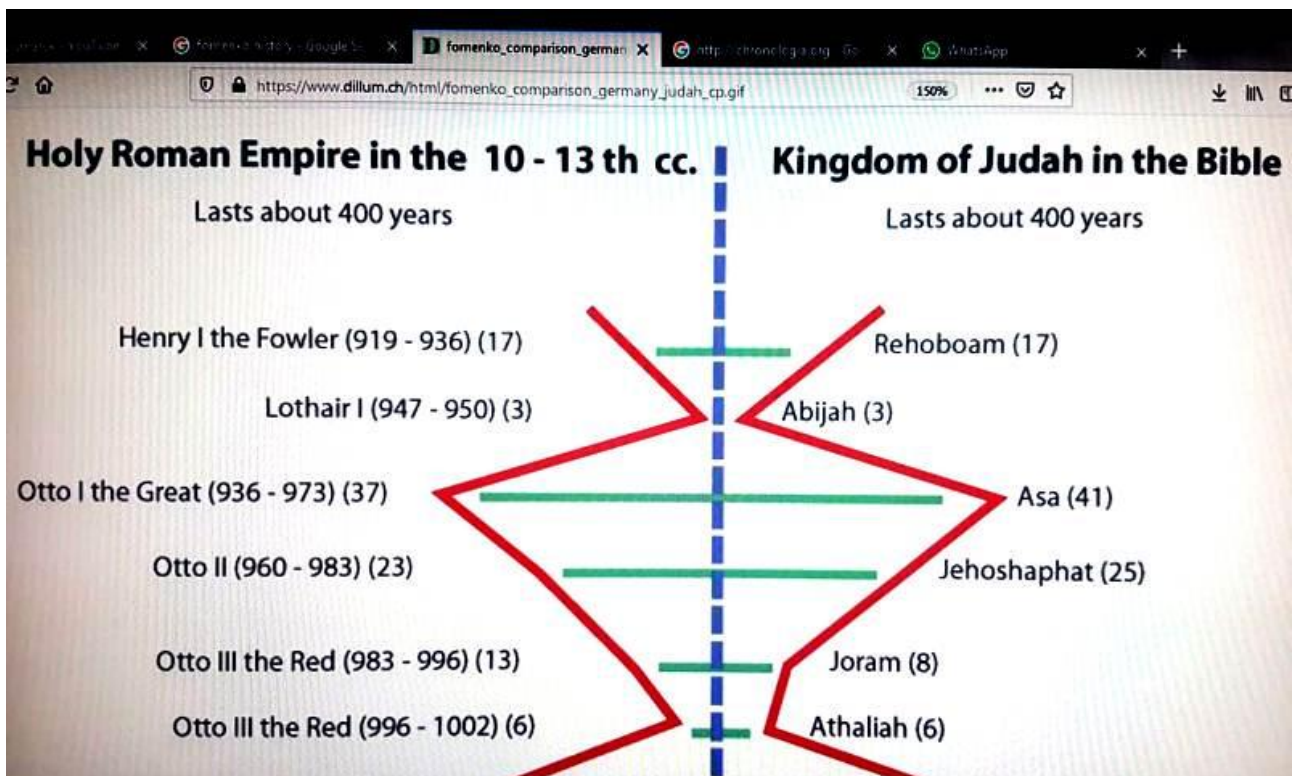
Historians say that the Holy Roman Empire lasted for a thousand years from 800 AD to 1806 AD. Historians say that Europe was Christian at the time and the Holy Roman Empire took part in the Crusader wars against Islam. According to historians, the religion of Islam and the Arabs were the most hated enemy at the time

Historians say that Muslims had killed many Europeans during the Crusades, but the evidence shows that leader of Central Europe, the leader of the Holy Roman Empire was wearing clothes with Arabic writing.

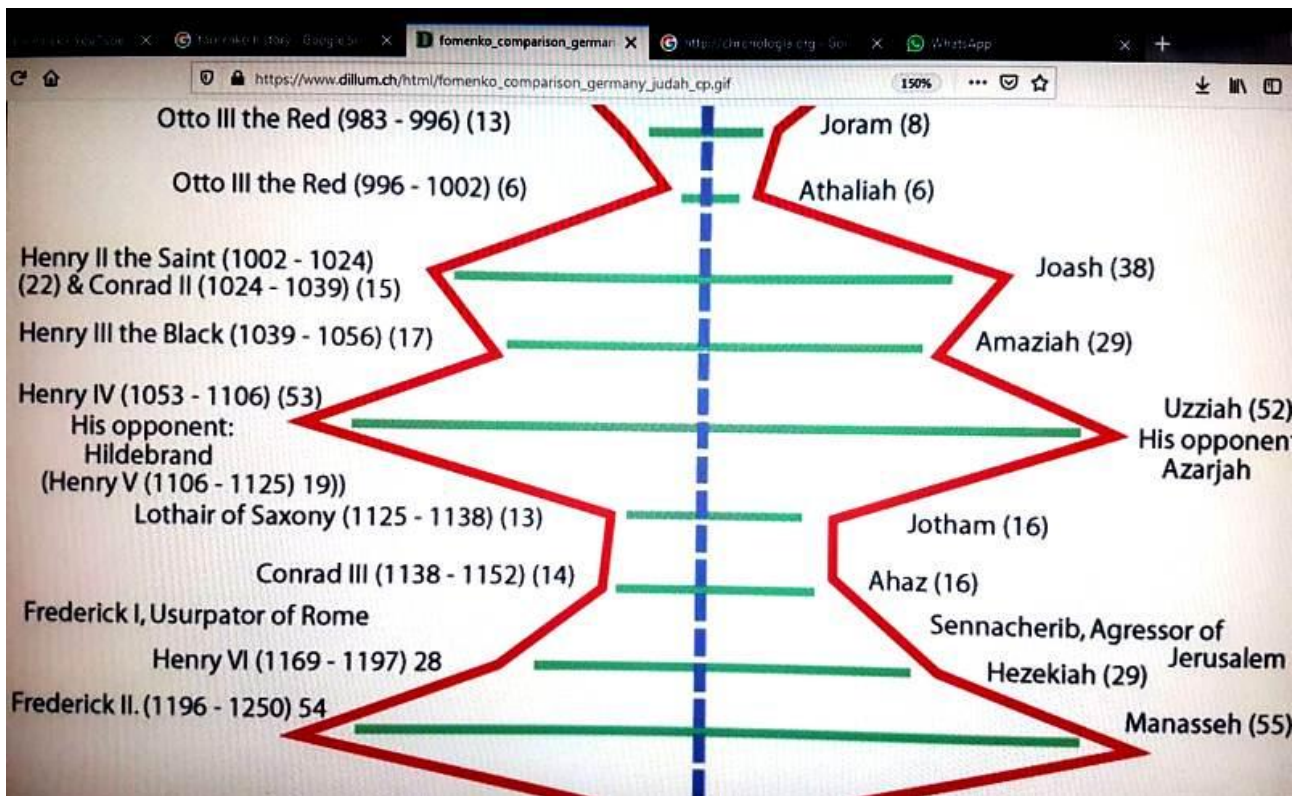
Anatoly Fomenko has shown evidence that this history is a lie and that it was artificially invented to hide the true history of Europe. Below are some graphs by Anatoly Fomenko showing that the history of the Holy

Roman Emperors and the history of central Europe was a lie

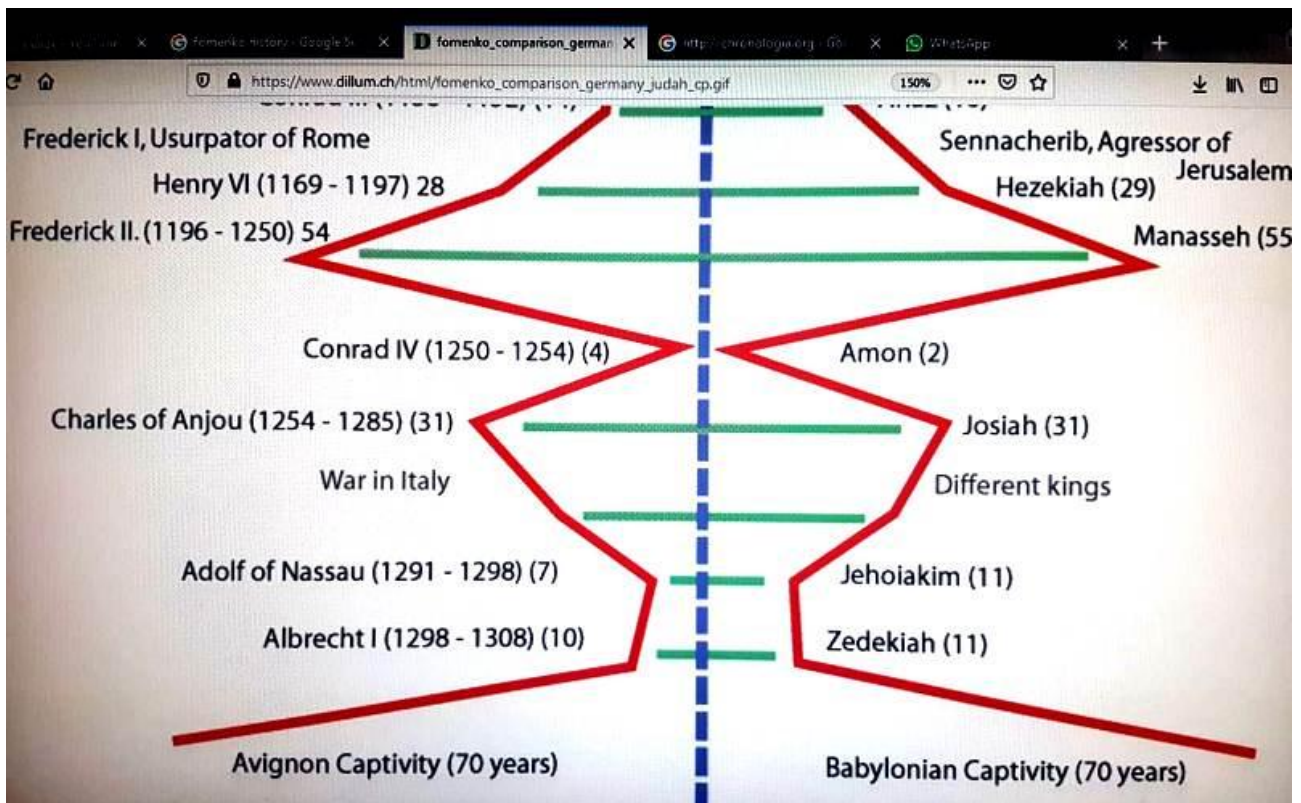
Below is a graph showing the similarity between the Holy Roman Empire between the 10 and 13 centuries and the Kingdom of Judah and the number of years they supposedly ruled.



Researchers point out that - we can clearly see that one nation copied another or that maybe they copied from another original source. Who copied who and why and of course - when did they do this and what was their reason to do this?

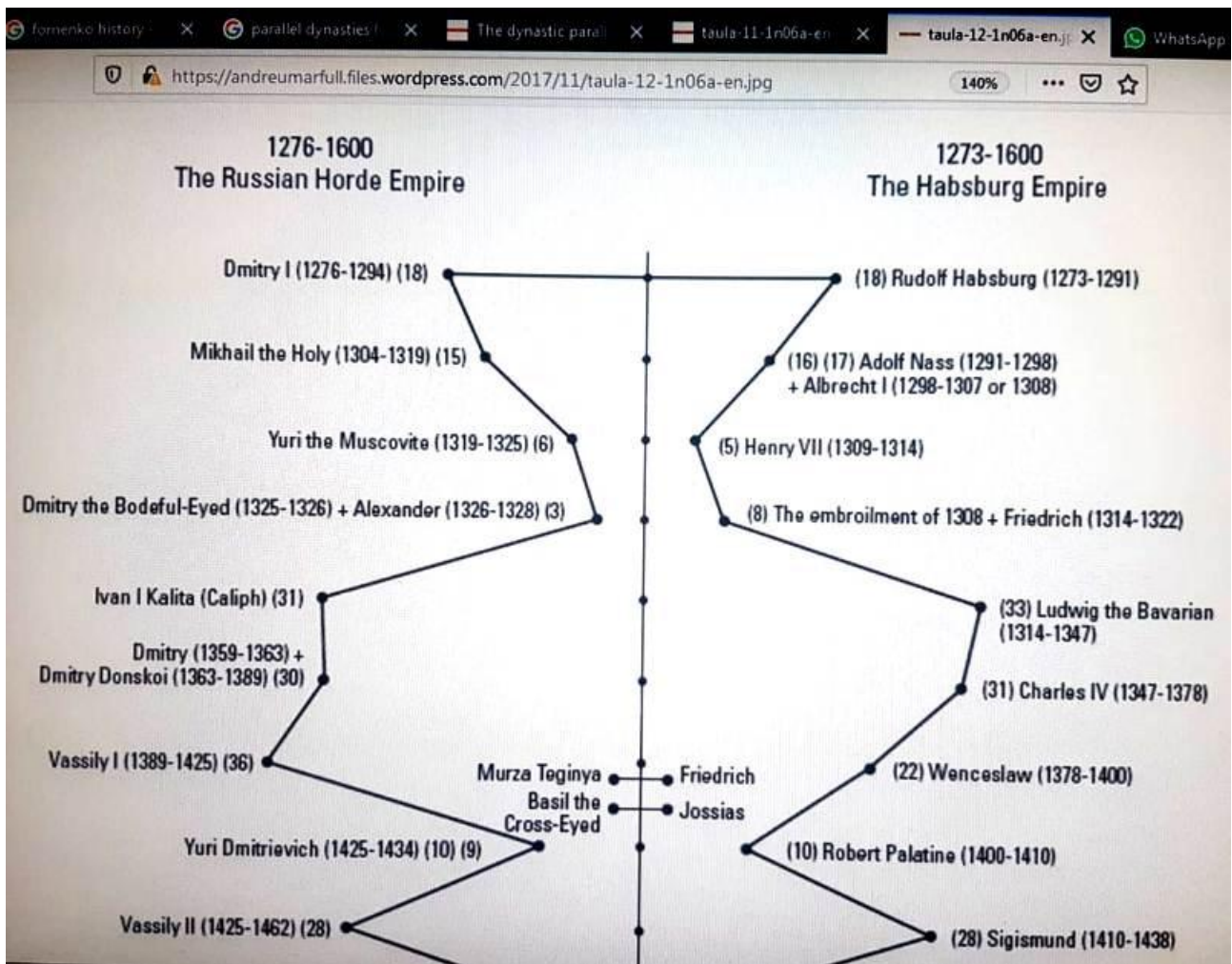


The lines show how many years a king ruled (the number of years are in brackets) - the lines are longer if the king ruled longer. You will notice that the timelines of the kings of the 2 different nations - are similar - that they are practically the same kings - except that their names were changed to create fake histories for different countries.

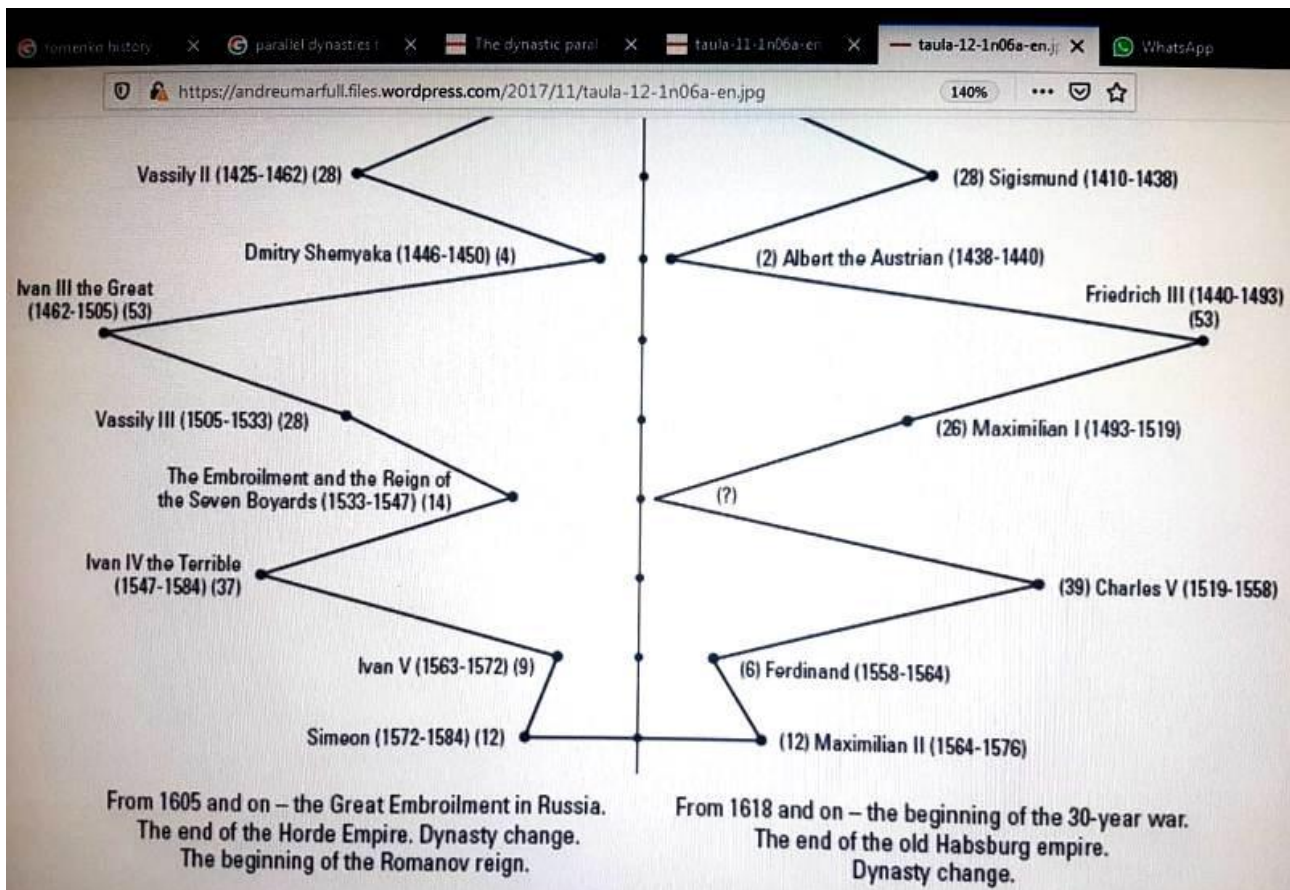


Researchers point out that here again - it can be clearly seen that one nation copied another. Who copied who and why? And which was the original? And was the original one true - or was that falsely created also?

Below is a graph showing the similarity between the Kings of Russia and the Habsburg Kings of Germany and the number of years they supposedly ruled.



The lines show how many years a king ruled (the number of years are in brackets) - the lines are longer if the king ruled longer. You will notice that the timelines of the kings of the 2 different nations - are similar - that they are practically the same kings - except that their names were changed to create fake histories for different countries.

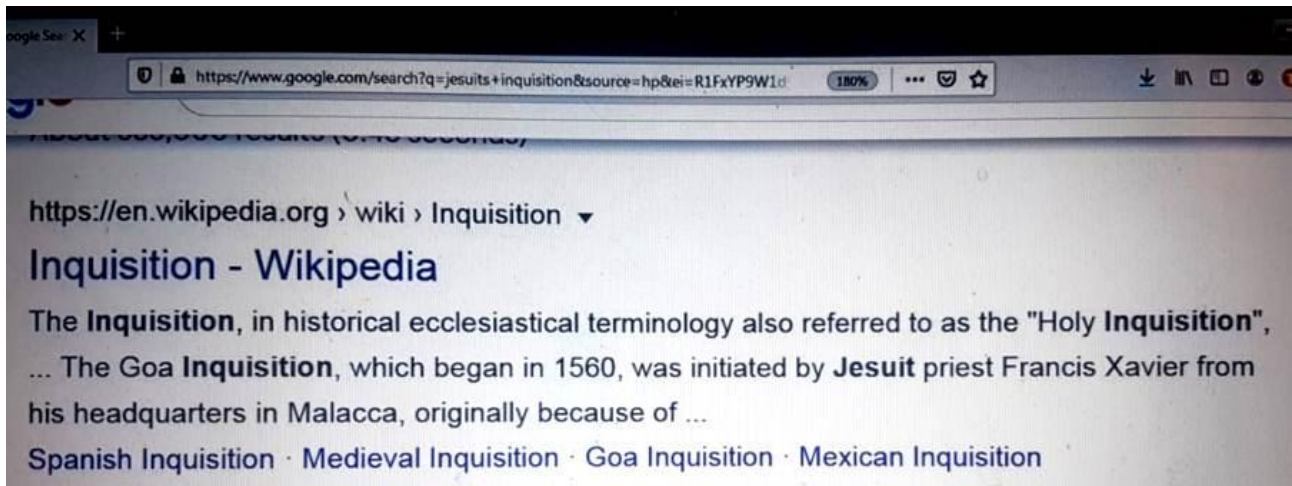


Researchers point out that once again - it can be clearly seen that one nation copied another. Who copied who and why? And which was the original? And was the original one true - or was that falsely created also?

Fake historical relics and artefacts have been created and placed in museums in order to match the fake history that was created for Europe

It was clear that history has been falsified. Evidence clearly showed that Arabic was the major language of Europe and the world, before the old world order was destroyed

It was clear to researchers that the Jesuits and their allies were targeting European Muslims - there must have been a great number of European Muslims in Germany and Italy and central Europe at the time



The Inquisitions were not just in Europe, there were many similar events in other parts of the world. For example, historians report that the Jesuits organised an Inquisition in Goa, India in 1560. The Jesuits were going all over the world

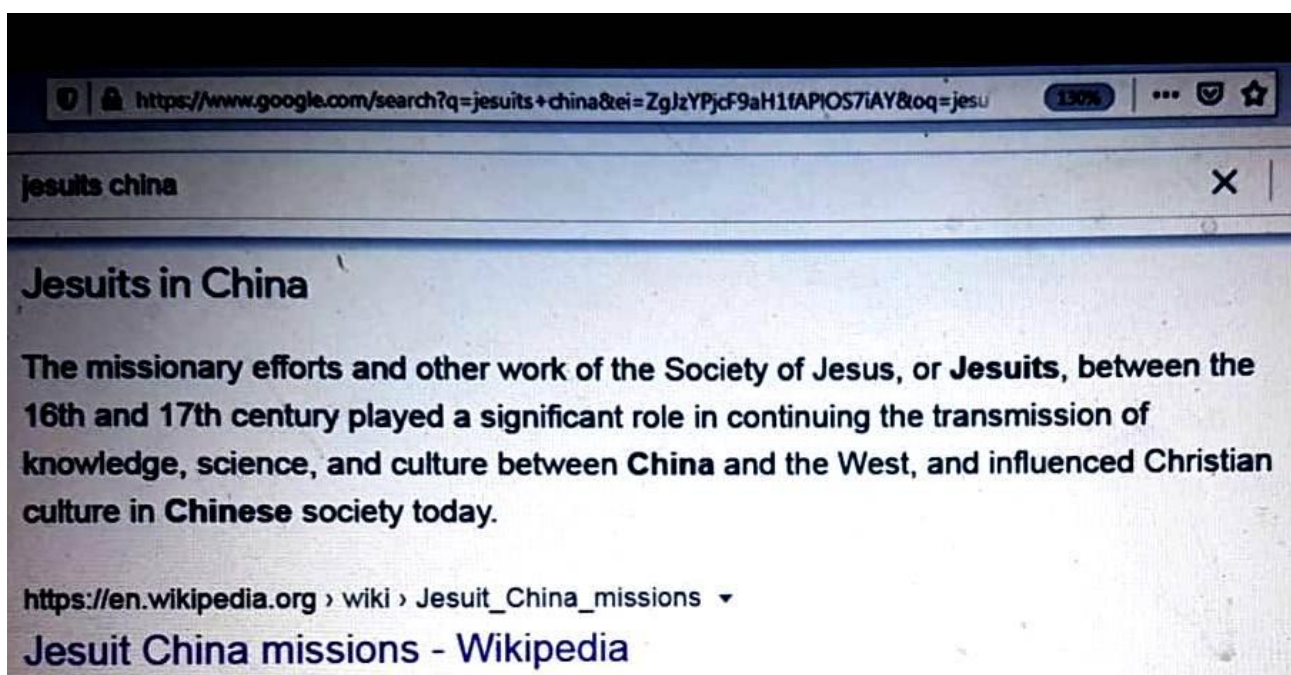
Why were they going all over the world? What was going on? Did they go alone? Who went with them? Who was protecting them and supporting them?

The Inquisitions were not a joke. They had armies or police going door to door asking people if anyone has books in the Arabic language. It was a war. Does anyone follow the Torah here? (any Jews here?) Does anyone follow the Arabic Koran here? (any Muslims here?) Does anyone have any books or Bibles in Arabic

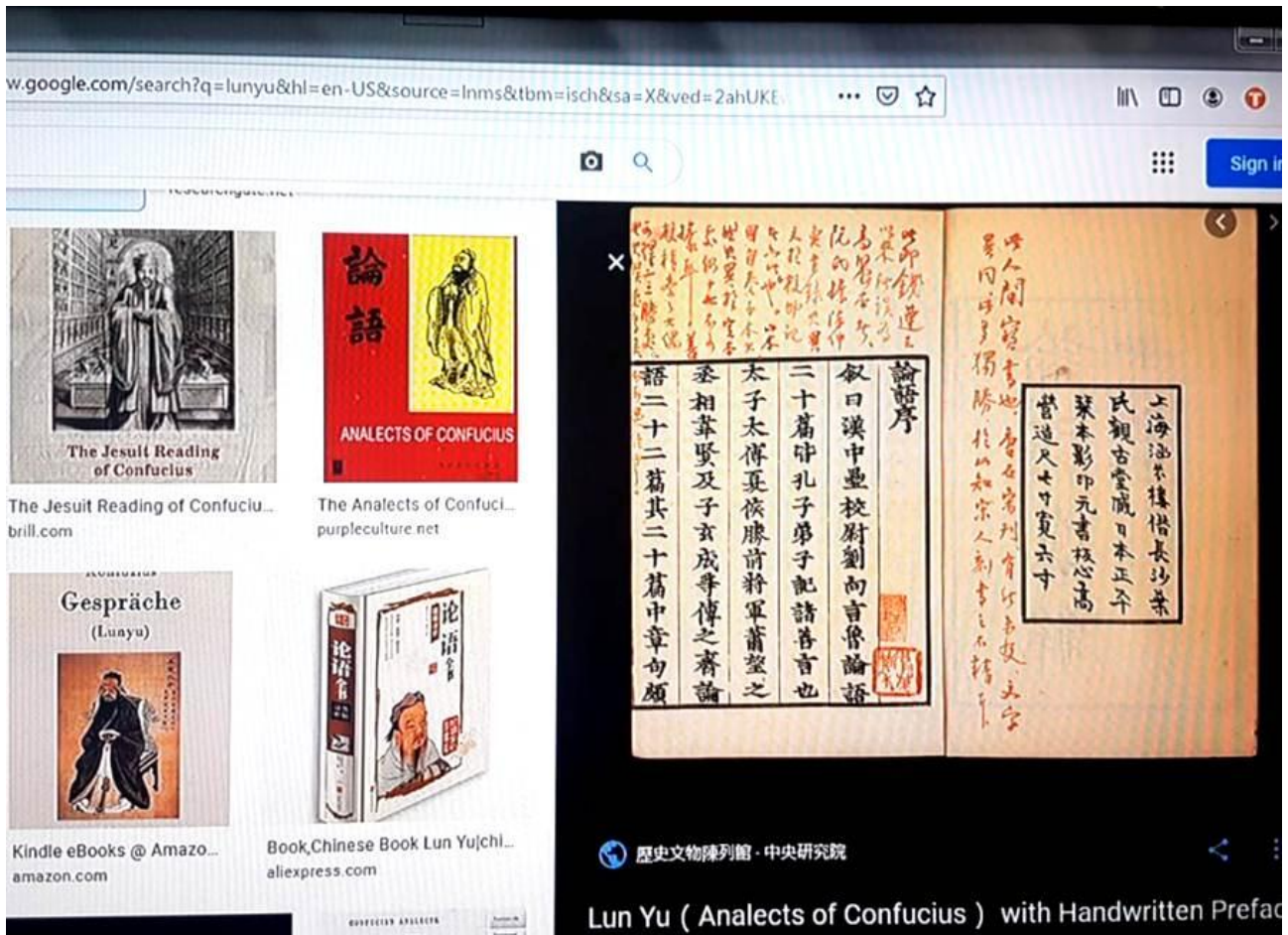
(any followers of Jesus Christ here?) It was a war. It was the invasion and occupation of Europe

The books were replaced. Europe was taken over and the war ended. The people of Europe were defeated by the Church. The people of Europe surrendered. Today the children of Europe learn from books and manuscripts that are nothing but historical forgeries

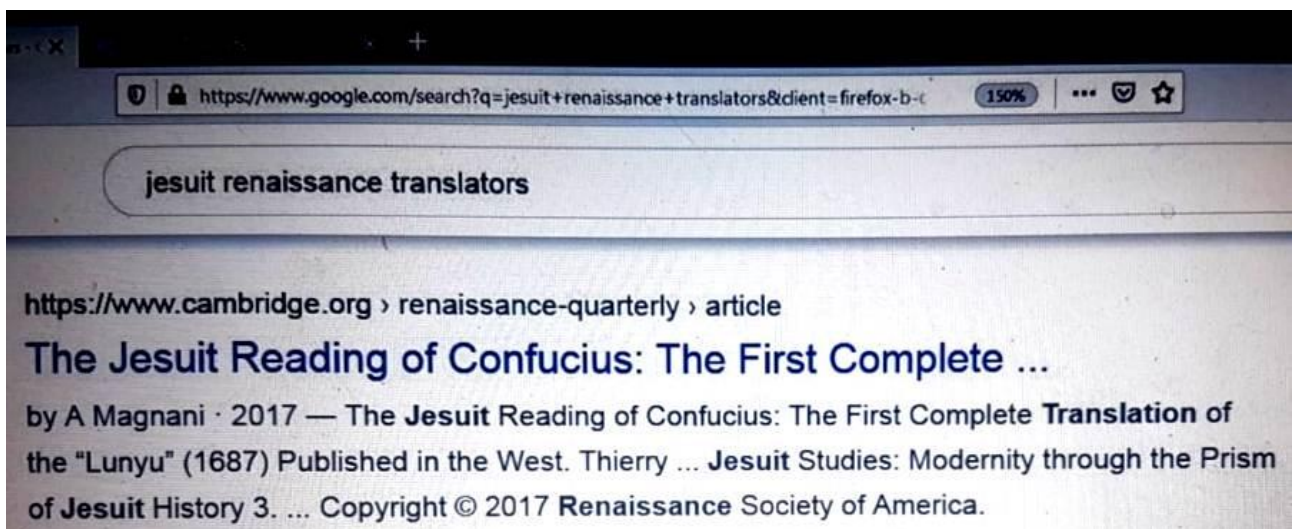
Imagine if people from the planet Mars invaded Europe and America and destroyed all the books and changed the writing and the history and did it by force - what happened in Europe was crazy, they wrote books in a dead language called Latin and replaced all the books



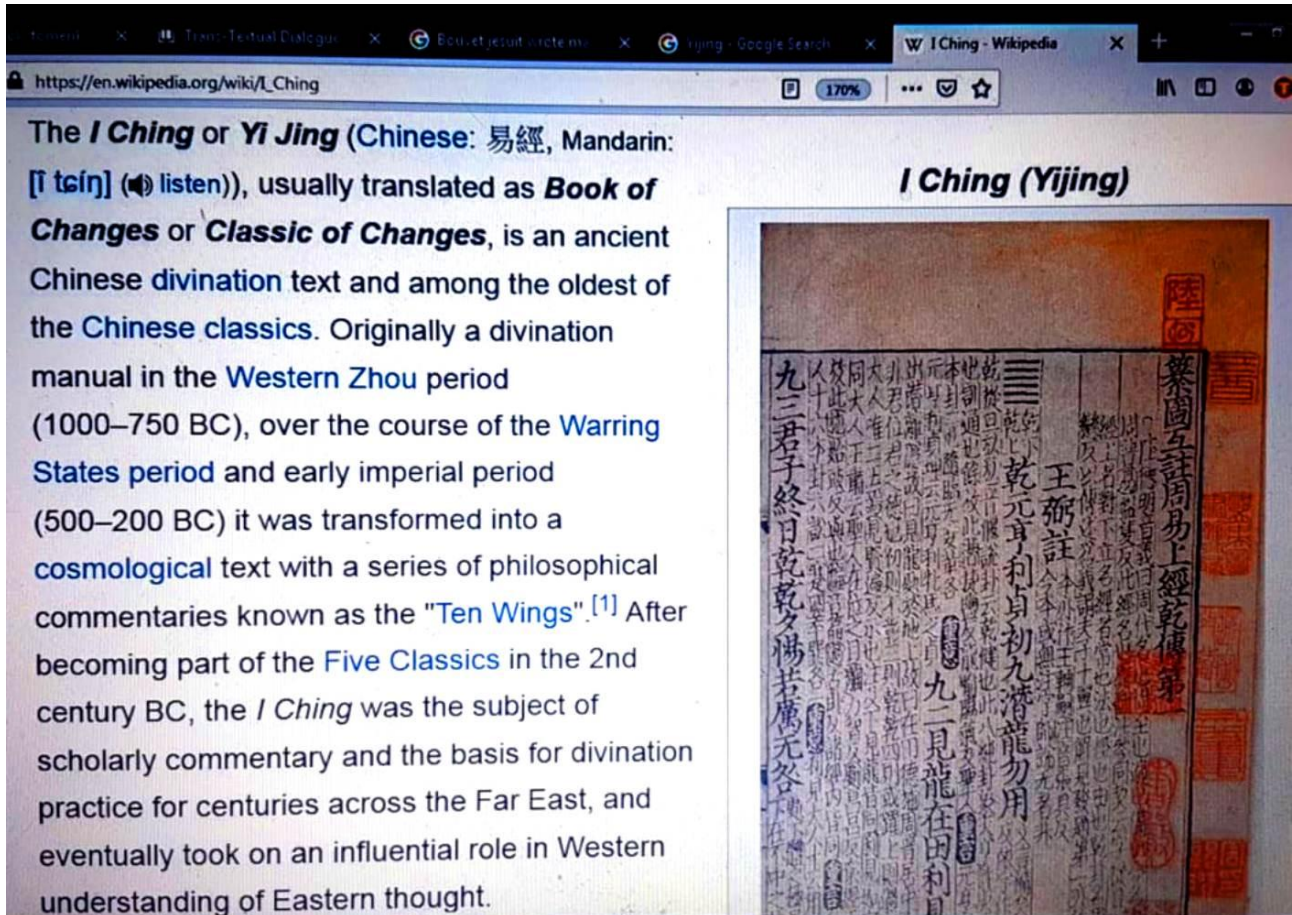
According to historians, the Jesuits went to China in the 16th century. By 1700, there were many Jesuits in China, and thousands of people were working together with them in many places in Europe and in China



Historians say that a book named - Lunyu - is an ancient Chinese book that has the words of a Chinese philosopher called Confucius



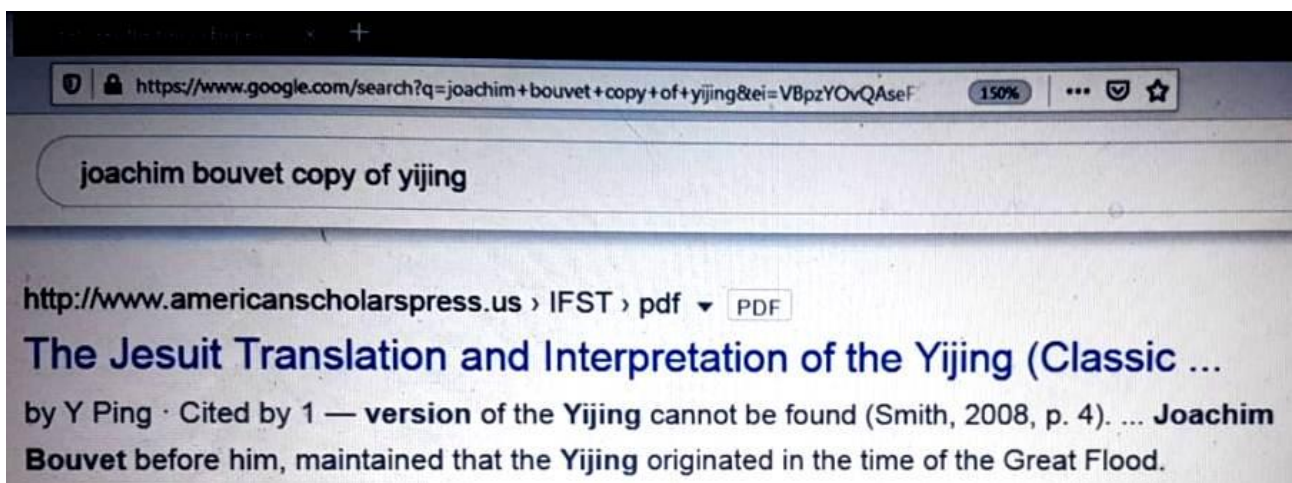
According to historians, the Jesuits learnt the Chinese language at that time and translated the Lunyu and published it in Europe in the 17th century



The *I Ching* or *Yi Jing* (Chinese: 易經, Mandarin: [i tɕiŋ] (listen)), usually translated as *Book of Changes* or *Classic of Changes*, is an ancient Chinese divination text and among the oldest of the Chinese classics. Originally a divination manual in the Western Zhou period (1000–750 BC), over the course of the Warring States period and early imperial period (500–200 BC) it was transformed into a cosmological text with a series of philosophical commentaries known as the "Ten Wings".^[1] After becoming part of the Five Classics in the 2nd century BC, the *I Ching* was the subject of scholarly commentary and the basis for divination practice for centuries across the Far East, and eventually took on an influential role in Western understanding of Eastern thought.

I Ching (Yijing)

There is a Chinese book called - Yijing, which historians say has ancient origins



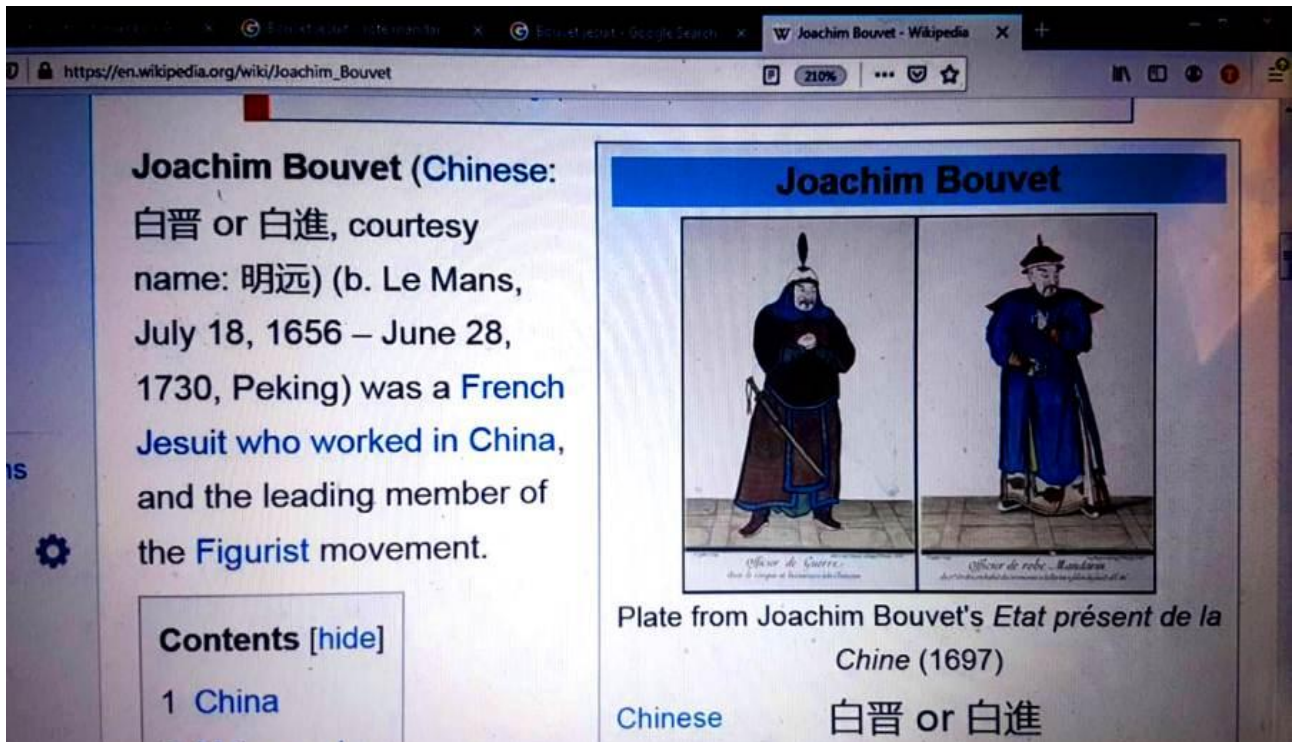
https://www.google.com/search?q=joachim+bouvet+copy+of+yijing&ei=VBpzYOvQaseF

joachim bouvet copy of yijing

http://www.americanscholarspress.us › IFST › pdf PDF

The Jesuit Translation and Interpretation of the Yijing (Classic ...
by Y Ping · Cited by 1 — version of the Yijing cannot be found (Smith, 2008, p. 4). ... Joachim Bouvet before him, maintained that the Yijing originated in the time of the Great Flood.

The Jesuits were amongst the first people to say that the Yijing was ancient. A Jesuit named Joachim Bouvet said this



According to historians, Joachim Bouvet was a French Jesuit who was working in China and went there in the 17th century



Historians say that Joachim Bouvet went to China and was the Chinese emperor's envoy to France. The Jesuits said that China was ruled at that time by an emperor called Kangxi. Researchers noted that the name Kangxi in the Tartar language would be something like Khan Shah or King Shah.

Historians say that the Emperor Kangxi of China, gave many books written in Chinese as a gift for the King of France



Historians say that Joachim Bouvet wrote many books in Latin and in the Chinese language. Historians say that Joachim Bouvet wrote many manuscripts about the Yijing



They Jesuits translated many Chinese books into European languages between the 16th and 18th century. They were also experts writers in the Chinese language and translated many European books into Chinese. These Jesuits were very smart that they could translate ancient Chinese books and they could also write in the Chinese language themselves. They seemed to know the Chinese language very well

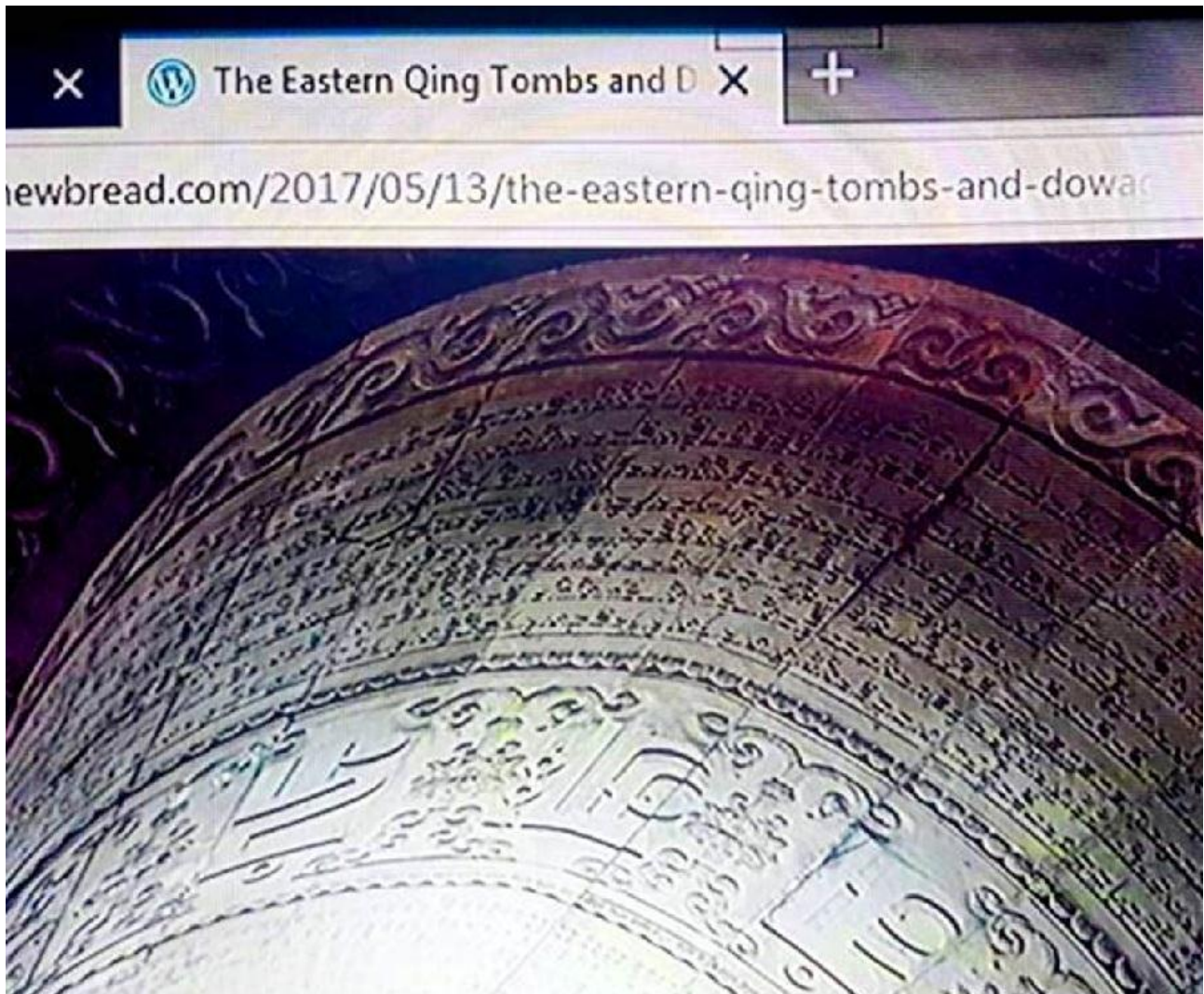
Many researchers found this history very suspicious and started an investigation



According to historians, the ruler of China at the time was the Emperor Kangxi and he was from the Qing dynasty. Historians say that the Qing dynasty ruled China from 1644 to 1912



Historians say that the Emperor Kangxi and other emperors and empresses from the Qing dynasty are buried at the Eastern Qing tombs



One of the first things that researchers noticed was that the tombs had Sanskrit and Tibetan writing and no Chinese writing at all - and - no Manchu writing at all



As a matter of fact, there are more than 30,000 words in Tibetan and Sanskrit. Researchers found this very suspicious



Even in India, Indians could not even understand Sanskrit at that time, but many Europeans could understand it at the time. These Europeans included people such as the Jesuits, but that is another long story. Researchers found it very suspicious that the Eastern Qing tombs had more than 30,000 words in Tibetan and Sanskrit. It was very strange that millions of Indians could not understand Sanskrit at the time,

but many Europeans such as the Jesuits could understand it. And the Sanskrit language was a dead language. The whole matter seemed very suspicious

Researchers investigated the history of Sanskrit and Tibetan writing and found that it was only around 200 years old and not thousands of years old. But that story is too long to mention here



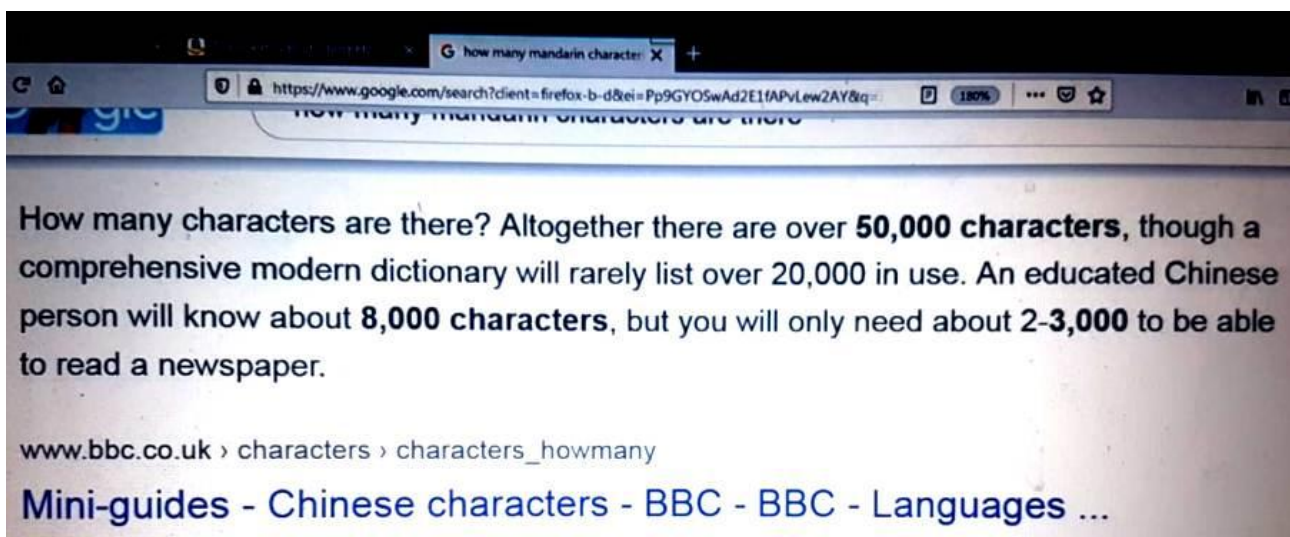
The Western Qing Tombs, that had other members of the Qing family, mysteriously had Manchurian and Mongolian and Chinese writing. This was also very strange because researchers found that no proper Chinese writing system existed in the 17th and 18th centuries

Researchers concluded that the writing and decorations must have added many years after the death of Emperor Kangxi. But one thing was clear - there was no Chinese writing at all where the Emperor Kangxi was buried. It

showed that something was wrong with the history that is being told by historians

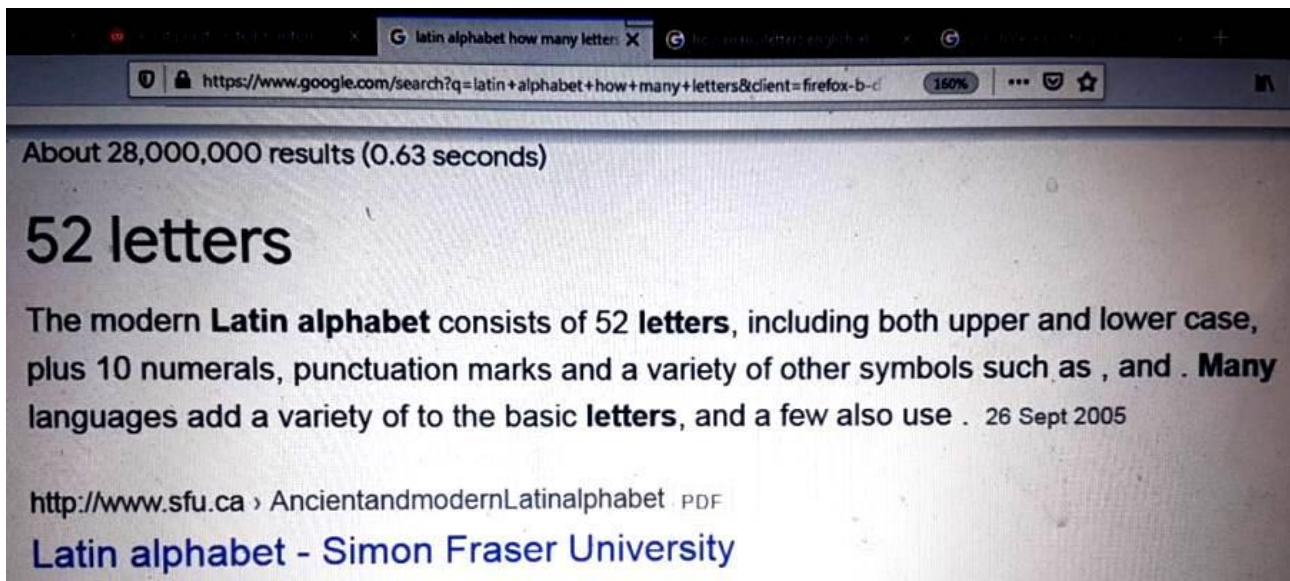


Historians say that book printing has existed in China since the 11th century and it began in Europe around the 15th century

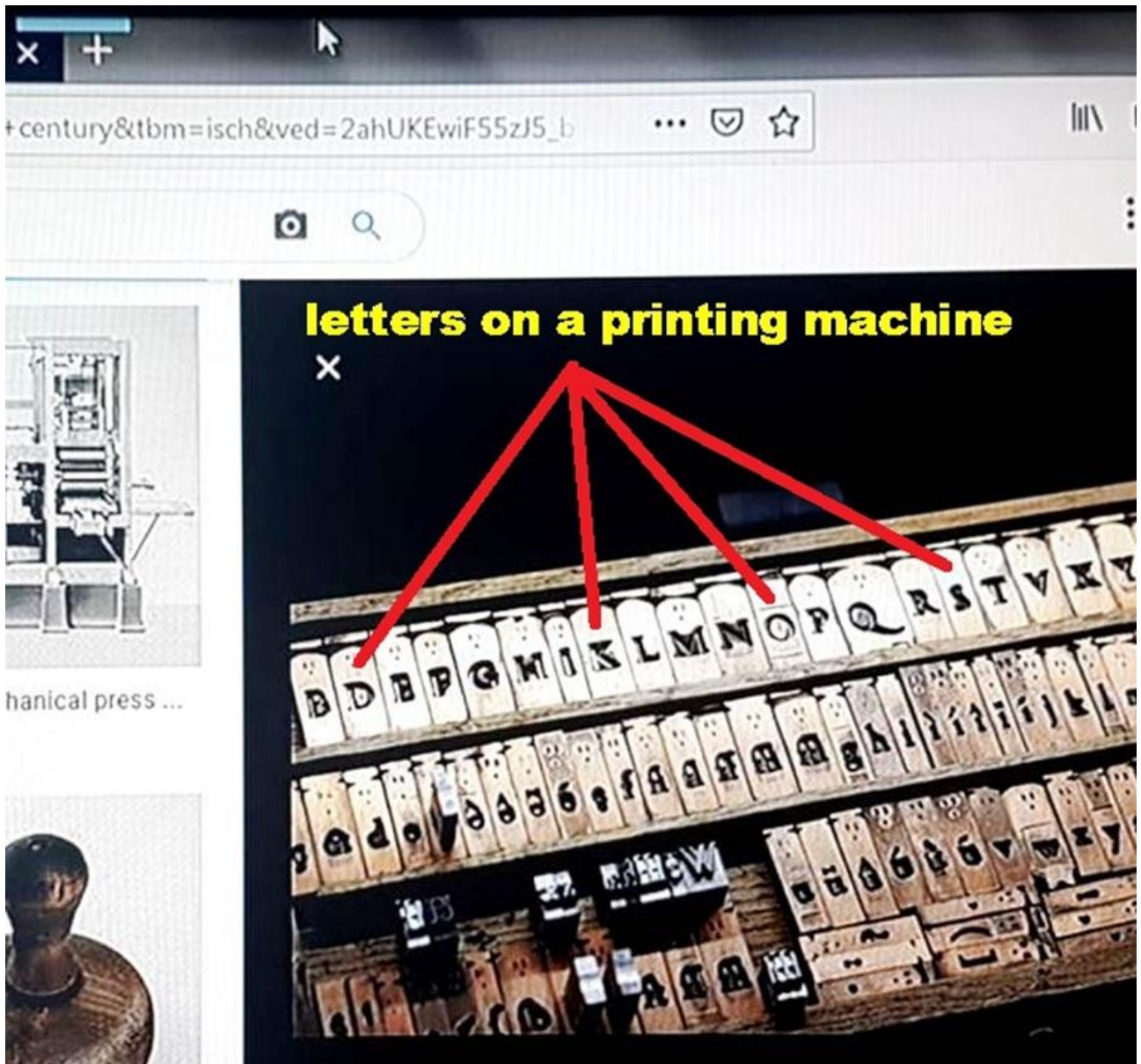


Anatoly Fomenko pointed out that historians said that the Chinese language of that time had tens of thousands of characters. Tens of thousands of

characters...? This will make Chinese writing impossible to print at the time



The Latin alphabet has 52 letters and 10 numbers



This made Latin and western languages easier to print because they did not have many letters. The printing machines did not need many different characters

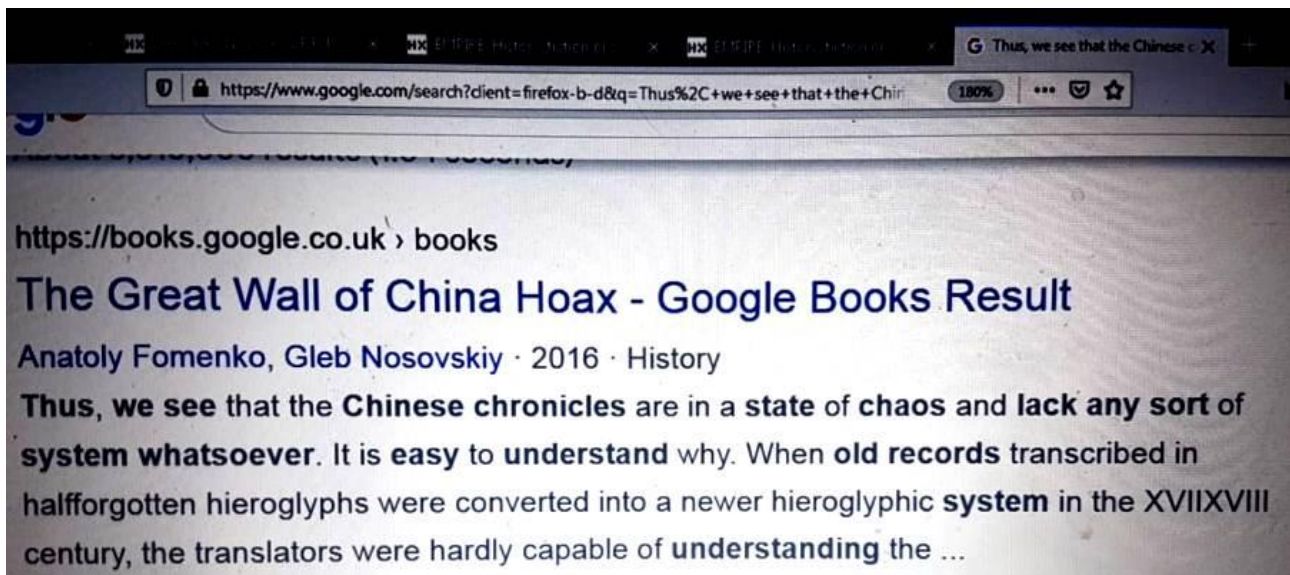
The photo above compares old Chinese writing to modern Chinese writing. Every person who wrote something in Chinese had different characters, over 50,000 characters. You can make your own characters as you wish. Children are good at creating different designs and characters.

One person found it hard to understand what another person wrote. Every 10 or 20 years, the characters changed depending on each person.

But the Jesuits and other people, mysteriously found many Chinese books and translated them. Historians say that the Emperor Kangxi gave them many books in Chinese, and that story seemed to be a lie

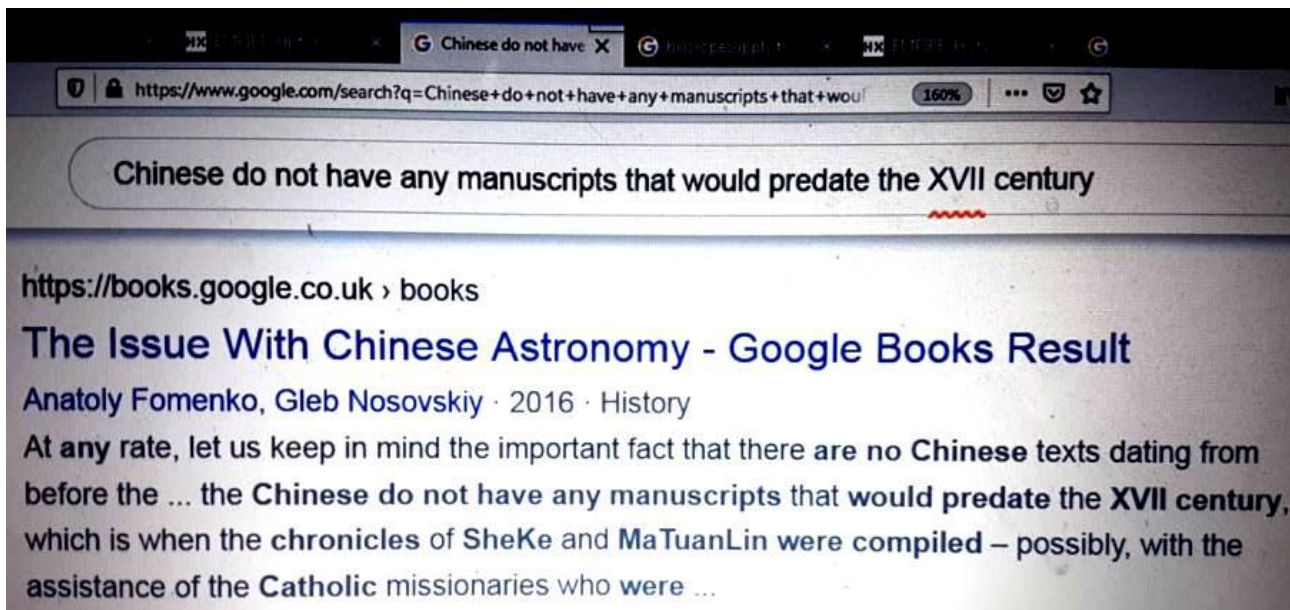
Many researchers have shown evidence that the current writing system in China was created in recent centuries

Researchers found no evidence that a Chinese written language existed before the 17th and 18th centuries, and evidence shows that the Chinese written language was created by organisations such as the Jesuits and their allies



Anatoly Fomenko pointed out that - we see that the Chinese chronicles are in a state of chaos and lack any sort of system whatsoever. It is easy to understand why. When old records transcribed in half-forgotten hieroglyphs were converted into a newer hieroglyphic system in the 17th to - 18th century, the translators were hardly capable of understanding the meaning of what they were translating. They were therefore forced to add much of their own commentary

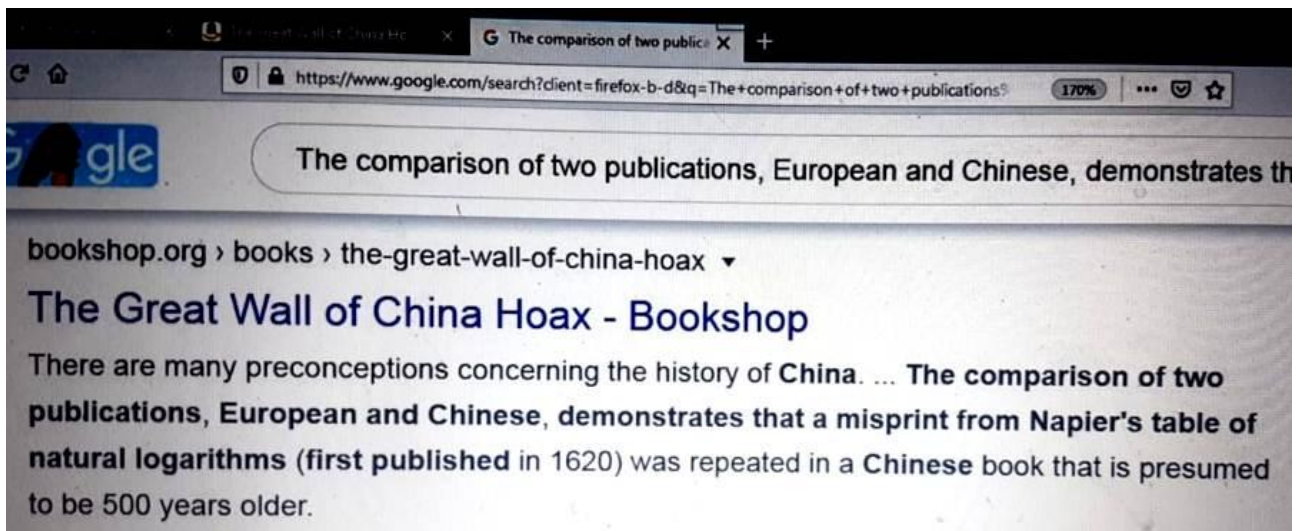
Anatoly Fomenko confirmed in his research that it was impossible to understand what much of the Chinese writing said and a lot of the meanings were artificially invented. Many researchers such as Anatoly Fomenko made investigations about the age of the Chinese written language. Many researchers investigated the history of ancient manuscripts in the Chinese language and discovered that it was full of lies and contradictions



Many researchers concluded from their research that the Chinese do not have any manuscripts before the 17th century and manuscripts after this time were fraudulently invented and created with the assistance of people such as the Jesuits



A man named John Napier published a book in Europe in 1620 about logarithms. Around that time several books were published in Europe regarding logarithms



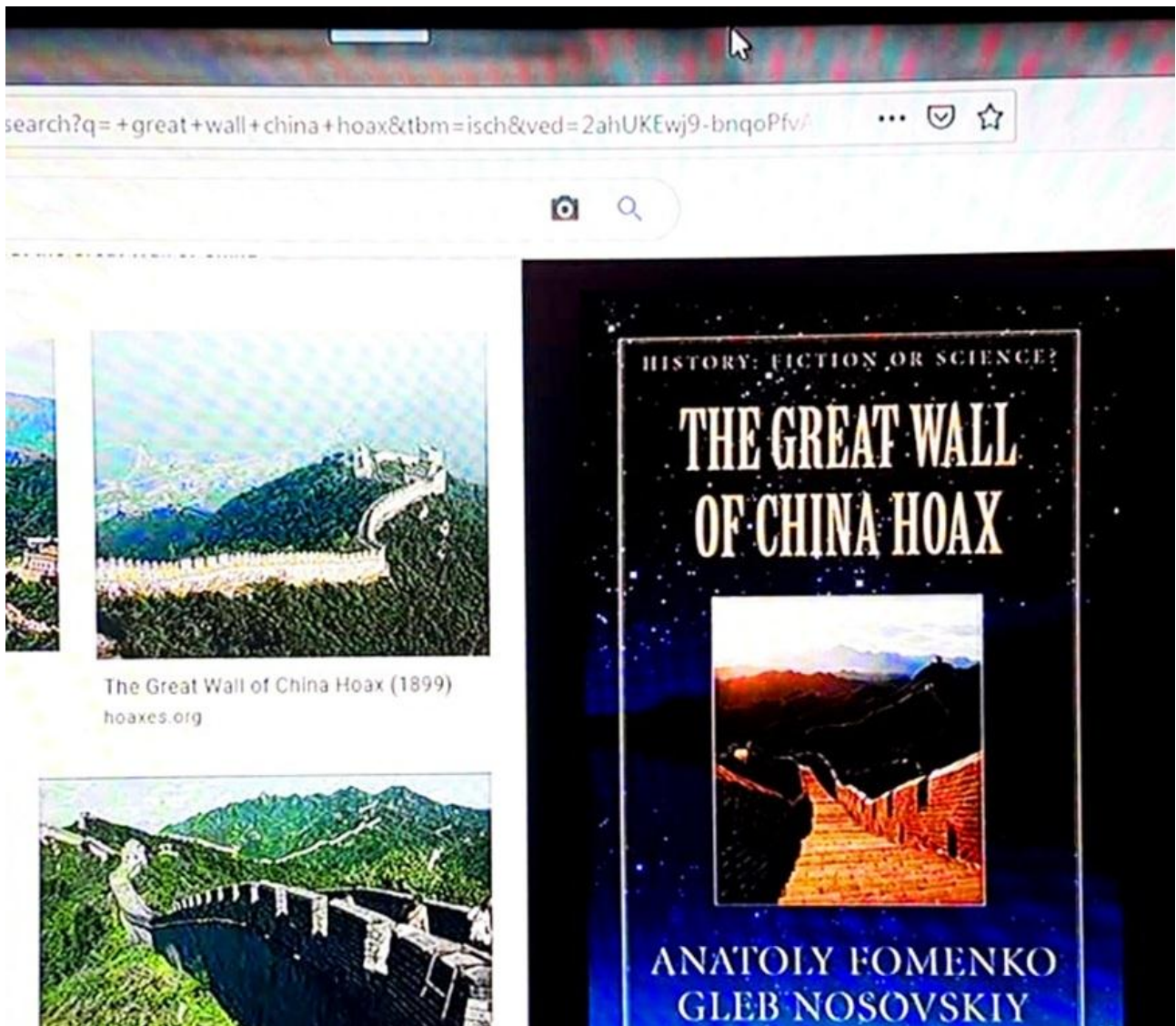
Researchers found a Chinese book about logarithms, which historians say is 500 years older than the European books. The old Chinese book mysteriously had misprints that were also found in the European books. It seemed clear that the Chinese book was a forgery and historians had given it a false historical date



European history was full of lies. But many researchers around the world, such as Anatoly Fomenko found that the history of China was clearly copied from the history

of Europe. Even names and places and many of the events were very identical

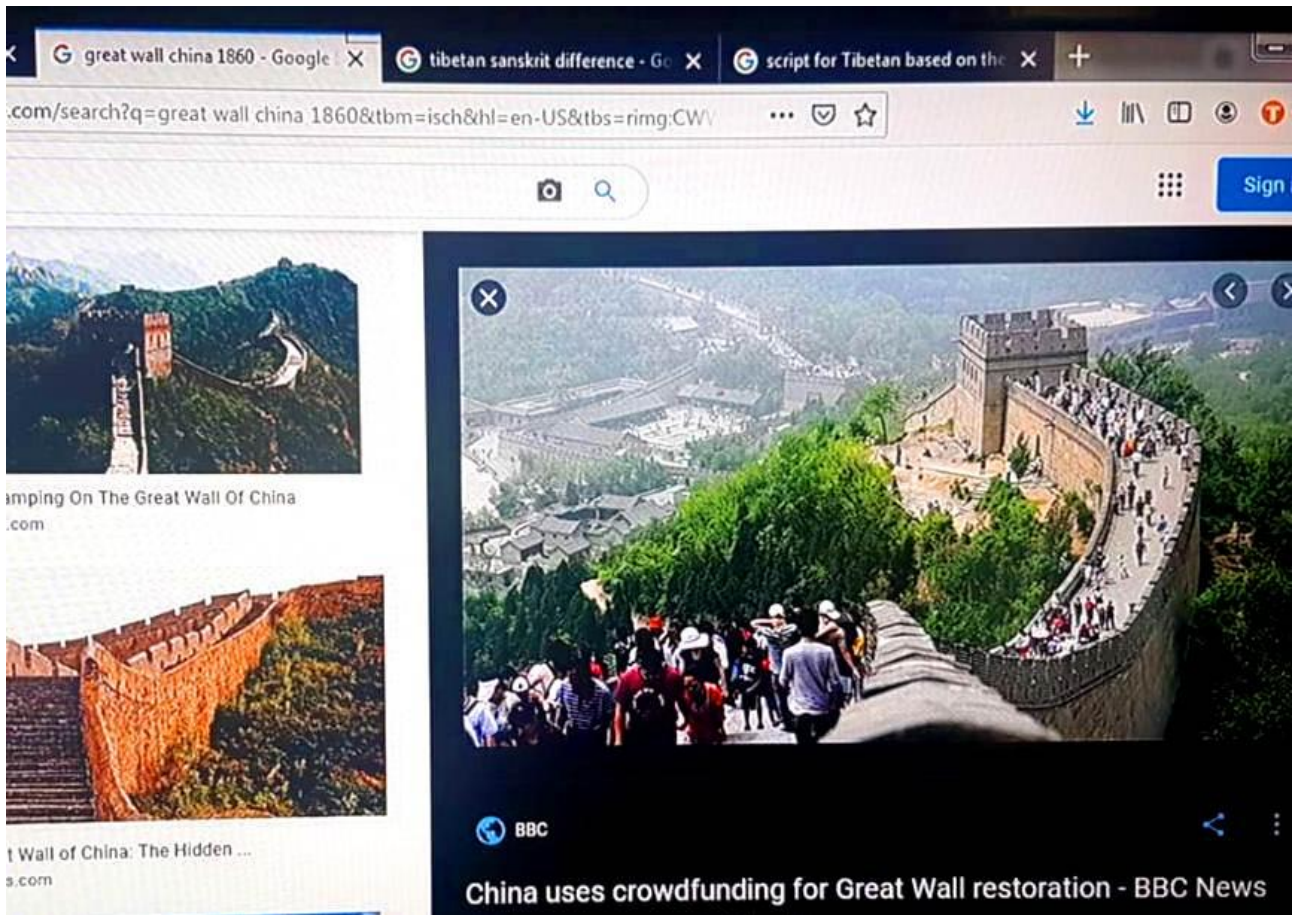
Many researchers concluded that the Jesuits did not translate anything from China, but actually created and invented the books themselves. Researchers concluded that the Jesuits and their allies began the process of creating and inventing Chinese history. This history is today known as - the history of China



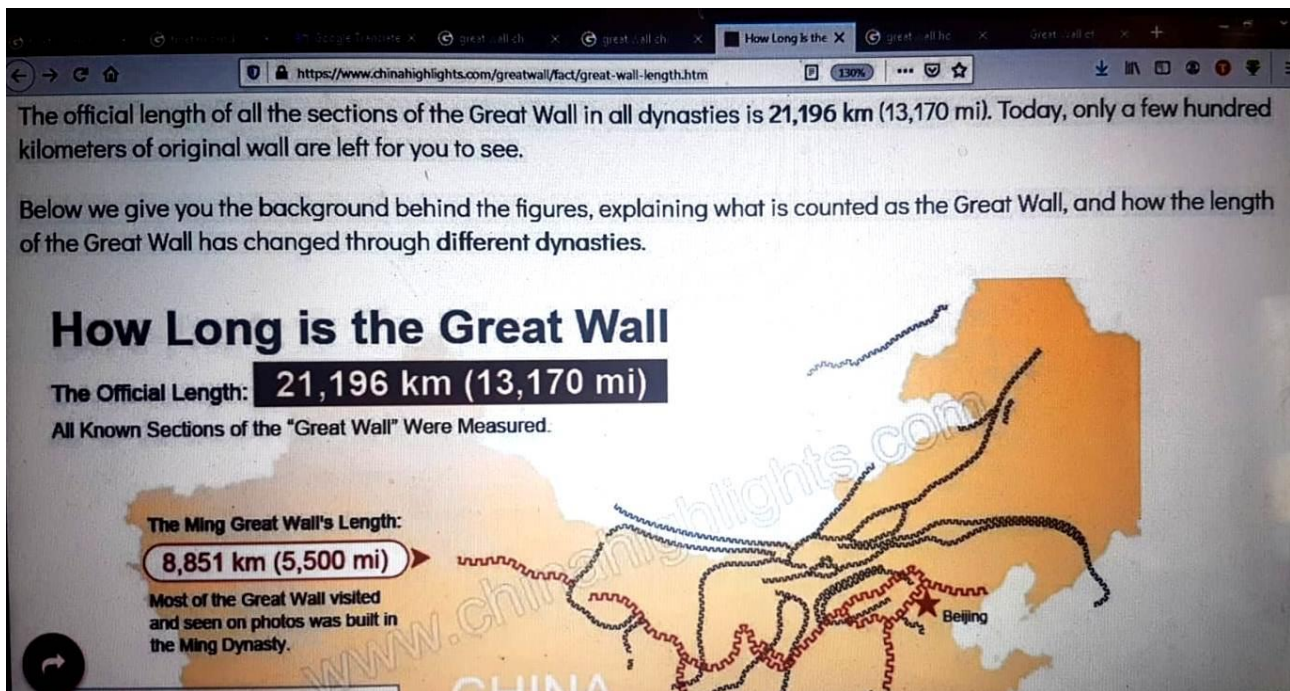
Many researchers found evidence to show that the Great Wall of China was built in recent centuries. Researchers have said that the history of the Great Wall of China is a hoax and a scam



Historians say that the wall is many centuries old. Historians say that the construction of the wall started around 2700 years ago



The photo above shows what the Great Wall looks like near urban areas or places where tourists go. There are many reports that China wishes to do restoration work on the Great Wall



Historians say that the wall is thousands of kilometres long. But, only a few hundred kilometres of the wall is available

There no evidence that a wall exists which is thousands of kilometres long

What about the few hundred kilometres of walls that does exist? Is it really a great ancient wall?

Researchers found that there is no great wall as historians described. Researchers found evidence that a wall was being built in many places in China in the last 100 years, in order to match the false history written in the history books and historical manuscripts

Google Translate great wall hochet - Go great wall hochet - Go

://kids.britannica.com/students/assembly/view/200272 110%

BRITANNICA KIDS Search

AGES & VIDEOS BIOGRAPHIES DICTIONARY COMPARE COUNTRIES WORLD

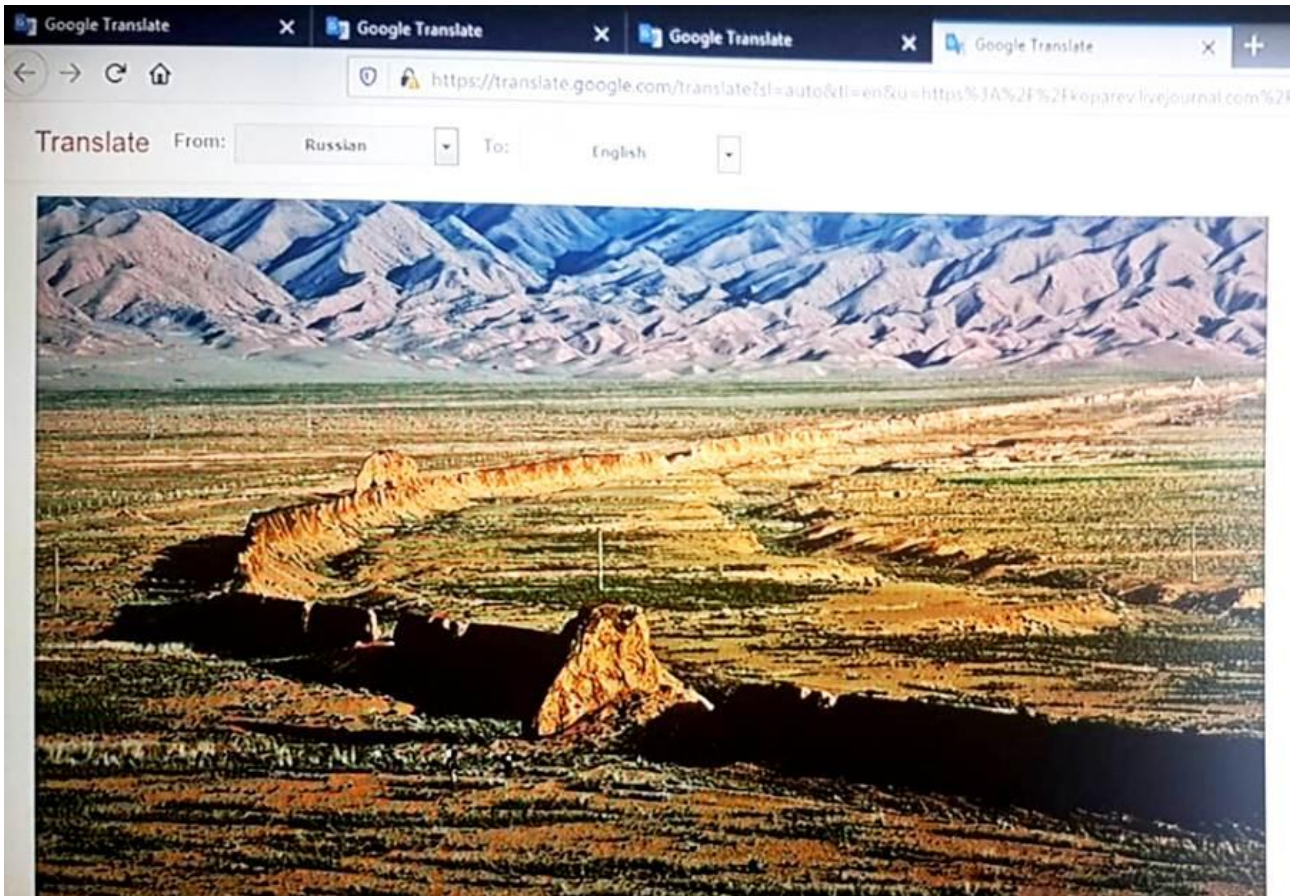


The westernmost portion of the Great Wall of China is at Jiayu Pass, near Jiuquan, in Gansu province. A Ming Dynasty fortress built in 1372 is in the upper center background.

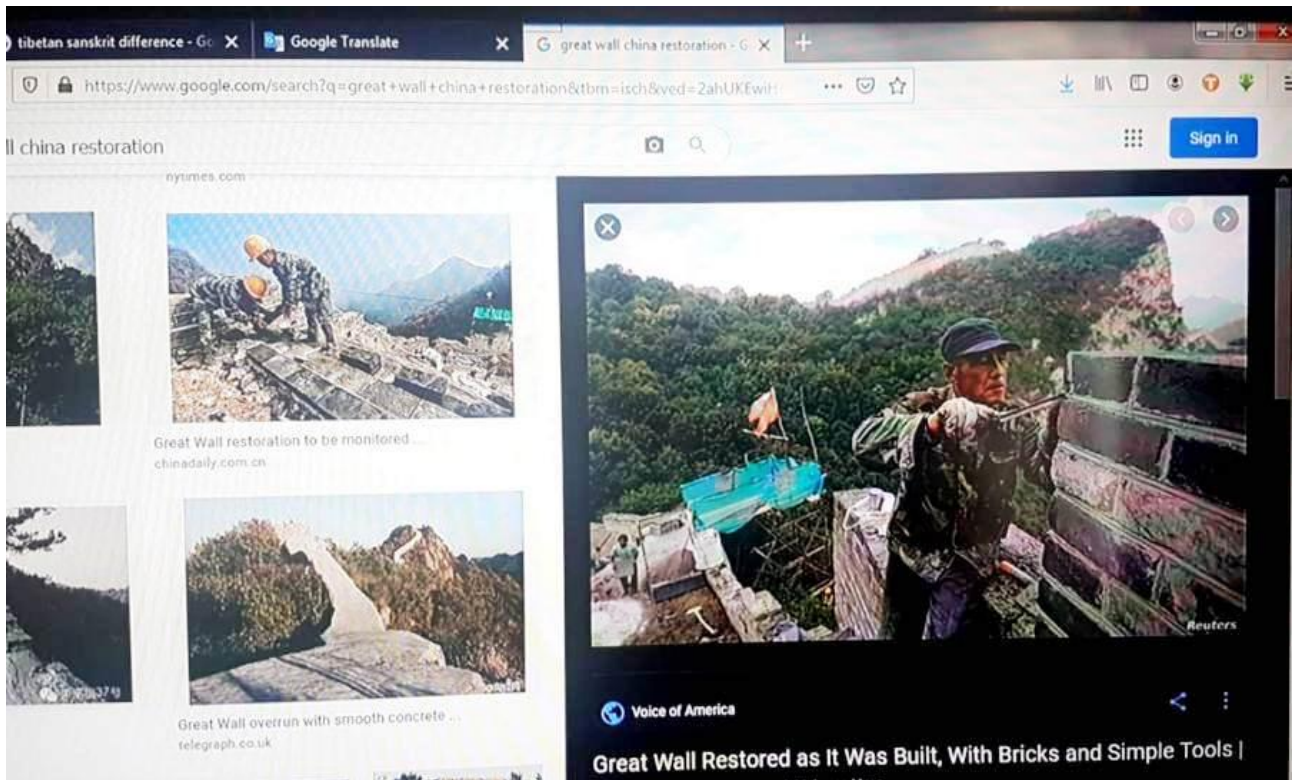
This is an example of what the few hundred kilometres looks like. This is from the western part of the wall. In the photo above is a fortress which historians say was built by the Ming dynasty in 1372. The fortress looks new, historians claim that it has had restoration work. This is the same thing that historians said about

Stonehenge and many other places - it was just restoration

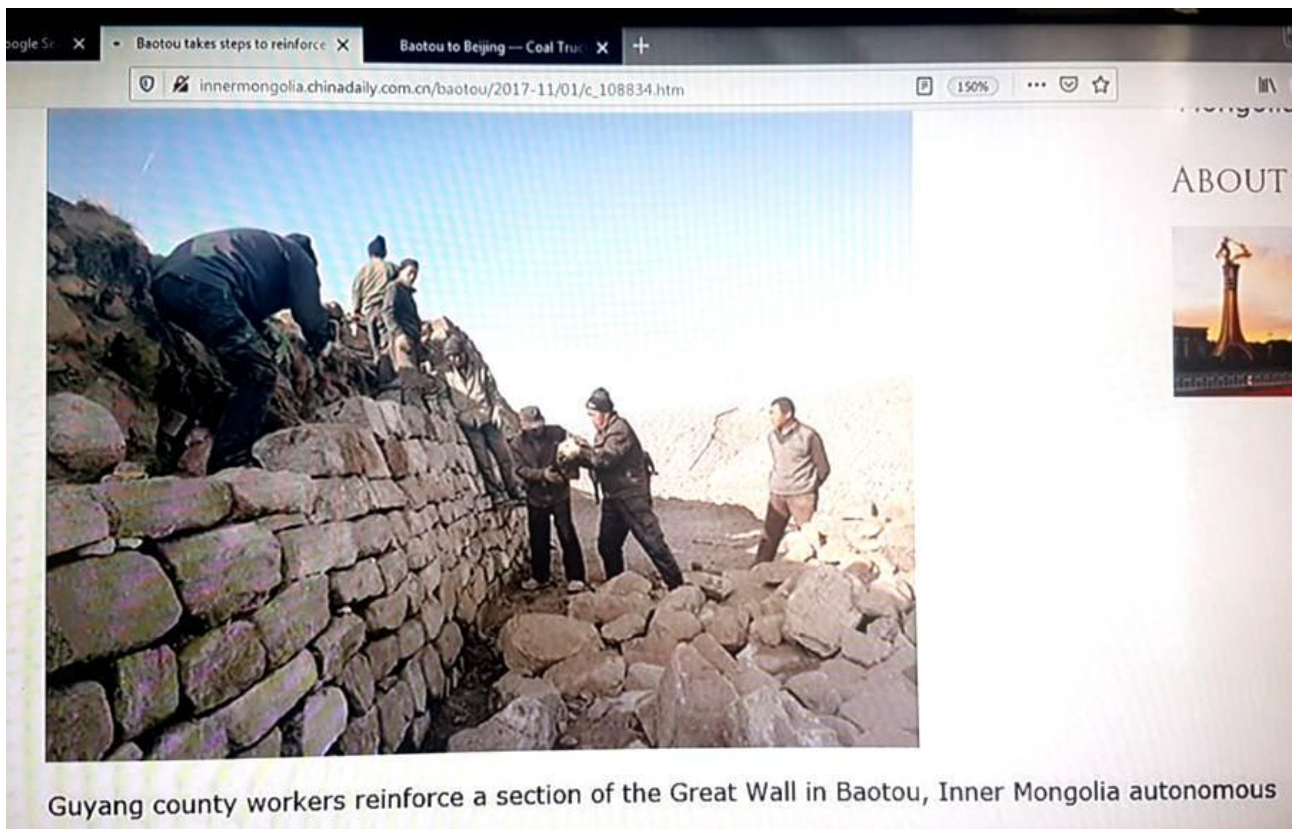
Researchers noted that the wall looked different in many places - depending on construction. Many parts of the wall were actually similar to this - :



It did not look the same as the wall that tourists were visiting. Researchers questioned if there ever was a wall thousands of kilometres long. Researchers concluded that the many parts of the wall were built in the last 100 years

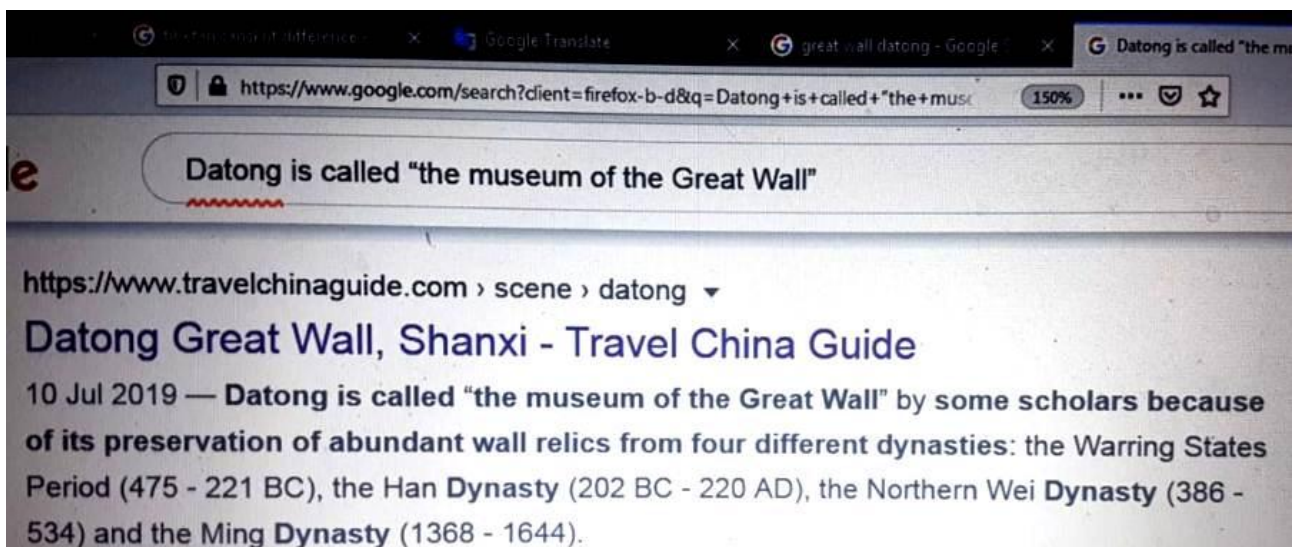


Historians say that many parts of the wall have been restored.



The restoration work has been happening continuously since the 1940's. In the photo above, workers can be seen doing restoration work on the Great Wall in Baotou, in Inner Mongolia, which is around 600 kilometres away from Beijing

Many researchers concluded that the Great Wall of China was not actually a wall and that many parts of it were built only in the last 100 years. It was clear that they were building and creating a wall that never existed in the past. The wall was constantly being updated and improved. There are small parts of the wall in eastern China, which are older and evidence showed that were built before 1900. But they were originally built for other purposes and not the purpose of a wall. Evidence showed that a long wall was being created in order to match the false history of China and for tourism purposes



Many historians say that Datong is "the museum of the Great Wall". Many historians claim that Datong has

historical relics from the last 2000 years: the Warring States Period (475 - 221 BC), the Han Dynasty (202 BC - 220 AD), the Northern Wei Dynasty (386 - 534) and the Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644). Datong is about 250 kilometres away from Beijing. Datong is in Shanxi province



There were many reports that there was a lot of construction work in Datong city which started around 2008. The reports said that reconstruction of lost walls and lost towers were being built in Datong. Historians said that these were “lost” walls and “lost” towers.

But many people believe that they were creating fake history, especially for tourists. In the future, after another 100 years, many people will not even know that it was built recently

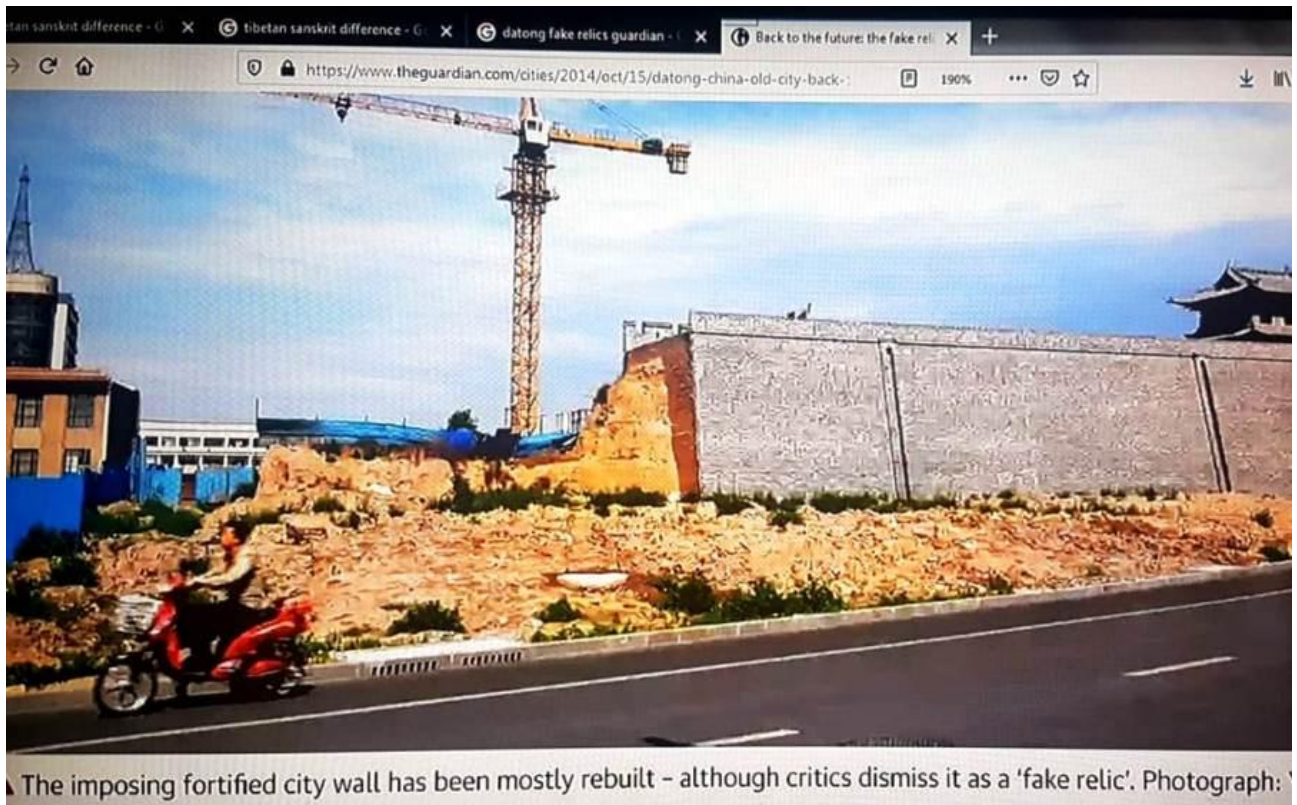


Photo above - Datong city wall being built

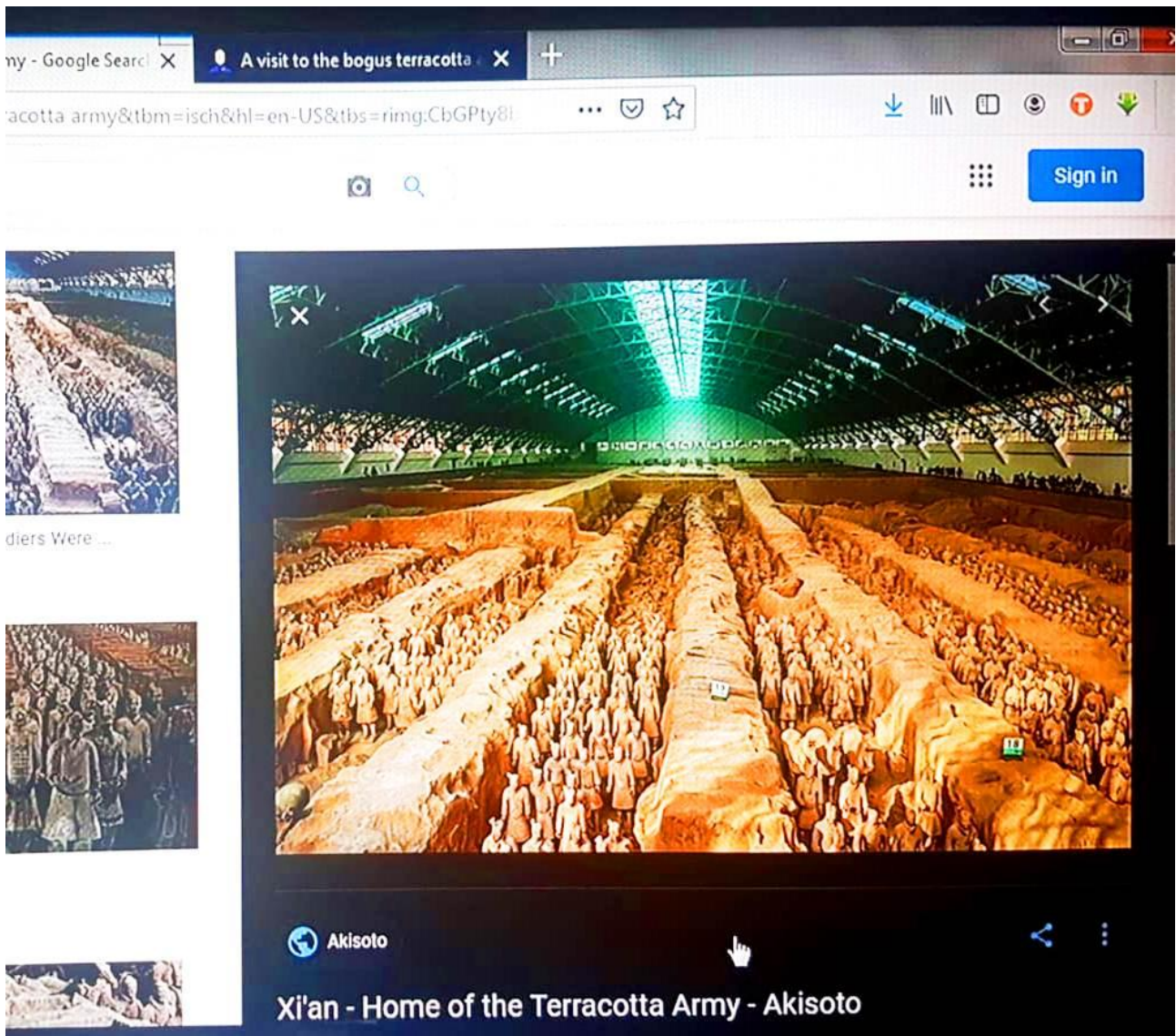
Historians say that it is reconstruction, but many people say it is nothing but fake, Just a big scam. People who are living after 100 years will be shocked to see these photos. They will say: no way - we thought it was thousands of years old. Such photos will be very shocking for people living 100 years later

How many other monuments and relics have been built like this around the world? The people of the world can see this today in Datong - this is why we know what is going on there.

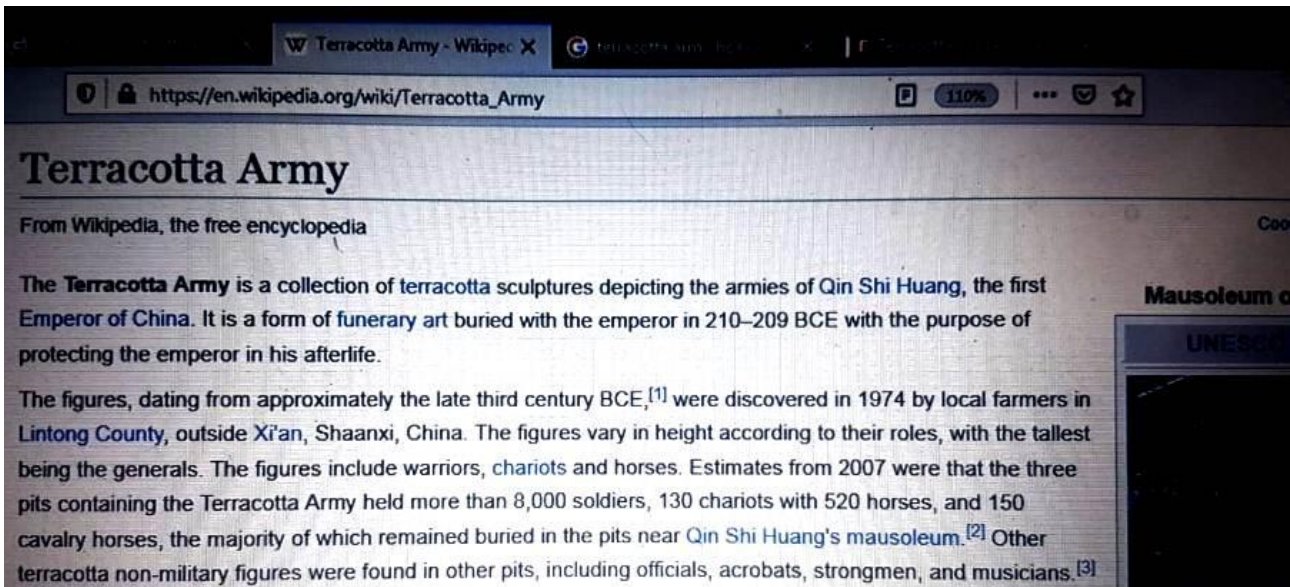
Historians teach the world that many monuments around the world were discovered in the 19th century.

What if they are fake monuments?

Researchers have much presented much evidence that many monuments around the world are fakes, but that story is too long to mention here



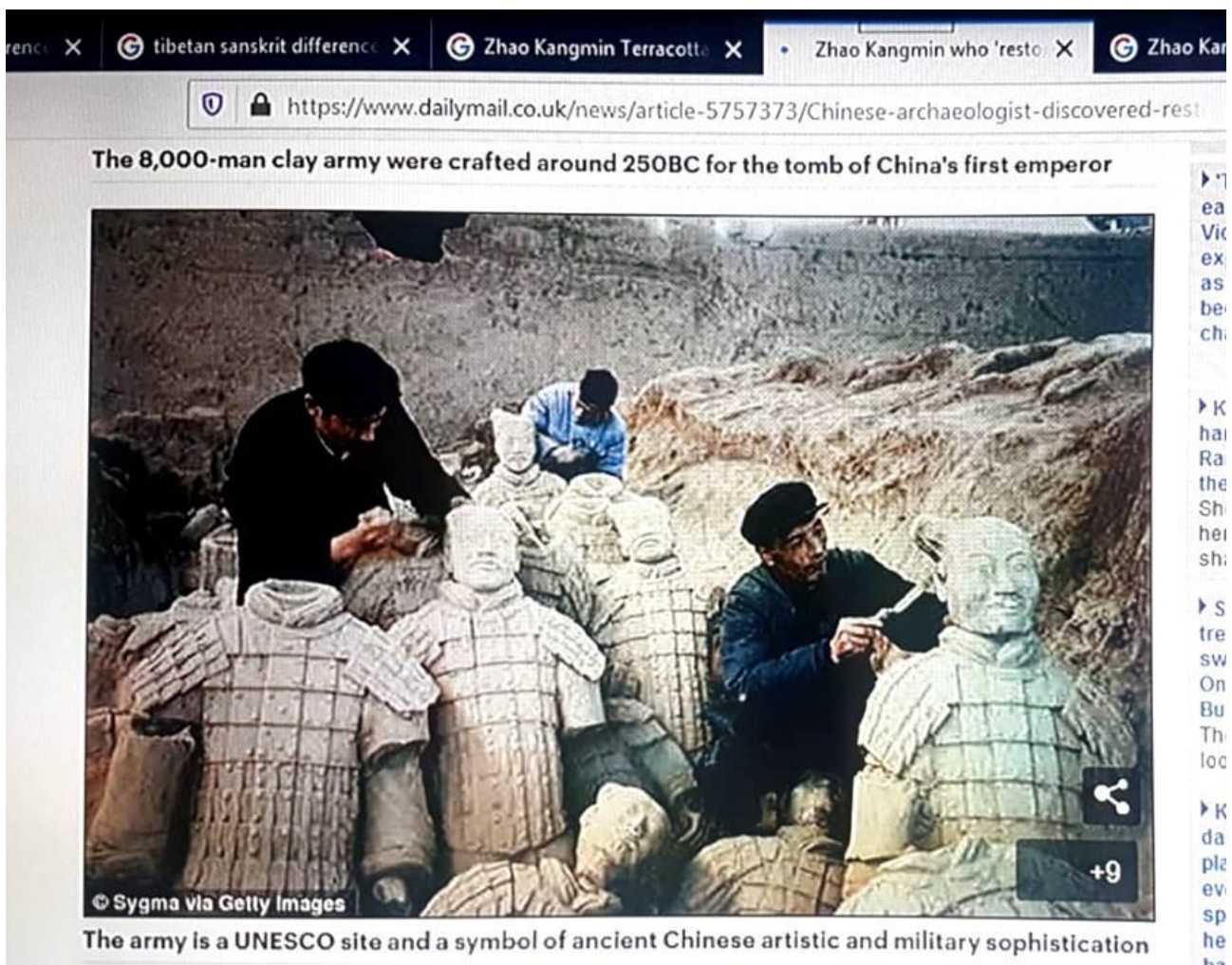
The photo above shows the Terracotta Army in China



Historians say that the Terracotta Army is over 2000 years old. There over 8000 soldiers and 130 chariots and 520 horses and 150 cavalry horses and many other things at the site



Photo above shows people working at the site in 1979, the Terracotta Army mysteriously looked brand new



The Terracotta Army was supposed to be over 2000 years old but looked like it was new. Many researchers concluded that the site was a fake. Many researchers agreed with the Anatoly Fomenko that the history of China has been falsified



Beijing city is the capital of China today. Many people called it Peking in the 20th century. But - the city was originally called:

Tartar City

But most people in the world do not know this. There were Tartars living there. The Qing dynasty that ruled China - was known to many people as the Tartars. Many Chinese people who came to work or do trade, lived outside the main city walls. Evidence shows that the Chinese people arrived in the north of China after the 18th century

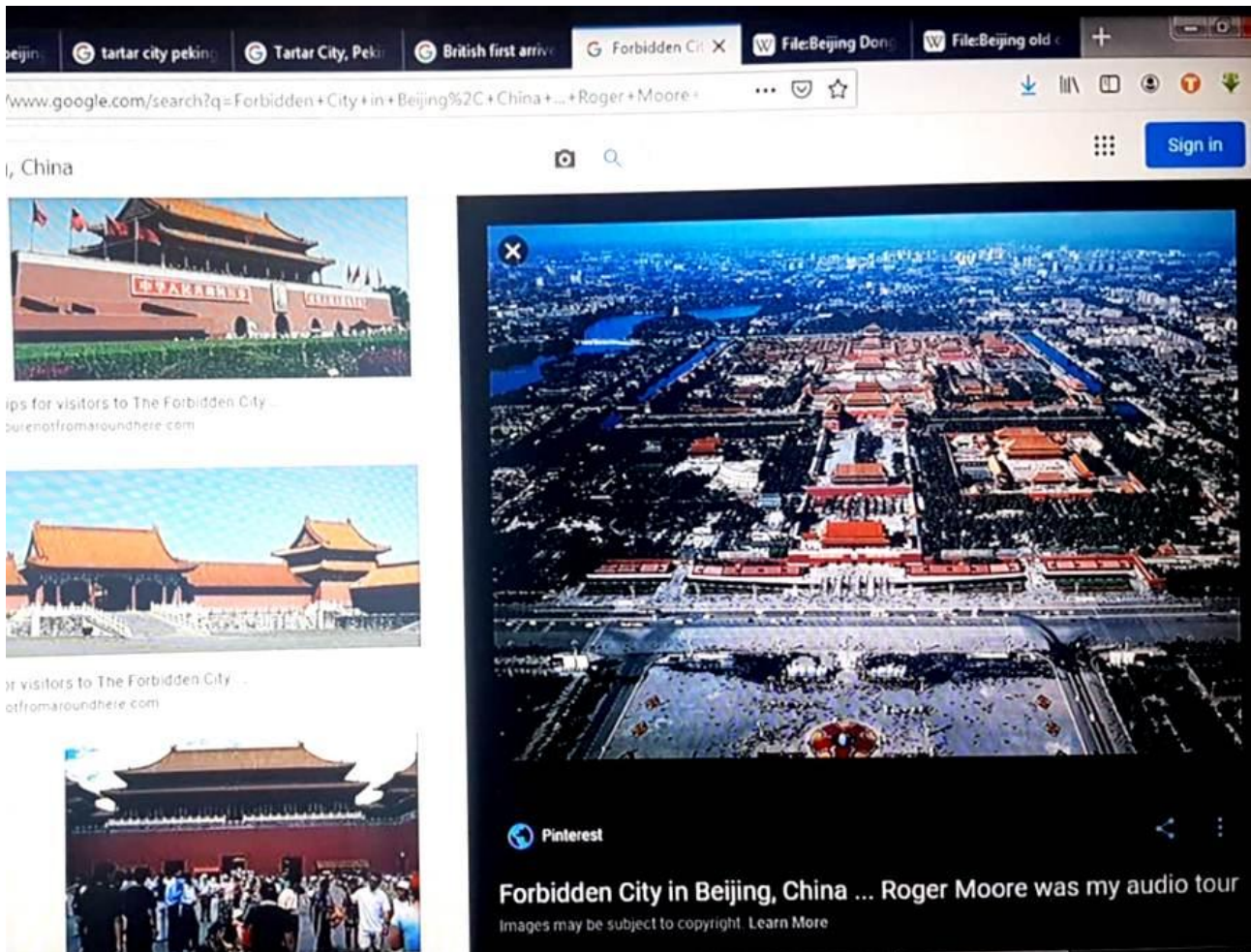
What happened to Tartar City? Not many people seem to know about Tartar City - Why? When did historians start to call it Peking - Beijing? Why do historians say

that Tartar City - Peking is an ancient Chinese city - if evidence shows that the Chinese people arrived there recently? Why do most people not know about this?



**When the British arrived in Peking, they took note that the Chinese lived outside the main city walls. The British reported that the main city of Peking was called:
Tartar City**

In fact many reports at the time and before this time, stated that the city was called Tartar City



Inside Tartar City, was the Imperial City and the Forbidden City, which included Tiananmen. It is an amazing city, and a lot of hard work was needed to create this place. How did they build this place? It is truly an amazing place. Did they really design and build this place with horses and donkeys? The city has changed a lot and what was originally in the city is now lost

The Chinese lived outside Tartar City, and the Chinese population grew bigger as more and more people came from the south and also because of the high birth rate

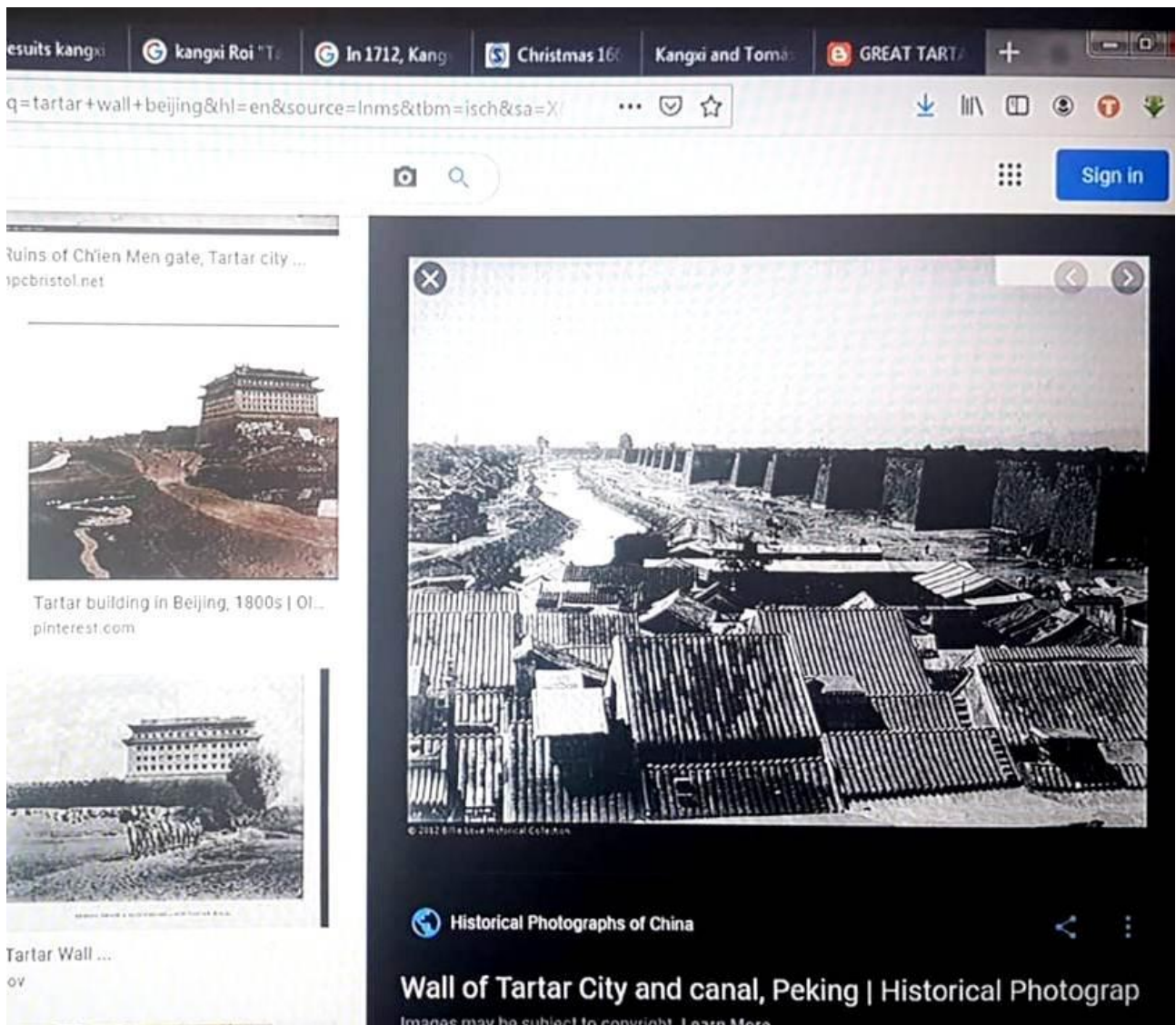
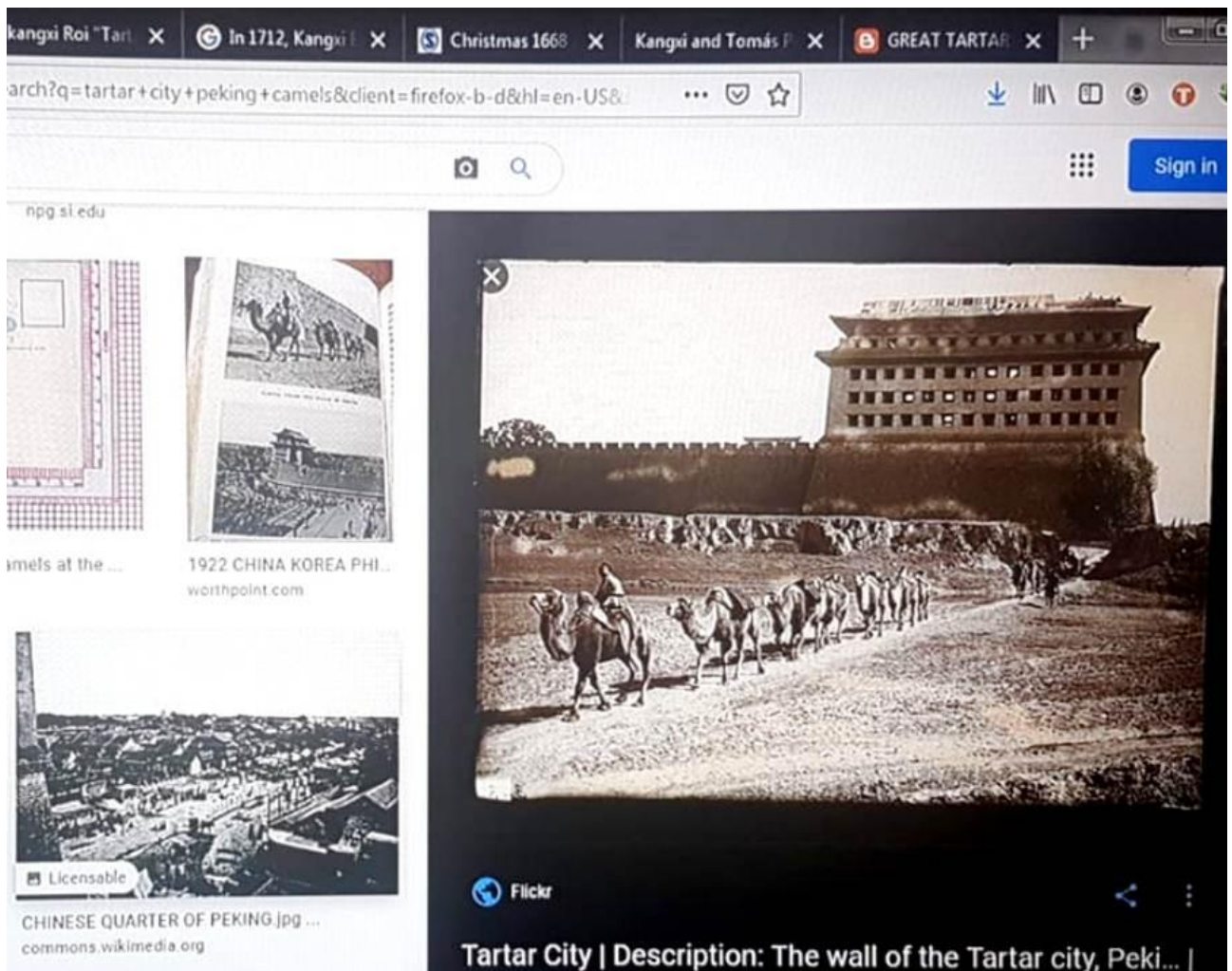


Photo above, the walls of Tartar City and a canal, separating Chinese workers and tradesmen who came to live in Tartar City - Peking

The Tartars built many great cities in China, and they all had walls. They built great cities such as Xian and Shanghai. Today historians say that the great walls and buildings in many cities that were built by the Tartarians are Chinese history. These walls look similar to walls that are seen in European cities



The people in Tartar City, did much trade and communication with other people in Europe and Western Asia. Camels were seen regularly leaving Tartar City - Peking - Beijing to go to Europe and Western Asia



The Chinese people were not even allowed inside Tartar city and no other language except Tartar was allowed in the city. A similar thing was seen in other Tartar cities in China at the time. People were allowed after they accepted the way of the Tartars.

For example, the Tartars did not accept people to eat dogs or cats or snakes or monkeys in the city. There were many reasons why the Chinese were not allowed. Those people who changed their ways were allowed and there were many Tartar - Chinese marriages

Similar laws are in place in many countries today - no entry or no visa - if you are going to kill a dog or cat and cook it and eat it - you can be charged and punished or deported - or simply - no entry



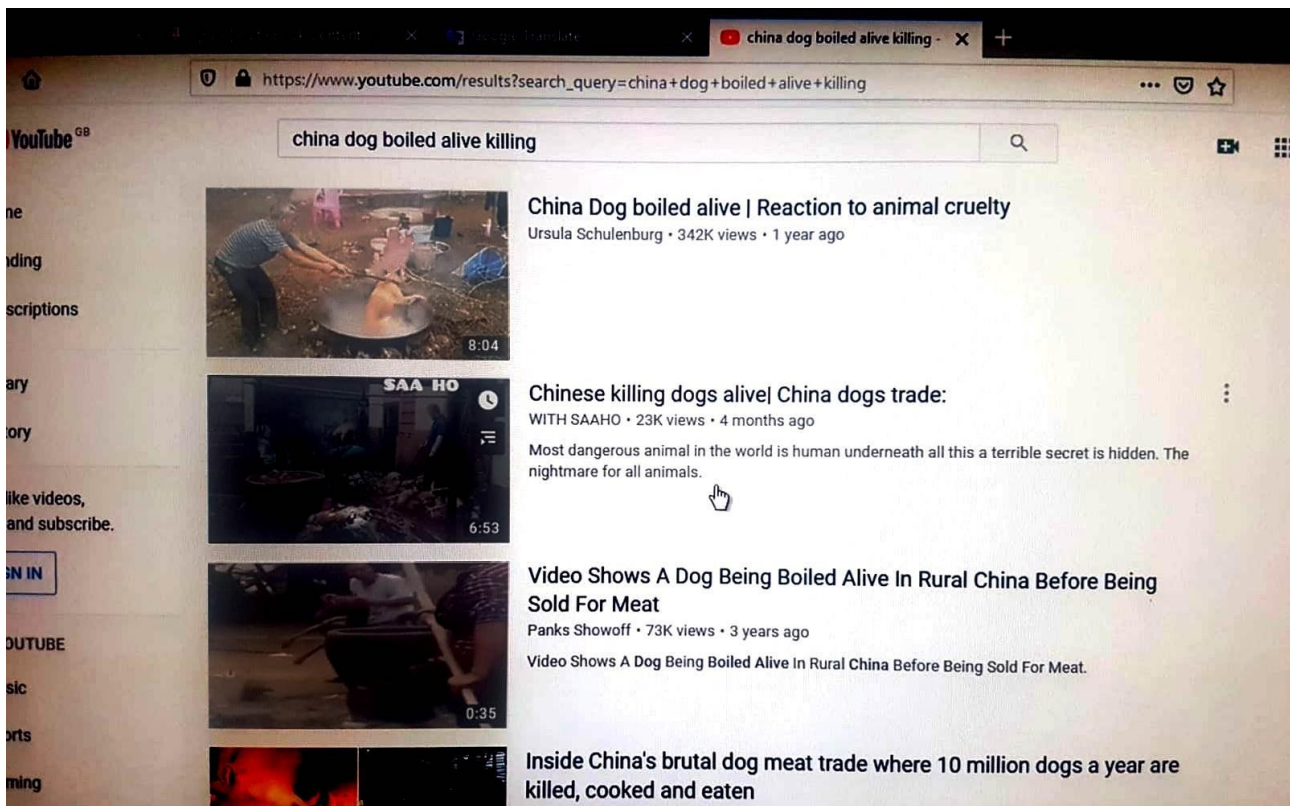
The Chinese were generally not allowed in areas where the Europeans lived in China. There was a saying in the colonial districts - "Dogs and Chinese are not allowed". It must have been very offensive for many people.

There were exceptions to this rule, for example servants and traders, and people who changed their eating habits (such as western educated Chinese or wealthy Chinese people or Chinese Christians)

Different people eat different things in different parts of the world. What is acceptable to eat in one nation is different in another. History and culture and climate and types of food available, in order for humanity to survive, have influenced the way people eat

To many people it seems very disturbing that Chinese people were not allowed in Tartar City - Peking or in European areas. People have to decide for themselves what was really going on, and also people need to investigate why Chinese people were not allowed to

enter. Researchers decided to investigate why Chinese people were eating dogs and cats and monkeys



There are many serious reports and video evidence showing dogs and other animals being cooked alive by Chinese people today and the reports showed that this is very common

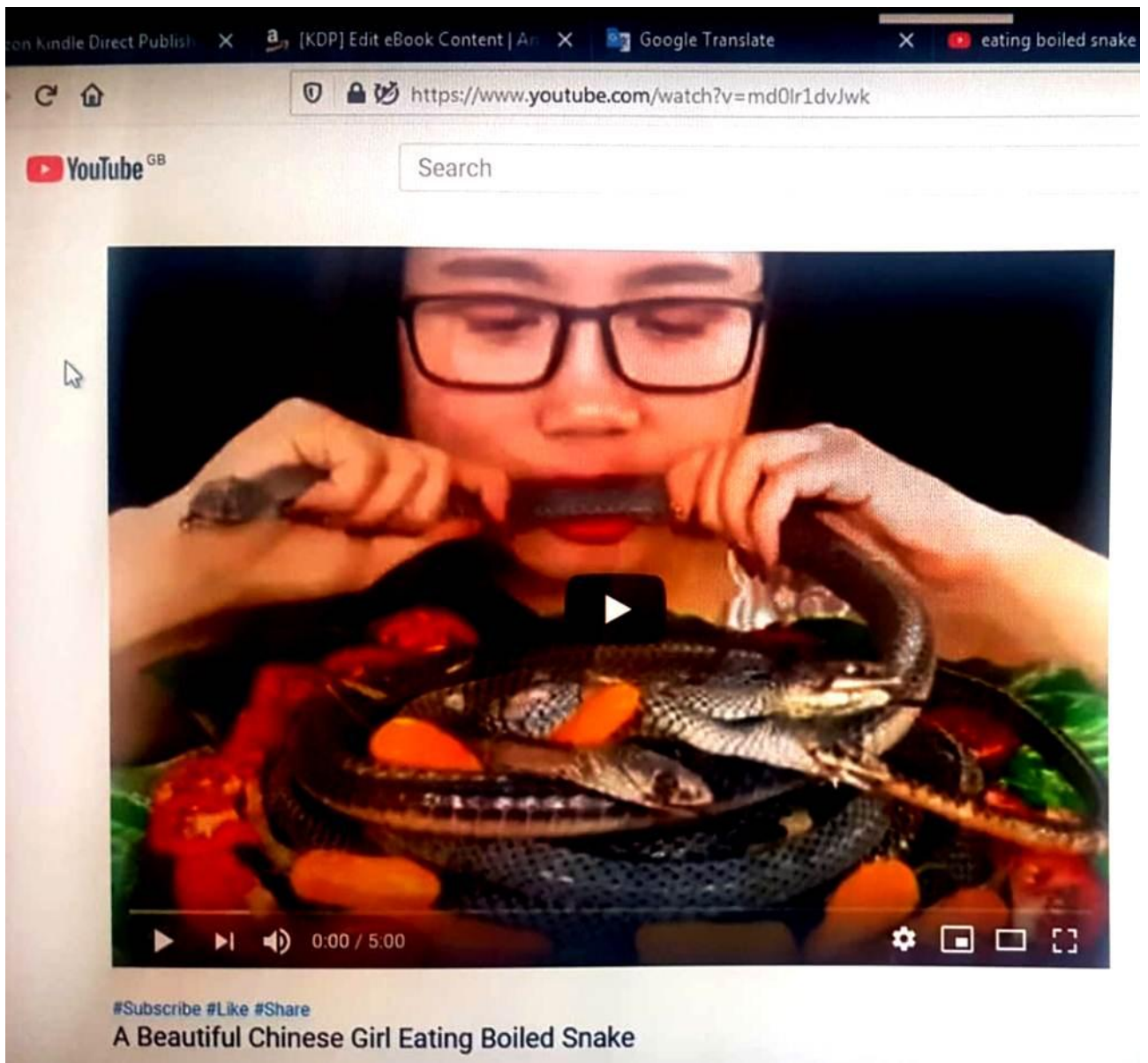
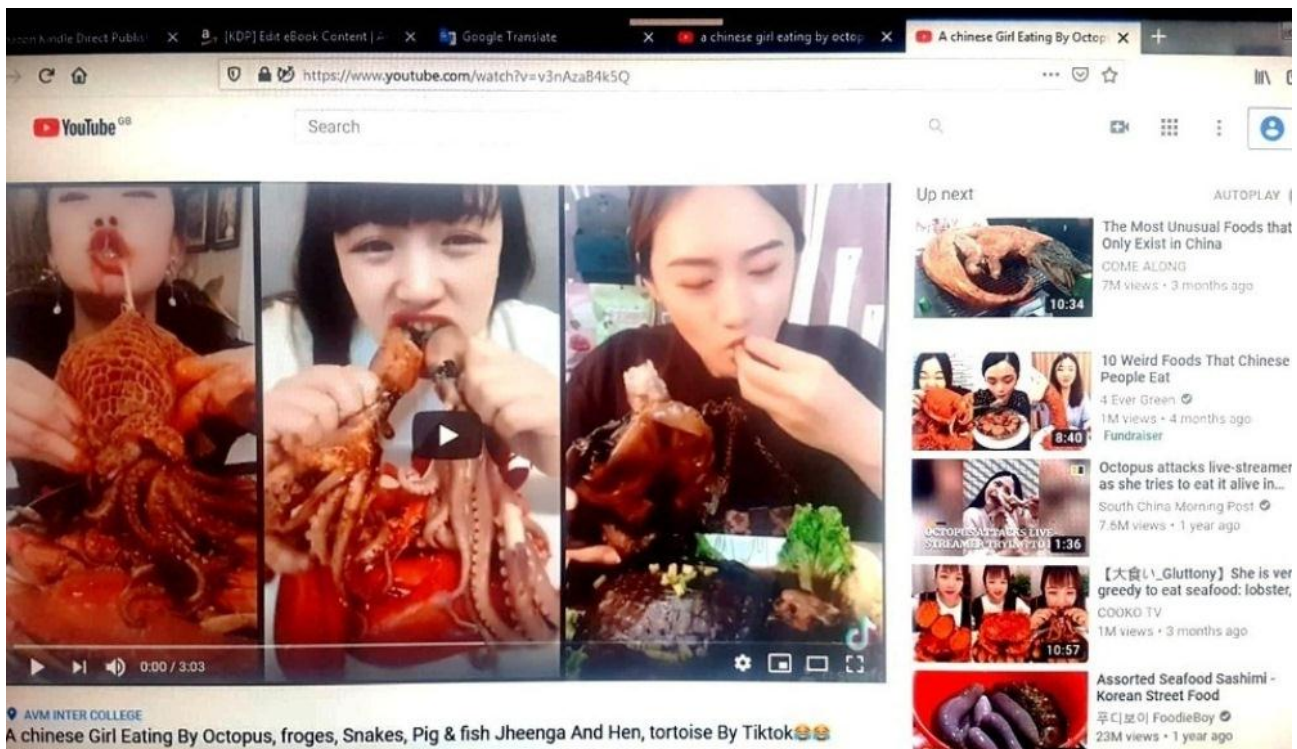


Photo above - a Chinese girl eating a snake

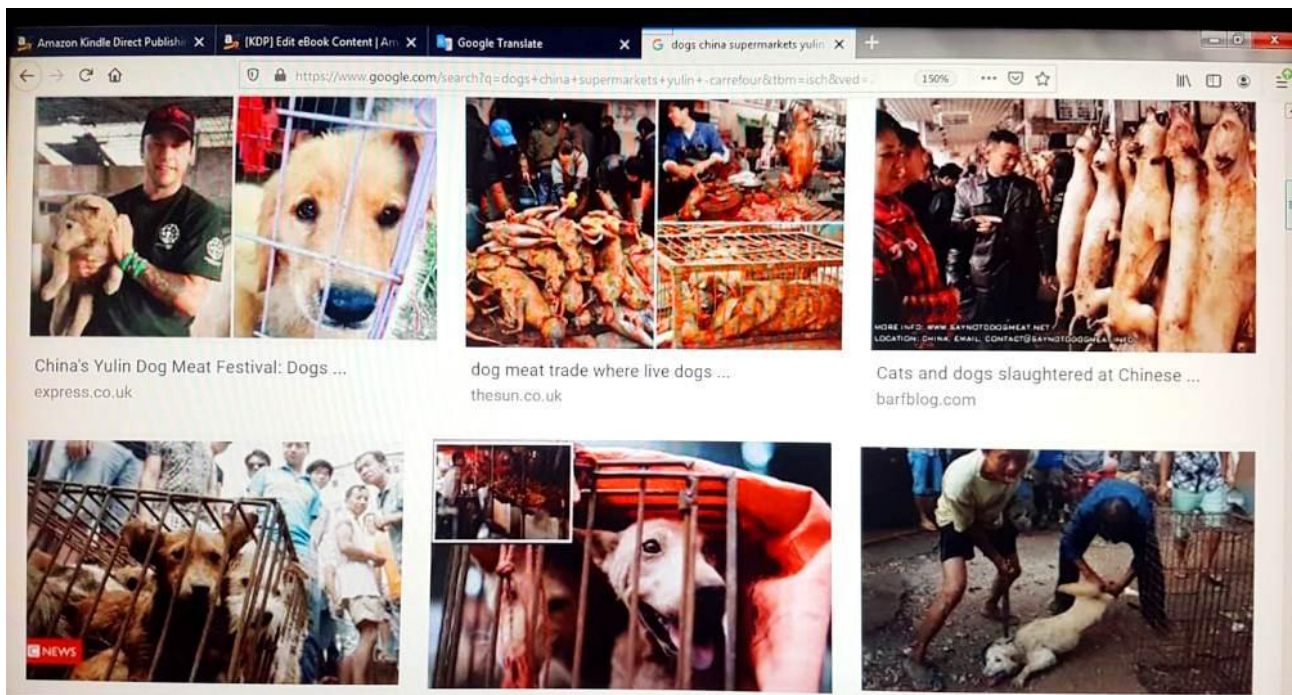


People eat different things in China today. For example, the father may eat dog, but the daughter can be vegetarian and the mother may eat snakes.

Much information can be found regarding dog meat in China

Some people claim that when families are poor, they eat dogs because of survival which is understandable. But in China today, dog meat can be found in many regular supermarkets and regular restaurants. Dog meat is very common

Below is an example of dog meat, which can be found in markets and supermarkets throughout China



Data shows that 10 to 20 million dogs are killed every year in China. This shows how common dog meat is in China. The media has reported that a few cities in China have stopped dog meat. This is very small because China has almost 700 cities and has millions people living in villages who eat dog meat

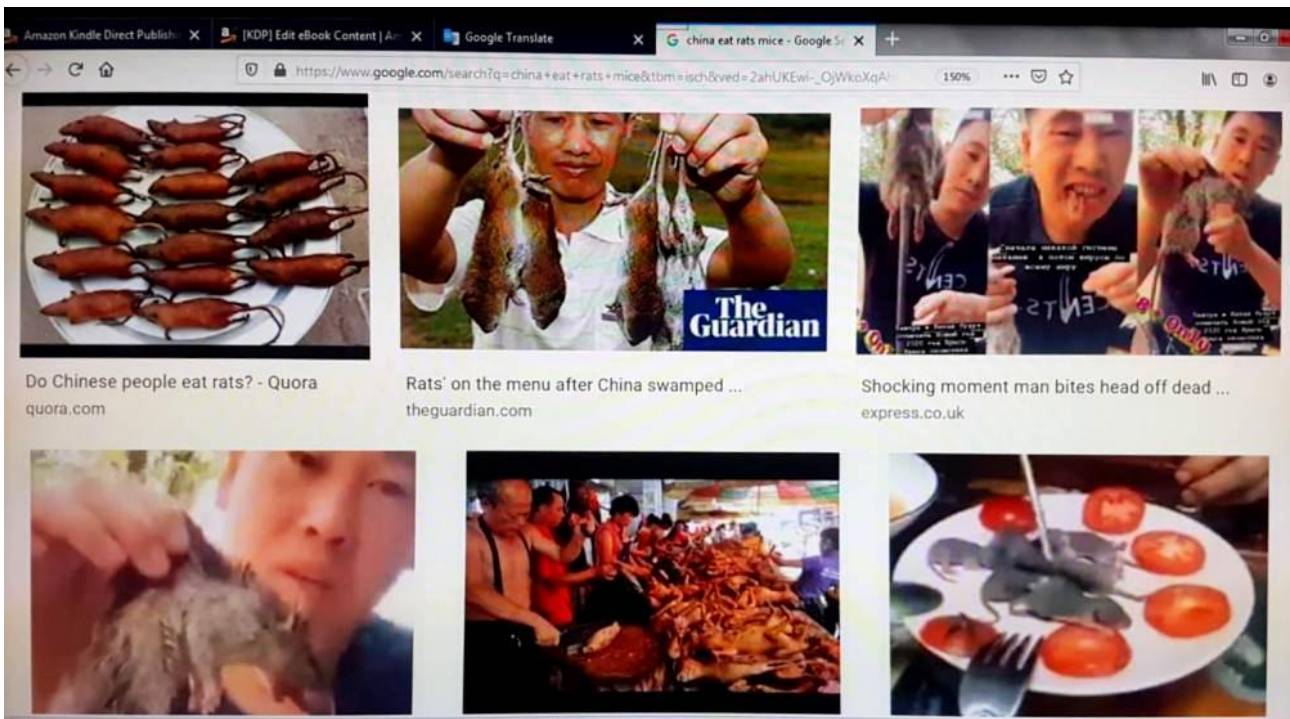


Over 10 million dogs are killed in China every year. This shows that eating dog meat is common and many people are telling lies by saying that it is not common



Above is photo from a video report that shows examples of dogs being eaten all over China and not just in southern China. The dog restaurant in the photo above is in north China. There are many Chinese restaurants serving dog meat and cat and monkey and snake in north China

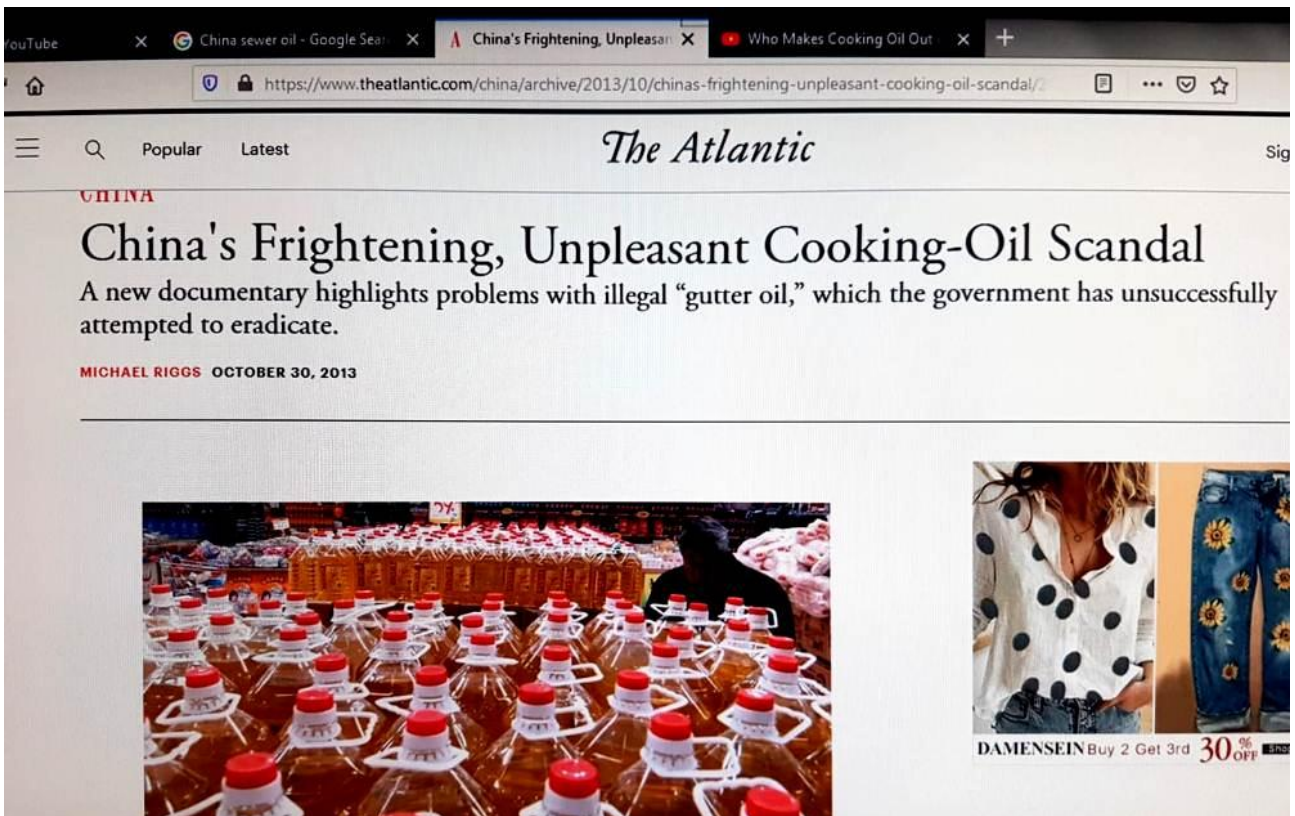
There are many people who try to deny these things and they say that such eating habits are not common in China. But - many people have investigated this matter and found that such eating habits are common and take place regularly all over China



Eating mice and rats and other animals is very common in China. Eating animals alive is also common and cooking them alive is common too



Eating insects is very popular in China with young people and children. Insect stalls are found everywhere



There are many reports and documents showing that in China, gutter oil or toilet oil or sewage oil was being sold as cooking oil and was being used in restaurants all over China.

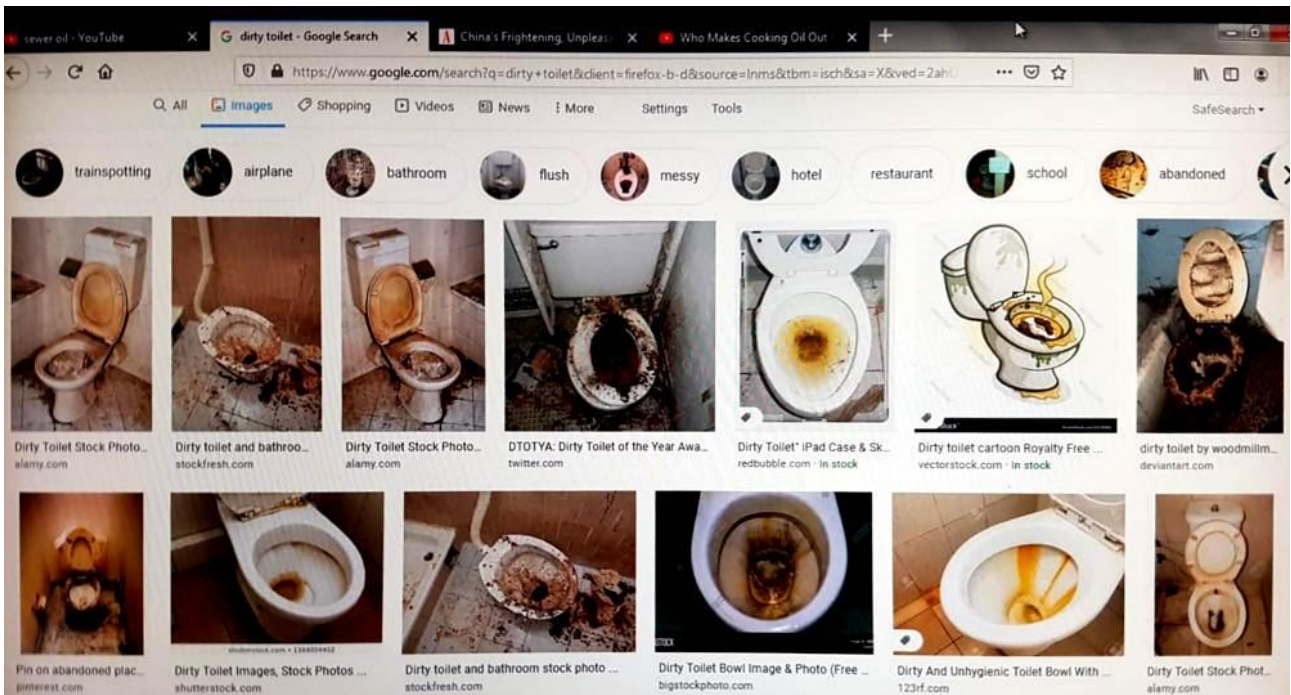
The reports show that it was not only done by businesses but by many ordinary homes also.

Reports also show that this - toilet oil - was recycled and put into bottles for selling as cooking oil

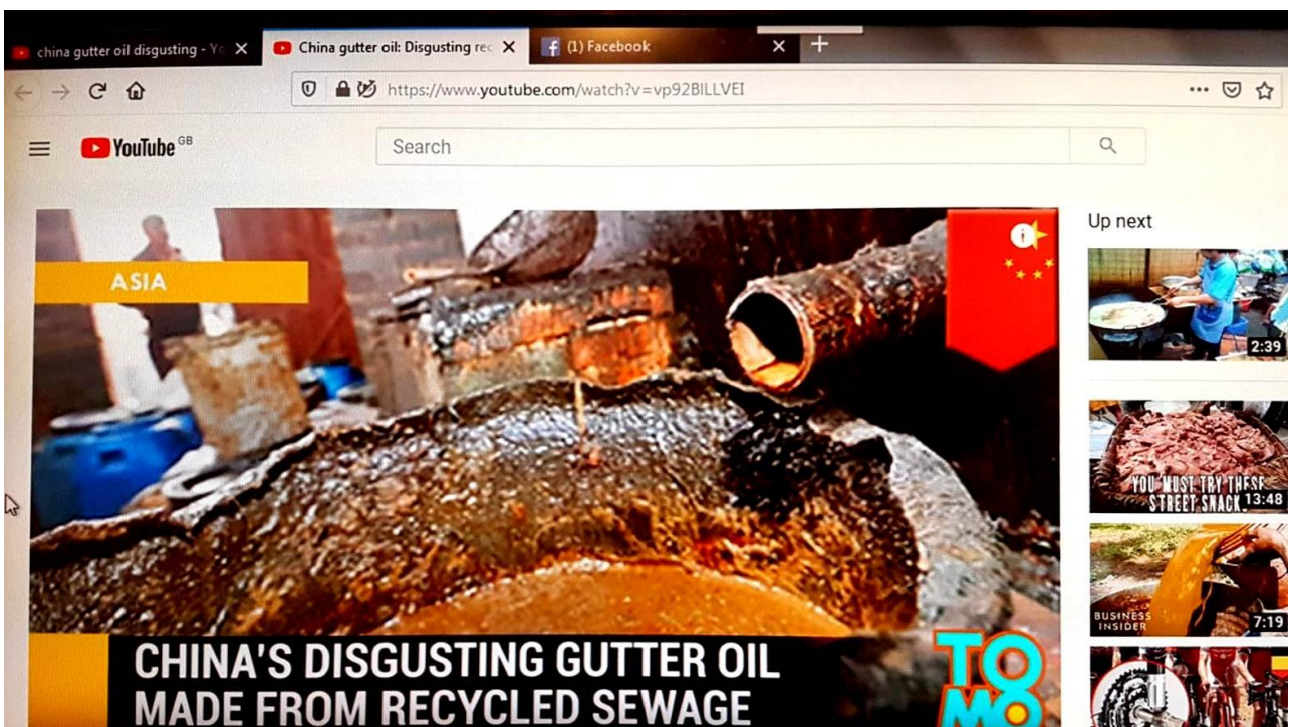
What is gutter oil? What is sewage oil? What is toilet oil?



China has over a billion people and many reports state that it could be even 2 billion people and there are thousands of apartments in China. The above photo shows an example of modern apartments



Everyday people use the toilet which is part of human nature



In many apartment buildings in China, after you flush the toilet, it goes to the bottom of the building and it is then collected and sent to factories to create cooking

oil or sent to Chinese restaurants to be used as cooking oil



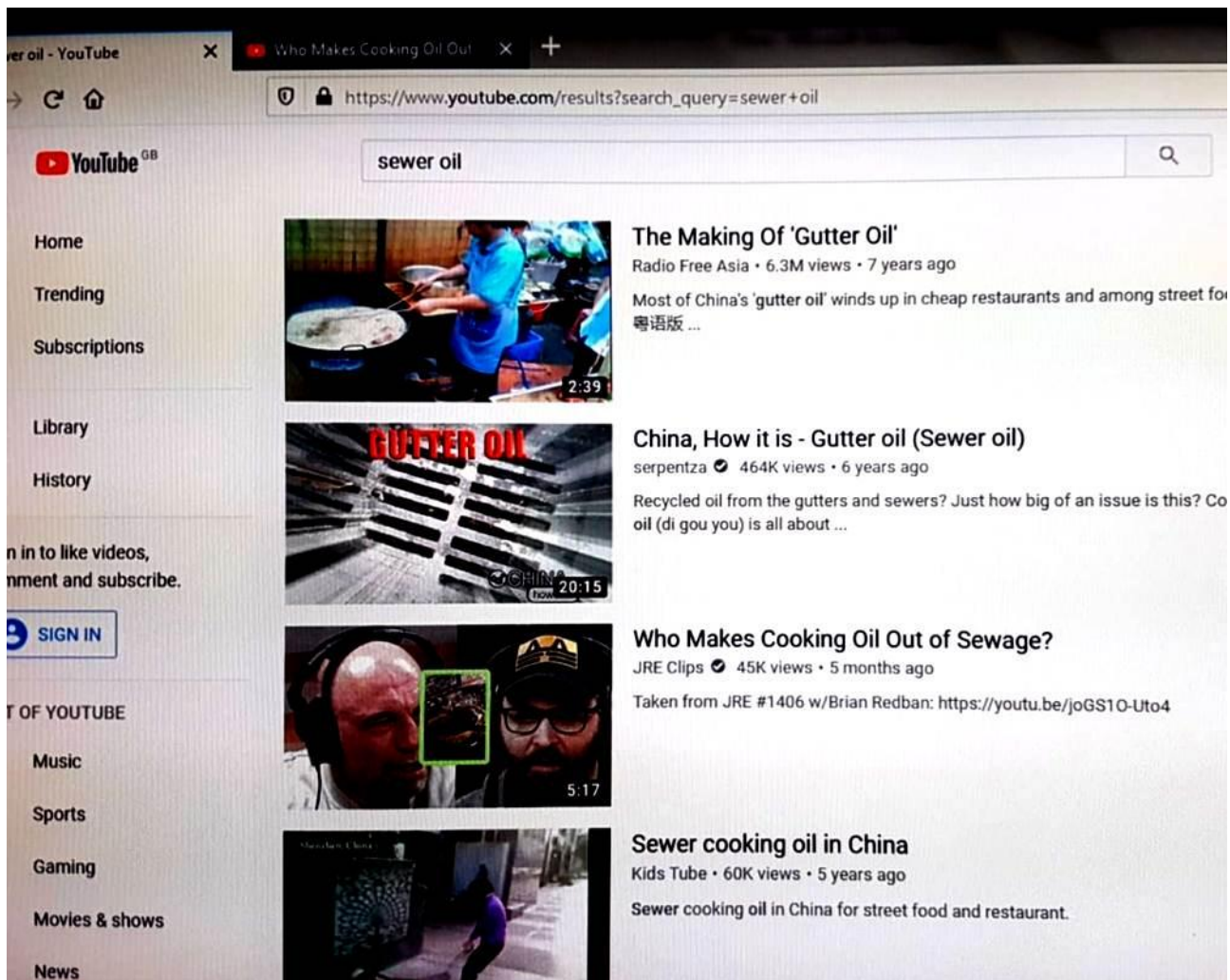
There are many reports that this gutter oil or toilet oil or sewage oil, was being exported to the world by Chinese businessmen and this type of business is making millions of dollars. Many reports are seriously questioning all food related exports from China. Are there ingredients made from cats or snakes or dogs or monkeys in the exports?

There are many warnings in many reports that you should be careful what you eat when you go to China. Many Chinese restaurants are using the toilet oil and also they sell dog and cat meat and other things such as snake and monkey. Many restaurants have been caught telling lies about what meat they sell. You can order beef or chicken, but you never know what is really being given to you in many restaurants

Many people have reported and stated that there is no guarantee what meat you can be eating. Many Chinese

restaurants tell lies about the meat and about the cooking oil.

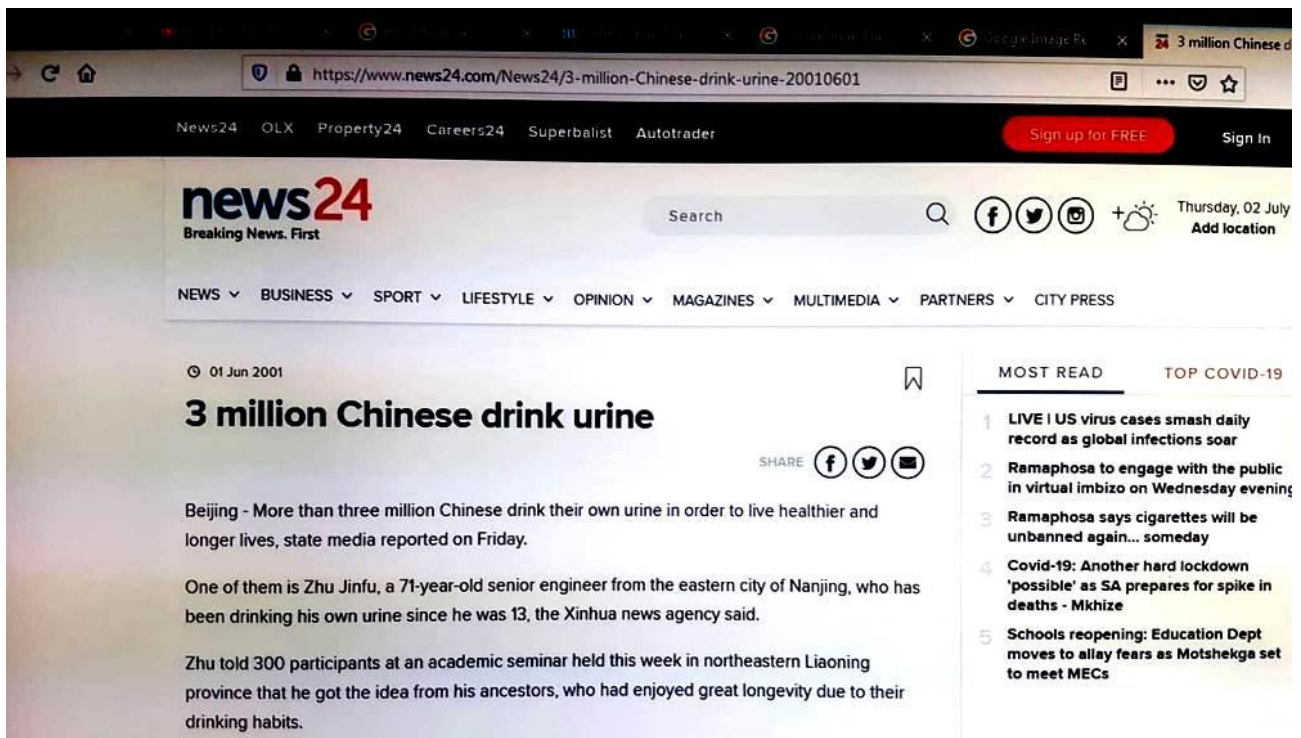
Reports also show that China is a poor country compared to many modern nations. Millions of people live in poverty in the countryside in villages



The image is a screenshot of a YouTube search results page. The search bar at the top contains the text "sewer oil". The page displays four video results:

- The Making Of 'Gutter Oil'** by Radio Free Asia, 6.3M views, 7 years ago. Description: "Most of China's 'gutter oil' winds up in cheap restaurants and among street food vendors." Video duration: 2:39.
- China, How it is - Gutter oil (Sewer oil)** by serpentza, 464K views, 6 years ago. Description: "Recycled oil from the gutters and sewers? Just how big of an issue is this? Gutter oil (di gou you) is all about..." Video duration: 20:15.
- Who Makes Cooking Oil Out of Sewage?** by JRE Clips, 45K views, 5 months ago. Description: "Taken from JRE #1406 w/Brian Redban: https://youtu.be/joGS10-Uto4"
- Sewer cooking oil in China** by Kids Tube, 60K views, 5 years ago. Description: "Sewer cooking oil in China for street food and restaurant."

Regarding using sewage oil and toilet oil, not only is this taking place in the city area, but it was happening in the villages also and it was very common



Not just toilet oil, but there are reports that millions of Chinese are drinking urine - piss and no one knows the exact figure of how many people are doing this in China




Men in the photo above are seen drinking urine - piss

chinese eat monkey - Google S X +

https://www.google.com/search?q=chinese+eat+monkey&source=lmns&bih=654&

chinese eat monkey



Chinese eat monkeys

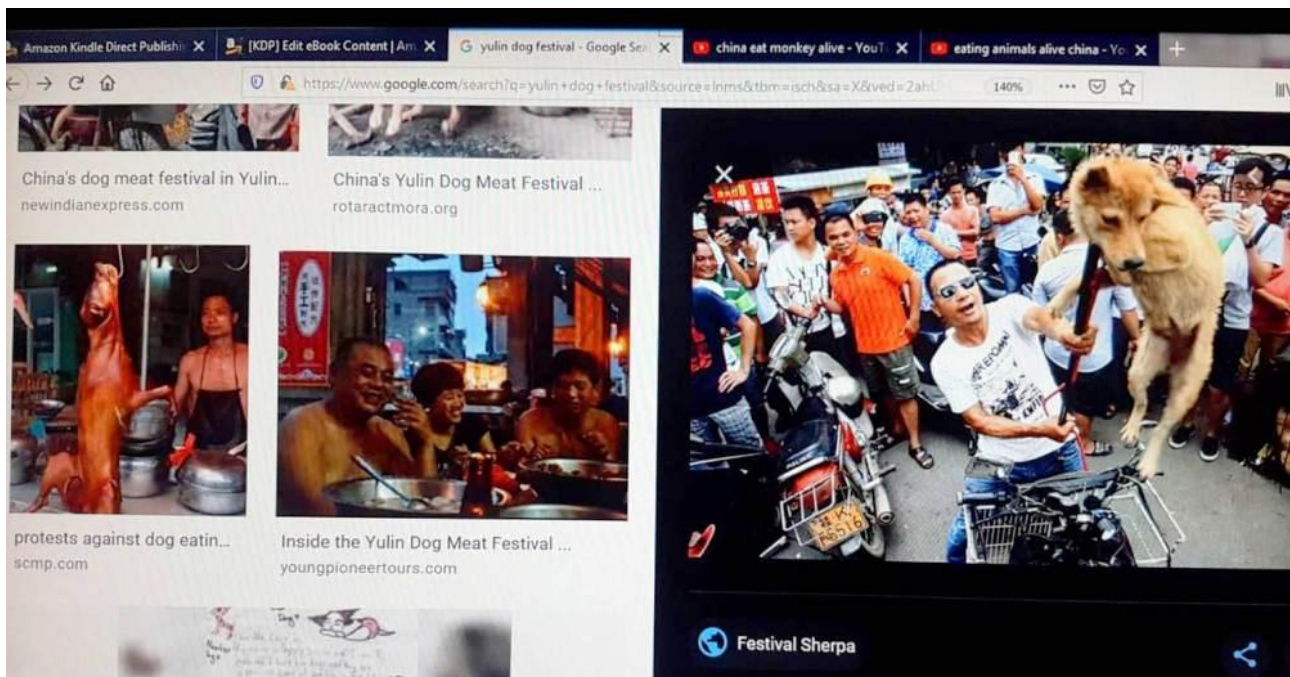
Monkey Brain is a precious traditional **Chinese** food ingredient, one of Eight Rare Ingredients. **Monkey** brain is usually **eaten** raw. ... When the **monkey** pokes its head out of the desktop, the diners will break its skull, pour hot oil, and then use a silver spoon to dig out it brains for **eating**. 21 Nov 2017

china-underground.com > 2014/08/16 > 7-animals-eaten-alive-in-chin... ▾

8 Animals Eaten Alive in China - Graphic Content - China ...

Jump to For some religious people is forbidden to **eat** any portion that ... - **Monkey** brain, fishes, baby mice, donkeys, snakes. Animals **eaten** alive: Oysters ...

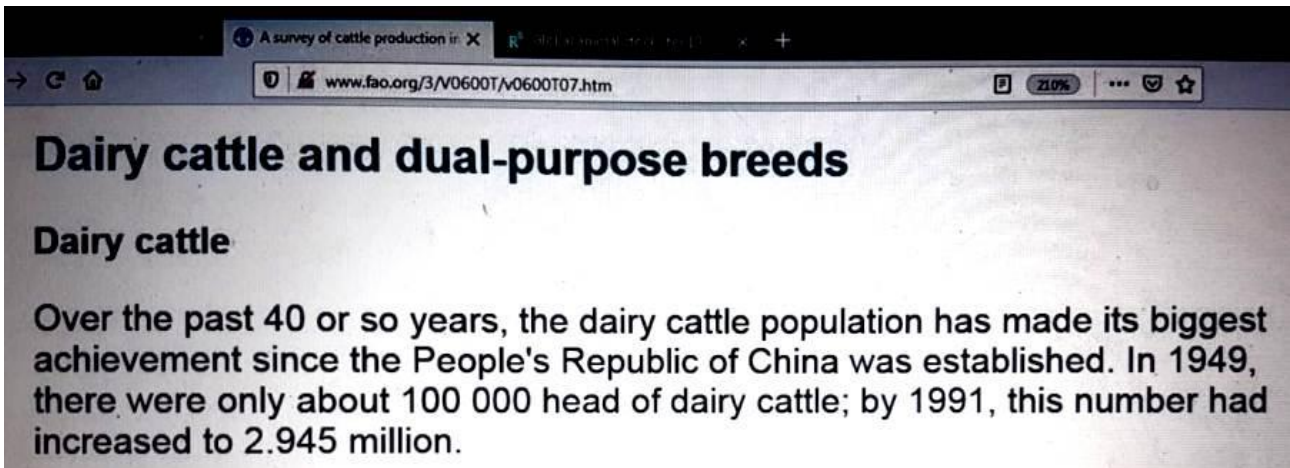
Eating monkeys in China is common and many monkeys are eaten alive



Much of what is done in China would be classified as animal cruelty or torture in many other countries. Animals are tortured in public in China in many festivals and celebrations. Dogs and pigs are tortured for example.

Many people posted videos in internet platforms showing the torture of animals in many festivals all over China. Many Chinese people can be seen laughing and cheering and enjoying such events. Chinese new years have names similar to the animals that many people eat such as the rat or the snake or the monkey or the dog

Why did millions of Chinese people have these eating habits? The answer was in history



In 1949, China had around 100 thousand cows

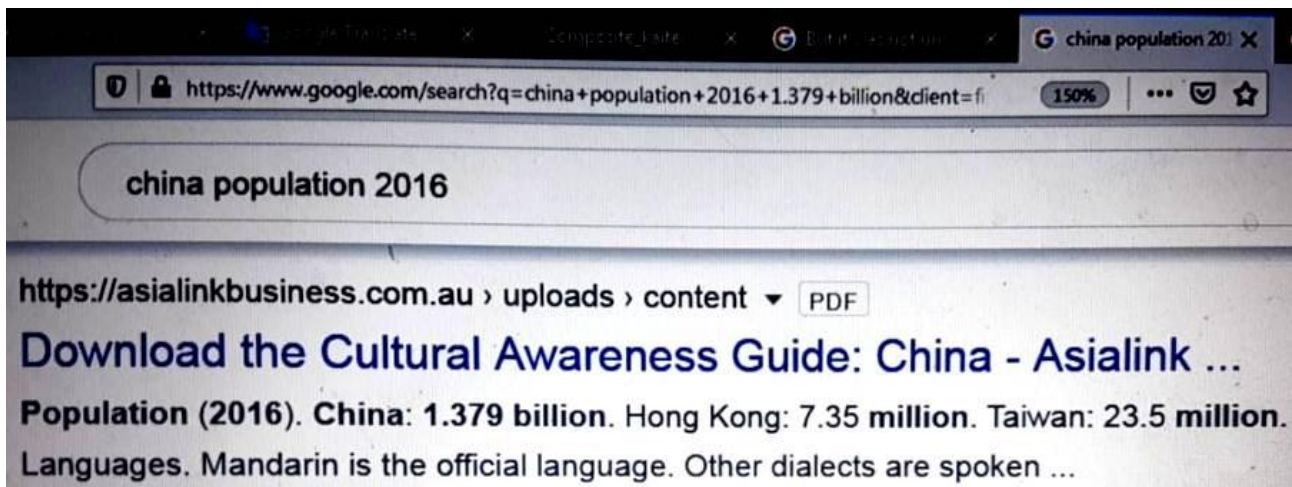


Population China 1949 - 540 million people

**540 million people sharing 100000 cows - equals:
1 cow for every 5400 people**



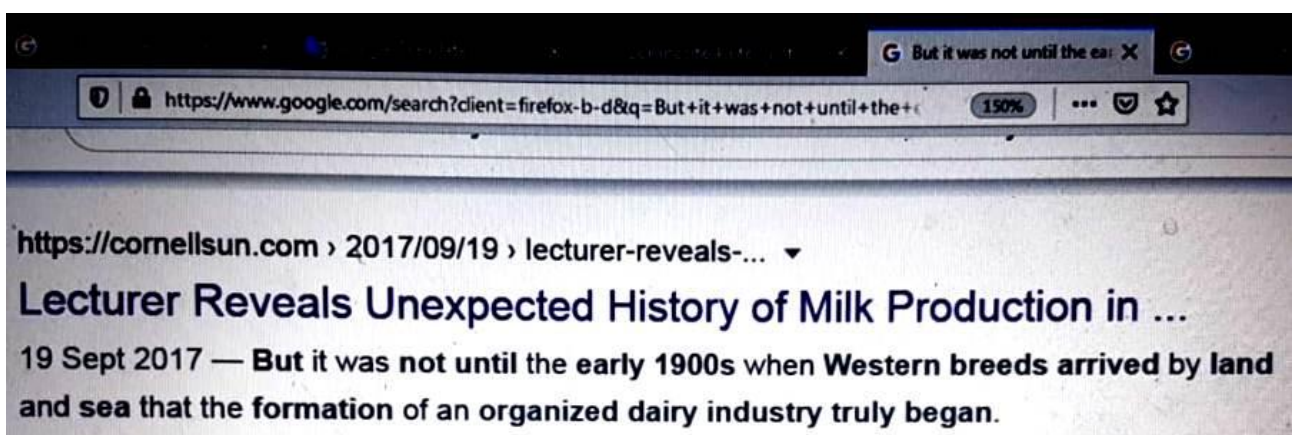
In 2016, China had around 8 and a half million cows



Population China 2016 - 1.379 billion people

**1.379 billion people sharing 8.5 million cows - equals:
1 cow for every 162 people**

This is an example of cows. Food production has increased and improved. One of the major reasons why people in China were eating dogs and cats and monkeys in the past was because of poverty. China has a long way to go, and the world has to work together to build a better future for all the people in the world



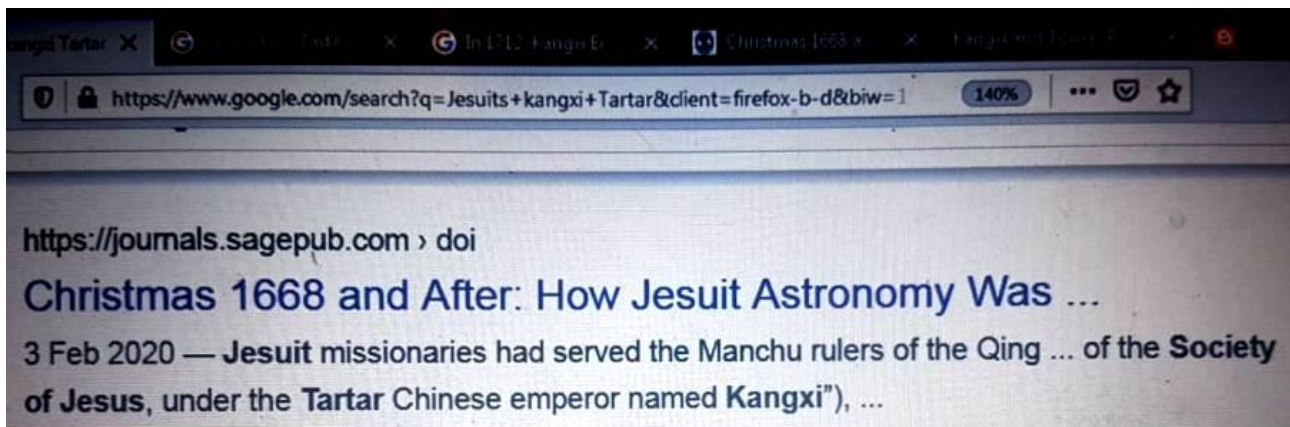
In 1900, the situation regarding the cows and milk production was very bad in China. Records show that many western countries sent cows to China in the early 1900's. There was a serious food crisis in China at the time and in other parts of the world

Many historians say that when the Manchu Qing dynasty ruled China, the Han Chinese were removed from Tartar city - Forbidden City. Manchu is short for Manchurians. Han is basically another word for the Chinese people. Modern historians call the people who lived inside Tartar City - Manchurians.

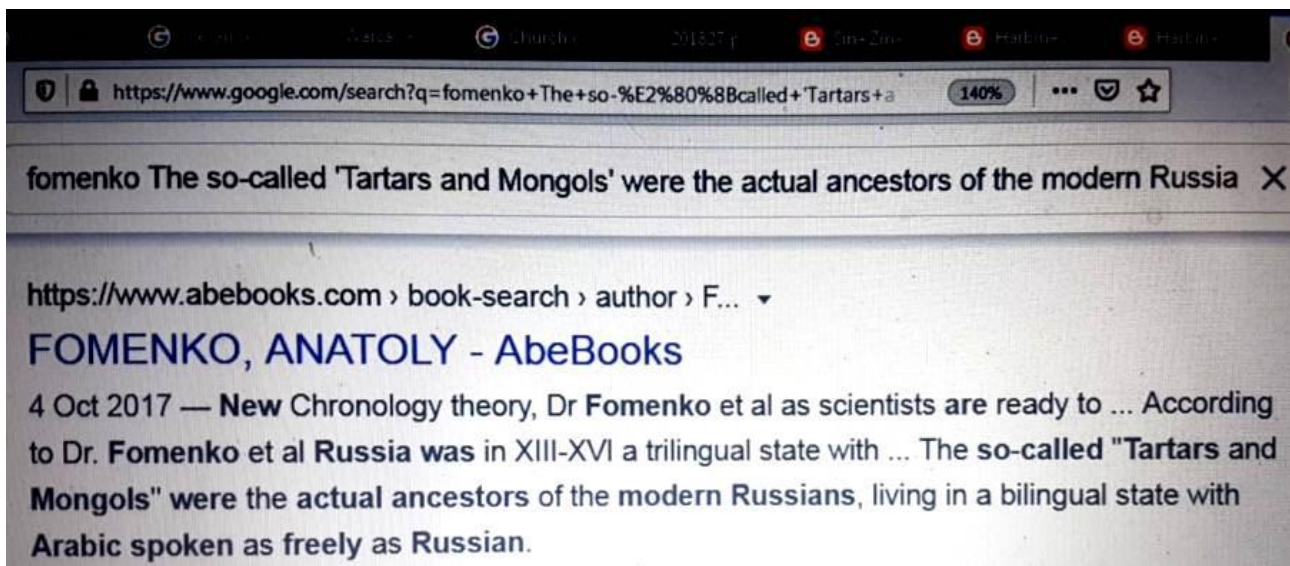
But researchers found that the history of Manchu was created to hide and destroy the Tartarian history of the city. The people living inside Tartar City - were Tartars. Researchers say that the Forbidden City, inside Tartar City was created and built by Tartars. There was much evidence to show that there were no Chinese people in northern China, when the city was originally built

No Chinese people in Tartar city - Peking - Beijing?

There was much evidence to show that the Chinese people arrived in the city much later

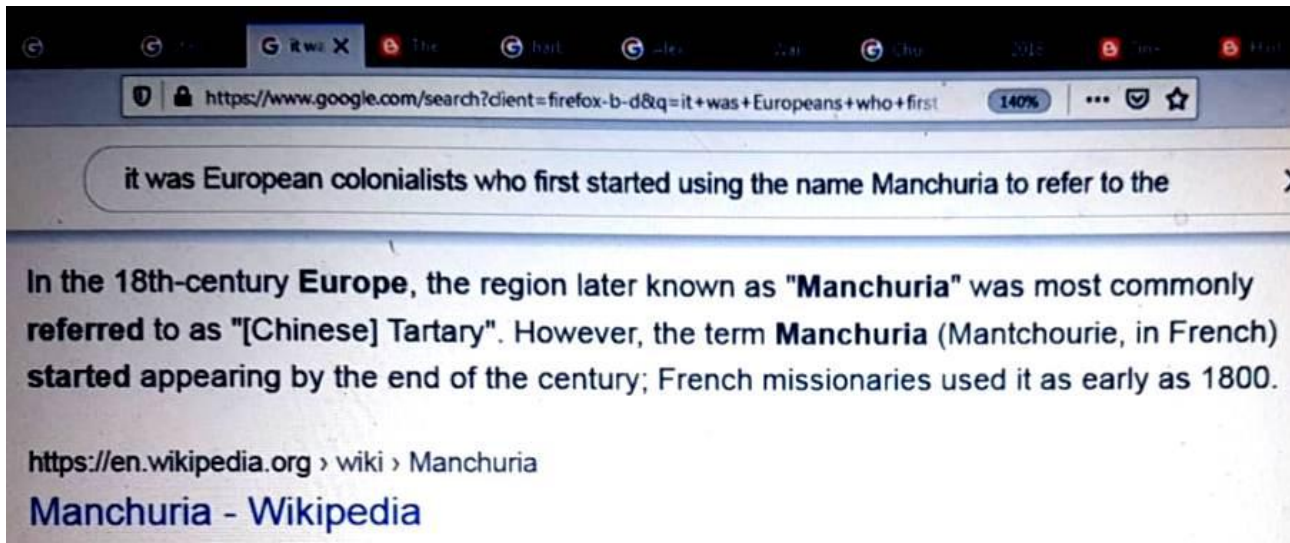


The Jesuits themselves recorded that the Emperors of China were Tartars



Researchers such as Anatoly Fomenko have provided much evidence that the Tartars spoke Arabic as well as Turkic and Russian

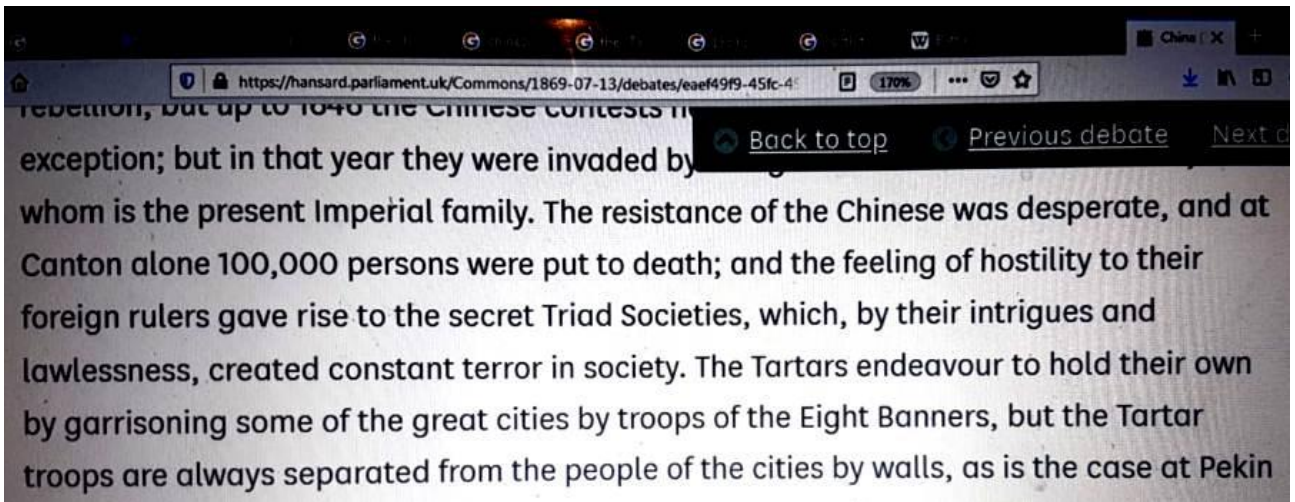
It was well known that in Tartar City (Peking or Beijing), the language was not Chinese. Researchers concluded that historians say that the language was called Manchu in order to hide the fact that the language in Tartar City - was a Tartarian language such as Arabic or Russian



It was European colonialists who created the words known as Manchuria or Manchu, after the 1800's

Many historians have referred to the modern Manchurians as Tartars of Peking - Beijing, but evidence shows that the people in Tartar City were the Tartars. Peking or Beijing was called Tartar City not Manchu City. The Chinese language was not even allowed in the city. The language was called Tartarian until they changed the name to Manchu

It was well known that the Chinese were not even allowed inside the main city of Peking - Beijing. The Chinese arrived later and lived outside the main city.



The British were at war with the Tartar Qing dynasty in the 1860's. The colonial British reports from that time were indeed very anti - Tartar and they stated that the Chinese were not allowed in the cities. The Tartar people lived in cities that had walls around them and were protected by Tartar soldiers. The Tartar people and the Chinese lived separately

Was it always like that and why?

Who came to China first?

The Tartars or the Chinese?


Who were these Tartars?

Researchers looked further into this matter

de Prémare, Jean-Baptiste Régis, and Dominique Parrenin.^[2] Kangxi honored Bouvet with the title of interpreter to his son, the heir-apparent.

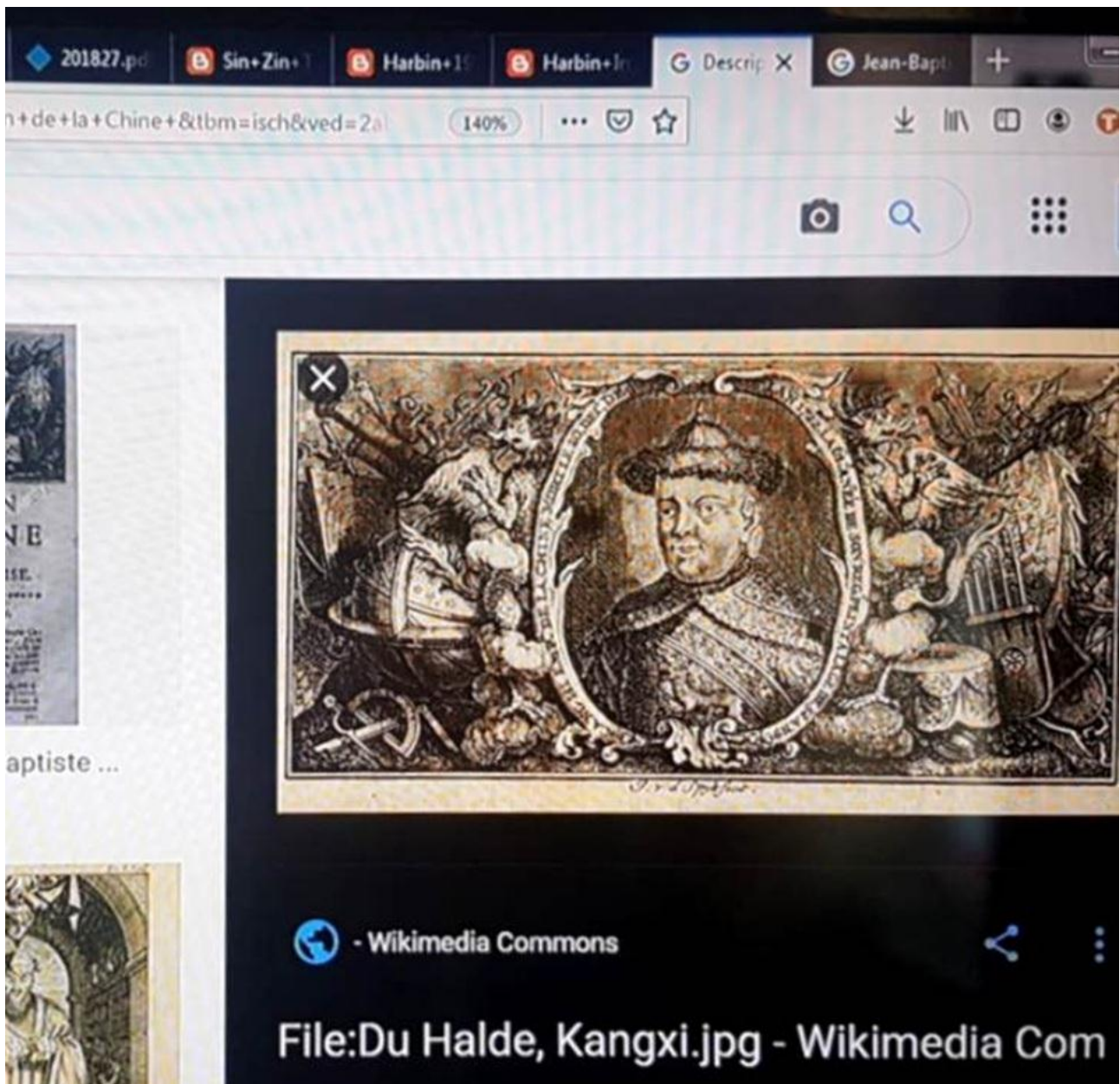
In 1700, with four of his fellow missionaries, Bouvet presented a memorial to the emperor, asking for a decision as to the meaning attached to the various ceremonies of the Chinese in honor of Confucius and their ancestors. The emperor, who had taken a keen interest in the controversy regarding the ceremonies, replied that they

The **Chinese Rites controversy** was a dispute among Roman Catholic missionaries over the religiosity of Confucianism and Chinese rituals during the 17th and 18th centuries. The debate discussed



Historians say that Joachim Bouvet had a meeting with the Emperor Kangxi in 1700, and they discussed Chinese ceremonies which are in honour of Confucius and their ancestors

Researchers did not believe that Joachim Bouvet ever had a meeting with the Emperor Kangxi talking about Chinese ceremonies in honour of Confucius. The Chinese were not even allowed in the city of Peking - Beijing or in any other cities. Many researchers believe that the history of Confucius whoever he really was, and if he ever existed, was falsified by the Jesuits.



A Jesuits named Jean-Baptiste Du Halde published a portrait of the Emperor Kangxi in 1736. The Emperor Kangxi did not look Chinese or like a Manchurian. The Emperor Kangxi had European features or Tartar features

According to historians, the Emperor Kangxi gave books in the Chinese language to the Jesuits. It was clear that story seemed to have been fraudulently

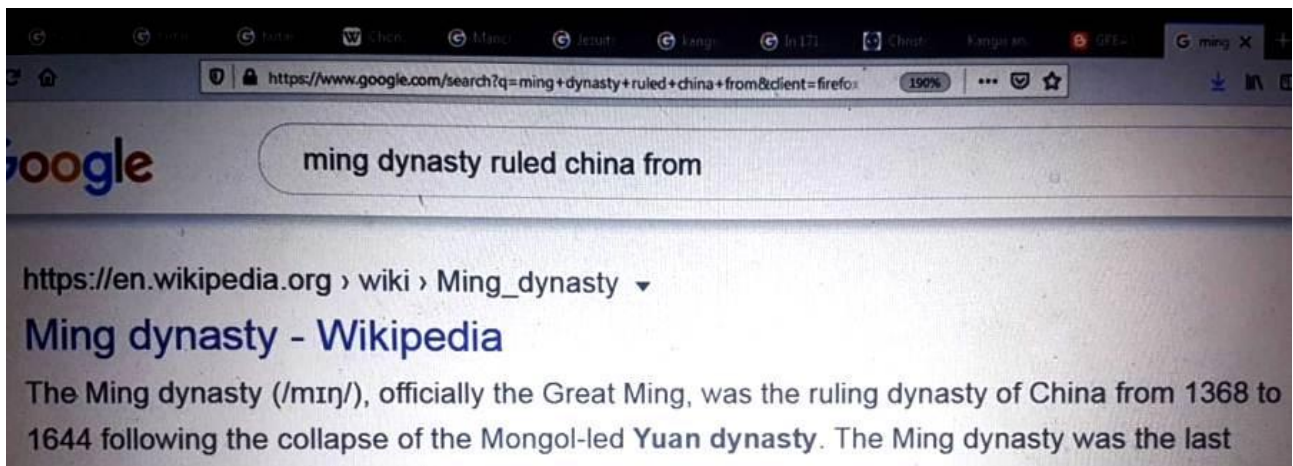
created. The Emperor Kangxi did not even look Chinese. The Chinese language was not even allowed in the city. Something was wrong with the history that was being told to the world

Not only the Tartar Qing dynasty rulers, but the Ming dynasty, that ruled China before the Qing, also did not look Chinese



Photo above - a drawing of the last King and Queen of the Ming dynasty in China - (1685 - Roi et Reine de la Chine avant L'invasion des Tartares)

Researchers noticed that they did not look Chinese, but looked like Europeans



According to historians the Ming dynasty ruled China between 1368 and 1644 before the Tartar Qing dynasty



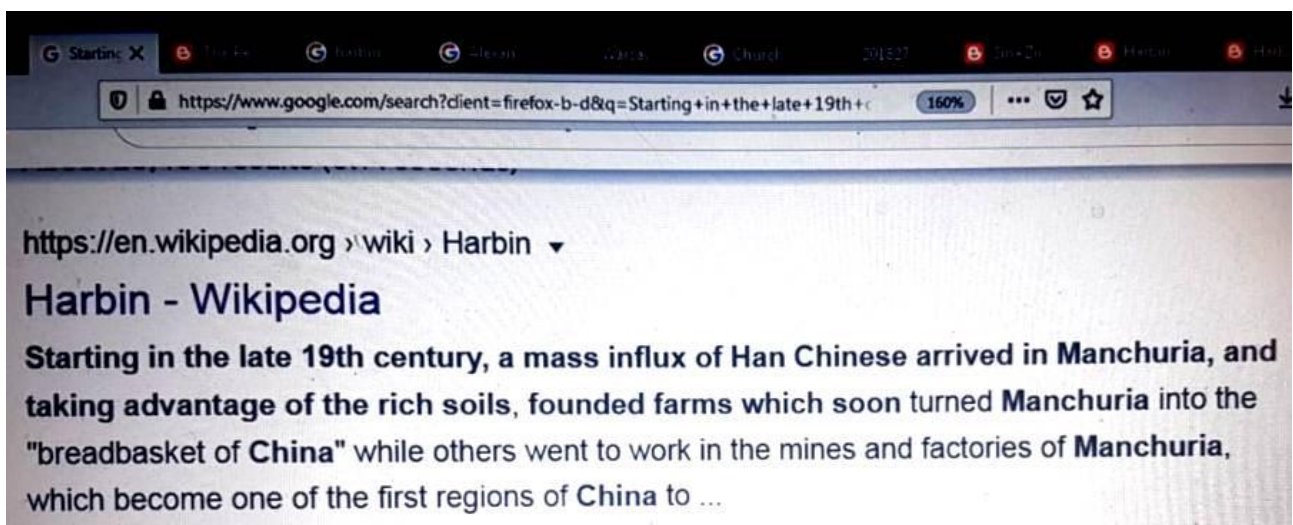
The Tartar Qing dynasty was founded by a man called Nurhaci Khan. Nurhaci was the grandfather of the Emperor Kangxi. The name Nurhaci is 2 words - nur and haci (haji) - these words are very common titles among Muslim people around the world



The Emperor Kangxi wrote letters to his sons. The original letters have been lost. There are translations available, but many people believe that the contents could have been falsified. One thing that researchers noted from these letters was that they were written in the Tartar language. The most widespread Tartar language at the time was Arabic



Beijing and Harbin city are in the North of China. The north east of China is known to some people as Manchuria



Reports from many sources such as the British and Russian colonialists clearly show that the Chinese people arrived in the north and east of China, only in the 19th century. There is also evidence which shows that the modern people of Korea, arrived in Korea in the 19th century also, but that is another long story



According to historians, Harbin city was founded by the Russians in the late 19th century. The city was Russian with many European and Tartar people. Reports from that time show that many Chinese people came as economic migrants. Soon the region, including Harbin, became majority Chinese. Today the city of Harbin is over 90% Chinese



Between 1850 and 1864 - the Taiping Rebellion took place in China. The full history of this rebellion seems to have been modified. But it was basically a conflict between the supporters of Christianity against the Tartar Qing dynasty, - and against the people who supported the Tartar Qing dynasty. It lasted for many years and millions of people are said to have died. How did a conflict that involved Christianity start in China?

At that time a serious war was taking place between the Tatar Qing dynasty and the colonial armies of the French and the Americans and the British known as the Opium Wars. The British and the French invaded Tartar City - Peking in 1860 and destroyed the Summer Palace that was located in the north-east outside the city walls

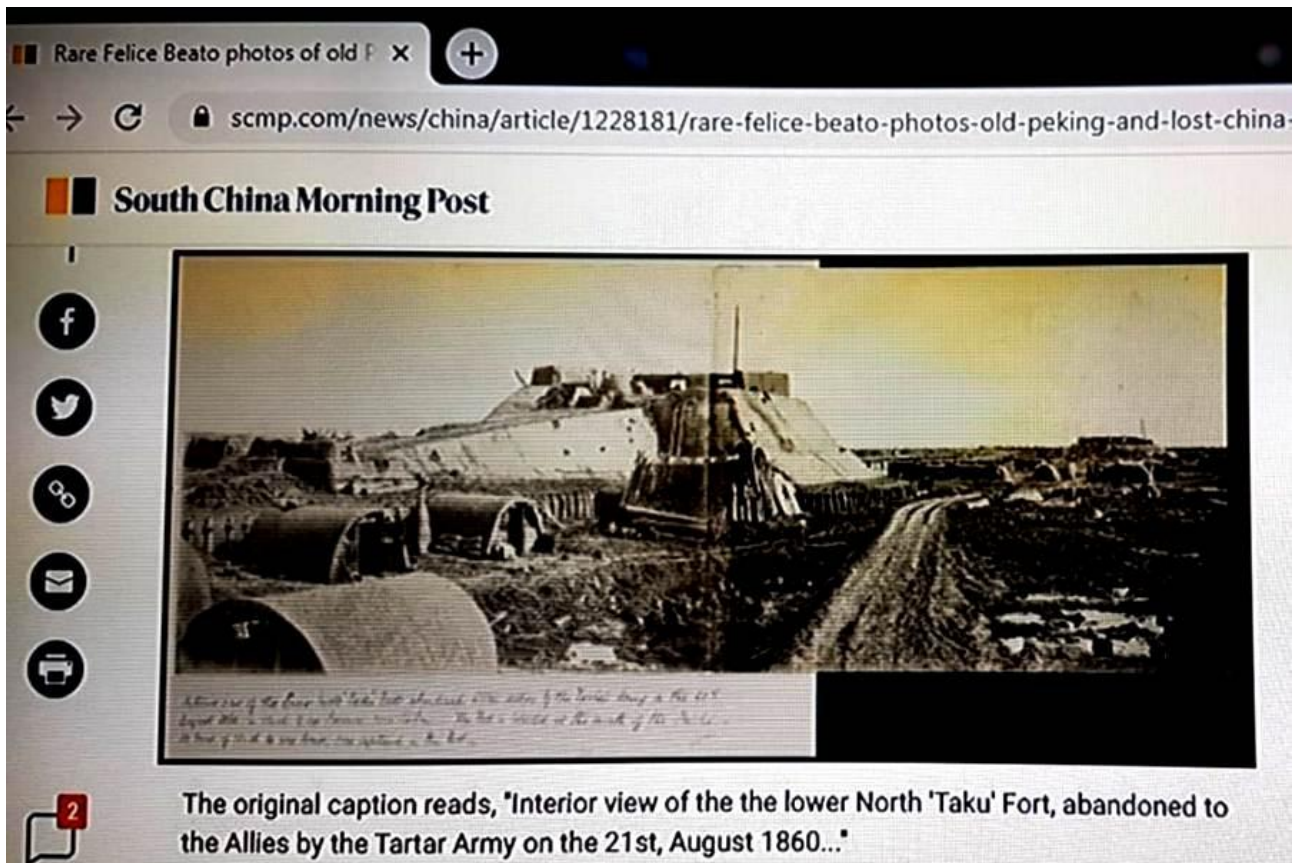


Many reports from the 19th century, clearly say that the European colonialists such as the British and the French and German and their allies were fighting Tartars in China. For example - a book called the "The Battles of the World" by J. Douglas Borthwick that was published in the 19th century mentions many times that the Europeans were fighting the Tartars in China during the Second Opium War.



Most of the accounts of the war seem to have falsified information. The reports were released by colonial governments, in the same way that western nations

released information about the weapons of mass destruction. Historians say that the Europeans were fighting against the Chinese, but a lot of evidence shows that Chinese were together with the Europeans and they were fighting against the Tartarians



Historians say that the photo above is from the Battle of Taku Fort that took place in Tientsin - Tianjin, north China in 1860. Researchers are investigating if the photo has been falsified. Many photos of China from that time have been falsified. But one thing that was written on the photo at that time was: - Taku Fort, abandoned to the Allies by the Tartar Army on the 21st, August 1860

It was clear that the western colonialists were fighting the Tartarians in China. It did not say the Chinese Army, but it said the Tartar Army

After the Battle of Taku Fort, the colonial army marched towards Tartar City - Peking and destroyed the Summer Palace district

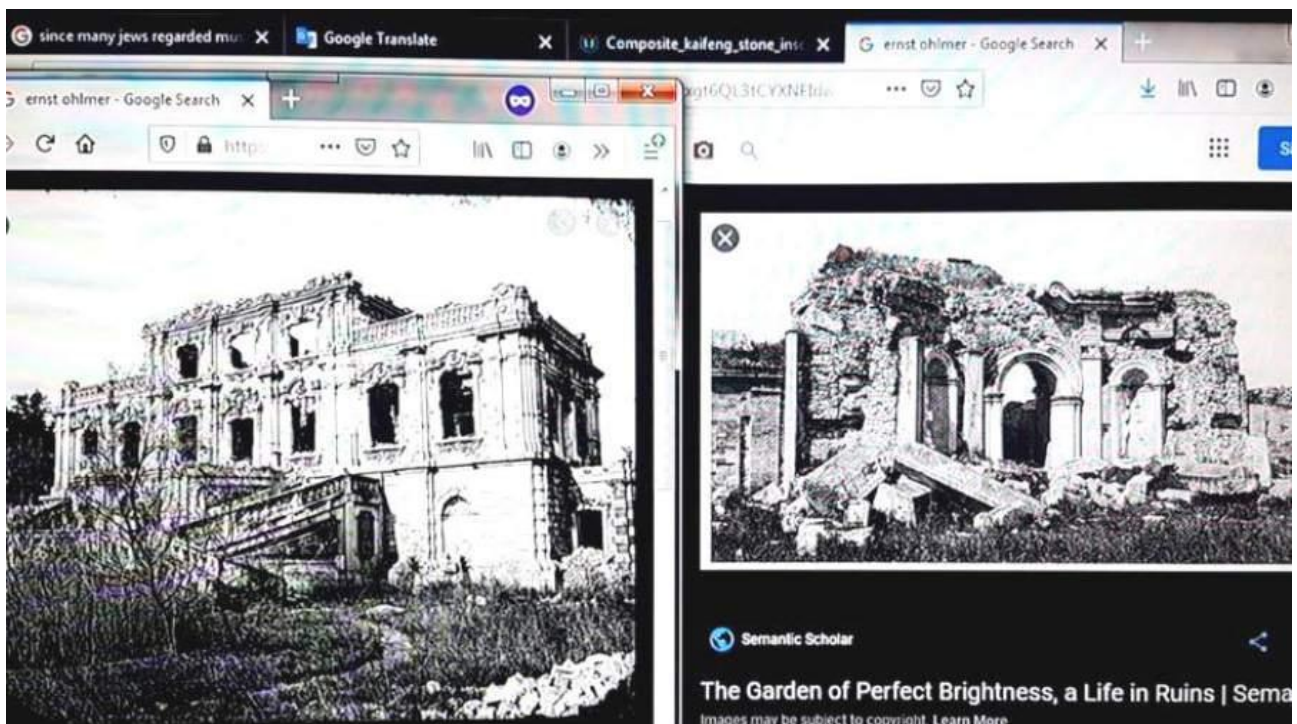
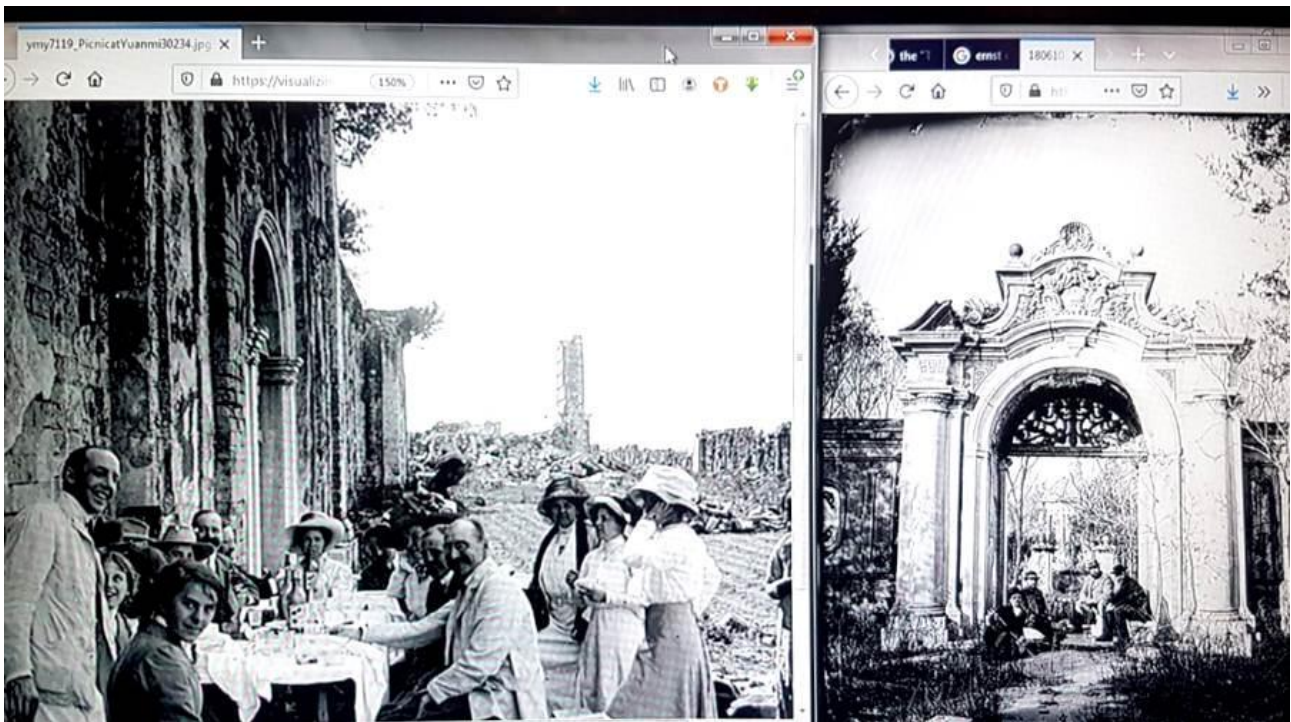


Photo evidence shows that the district looked like any other European city. The buildings looked European or Tartarian. They did not look Chinese at all



The area was estimated to be around 1000 acres or 5 square kilometres. The area was totally destroyed. During and after the war, European colonialists gained more control of north China. Who knows what happened to the Tartarian people who lived in the many areas that were destroyed during those times



One of the most famous events in recent Chinese history was called the Boxer Rebellion, which took

place between 1899 and 1901. The Boxer Rebellion was against the European colonialists and their allies, - the Christians.

Many events took place in China around that time. Many different people took part in the rebellion. Because China was very poor at the time, many poor people took part in the rebellion by attacking the rich people, or the people in power. A lot of destruction happened and a lot of looting took place

By the 1900, there were many Chinese Christians. A lot of these people lived in the south of China. China did not seem to have any Christians at all in the year 1700. How did Christianity spread so much in China after the 17th century?

It had a lot to do with Christian organisations from Europe and America, which included Catholic and Protestant missionaries. The Jesuits were amongst these organisations. The original Jesuit objective was to convert Muslims

The history of China was clearly falsified. The Chinese were not allowed in Tartar City (Peking - Beijing) or any other city. The walls in most cities were similar to walls that were seen in European cities. The ruling power of China - the Qing dynasty - was called the Tartars. The Tartars are known to be Muslims throughout history. Many Chinese people were not originally Christians but

converted after the 17th century - how did these conversions take place?

The Boxer Rebellion was basically against Chinese Christians and against European and American Christians. If the Tartars of China were Muslims, then Muslims should be found inside Tartar City.

If Tartar city was attacked, then evidence should show that Muslims will be inside the city and Muslims should be found defending Tartar City.

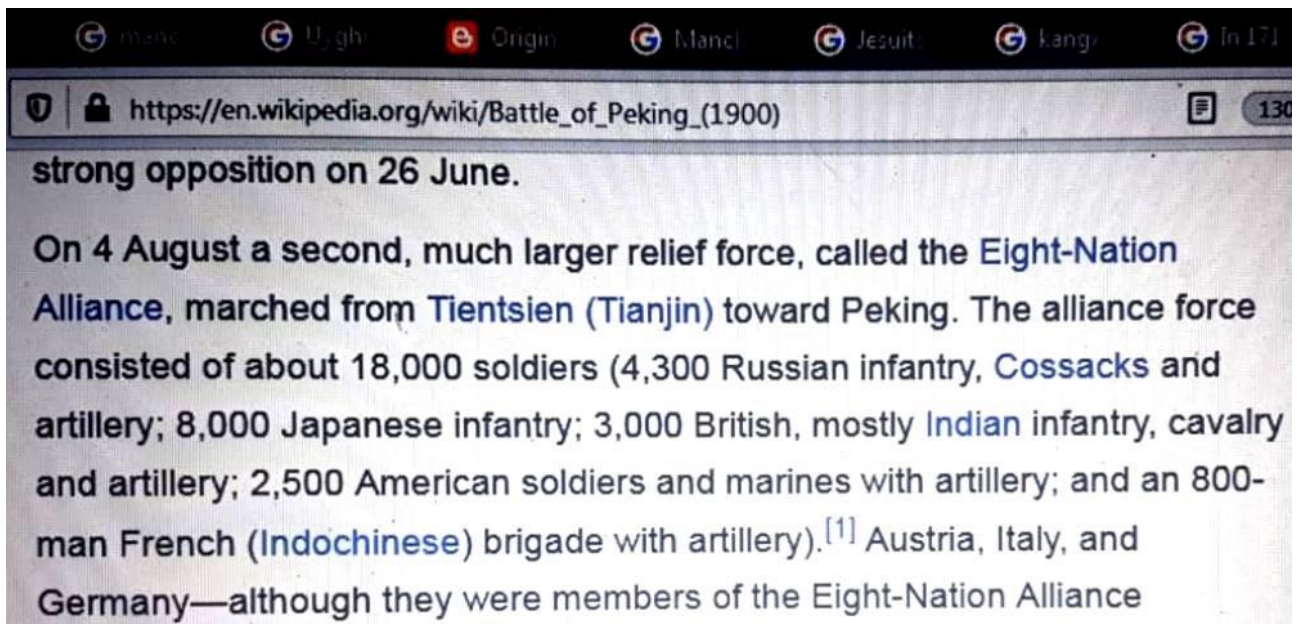
If they were Buddhists, then Buddhists will be found inside the city

During the Boxer Rebellion, Tartar City was attacked

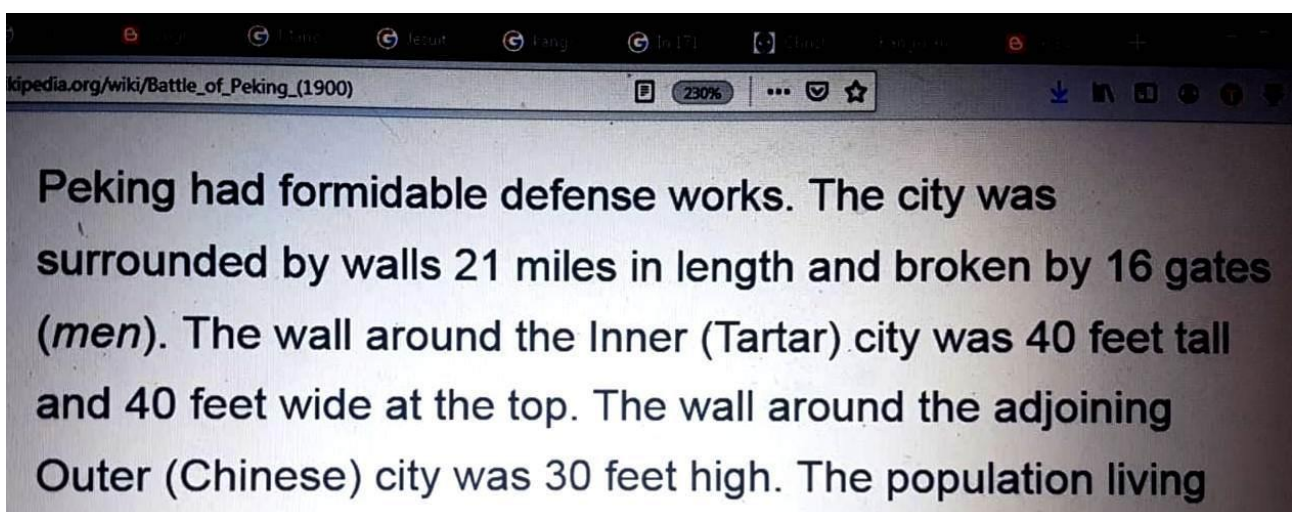


During the rebellion, historians say that the Boxers and the Chinese Qing Army attacked the Europeans and

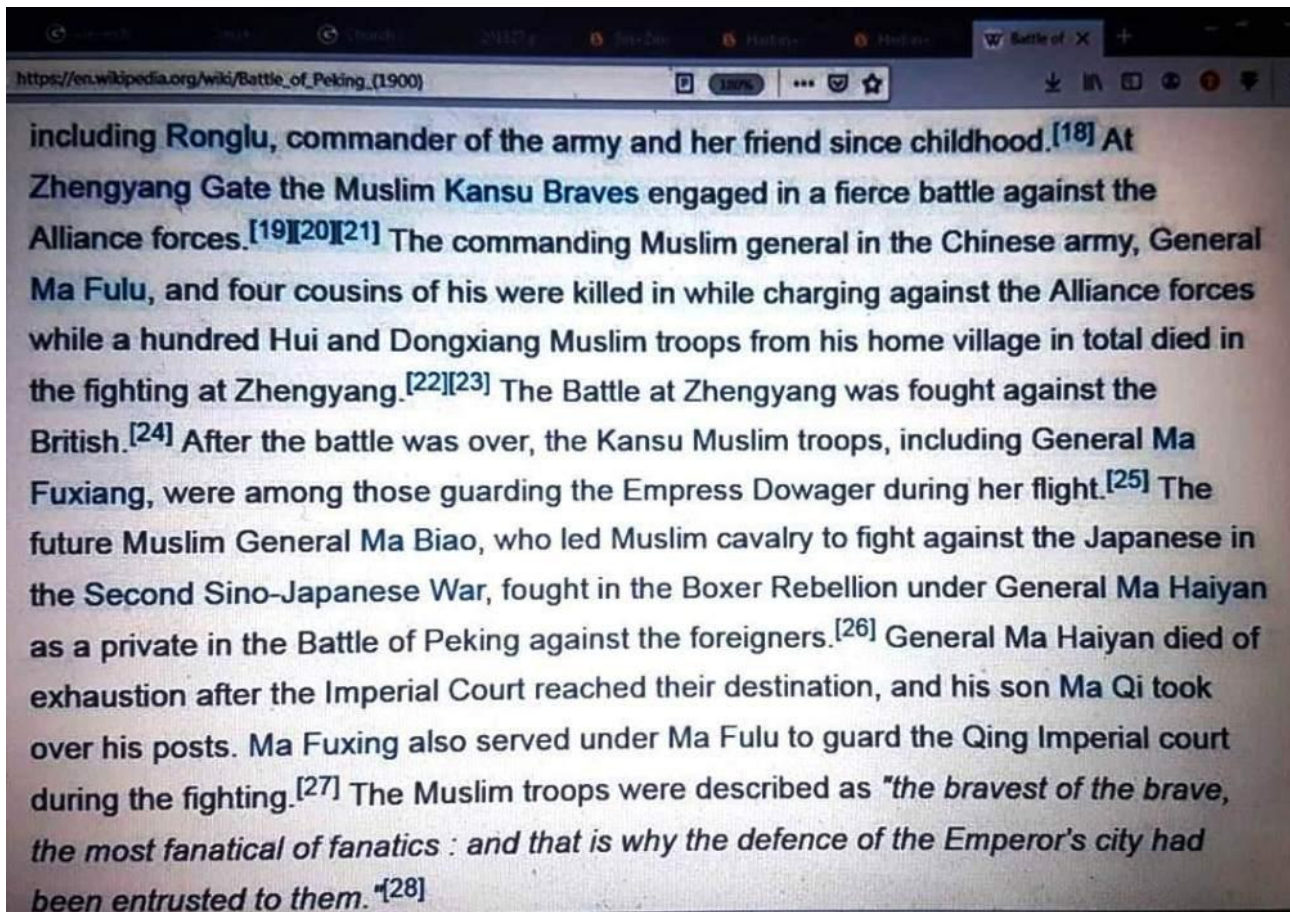
Christians in Beijing. This led to the Battle of Beijing during August 1900



The Europeans included the British and the Russians and the French with help from the Japanese and the Americans. Their armies went towards Tartar City - Peking - Beijing. The Japanese were heavily involved in China at the time, in cooperation with the colonial powers



Tartar City - Peking had amazing walls that were 21 miles long. The inner wall was 40 feet high and 40 feet wide. The wall around the Chinese area was 30 Feet high. The story of how Tartar City was built was a serious question



According to reports, the Chinese Army that was defending Tartar City - was basically a Muslim army, with Muslim soldiers and Muslim generals. Reports said that the Muslim army was fanatical and crazy the way they fought and defended Tartar City - Peking.

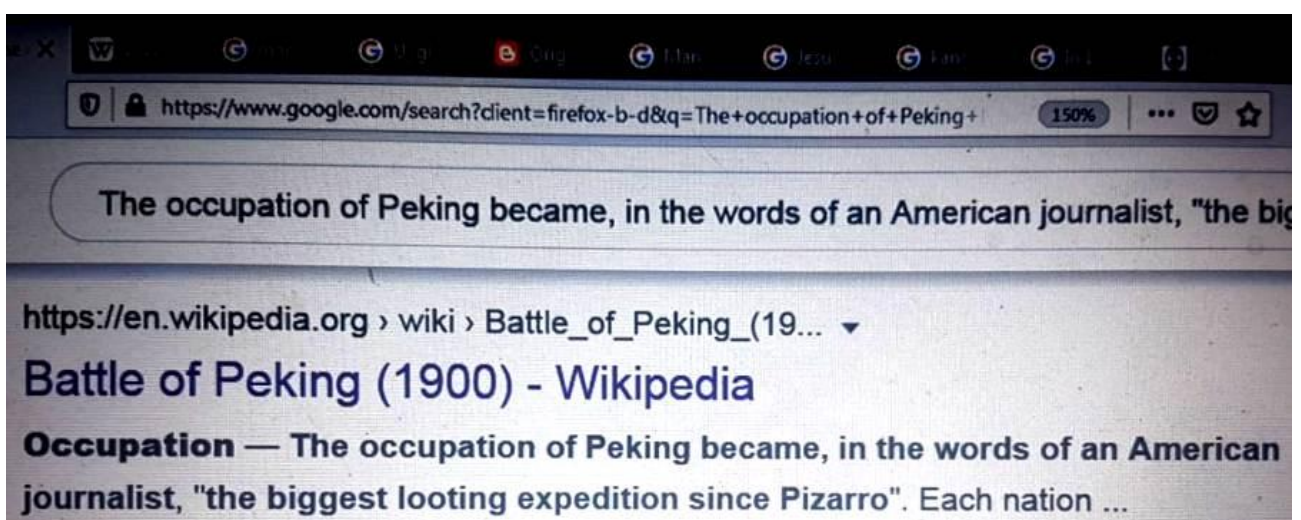
It was known that the Chinese were not allowed in Tartar City, so who were these Muslims inside Tartar city who were fighting like crazy. The Boxer rebellion

was against Christians. The main army of China would be inside the capital city. Tartar City - Peking was the capital. This army was mysteriously full of Muslims.

Historians say that the Muslims were chosen to protect Tartar City - Peking because they were fanatics. Is this really true? Or could it be that the Qing Tartar rulers and the people inside Tartar city - were Tartar people, who were actually Muslims? The answer was clear

Historians have given the Muslim fighters and generals Chinese names. Researchers believe that this was done deliberately, in order to hide the history of Tartaria.

They were called fanatics? Any man in Europe or America or Australia will fight and die to defend his family and home. Any man will be a fanatic to protect the homes of his mother and father, to protect the homes of his sister and brother, to protect the homes of his neighbours and friends, to protect the homes of his sons and daughters.



Tartar City - Peking, was occupied by the Europeans and Americans and Japanese. The city was practically looted by the occupying forces together with the Chinese people who lived outside Tartar City. There was huge destruction. Whatever was originally inside that city - is no longer there. Historians call it the Battle of Peking, when really it was the Battle for Tartar City

The war against Tartar City seemed to have lasted throughout the 19th century. The full story of the fall of Tartar City is not clear - the dates cannot be verified for many of the events. A lot of the photos and much of the information seems to have been falsified. It was clear that they were trying to hide what was inside Tartar City

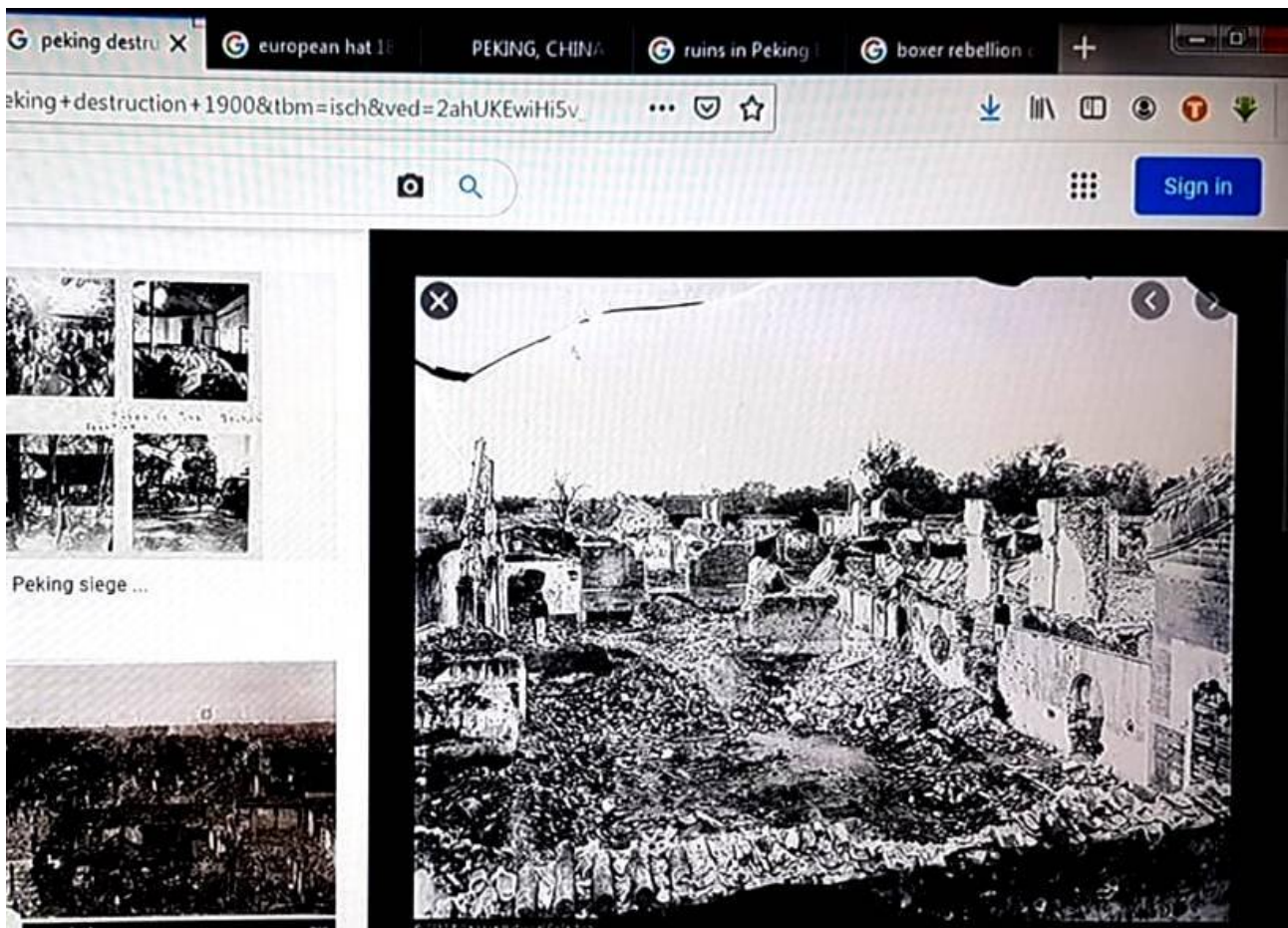
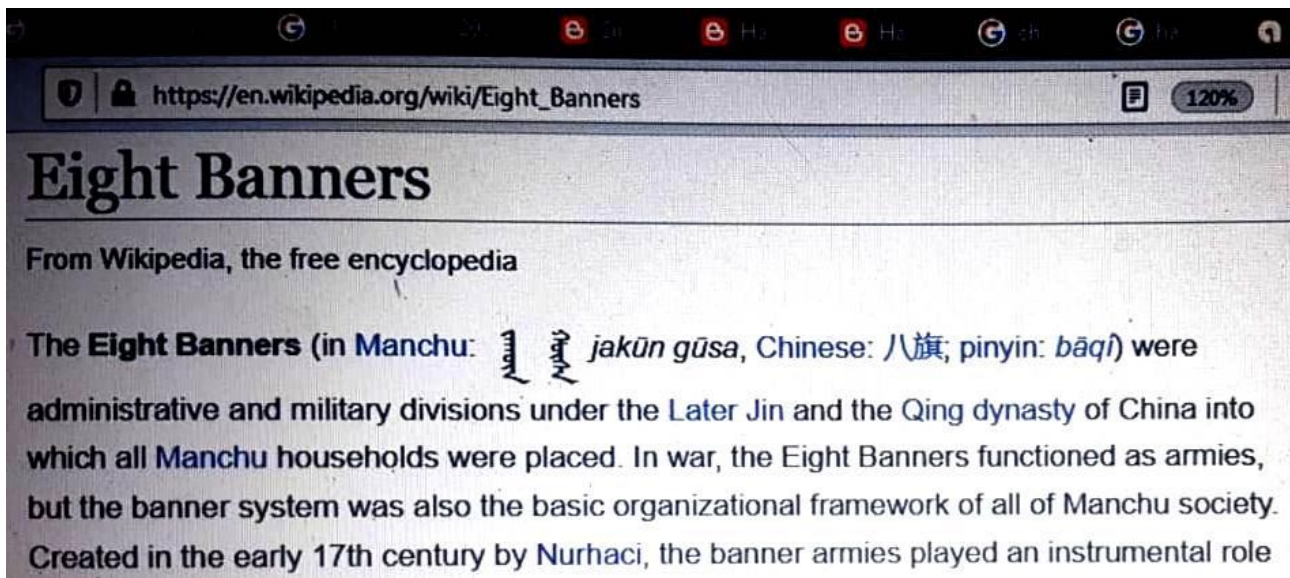


Photo above shows an example of the destruction during the fighting in Tartar City - Peking. There was destruction in many other places also. Many researchers noted that similar destruction was seen in photos during the civil war in America

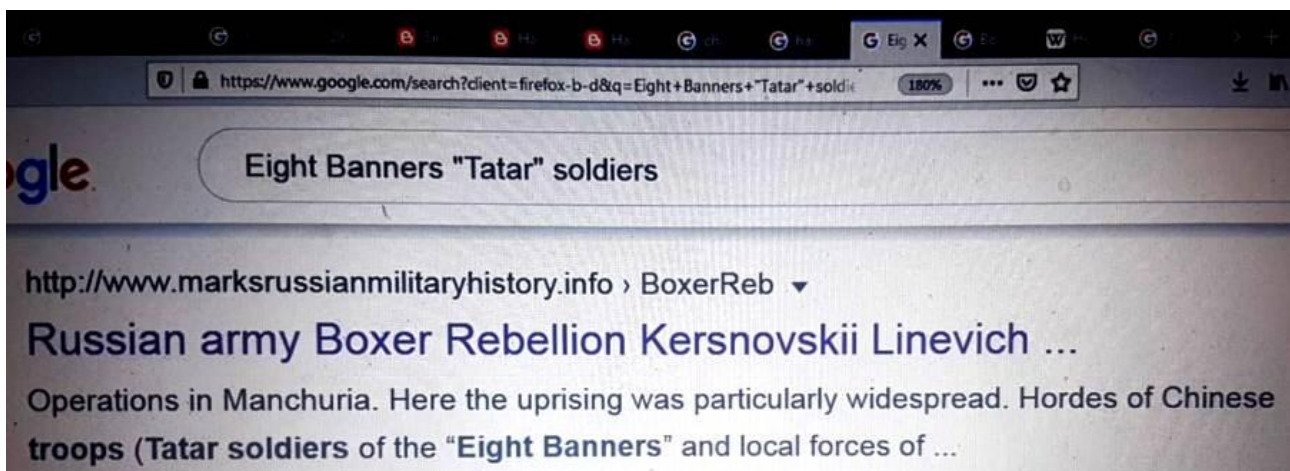
Researchers concluded that what took place in China was part of the global war against Tartaria. Tartar City - Peking - Beijing was the heart of Chinese Tartary.

It seemed clear that Christianity was used by organisations such as the Jesuits to fight against Tartaria. It was also clear that the Chinese people were used to fight against Tartaria. It was also clear that the war against Tartaria had a lot to do with Original Islam.

Tartar City fell and was captured in 1900 by the colonial armies. It was a great victory for the people who planned it all. But it took them several centuries to achieve this victory



The main army of the Tartar Qing dynasty was called the “Eight Banners”. It was created by the Nurhaci Khan, the grandfather of the Emperor Kangxi



During the Boxer Rebellion, in the area around Harbin, which is known as Manchuria - the Russians reported that they had many problems with the Chinese army. They did not call this army Chinese

The Russians, who know the Tartars very well, described the Chinese “Eight Banners” army as - Tartar

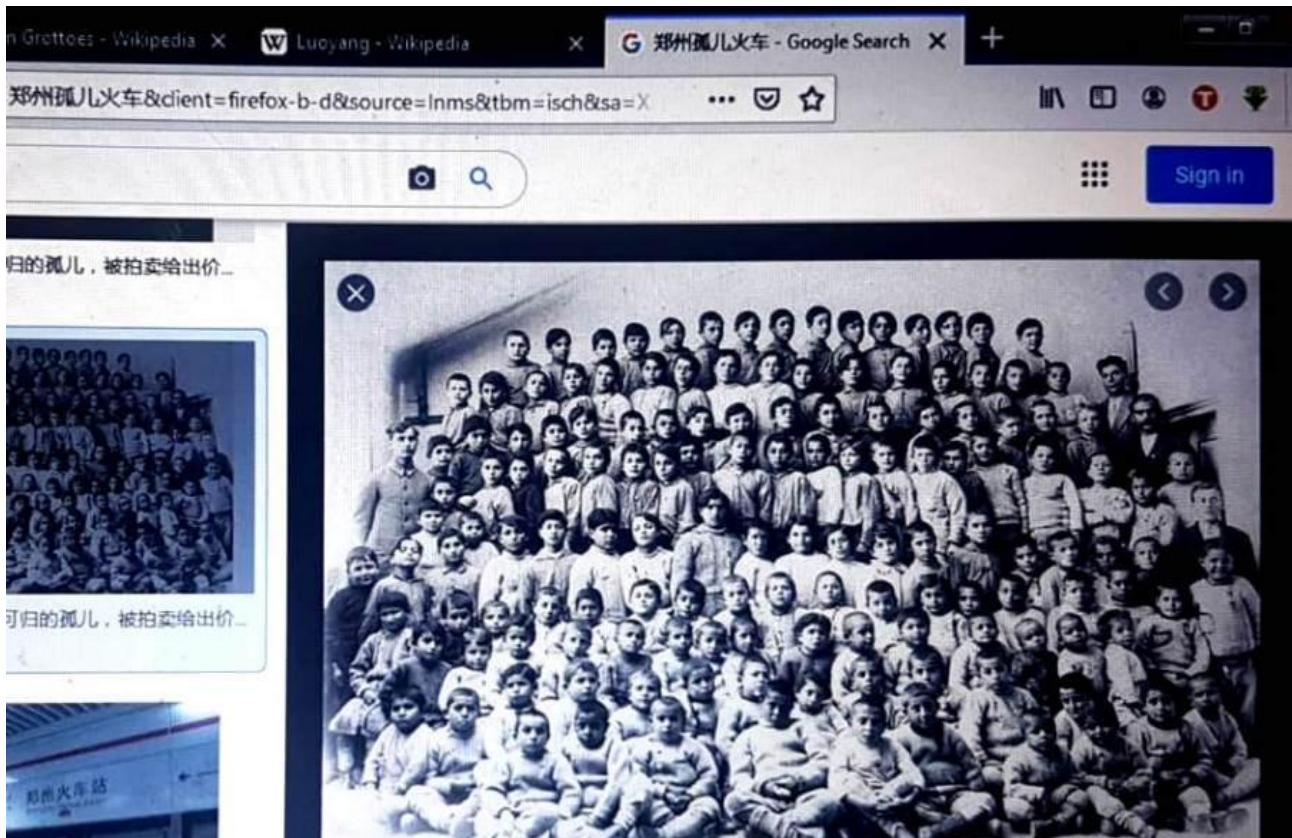
soldiers. Historians rarely mention this and will normally say that they were - Chinese soldiers

The Tartar Qing dynasty did have many Chinese soldiers in their regular army, but evidence show that many of them were Chinese Muslims who lived in the northern regions of China



The photo above shows a school with Tartars in 1922 from Hailar in China, near Harbin, that was controlled by the Russians at the time. These people did not look Chinese, they clearly looked like Europeans. Researchers noted that the Tartars wrote in the Arabic script. The Russian clearly knew what a Tartar was because there are millions of Tartars in Russia

The Russians stated that the Chinese “Eight Banners” army was - Tartar soldiers. It is impossible for the Russians to make a mistake to between - who is a Tartar and who is Chinese.

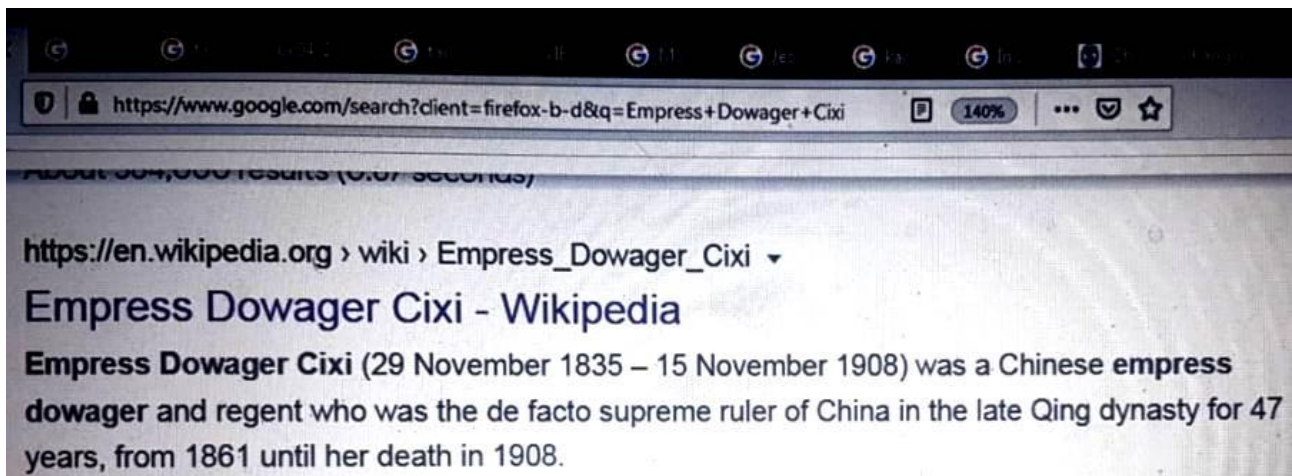


There were huge numbers of orphans in many countries around 1900. Where did they find all these children?

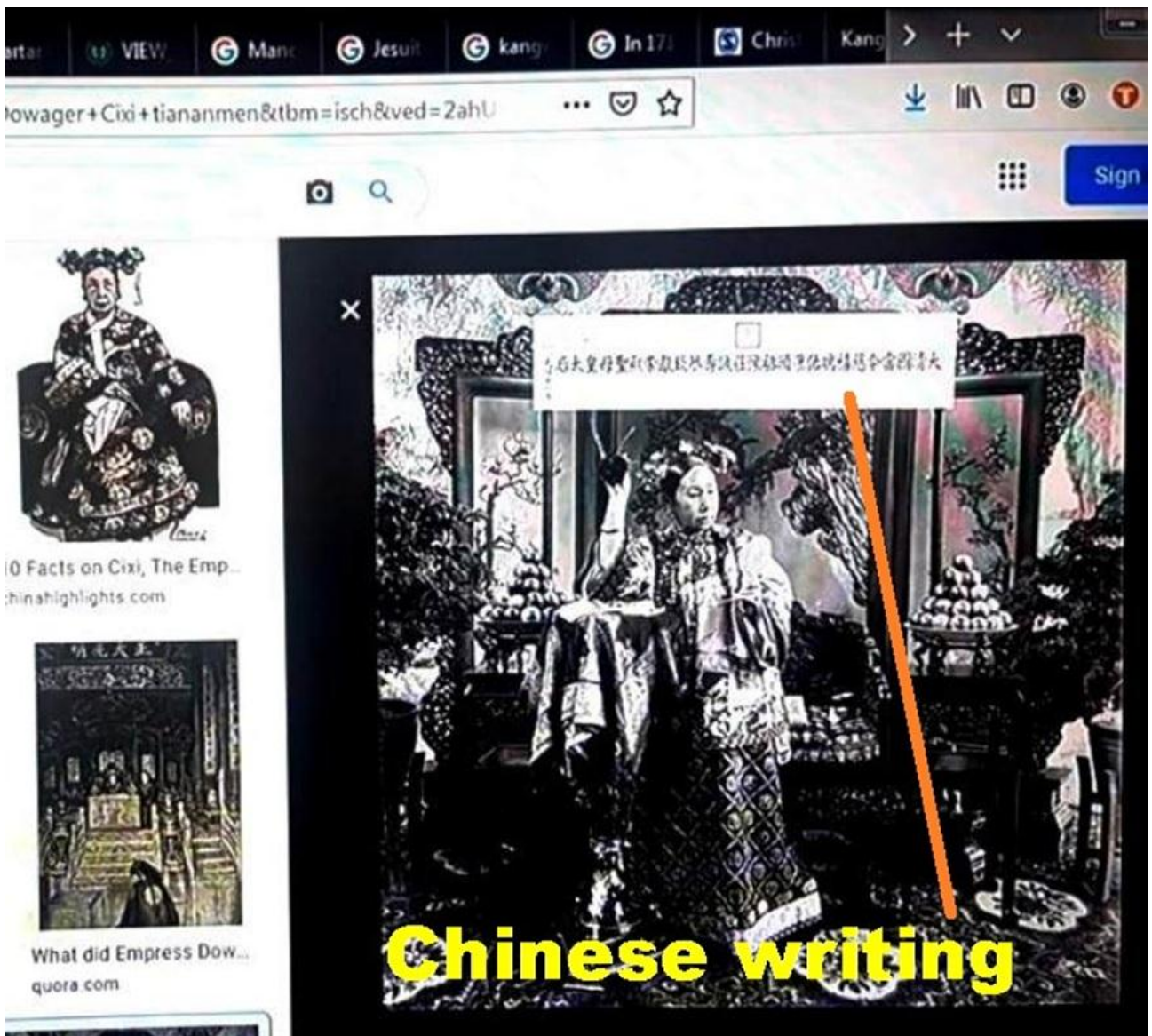
Another serious question is what happened to the people who lived in Tartar city - Peking after it was defeated? The Tartars of China are almost non-existent today. Where did they all go?

Researchers are investigating if the men were killed from the fighting, - and if the women were taken away

**by Chinese rioters, - and if the children were taken away
by the colonial armies**



**Historians claim that China was ruled by a woman at
that time called the Empress Dowager Cixi. They say
she ruled from 1861 to 1908. A similar time period of
Queen Victoria of England**

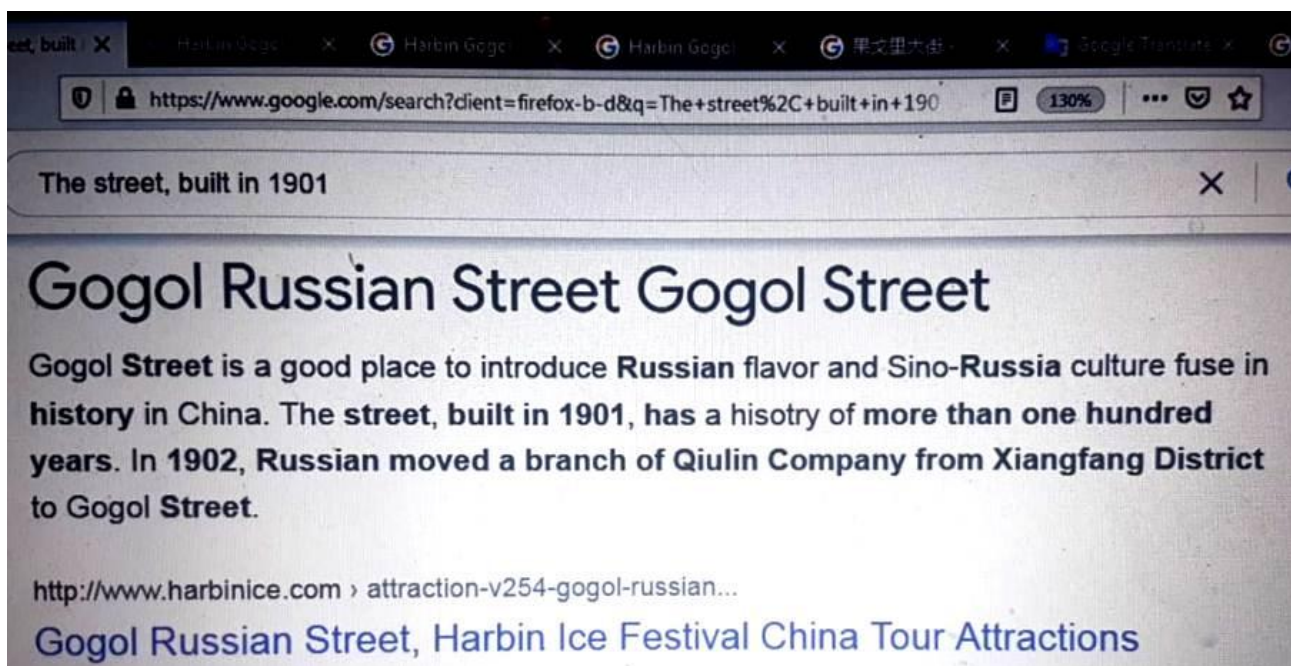


Historians show the world - photos such as the one above. Historians say the lady in the photo above was the Empress Dowager Cixi. A woman who looks Chinese is in the photo. Historians will say that she was a Manchu person. There is Chinese writing in the photo. Researchers found this very strange when evidence shows that only Tartar language was allowed in Tartar City.

Many researchers found evidence that the history of the European kingdoms was fraudulently created with

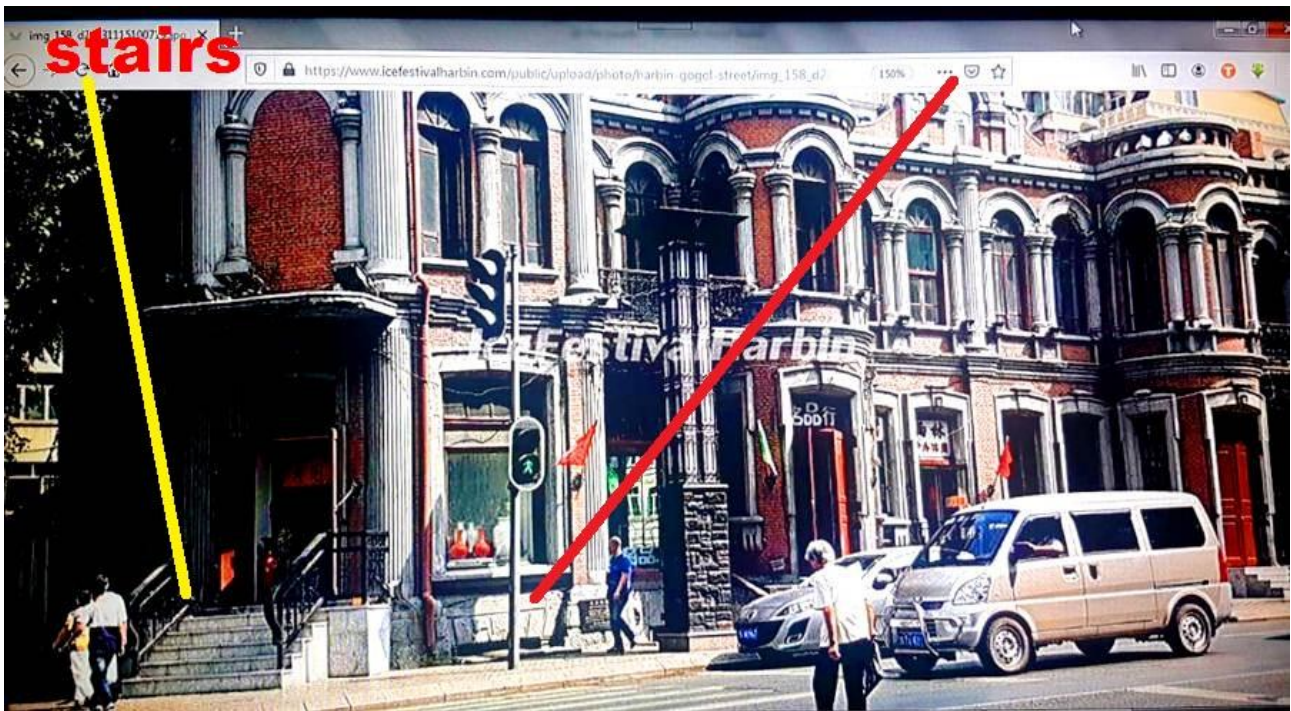
many fake photographs. Researchers concluded that photos showing the Qing dynasty and other people from that time, must have also been fraudulently created, in order to hide the global history of Tartaria

It was very clear to researchers that the history that was being told by historians was not speaking the truth



According to most historians, the central street in Harbin city, known as Gogol Street, was built around the year 1900

Many buildings in China look the same as buildings that are seen all over Europe. Researchers call them Tartarian buildings. Below are example of what researchers found in China

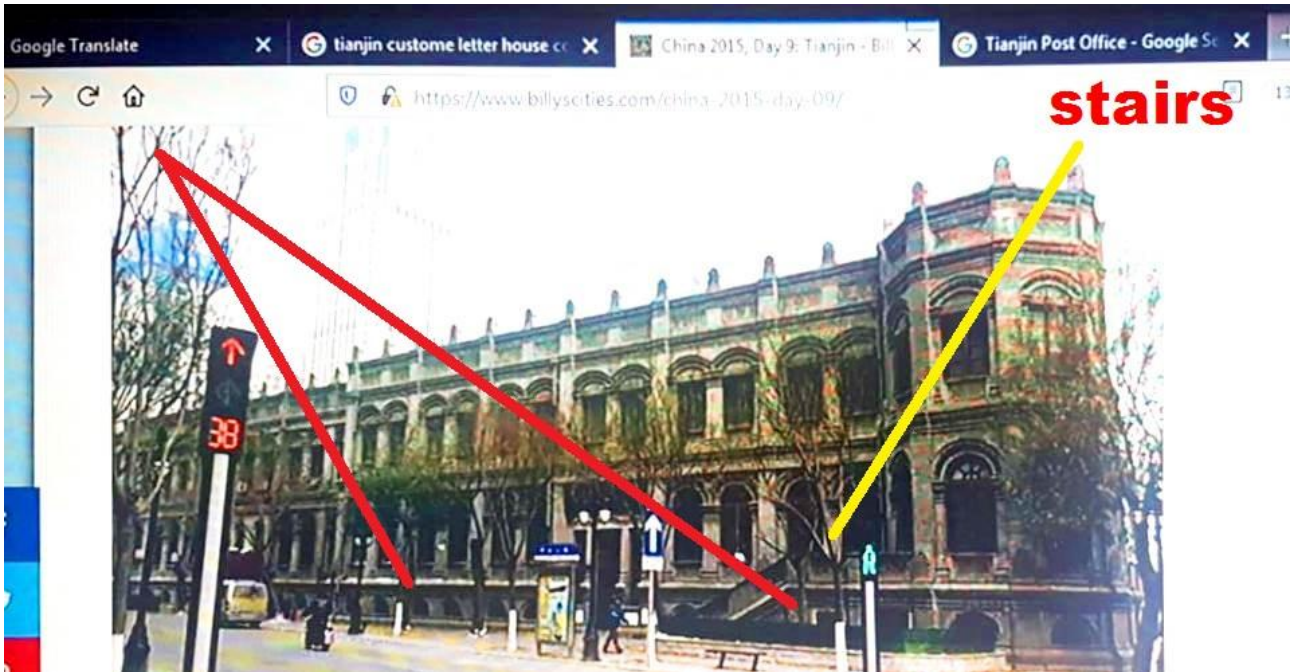


**Photo above - Gogol Street, Harbin city
You need to go up the stairs, because the building is
not at ground level**

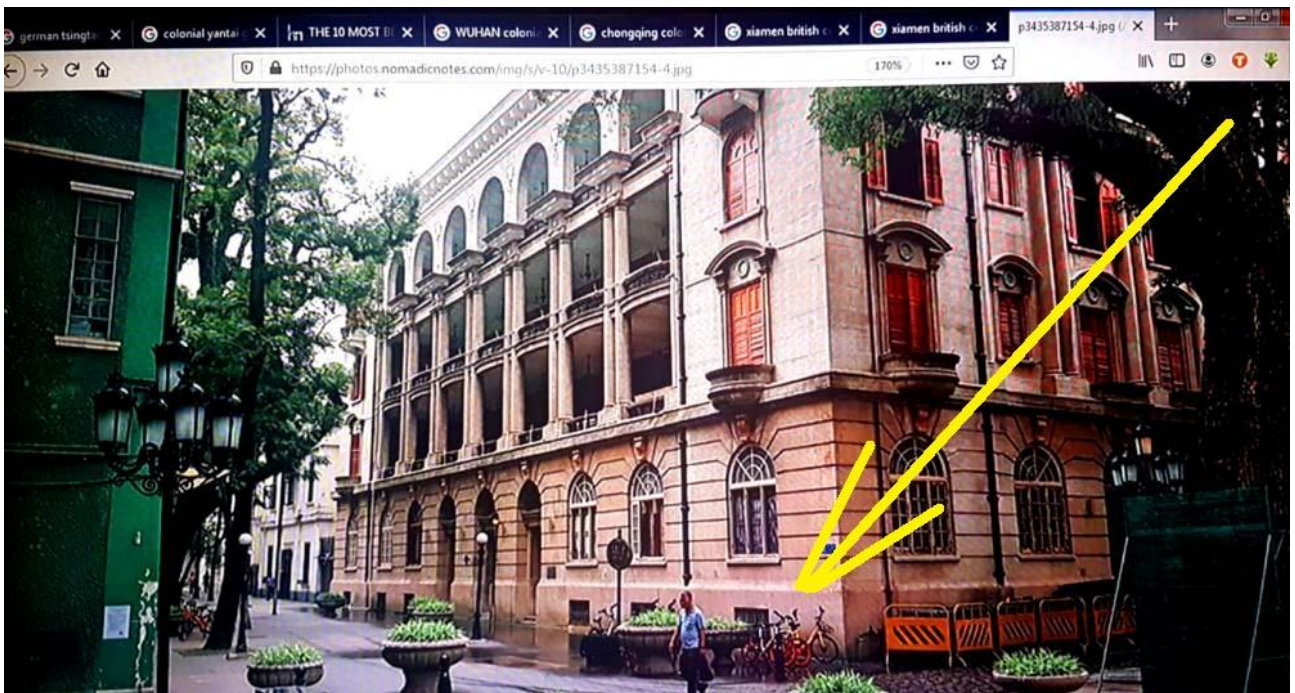
**If Gogol Street was built around 1900, then why are
there buildings that have windows going under the
ground? Why do many buildings in Harbin - seem to
look like they are buried - several metres under the
ground?**

**Buildings like this can be seen in many cities around
China and throughout the world. Some buildings may
have been built in such ways for the purpose of letting
in light. But some buildings are buried below the
ground surface, with windows and doors under the
ground, which makes no sense. Many buildings may
not actually be old, but a serious question remains as to
why they are buried below the ground with windows**

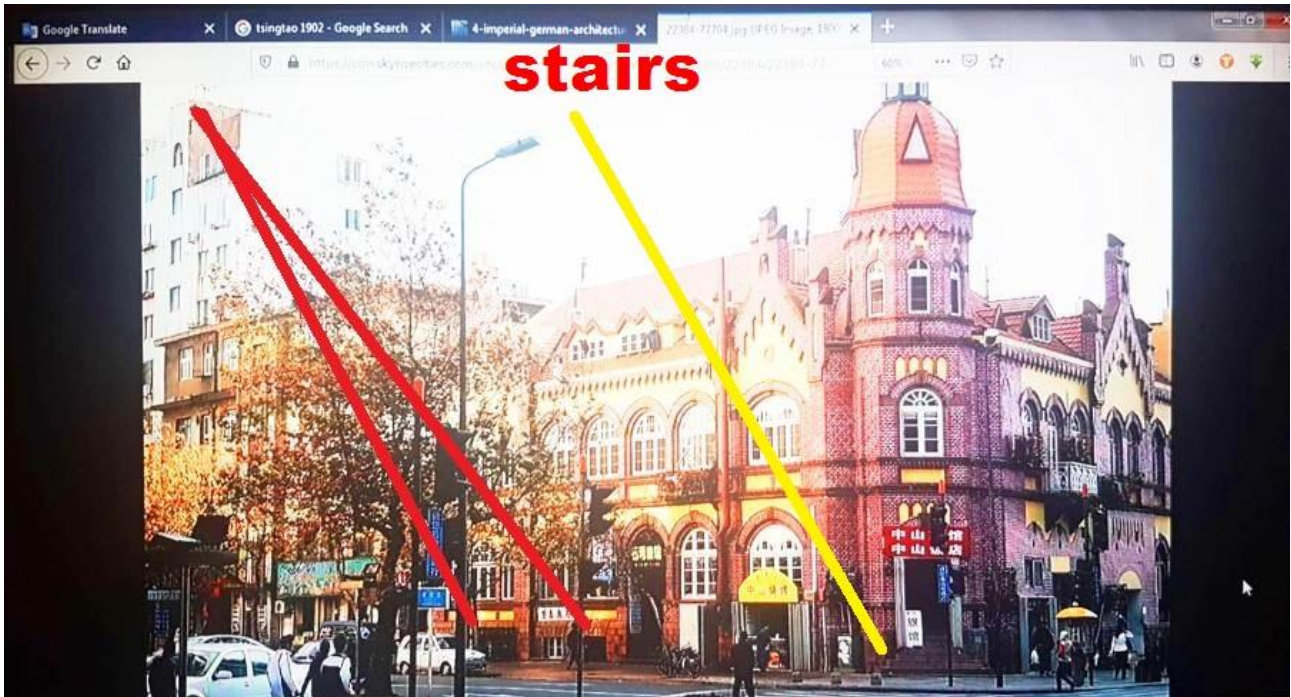
and doors under the ground. Were these buildings constructed by the Tartarians? Researchers are investigating such matters



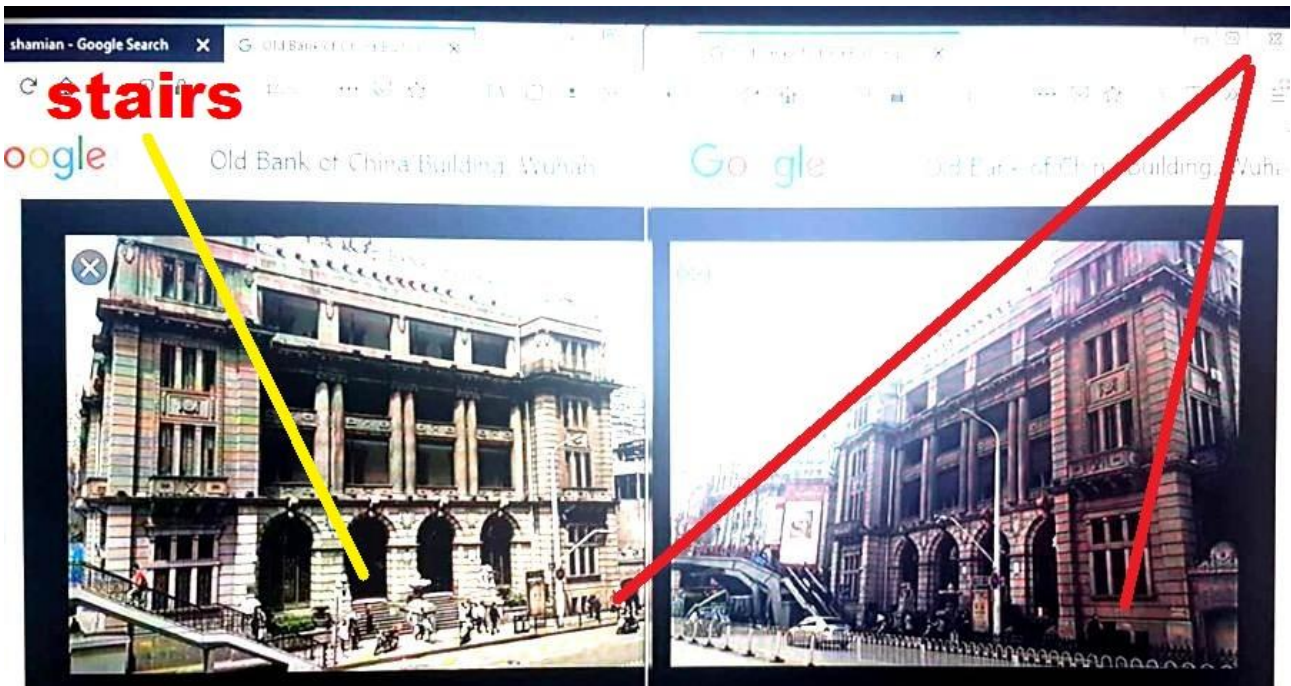
Custom Letter House - Tientsin - Tianjin city



Shamian, Liwan, Guangzhou city

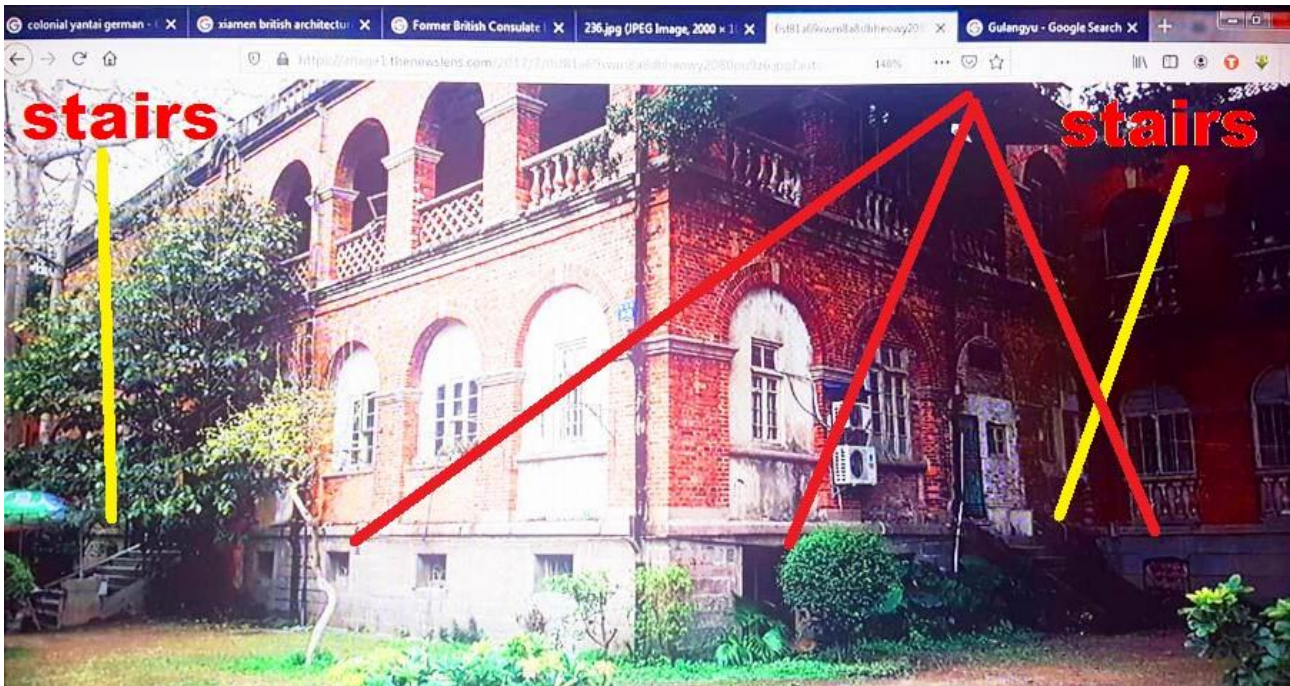


Kiautschou Bay - Tsingtao - Qingdao city
You need to go up the stairs - or - down the stairs,
because the building is not at ground level



Old Bank of China Building, Wuhan city

You need to go up the stairs, because the building is not at ground level

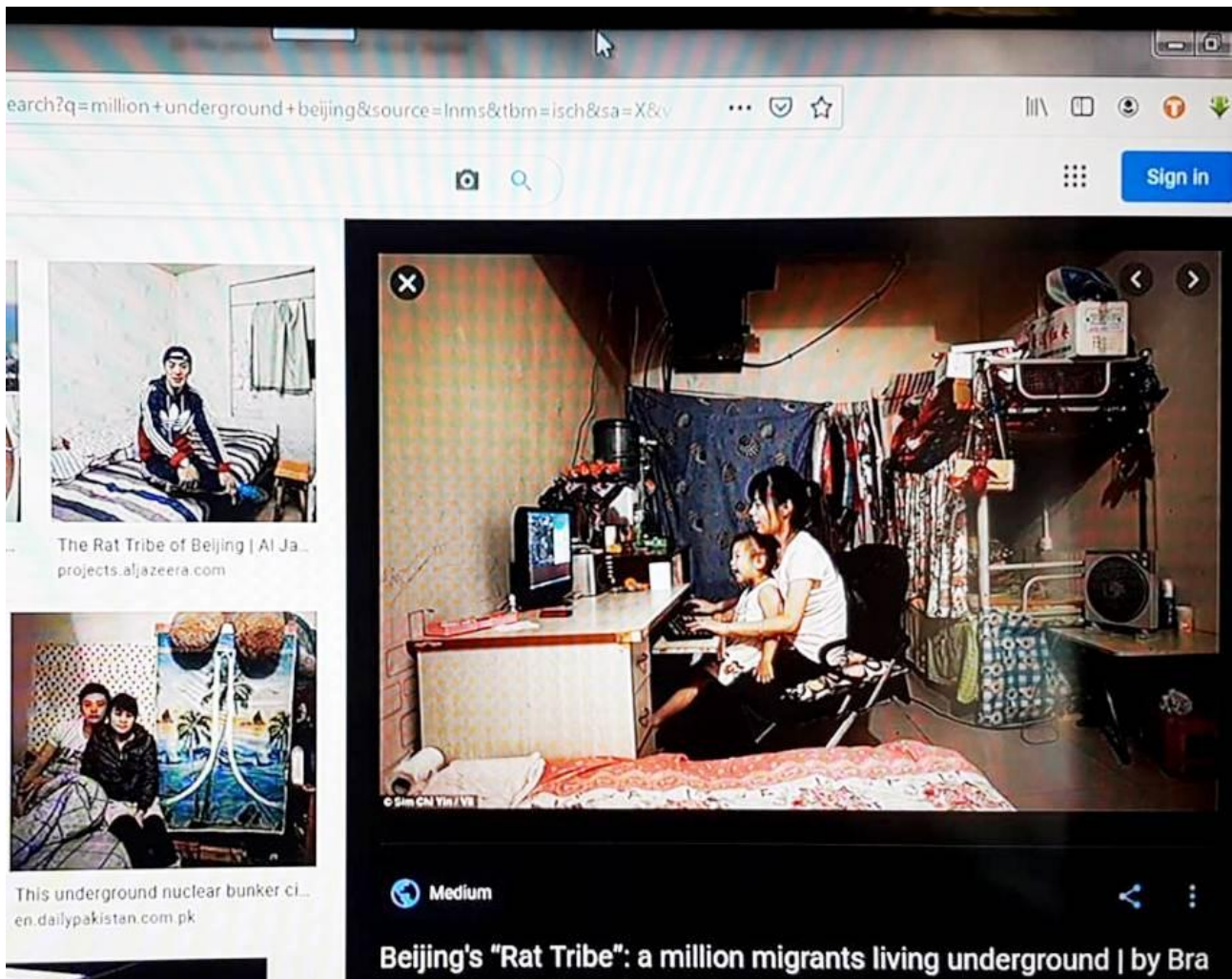


**Japanese Consulate, Gulangyu, Xiamen city
You need to go up the stairs, because the building is not at ground level**

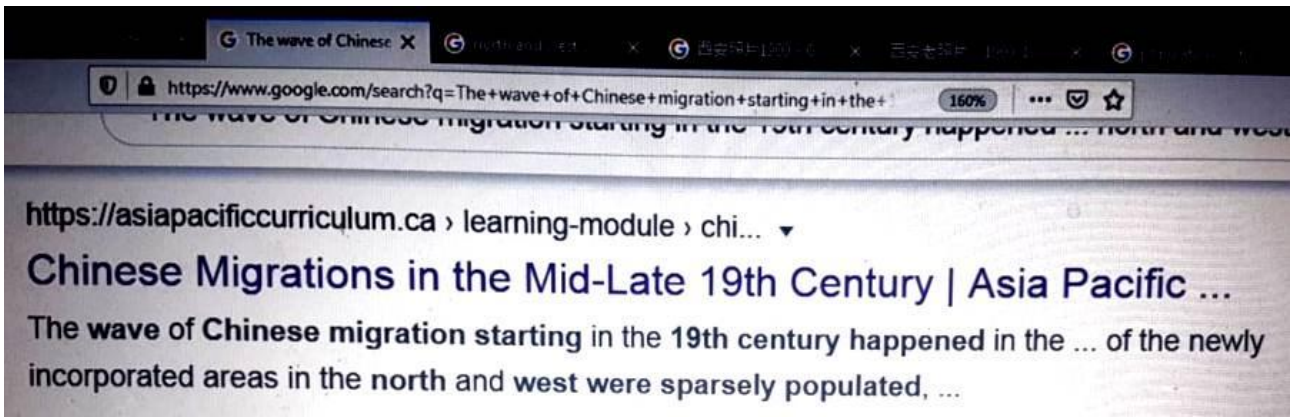


Historians say that an underground city was built in Beijing during the cold war in the 1970's, and today an

estimated 1 or 2 million poor people live there. Researchers do not believe that it was built during the cold war, and believe that the underground city may have been buried in the past after a serious disaster or attack took place



Reports say that Beijing underground city - has around 1 or 2 million poor people living there. Many media channels around the world were very offensive and called these people - the "rat tribe". Most of them are decent people who work hard and are trying to build a better life for themselves and their families



Many researchers noticed that many reports show clear evidence that the Chinese people were not living in central and northern China and many of them went north as migrants - starting in the 19th century



China was very poor at the time. In the 19th century, many researchers estimated that the majority of the Chinese people did not even have proper shoes or proper clothing. Many people were suffering from starvation and were forced to eat animals that they did not want to eat. This forced many people to migrate north

It was natural for people to want a better life. A similar economic problem was in many parts of the world at the time. A serious question is - why was the world in such poverty? How did humanity survive in the past and where did we get technology from?

It is great sadness to see humanity in poverty. Greed is also a great sadness. People in our times are very lucky that the people in the past have worked so hard.

The current world system has told lies about history. Many people are asking - why are they doing this? Lies are very bad, but what if the objective of those lies is for the greater good? These are questions that people all over the world are asking and they want answers

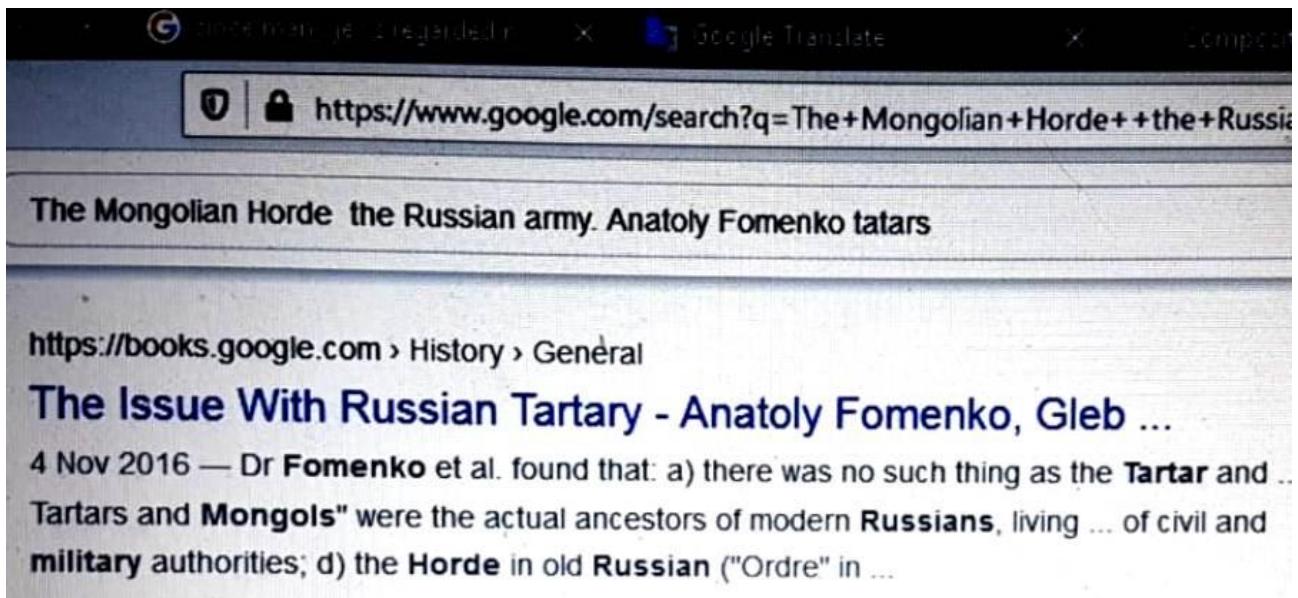
A serious question that many people are asking - who were the people living in central and northern China at that time? It was the Tartarians, this is what the evidence shows.



Historians say that the north had Mongols and Tibetans and Muslims. Historians generally call the Tartars: - Mongols. Historians claim that there was religious diversity in the north. Historians say that Buddhists were living in north China along with the Muslim Tartars. Historians show evidence of many Buddhist historical sites that were “mysteriously” discovered around the time of the fall of Tartar City - Peking

Many historians say that the north was sparsely populated. What historians wish to say is that the land was empty. Was that really true? Or - did something happen in the last few centuries - which led to the death and destruction of many people that lived in the north?

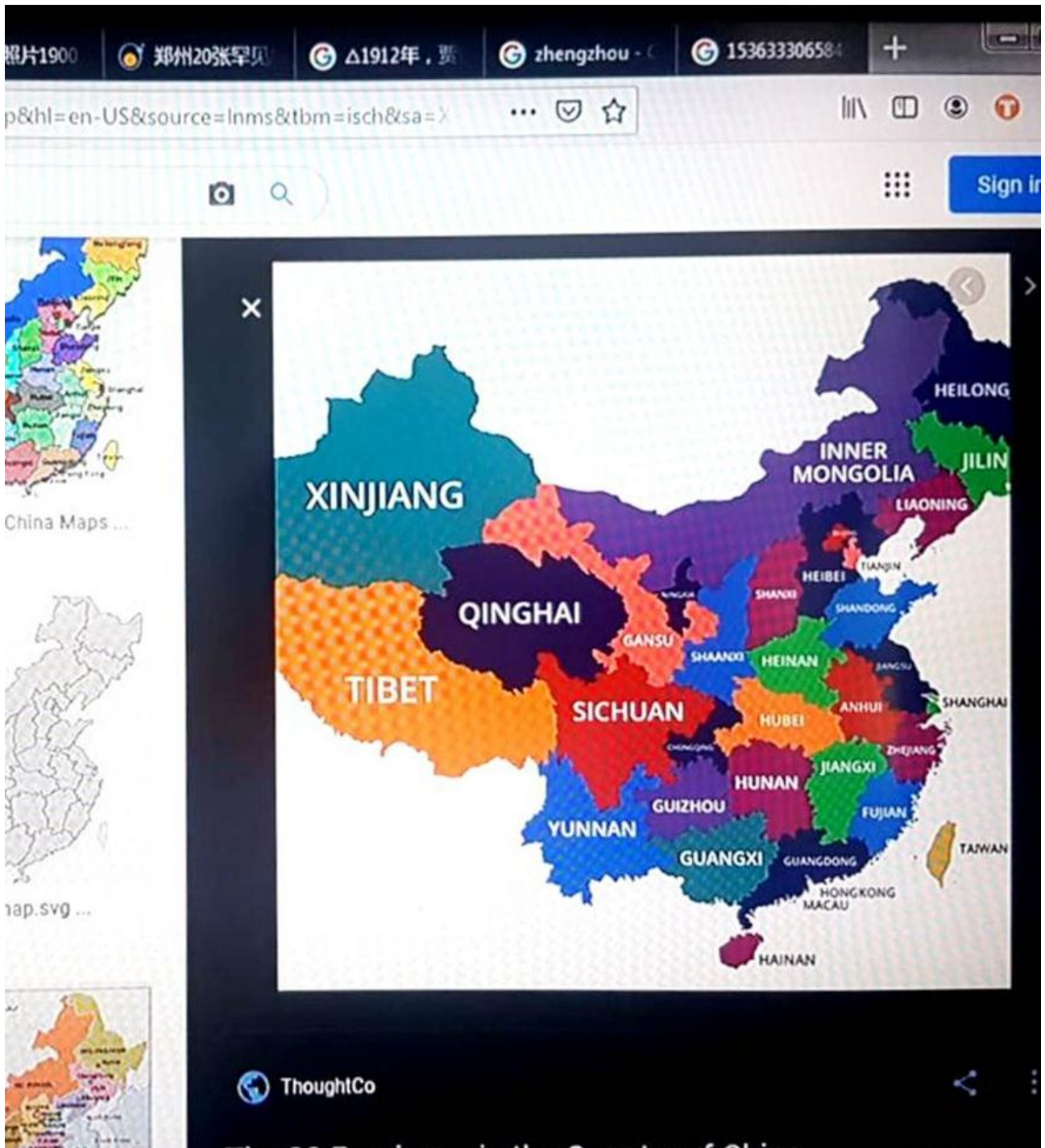
Who and what were these Mongols?



Anatoly Fomenko explains that historians had created a fake story called the Mongolian invasion of Europe by the descendants of Genghis Khan, to hide the true history of Europe. Historians say that these Mongols invaded Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Persia, India, China, South East Asia, and that these Mongols ruled most of the world at the time

Researchers say that this history is a lie, and that this empire was not the empire of the Mongols, but the Empire of Tartaria. Evidence shows that Tartaria actually was the dominant power that ruled most of the world before the Renaissance

Anatoly Fomenko and other researchers have shown much evidence that Arabic was spoken in this empire that ruled most of the world at the time, but that is another story which is too long to mention here

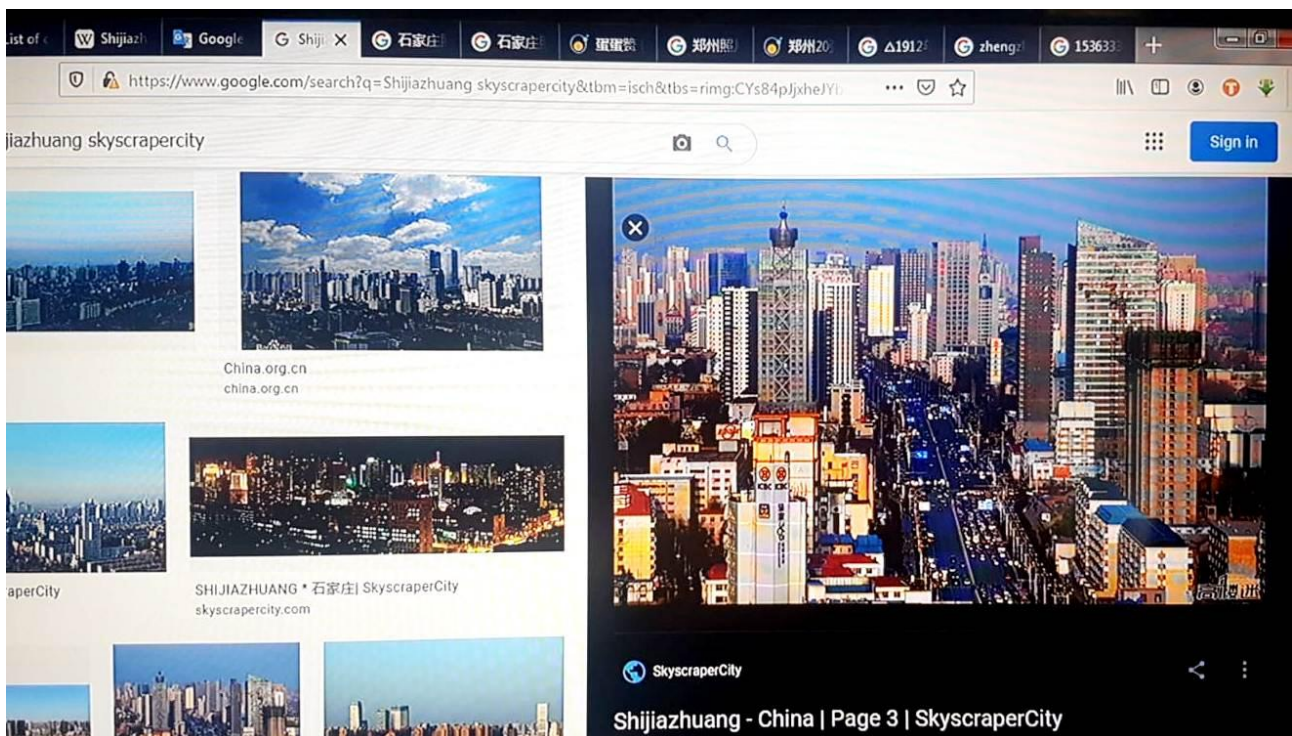


The map above shows the provinces in China today. Shanghai is generally seen as the centre of China. Many Chinese people started going north where the Tartars and Muslims lived during the 19th century. How did they get there? How was it organised for millions of people to go there? These are serious questions that researchers asked.

Researchers discovered that the story of the migration of the Chinese people from the south, had many similarities to the how people migrated to the American Midwest

The data below does not include the Tartar or Mongol or Manchu population figures. Many Chinese nationalists did not include them, because a revolution happened in China in 1911 that led to their death and disappearance throughout China

The first province west of Peking (Beijing) is called Hebei province today and its capital is called Shijiazhuang city



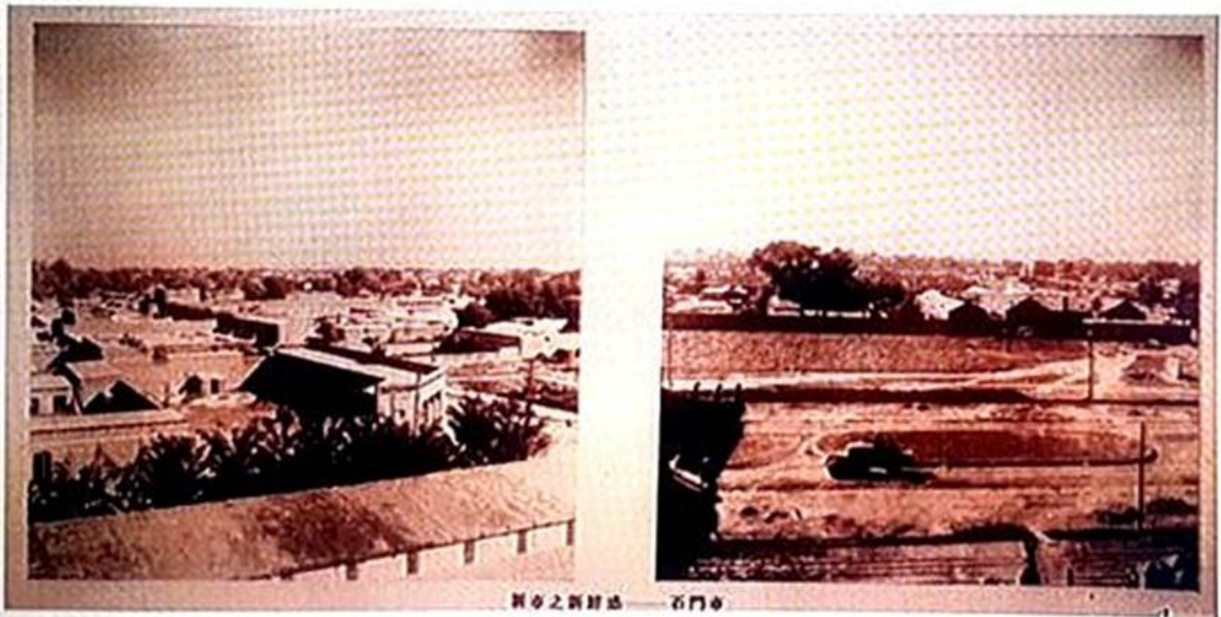
Shijiazhuang is a big city today with around 10 million people



In 1900, Shijiazhuang had only 500 to 600 people. There seems to be no one there in 1850. Today there are millions of people. Where did all the Chinese people come from and how?

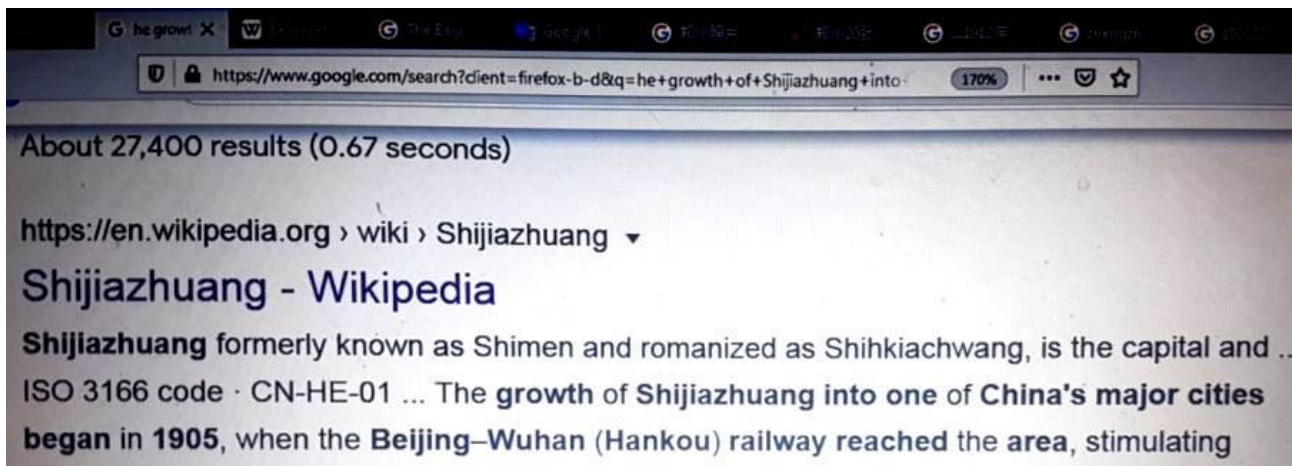
石家庄各个时代老照片，你还能认清都是哪里吗？

2018-01-09 由 石门生活 发表于历史

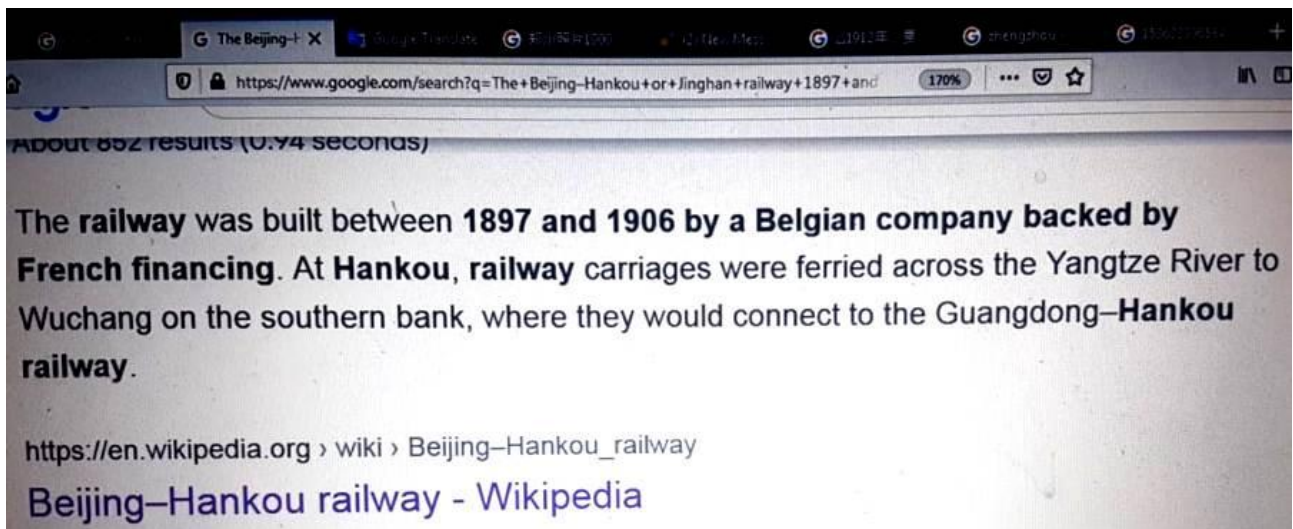


1943年石家庄照片，那时候还叫石门

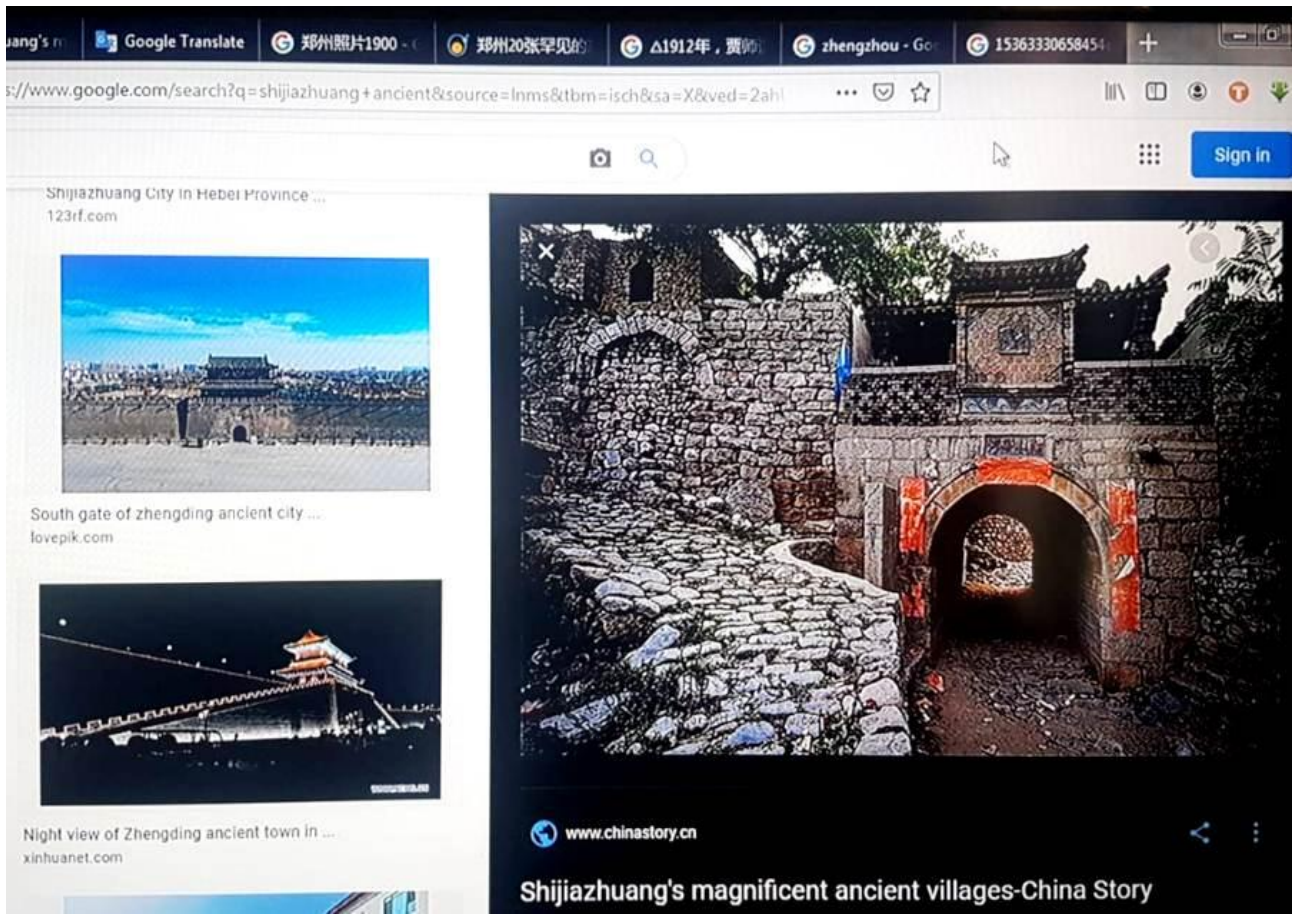
Photo above Shijiazhuang - 1940's
By 1940, Shijiazhuang village had over 100,000 people.
Where did all the Chinese people come from and how?



Most of the people started coming when a railway line was built to the area from Wuhan in the south, and people were brought to the area from southern China. Many of the people were young people or children, and many were forced to go and do farming. A similar thing was happening in many other places, children were being taken all over the world, but that story is too long to mention here



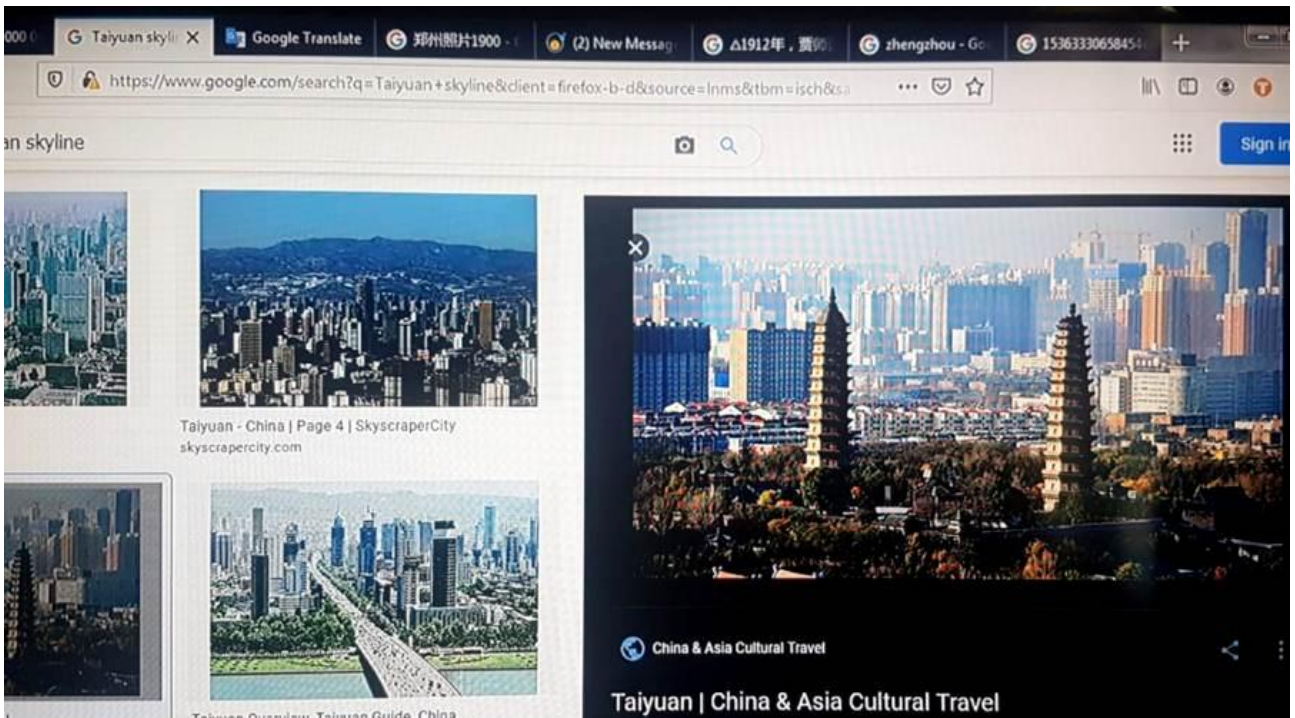
Who built the railway line and why? Colonial business men built it, who were working according to the agenda and plans of the western colonial authorities



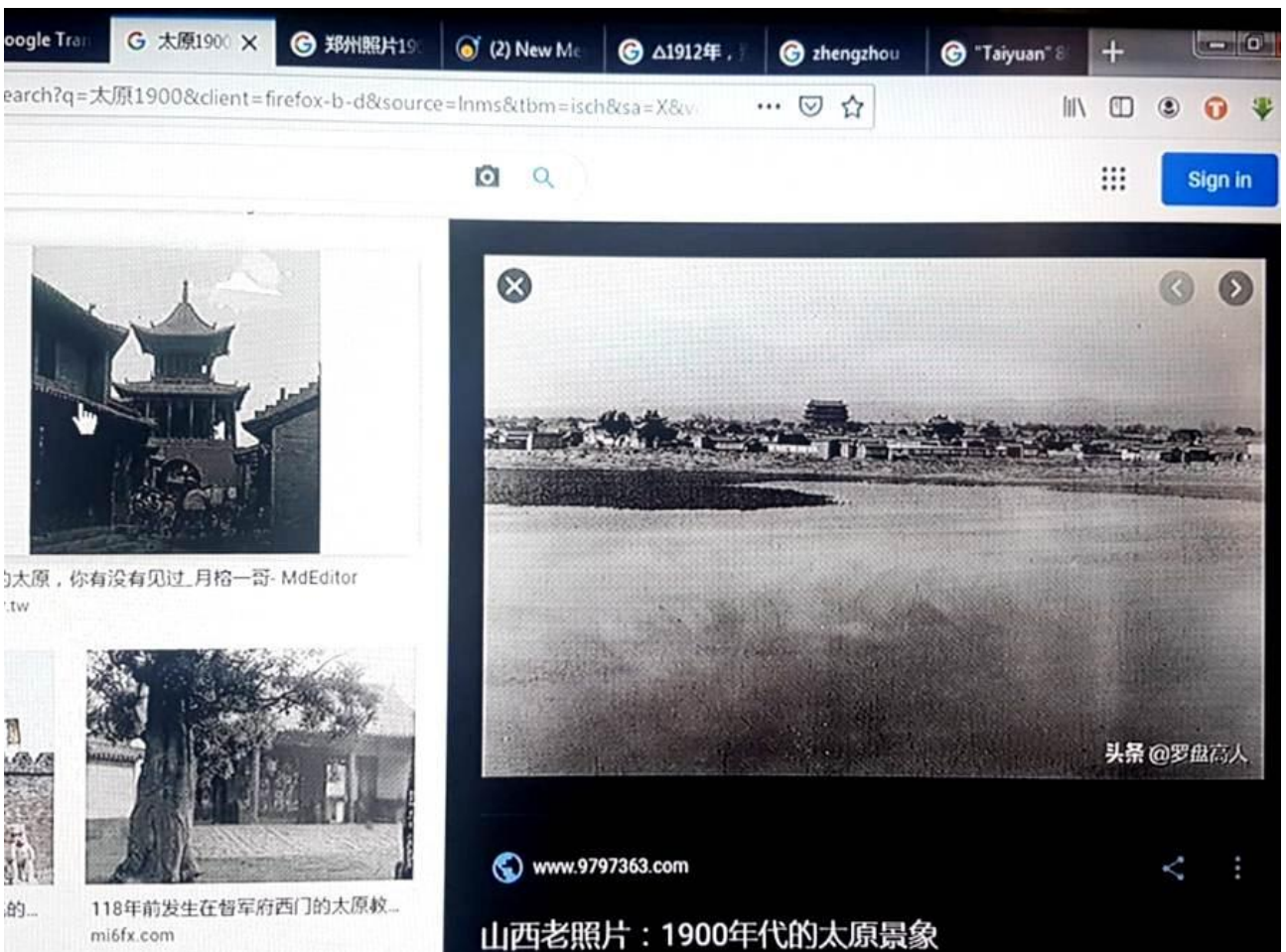
Historians today say that Shijiazhuang is an ancient place. There are museums and walls and temples and monasteries to be seen.

Ancient...? That is very strange because no one seemed to be there before the 1850's. Researchers concluded that historical places in the area were fraudulently built to create a fake ancient history

The next province in the north is called Shanxi and its capital is called Taiyuan city



Taiyuan is a big city with around 5 million people



In 1900, photo evidence shows that Taiyuan was a village with an estimated population of 50000

Taiyuan village looked like it had just been built

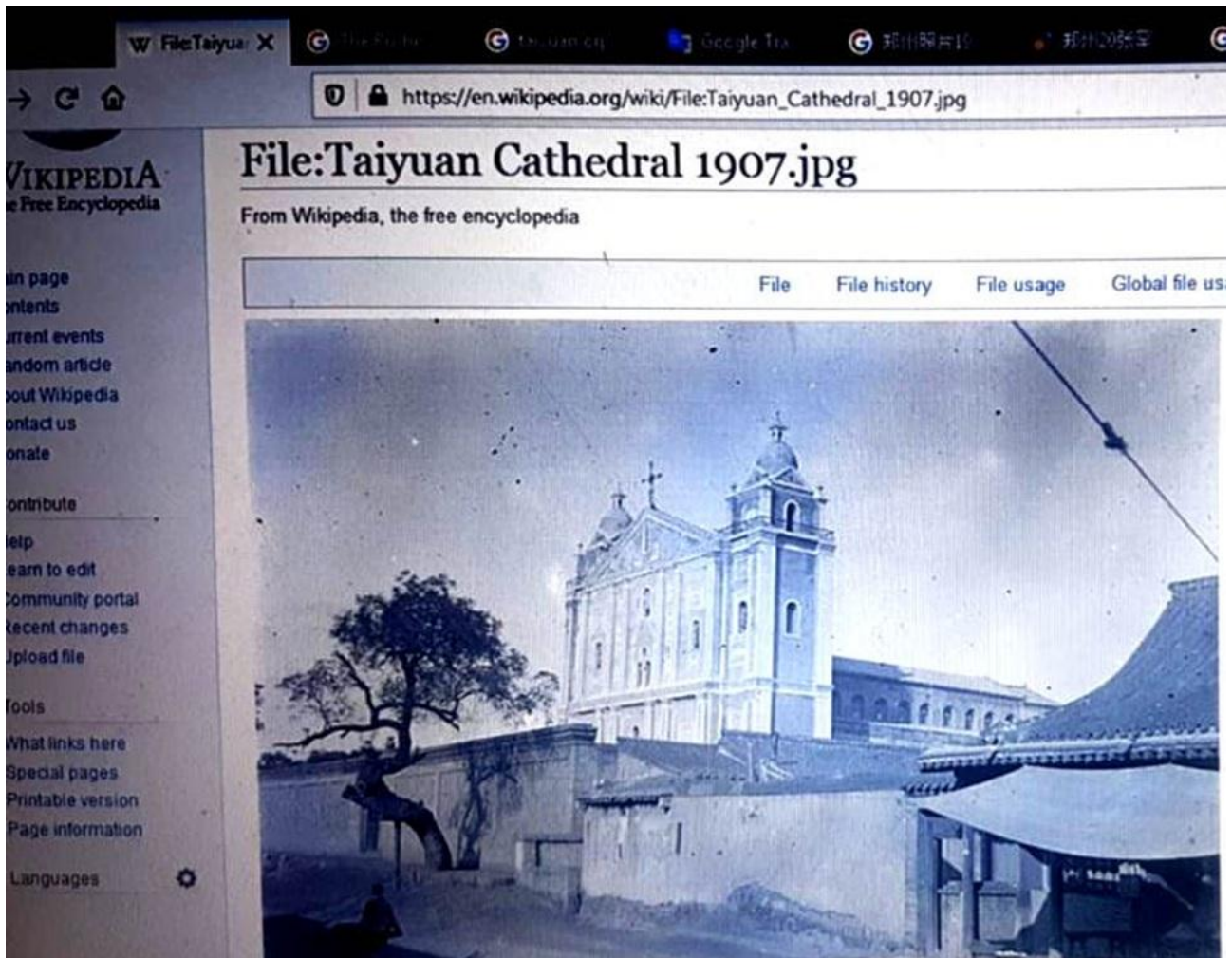
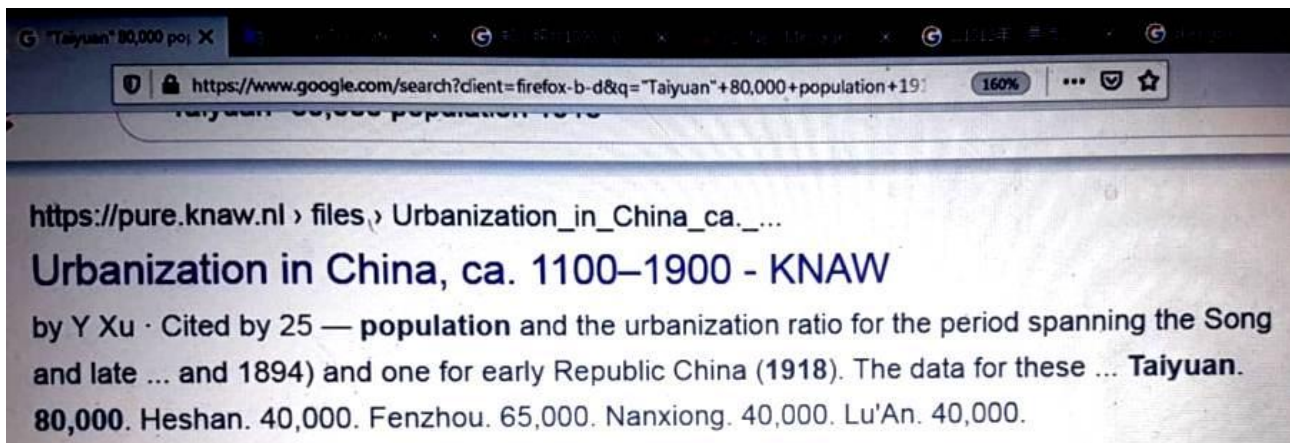


Photo above - a church in Taiyuan village at the time

Taiyuan was just a village and researchers concluded that it was built after the arrival of the Europeans



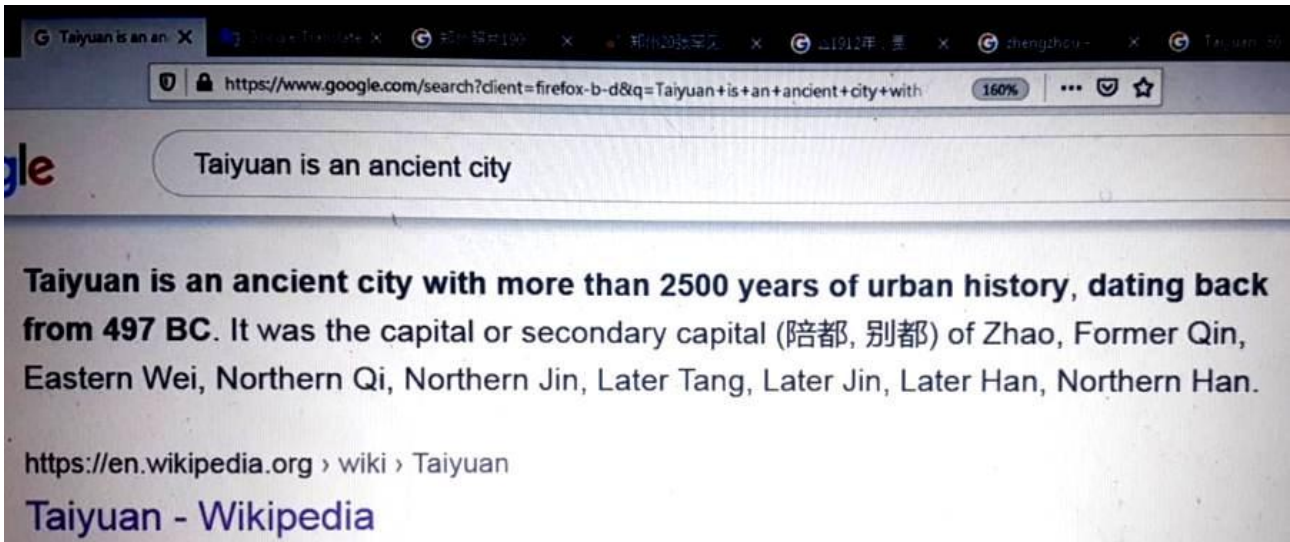
By 1918, Taiyuan village had grown to around 80000 people



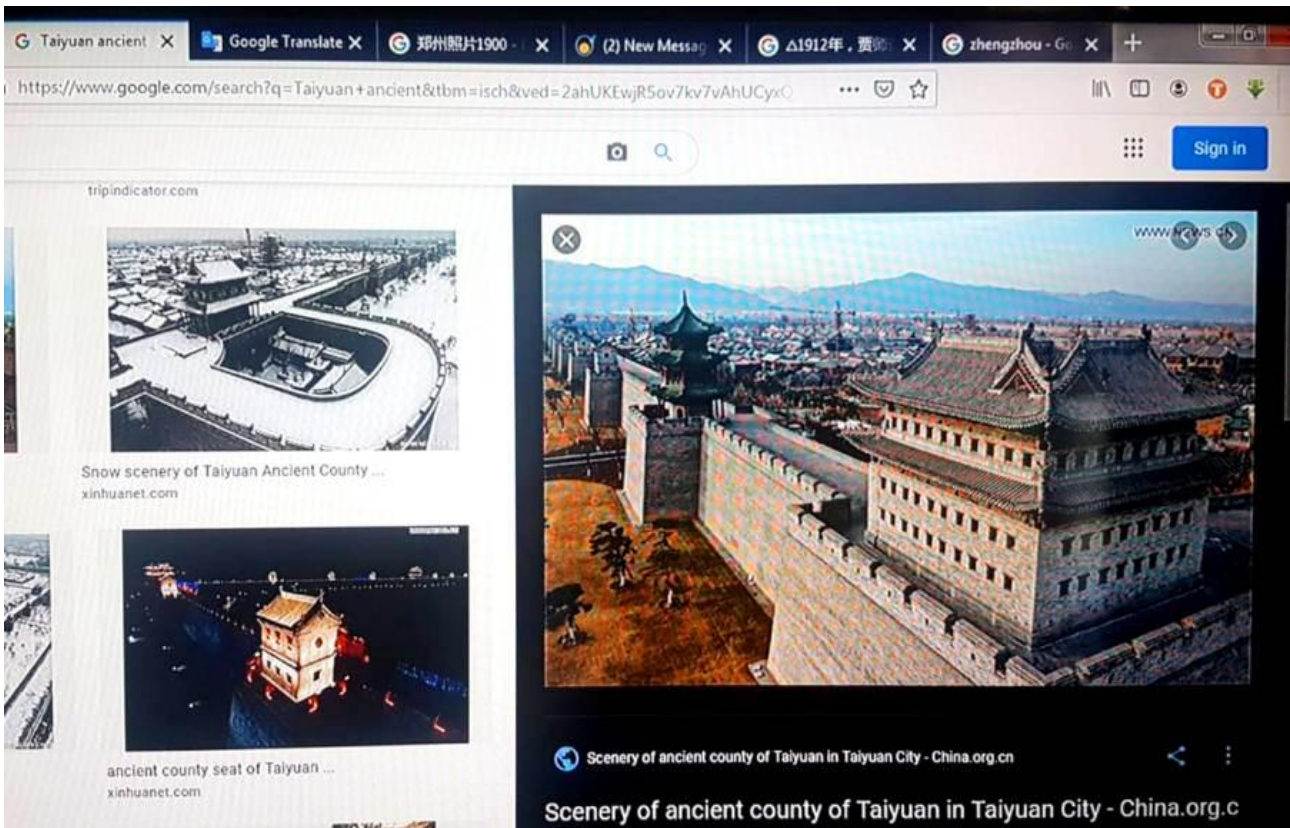
Reports by Christian missionaries show that Taiyuan was a very small village in 1880. Christian missionaries were looking after children in an orphanage and running schools in Taiyuan. Where did they find these orphans?

Photo evidence shows that the village of Taiyuan had just been created. Researchers concluded that the people and children were taken there to help with the

construction of the village and for food farming - and this is how Taiyuan was created after the 1850's



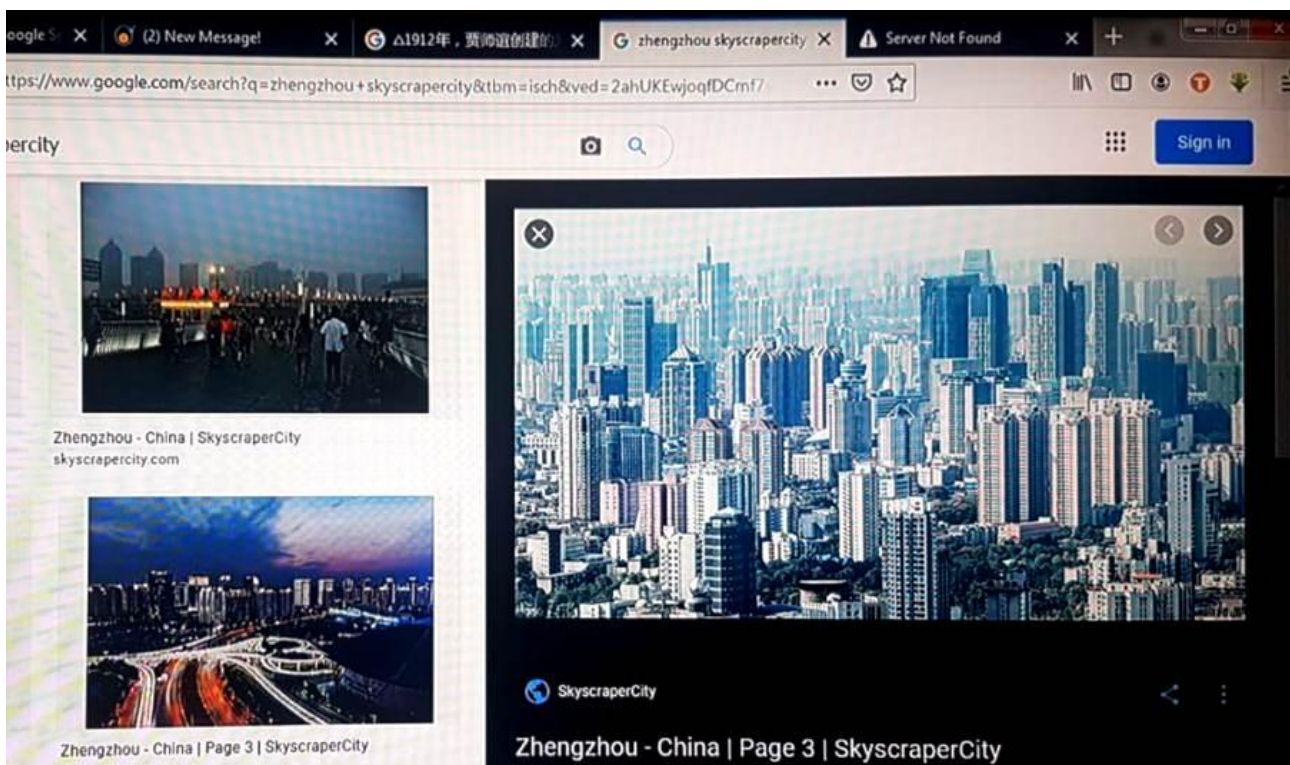
Historians say that Taiyuan is more than 2500 years and is an ancient city



In Taiyuan there are museums and walls and temples and castles to be seen

Ancient...? That is very strange because no one seemed to be there before the 1850's. Researchers concluded that historical places in the area were fraudulently built to create a fake ancient history

The next province in the north is called Henan and its capital is called Zhengzhou city



Zhengzhou is a big city with around 10 million people



In 1918, Zhengzhou was a village with around 35000 people. Where did all the people come from?



Most people came after the rail line was built. Zhengzhou did not seem to exist before the 1850's. Zhengzhou village became the meeting point of the railway lines

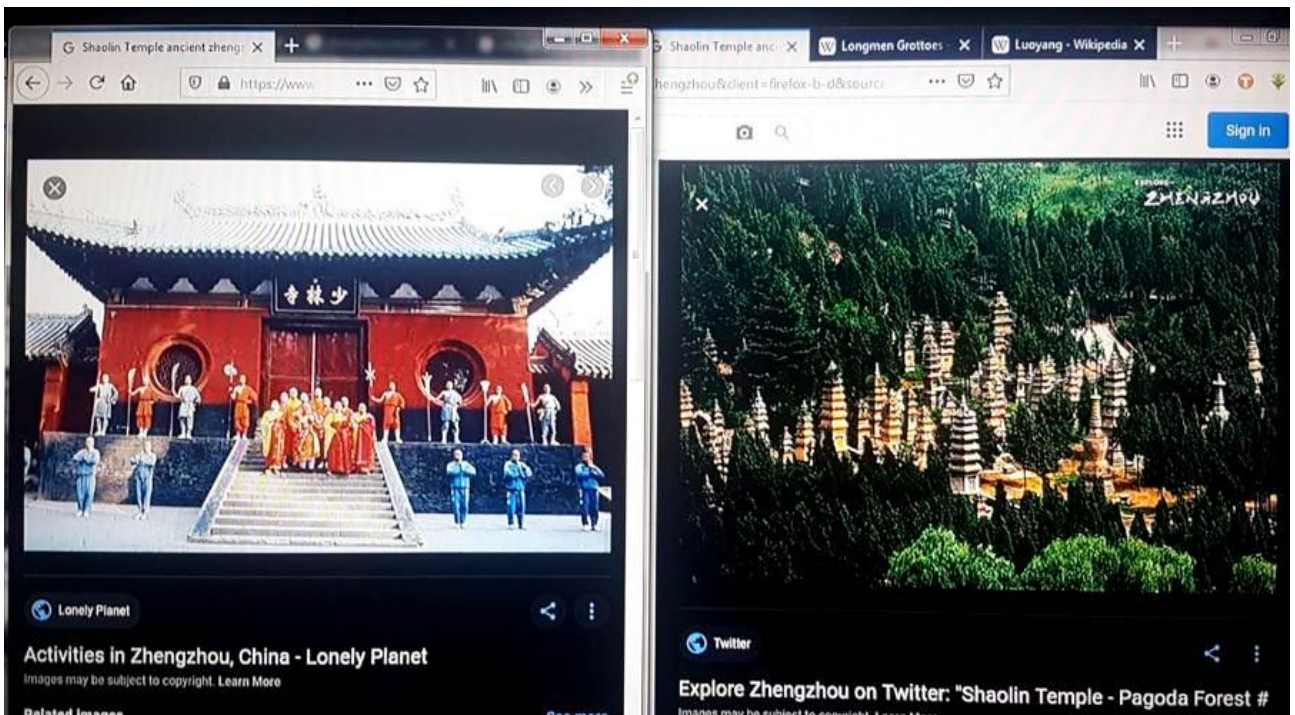


Photo above - Zhengzhou village church - 1918

The colonialists built the train station and brought people and built a church and started building the city. The same story was found all over the world during those times. Everything seemed to have been planned



Photo above - Zhengzhou village around 1918



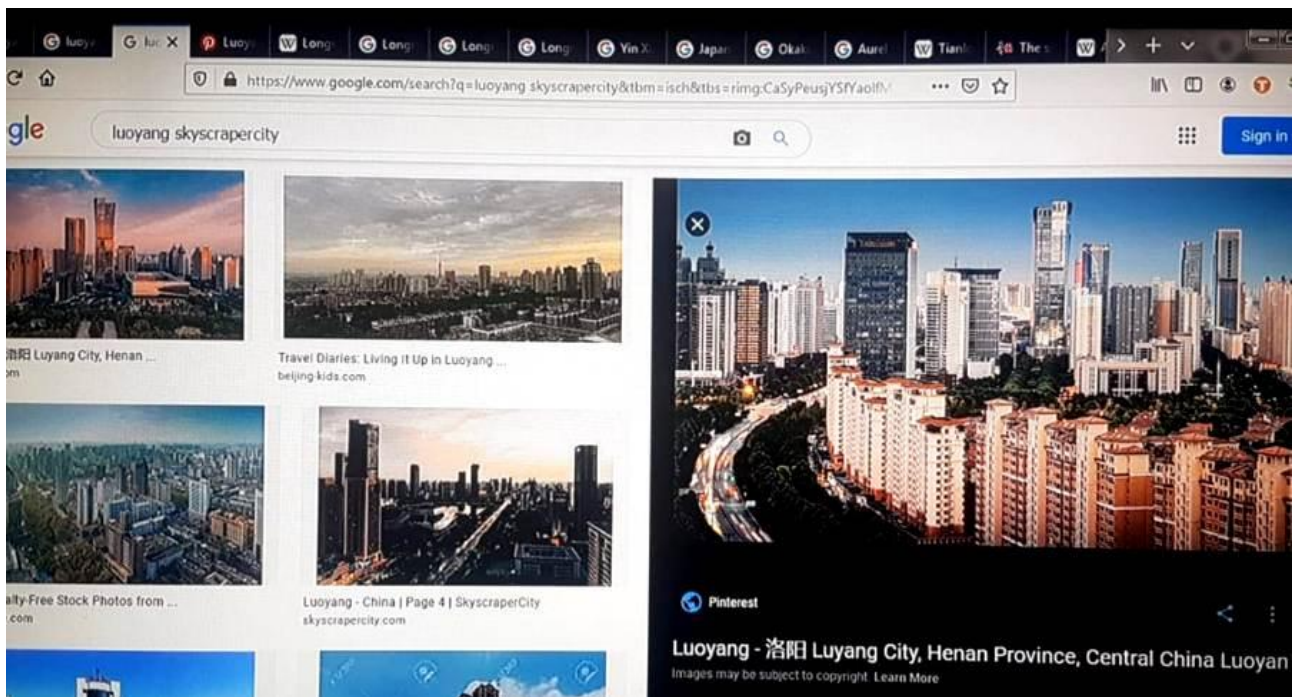
In Zhengzhou there are museums and walls and temples and castles to be seen. The Ancient Shaolin Monastery, the Shaolin Kung Fu, the Shaolin Temple



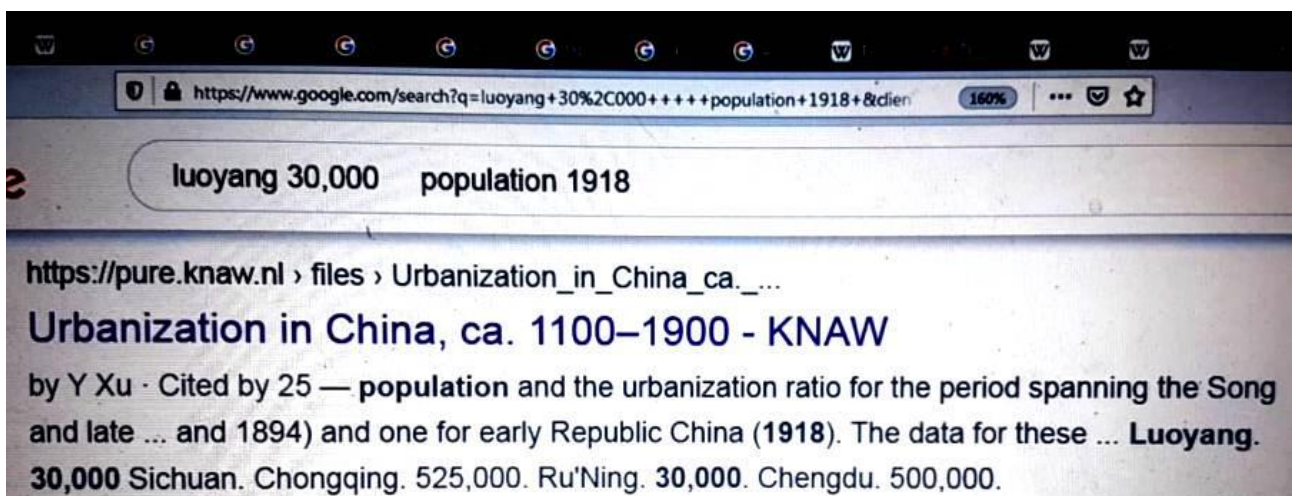
Historians say that Zhengzhou is thousands of years old with ancient history.

Ancient...? That is very strange because no one seemed to be there before the 1850's. Researchers concluded that historical places in the area were fraudulently built to create a fake ancient history

A similar story is found throughout central and northern China. Colonial administrations and Christian organisations were involved in creating these new settlements which have grown bigger today. Many people came from the south throughout the 19th century and this increased after the railway system was established. Was the land in the north really empty? Was there no one there before?



Luoyang is a big city in Henan province with around 7 million people



In 1918, Luoyang was a village with around 30000 people.

It was clear from the data that the number of people who went north, increased after the railway system was established



Photo above - Luoyang village 1907

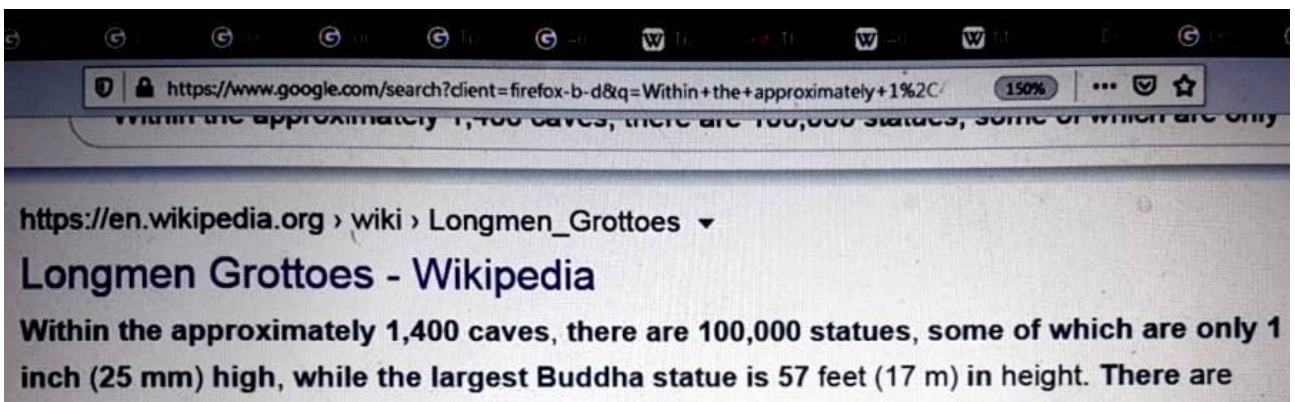
The village did not look very old. Photo evidence suggested that the village was created around 1880. For example - many people came as workers to build the railway line and railway facilities

Historians say that Luoyang is an ancient place and is very old

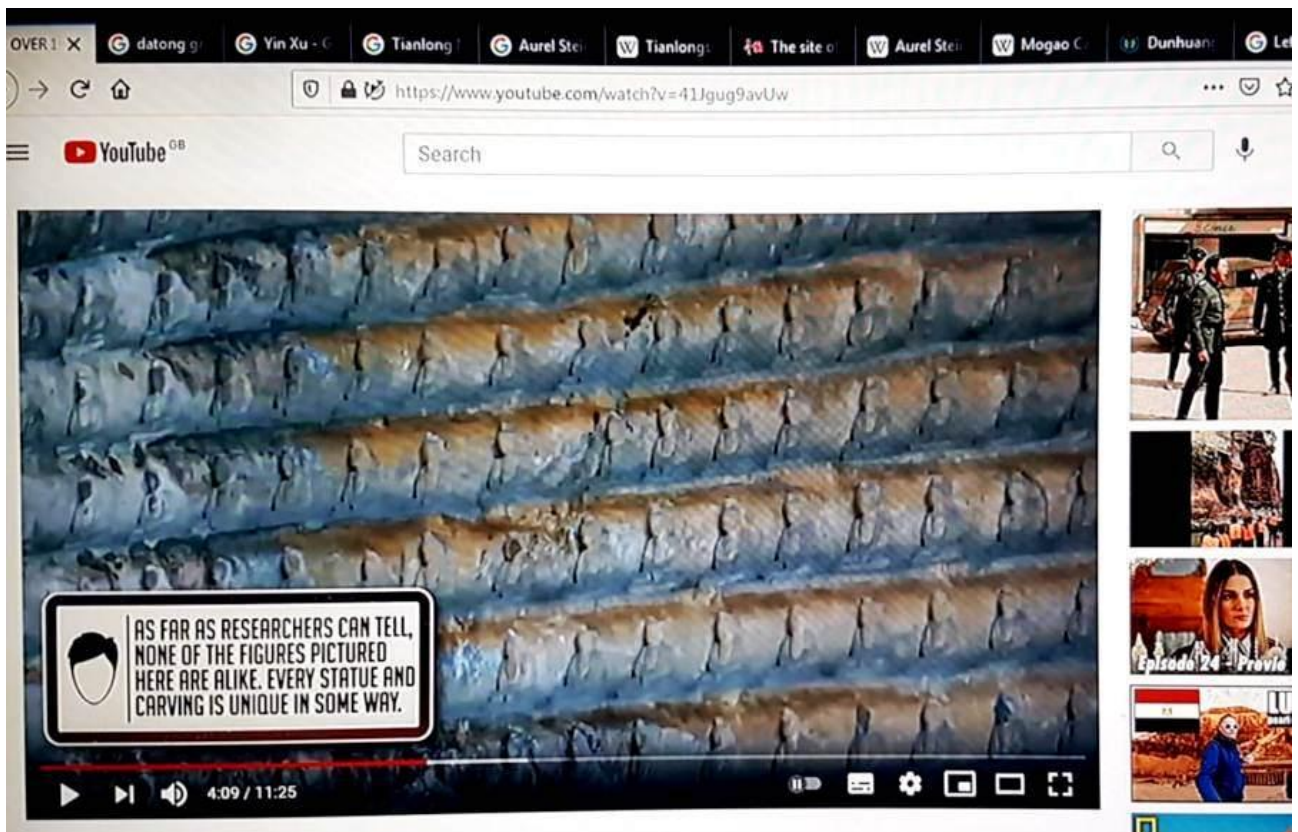
Ancient...? That is very strange because no one seemed to be there before the 1850's. Researchers concluded that historical places in the area were fraudulently built to create a fake ancient history



Photo above - Longmen Grottoes - Luoyang



The Longmen Grottoes can be found in Luoyang. The Longmen Grottoes have a few big statues and around 100 thousand small statues. The small statues are 1 inch or 2,5 centimetres long



The statues look like carvings in plastering. Not done accurately. You cannot see the 100 thousands statues properly. They are small and they are not difficult to make. There is no need to make the carvings the same. These 100 thousand statues did not seem amazing, but more like random carvings

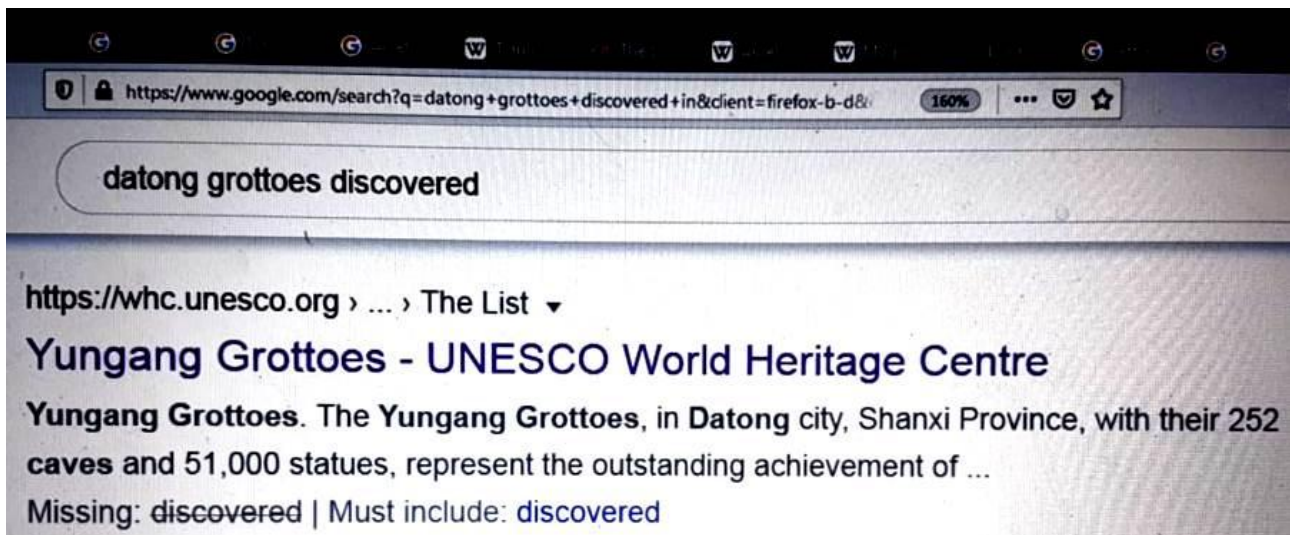


The Longmen Grottoes were discovered by a Japanese man named - Kakuzo Okakura in 1893. Kakuzo Okakura was travelling in China at the time. Travelling in those days was not the same as today. For someone to visit Luoyang at that time, a small village, was very strange.

Kakuzo Okakura was a Professor of Art and spoke much about politics and Buddhism

Historians say that the local people knew about the Longmen Grottoes for many centuries, but evidence showed that the Chinese people of Luoyang arrived there around the same time that this place was discovered. So how could the people know about the Longmen Grottoes for centuries, if they had just arrived there?

Researchers found this discovery very suspicious, because evidence shows that the story of Buddha was invented from the story of Jesus Christ, - and also because the Tartars were traditionally Muslims, - and also because the evidence showed that the Chinese people in the area had only recently arrived there.



In the city of Datong, in north China, a place similar to Longman Grottoes was found. The place was called the Yungang Grottoes. The Yungang Grottoes had 51 thousand small statues. Historians say that the place is around 1500 years old

Researchers noted that they were constructing fake monuments in Datong and fake walls. Datong city is near the Great Wall of China

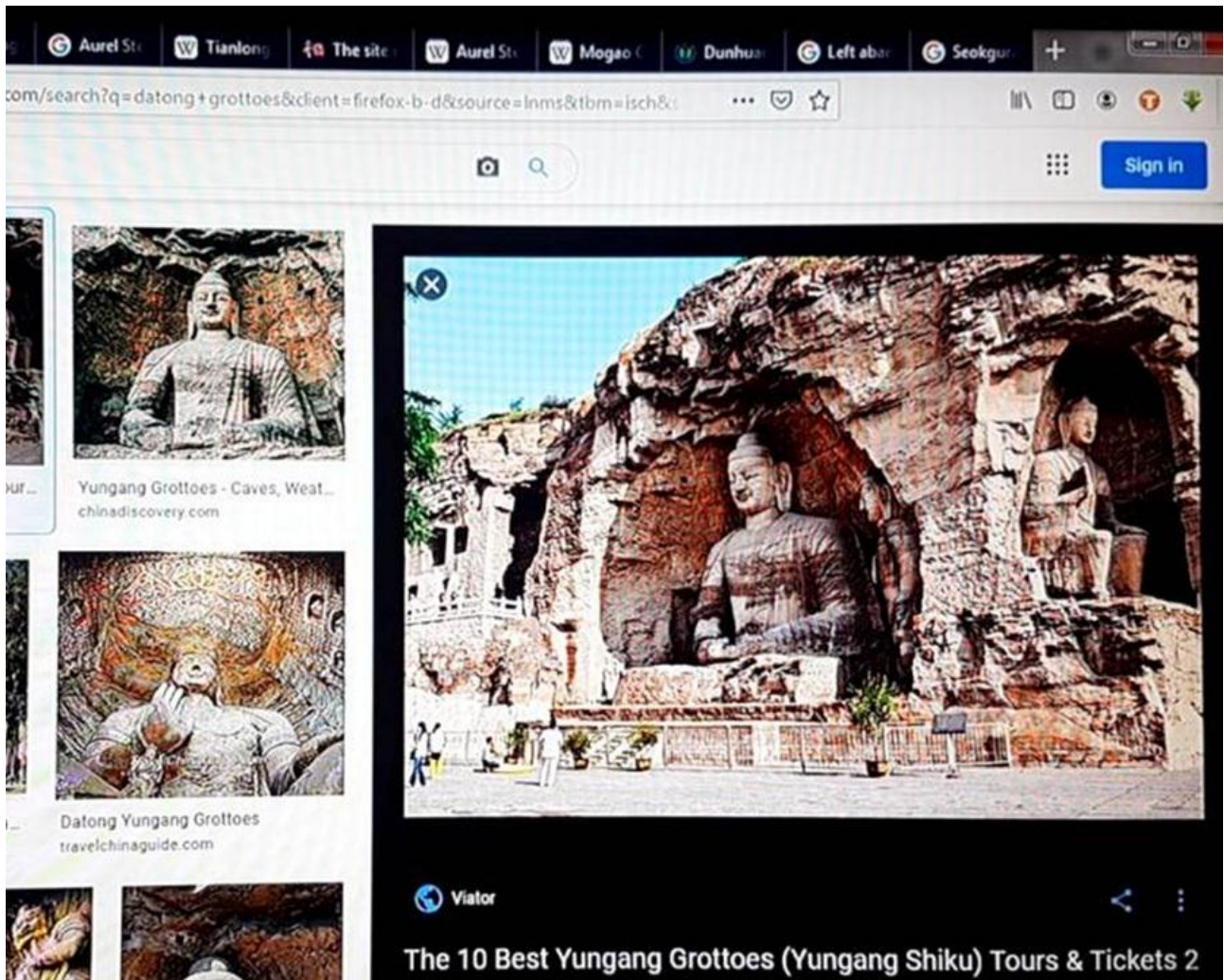
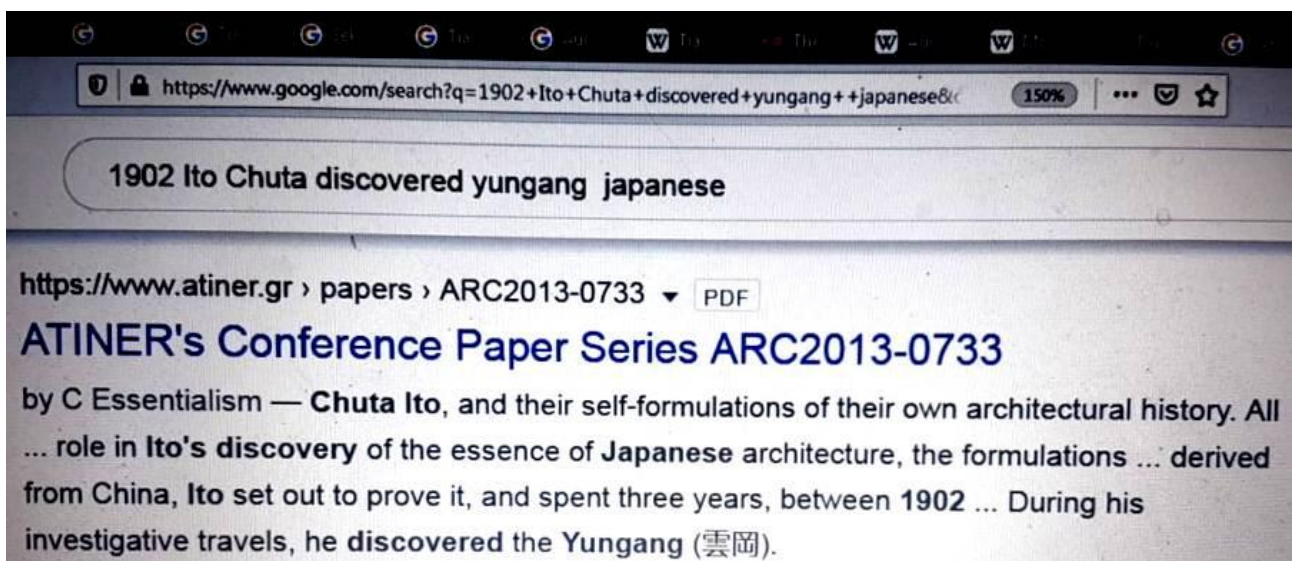
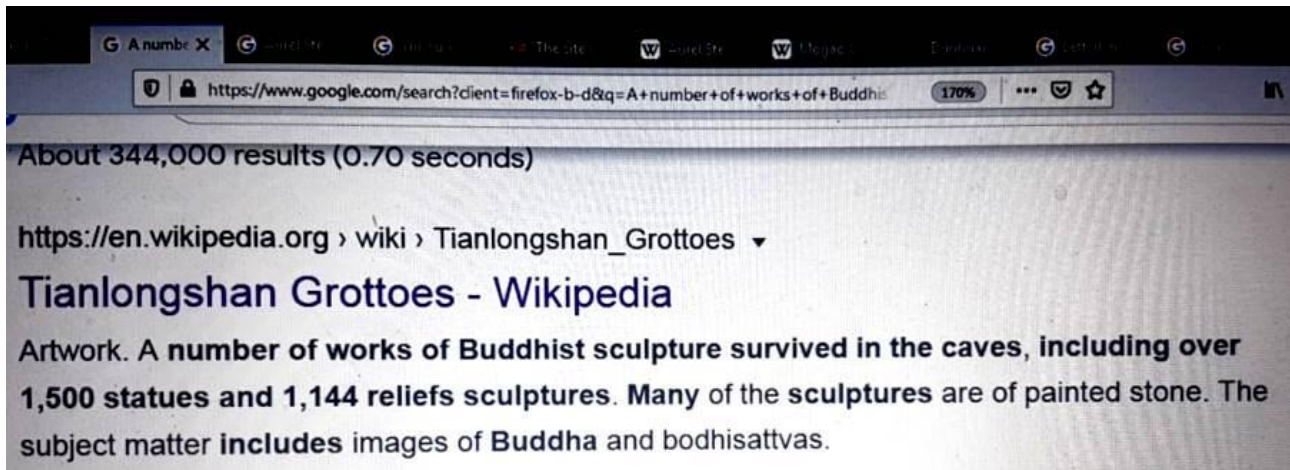


Photo above - Yungang Grottoes, Datong city



The Yungang Grottoes was discovered by a Japanese man called Ito Chuta while he was travelling in China. He was a Japanese architect. He spoke much about politics and Buddhism



In Taiyuan, in north China, a place similar to Longman Grottoes and Yungang Grottoes was found. The place was called the Tianlongshan Grottoes. The Tianlongshan Grottoes had over 1500 statues. Historians say that the place is around 1500 years old

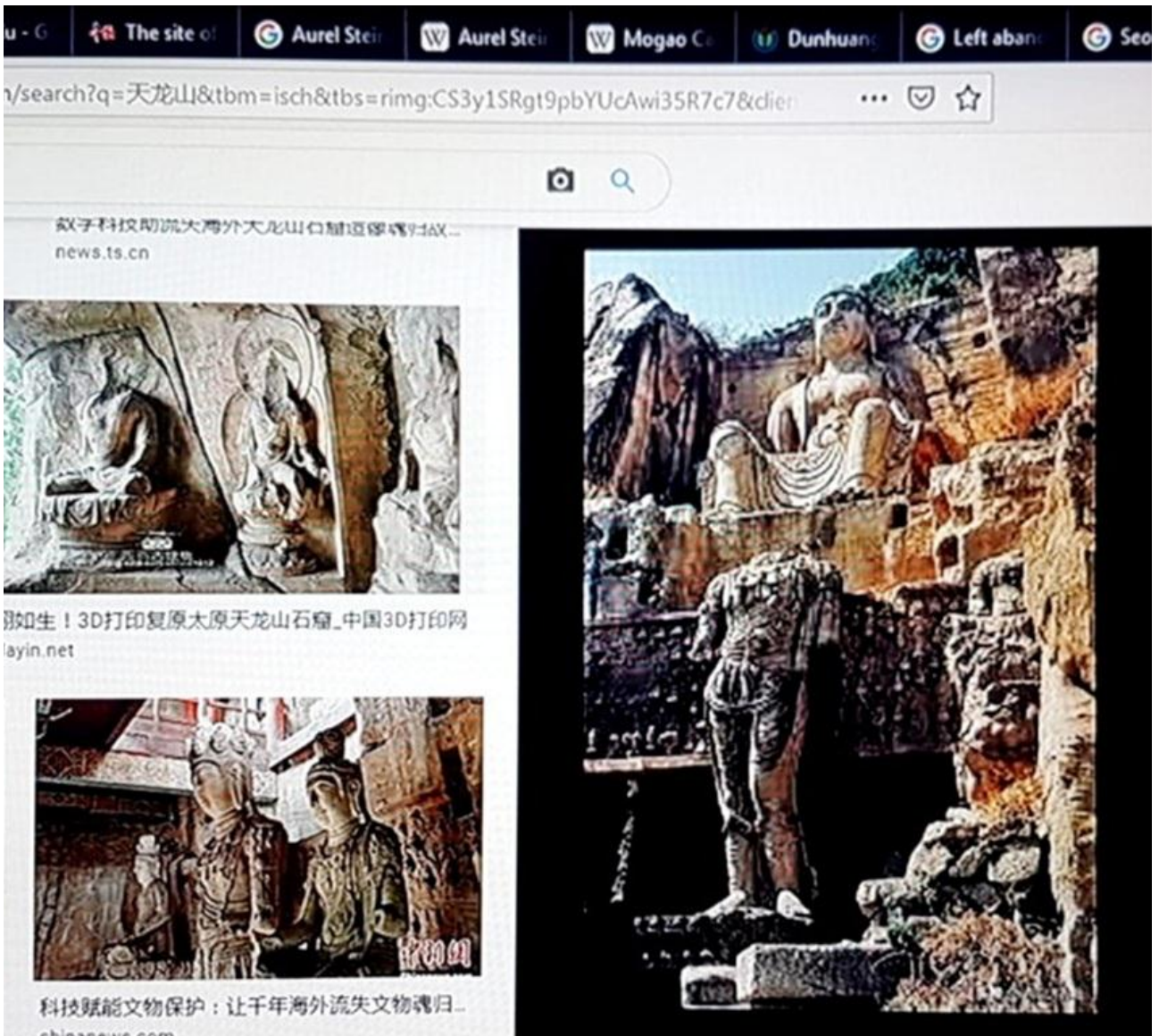


Photo above - Tianlongshan Grottoes - Taiyuan



The Tianlongshan Grottoes was discovered by a Japanese man called Sekino Tadashi while he was travelling in China. He was a Japanese architect. He spoke much about politics and Buddhism

The discovery of these ancient sites was very suspicious. They were discovered at the time that colonial people and Chinese people arrived in these places. Many more discoveries were made at the time. Many of them were found by the Japanese colonialists or western colonialists.

Historians said that these places were lost and forgotten. The same thing was happening all over the world at time. Western colonialists from European empires were mysteriously finding ancient monuments everywhere. If the Chinese people had lived in these places for a long time, why did they not discover these places?

Looking at the history of these places and considering everything that was going on at the time, many researchers concluded that these places were not ancient and that they were all forgeries.

Another serious fact that researchers pointed out was that Beijing was not called Peking, but was called Tartar City. It was very strange that historians hardly ever told

the world that it was called Tartar City. It would change world history completely

It was clear that historians were creating fake history and fake monuments. Their objective was to hide the Tartarian history and Tartarian existence in north China.

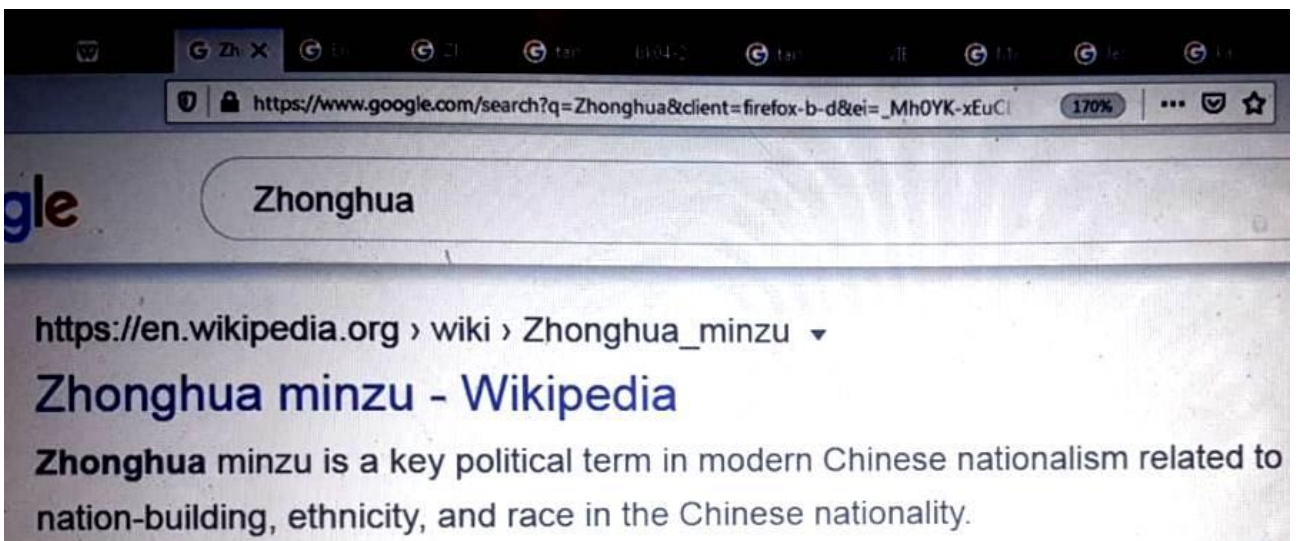
They were also trying to show that north china was Buddhist. They were showing the world that the people of north China were pagan people in the past. They were trying to show that the Chinese people had lived in the north for centuries, and that it was their land, but the evidence shows that they had just arrived. It was nothing but a total scam. They were trying to erase the existence of the Tartarians, and the Tartarians were not pagans

In the same way that the history of Tartaria was erased in Europe, the same thing was done in China. It was nothing but a scam. The war against Tartaria looked very serious. The new global system that has replaced Tartaria, has done everything it could to hide world history. It shows how much they were against Tartaria. It is almost as if the current world system is afraid that the Tartarians will come back.

All the evidence shows that any signs which showed the existence of Tartaria - was deliberately being destroyed. The war seems to be continuing today. It is clearly not finished yet



In 1894, a Chinese society was formed called the Revive China Society (Xingzhonghui) by a man called Sun Yat Sen. Members of this society swore an oath to - “expel the Tartar barbarians” in favour of Zhonghua (- in favour of Chinese people)



Zhonghua basically means Chinese, and is related to race and ethnicity. Many Chinese nationalists at the time were very racist and many disgusting words were spoken against the Tartars and other European people



In 1904-1905, the Tongmenghui was formed by Sun Yat Sen and other Chinese nationalists. Their objective and goal was to expel the Tartars, who they called barbarians. The Tongmenghui later became the Kuomintang - which was Nationalist Party of China

Race and ethnicity was used by many politicians in the early 20th century. For example - the rise of the Nazi Party in Germany had much to do with race and ethnicity



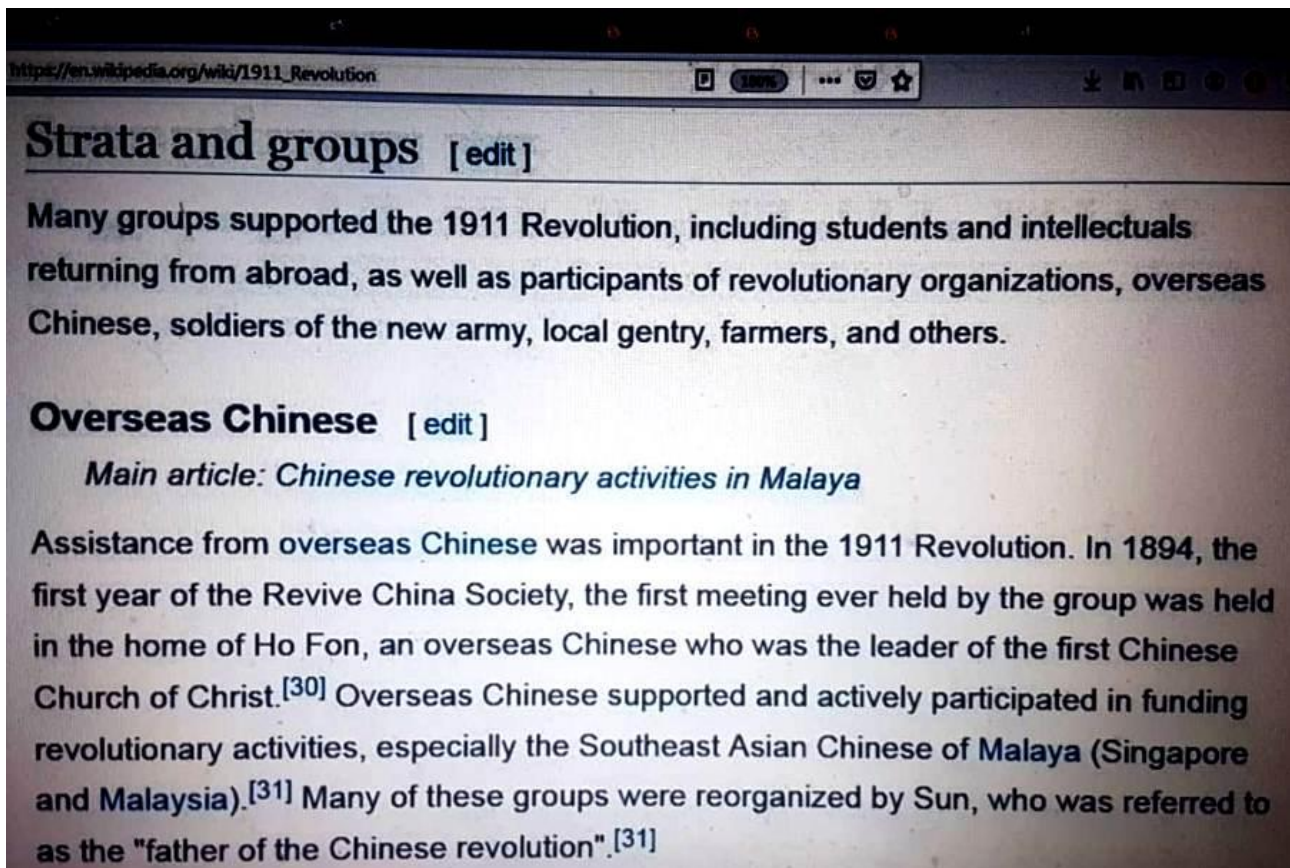
Sun Yat Sen was thought to be a Christian by some people (not all people thought this), and many Chinese Christians supported him and financed him. Many European and American Christians also supported and financed him



By 1911, Sun Yat Sen had become the first President of China and the Tartar Qing dynasty was removed from power

How did this happen?

The Christians did not seem to like the Tartar Qing dynasty. “Expel the Tartar barbarians” was a very serious statement.

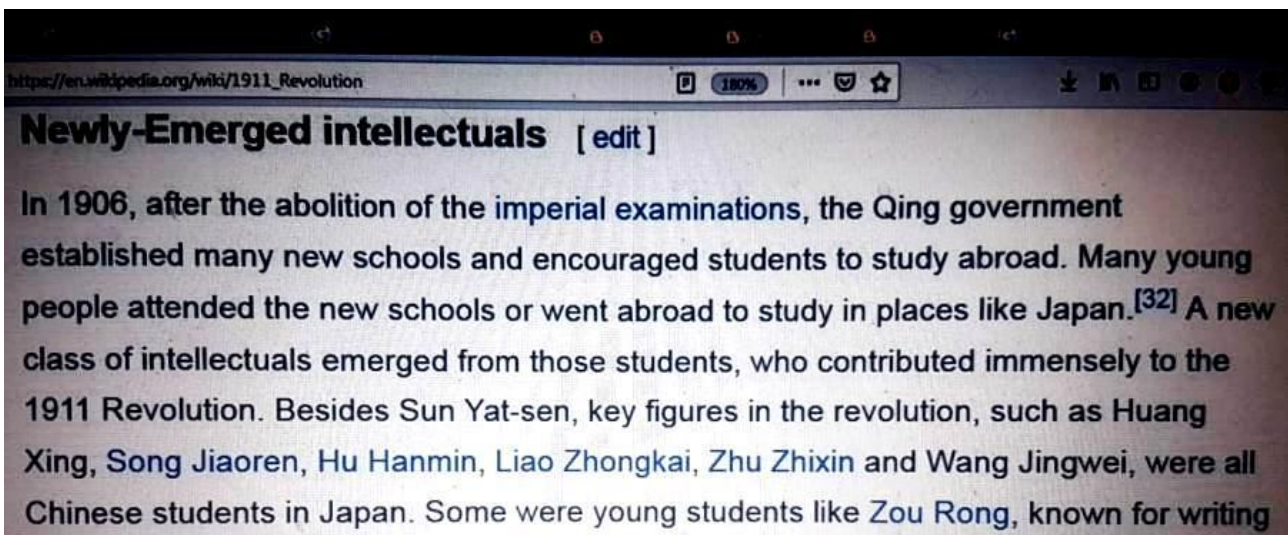


The fall of Tartar City - Peking, - encouraged Sun Yat Sen and other Chinese Christians around the world to take action. Many western countries and Christian organisations in Europe and America supported the Chinese movement to expel the Tartar barbarians. There was new army in China - new? This army was clearly not a Tartar army. It was created with the help and assistance of the colonial powers. What was this new army going to do?

These Chinese nationalists were not saying - expel the Manchu barbarians or the Mongols, - they were saying - expel the Tartar barbarians. But - historians today say that the people in power were Manchu people or Mongols.

The nationalist plan was to attack every city that was ruled by the Tartar Qing dynasty. This led to the 1911 Revolution also known as the Chinese Revolution.

During the 1911 Revolution, every Tartar City was attacked and destroyed. The Tartar cities had walls and they built many amazing buildings inside the cities. When the Chinese took over the cities, they modified all the buildings and destroyed what they did not like. Whatever the Tartarians built is today part of China. The Tatars were murdered in huge numbers in cities such as Xian, their children were taken away as slaves and their women were also taken. It was a sad story of rape and torture and murder. That story is too long to mention here



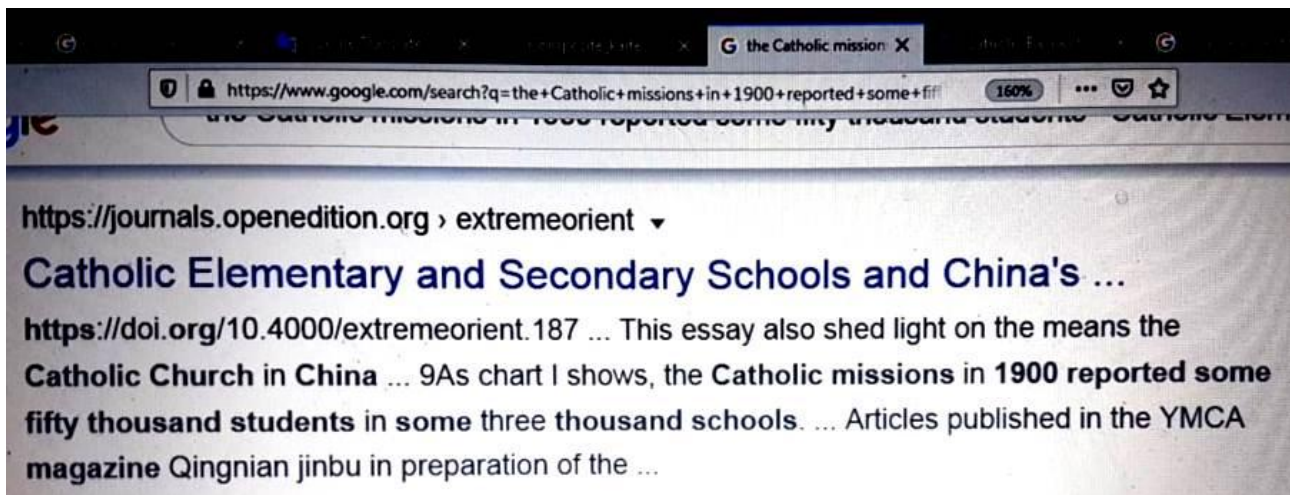
Historians say that by 1900, the Chinese people had many new intellectuals. Many Chinese people had studied in places like Japan and America and many people studied in new schools that were established by

the Tartar Qing dynasty. Historians say that these people were heavily involved in the revolution. What did they study in these schools? They were told that the Tartars were Mongols and that they were invaders. They were told that China was thousands of years old. Basically they were told the new world history that was being told to people in Europe and America

Researchers examined the founding of these new schools and found that they were not established by the Tartar Qing dynasty at all. Evidence showed that they were opened by colonial organisations and Christian missionaries such as the Jesuits and Evangelicals



Sun Yat Sen had education at Christian colleges. People are divided if he became Christian or not. But he studied the religion and history that was being told by the new global order to the people of the world



In 1900, Catholic missions had an estimated 50000 students and around 3000 schools. Most of these were in the south and east of China. They had already educated thousands of people according to the new education system. Many of these people then became teachers or businessmen or politicians and they lived life according to the way they were taught



Many of them were from uneducated farming families. Historians say that many of them converted to Christianity, and it is easy to see why. When you are educating people, who did not even have proper shoes

or clothes, then these people will see it as kindness. Over the years, many children believed the things they were being told in these schools and they shared their knowledge with other people

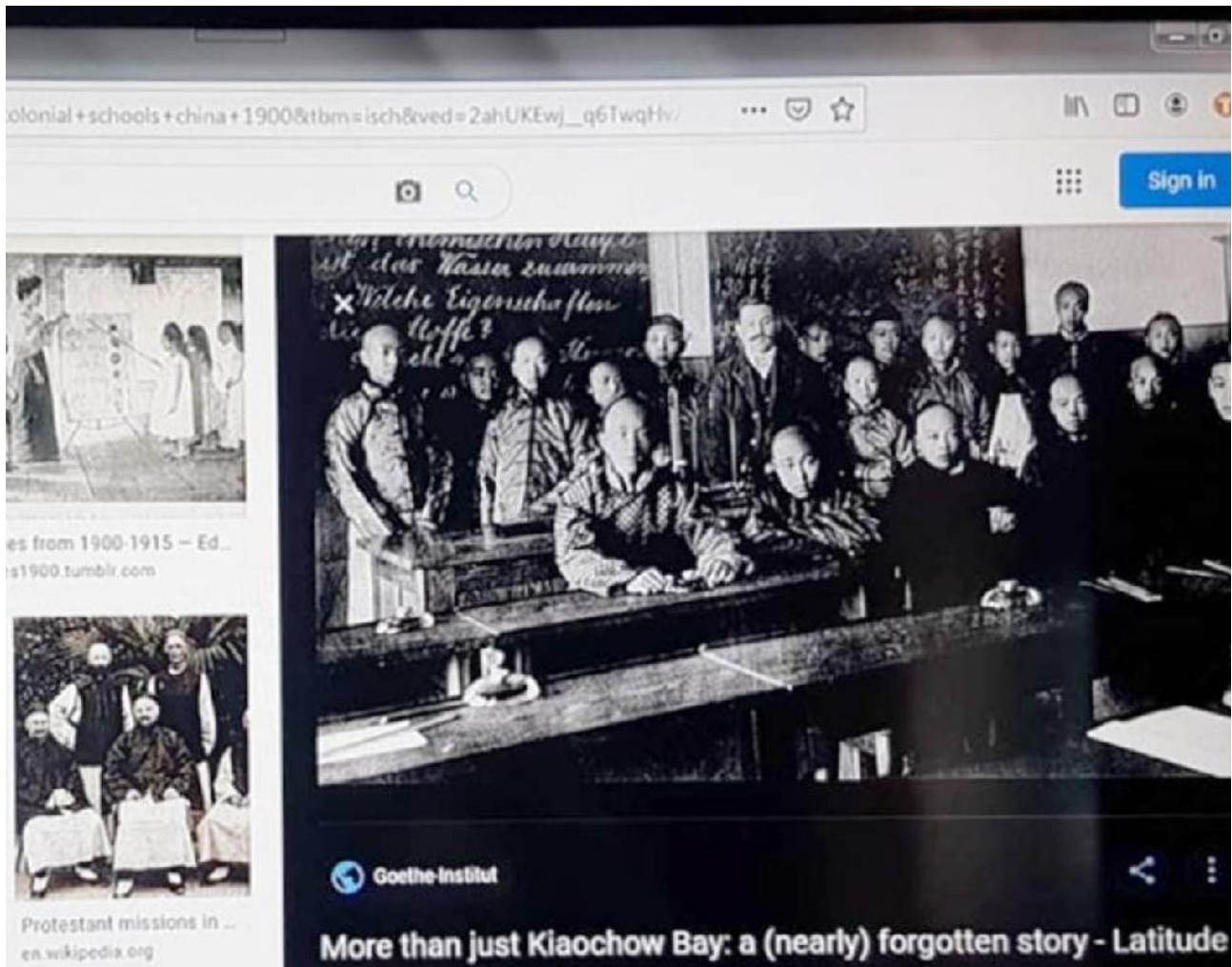


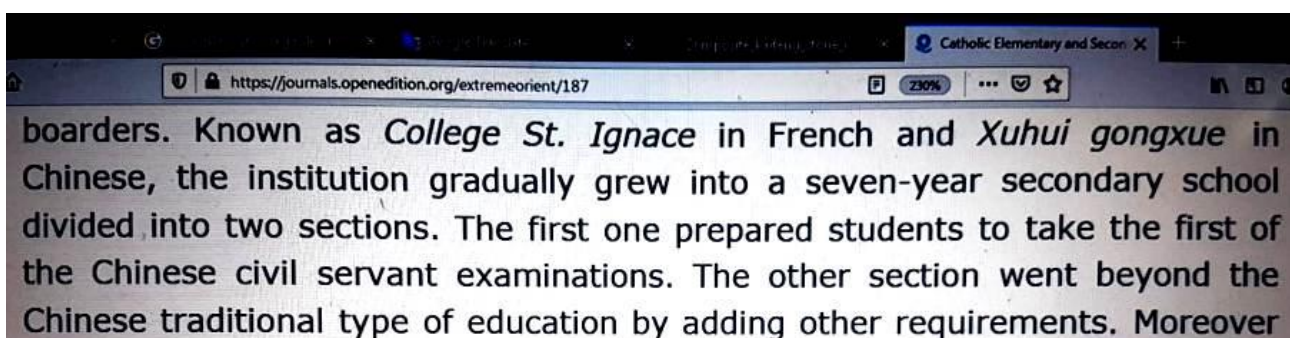
Photo above, a school organised by the Germans in Tsingtao - Qingdao

Schools were organised and planned by many western governments, not only Christian organisations. The Christian organisations worked according to the regulations of the colonial authorities



Between 1800 and 1950, an estimated 50000 foreigners served in mission work in China. These people trained and educated hundreds of thousands of Chinese people. These Chinese people then educated others.

Many historians say that these missionaries declined due to war after the 1920s. But researchers believe that they were no longer needed after that time. This was because Tartar city had fallen, and the Tartar Qing government was totally destroyed in 1911. The new Chinese republic created by Sun Yat Sen in 1911, carried on the education system that the colonial and Christian organisations had created. The new China was teaching the history and science that was created by the colonial system



These schools were teaching people in the Chinese language. Some schools were training people to be government officers

Researchers imagined if China had an empire and if the Chinese opened thousands of schools in Europe and America to teach people history and also teach religion and also teach people how to be government officers.

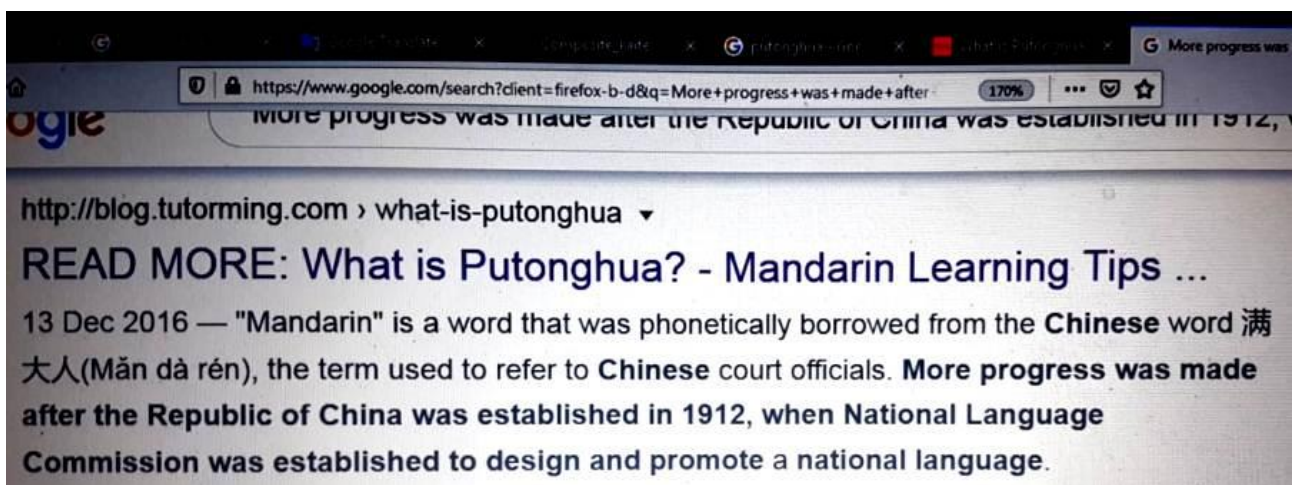
It was clear that western nations were teaching people how to form a new government to replace the Tartar Qing government. It was clear that the western colonialists and Christian organisations were teaching people the history that was created by the new global system

Where did they find many of the children who went to these schools?



Many of the children were orphans. There was evidence to show that many children were being kidnapped from their families in villages, but that is another long story. As schools became more famous, because of western money and western patronage, children from wealthier families attended these schools.

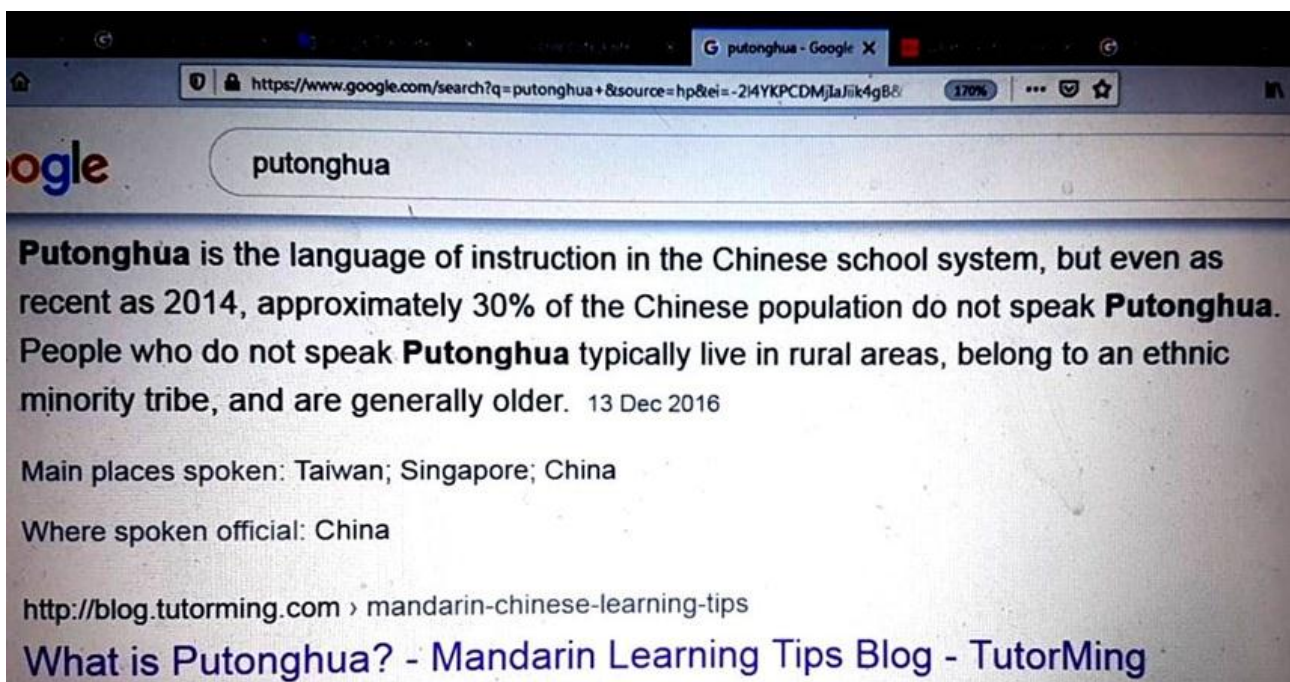
What researchers found strange was that these children were being taught the Chinese language. Researchers discovered that the people of China did not even know this language until they learned it in western schools. Many of the students became teachers in the future and taught the new language to people in new schools that were created after Sun Yat Sen took power



The modern Chinese language, some people call it Mandarin, some call it Putonghua. Historians say that it was the language of the (Beijing - Peking) Tartar city government officials. Tartar city fell in 1900. The Chinese people who lived outside the city then entered Tartar city with western colonial armies

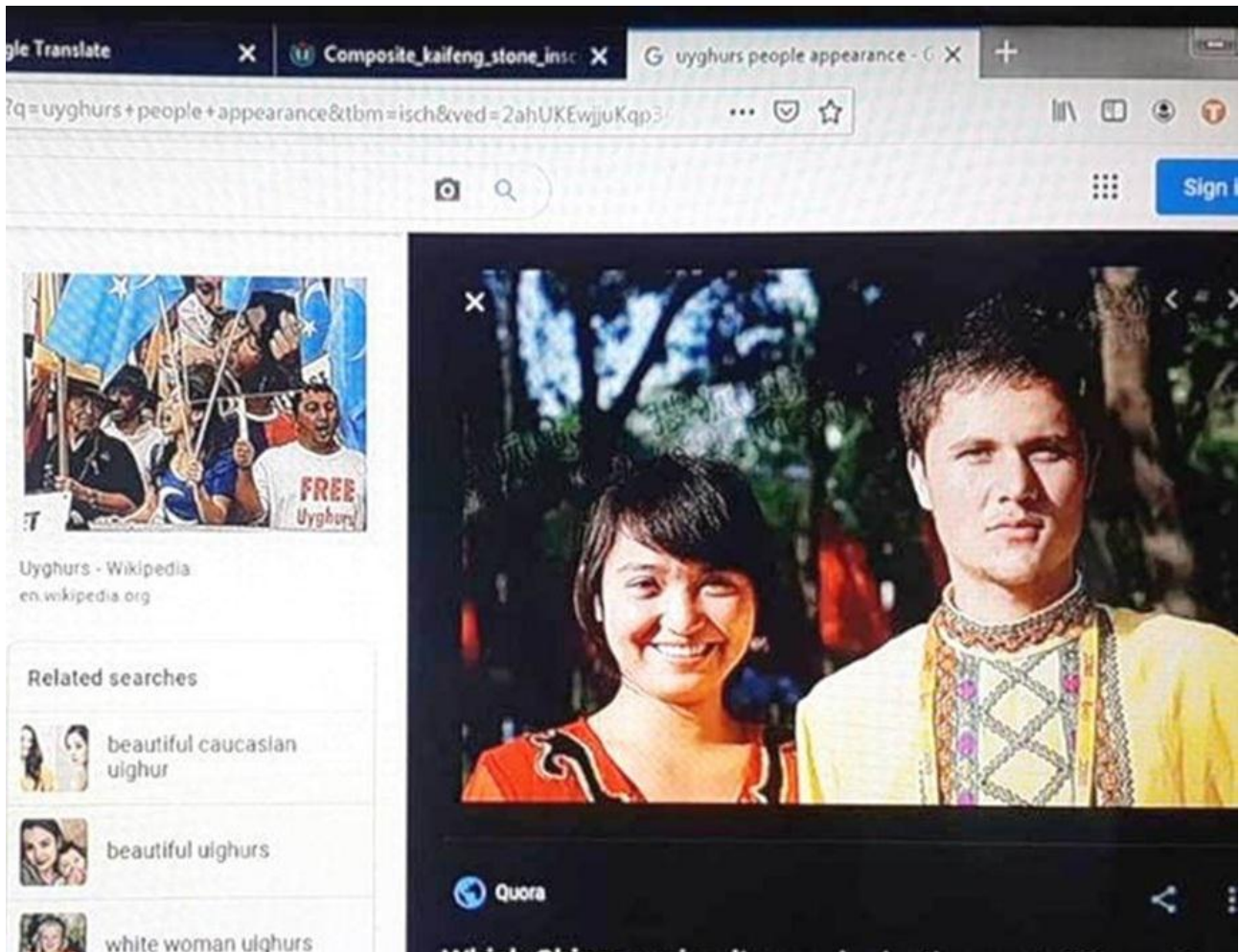
Researchers found no evidence which showed that the modern Chinese language came from the people of Tartar city. The evidence clearly showed that it was taught to many people in western colonial schools.

After Sun Yat Sen and the Chinese nationalists took power, the Chinese language was promoted by radio and television and in many new schools. This was nothing new, evidence shows that languages all over the world were created in the last 200 years. It was clear to researchers that it was all part of a global plan



Even today an estimated one third of the population does not speak the modern Chinese language.

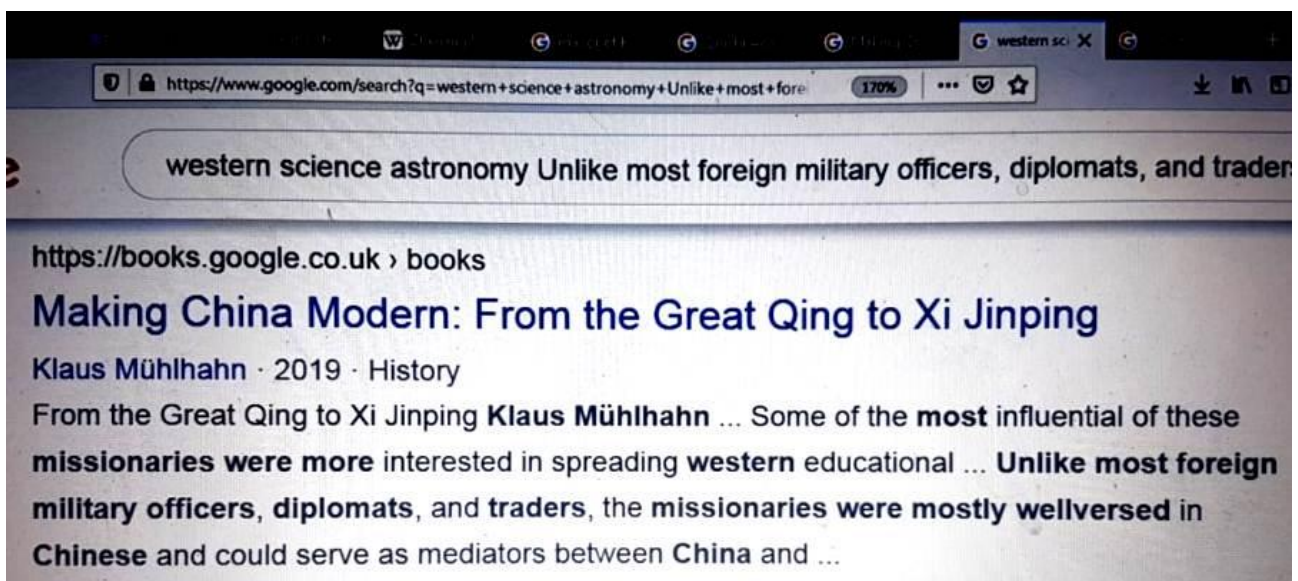
Many people speak languages such as Cantonese and the Uyghur language. The origin of the Cantonese language and others, is too long to mention here



Many Uyghurs have European features and many have Asian features. The Uyghurs generally see the Tartars as their brothers and their family. Many researchers classify the Uyghur people as part of the Tartar peoples, other researchers classify them as part of the Russian peoples, and other researchers classify them as part of the Turkic peoples. The Uyghurs are known to be Muslims and use the Arabic script for their writing.

Researchers investigated the Uyghur language. They are people who live in the north near the borders of Russia. There was no evidence that their language has any Chinese words. Their culture showed that they are

Muslims, and around half the words in their language have Arabic and Russian origins. Their language has changed a lot in the last 2 centuries but the Arabic presence in their language was clear. The Tartars are linked to the Uyghurs. The evidence from Uyghur culture shows that the people of Tartar city - Peking, were Muslims and must have had many similarities to the Uyghur people



Evidence showed that the thousands of missionaries, who went to China, actually spoke the Chinese language very well, at a time when Chinese people did not even speak the language. Historians say that the colonial missionaries learned the Chinese language in China. Researchers found this hard to believe because the Chinese people did not even speak the language. It was clear to researchers that the language was created by the colonial world order and then given to the Chinese people



Photo above - example of European missionaries on the Yangtze River - Chungking - Chongqing

Many of the missionaries and their assistants went to China because of the salary and pay. Others went for the adventure and excitement. Others went because they believed that they were helping the people of the world to discover Jesus Christ. Many had no idea they were part of a global plan. They had no idea that were part of the global war against Tartaria

Many people say that the Yangtze River is the line between north and south China. The Yangtze River starts from Shanghai and goes east through most of the cities in central China such as Chungking - Chongqing

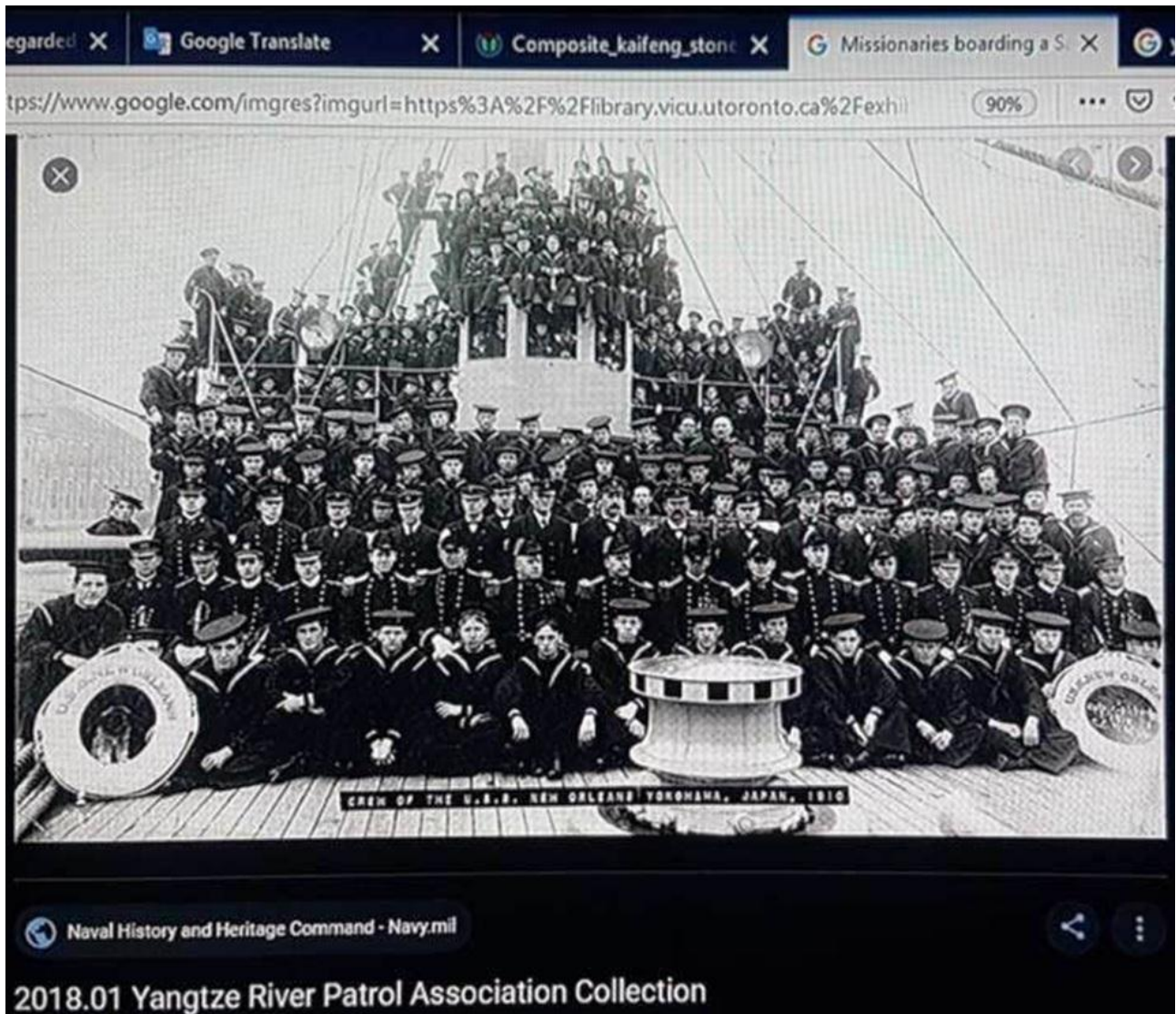


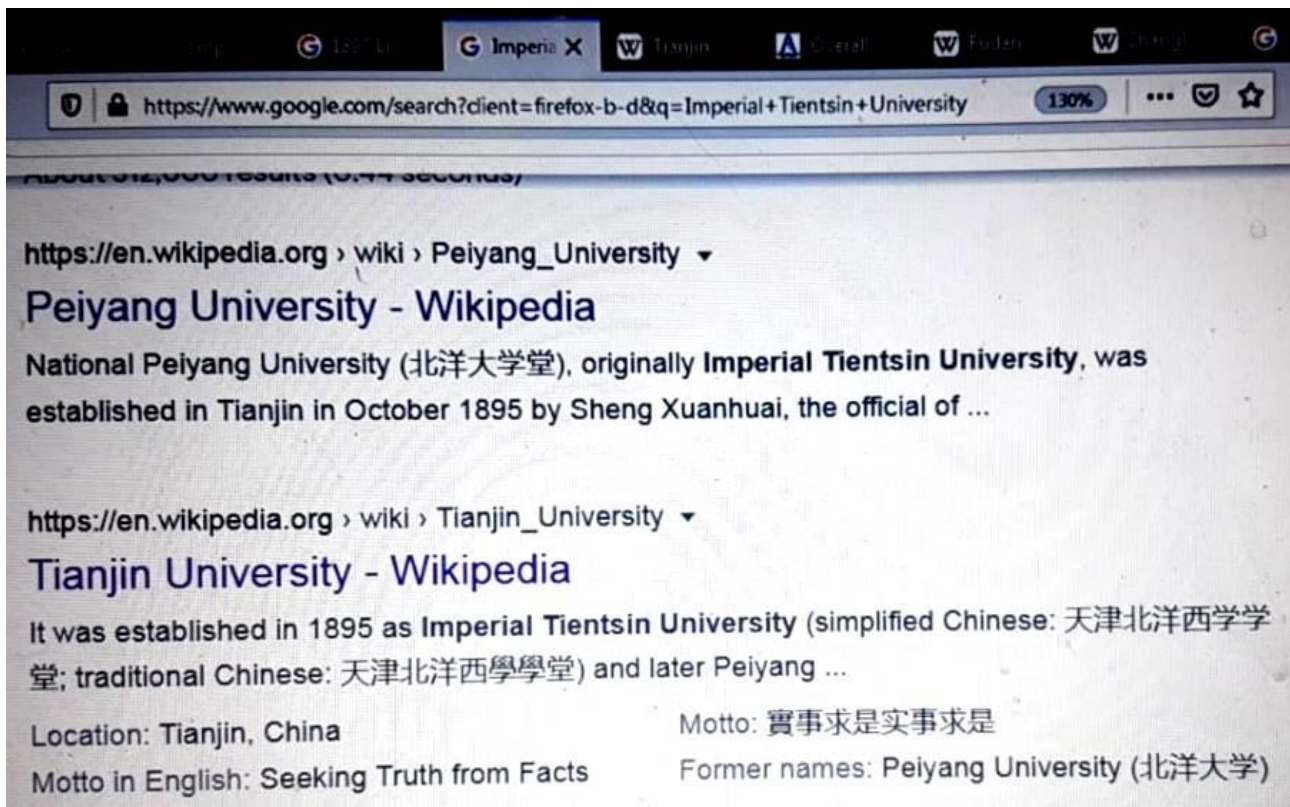
Photo above - American military patrolling the Yangtze River

Many researchers saw little difference between what happening in India or China during those times. Historians say that India was ruled and controlled by colonialists, but they do not say this when it comes to

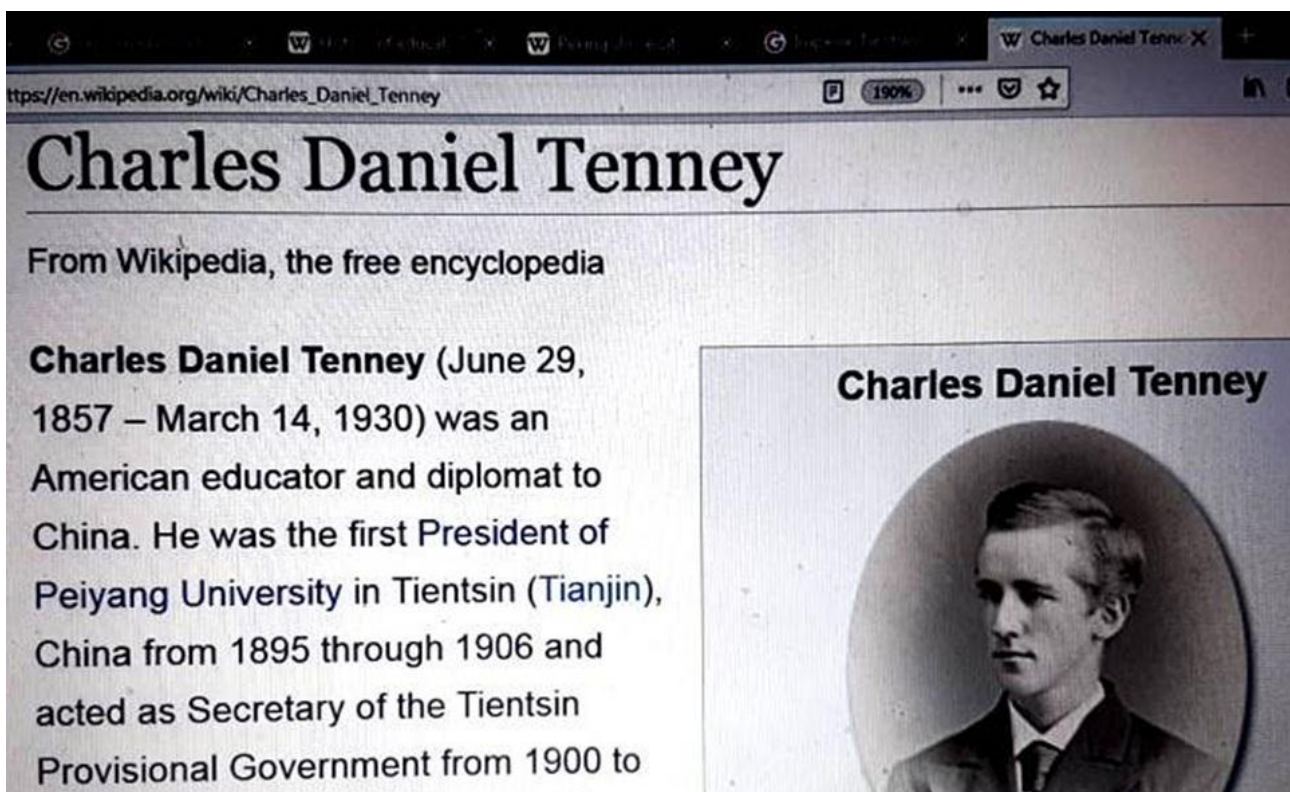
China. But in reality, China was occupied and controlled by colonial armies. It was clear that historians were hiding secrets about the history of the world

After many of the Chinese students finished school, many of them went to universities. Researchers examined the creation of universities in China.

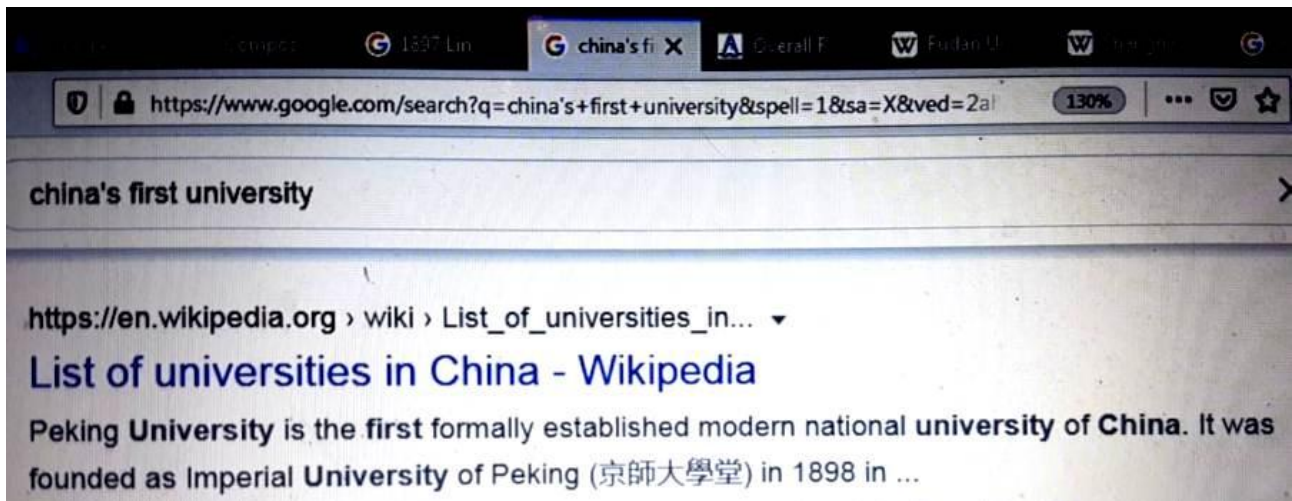
Researchers discovered that western colonial organisations and their allies helped to found and create these universities. After they established first major institutions, the Chinese continued the same system. For example - the history and the language that the western colonial organisations gave to the Chinese people, continued after the colonialists left China. The mission was completed when the Tatar Qing was destroyed and there was no longer any need for missionaries



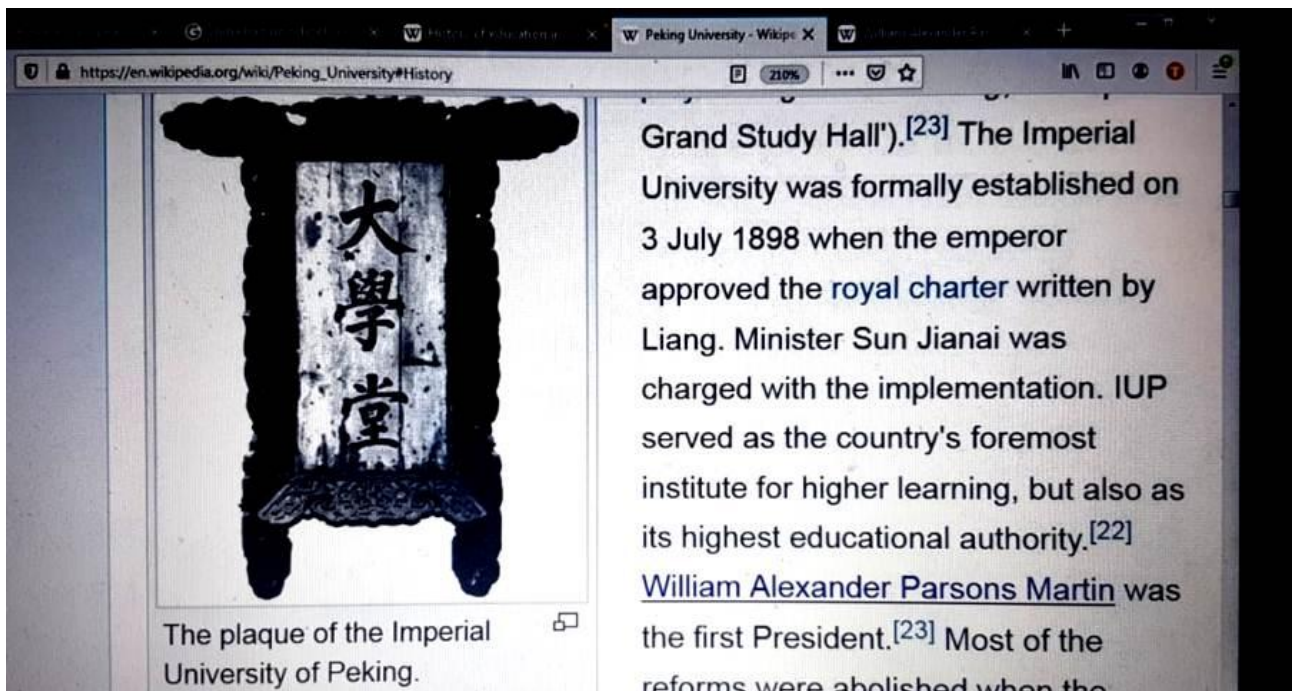
Imperial Tientsin University was founded in 1895. It later became known as Peiyang University. Today it is known as Tianjin University



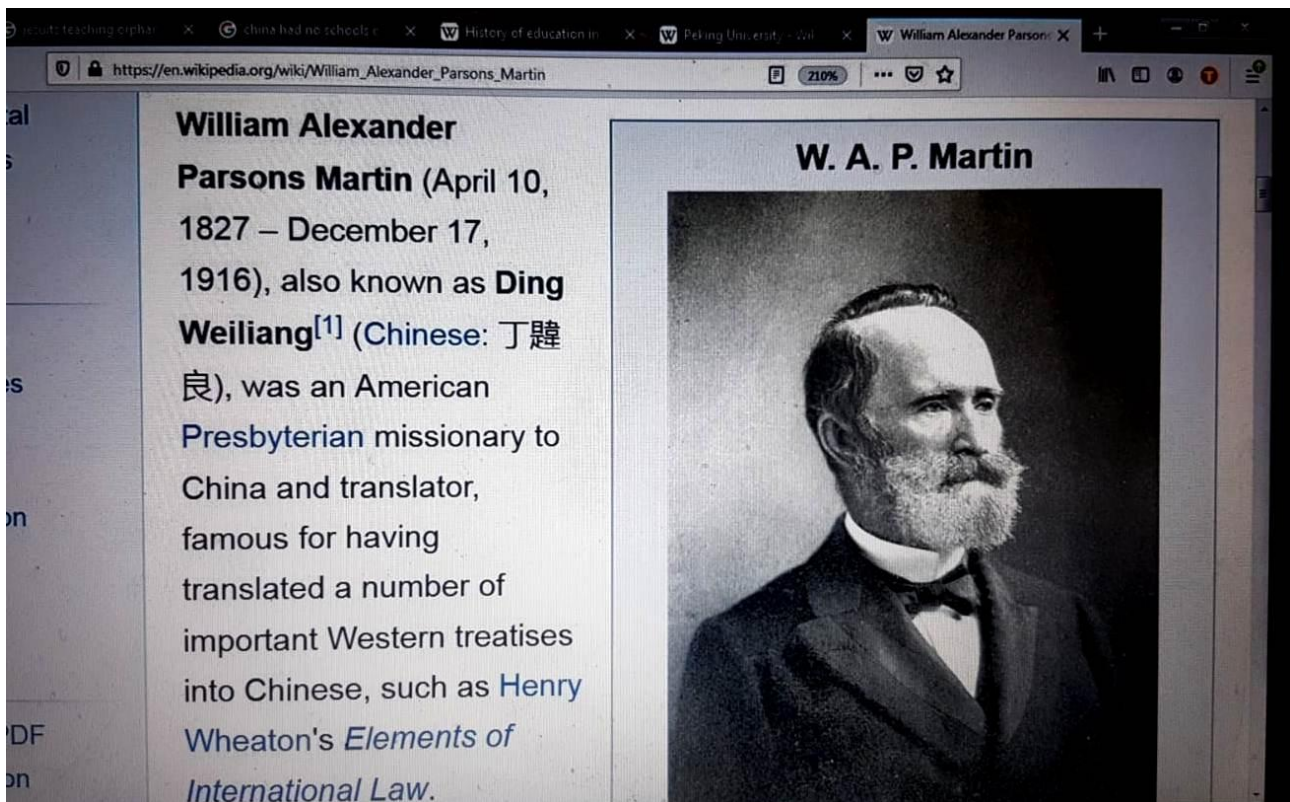
Charles Daniel Tenney was the first President of Peiyang University. He was an American diplomat and Secretary of the Tientsin - Tianjin city colonial administration in 1900



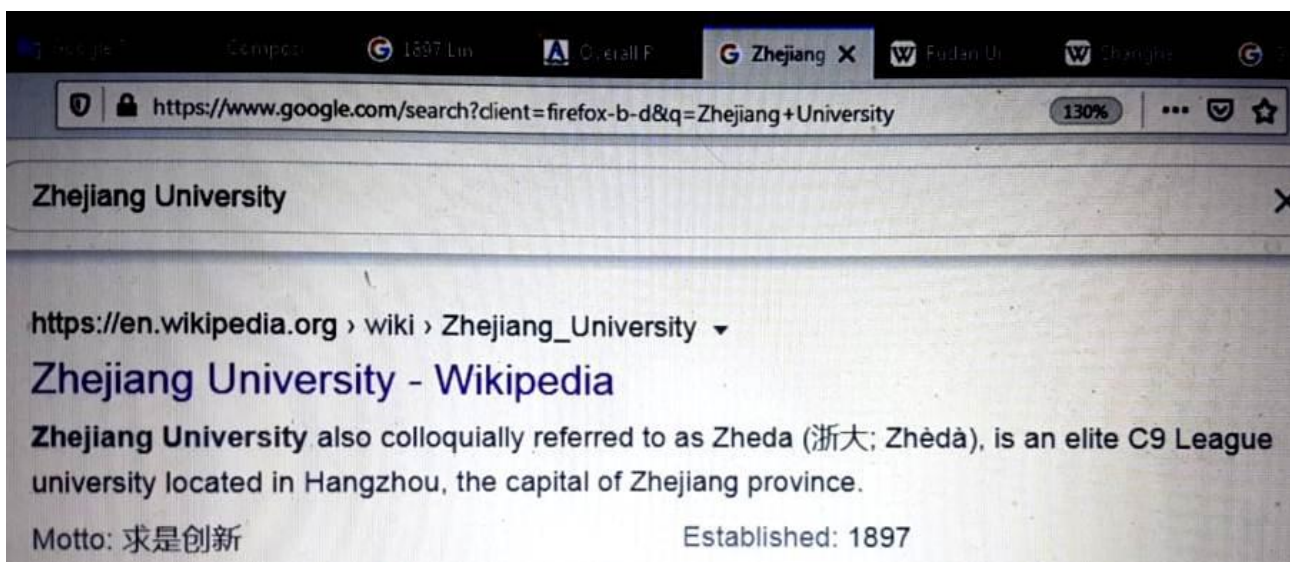
Peking University was opened in 1898



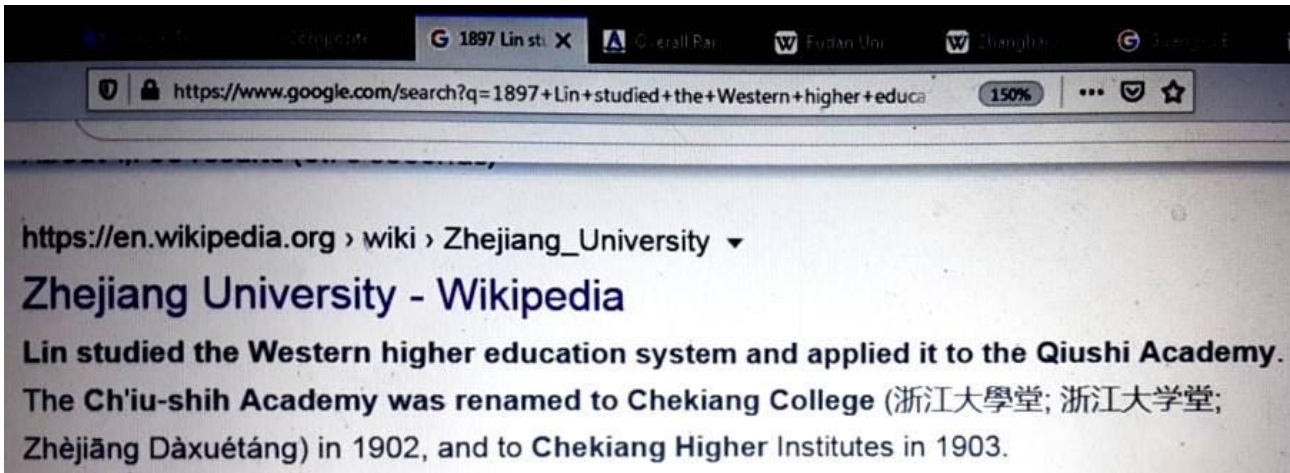
William Alexander Parsons Martin was the first President of Peking University



William Alexander Parsons Martin did work for American diplomats and he was a Christian missionary. He could read and write Chinese, same like many of the others missionaries



Zhejiang University was opened in 1897



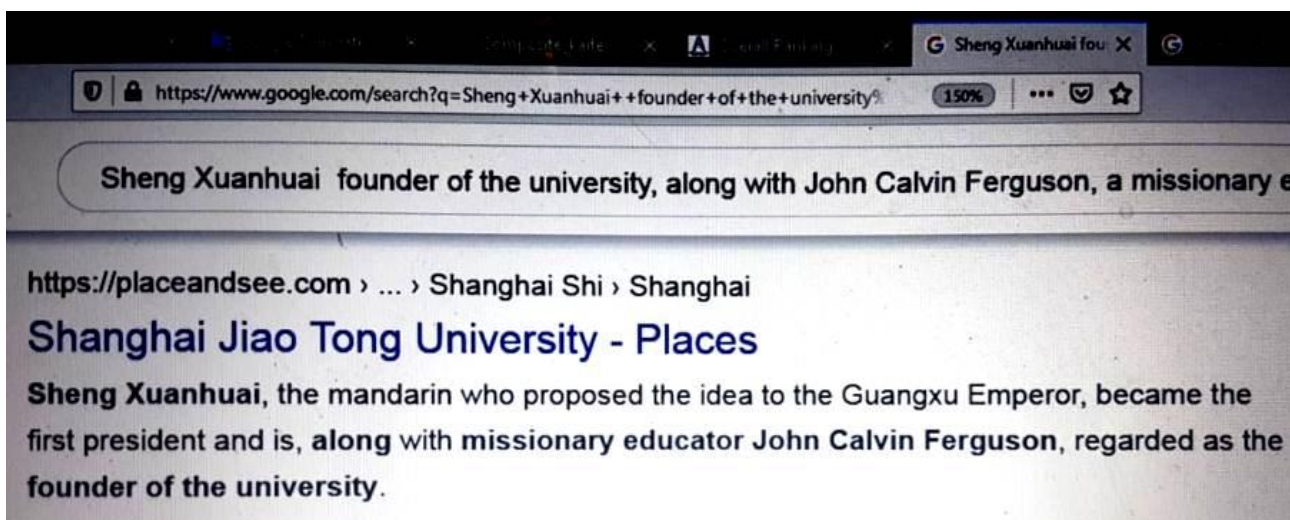
Zhejiang University was based on the western education system. Colonial westerners helped to organise the university which originally began as an academy



**Fudan University was founded in 1905, by Ma Xiangbo.
Ma Xiangbo was a Jesuit priest and he had Jesuit
education when he was younger**



Shanghai Jiao Tong University was founded in 1896



**Shanghai Jiao Tong University was founded by a
Christian missionary called John Calvin Ferguson with
his Chinese friend - Sheng Xuanhuai**



Xian Jiao Tong University was founded in 1896



Xian Jiao Tong University was founded by a Christian missionary called John Calvin Ferguson with his Chinese friend - Sheng Xuanhuai

At that time - almost every educational school or college or university in China was opened either

**directly by missionaries or by colonial organisations -
or - they helped the Chinese people to open them**



The entire education system was set up and created by the western missionaries and colonial authorities. This is very well known. They gave the people of China: - new history, - which no one knew until they learned it in school. They gave the people of China: - the modern Chinese writing system, which China did not have before. They gave the people of China: - the modern Chinese language, which no one spoke until they learned it in school. They created fake historical monuments and fake temples to match the fake history

The same thing happened all over the world. People were divided into nations and were given new history and new languages. They colonialists and missionaries went all over the world doing the same thing. They moved people around from one location to another. For example, many children were taken to Australia from other places in the world. The people in China were

taken from the south to the north. There is evidence to show that people in the south of China arrived from somewhere else. Researchers are currently investigating this matter

The history, science, religion, language, and institutions of China were created by the colonial organisations. It took them a few centuries, but they had achieved their objective. Modern China was created. The same thing was taking place all over the world

The businessmen who went to China from western countries, for them it was about money, the global powers knew they would come to make money. The Christian missionaries who went to China, for them it was about religion, the global powers knew they would come to teach the Chinese. The global powers regulated everything and prepared everything, and used businesses and Christian organisations to achieve their objectives. When the businesses and Christian organisations were no longer needed, they were removed. Researchers found that the same process happened all over the world at the time. It was clear to researchers that everything was organised and planned and was not accidental

All this was done, by the new global system. They fought and destroyed the Tartarians. In China, the new global powers slowly made the Tartarians weaker and destroyed Tartar city - Peking. It took many centuries.

They occupied many cities and they took Chinese people from the south to the north.

Photo evidence from the late 19th century shows that a lot of the land in the north looked like desert area. There was little or no vegetation in many places. A lot of the land looked empty or deserted or destroyed. The history did not make sense. What made the land to become like that? Was it always like that? The land changed after the Chinese migrants went north

Modern China was created this with the assistance of the colonial powers, in the same way that other nations were created around the world. The countries that are south of China, they also seemed to be devastated at the time, as if a very serious disaster or a global war had been taken place. Something was seriously wrong with history

Why did millions of people look naked? Why were the Chinese people in living in the south in such a bad state? Why did they not have an education system? Why did they not have an organised language? Where exactly did they come from? Where in the south? The people were migrating north in the 19th century, why did they need to migrate north? When did the migration start? What caused the migration? Was their homeland destroyed? Or - have they come from somewhere that is not known to the rest of the world? Why is the history hidden away? What happened to the Tartar people in all

the other cities in China after 1911? What happened to their children?

There are many questions that people are asking all over the world

Good luck if you wish to know more about these subjects. Below are books about these topics

- 1 - Tartaria - Mud Flood**
- 2 - Tartaria - History is a Lie**
- 3 - Tartaria - Ancient Egypt**
- 4 - Tartaria - Hitler**
- 5 - Tartaria - Coronavirus**
- 6 - Tartaria - Atlantis**
- 7 - Tartaria - Transvestigation**
- 8 - Tartaria - the Renaissance**
- 9 - Tartaria - Flat Earth**
- 10 - Tartaria - Tartar City**





© David Ewing Jr 2018