

Tartaria



Hitler

David Ewing Jr

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Introduction

There are many people who are questioning world history and many researchers state that the history of the world is a lie.

This book will show the evidence that many researchers present regarding the history of Tartaria and the twentieth century and the man known as Adolf Hitler.

Researchers claim that Hitler and his gang were a group of actors who were part of the plan to destroy the civilisation and culture and heritage of the Germanic people. This book will show some of the evidence that researchers present regarding this matter

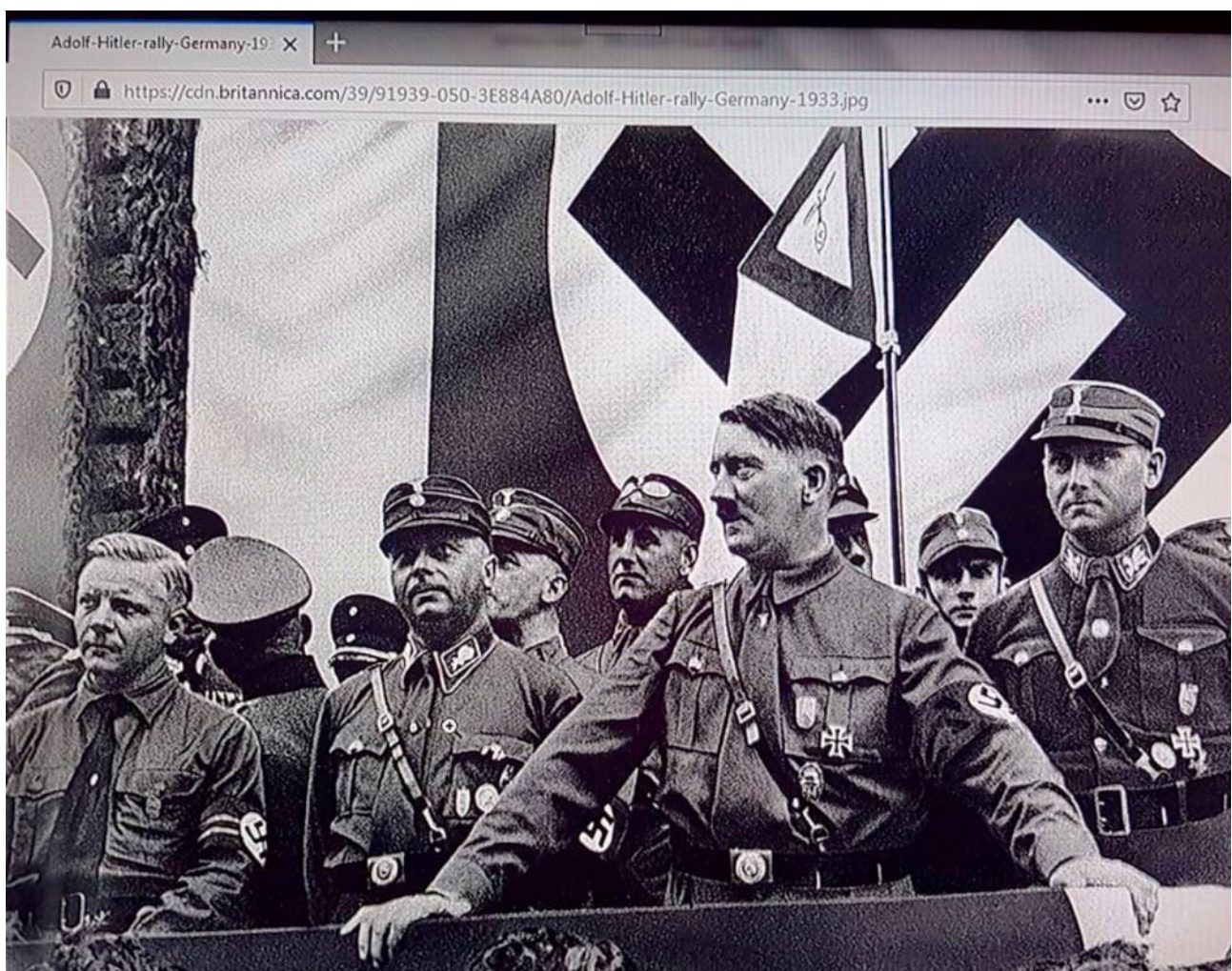
The author David Ewing Jr has travelled to over 2500 cities and places worldwide and has done much research over 20 years and has great knowledge regarding the subject of what is now known as Tartaria.

Photo evidence is provided to show you that proper research has been done by David Ewing Jr to check what many researchers are saying and also to make it easy for you to understand what they say.

Tartaria and Hitler

Many researchers today are asking - who was Hitler and why did the world suffer so much destruction between 1850 and 1950?

These are serious questions that many people have been asking all over the world for many years. Researchers began by investigating the events that took place before the rise of Hitler.



Regarding Hitler, many researchers have made the claim that world history between 1850 and 1950 has been falsified. Researchers state that the true history of what happened during this time and why, has been changed.

Researchers claim that Hitler and his gang of actors were chosen and created by a group of powerful people, to deliberately target the German people and the people of Europe and America. Why? In order to destroy their true history and their civilisation and their original culture. Researchers believe that this process of destruction began long before Hitler and continued after Hitler also.

The history and events that led to the time of Hitler between 1850 and 1950 did not make much sense. Researchers discovered that many of the characters during that time seemed to have been fakely created and the evidence showed that many events were probably fabricated in order to create a false history.

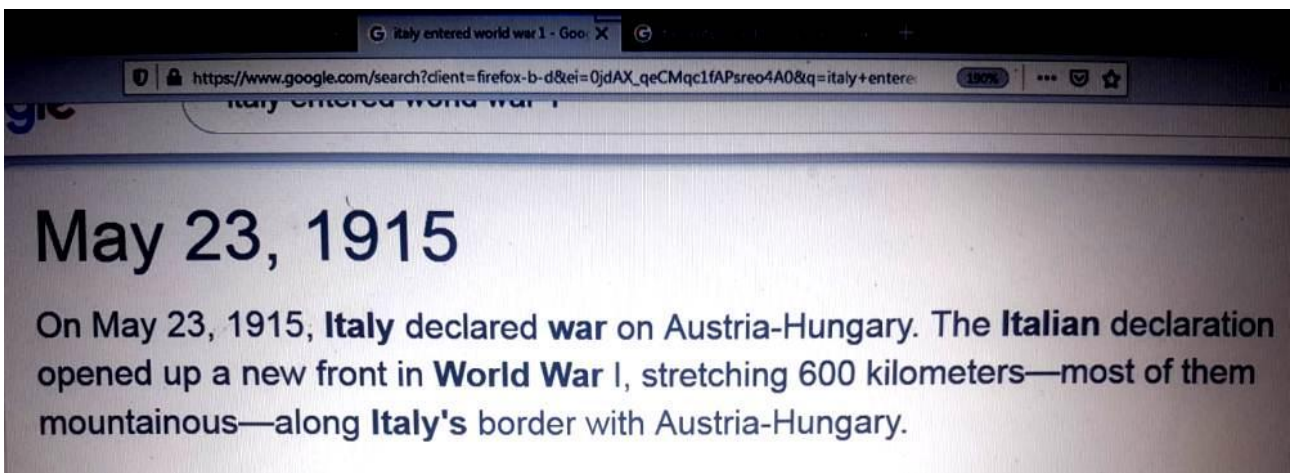
To make many of the events and characters look realistic, fake photographs and fake videos were created with actors to match the fake history.

Below are examples of some facts that researchers have pointed out - comparing alleged historical events around that time. Researchers noticed that many of the

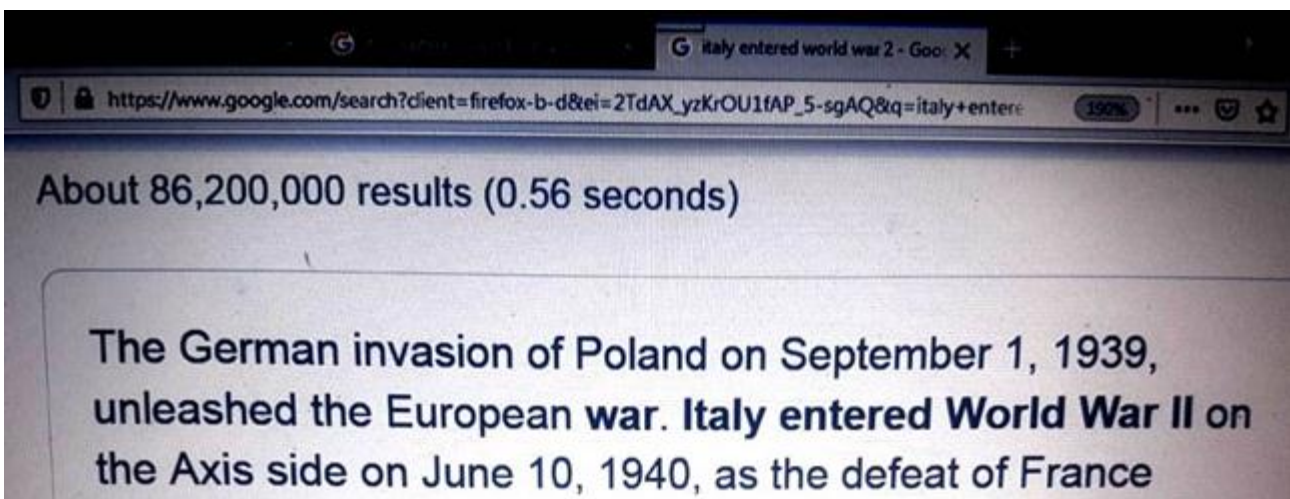
events have been clearly copied, or their history has been played around with, or they are fabricated lies.

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In May 1915, around 10 months after the start of the First World War (started - July 1914), Italian Prime Minister Salandra took Italy into the war

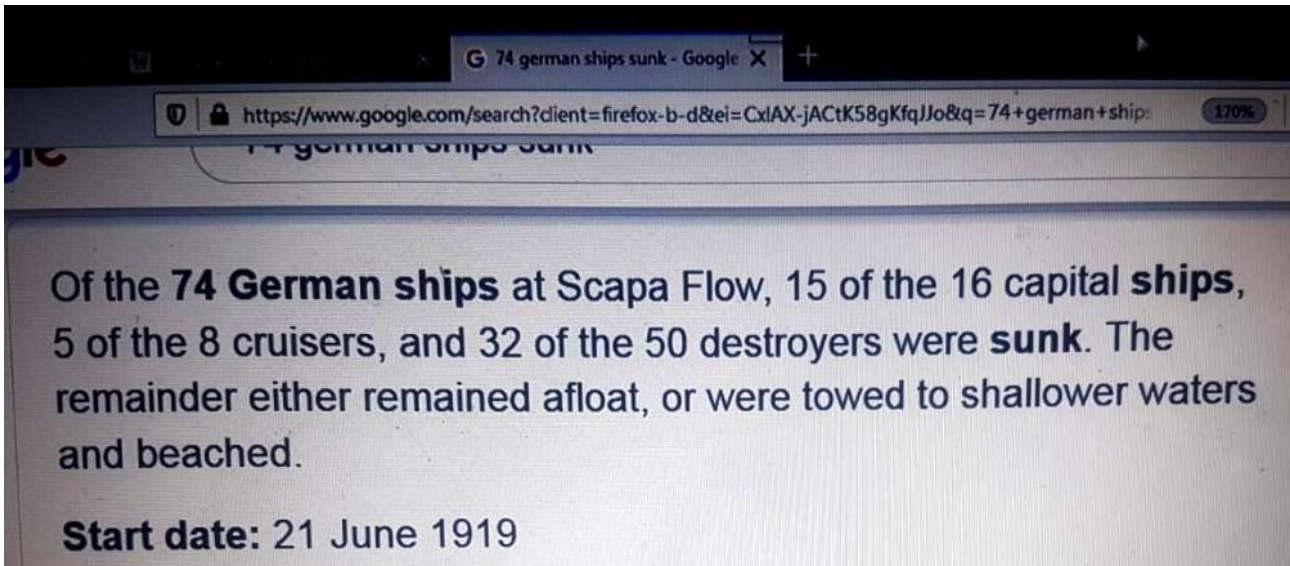


In June 1940, around 10 months after start of the Second World War (started - September 1939), Italian Prime Minister Mussolini took Italy into the war





The year after the First World War (in 1919), 74 German ships were sunk by German Rear Admiral Ludwig von Reiter at Scapa Flow



The year after the Second World War (in 1946), 73 ships were destroyed or sunk or damaged by the Atomic Bomb Test at Bikini Atoll

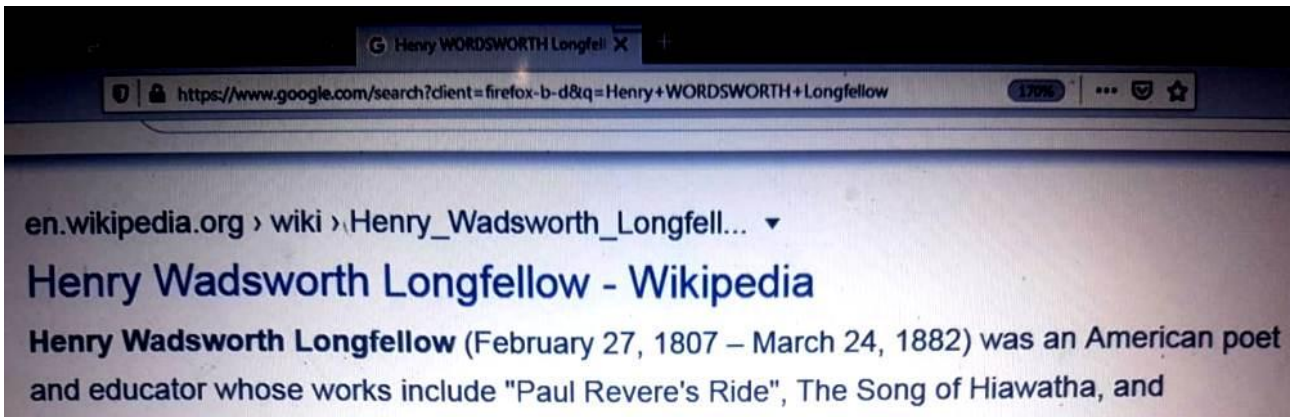


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One year after the birth of Napoleon Bonaparte (Napoleon I was born in 1769), English poet William Wordsworth was born in 1770. He died in 1850, 20 years after the Polish rebellion of 1830, known as the November Uprising.



One year before the birth of Napoleon the Third (Napoleon III was born in 1808), American poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born in 1807. He died in 1882, 19 years after the Polish rebellion of 1863, known as the January Uprising. Note the similarity between Wordsworth and Wadsworth.

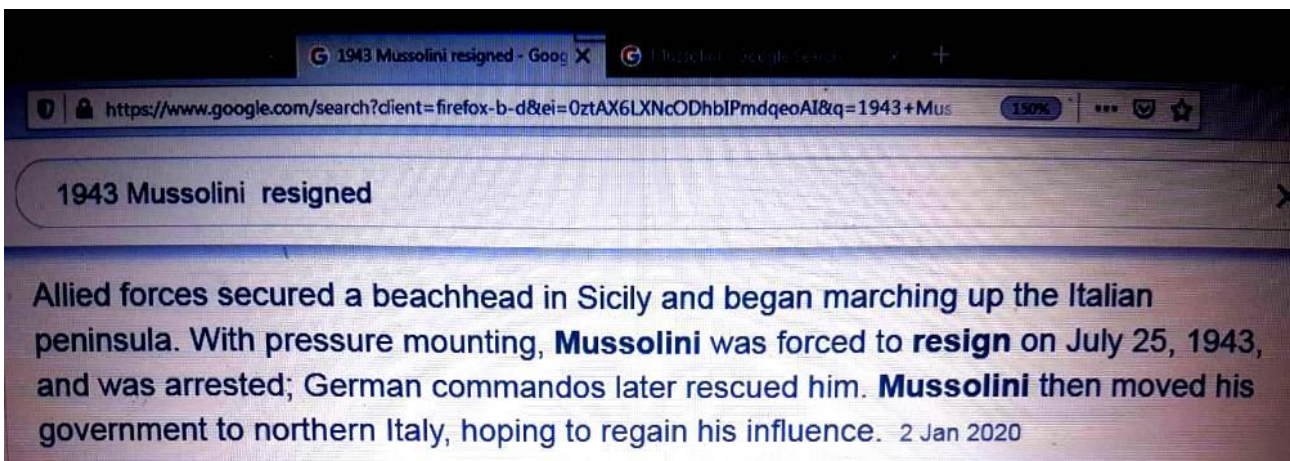


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**2 years before the end of the First World War, in 1916,
Prime Minister Salandra of Italy resigned**

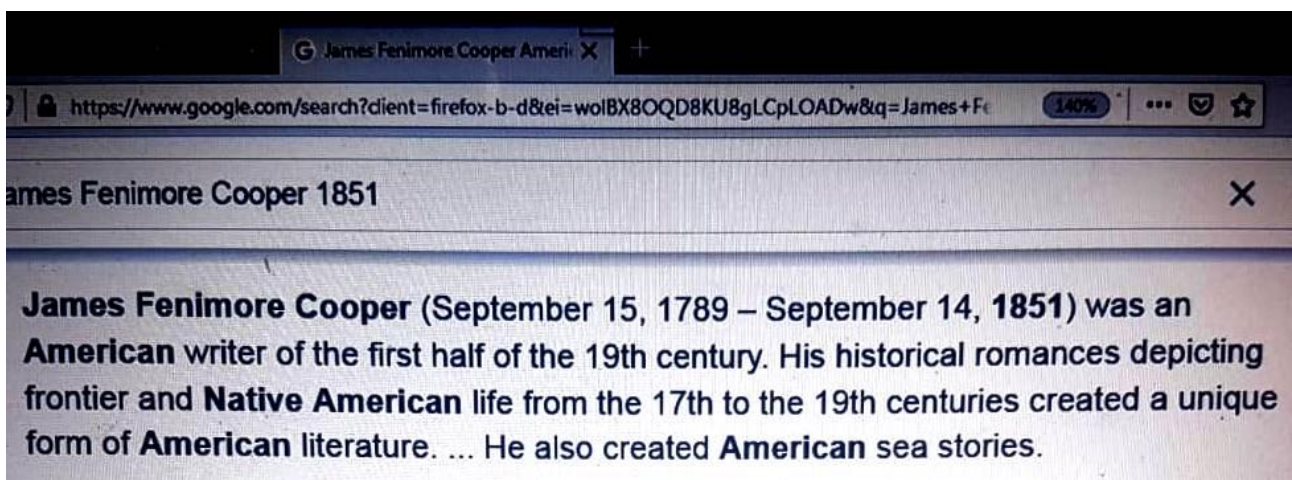


**2 years before the end of the Second World War, in
1943, Prime Minister Mussolini of Italy resigned**

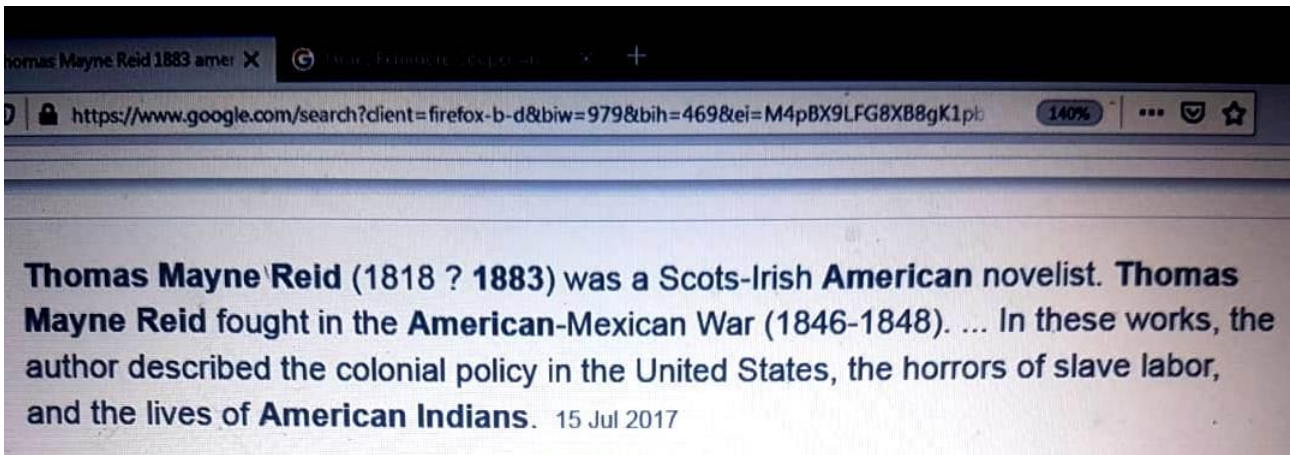


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James Fenimore Cooper died in 1851. It was 21 years after the Polish rebellion of 1830-31 known as the November Uprising. James Fenimore Cooper was a famous writer who wrote about the American Indians. His works include - The Last of the Mohicans

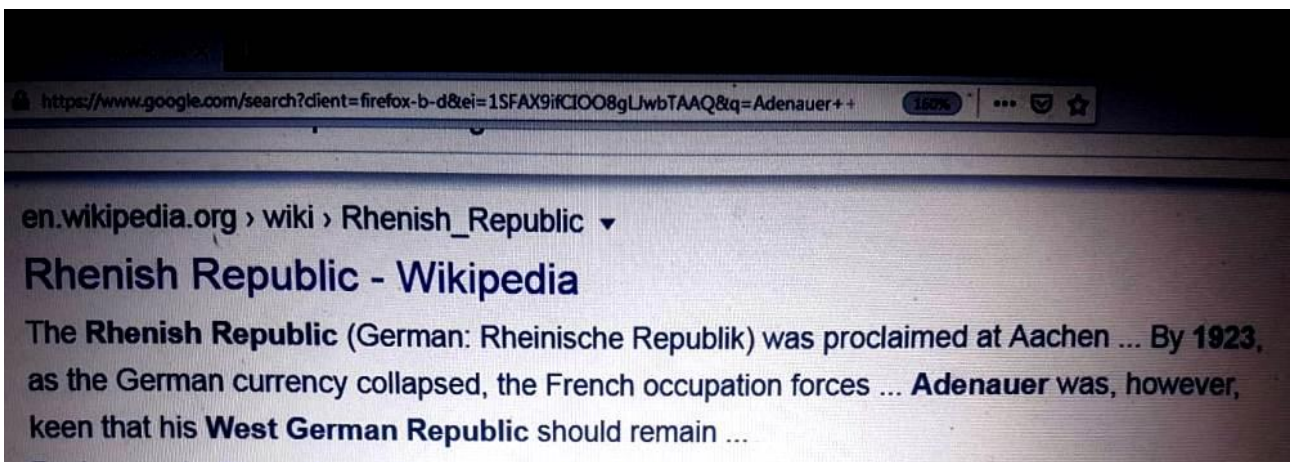


Thomas Mayne Reid died in 1883. It was 20 years after the Polish rebellion of 1863 known as the January Uprising. Thomas Mayne Reid was a famous writer who wrote about the American Indians. His works include - Scalp Hunters and War Trail

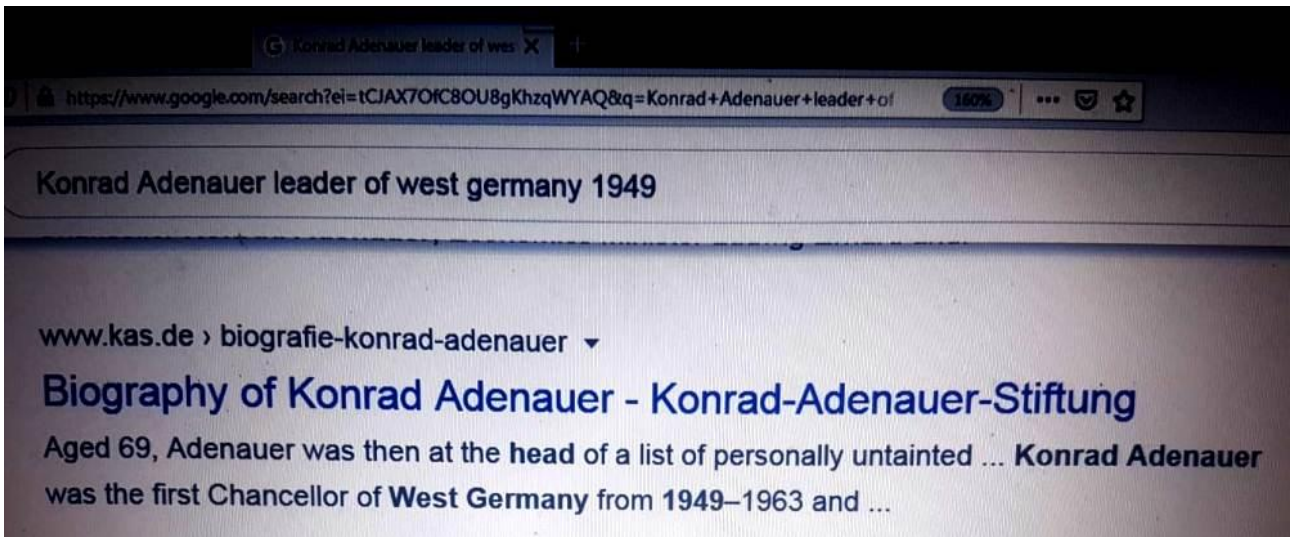


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After the German defeat in the First World War, the Allies wanted to divide Germany. Konrad Adenauer wanted to create a west part of Germany called the Rhenish Republic

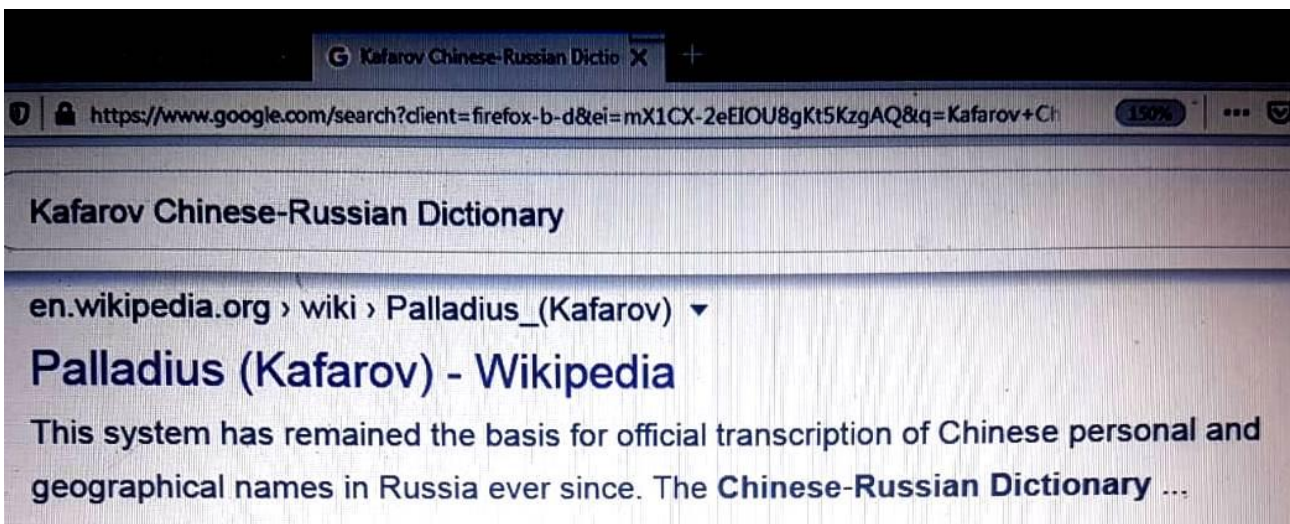


After the German defeat in the Second World War, the Allies wanted to divide Germany. West Germany was created and Konrad Adenauer became the leader of West Germany



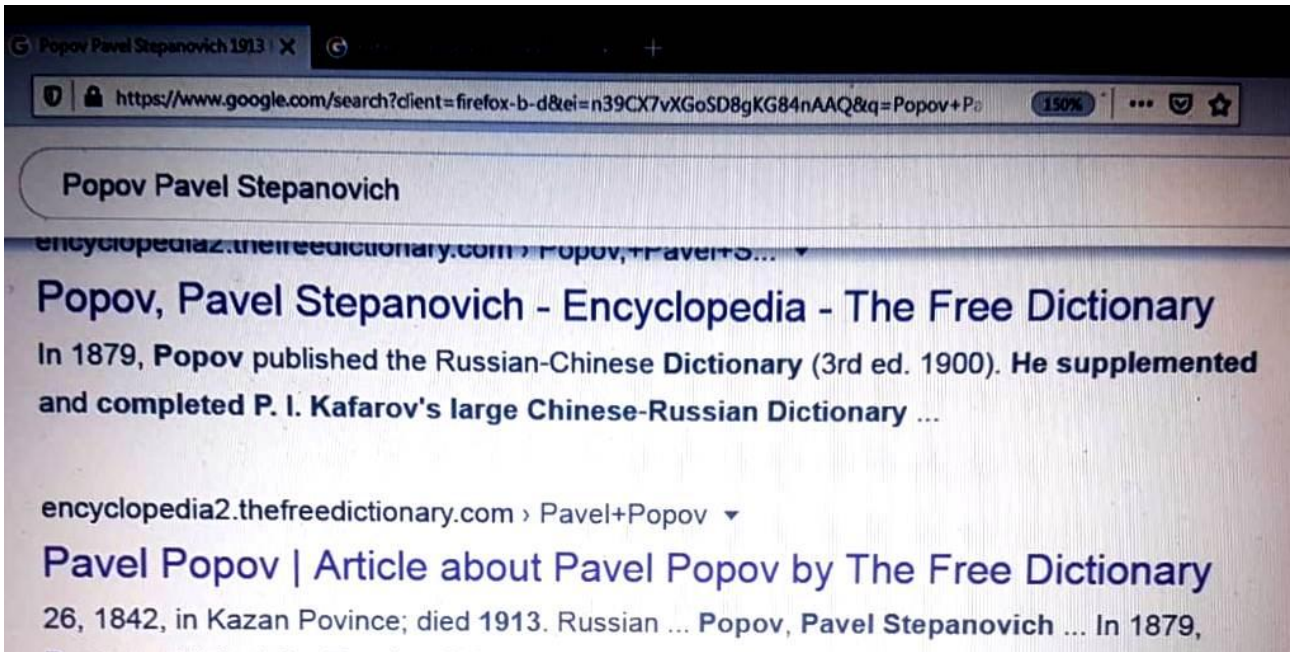
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48 years after the Polish rebellion of 1830 known as the November Uprising, Russian historian Palladius Kafarov died in 1878. His major work was the Russian-Chinese dictionary



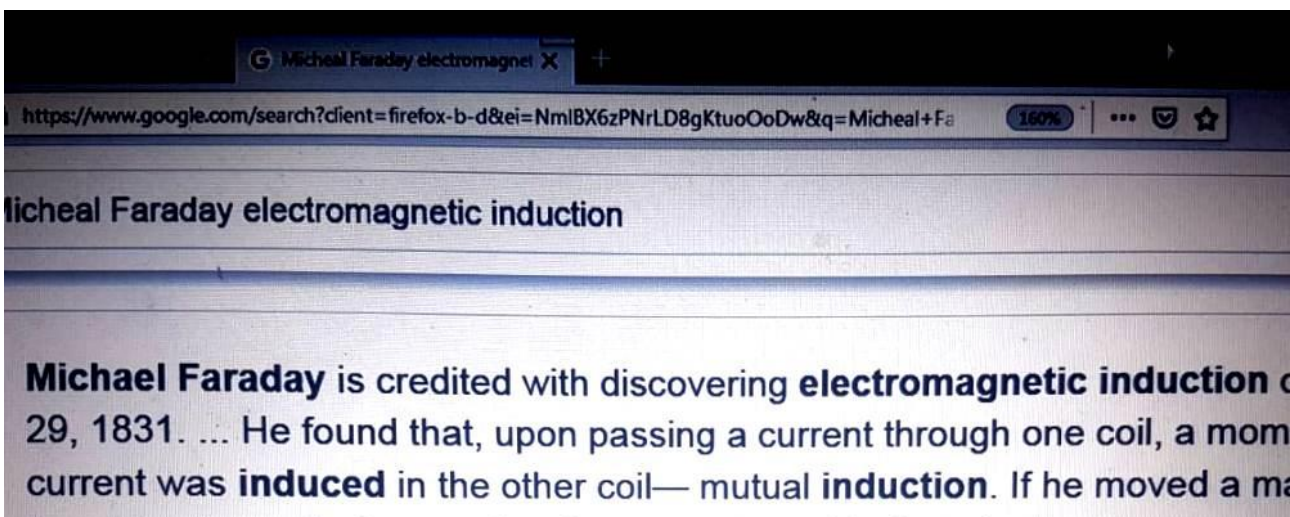
49 years after the Polish rebellion of 1863 known as the January Uprising, Russian historian Pavel Popov died in December 1913. His major work was the Russian-

Chinese dictionary. He completed the work of Palladius Kafarov

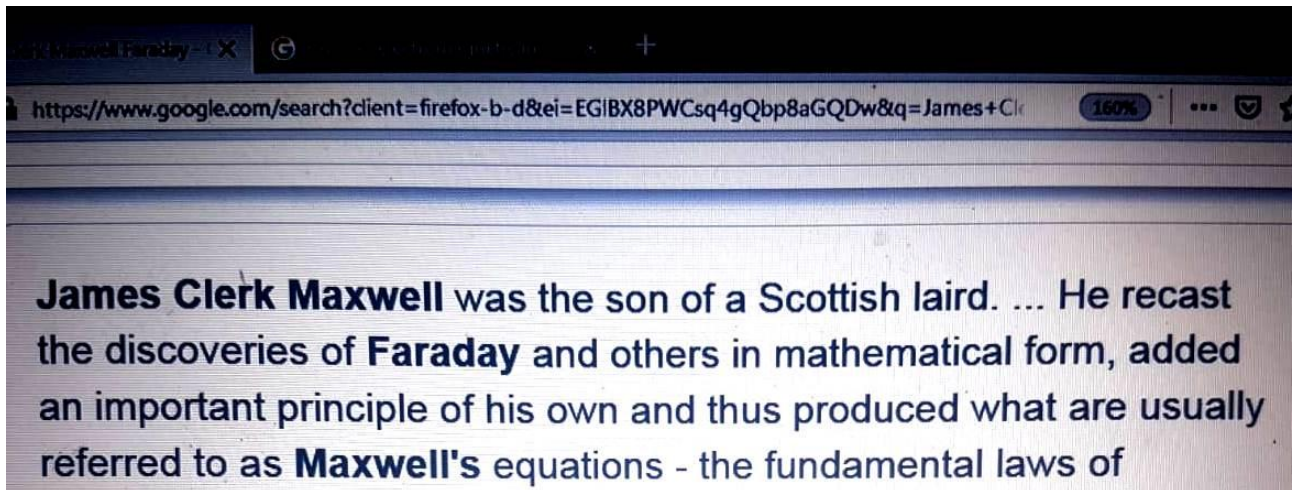


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Napoleon Bonaparte (Napoleon I) was born in 1769 and 22 years later, Michael Faraday was born in 1791. Michael Faraday is credited for discovering electromagnetic induction

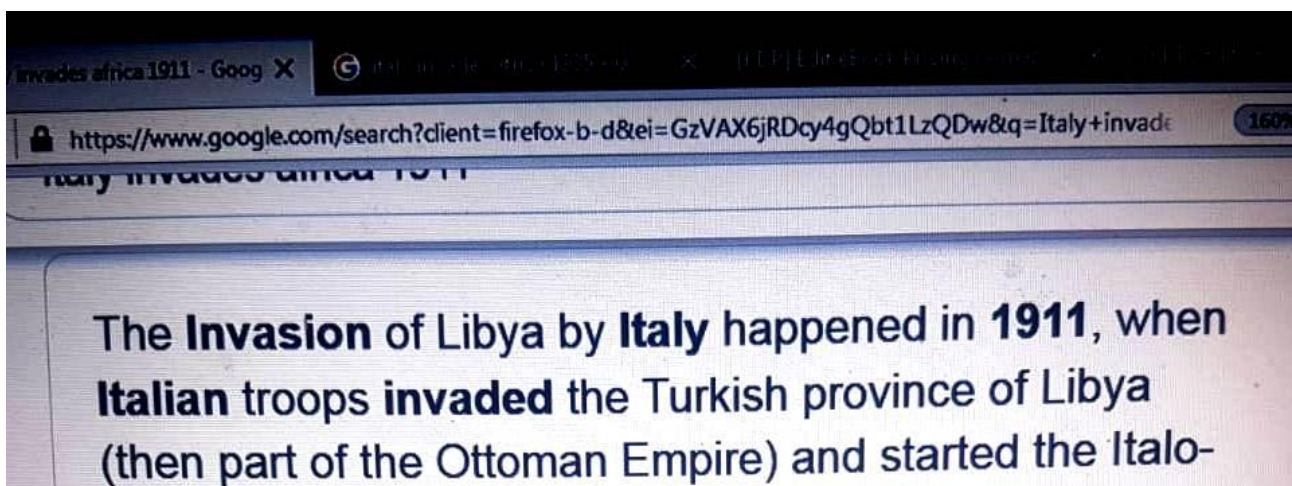


Napoleon the Third (Napoleon III) was born in 1808 and 23 years later, James Clerk Maxwell was born in 1831. James Clerk Maxwell simplified the discoveries of Michael Faraday

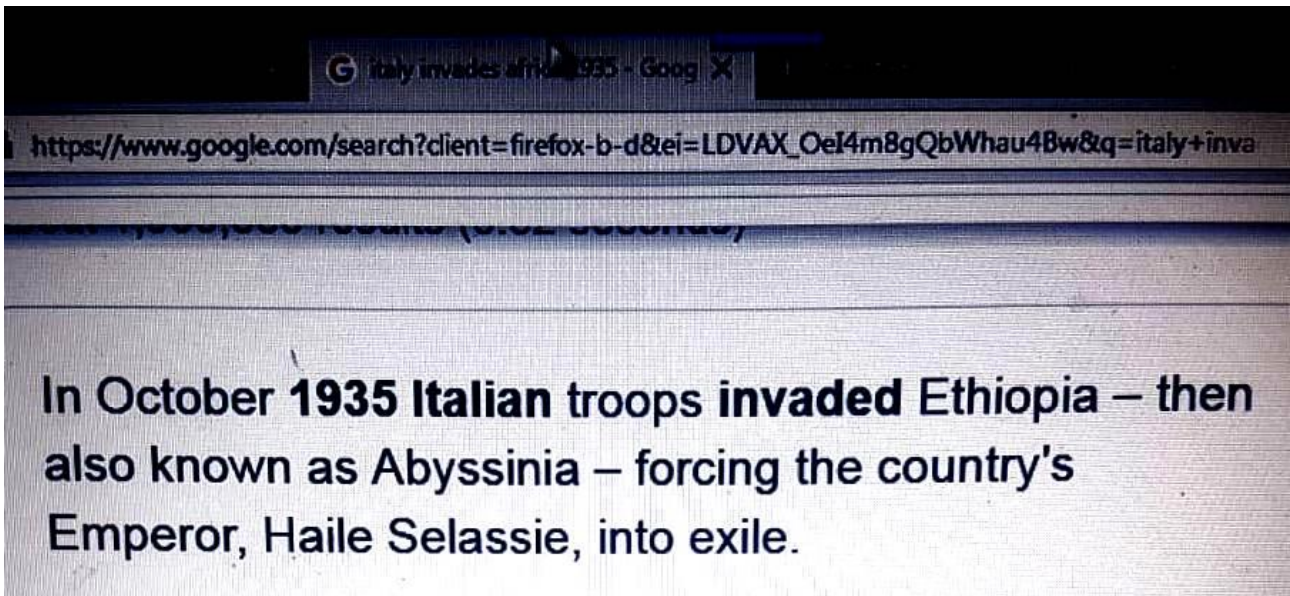


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3 years before the First World War (1914) - Italy invaded Africa - Libya

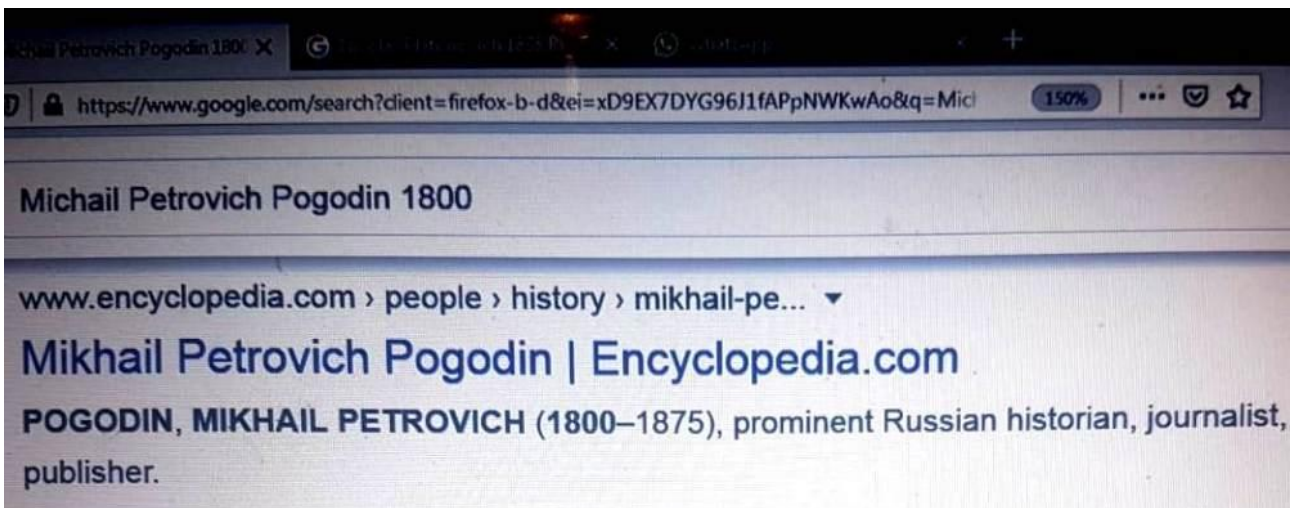


4 years before the Second World War (1935) - Italy invaded Africa - Abyssinia

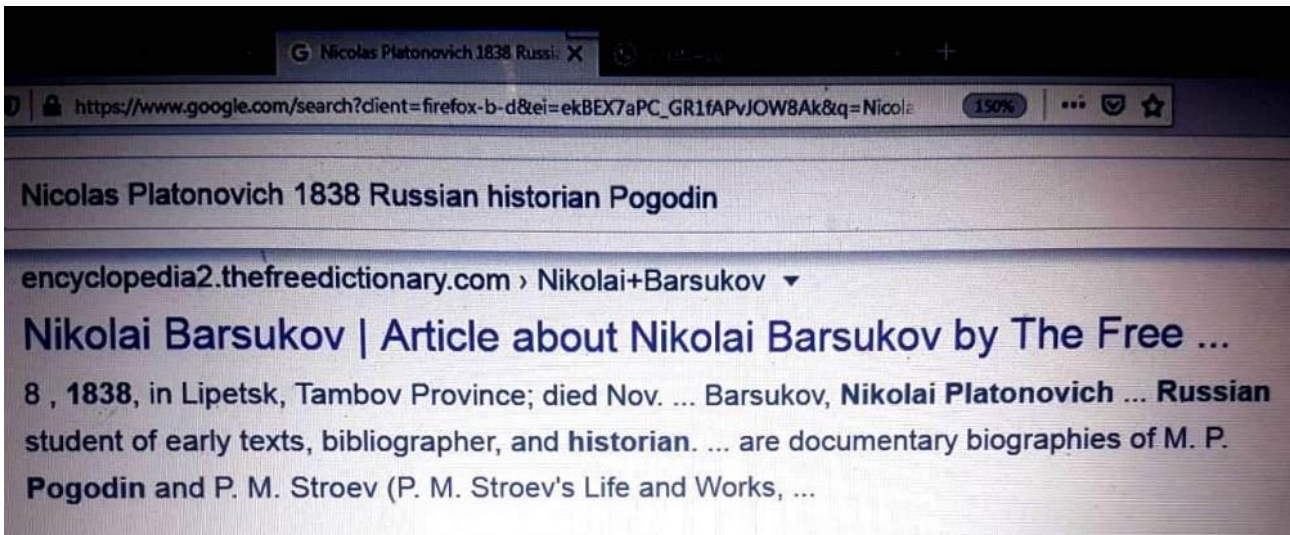


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31 years after the birth of Napoleon Bonaparte (1769), Mikhail Petrovich Pogodin was born in 1800. He was a Russian historian.



30 years after the birth of Napoleon the Third (1808), Nikolai Platonovich Barsukov was born in 1838. He was a Russian historian. His main work was regarding Mikhail Petrovich Pogodin.



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38 years after Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Russia (1812) - the death of José de San Martín (1850) - national hero of Argentina - fighting for the freedom of Latin America against Spain



39 years after Napoleon the Third fought Russia in the Crimean War (ended 1856) - the death of Jose Marti (1895) - national hero of Cuba - fighting for the freedom of Latin America against Spain



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**15 years after the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II (1918),
Carlos Saladrigas Zayas (1933) became the Foreign
Minister of Cuba**



**14 years after the death of Kaiser Wilhelm II (1941),
Carlos Saladrigas Zayas (1955) became the Foreign
Minister of Cuba**

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**12 years after Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Russia
(1812) - Russo-American Treaty of 1824 was signed in
St. Petersburg - fixing the borders of Alaska which was
Russian at the time**

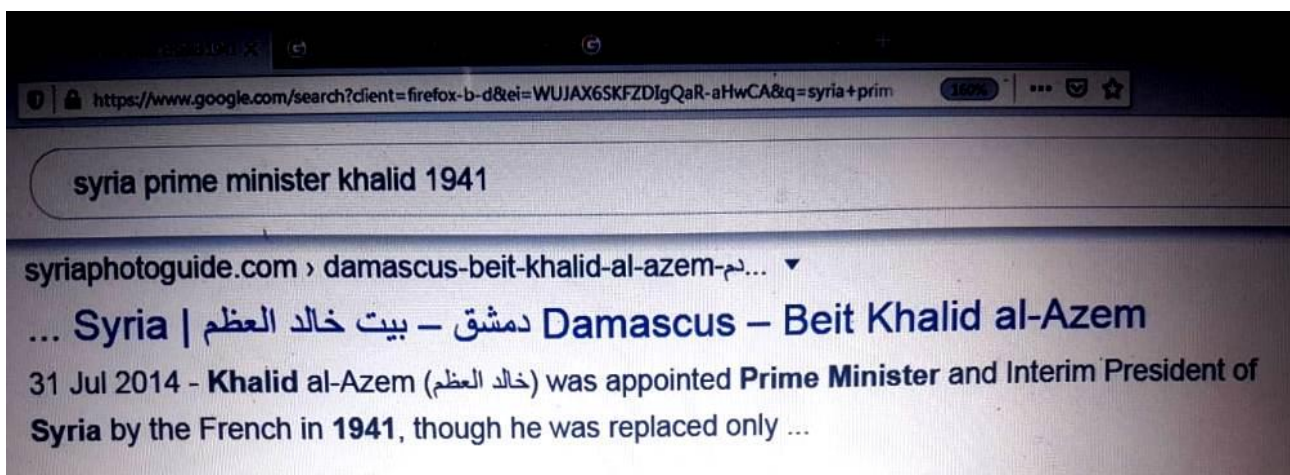


**11 years after the end of Napoleon III war with Russia in
Crimea (1856) - Russia sold Alaska (Alaska Purchase) to
the United States in 1867 and fixed the borders between
Alaska and Russia**



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22.5 years after the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II (1918), Khalid al-Azm (Azem) became a Prime Minister of Syria in 1941 and it is the first time he is ruling, and he ruled for 5.5 months

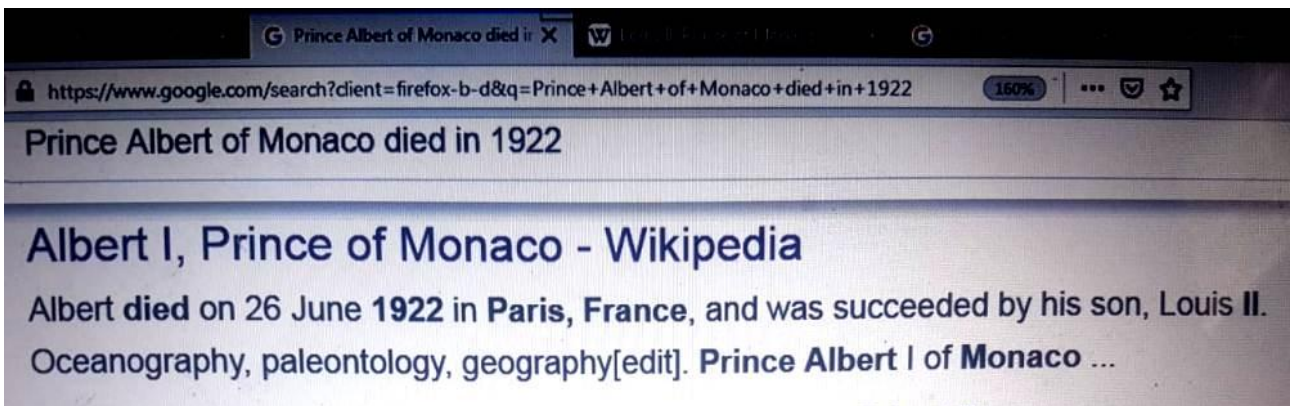


21.5 years after the death of Kaiser Wilhelm II (1941), Khalid al-Azm (Azem) became a Prime Minister of Syria in 1962 and it is the last time he is ruling, and he ruled for 5.5 months

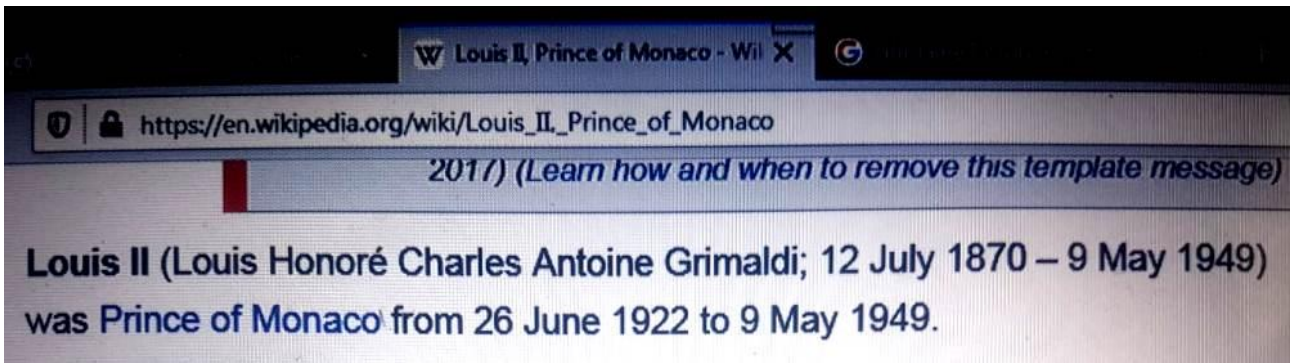


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**4 years after the end of the First World War (1918),
Prince Albert of Monaco died in 1922**

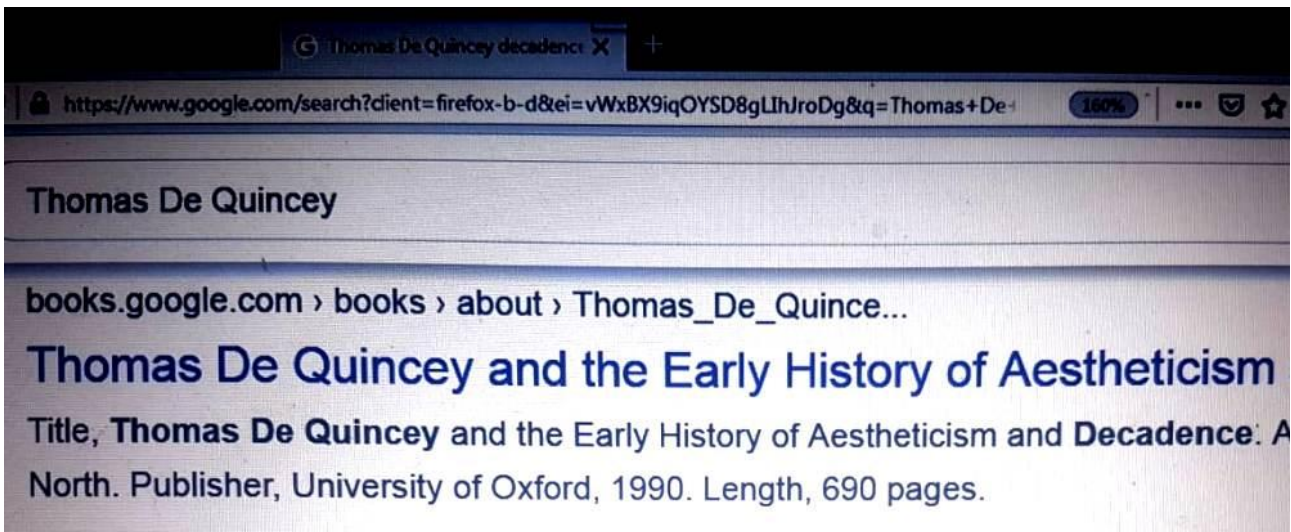


**4 years after the end of the Second World War (1945),
Prince Louis of Monaco died in 1949**

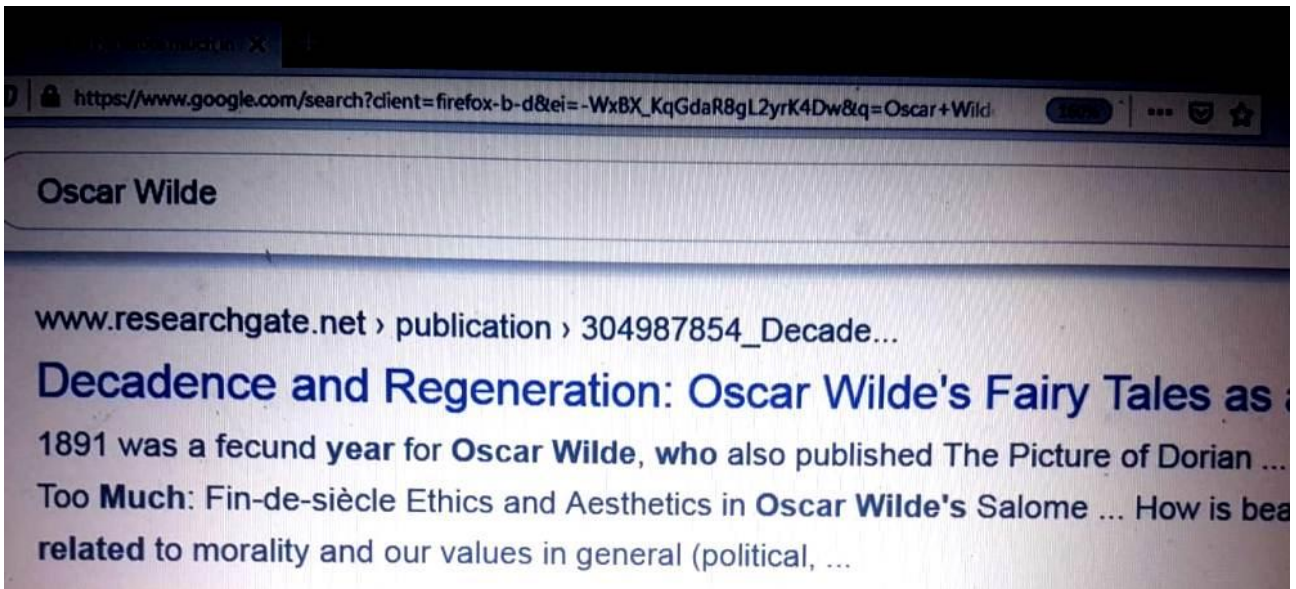


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47 years after Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Moscow, Russia (1812), the English writer Thomas De Quincey died in 1859. He wrote much in relation to decadence.

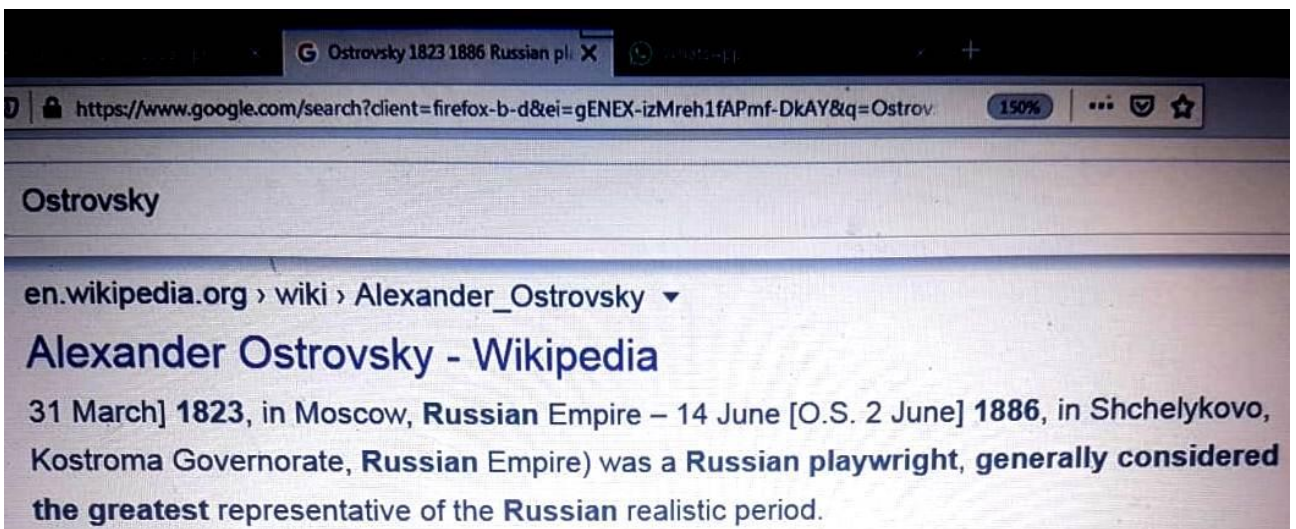


47 years after Napoleon the Third invaded Crimea, Russia (the Crimean War started in 1853), the Irish writer Oscar Wilde died in 1900. He wrote much in relation to decadence.



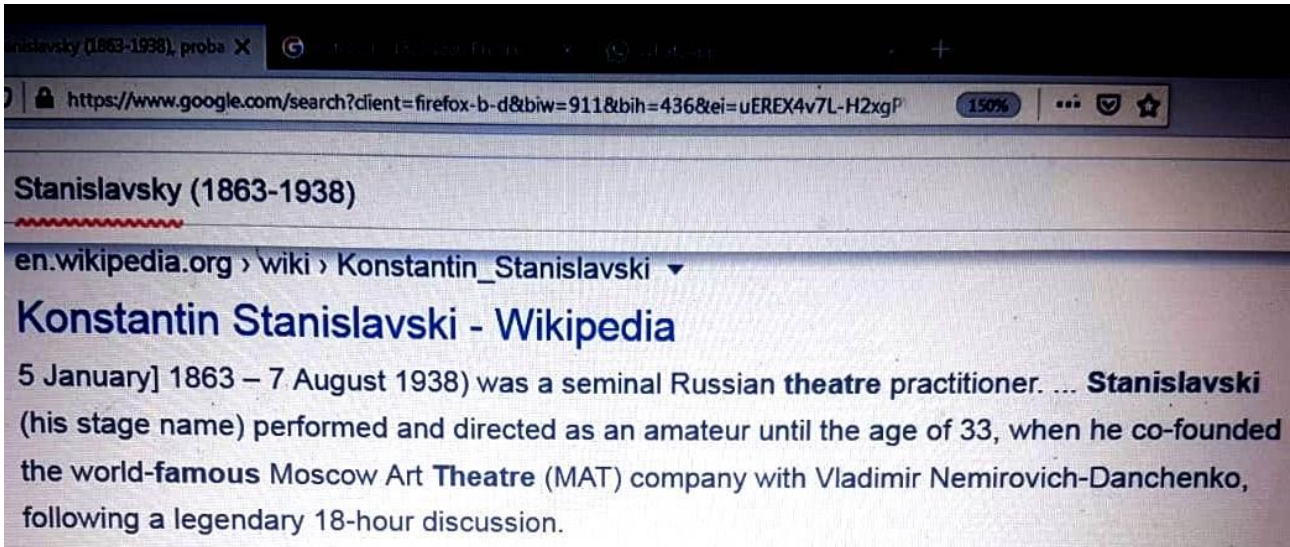
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11 years after Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Moscow, Russia (1812), Alexander Ostrovsky was born in 1823. He was the most famous Russian playwright of the 19th century and he died in 1886, 65 years after the death of Napoleon Bonaparte (1821).



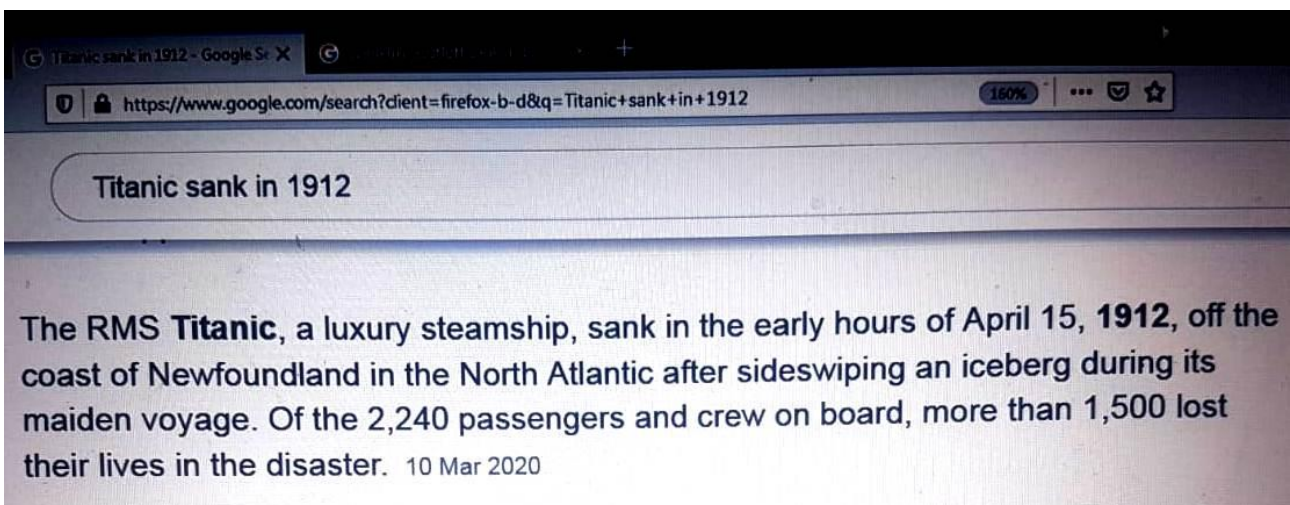
10 years after Napoleon the Third invaded Crimea, Russia (the Crimean War started in 1853), Konstantin

Stanislavski was born in 1863. He was the most famous Russian playwright of the 20th century. He died in 1938, 65 years after the death of Napoleon the Third (1873).

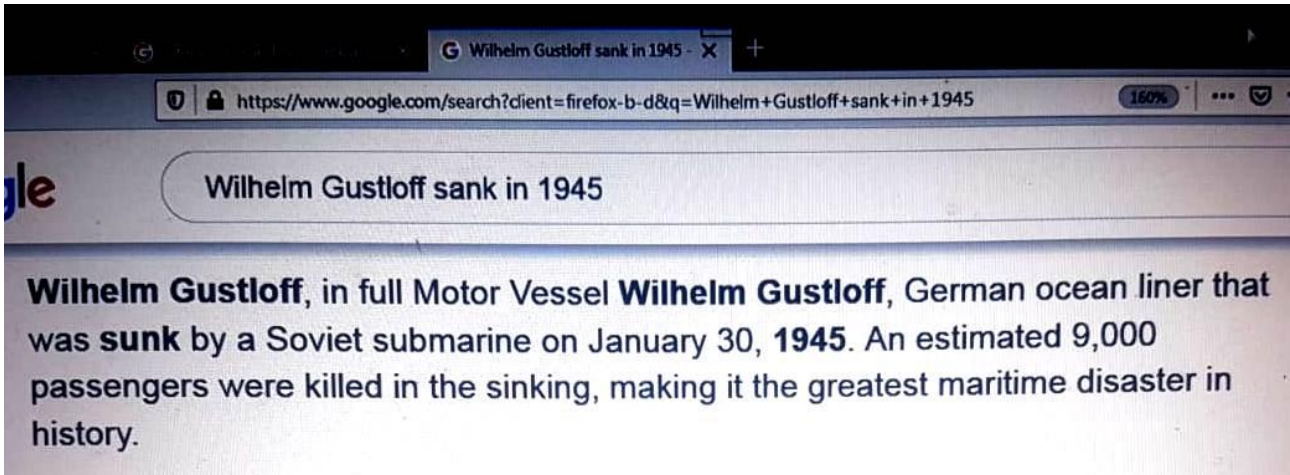


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82 years after the Polish rebellion of 1830 known as the November Uprising, the most famous naval disaster happened in 1912. The ship known as the Titanic sank



82 years after the Polish rebellion of 1863 known as the January Uprising, the greatest maritime disaster in history in happened in 1945. The ship known as the Wilhelm Gustloff sank

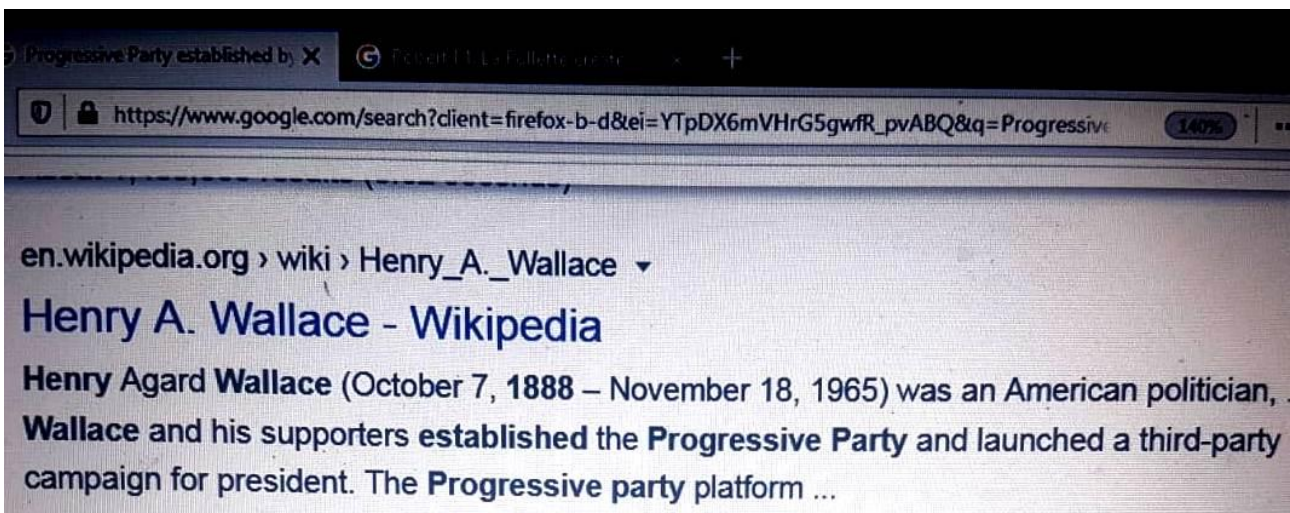


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25 years after the Polish rebellion of 1830 known as the November Uprising, Robert M La Follette was born in 1855. He was a famous American politician and the Progressive Party was established. He tried to run for the office to be President of the United States of America but failed.



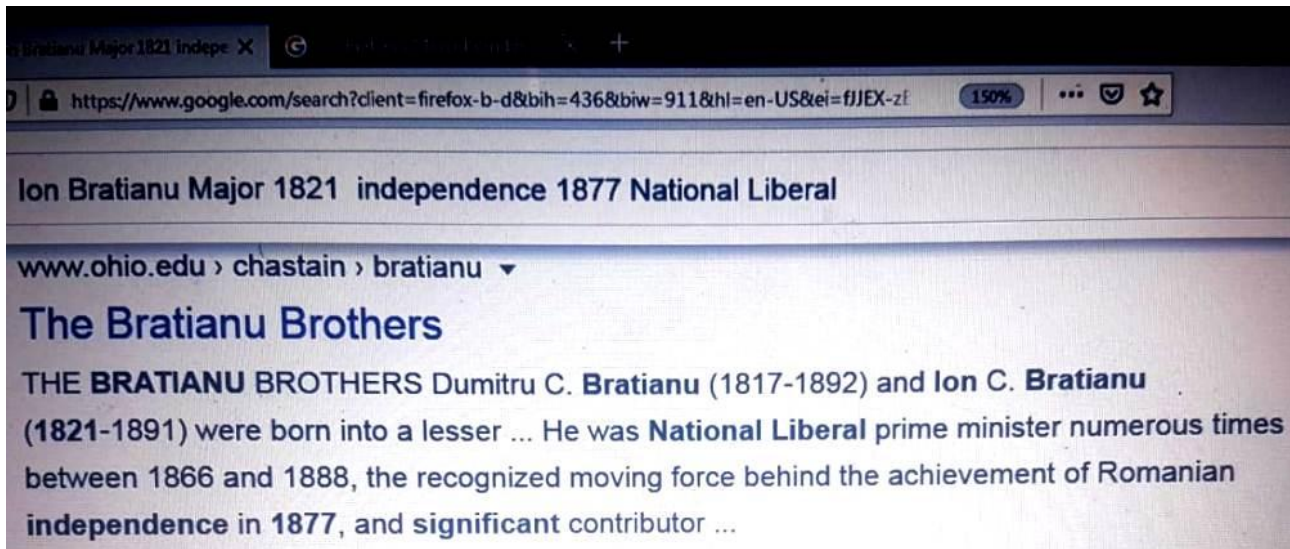
25 years after the Polish rebellion of 1863 known as the January Uprising, Henry A. Wallace was born in 1888. He was a famous American politician and the Progressive Party was established. He tried to run for the office to be President of the United States of America but failed.



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9 years after the end of Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion of Russia (1812), Ion Constantin Bratianu was born in 1821. He was a Romanian politician and the leader of

the National Liberal Party. When he was 56 years old, he was the head of the Romanian government and declared his independence for Romania in 1877 from Turkey



9 years after the end of the Crimean War (1856), Ion I. C. Bratianu was born in 1864. He was a Romanian politician and the leader of the National Liberal Party. When he was 54 years old, he was the head of the Romanian government and declared his annexation of Bessarabia in 1918 from Russia



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**8 years before the death of Napoleon Bonaparte (1821),
Richard Wagner, the greatest German composer of the
nineteenth century was born in 1813**



**9 years before the death of Napoleon the Third (1873),
Richard Strauss, the greatest German composer of the
twentieth century was born in 1864**



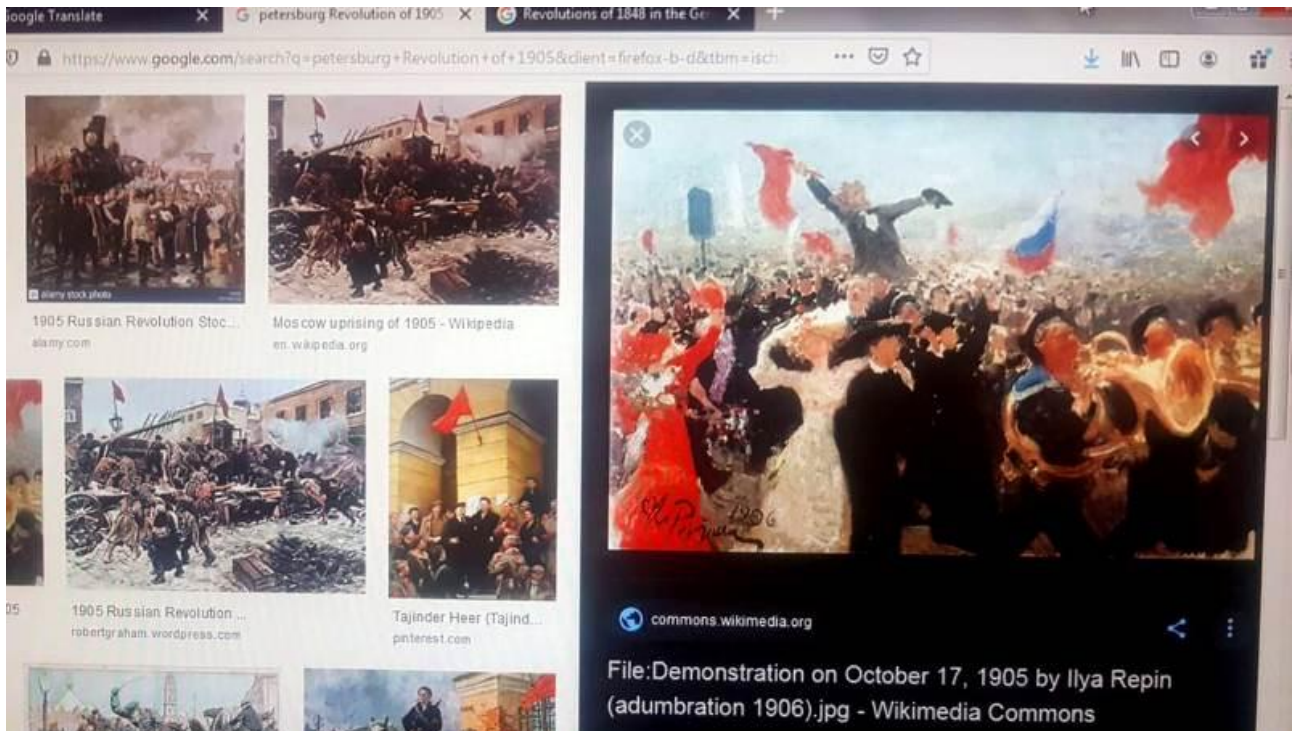
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18 years after the death of Tsar Alexander I (1825) - Karl Marx emigrated from Germany (1843) - but 5 years later a revolution takes place in Germany (Revolutions of 1848 in the German states) - Marx quickly returned to Germany for the revolution. The all - German Parliament (Frankfurt Parliament) was established in the city of Frankfurt, but forced to close (by the army) after 1 year - and Germany was at war in 1848 with Denmark (First Schleswig War) over the land dispute - in 1848 the Communist Manifesto (by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels) was published

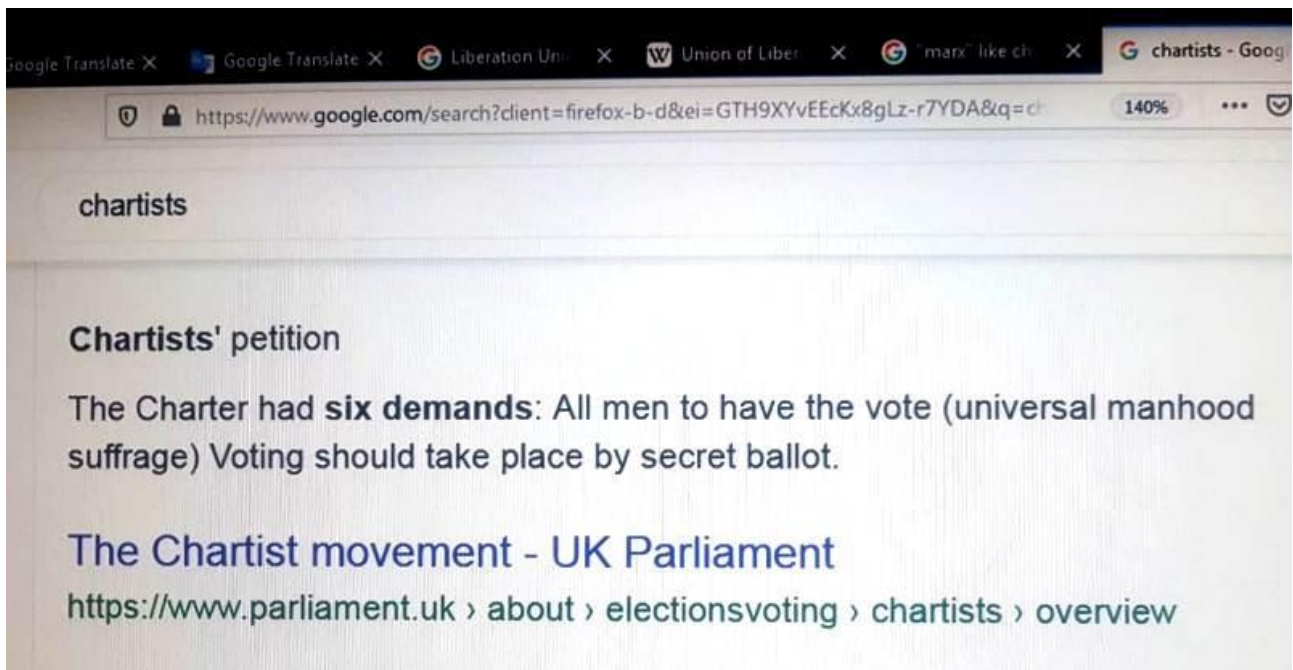


19 years after the death of Tsar Alexander II (1881) - Vladimir Lenin emigrated from Russia (1900) - but 5 years later a revolution takes place in Russia (1905 Russian Revolution) - Lenin quickly returned to Russia for the revolution. The all - Russian Parliament (State

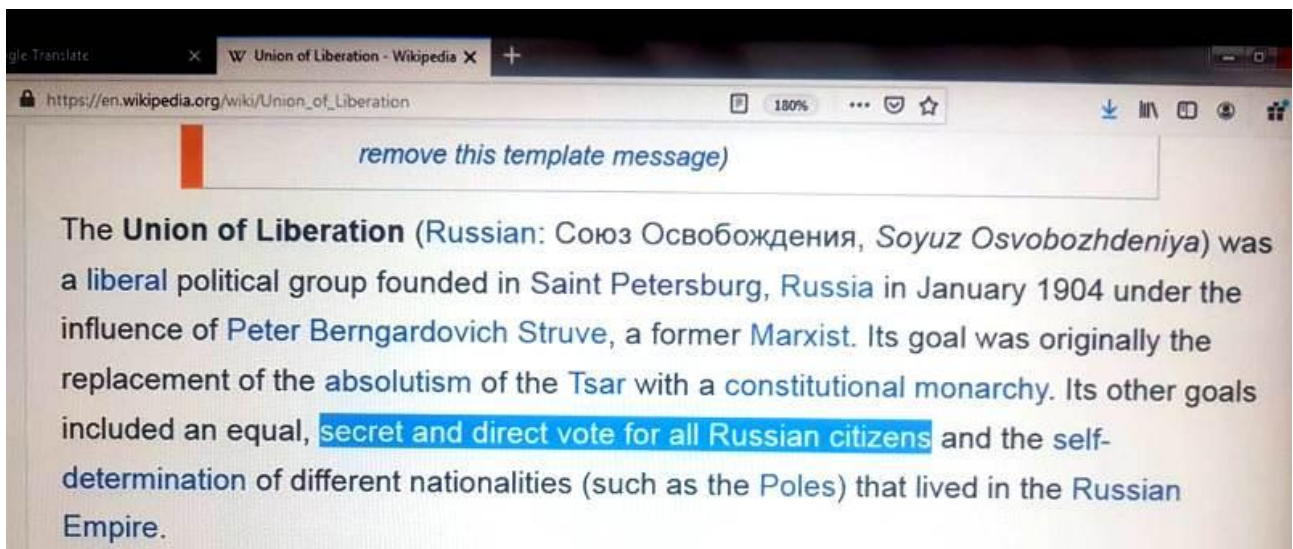
Duma) was established in the city of St Petersburg, but forced to close (by the army) after 1 year - and Russia was at war in 1905 with Japan (Russo-Japanese War) over imperial territorial ambitions - in 1905 the October Manifesto was published



At that time (around 1848) the Chartists who followed Chartism - a working-class movement - were demanding universal manhood suffrage



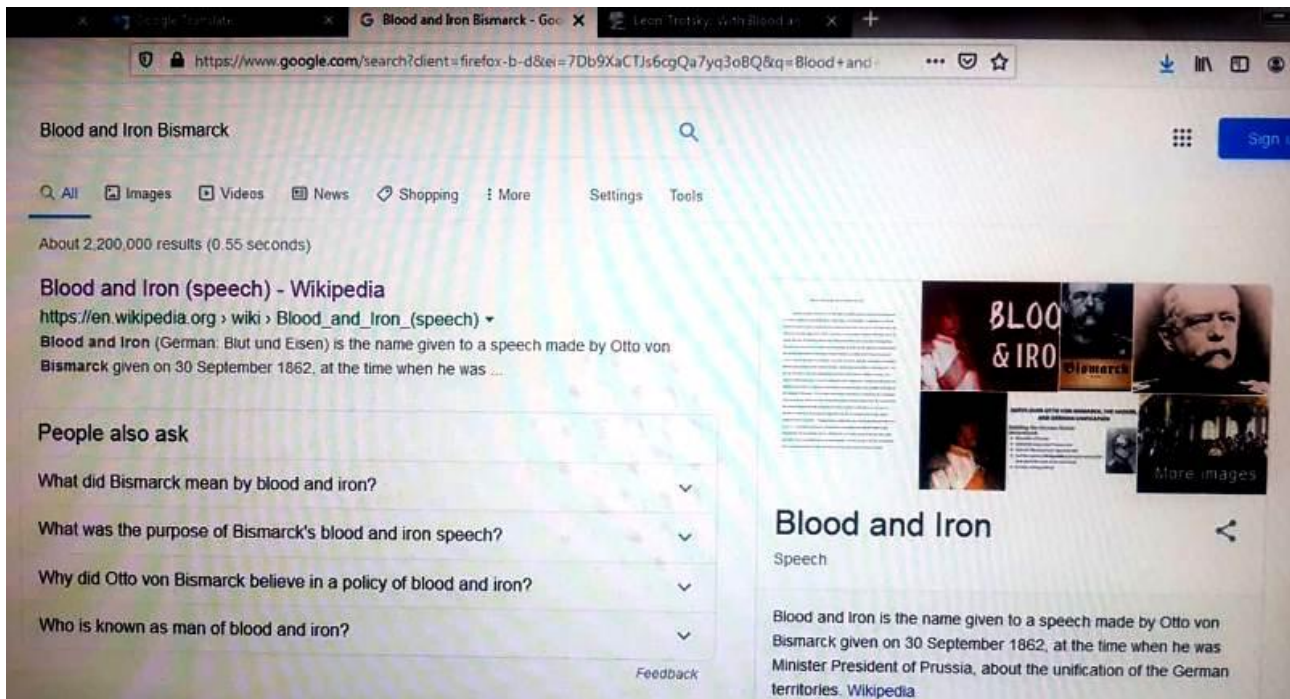
At that time (around 1905) there was a liberal movement in Russia called the Union of Liberation and were demanding universal manhood suffrage



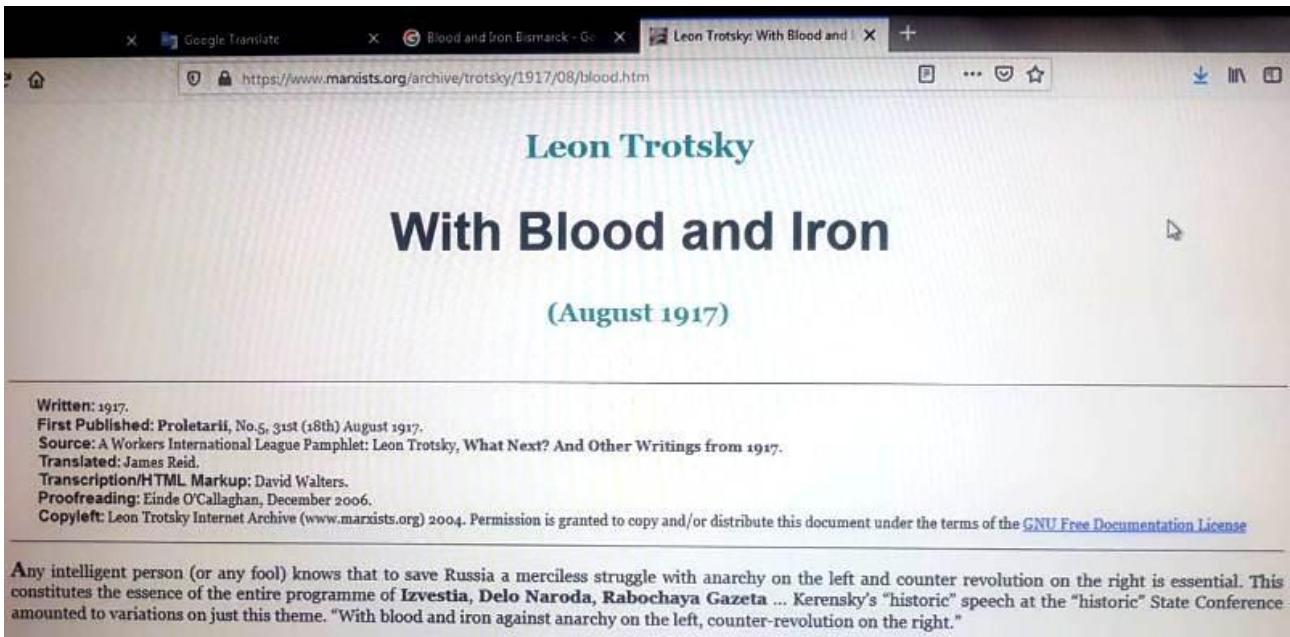
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14 years after the 1848 revolutions - in 1862 - the Prussian government was led by Otto von Bismarck - who declared his dream - the creation of a future state

that will include all Germans - the unification of the Germany - Blood and Iron - is the name given to a speech made by Otto von Bismarck in 1862 - within several years Otto von Bismarck united Germany - and the date 1862 has become important in Germany

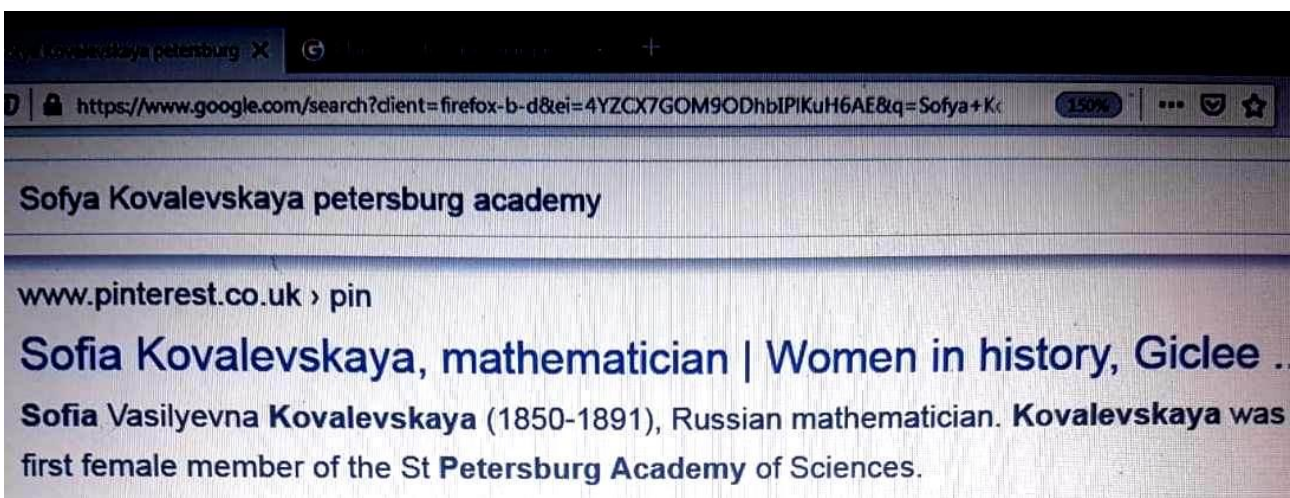


12 years after the 1905 revolution in Russia - in 1917 - the Russian government was led by Vladimir Lenin - who declared his dream - the creation of a state of workers and peasants - Leon Trotsky a friend of Lenin published a document called - with Blood and Iron in 1917 - within several years Vladimir Lenin united Russia - and the date 1917 has become important in Russia

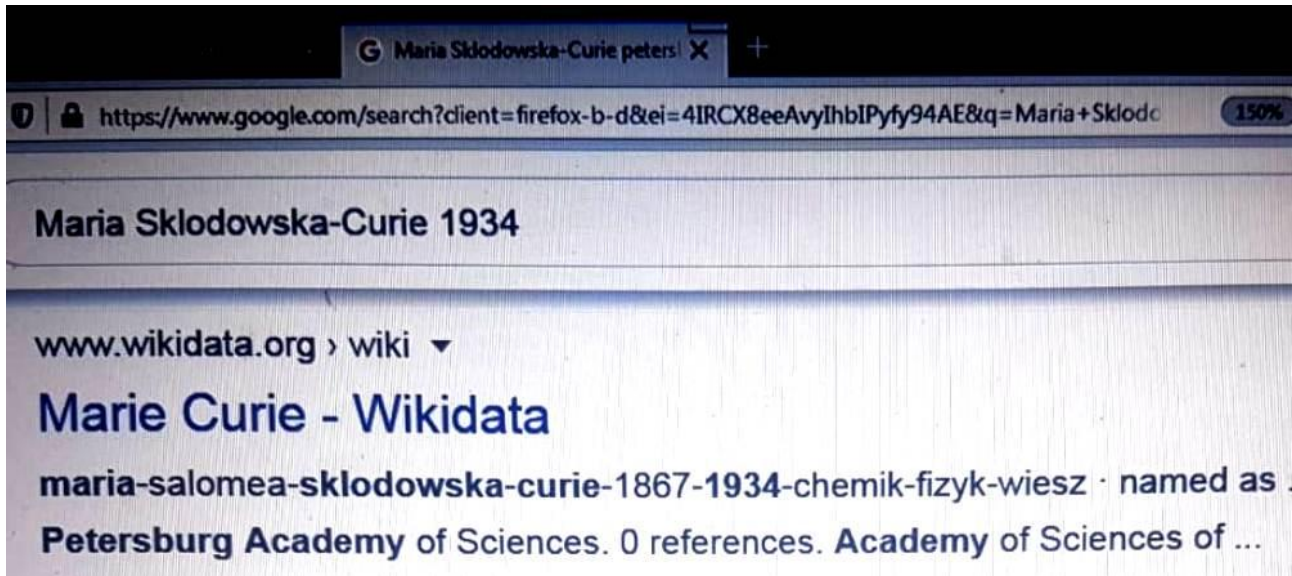


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79 years after Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Moscow, Russia (1812), Sofia Vasilyevna Kovalevskaya died in 1891. She was a famous female who was married to another famous scientist called Vladimir Kovalevsky. She became the first woman to become a member of the Petersburg Academy.

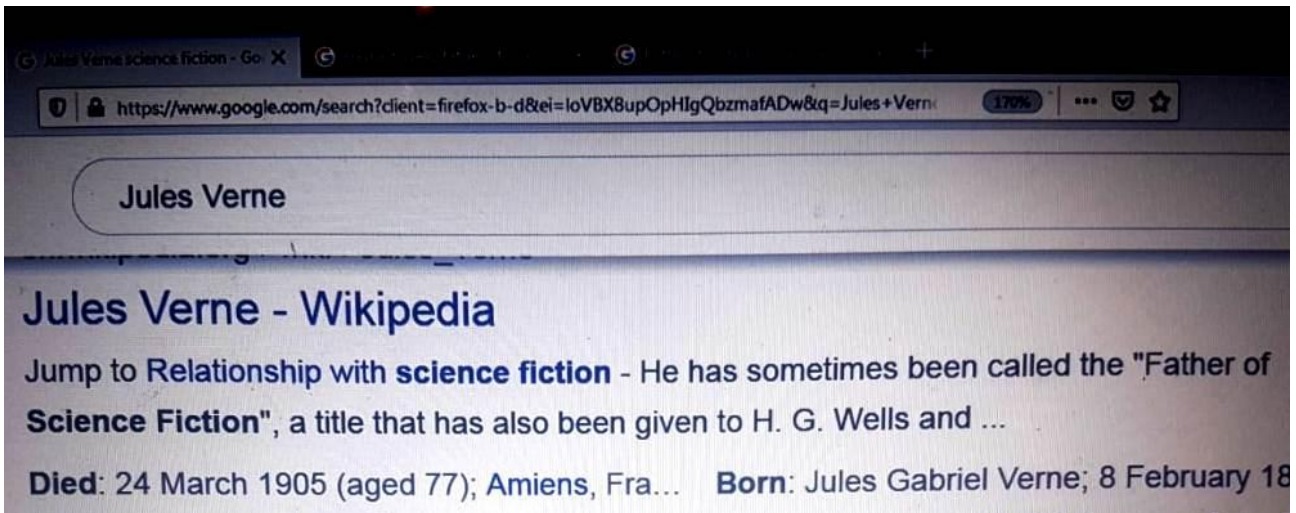


79 years after Napoleon the Third invaded Crimea, Russia (the Crimean War ended in 1856), Marie Skłodowska Curie died in 1934. She was a famous female scientist who was married to another famous scientist called Pierre Curie. She was a woman who became a member of the Petersburg Academy.



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93 years after Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Moscow, Russia (1812), Jules Verne died in 1905. He is a famous writer and he is sometimes called the father of science fiction and his books include - Around the World in Eighty Days and Journey to the Center of the Earth.

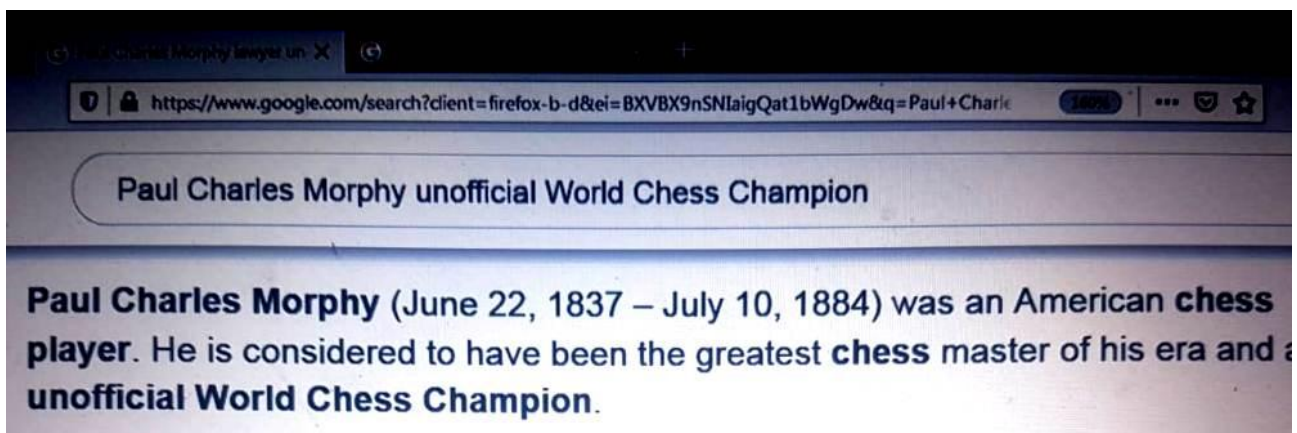


93 years after Napoleon the Third invaded Crimea, Russia (the Crimean War started in 1853), H.G. Wells died in 1946. He is a famous writer and he is sometimes called the father of science fiction and his books include - War of the Worlds and The Time Machine.

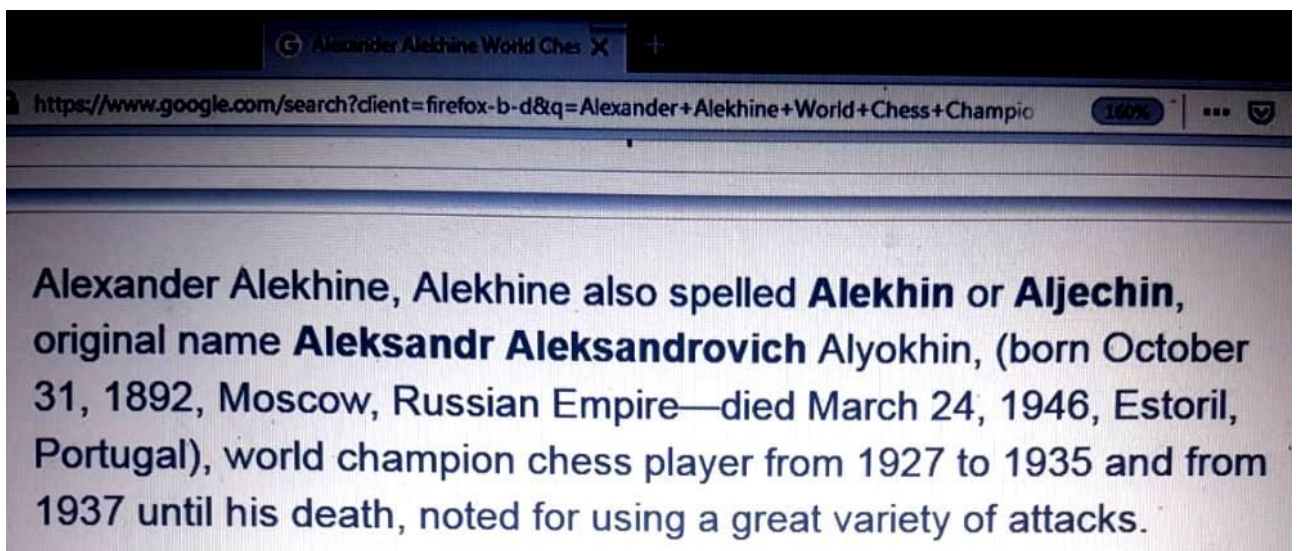


22 years after the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1815 (Napoleon I), the unofficial World Chess Champion,

Paul Charles Morphy was born in 1837 in America and he studied law.



22 years after the fall of Napoleon the Third in 1870 (Napoleon III), the official World Chess Champion, Alexander Alekhine was born in 1892 in Russia and he studied law.



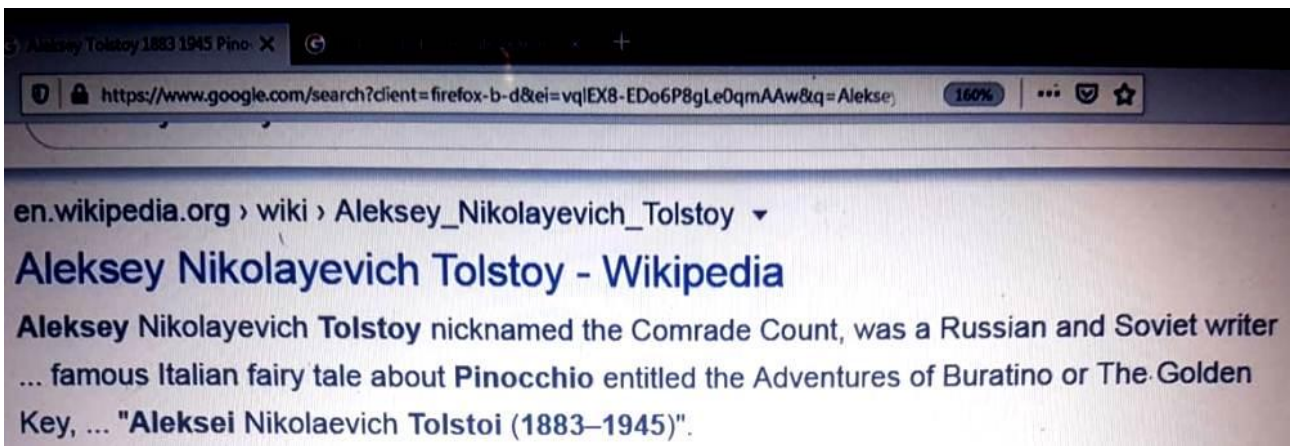
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1 year after the death of Tsar Alexander the First of Russia (1825), Carlo Collodi was born in 1826. He was an Italian writer and wrote the famous story of

Pinocchio. He died in 1890, 65 years after the death of Tsar Alexander the First



2 years after the death of Tsar Alexander the Second of Russia (1881), Aleksey Tolstoy was born in 1883. He was a Russian writer and wrote the famous story of Buratino based on Pinocchio. He died in 1945, 64 years after the death of Tsar Alexander the Second

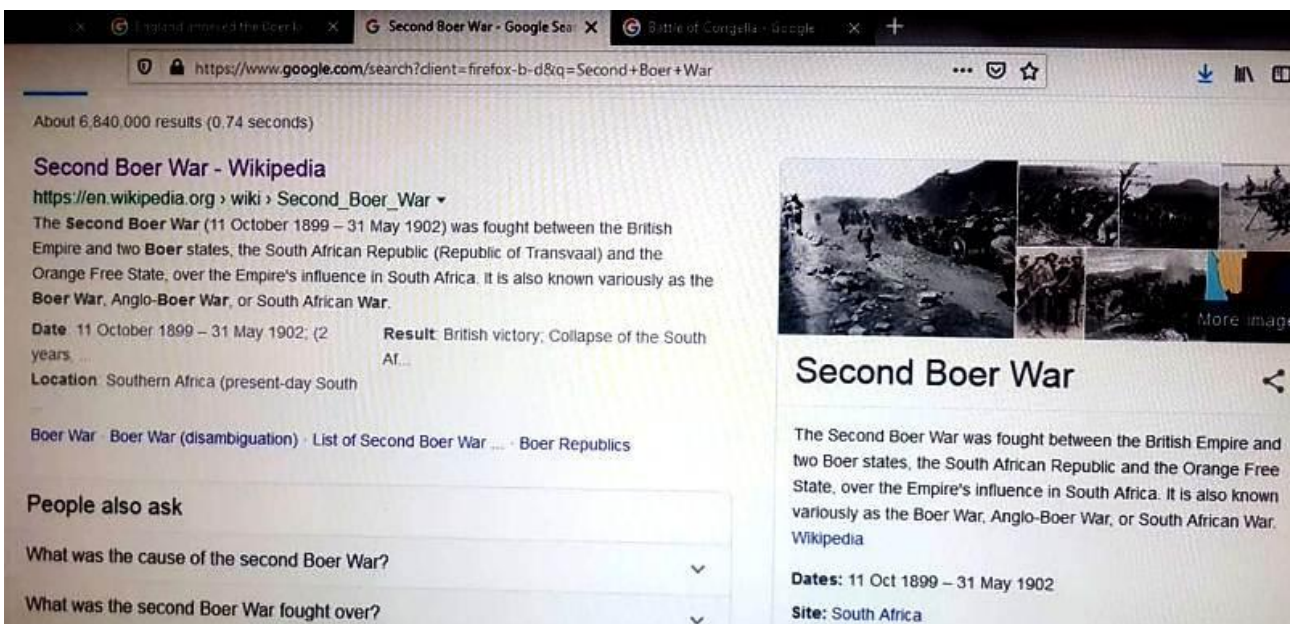


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17 years after the death of Tsar Alexander I (1825), England waged war against the state of Boer Natal (1842)



**18 years after the death of Tsar Alexander II (1881),
England waged war against the Boer States (1899)**



**Tsar Alexander the First of Russia died in 1825. Twenty
eight years later, the House of Braganza-Saxe-Coburg**

and Gotha, started ruling Portugal as the Kings of Portugal in 1853

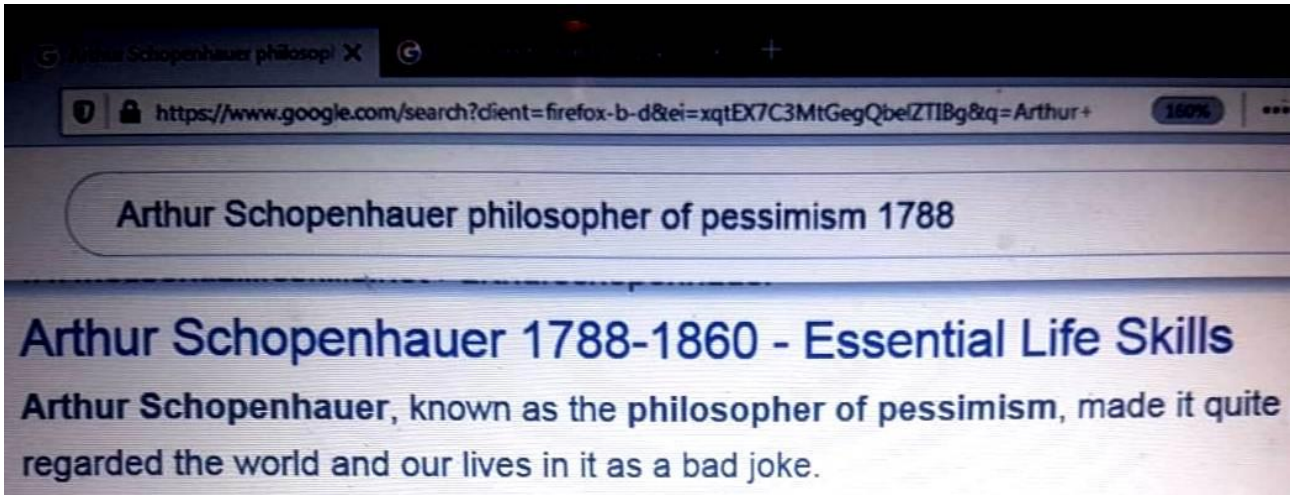


Tsar Alexander the Second of Russia died in 1881. Twenty eight years later, following a revolution in Portugal in 1910, Joaquim Teófila Fernandes Braga (note the similarity between Braga and Braganza), started ruling Portugal as the Prime Minister.

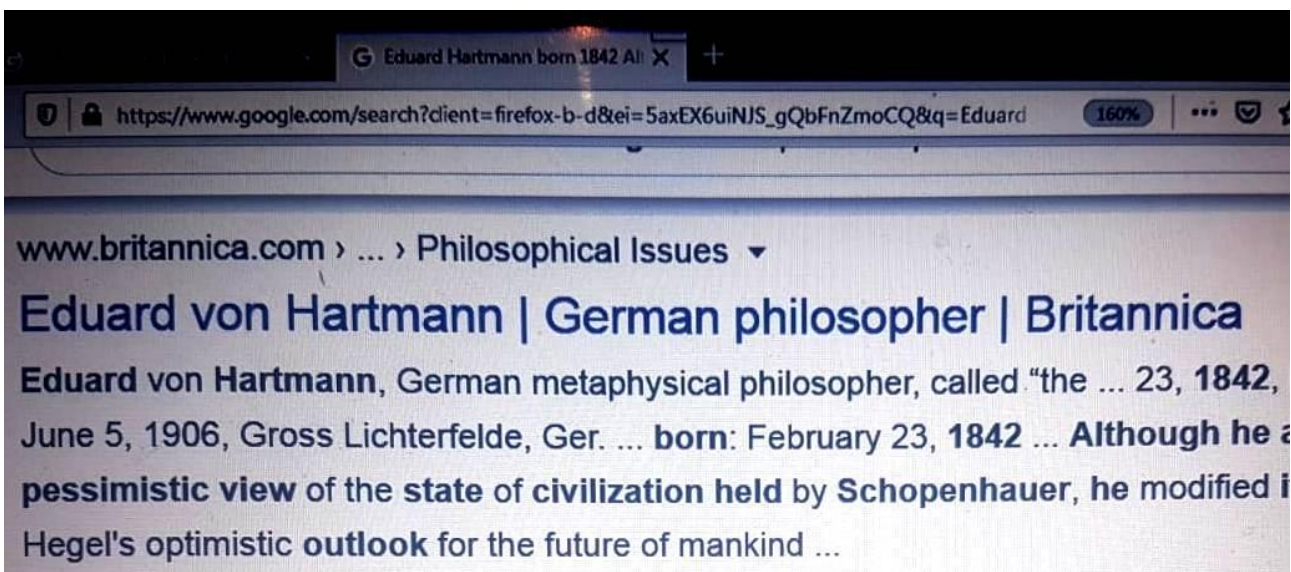


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27 years before the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte (1815), German philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer was born in 1788. He was a philosopher of pessimism.

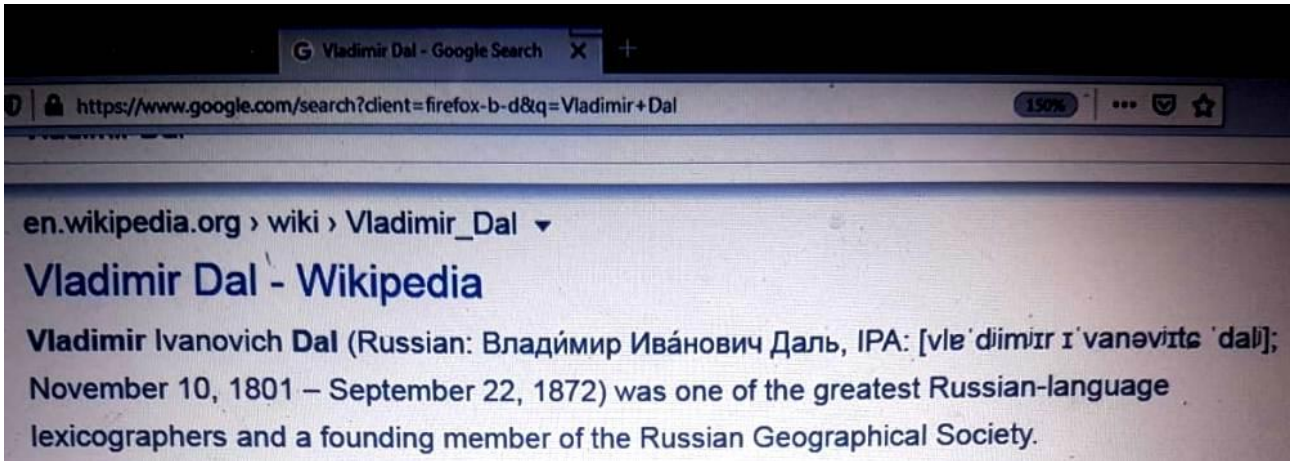


28 years before the fall of Napoleon the Third (1870) - German philosopher Karl Eduard von Hartmann was born in 1842. He was a disciple of Arthur Schopenhauer.

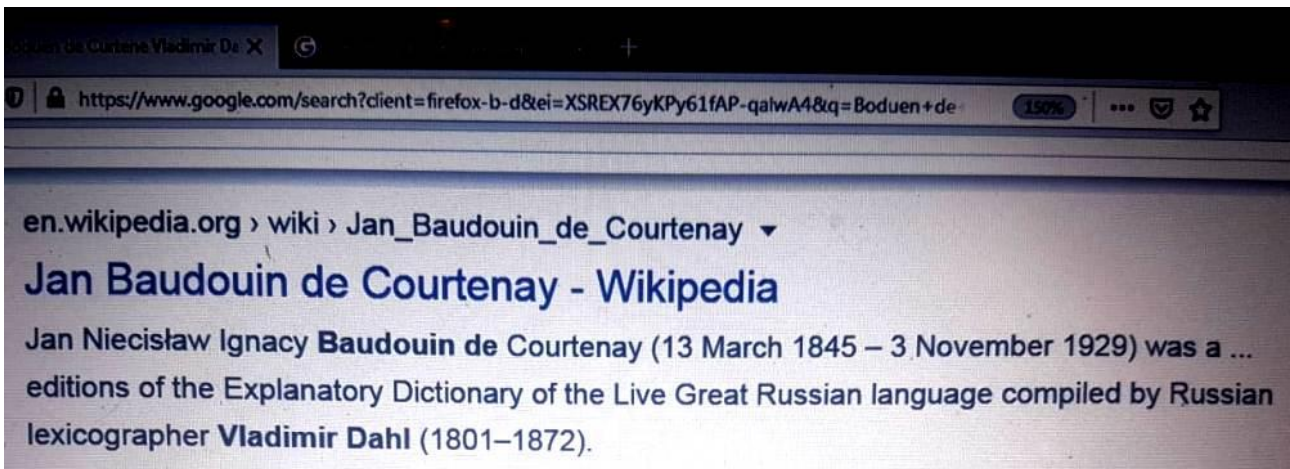


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11 years before the end of Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion of Russia (1812), Vladimir Dal was born in 1801. He was a famous Russian linguist

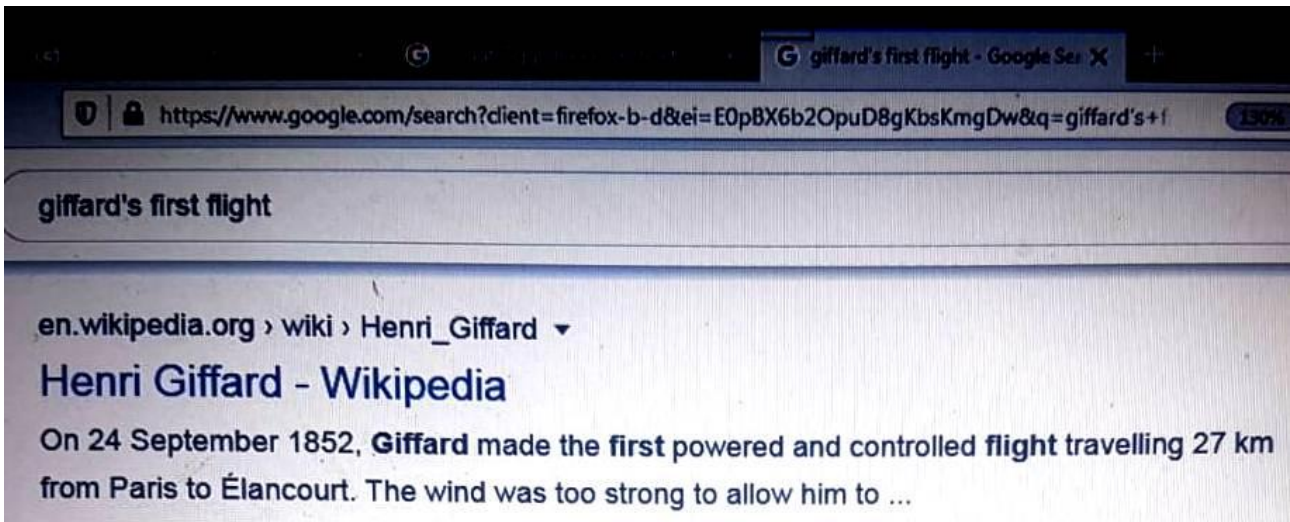


11 years before the end of the Crimean War (1856), Jan Baudouin de Courtenay was born in 1845. He was a famous Russian linguist who expanded the work of Vladimir Dal

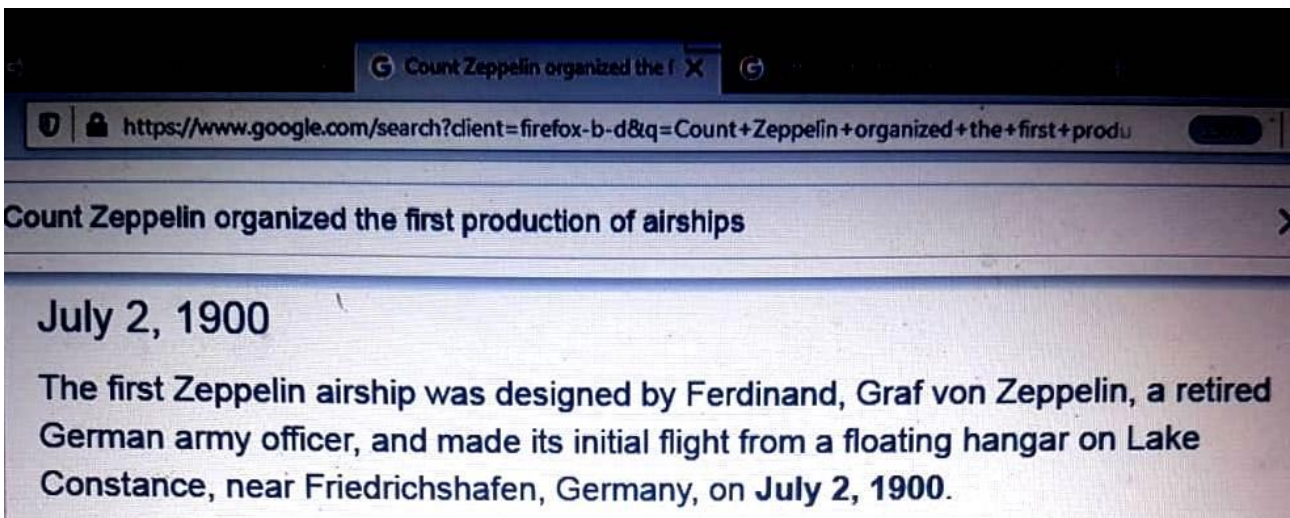


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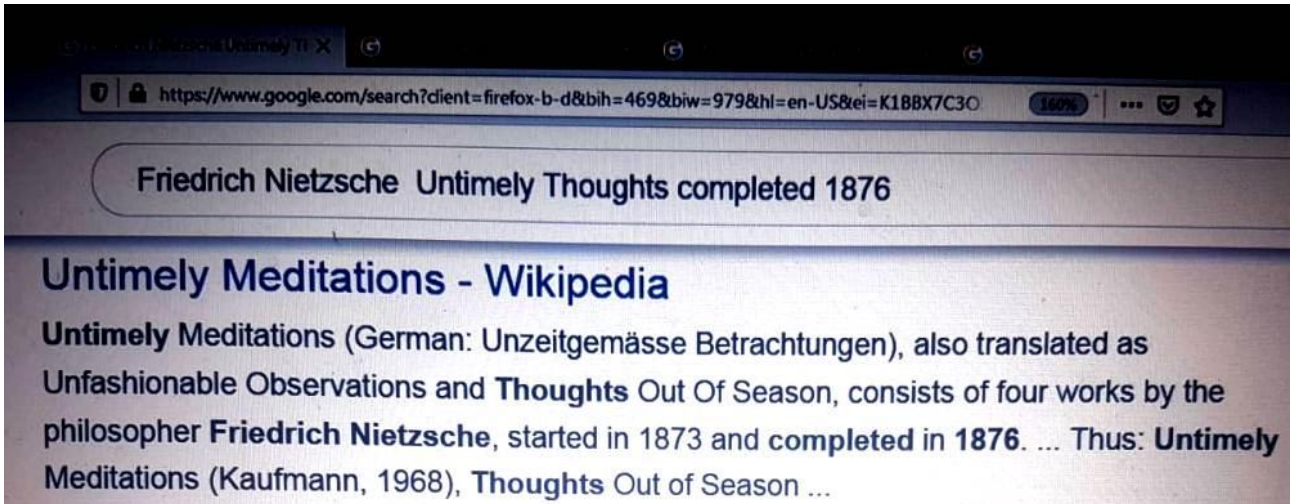
Henri Giffard made the first powered and controlled flight in 1852 from Paris. This was 52 years after the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte (Napoleon I rose to power in 1799)



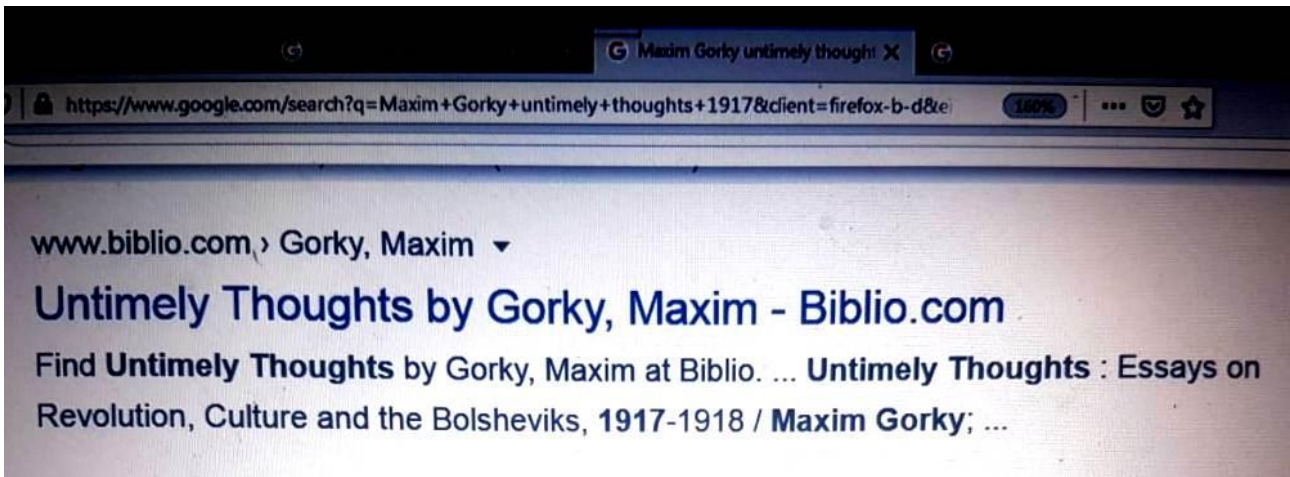
Graf von Zeppelin designed the first Zeppelin airship which made its first flight in 1900 in Germany. This was 52 years after the rise of Napoleon the Third (Napoleon III rose to power in 1848)



65 years after Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Moscow, Russia (1812), the German writer Friedrich Nietzsche completed his work called Untimely Meditations or Unfashionable Thoughts (1876) which influenced many Nazis



65 years after Napoleon the Third invaded Crimea, Russia (the Crimean War started in 1853), the Russian writer Maxim Gorky wrote his essays called Untimely Thoughts (1917–1918) which influenced many Bolsheviks



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20 years after the Polish rebellion of 1830 known as the November Uprising, the Estonian writer Friedrich Robert Felman died in 1850. He published the work "Kalevipoeg".



19 years after the Polish rebellion of 1863 known as the January Uprising, the Estonian writer Friedrich Reinhold Kreutzwald died in 1882. He published the work "Kalevipoeg".

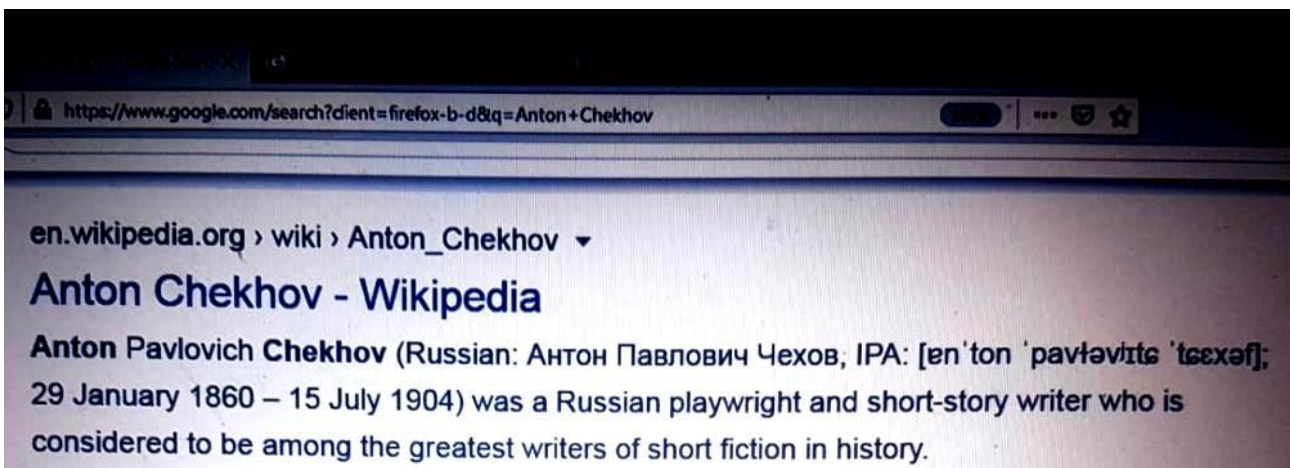


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When the army of Napoleon Bonaparte (Napoleon I) captured Moscow in 1812 - one of the greatest English writers was born called Charles Dickens. He died in 1870, 40 years after the Polish rebellion of 1830, known as the November Uprising

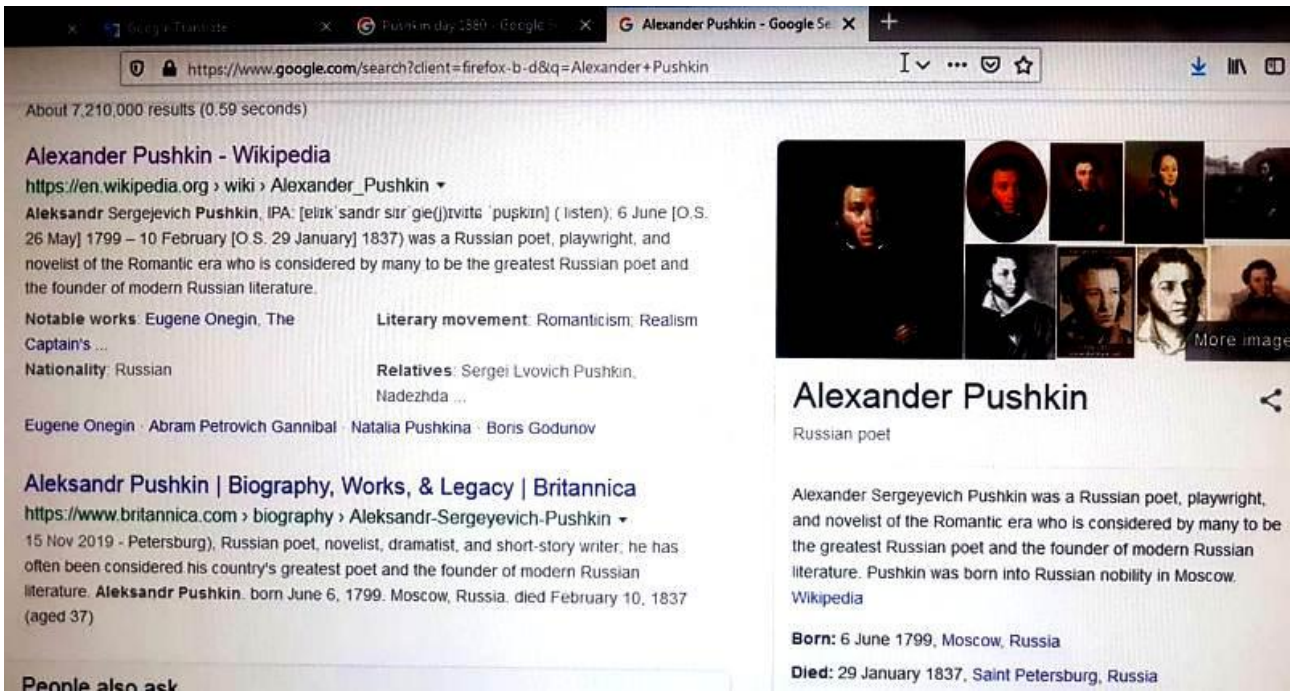


When the army of Napoleon the Third captured Damascus (Moscow and Da-mascow) in 1860 - one of the greatest Russian writers was born, called Anton Chekhov. He died in 1904, 40 years after the Polish rebellion of 1863, known as the January Uprising



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24 years since the end of Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion of Russia (December 1812) - the death of Alexander Pushkin happened (January 1837)



24 years since the end of Napoleon III involvement in the Crimean war against Russia (March 1856) - the Pushkin Monument in Moscow was unveiled (June 1880)



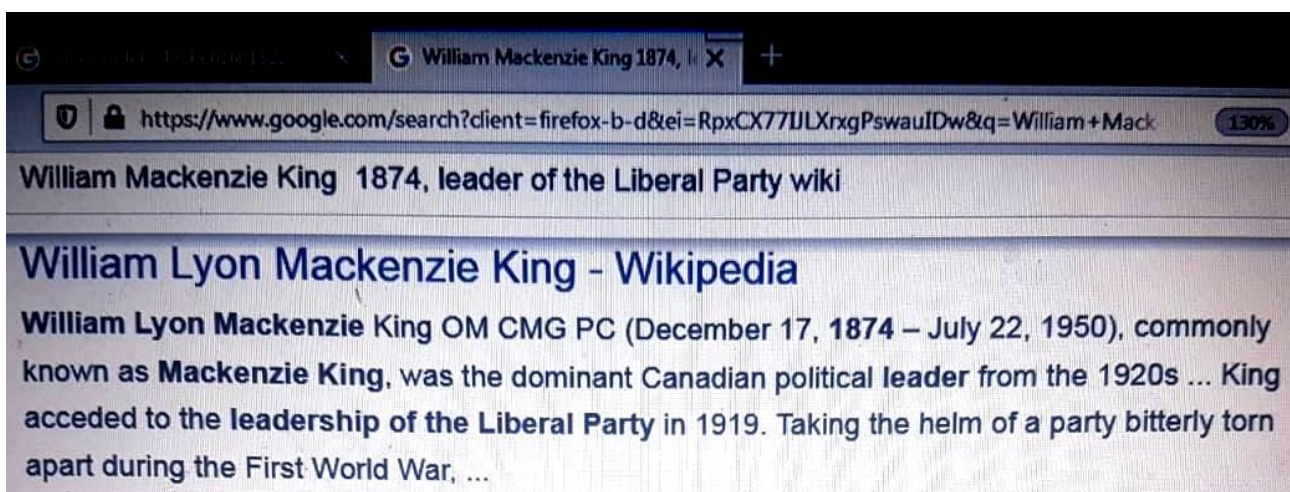
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Around 1 year after the death of Napoleon Bonaparte (Napoleon I died in 1821), Alexander Mackenzie was

born in 1822, leader of the Liberal Party of Canada. He became a Prime Minister of Canada in 1873, which was 61 years after the army of Napoleon Bonaparte (Napoleon I) captured Moscow



Around 1 year after the death of Napoleon the Third (Napoleon III died in 1873), William Mackenzie King was born in 1874, leader of the Liberal Party of Canada. He became a Prime Minister of Canada in 1921, which was 61 years after the army of Napoleon the Third (Napoleon III) captured Damascus



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15 years before Napoleon Bonaparte fought the Russians (1812 French invasion of Russia) - German composer Franz Schubert was born in 1797 - He died in 1828, 7 years after the death of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1821



15 years before Napoleon III (the Third) fought the Russians (1853 start of Crimean War) - Russian composer Modest Mussorgsky was born in 1839 - He died in 1881, 8 years after the death of Napoleon III (the Third) in 1873



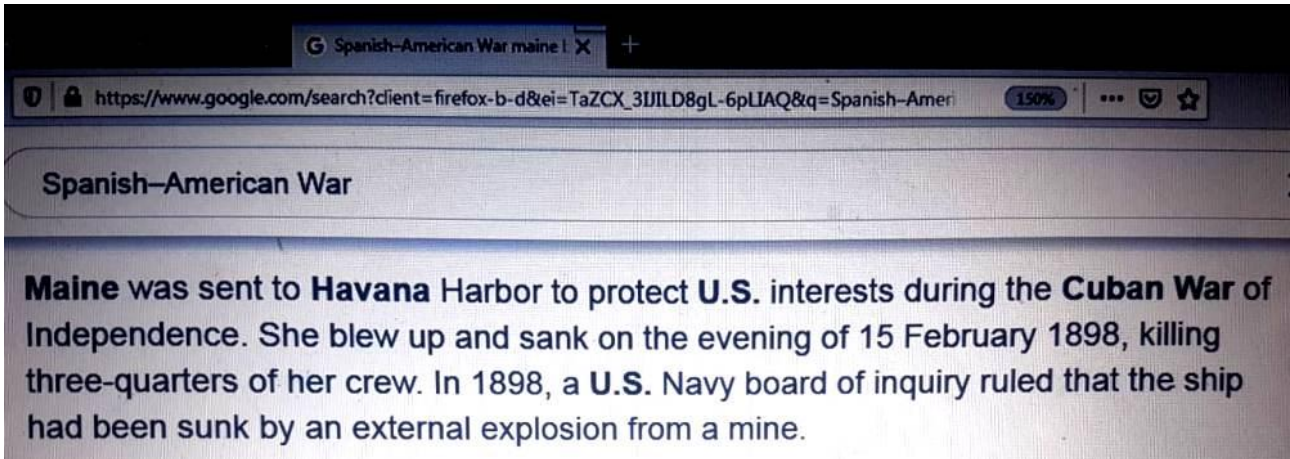
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42 years after Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Moscow, Russia (1812), a crisis between Spain and the United States of America took place. It was called the Black Warrior Affair of 1854. The crisis started because an American ship was seized in Havana, Cuba



42 years after Napoleon the Third invaded Crimea, Russia (the Crimean War ended in 1856), a crisis between Spain and the United States of America took

place. It was called the Spanish–American War of 1898. The crisis started because an American ship was sunk in Havana, Cuba



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44 years after Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Moscow, Russia (1812), a conflict between China and some European nations started called the Second Opium War in 1856



44 years after Napoleon the Third invaded Crimea, Russia (the Crimean War ended in 1856), a conflict between China and some European nations started called the Boxer Rebellion in 1900



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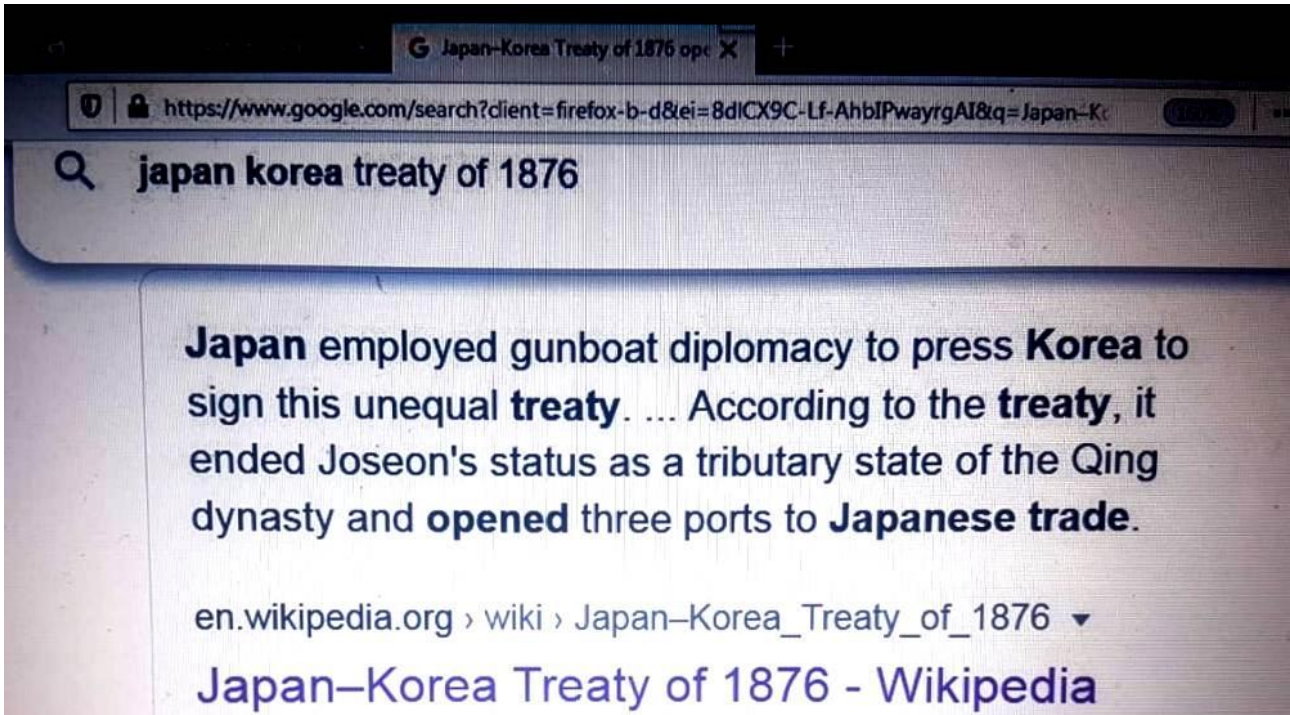
7 years before Napoleon Bonaparte's rise to power (1799) - Gioachino Rossini was born (1792) - who was an Italian composer famous for his operas - he died in 1868, - 56 years after Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion of Russia (1812)



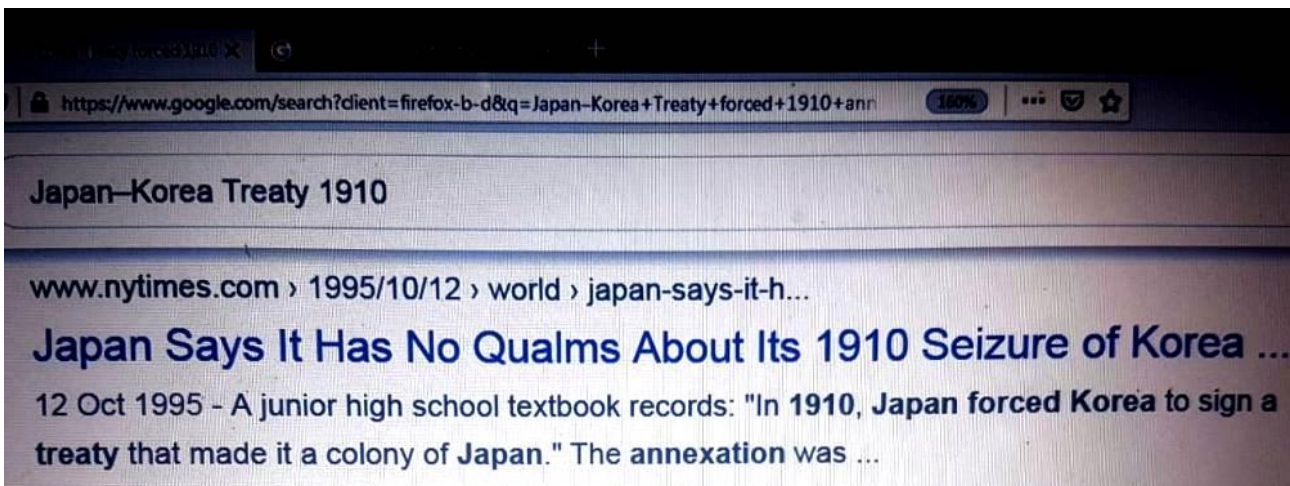
7 years before Napoleon III (the Third) rise to power (1848) - Rimsky-Korsakov was born (1844) who was a Russian composer famous for his operas - he died in 1908, - 55 years after the start of the Crimean War (1853)



48 years after the Polish rebellion of 1830 known as the November Uprising, Korea was forced to sign a treaty to open up to Japan

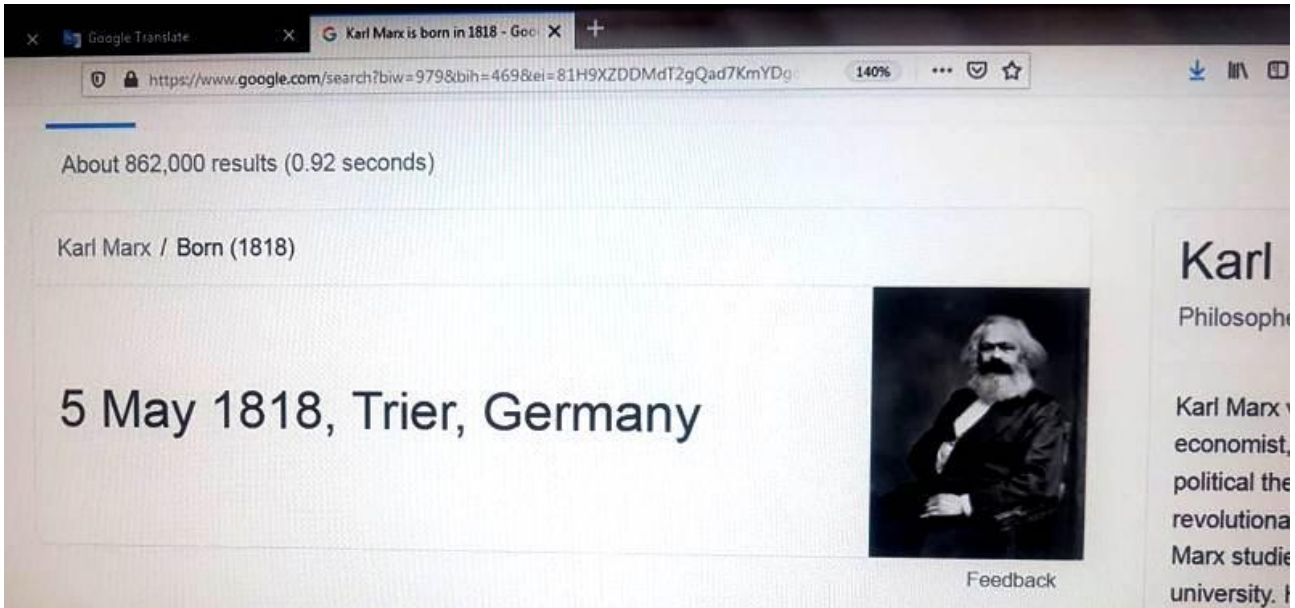


49 years after the Polish rebellion of 1863 known as the January Uprising, Korea was forced to sign a treaty and was annexed by Japan

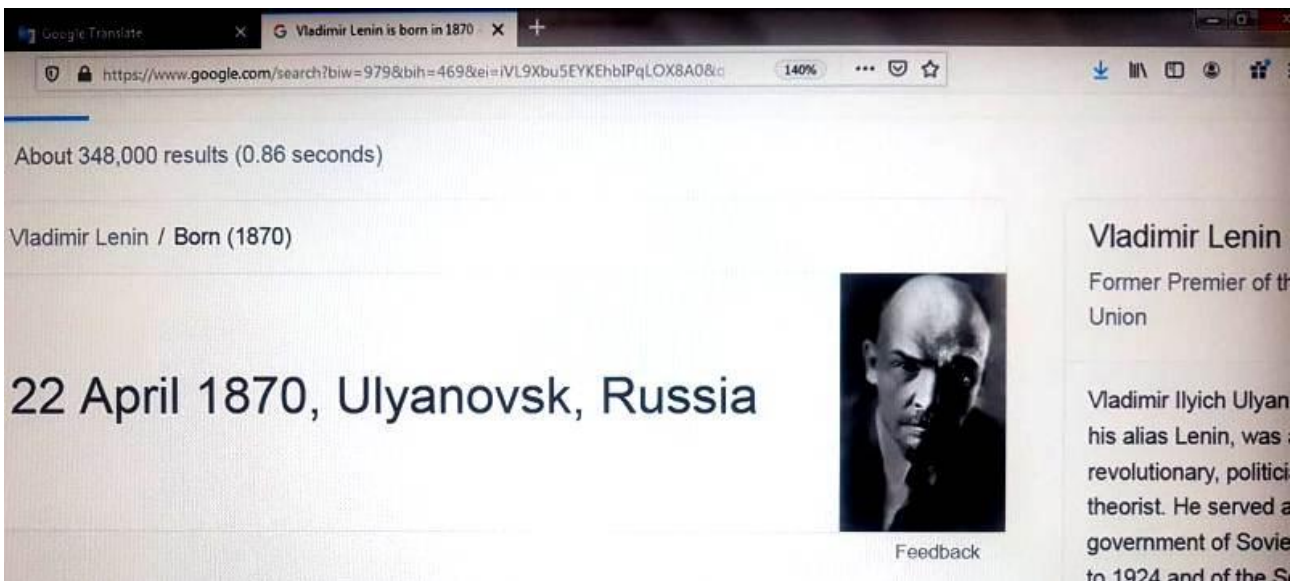


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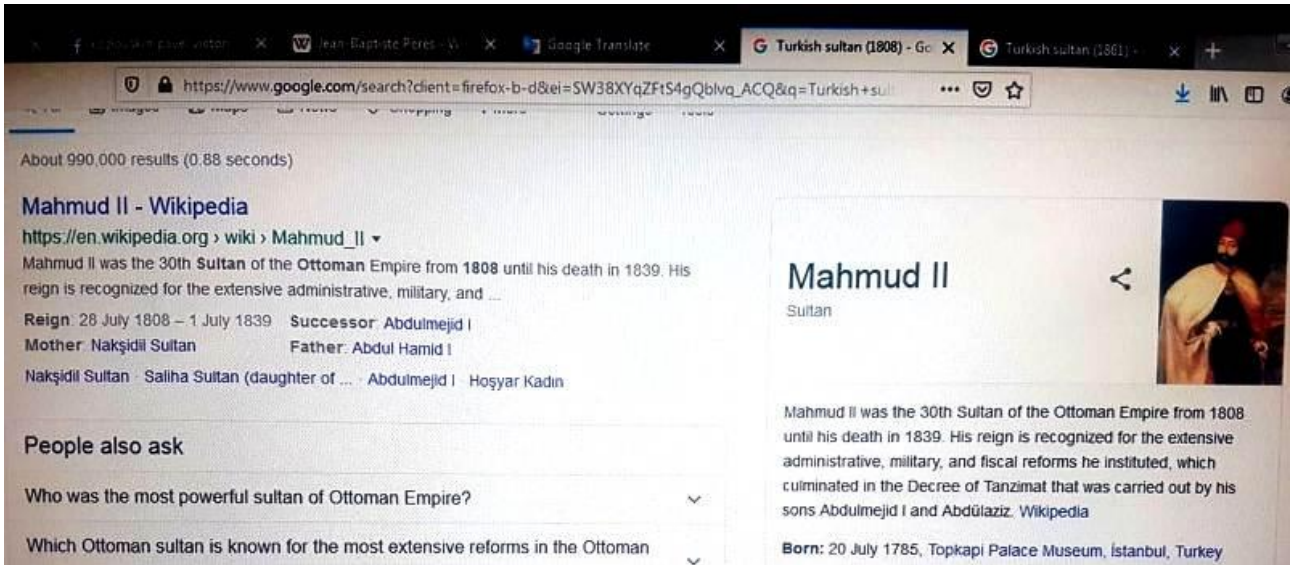
3 years before the death of Napoleon Bonaparte (Napoleon I died in 1821), Karl Marx is born in 1818



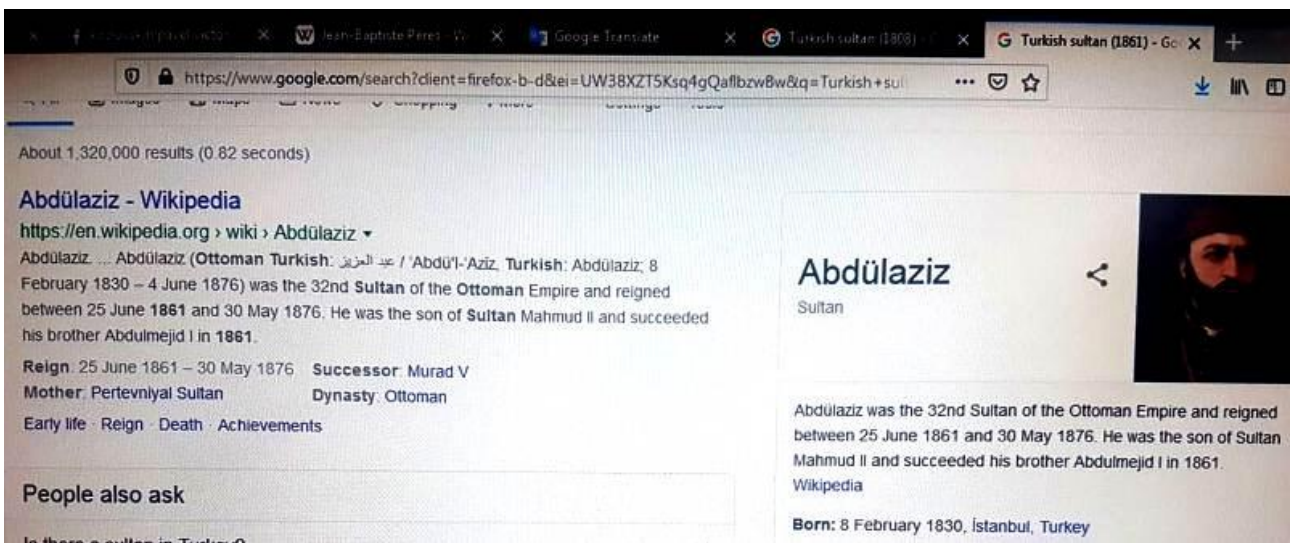
3 years before the death Napoleon the Third (Napoleon III died in 1873), Vladimir Lenin is born in 1870



9 years after the coup that brought Napoleon Bonaparte to power (1799 - Coup of 18 Brumaire) - the Turkish Sultan was changed in 1808



10 years after the coup that brought Napoleon the Third to power (French coup d'état of 1851) - the Turkish Sultan was changed in 1861



6 years before Kaiser Wilhelm II ended his rule (1918), Denmark had a new king in 1912



**6 years before Joseph Stalin ended his rule (1953),
Denmark had a new king in 1947**



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**7 years before the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte (1815) -
Danish king was changed - Frederick VI became King of
Denmark in 1808**



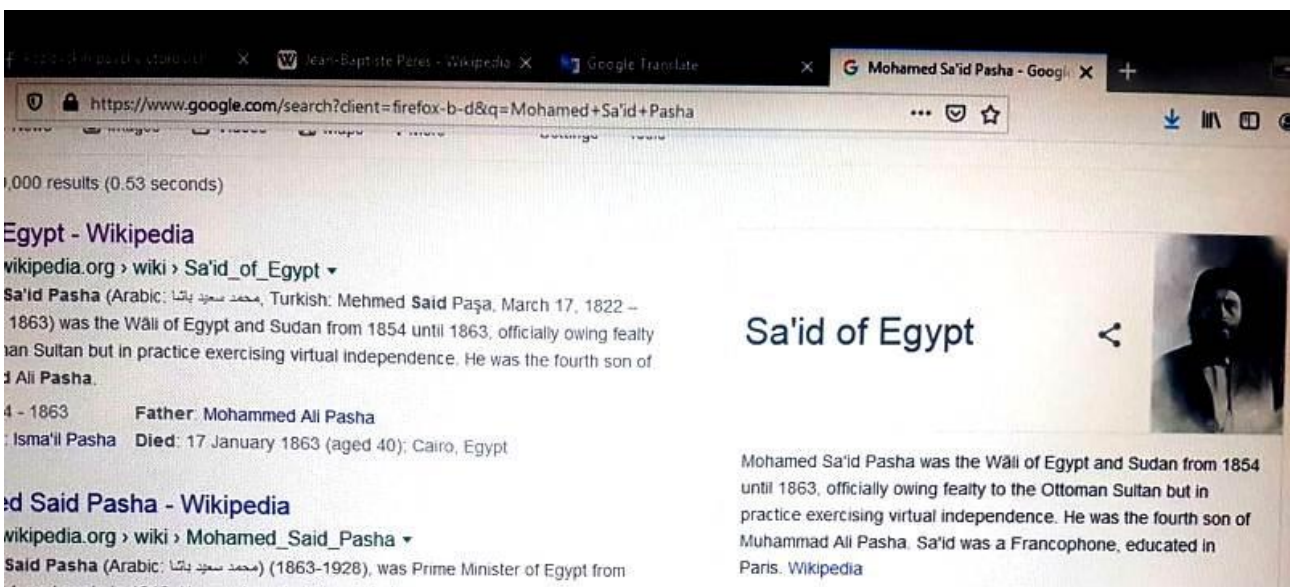
7 years before the fall of Napoleon III (1870) - Danish king was changed - Christian IX became King of Denmark in 1863



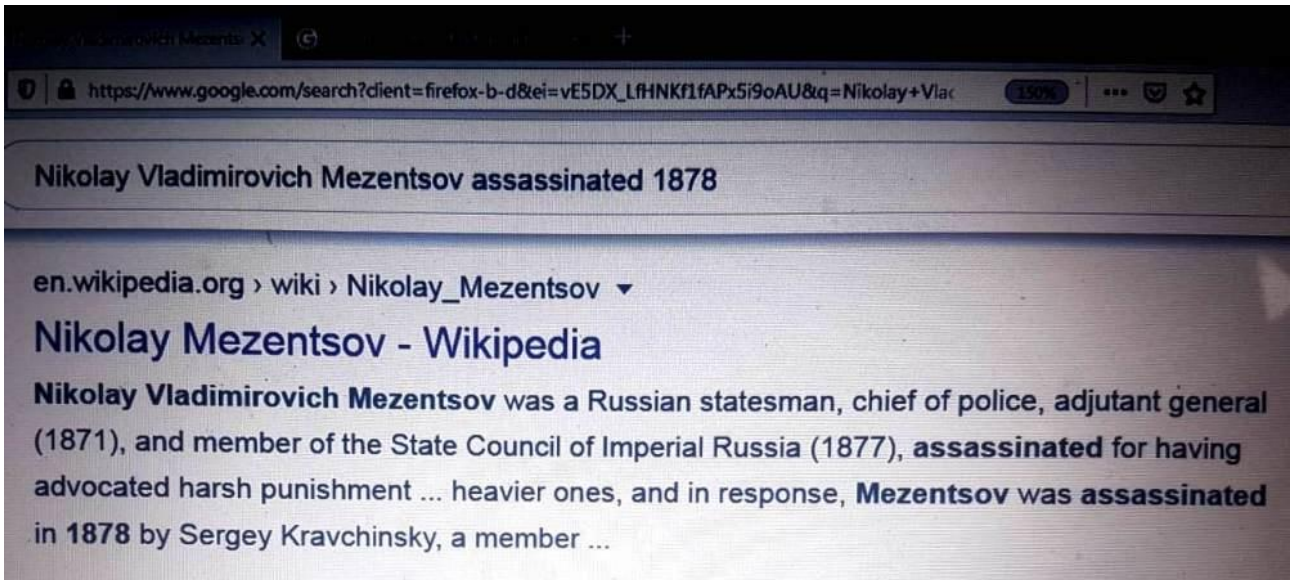
6 years after Napoleon Bonaparte came to power (1799 as the FIRST Consul of France) - Egypt had a new ruler - Muhammad Ali Pasha became the governor in 1805



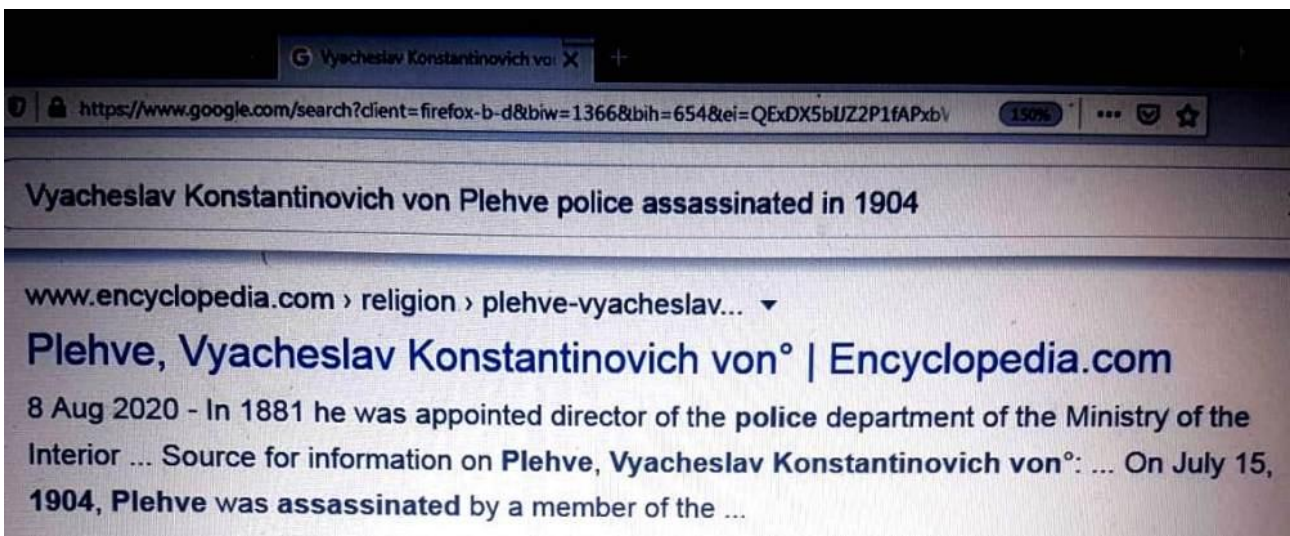
6 years after Napoleon the Third came to power (1848 as the FIRST President of France) - Egypt had a new ruler - Mohamed Said Pasha became the governor in 1854



40 years before the end of the First World War, Nikolay Vladimirovich Mezentsov (a Russian police chief), was assassinated in 1878 by a revolutionary called Sergey Kravchinsky

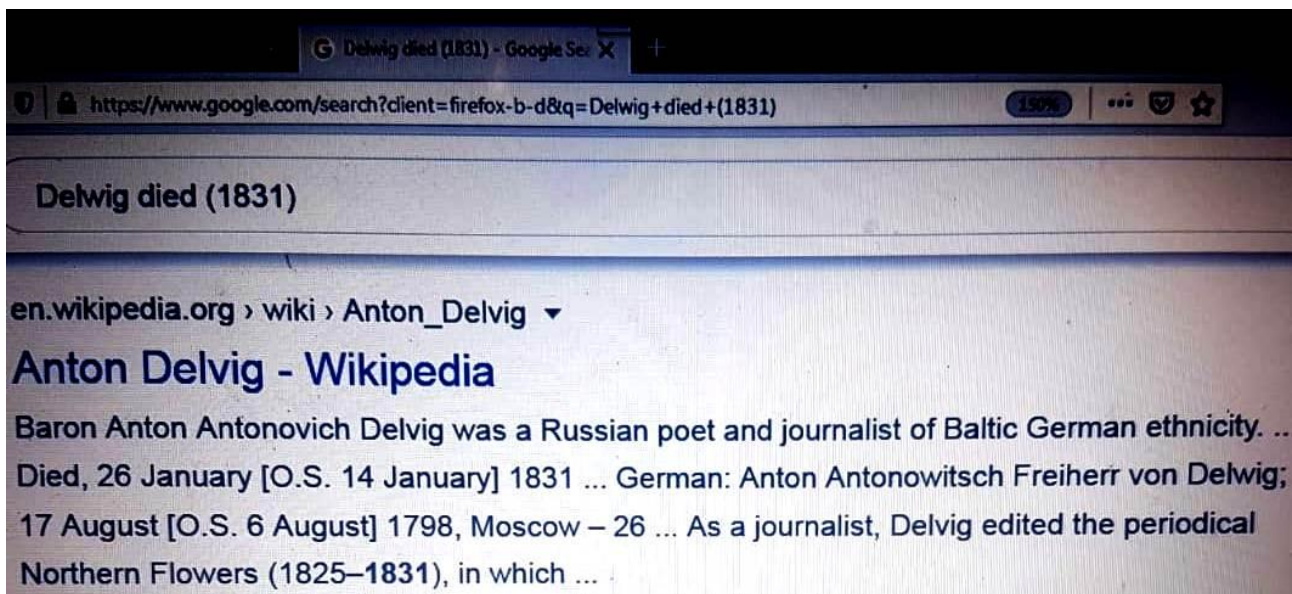


41 years before the end of the Second World War, Vyacheslav Konstantinovich von Plehve (a Russian police chief), was assassinated in 1904 by a revolutionary called Yegor Sazonov

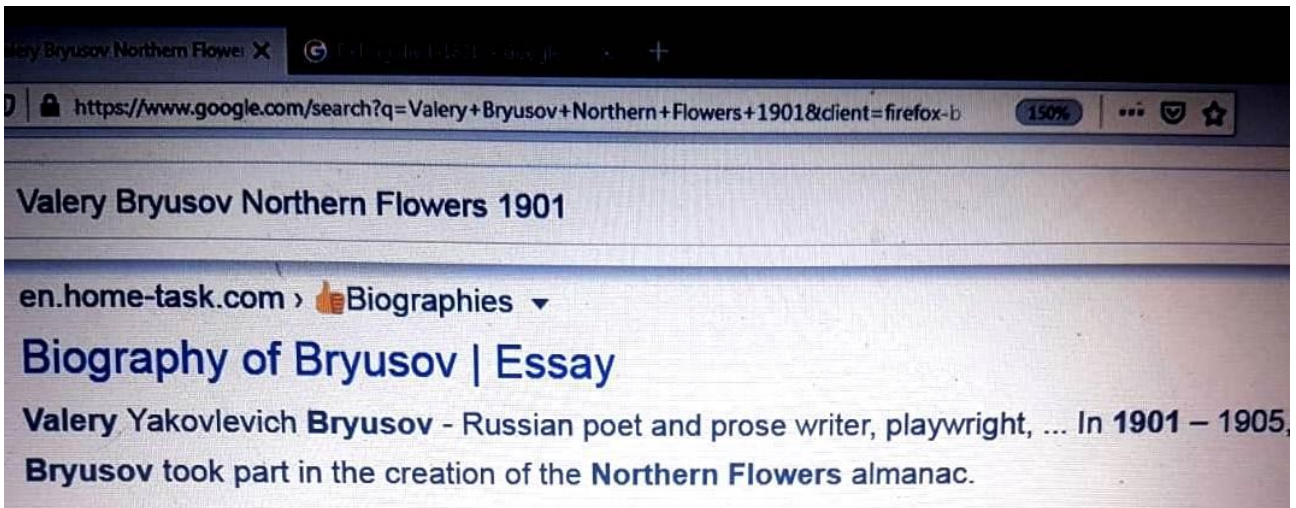


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19 years after Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Moscow, Russia (1812), Anton Delvig the Russian poet died in 1831. After he was 27 years old, he contributed to the Northern Flowers, a magazine in the Russian language

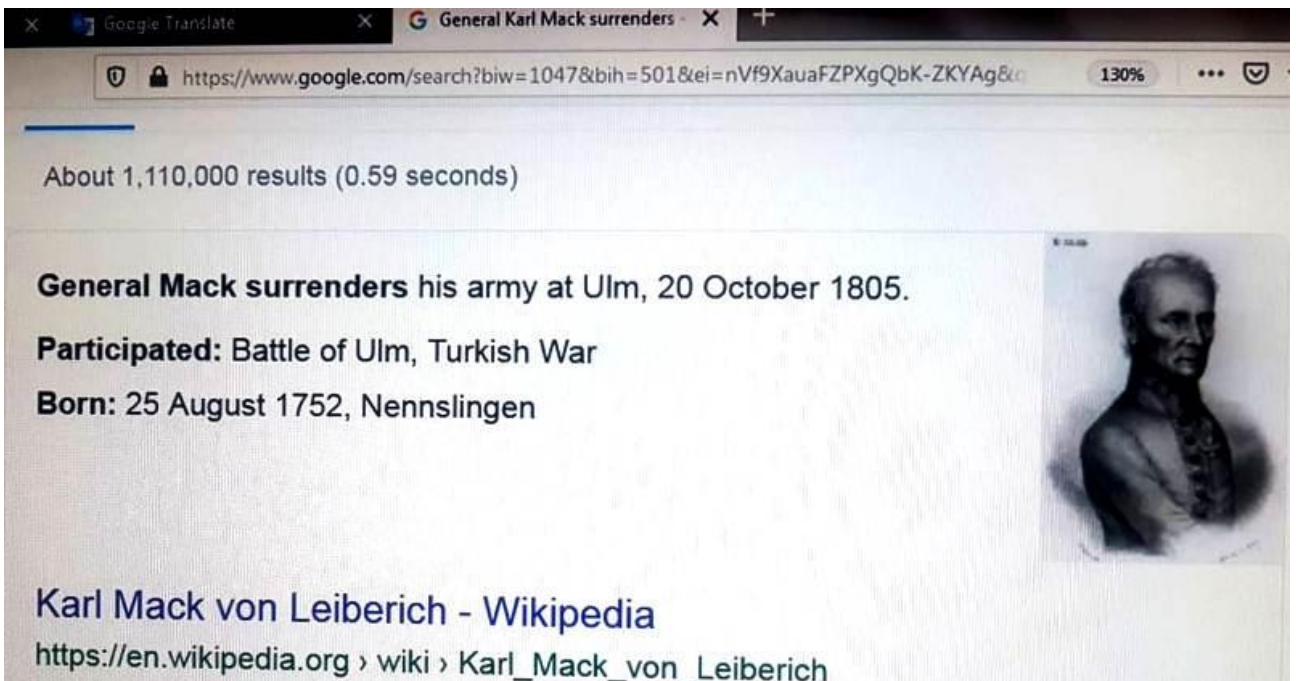


20 years after Napoleon the Third invaded Crimea, Russia (the Crimean War started in 1853), Valery Bryusov the Russian poet was born in 1873. After he was 27 years old, he contributed to the Northern Flowers magazine



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7 years before the capture of Moscow by Napoléon Bonaparte (1812) - in 1805 Napoleon Bonaparte trapped the Austrian army and General Karl Mack surrenders to the French at the Battle of Ulm



7 years after the capture of Mexico by Napoleon III (1863) - in 1870 General Patrice de MacMahon

surrenders the French army to the Germans and Napoléon III is captured at the Battle of Sedan

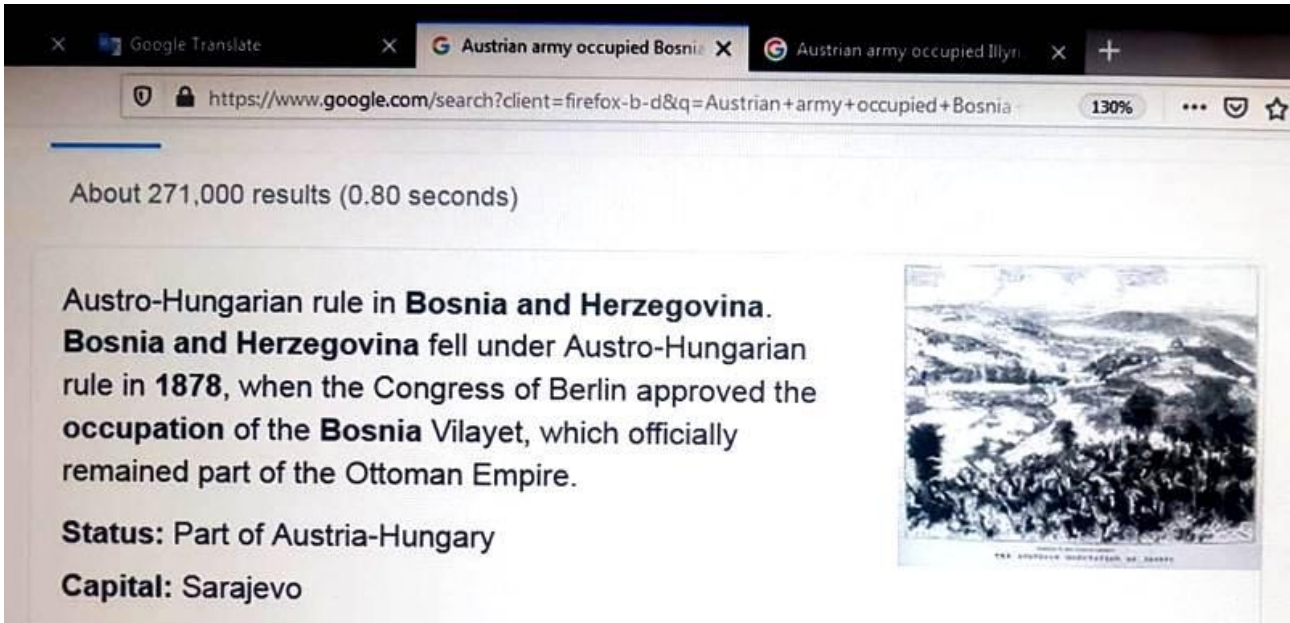


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8 years after the surrender of General Karl Mack (1805) - the Austrian army occupied the Illyrian Provinces in 1813 in the Balkans



8 years after the surrender of General Patrice de MacMahon (1870) - the Austrian army occupied Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1878 in the Balkans



=====

9 years after the surrender of General Karl Mack (1805) - a famous meeting took place in Europe called the Congress of Vienna (1814 - 1815) - the main intrigue of this congress - was the backstage fight against Russia - who saw themselves as the main victors over Napoleon Bonaparte - the Congress was chaired by Austrian statesman Prince Klemens von Metternich

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About 106,000 results (0.56 seconds)

The **Congress of Vienna** (French: Congrès de Vienne, German: Wiener Kongress), also called **Vienna Congress**, was a meeting of ambassadors of European states chaired by Austrian statesman Klemens von **Metternich**, and held in **Vienna** from November **1814** to June 1815, though the delegates had arrived and were already ...



[Congress of Vienna - Wikipedia](#)


8 years after the surrender of General Patrice de MacMahon (1870) - a famous meeting took place in Europe called the Congress of Berlin (1878) - the main intrigue of this congress - was the backstage fight against Russia - who saw themselves as the main victors over the Ottoman Empire - the Congress was hosted by German statesman Prince Otto von Bismarck

Google Translate 1814 napoleon defeated - Go... Congress of Vienna 1814 met... Congress of Berlin 1878 - treaty

https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&ei=jgP9XZCZIYOFhbIPioatsAY&q=C 140%

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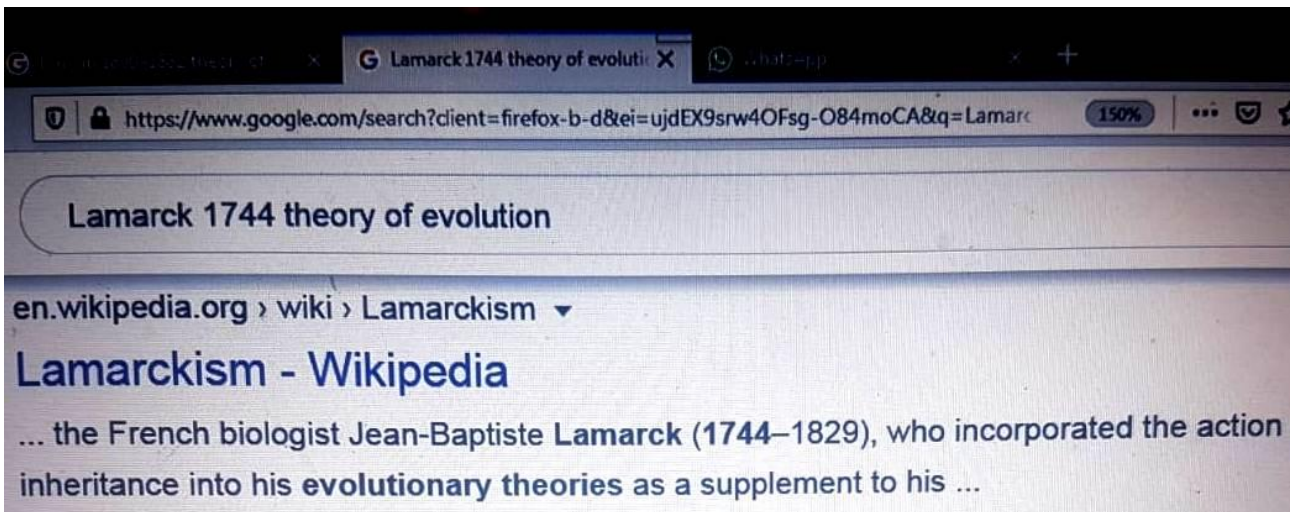
The **Berlin Congress** was convened from June 13 to July 13, **1878**, as an international **meeting** to solve the Balkans question in the wake of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78. Bismarck offered his services as an "honest broker" [ehrlicher Makler], thereby scoring a major diplomatic triumph.



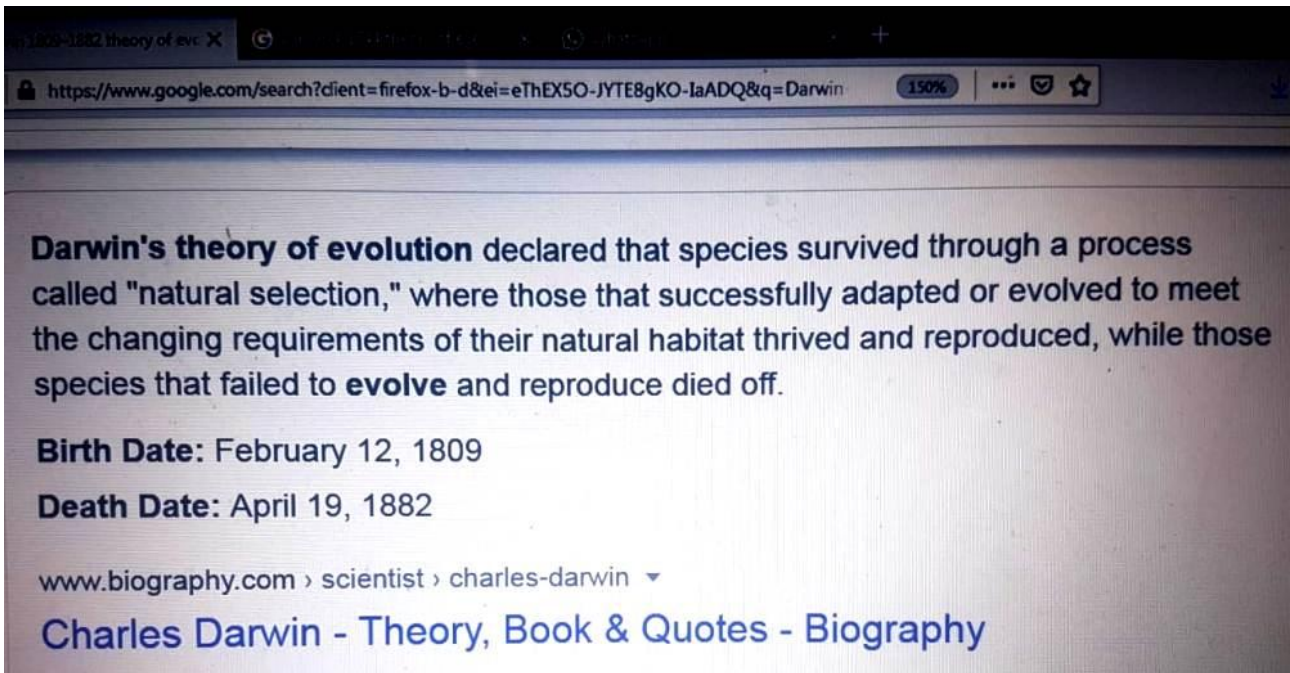
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61 years before the surrender of General Karl Mack (1805), Jean-Baptiste Lamarck was born in 1744. He was famous for his theory of evolution. Eight years after the death of Napoleon' Bonaparte (1821), in 1829 Lamarck died.

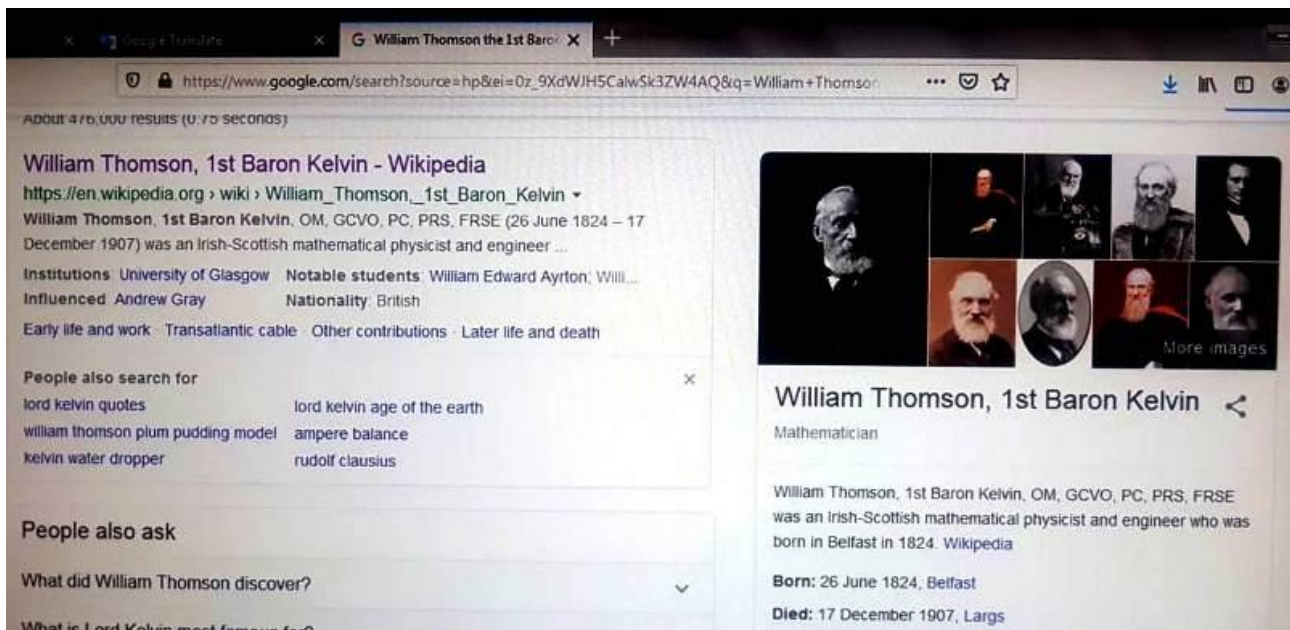


61 years before the surrender of General Patrice de MacMahon (1870), Charles Darwin was born in 1809. He was famous for his theory of evolution. Nine years after the death of Napoleon' the Third (1873), in 1882 Darwin died.

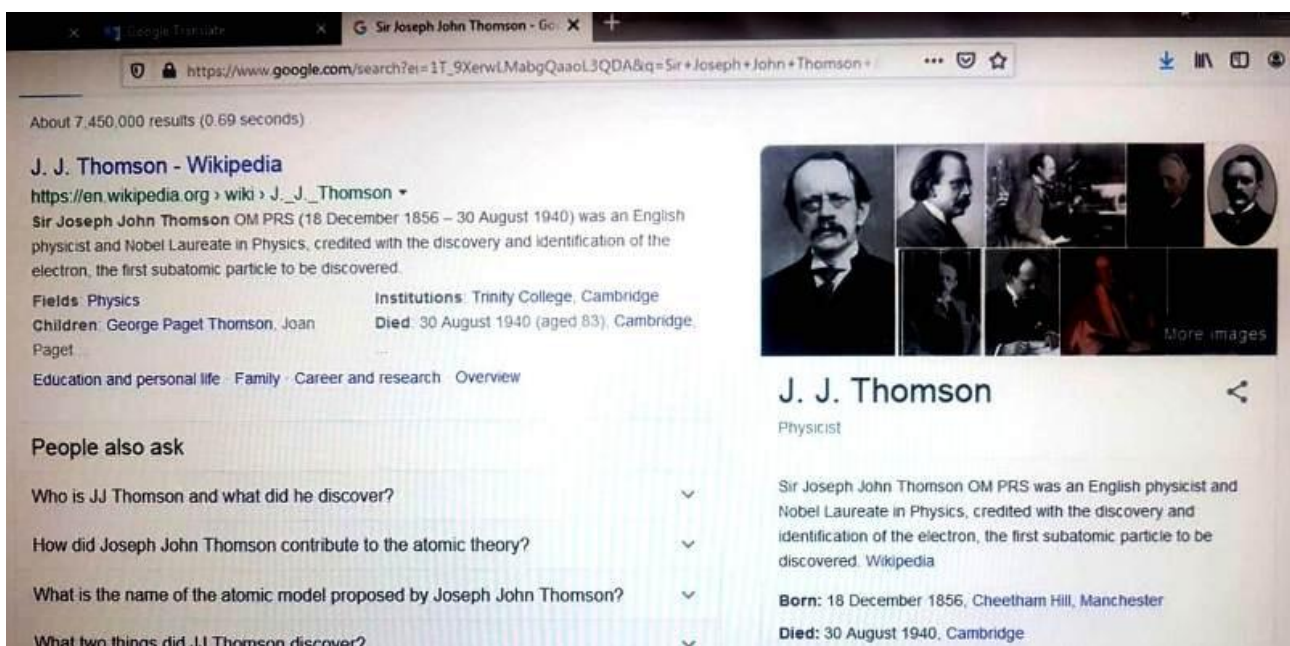


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6 years before the Polish Rebellion (1830 - November Uprising) - William Thomson the 1st Baron Kelvin was born (1824) - a famous English physicist - at 27 years old - he became a member of the Royal Society of London (1851) - and later he was the president of the Royal Society for 5 years - Thomson died in 1907 - 77 years after the Polish rebellion (1830).

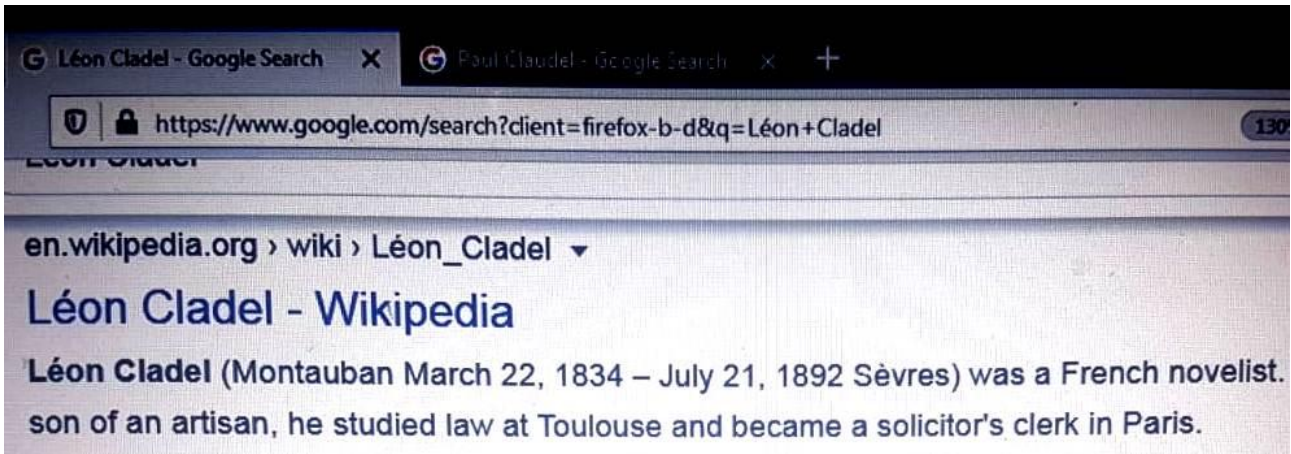


6 years before the Polish Rebellion (1863 - January Uprising) - Sir Joseph John Thomson was born (1856) - a famous English physicist - at 28 years old - he became a member of the Royal Society of London (1884) - and later he was the president of the Royal Society for 5 years - Thomson died in 1940 - 77 years after the Polish Rebellion (1863).

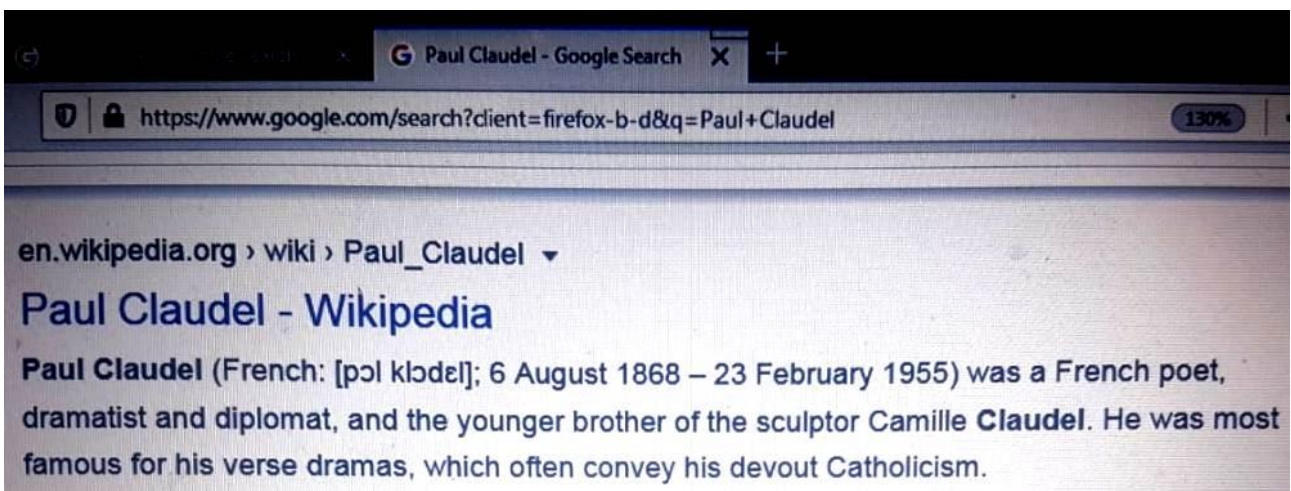


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5 years after the Polish rebellion of 1830 known as the November Uprising, Leon Cladel, the French writer was born in 1835. He died in 1892, 87 years after the surrender of General Karl Mack (1805)

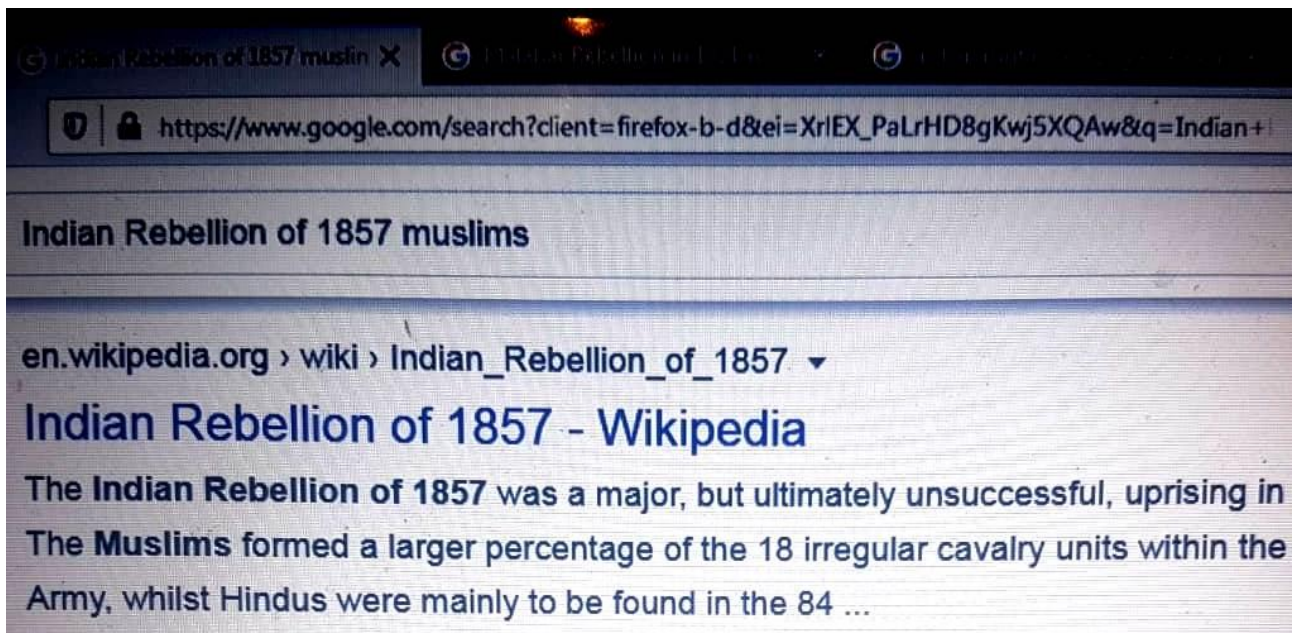


5 years after the Polish rebellion of 1863 known as the January Uprising, Paul Claudel, the French writer was born in 1868. He died in 1955, 85 years after the surrender of General Patrice de MacMahon (1870)

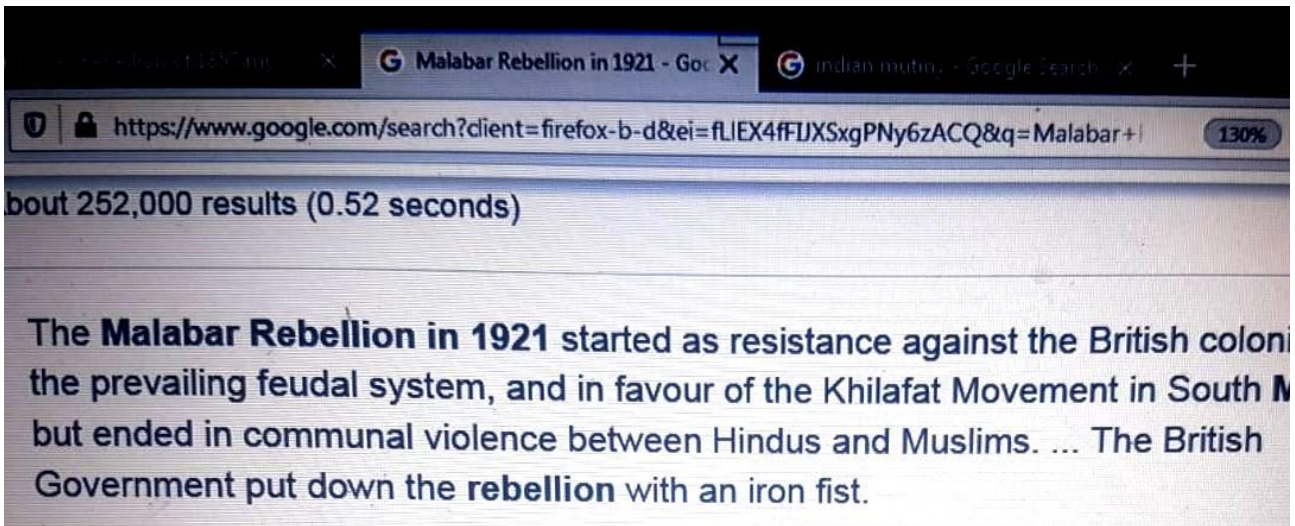


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52 years before the surrender of General Karl Mack (1805), the Indian Rebellion (Indian Mutiny) of 1857 took place in India against British rule. A major role was played by the Muslims. The rebellion was destroyed by the British Army with severe cruelty.

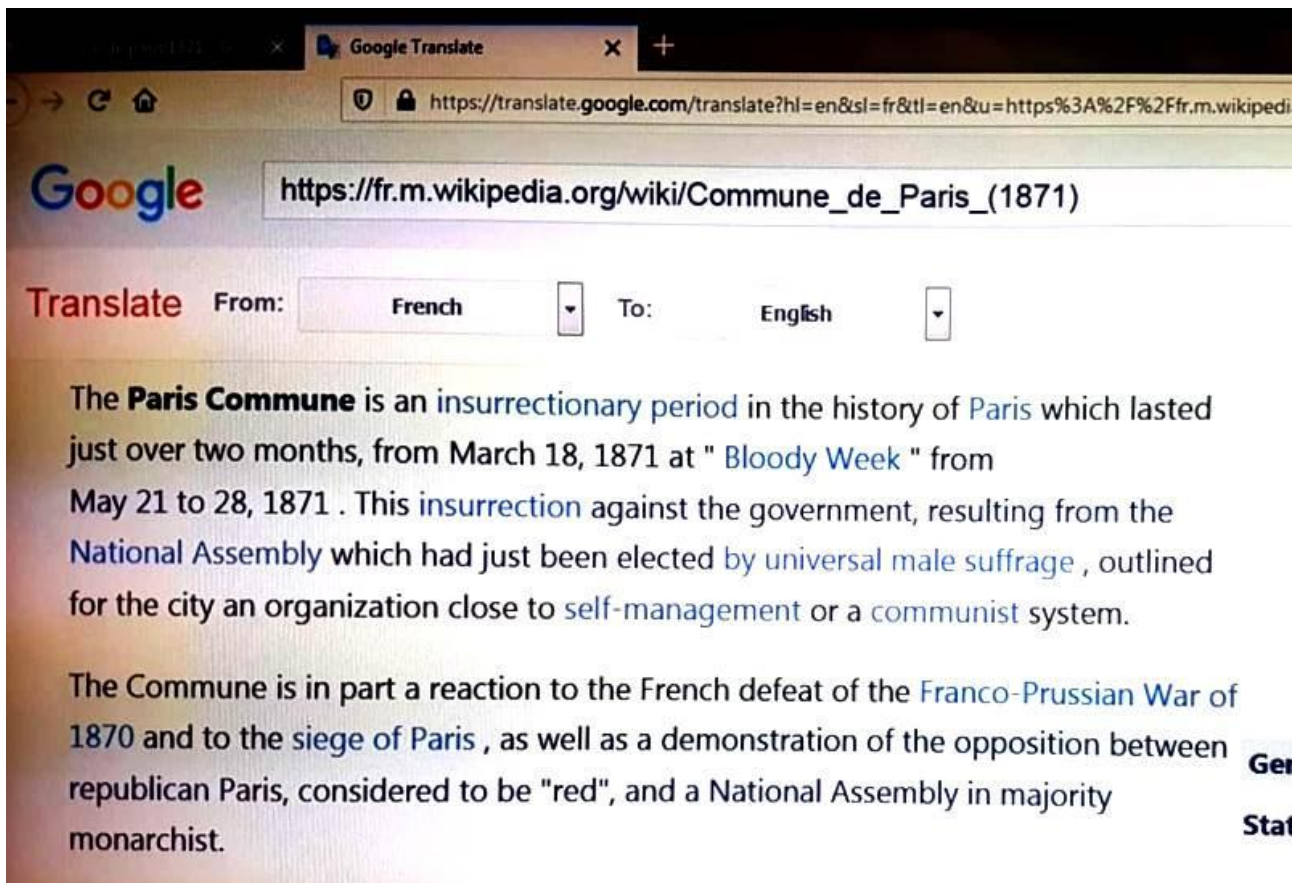


51 years before the surrender of General Patrice de MacMahon (1870), the Malabar Rebellion of 1921, took place in India against British rule. A major role was played by the Muslims. The rebellion was destroyed by the British Army with severe cruelty.



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66 years after Napoleon Bonaparte became Emperor - France is defeated by Germany in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 and the fall of the Empire of France takes place - and the Commune of Paris begins - which was a reaction to the French defeat. The French National Assembly Government was opposed by the Republicans who were known as the REDS. Paris was under siege that year for 4 months. Over 20 Communards were executed. The Paris Commune lasted around 2 months.



66 years after Napoleon III (the Third) became Emperor of France - Germany is defeated by France in the First World War in 1918 and the fall of the Russian Empire takes place - and the Commune of Baku begins - the Ottoman Army opposed them and the RED Army of Baku fought them. Baku was under siege and the Battle of Baku that year lasted 2 months. Over 20 Commissars were executed. The Baku Commune lasted around 4 months.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/26_Baku_Commissars

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26 Baku Commissars

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **26 Baku Commissars** were **Bolshevik** and **Left Socialist Revolutionary (SR)** members of the **Baku Soviet Commune**. The commune was established in the city of **Baku**, which was then the capital of the briefly independent **Azerbaijan Democratic Republic**, and is now the capital of the **Republic of Azerbaijan**. The commune, led by **Stepan Shahumyan**, existed until 26 July 1918 when the **Bolsheviks** were forced out of power by a coalition of **Dashnaks**, **Right SRs**, and **Mensheviks**.

After their overthrow, the **Baku commissars** attempted to leave Baku but were captured by the **Centrocaspian Dictatorship** and imprisoned. On 14 September 1918, during the fall of Baku to Ottoman forces, **Red Army** soldiers broke into their prison and freed the commissars; they then boarded a ship to **Krasnovodsk**, where they were promptly arrested by local authorities and, on the night of 20 September 1918, executed by a firing squad between the stations of **Pereval** and **Akhcha-Kuyma** on the **Transcaspien Railway**.

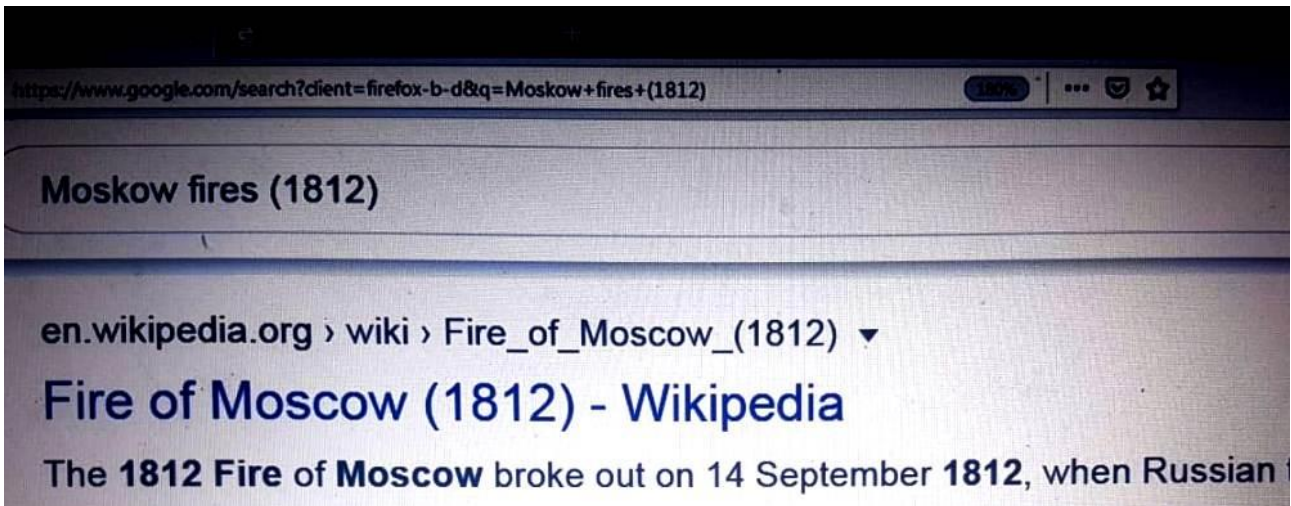
Part of a series on
Lenin



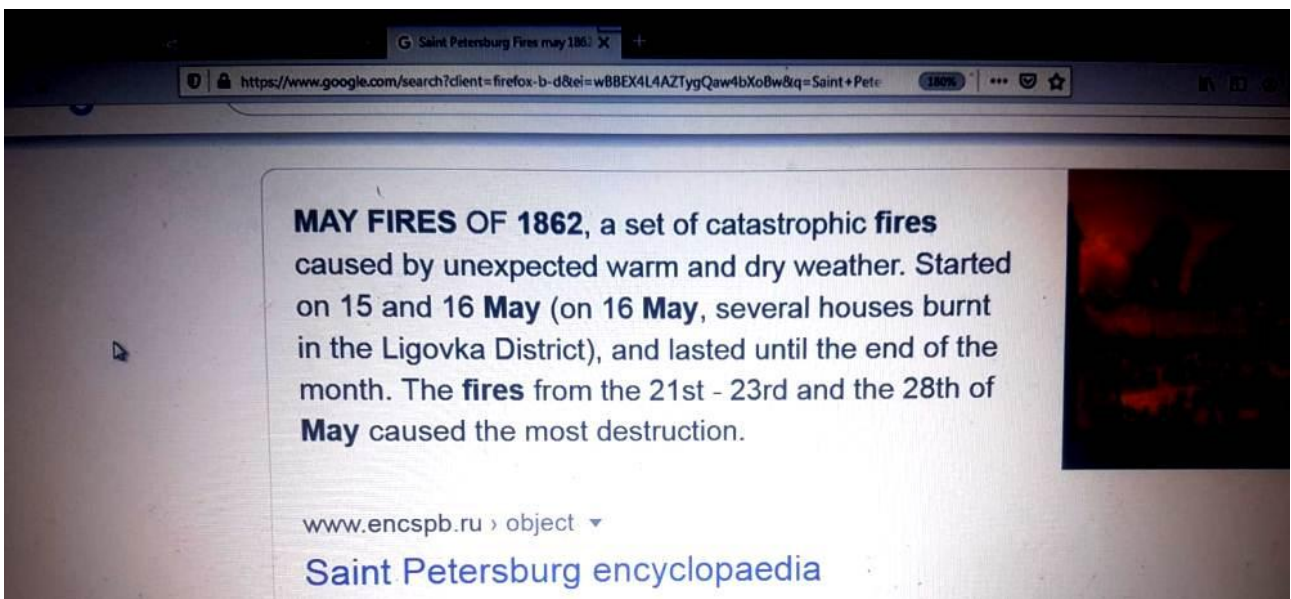
Schools of thought
Concepts
People
Theoretical work
History
Related topics

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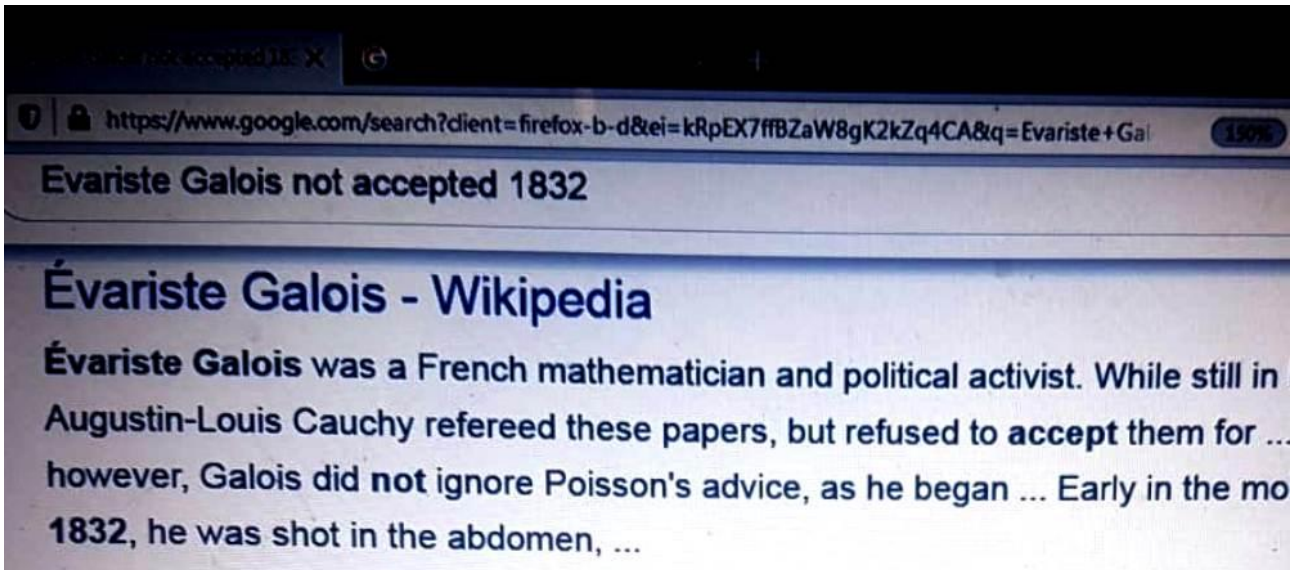
In 1812 the Fire of Moscow took place in Russia. Hendrik Conscience was born in 1812 who was a famous Belgian writer of the nineteenth century. He died in 1883, 78 years after the surrender (1805) of General Karl Mack



In 1862 the Saint Petersburg Fires took place in Russia. Maurice Maeterlinck was born 1862 who was a famous Belgian writer of the twentieth century. He died in 1949, 79 years after the surrender (1870) of General Patrice de MacMahon



20 years after the Moscow fires (1812), French mathematician Evariste Galois died in 1832. When he was alive, his works were not accepted

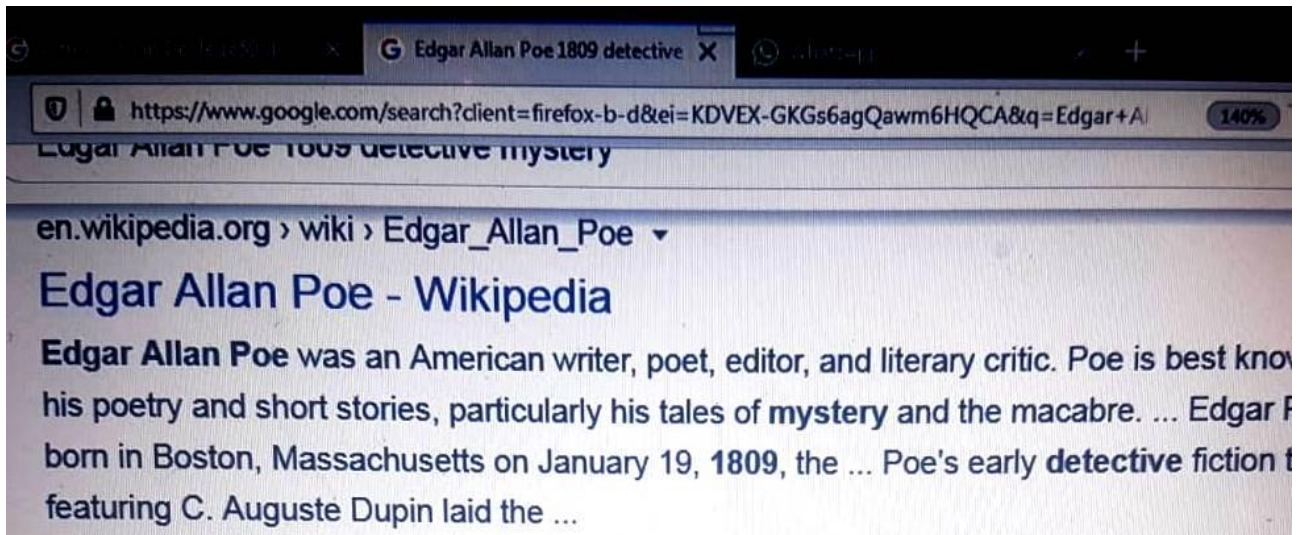


20 years after the Petersburg fires (1862), French mathematician Joseph Liouville died in 1882. Joseph Liouville published the works of Evariste Galois

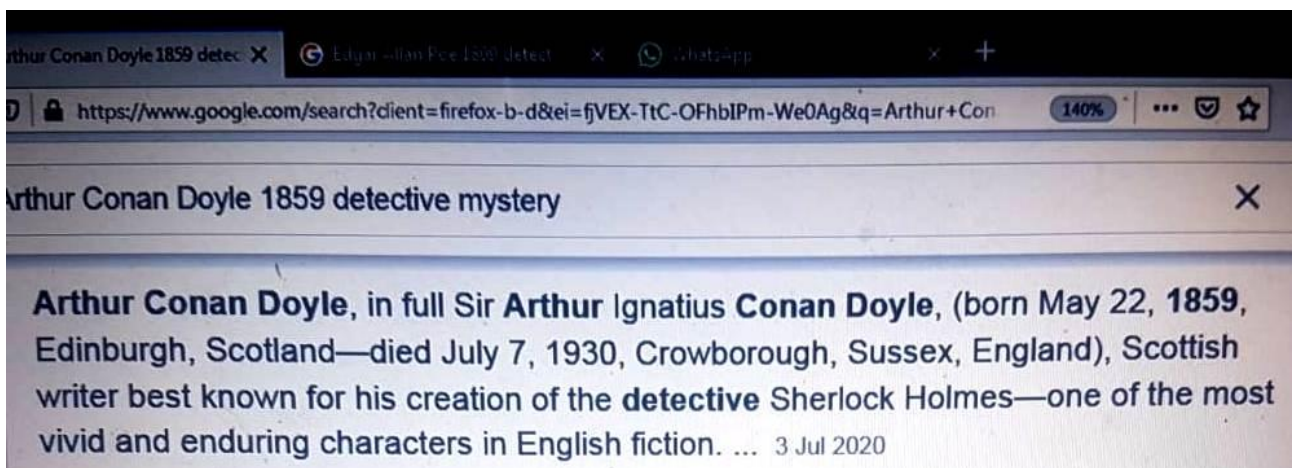


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3 years before the Moscow fires (1812), the American writer Edgar Allan Poe is born in 1809. He wrote detective and mystery



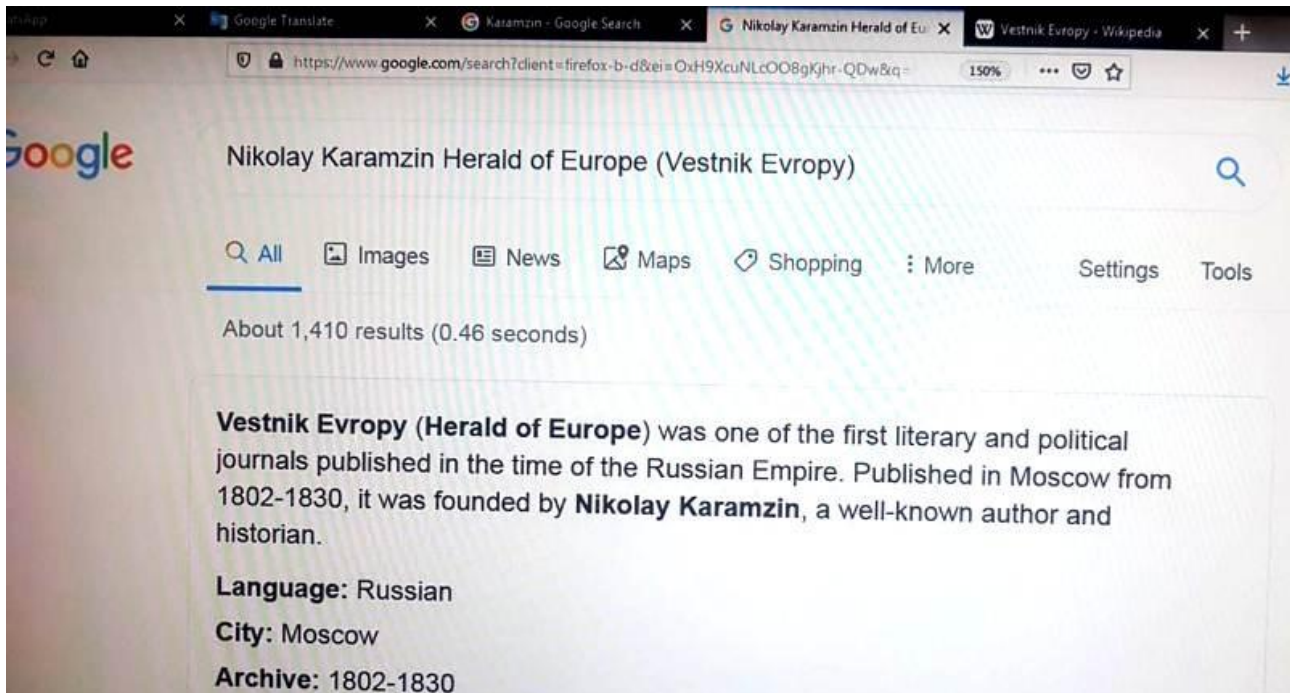
3 years before the Petersburg fires (1862), the British writer Arthur Conan Doyle is born in 1859. He wrote detective and mystery



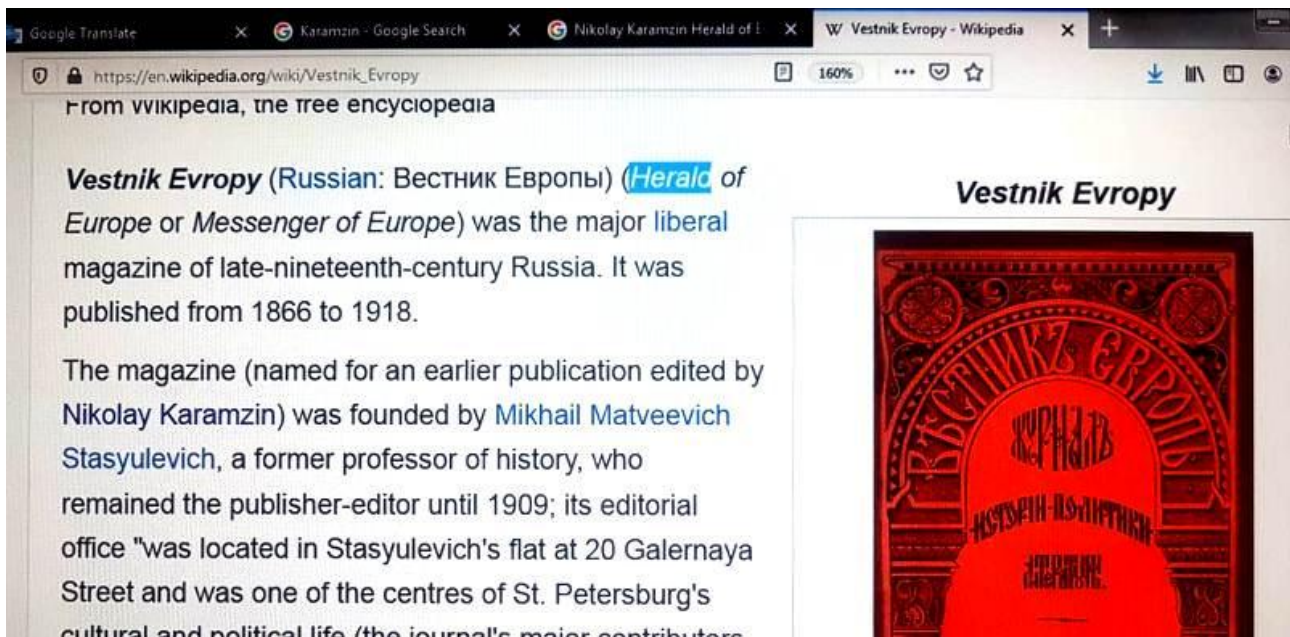
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Tsar Alexander I started his rule of Russia in 1801 - and made a peasant reforms in 1803 - 35 years before the

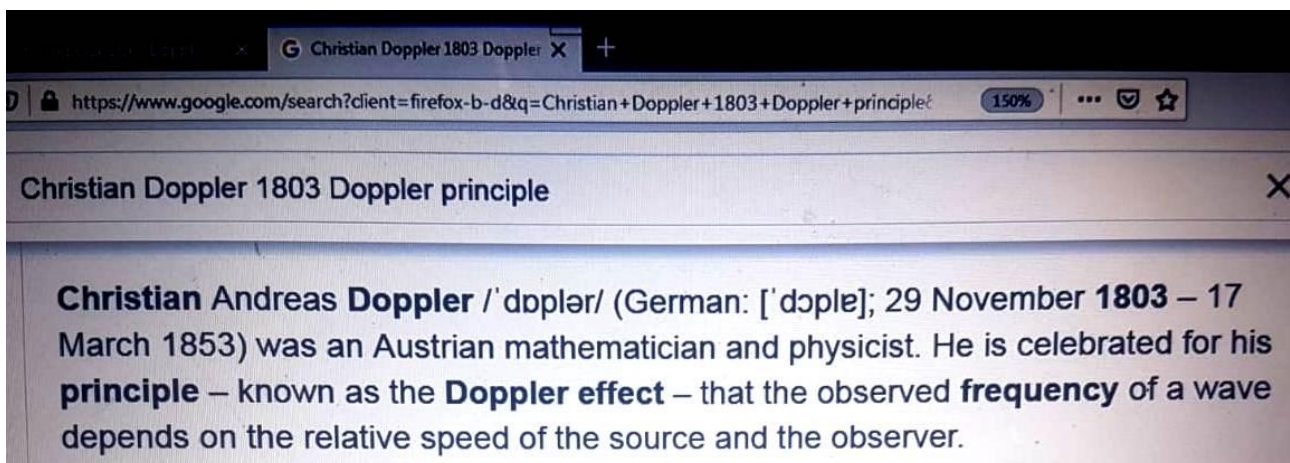
peasant reforms - Russian historian and writer Nikolay Karamzin was born in 1766 - he founded a newspaper called Vestnik Evropy - Herald of Europe in 1802 - 3 years before the surrender of General Karl Mack in 1805



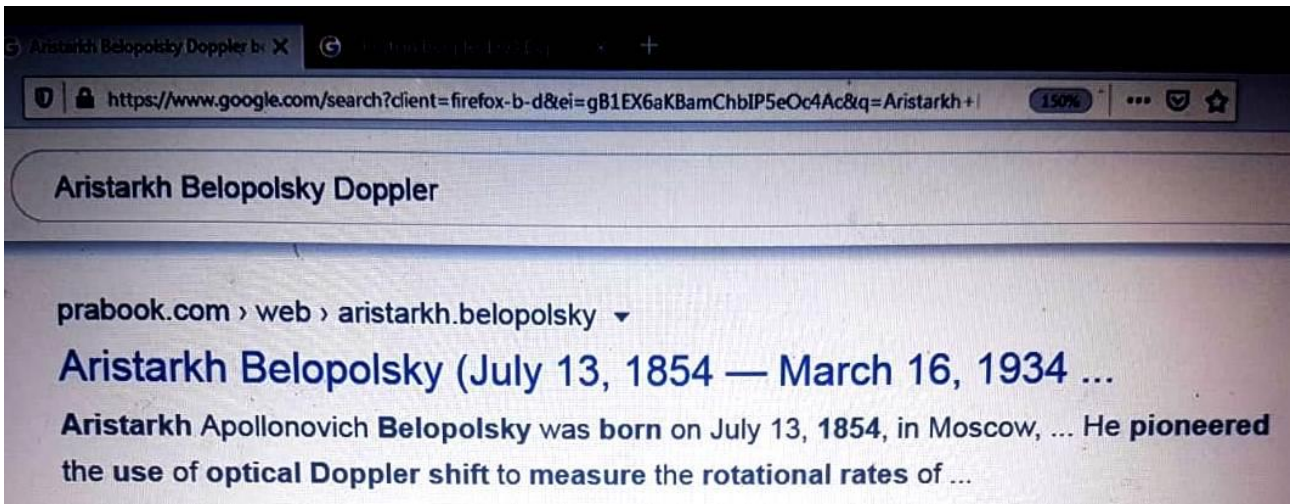
Tsar Alexander II started his rule of Russia in 1855 - and made a peasant reforms in 1861 - 35 years before the peasant reforms - Russian historian and writer Mikhail Matveevich Stasyulevich was born in 1826 - he founded a newspaper called Vestnik Evropy - Herald of Europe in 1866 - 4 years before the surrender of General Patrice de MacMahon in 1870



4 years after Napoleon Bonaparte's coup of 1799, Austrian astronomer Christian Doppler was born in 1803. He known for the "Doppler principle"

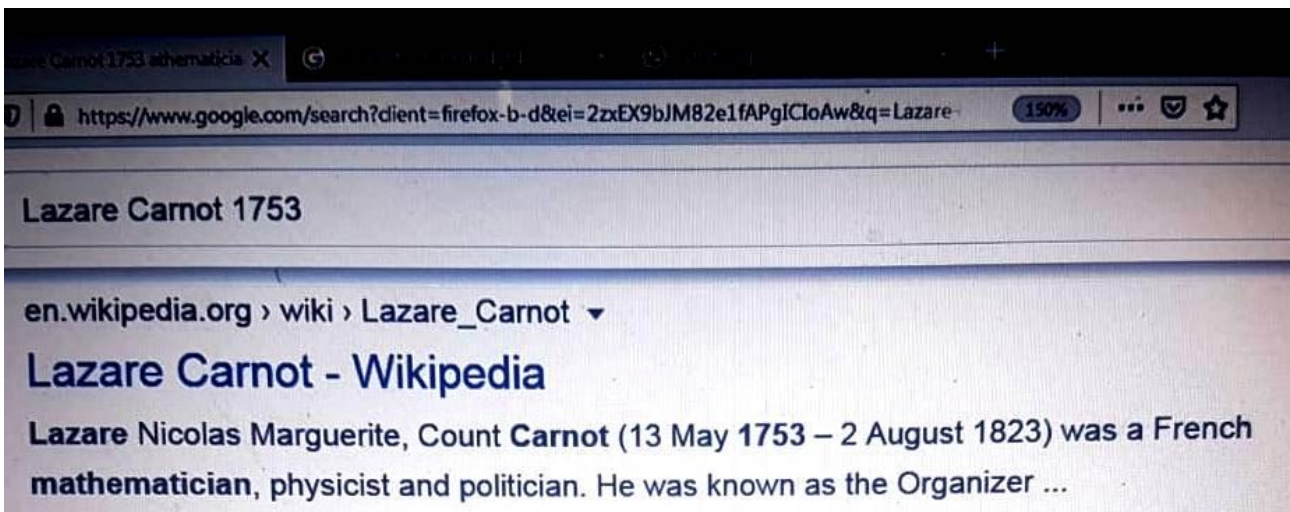


3 years after Napoleon the Third's coup of 1851, Russian astronomer Aristarkh Belopolsky was born in 1854. He proved the "Doppler principle" in practice

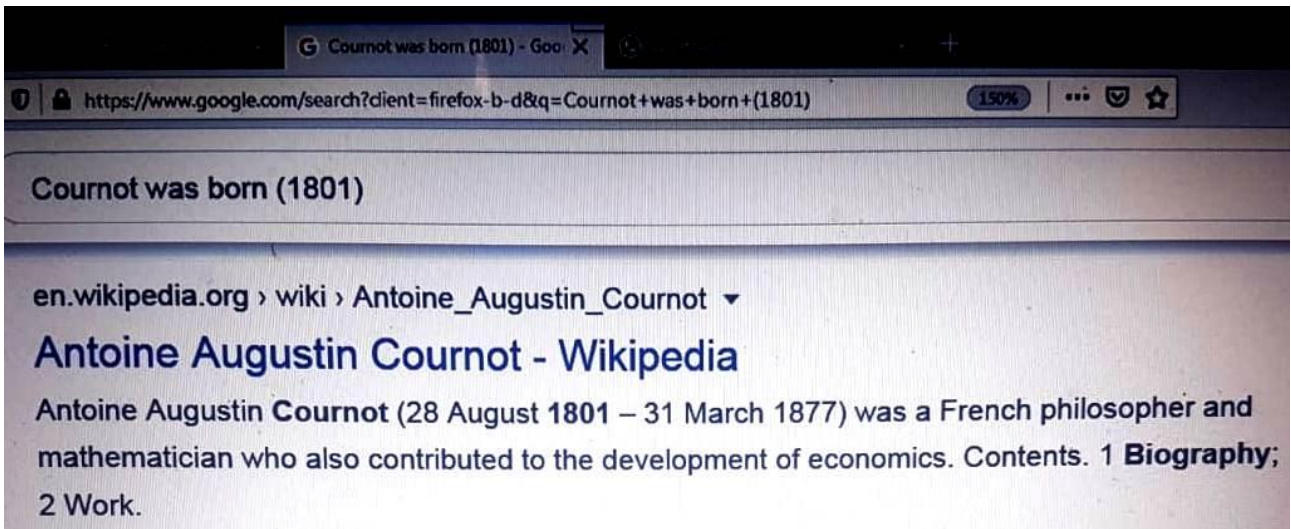


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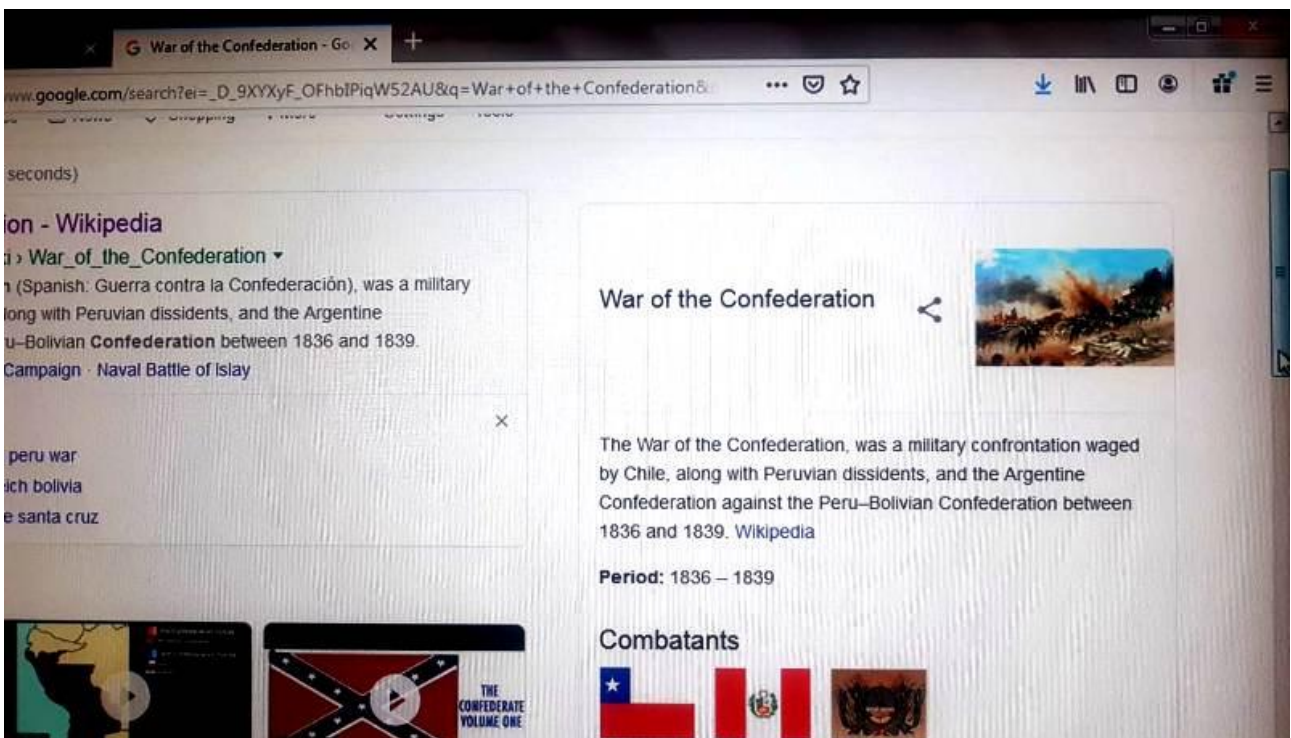
46 years before Napoleon Bonaparte's coup of 1799, French mathematician Lazare Carnot was born in 1753. Carnot died in 1823, 2 years after the death of Napoleon Bonaparte (1821).



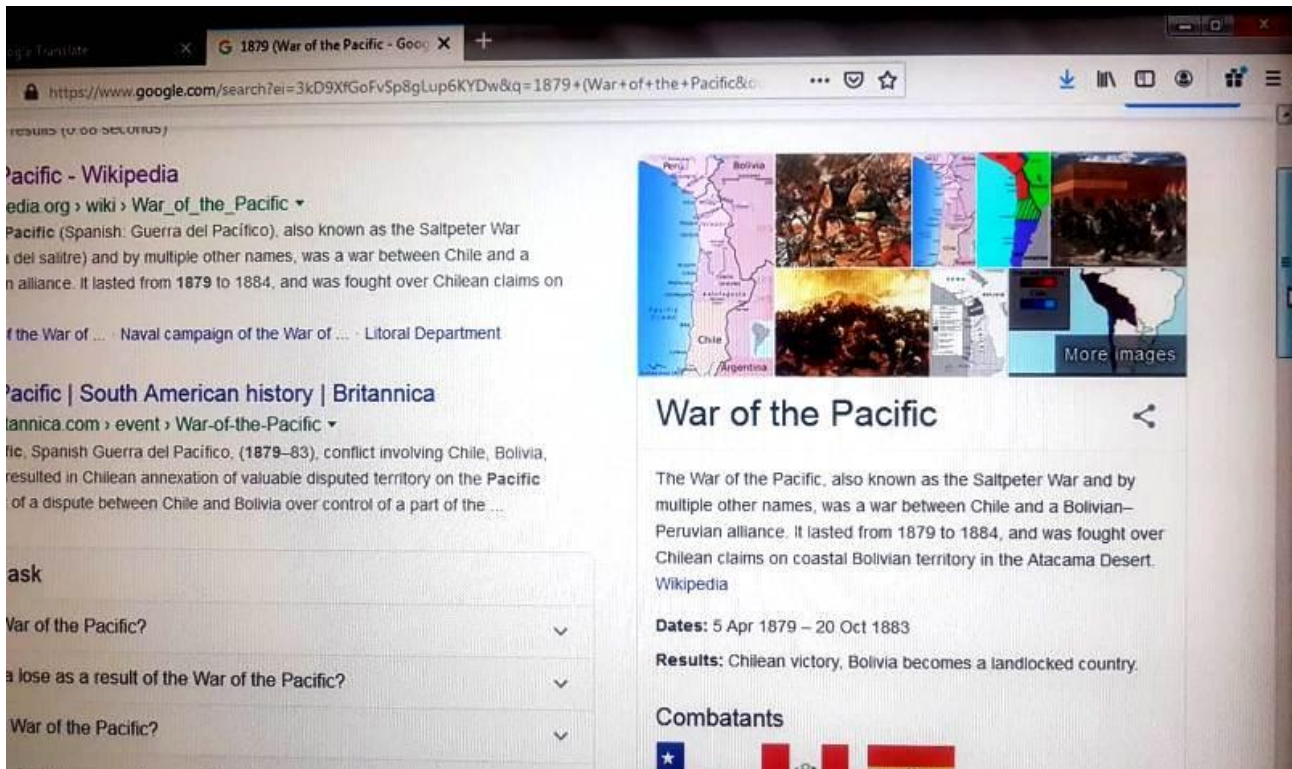
47 years before Napoleon the Third's coup of 1851, French mathematician Antoine Augustin Cournot was born in 1801. Cournot died in 1877, 4 years after the death of Napoleon the Third (1873).



24 years after Napoleon Bonaparte attacked Russian forces in western Russia in 1812 - Chile is at war against the Peru–Bolivian Confederation in 1836 (War of the Confederation)



23 years after Napoleon III (the Third) attacked Russian forces in Crimea in 1856 - Chile is at war against the Peru–Bolivian Alliance in 1879 (War of the Pacific)



In February 1855 - 33 years after the death of Napoleon Bonaparte - Russia and Japan sign the Treaty of Shimoda regarding trade and borders

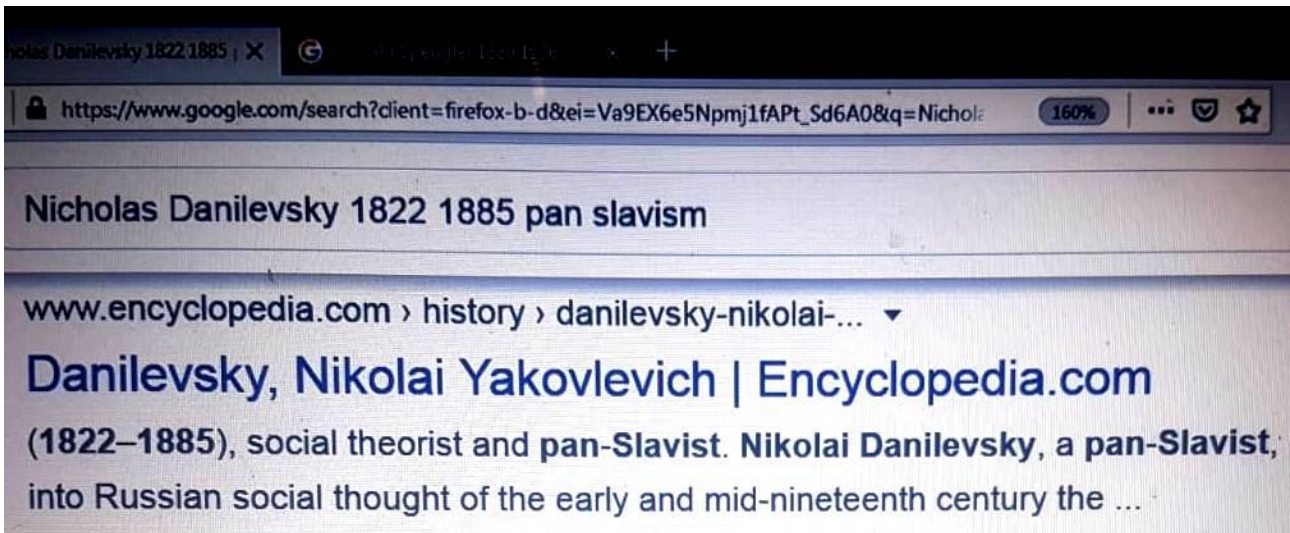


In February 1905 - 32 years after the death of Napoleon III (the Third) - Russia and Japan sign the Treaty of Portsmouth regarding trade and borders

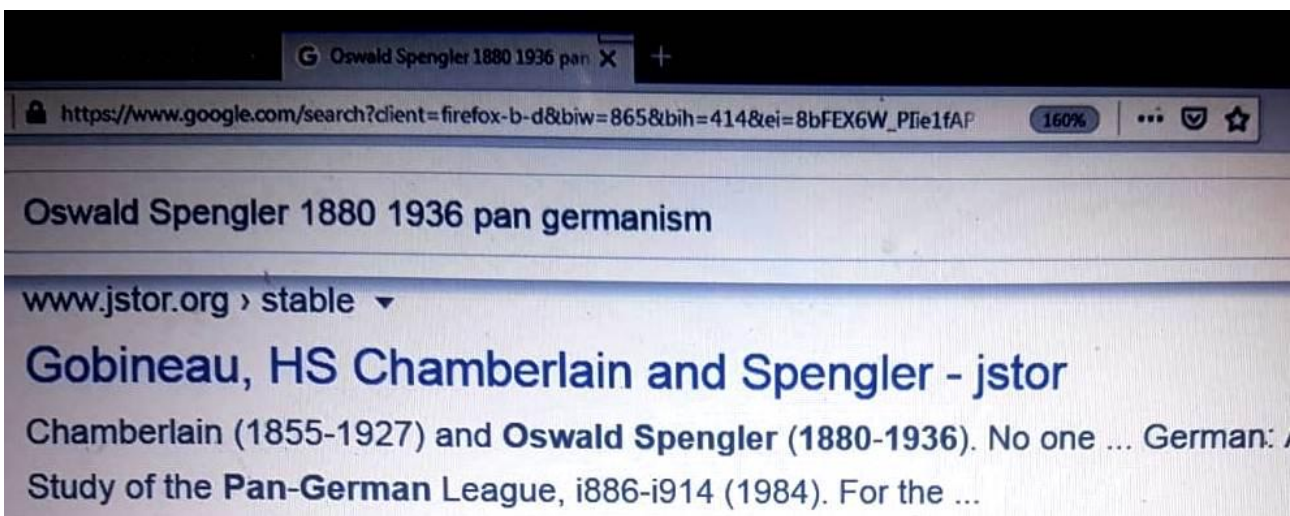


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Nikolai Danilevsky was a Russian historian and philosopher who influenced Pan-Slavism. He died in 1885, 73 years after the Moscow fires (1812).

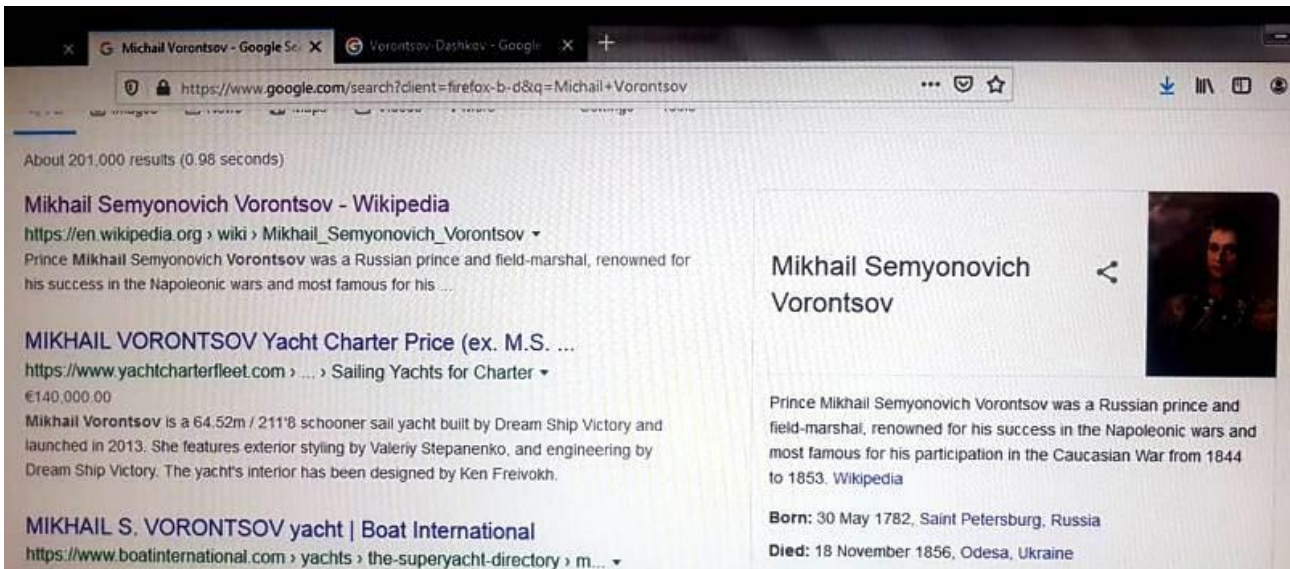


Oswald Spengler was a German historian and philosopher who influenced Pan-Germanism. He died in 1936, 74 years after the Petersburg fires (1862).

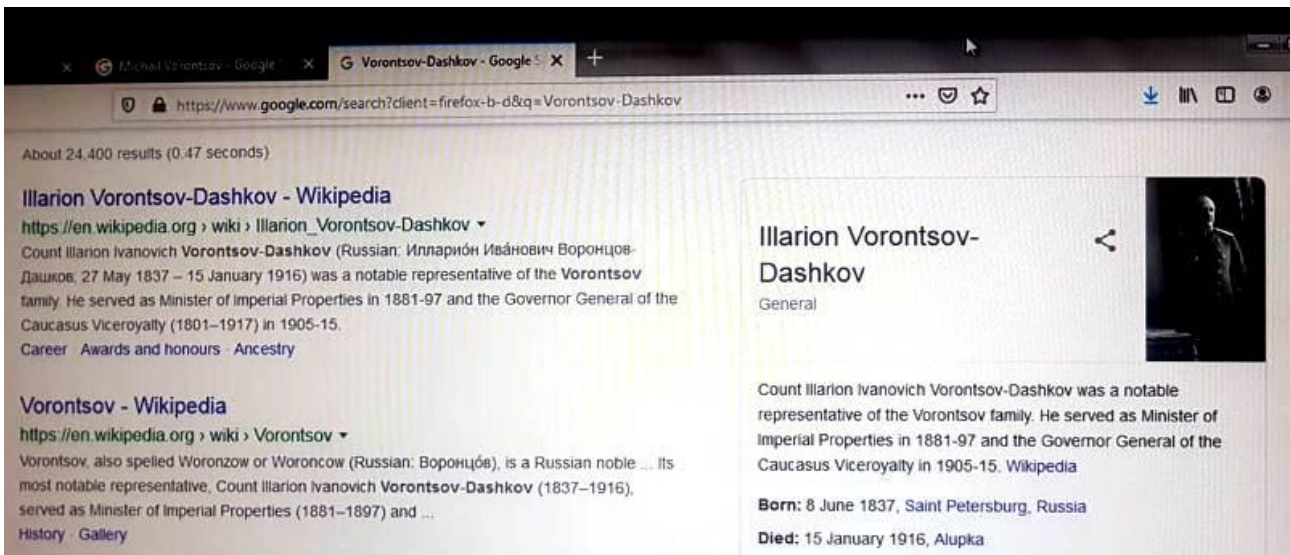


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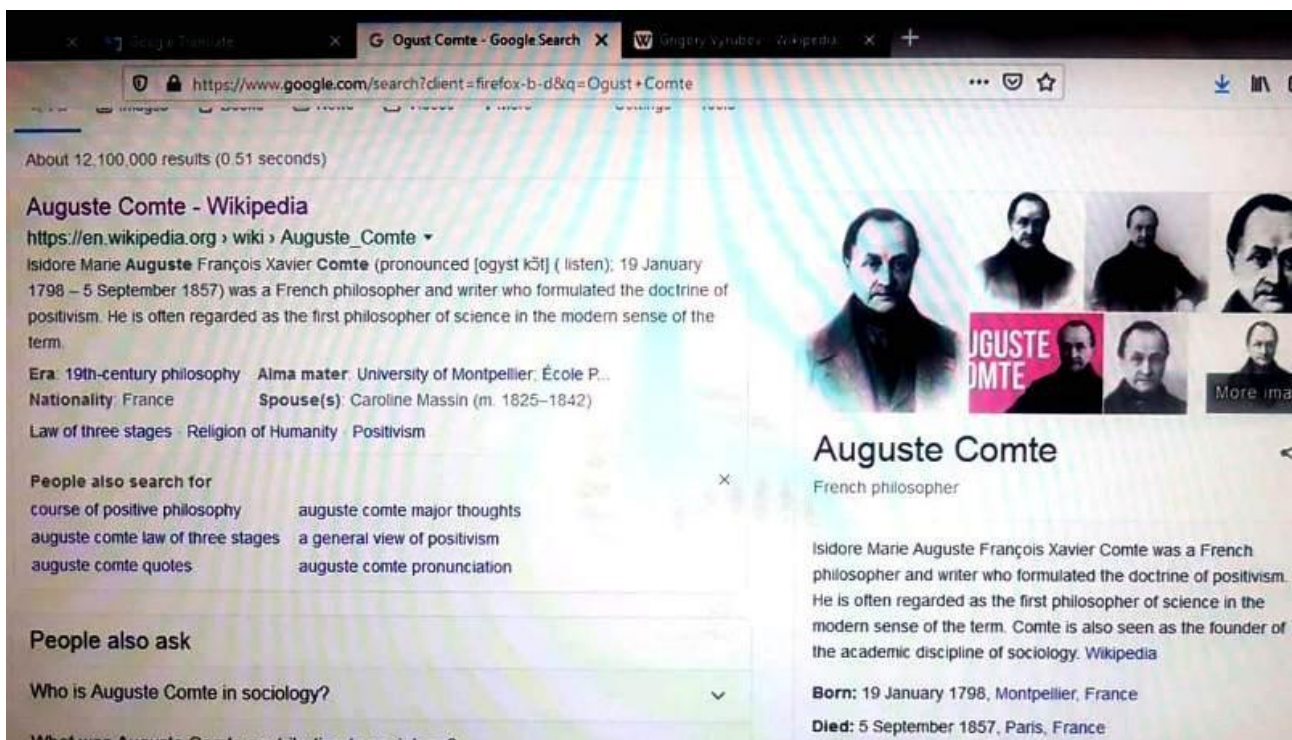
43 years before the death of Tsar Alexander I (1825) - Mikhail Vorontsov was born (1782). He was a Russian statesman - in the last decade of his life he was the Viceroy of the Caucasus (1844-1854). He died in 1856, 53 years after the Russian peasant reforms of 1803



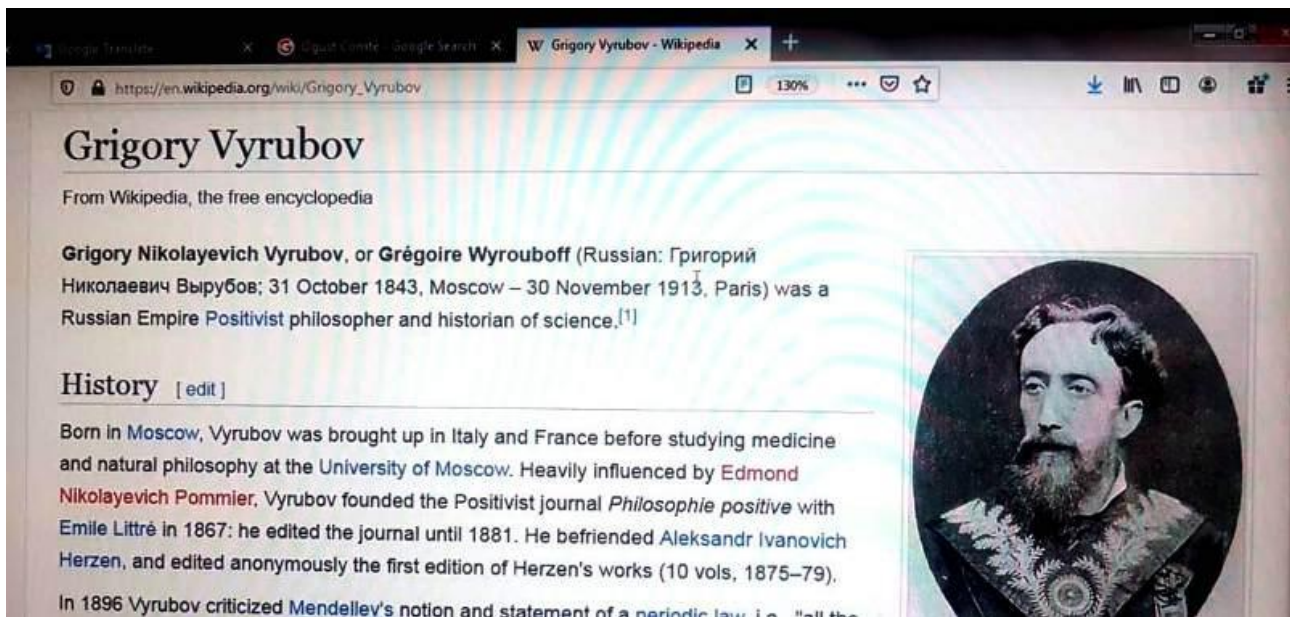
43 years before the death of Tsar Alexander II (1881) - Vorontsov-Dashkov was born (1837). He was a Russian statesman - in the last decade of his life he was the Governor General of the Caucasus Viceroyalty (1905 - 1915). He died in 1916 - 55 years after the Russian peasant reforms of 1861



14 years before the end of Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion and war on Russia (1812) - Auguste Comte was born in France (1798). He is the founder of positivism and a philosopher. Comte died in 1857 - 32 years after the death of Tsar Alexander (1825)



13 years before the end of Napoleon III war with Russia in Crimea (1856) - Grigory Vyrubov was born in Russia (1843). He was a positivist and a philosopher, and founded the Positivist newspaper called - Philosophie Positive - Vyrubov died in 1913 - 32 years after the death of Tsar Alexander (1881)



There are a lot more examples of what researchers show when they make their claim that history is a lie.

The evidence does show much similarity between events in different places. It could be just a coincidence - or - maybe mistakes or errors have entered history - or - it could be that history is a lie.

Researchers say that because there is so much similarity - that the history must have been copied or falsely created from one nation to another and some researchers say that this is a conspiracy.

Researchers have even put the claim forward that many historical events may not actually have taken place.

Researchers also have put forward the case that much historical evidence has been created falsely to match the false histories. Researchers show much evidence

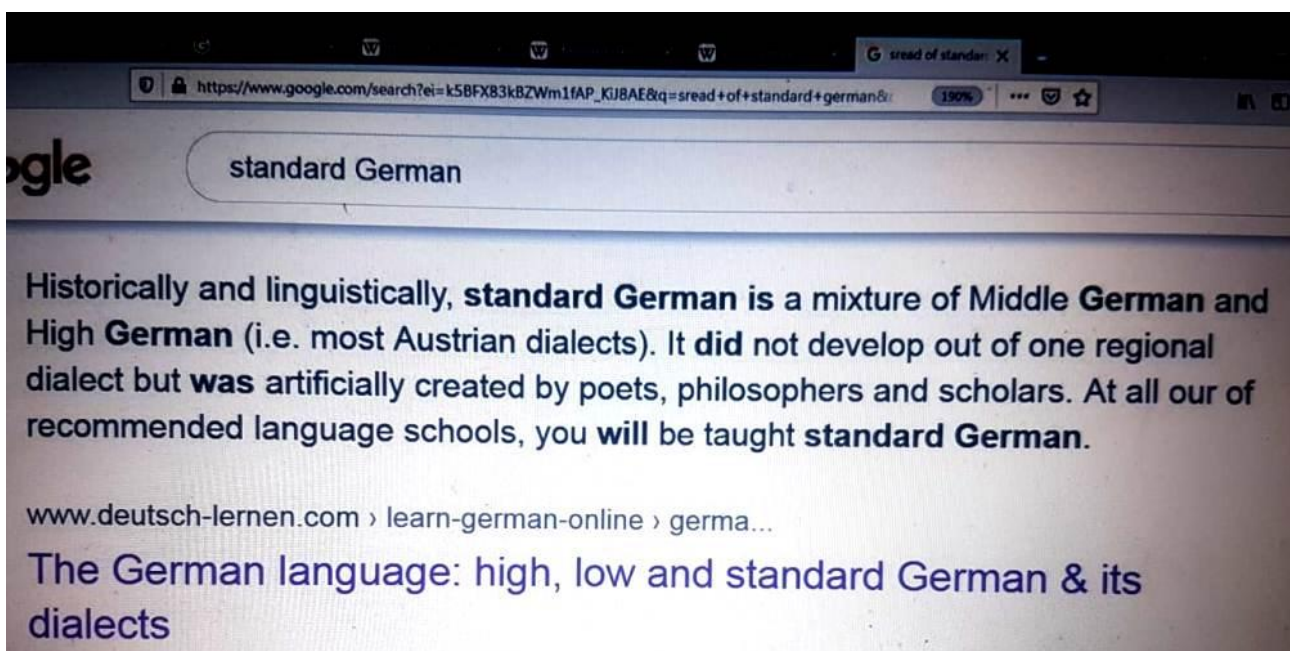
that monuments around the world and historical books and art were falsely created to match the false history.

Many researchers are saying that all world history is a lie - not just copies or mistakes - they claim that the world has a totally different history and everything was made up to hide the true history.

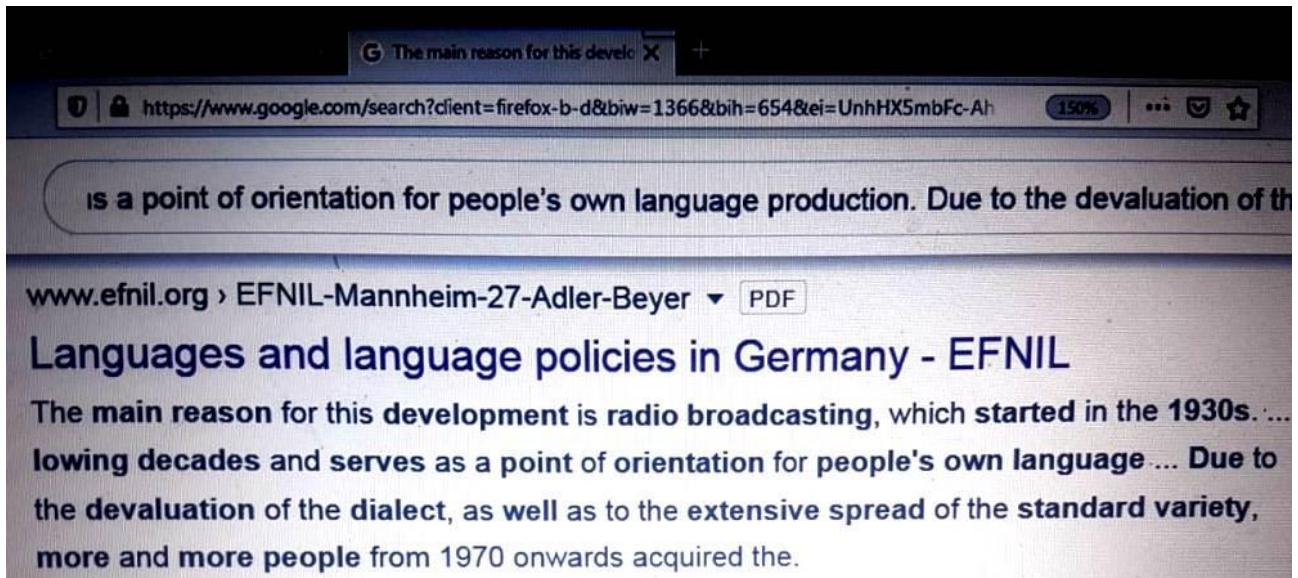
According to official history, Hitler was the ruler of Germany and came to power in 1933 and ruled until 1945.

Today in Germany, the language spoken there is standard German.

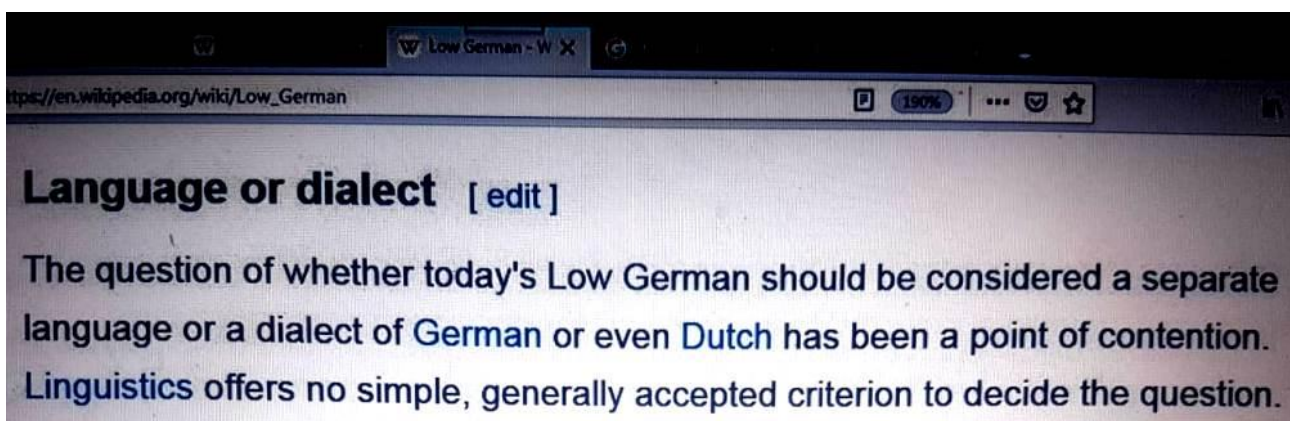
What people do not know, is that the modern standard German language is a fake language that was artificially created between 1800 and 1900 and was imposed on the people of Germany and Austria.



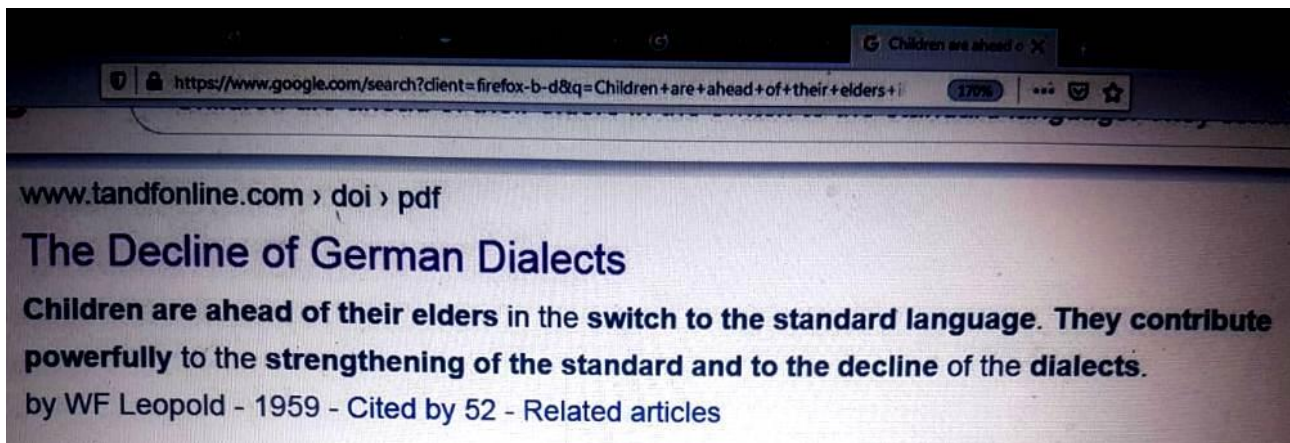
Radio broadcasting in the 1930s was used to promote the new standard German language



Even in the 1950s and 1960s many people spoke different dialects in Germany and many people did not speak standard modern German as their first language



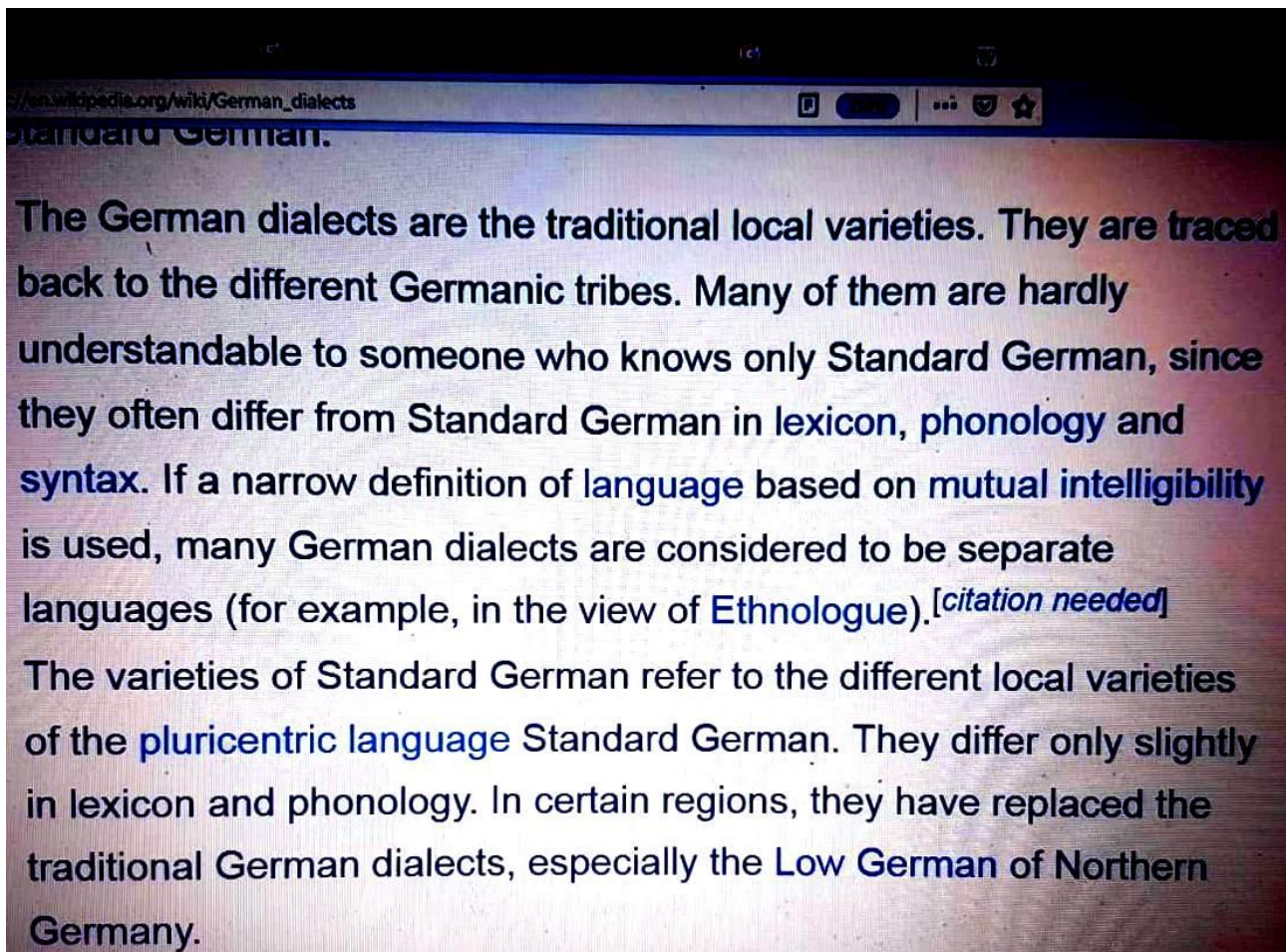
Many researchers defined these dialects as different languages.



In 1930s, there were over a 100 different dialects or languages in Germany and in the regions surrounding Germany. Most of these languages or dialects had much in common between them and also had many differences. The differences made it difficult for people to understand each properly and the arrival of standard German, helped to improve communication and understanding.

A serious question is why did the dialects have these differences and how did they develop? Did Germany or Central Europe have a common language a few centuries ago and then separate into many different dialects?

Many of the German dialects spoken by the German people in 1900 were so different from each other and not understandable by the many different Germanic peoples.

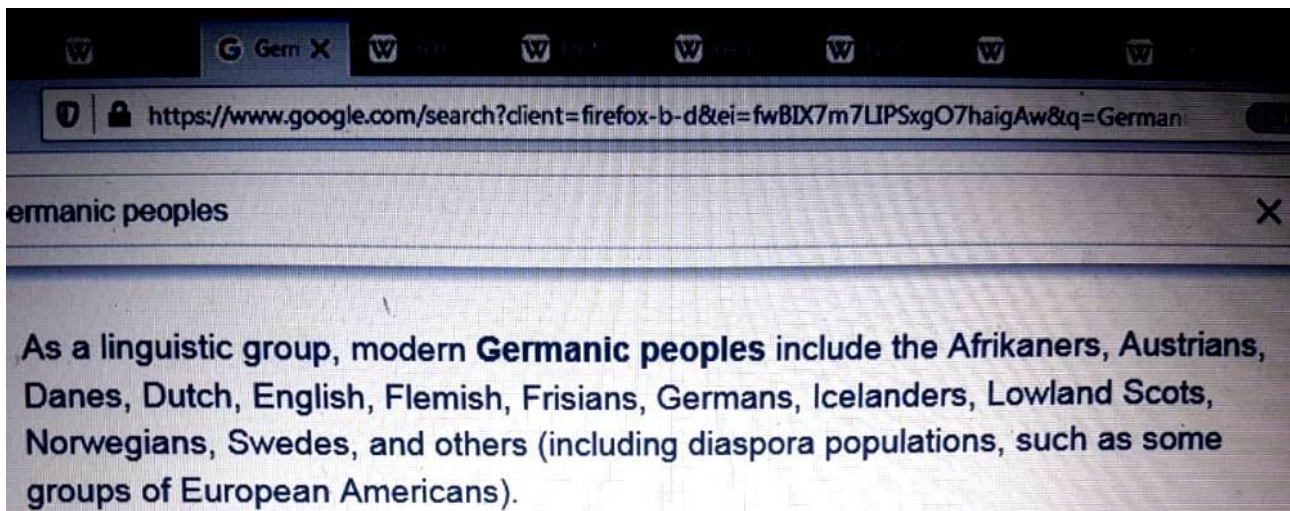


Many of the German people who spoke these dialects considered standard German to be a different or foreign language



These so called German languages were not only spoken in and around Germany, but also in Russia, Africa, America, Brazil, Australia and many other places worldwide. The German people, who lived in other countries around the world, were more noticeable a hundred years ago compared to today.

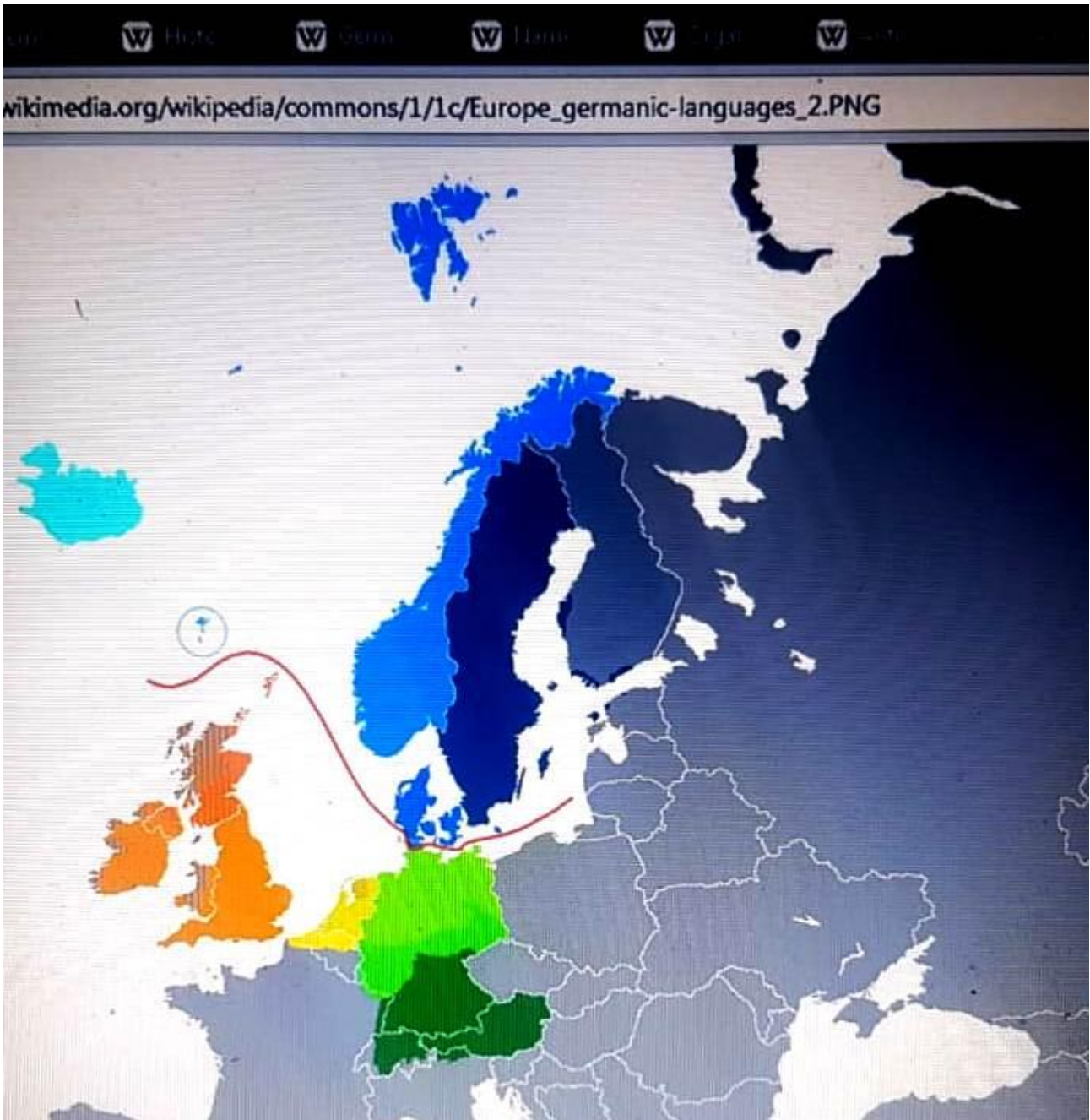
The German people are part of Germanic peoples. Germanic peoples include the English people and others such as Afrikaners, Austrians, Danes, Dutch, English, Flemish, Frisians, Germans, Icelanders, Lowland Scots, Norwegians, Swedes and many European Americans.



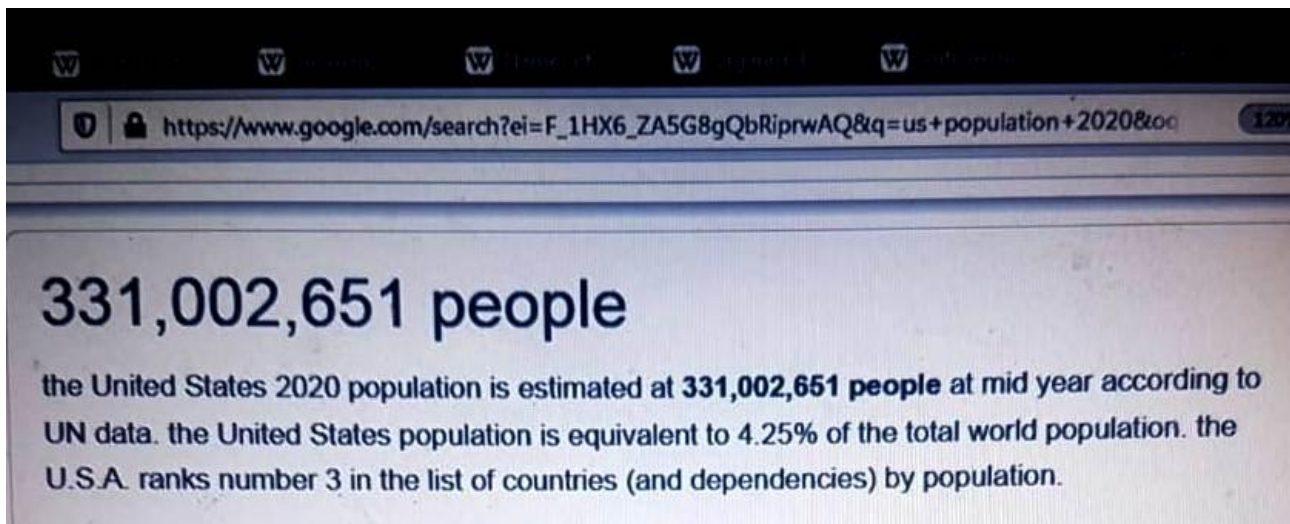
The countries in Europe where a large percentage of people speak a Germanic language are mostly in northern and western parts of Europe.

These countries include Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg

and Switzerland. English for example, is classified as a Germanic language.



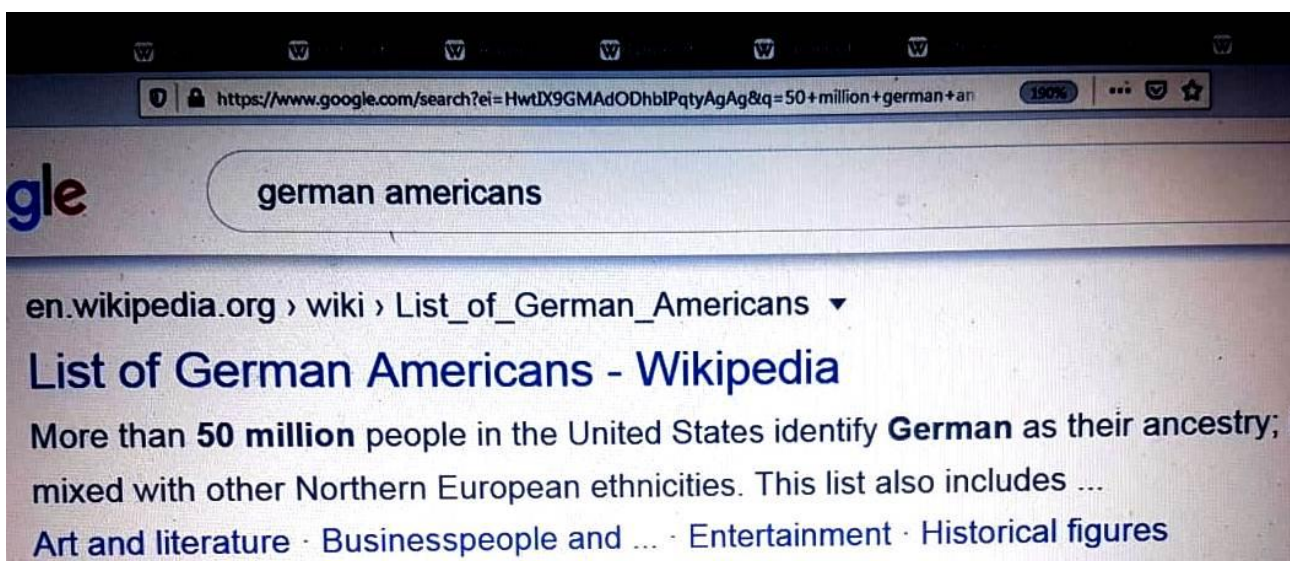
The population of the United States of America in 2020 was an estimated 331 million people



Around 70-73 percent of Americans are classified as white people

Around 60 percent of Americans are classified as white people who are not Hispanic, but this includes Italians and French and Polish and other white people.

Out of the total American population, around 20 percent of the people have an ancestry which is German (this includes Dutch people and others).



Out of the total American population, around 20 percent of the people have an ancestry which is English or Irish (the English are probably 40-45 percent within this group and the Irish are 55-60 percent).



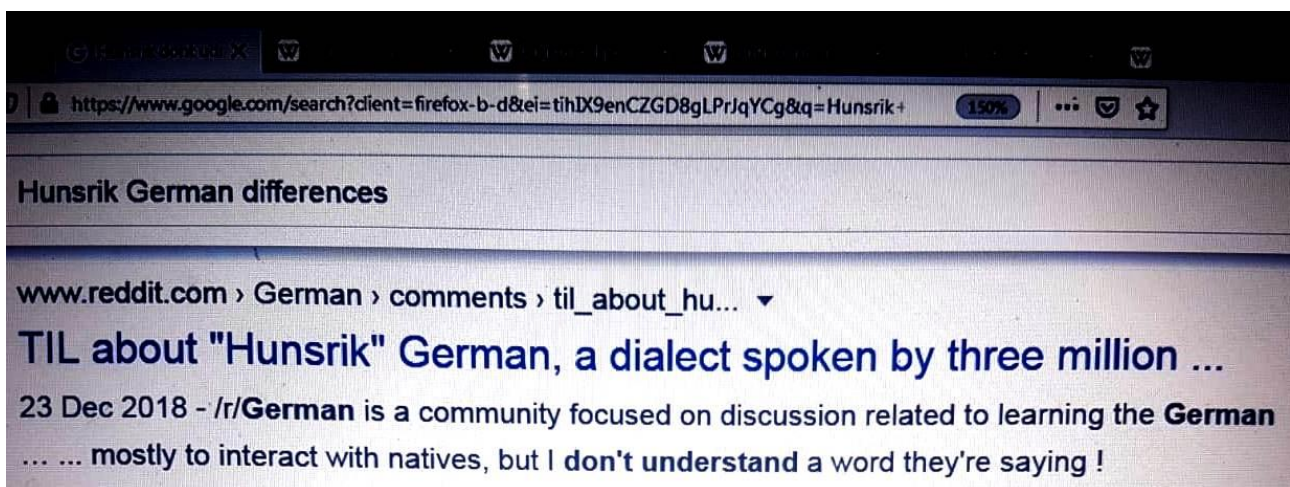
Today many of these people have mixed ancestry because of the mixing over the last 100 years. It is known that the English and the Germans were the 2 major groups of people, in the United States of America, in the year 1900 from the Germanic peoples.

There are millions of people who have German ancestry in Canada and Mexico and throughout South America, especially in Brazil and Argentina.

Brazil had an estimated population of 210 million people in 2020 and an estimated 10 percent of the population had German ancestry and many more people had mixed German origin.



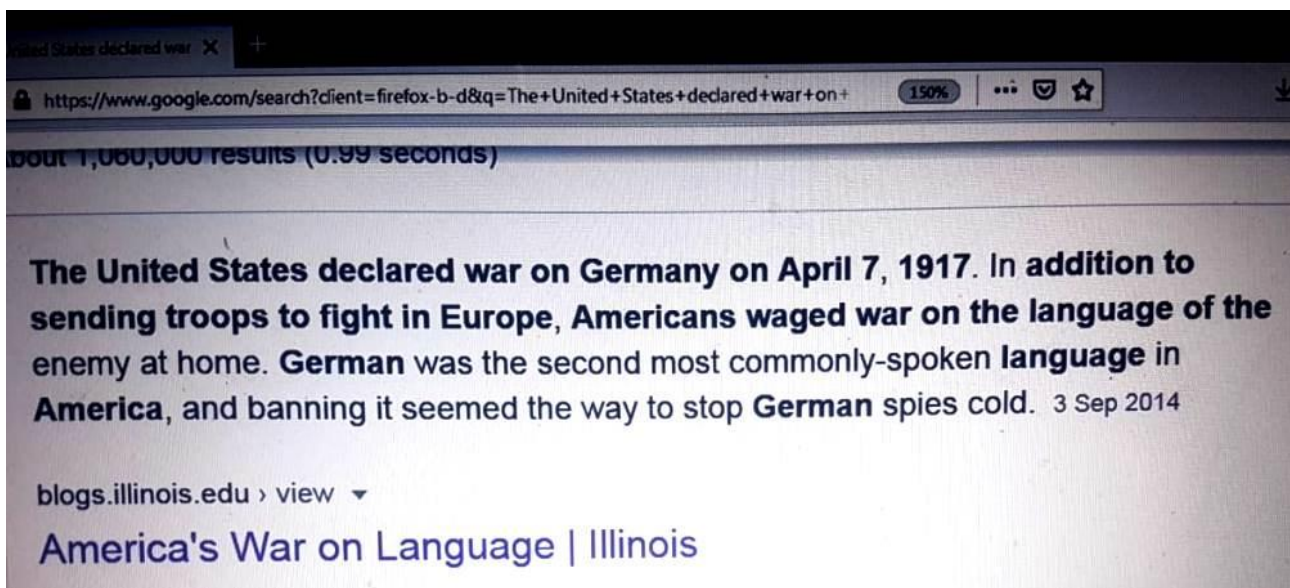
Many German Brazilians are in the southern regions of Brazil and many have studied standard modern German since the 1930s. The original language that many of them spoke a hundred years ago is called Hunsrik.



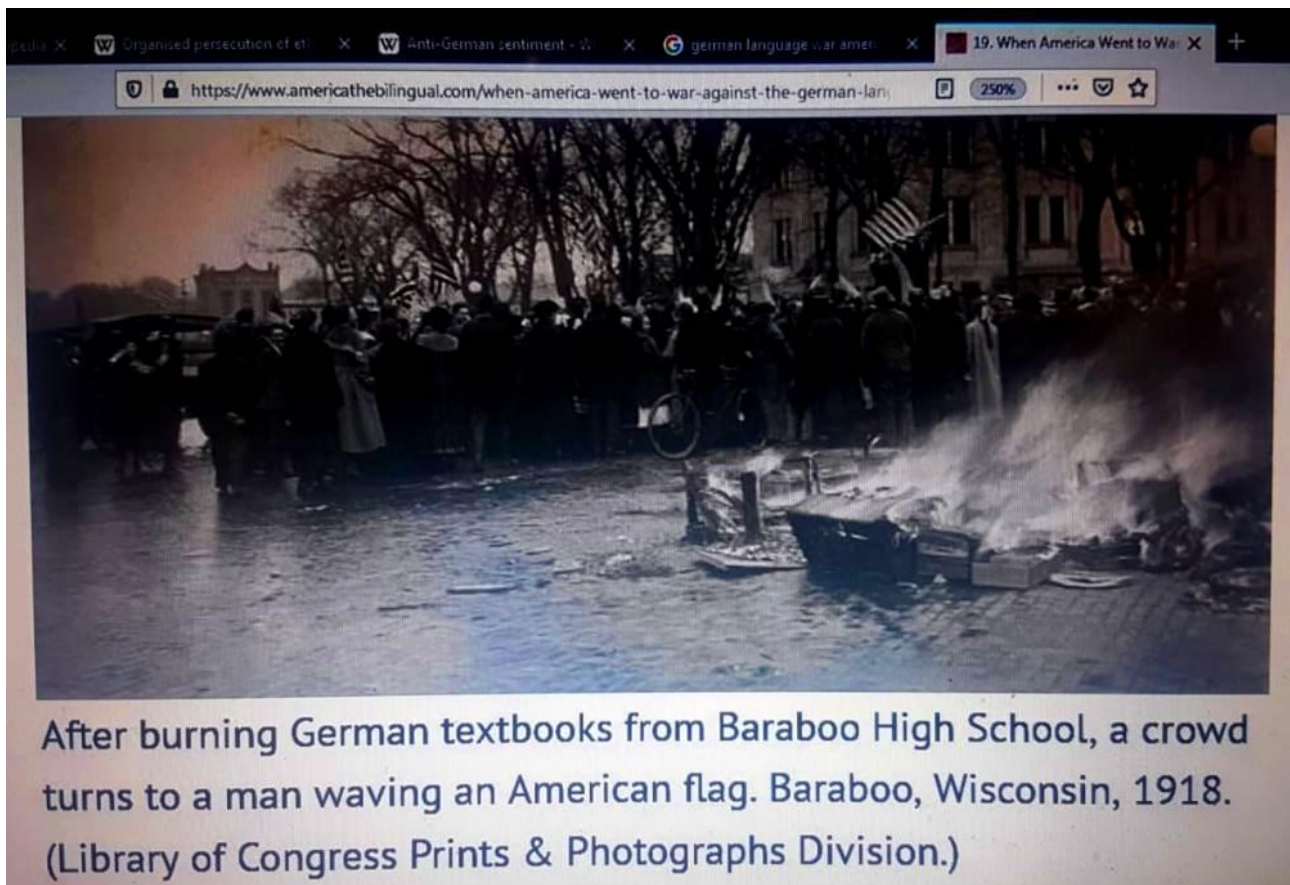
An estimated 3 to 5 million people today speak Hunsrik. Hunsrik is totally different from standard German

Between 1900 and 1950, it was clear that a war was taking place worldwide between the modern standard English language and the modern standard German

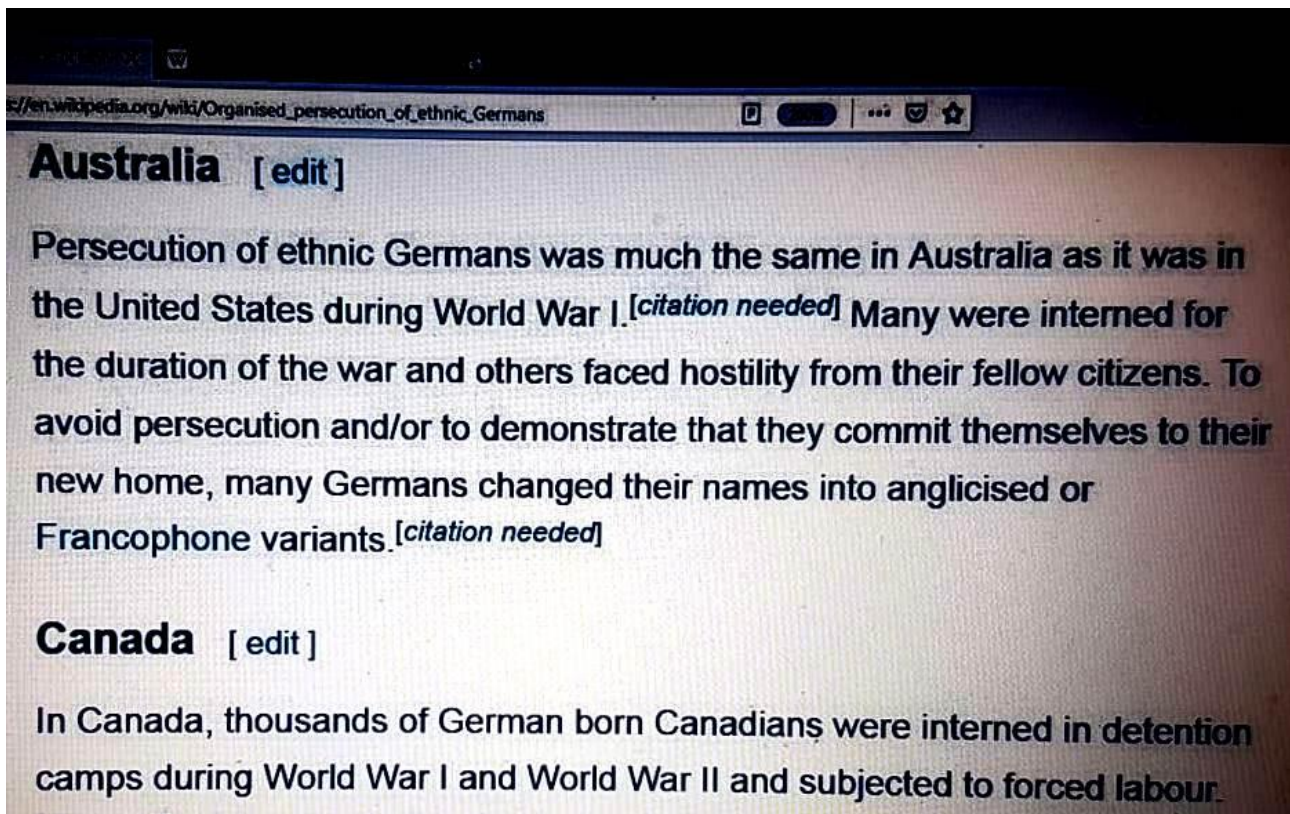
language and many political forces were involved in this war.



There are reports of internment camps of German origin people in the United States of America between 1900 and 1950 and many children were separated from their families. Germans in camps were forced to do slave labour.



The German language was banned by many states to be taught in schools. There was much violence against people who spoke German in public and German language books were burnt in many places.



There was a war against German culture in America and in other countries such as Australia and Canada. For example, German road names were removed in many places and many Germans even changed their names to English names

Looking at the evidence, researchers found that the history between 1850 and 1950 was a lie and much of it was fabricated. Researchers began investigate if the conflict between the English language and the German language could reveal what is true history.

Researchers discovered that there was a language war in most parts of the world between 1850 and 1950.

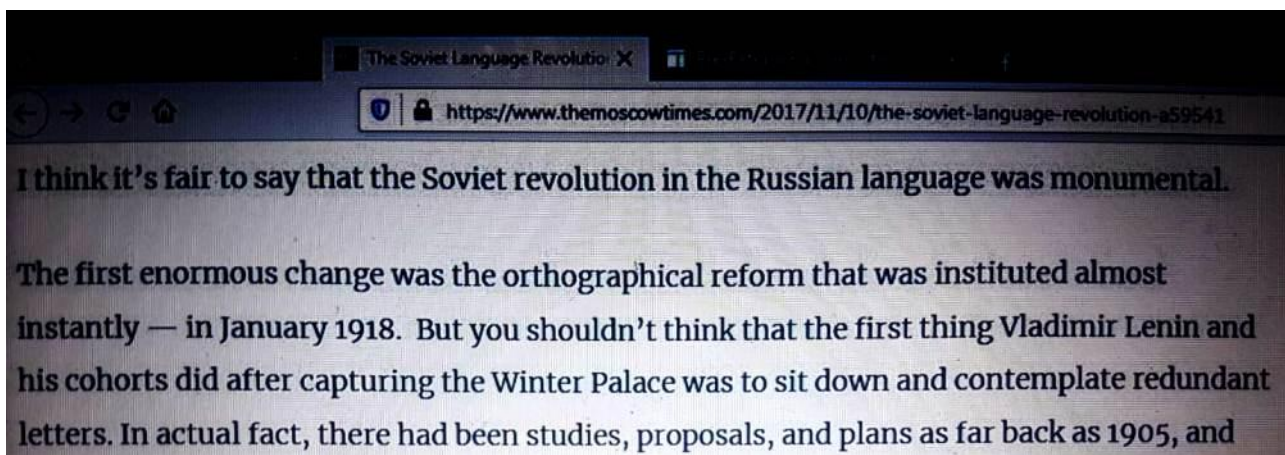
Regarding languages, researchers noticed that most nations of the world have had new languages imposed upon them, by new nation states which formed within the last 150 years. Many researchers discovered that many of these new languages were created from older original languages. Researchers believe that new languages may have been created on purpose, in order to remove the people of the world from their true history and true culture.

As the process of urbanisation increased in the last 150 years, people went to live in city areas which were controlled by the nation state. Schools, radio, television, newspapers and books, all promoted the newly created languages and these modern newly created languages replaced the original true languages that people originally spoke.

This can be very clearly seen today for example when South American migrants go to live in America, within 30 to 50 years many of their children or grandchildren do not speak Spanish. Another example is when migrants from Arab countries go to live in France, within 30 to 50 years, many of their children or grandchildren do not speak Arabic. Another example is when migrants from China go to live in Japan, within 30 to 50 years, many of their children or grandchildren can do not speak Chinese.

Russia is the biggest country in the world and today the modern Russian language is spoken by millions of people around the world. Russian is mainly spoken in Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan, Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

What people do not know is that the modern Russian language was created between 1900 and 1930 and was then imposed upon the people by the Soviet Union.



The alphabet was changed and thousands of new words were added into the language. The way the language was spoken was totally changed. The modifications were so big that many called it a different language. It was a total language revolution.

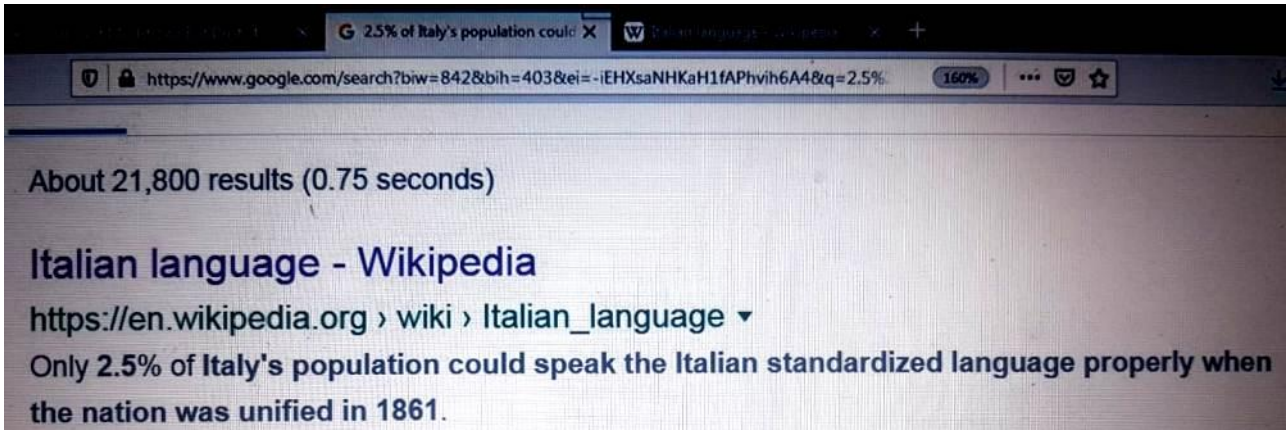


Also many people in Russia at the time spoke other languages and other types of dialects. Many people spoke old German dialects for example or old Tatar languages. Because of the language change, many people could no longer properly read or understand old literature.

Italy is an important country in Europe today with over 60 million people. The language spoken there is modern Italian. But researchers discovered that most Italians could not even speak this language a hundred years ago.



Even in 1950, less than 20 percent of Italians actually spoke Italian. This means more than 80 percent of Italians in 1950 did not speak Italian.

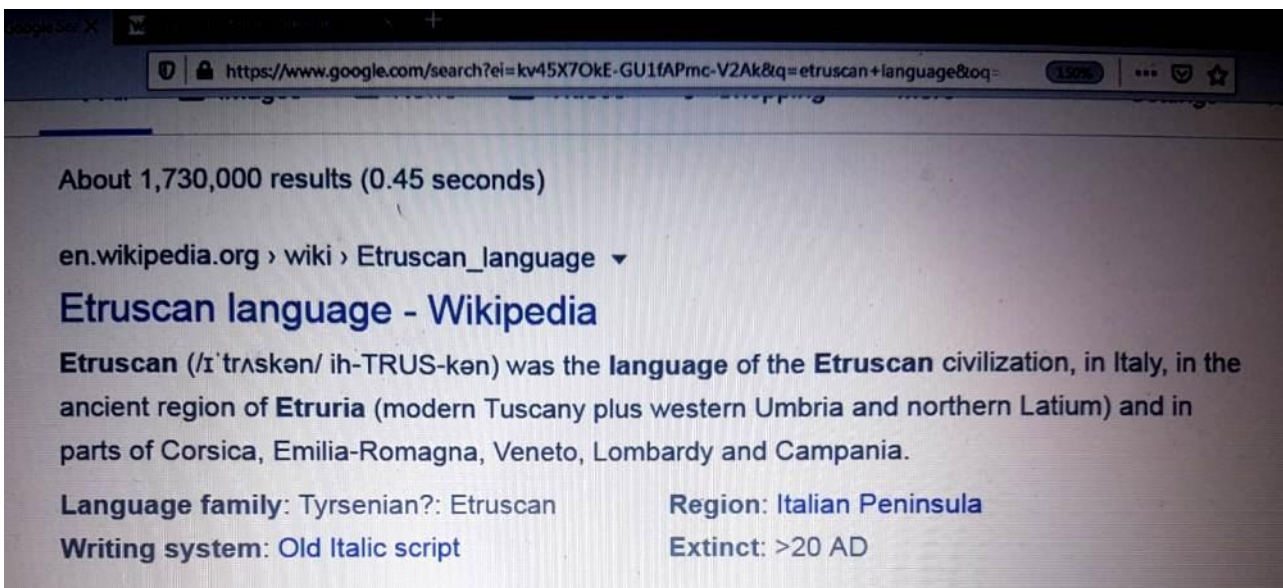


What is even worse, is that an estimated 2.5 percent of the people spoke standardized Italian in 1861 and 97.5 percent of the people did not speak it.

A serious question is what language did the people of Italy speak a hundred years ago?

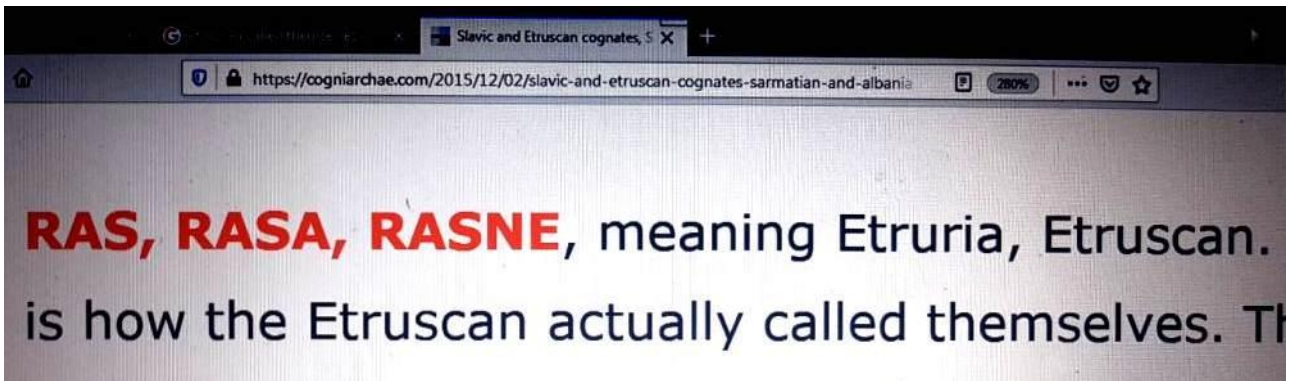


One thing that researchers noticed was that the most common surname in Italy was Rossi and Russo. Rossi and Russo sounded very similar to the word Rossiya, which is another word for Russia. Researchers realised that the Rossi were actually from the Rasi people known as Etruscans



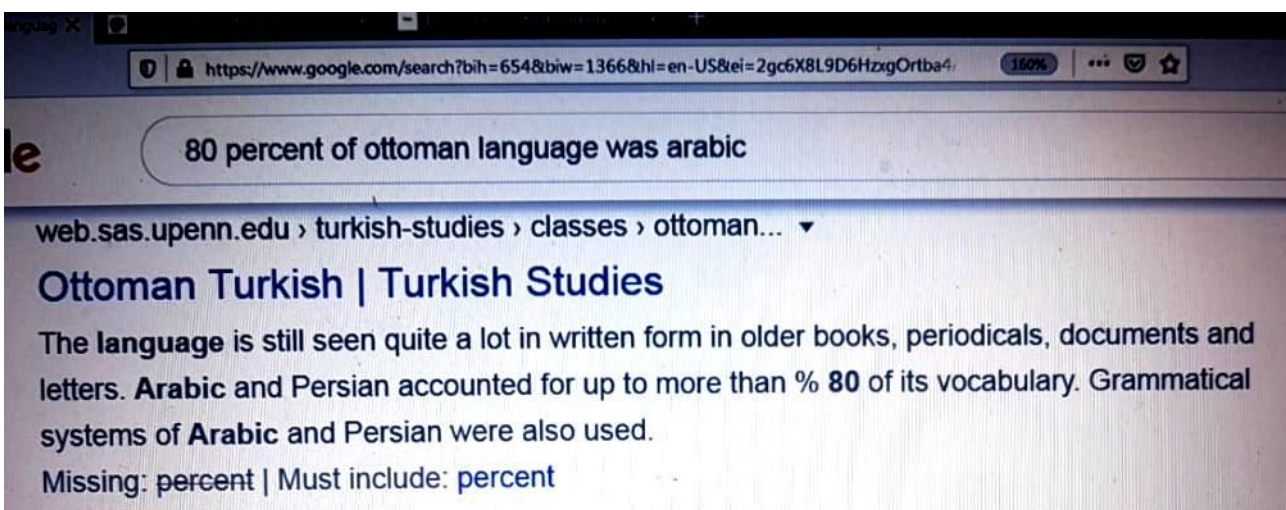
According to historians, the Etruscan language was spoken in many parts of Italy and then died 2000 years ago and was replaced by Latin. But many researchers now believe that this story is a lie and are investigating similarities between the Etruscan language and Slavic and Arabic and Germanic languages

The Old Russian language is not exactly what we may think it is, many researchers have found similarities between Old Russian and Slavic languages and Old German and other regional European languages.



The Etruscans of Italy actually called themselves Ras or Rasa or Rasi or Rassen. Many researchers are now investigating the Etruscan civilisation and believe it is not thousands of years old but may have been a more recent civilisation.

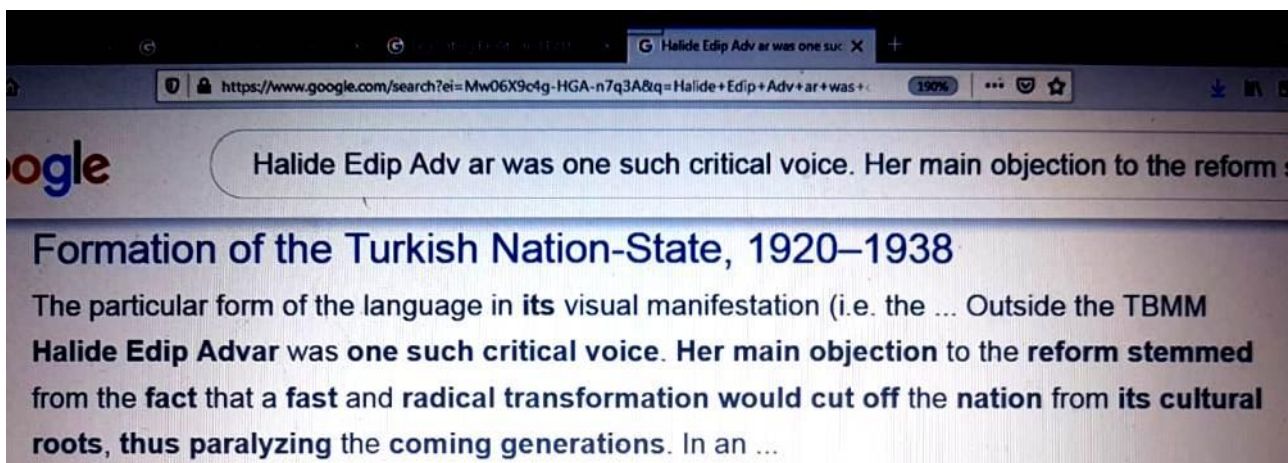
Turkey is an important country in Europe and in Asia and has over 80 million people. The language spoken there is modern Turkish. But researchers discovered that most Turkish people could not even speak this modern version of Turkish a hundred years ago.



Many people in Turkey at that time spoke Turkish dialects and these dialects included thousands of

Arabic and Persian words. Even the writing in Turkey was the Arabic writing. Many people in Turkey also spoke many other languages at the time such as Old Albanian and other old European languages.

The Turkish republic changed all of this in the 1920's. Many Arabic words were removed from the language and many words were borrowed from dialects from Turkic tribes in Central Asia and many words were borrowed from other languages. The change was so big that thousands of words were added and deleted to the language and the writing script was changed from Arabic to a Latin based script.

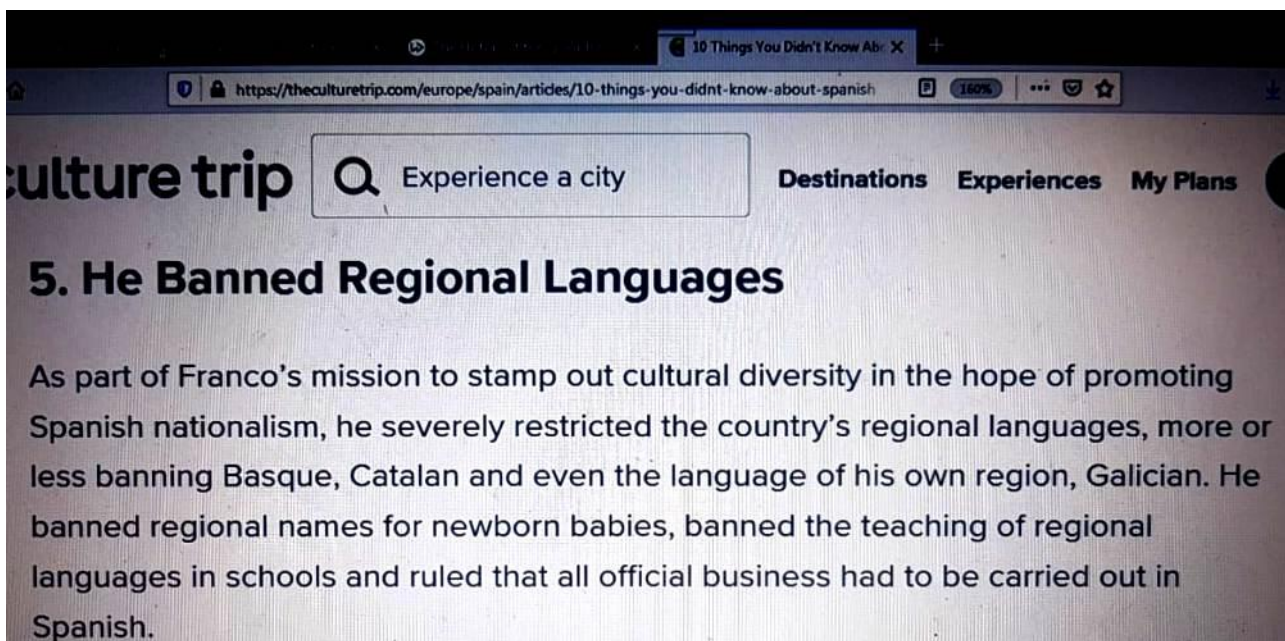


The people who let the change take place knew exactly what they were doing. They knew that such radical changes would cut the people off from their historical and cultural roots. Today, Turkish people cannot even read the books and documents of the past anymore.

Spain is an important country in Europe and the Spanish language is one of the most widely spoken

languages in the world today by millions of people around the world. Spanish is spoken in Mexico, Colombia, Spain, Argentina, Peru, Venezuela, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Cuba, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Paraguay, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Uruguay, Puerto Rico, Equatorial Guinea and in many other countries.

What people do not know is that most of the people in these countries did not speak Spanish at all a hundred years ago and that the Spanish language was imposed or forced on the people within many of these lands, in the last 100 years. It is estimated that 80 percent of the people in Spain did not even speak modern Spanish in 1930. The Spanish Government led by General Franco banned all other languages in Spain and forced the Spanish language upon the people of Spain.



The regional languages and dialects included Catalan (Valencian), Galician, Basque, and Andalusian (Arabic). The story and origins of human language is another long story too long to mention here. General Franco knew that if he could replace the original culture and language and history of the people, then he can create the new Spain that he wished to create.

A similar pattern of language changing could be seen in many countries throughout the world in the last 150 years. Many researchers noticed that this policy may have been done deliberately to remove people away from the past and to hide the true history of the world. Researchers came to the conclusion that not only world history had been changed, but the languages of the people had also been changed.

Researchers began to ask - why would anyone want to change the history of all the world? Why would anyone want to change the languages of all the world?

An important thing that researchers noticed was that more than half of the people in Europe and America, in 1900, did not live in the city area and lived in villages or the countryside.

Many of these people were classified as literate, but education in 1900 was not the same as what we would classify as education today. Many schools faked data to

get funding for example and many teachers and staff were not qualified properly.

Historians claim that literacy rates were much lower before the year 1900. Historians have already presented many lies in history. Of course literacy rates would be much lower if languages were changed and people had to learn new languages.

Over 70 percent of children in city areas were enrolled in school in the United States of America by the year 1900, but many of them did not attend regularly. An estimated 10 percent of all children after the age of 13 were enrolled in high schools.

Some researchers estimate that the average number of years children spent in school by 1900 was only 2 or 3 years, or up to 5 years, depending on where you lived. Other researchers estimate that children from wealthier families spent up to 8 years in school.

Looking at photos of destruction from war and disaster between 1850 and 1950, a huge number of cities in the world seem to have been damaged

Researchers discovered that mysteriously over a 100 great fires took place in cities across the United States between 1760 and 1930. Many researchers are now claiming that the cities were destroyed deliberately or some type of attack occurred to destroy the cities. Many

similar fires happened throughout the world at the time and researchers question - why did so many fires happen at that time causing so much destruction?

Here is a list of some suspicious fires that researchers have been questioning

- 1755 - Great Fire of Lisbon, w/ Earthquake and Tsunami**
- 1788 - Great Fire of New Orleans**
- 1794 - Great Fire of New Orleans**
- 1796 - Great Savannah Fire, GA**
- 1802 - Portsmouth City Fire**
- 1805 - Great Fire of Detroit**
- 1808 - Great Fire of Trinidad**
- 1810 - Charleston, SC**
- 1811 - Great fire of Podil**
- 1811 - Great Newburyport fire**
- 1813 - Great Portsmouth Fire**
- 1814 - Great fire of Tirschenreuth, Ger**
- 1815 - Great Fire of Petersburg, Virginia**
- 1817 - Great Sag Harbor Fire**
- 1817 – Great Fire of Saint John’s, Newfoundland, CA**
- 1818 - Great Fire of Salzburg, Austria**
- 1819 - Great Schenectady Fire**
- 1820 - Great Savannah Fire, GA**
- 1822 - Great Fire of Canton, China**
- 1824 - Great Fire of Edinburg, GB**
- 1825 - City fire of Saint John, N. B. CA**
- 1826 - Great Fire Kempston, Peterborough, Huntington**
- 1827 - Great Fire of Turku, Finland**

1827 - Great Fire of Alexandria, VA, D.C.
1828 - Arita, Saga, Japan
1830 - Great Fire of New Orleans
1831 - Great Fire of Raleigh, NC
1831 - Great Fire of Fayetteville, NC
1833 - 1839 – Fires of Charleston, SC – 1833, 1835, 1835,
1835, 1836, 1837, 1837, 1839 - 6 fires
1834 - Great fire of the UK Parliament
1834 - City Fire of Syracuse
1835 - Great Fire of New York, NY
1836 - US Patent Office Fire
1837 - City fire of Saint John, N. B. CA
1837 - Great Fire of Southampton, UK
1838 - Great Fire in School Street, IN
1838 - Great Fire of Charleston, SC
1839 - Great Fire of Mobil, AL – 4 separate fires
1840 - Great Fire of Louisville, KY
1842 - Great Fire of Trondheim, Norway -several fires
1842 – Great Fire of Hamburg, DE
1843 – Great Fire of Kingston, JA
1843 – Great Fire of Tallahassee, FL
1843 – Great Fire of Fall River, MA
1844 – Great Fire of Boston, MA
1844 - Great Fire of Gravesend, UK
1845 – Great Fire of Bridgeport,
1845 – Great Fire of New York, NY
1845 - Great Sag Harbor Fire
1845 – Great Fire Pittsburgh - over 1000 buildings
1845 – La Playa (de Ponce), the city port of Ponce,
Puerto Rico fire, wiped out most of the Ponce vicinity

- 1846 – Great Fire of Saint John’s, Newfoundland, CA**
- 1846 – Great Fire of Nantucket, MA**
- 1847 – Great Fire of Bucharest, Romania**
- 1848 – Great Fire of Albany, NY**
- 1848 – Medina, Ohio. Destroyed entire business district.**
- 1849 – Great Saint Louis Fire, MO**
- 1849 – First Great Fire of Toronto**
- 1850 - First Great Fire in Philadelphia**
- 1850 - Great Fire of Fredericton**
- 1850 - Great Fire of San Francisco**
- 1851 - Great Fire of San Francisco**
- 1852 – Great Fire of Montreal, CA**
- 1853 - Great Fire at Oswego**
- 1854 - The Great fire of Newcastle and Gateshead**
- 1855 - The Great Fire at Bankside, London**
- 1856 - City Fire of Philadelphia**
- 1857 - First Great Fire in Sandhurst**
- 1858 - Great Fire of Christiania**
- 1861 – Great Charleston Fire, SC**
- 1862 – Troy, New York, 671 buildings destroyed**
- 1863 – Great Fire of Denver, CO**
- 1864 – Great Fire of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia:**
 - 1864 – Atlanta, Georgia,**
 - 1865 – City Fire of Richmond, Virginia, 1865**
 - 1866 – Great Fire of Portland, Maine**
- 1868 – Auerbach in der Oberpfalz, Bavaria. Arson**
- 1870 – Great Fire of Constantinople, Istanbul Turkey**
- 1870 – Fire in Medina, Ohio, almost entire town**
- 1871 – Great Chicago Fire, IL**
- 1871 – Great Peshtigo Fire, Wisconsin**

- 1871 – Great Urbana Fire, OH**
- 1872 – Great Boston Fire of 1872**
- 1873 – Great Fire of Portland, OR**
- 1874 – City Fire of Chicago, destroyed 812 structures**
- 1877 – Saint John, New Brunswick**
- 1878 – The Great Fire of Hong Kong, destroyed 350 to 400 buildings across more than 10 acres of central**
- 1879 – Hakodate fire, Hakodate, Hokkaidō, Japan**
- 1881 – Thumb Fire in Michigan**
- 1881 – Ringtheater fire in Vienna, Austria**
- 1886 – Great Vancouver Fire, British Columbia**
- 1887 - Cannon Falls Fires, MN**
- 1889 – Great Fire of Spokane, WA**
- 1889 – Great Bakersfield Fire -**
- 1889 – Great Fire of Seattle, WA**
- 1889 – The First Great Lynn Fire, Lynn, Massachusetts**
- 1891 – Great Fire of Syracuse**
- 1892 – Great Fire of Saint John's, Newfoundland, CA**
- 1893 – City Fire of Clarksville, Virginia.**
- 1894 - Great Hinckley Fire**
- 1894 – Great Fire in Shanghai over 1,000 buildings**
- 1896 - Great Fire of Paris, Texas**
- 1897 - The Great Fire Windsor, Nova Scotia Canada,**
- 1898 - Great Fire of New Westminster, British Columbia**
- 1898 - Great fire of Park City, Utah**
- 1906 – Great SF Fire and Earthquake**
- 1914 – Great Salem Fire, MA – 1376 bldgs**
- 1918 - Cloquet, Duluth, and Moose Lake Fires**

Researchers noted that the dates of the fires may not be accurate for every single city - because much history has so much lies. Researchers accept that maybe all the cities did not burn at one time - and that different events may have taken place in different cities or parts of the world at different times.

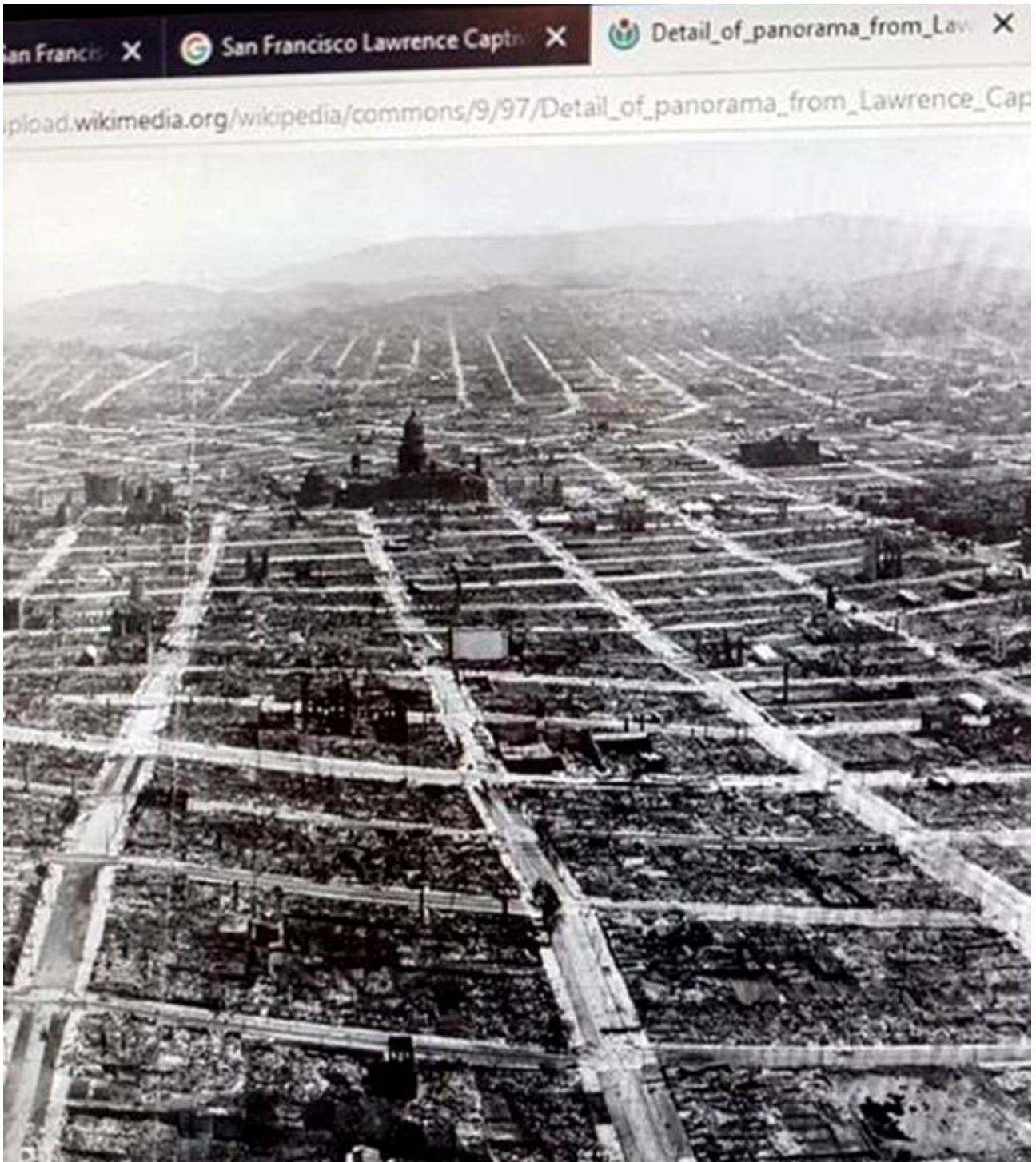
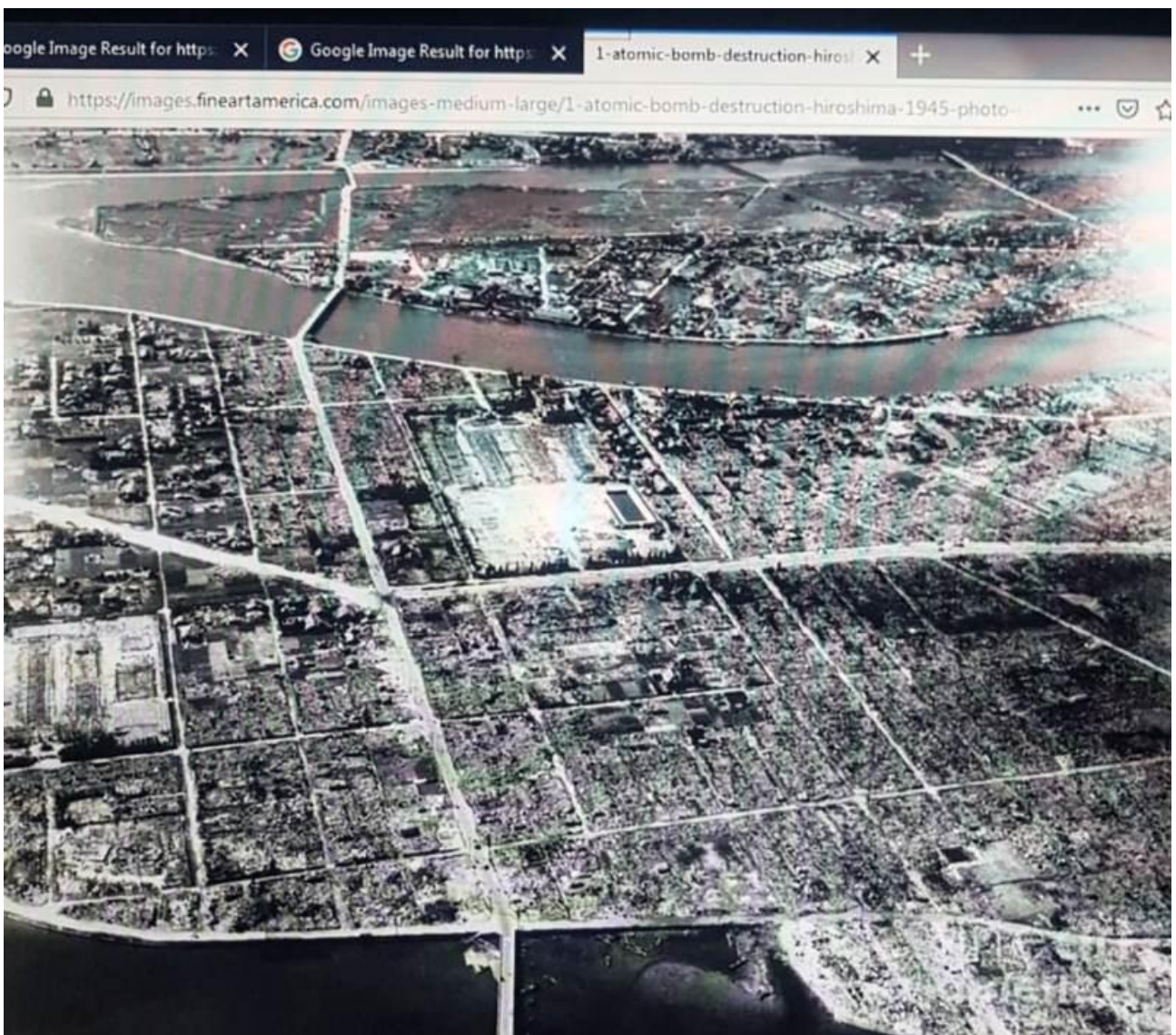


Photo above - San Francisco reportedly had an earthquake and many fires in 1906 - researchers ask was there really a great fire here or was it something else? There is much similarity between what can be seen in San Francisco and other places in the world that may have been bombed.

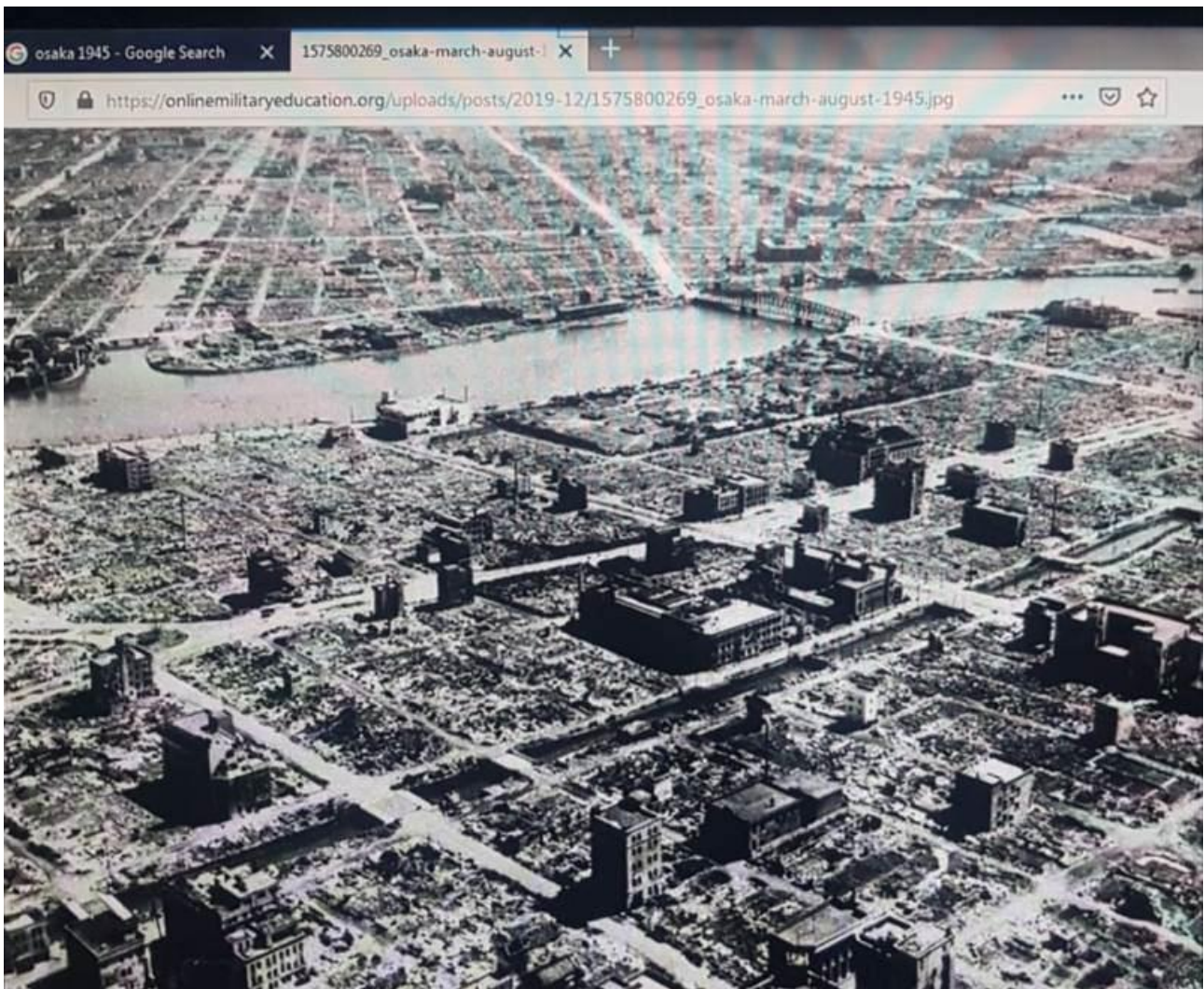
Many researchers noted an obvious similarity between San Francisco and the so-called atomic bombing of Hiroshima in Japan - supposedly in 1945



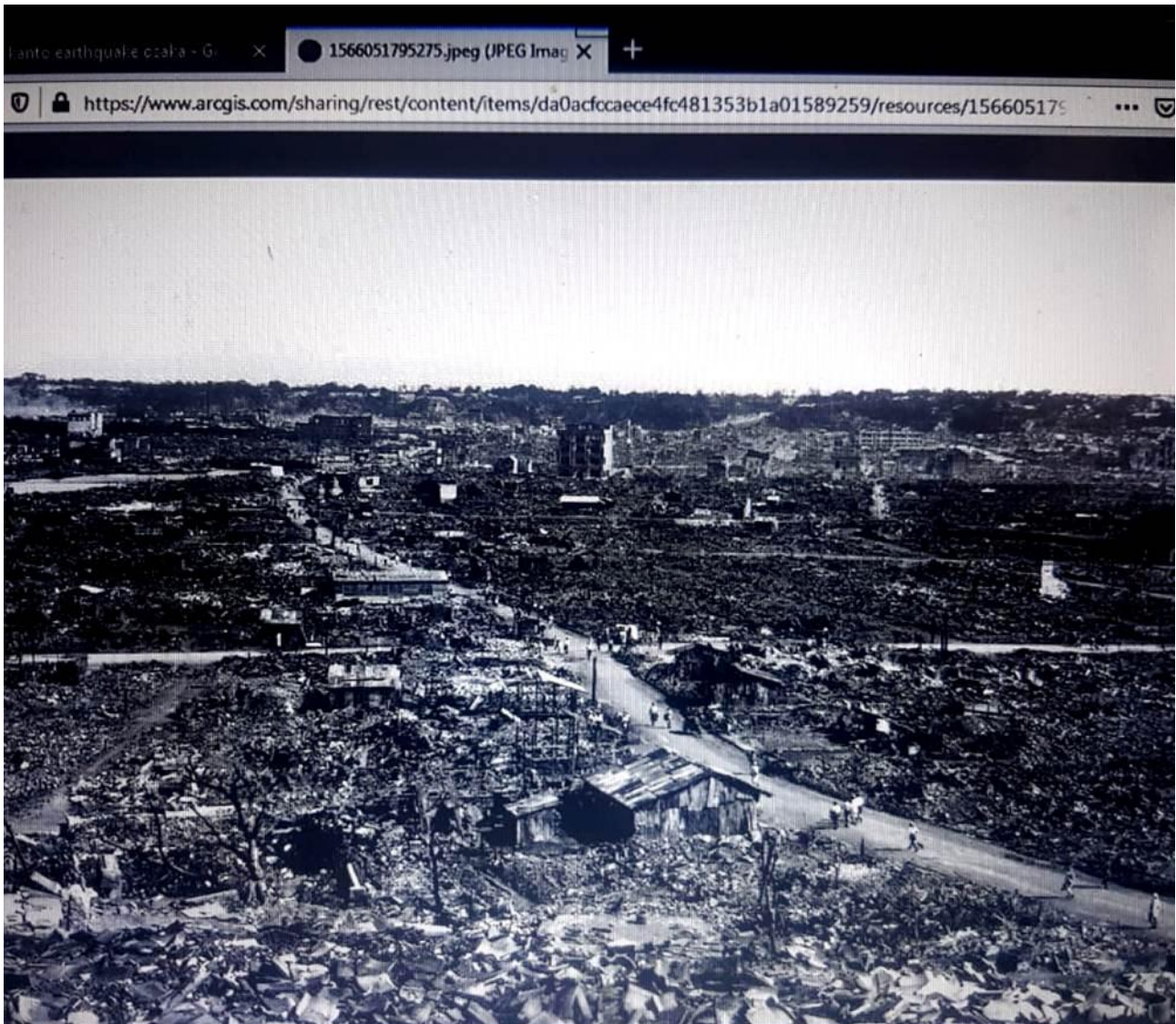
Above is a photo of Hiroshima supposedly from that time also

Another obvious similarity was the bombing of Osaka city in Japan in 1945 - there was no nuclear bomb in Osaka city - but researchers noted that there were some similarities

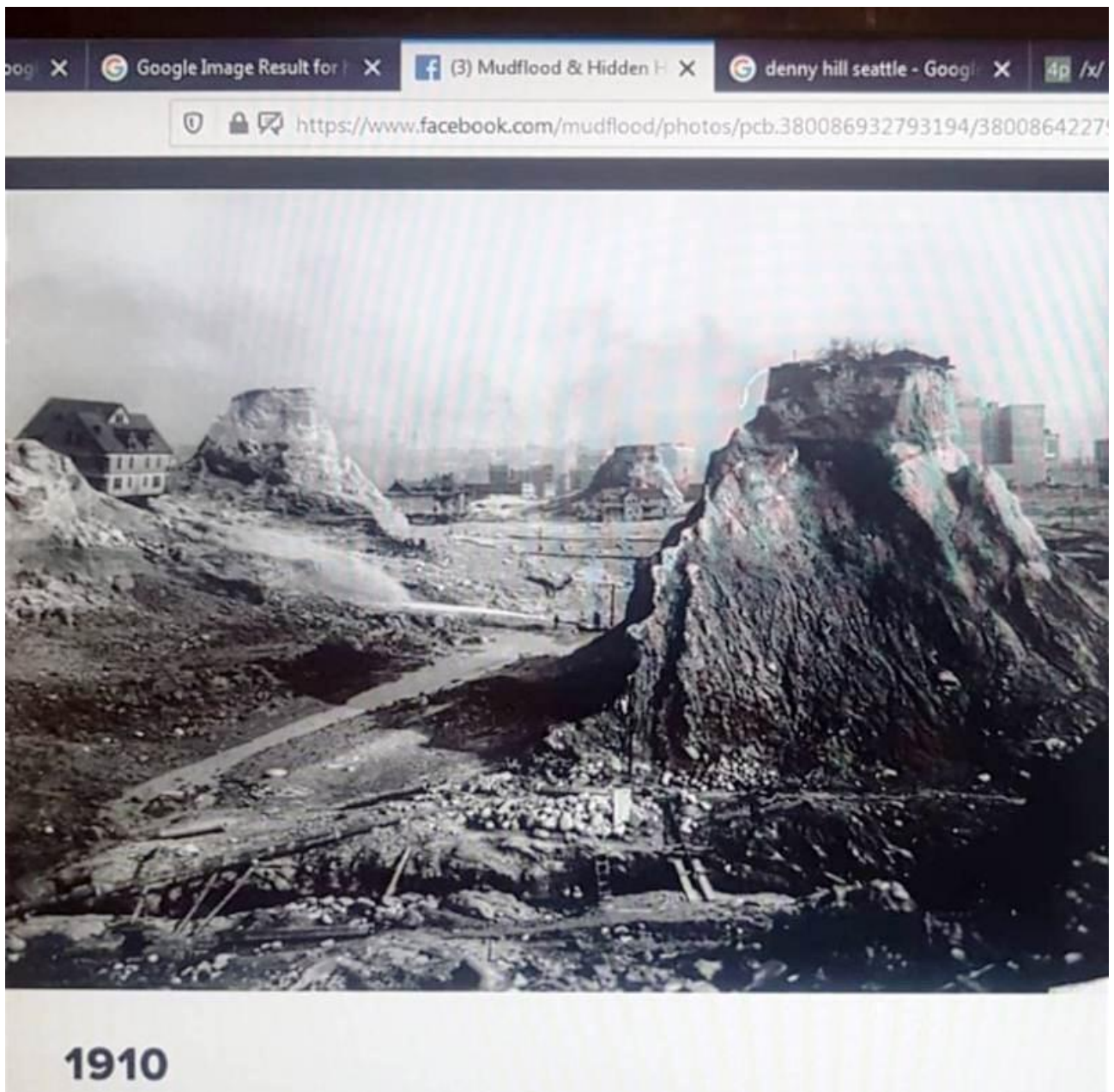
Below is a photo of Osaka - supposedly from that time



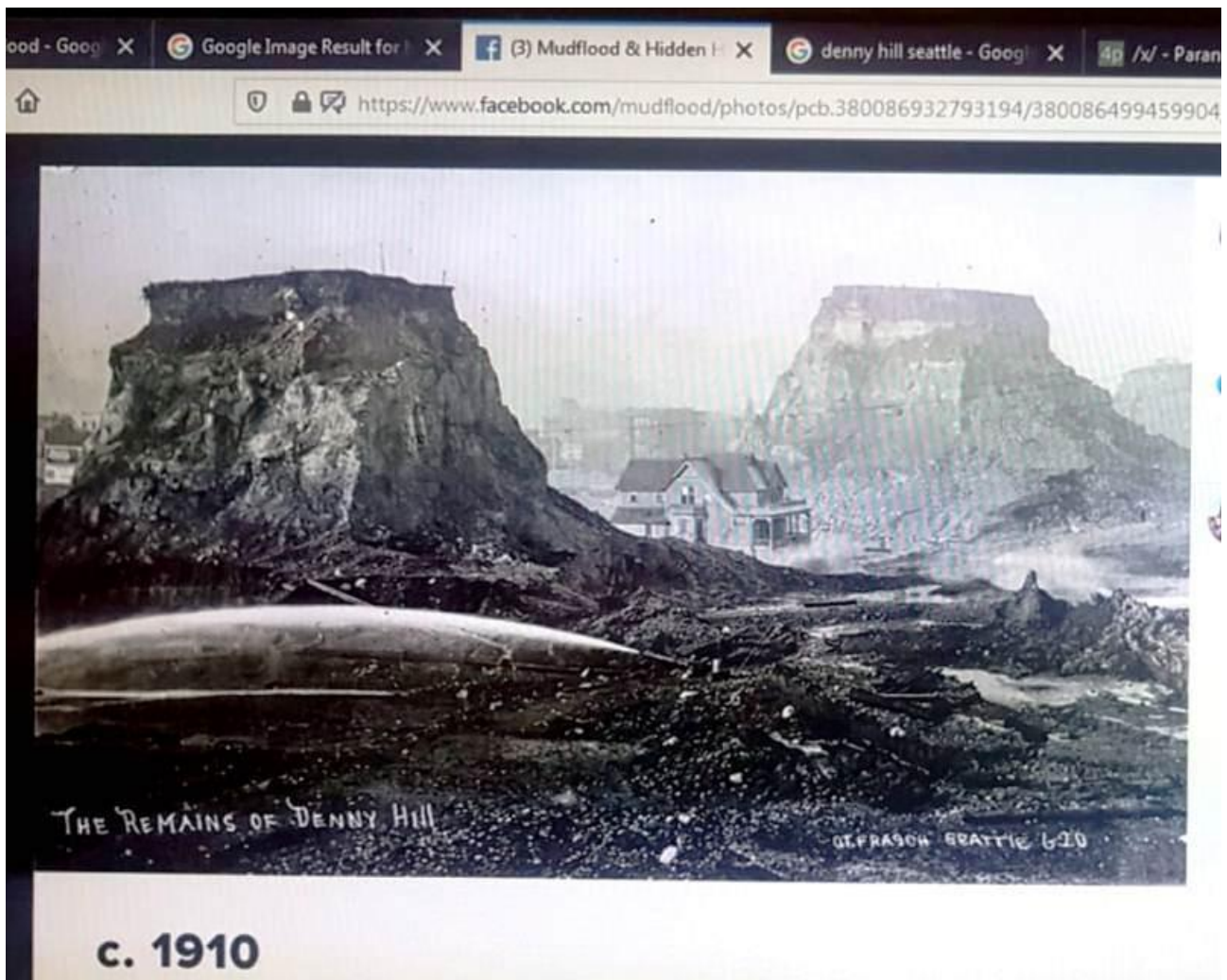
Below is a photo of Tokyo area supposedly after the Great Kanto earthquake in 1923 – there was no bombing and no nuclear bomb but researchers found many similarities with other cities - from other events in other countries. Many towns were supposedly devastated after the earthquake in Japan at the time



Below is a photo Seattle city supposedly around 1910



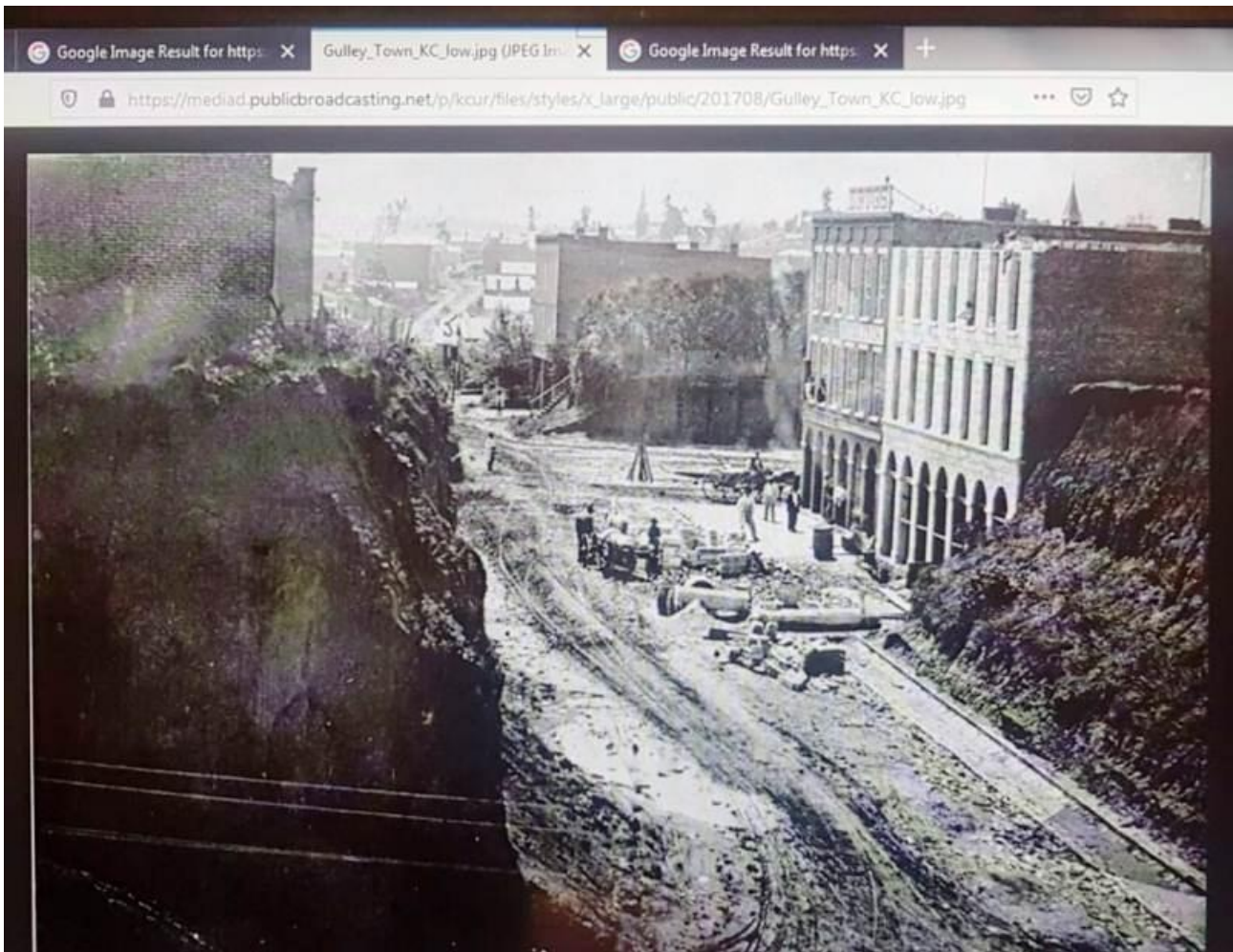
Researchers found something strange in the history of Seattle city. The city looked like a mess around the year 1900. Photo evidence shows that some major event may have taken place in Seattle around or before that time



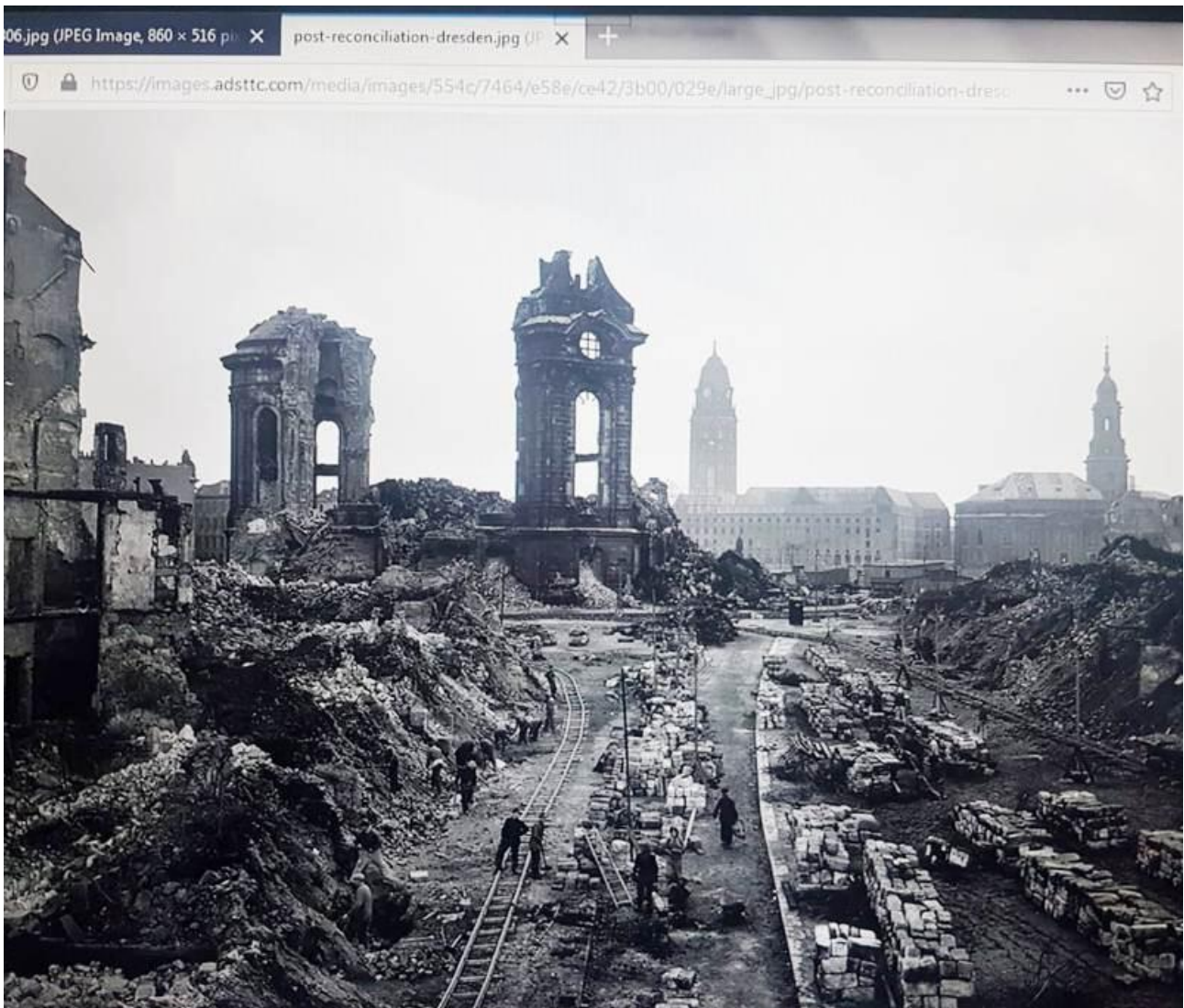
A lot of mud can be seen in the photo above around Denny Hill - Seattle, and researchers are questioning why. Researchers are questioning the dates of the photos and also question when did Seattle become like this and how.

Not just in Seattle - but similar things could be seen in other cities around that time.

Below is photo from Kansas City - United States of America - Delaware St - around 1860

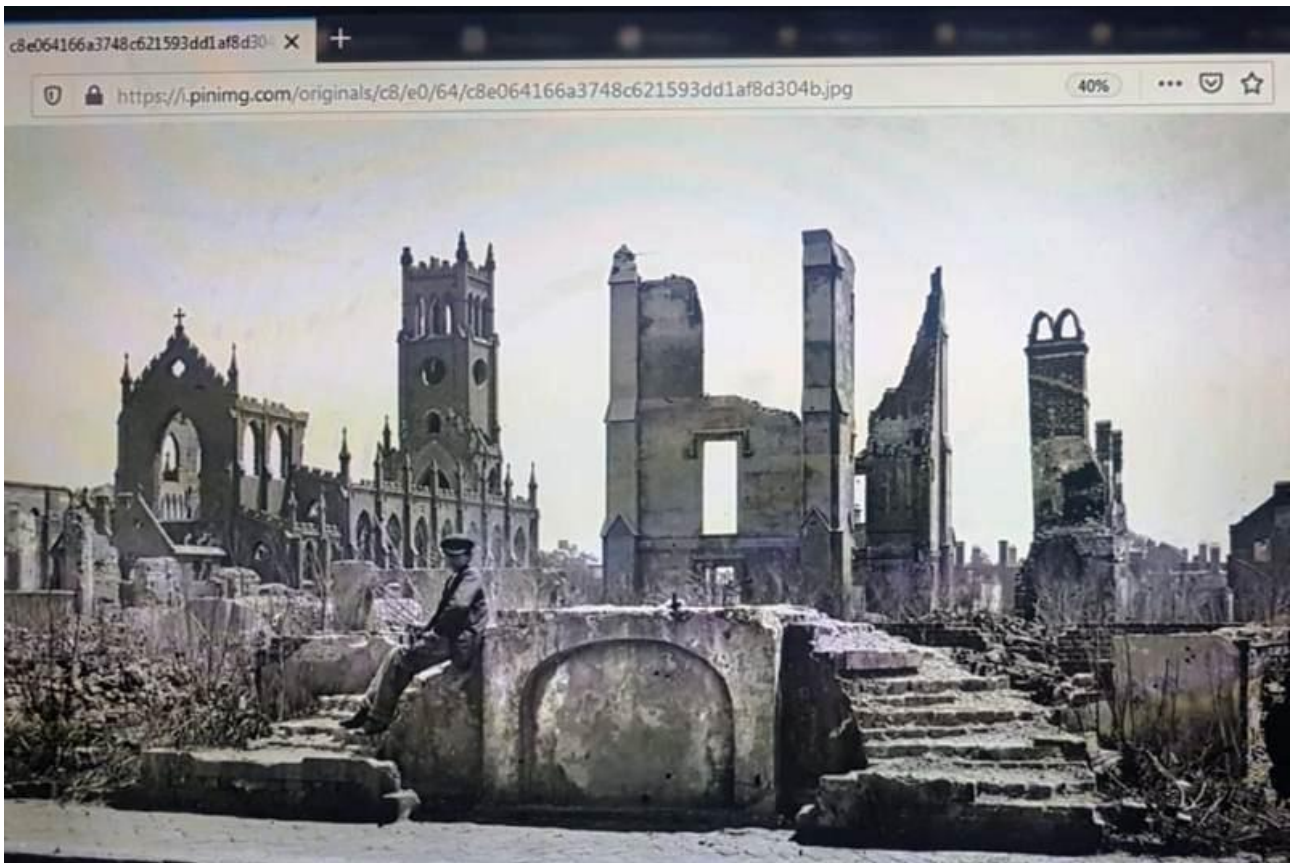


Researchers noted that mountains of mud could be seen surrounding the buildings and a cleaning operation was taking place - what caused this and where did so much mud come from? Did an event or events take place that caused such a mess?



A similarity can be seen in the photo above - from Dresden city in 1952 after the Second World War

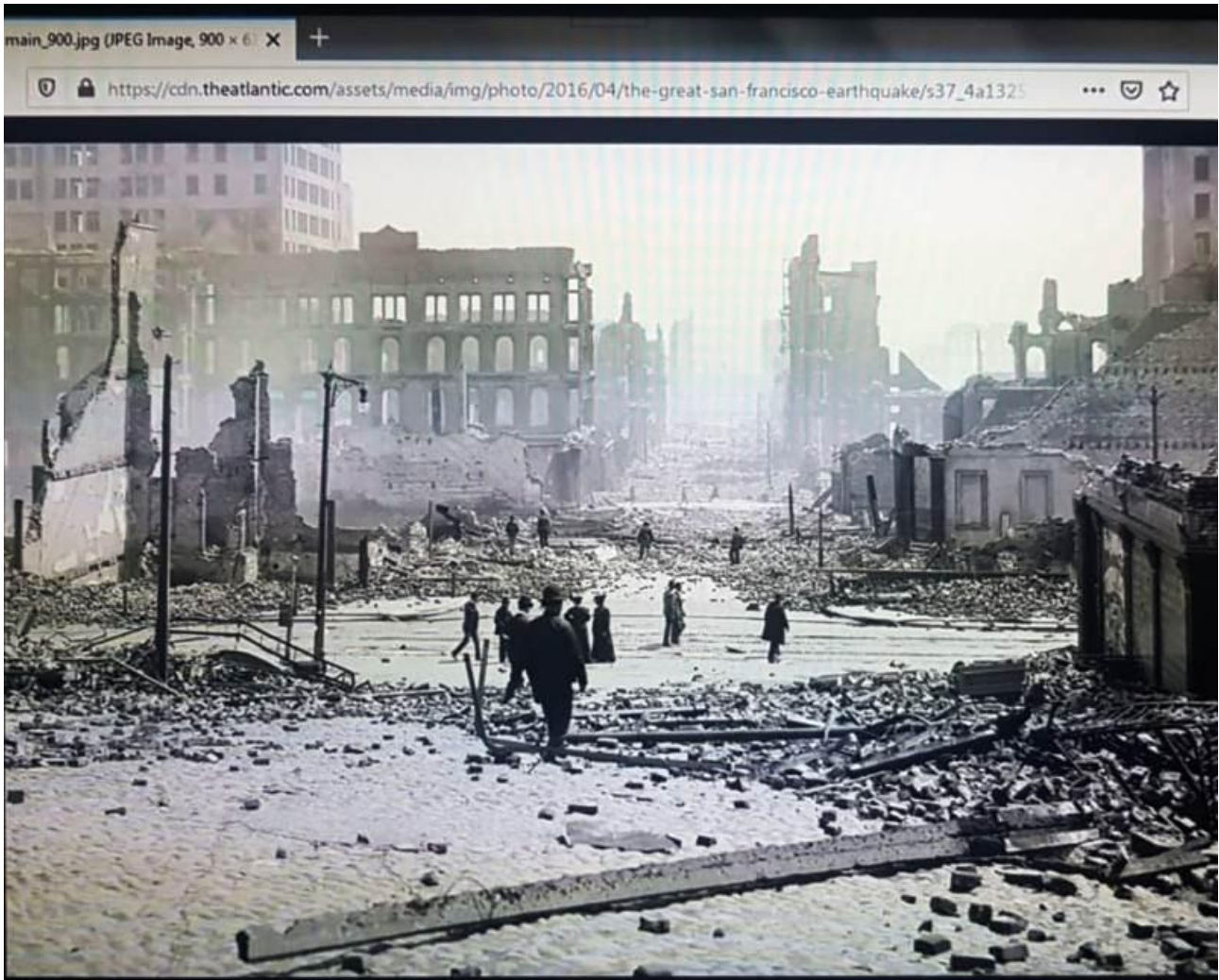
Charleston city - South Carolina, United States of America - the place was seriously damaged around 1865 - history states that this is because of the American Civil War - parts of the city was bombed and destroyed and researchers are asking questions such as - was it really a civil war or was the war about something else?



Above is a photo of Charleston - South Carolina - 1865

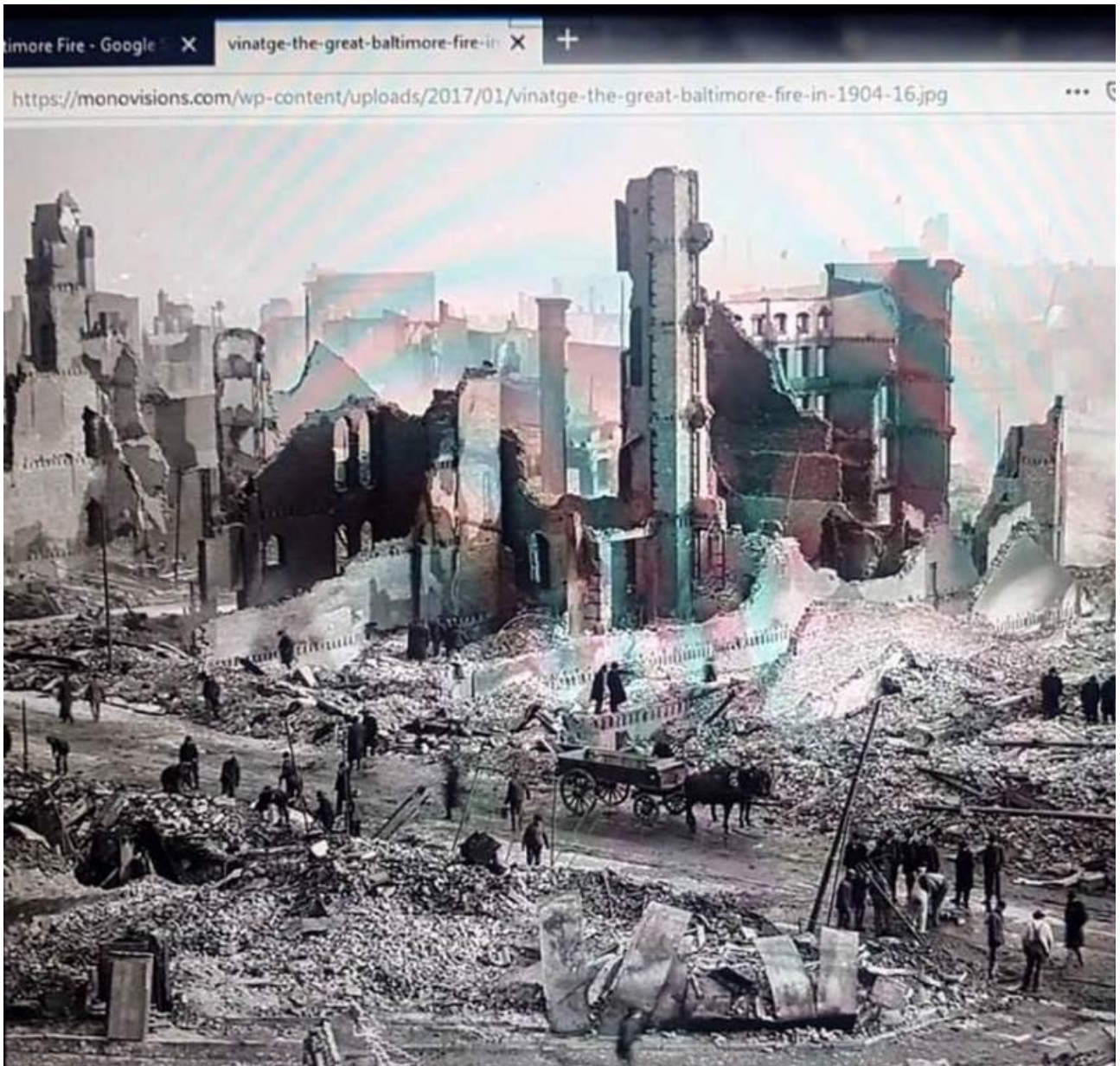


Above is a photo from Coventry U.K. - after being bombed by Nazi Germany in 1940



Above is a photo from San Francisco 1906 after the great fire - what researchers have pointed out is that there is a great similarity between the so-called great fires and so-called bombings. Researchers are questioning - if it was actually bombing and not great fires or a type of electrical weapon - and also they are questioning what was the civil war really about and who was it between? Many of the photos of the great fires - show similarities with so-called bombing and not fires.

The Great Baltimore Fire, supposedly in 1904




Researchers question the Great Baltimore Fire of 1904 - What caused it? When did it really happen? Do all the photos of the time show devastation from that time or - is some of the damage from before - or even after? The walls show strange diagonal lines and cuts similar to what is seen in the photos of Coventry city in England and San Francisco. The walls seem to show no

evidence of colouring from a fire also. Researchers are questioning as to what really happened in many of these places.


global attack X +
www.stolenhistory.org/threads/urban-fire-verdict-global-attack-on-our-civilization-or-in 170% ... ☆

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2. Lack of distinctive fire damage signature on the collapsed structure
Today it looks like this



3. Presence of the bizarre diagonal wall cuts

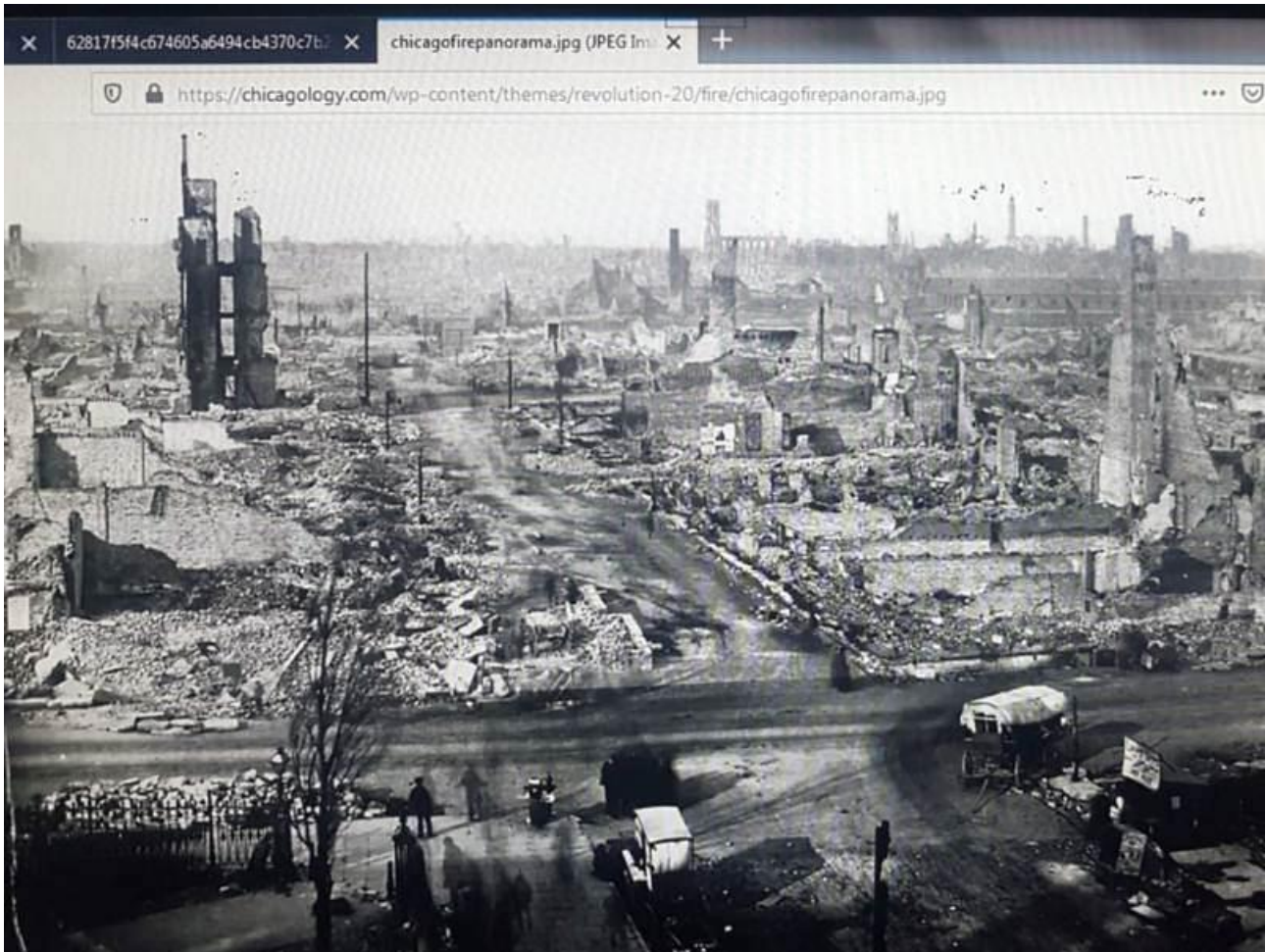


4. Trees and wooden utility poles did not really burn

Researchers state that the amount of devastation seen in the photos is unbelievable - and when similar fires break out in today's third world cities - the fires do not spread so much or cause so much damage. Why is it that so many so-called fires took place and did so much extra damage at that time? And many of these buildings were built with solid stone - so the damage that we see

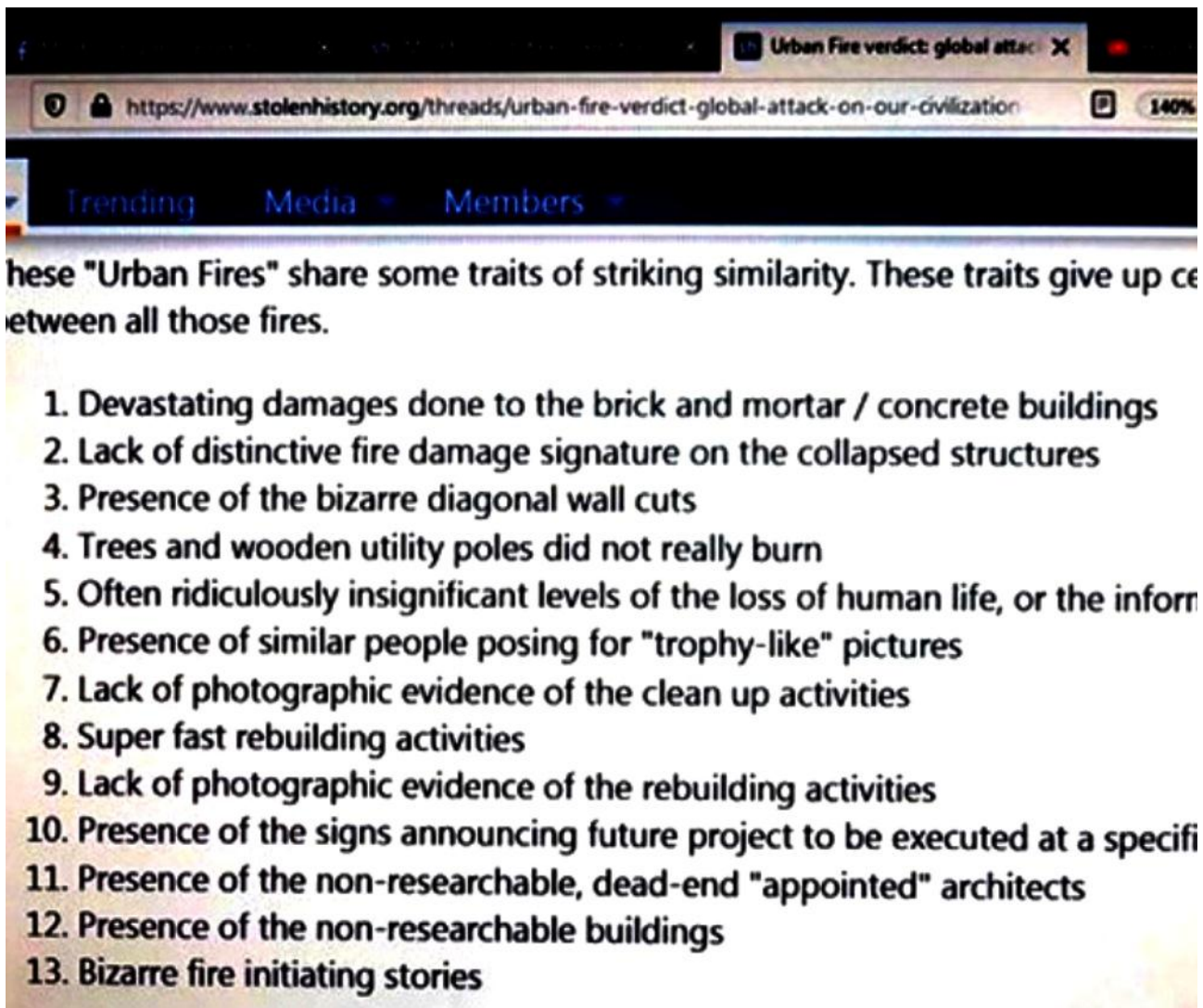
as a result of a so-called fire - is actually more than what a fire can do.

Below is a photo from the Great Chicago Fire of 1871



What was puzzling to researchers is how so many strong stone buildings got damaged so badly during the Baltimore and Chicago fires - and in other similar fires at the time in the United States of America. Many researchers have noticed that many of the walls that remained standing after the so-called fires and bombings and earthquakes - showed strange diagonal wall cuttings - that are not seen in modern fires - researchers are investigating if electrical weapons were

used to destroy these buildings and not fires or bombs. Some people are speculating if a war took place with an alien or unknown force that caused such damage - researchers are looking into their claims.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.stolenhistory.org/threads/urban-fire-verdict-global-attack-on-our-civilization>. The page content includes a navigation bar with 'Trending', 'Media', and 'Members' links. Below the navigation bar, the text reads: 'These "Urban Fires" share some traits of striking similarity. These traits give up clues between all those fires.'

1. Devastating damages done to the brick and mortar / concrete buildings
2. Lack of distinctive fire damage signature on the collapsed structures
3. Presence of the bizarre diagonal wall cuts
4. Trees and wooden utility poles did not really burn
5. Often ridiculously insignificant levels of the loss of human life, or the information
6. Presence of similar people posing for "trophy-like" pictures
7. Lack of photographic evidence of the clean up activities
8. Super fast rebuilding activities
9. Lack of photographic evidence of the rebuilding activities
10. Presence of the signs announcing future project to be executed at a specific
11. Presence of the non-researchable, dead-end "appointed" architects
12. Presence of the non-researchable buildings
13. Bizarre fire initiating stories

Many researchers claim that these fires were part of a war to wipe out the remains of a past civilisation - or that a war took place - that history does not mention - and the American Civil War was part of that war.

If you add together all the damage from the so-called civil war of the United States as well as all the fires in all

the cities supposedly between 1770 and 1930 - it is as if a total destruction of the land had taken place, or a total destruction of a previous civilisation had taken place.

Researchers are questioning that if they were fires - were they done deliberately and systematically?

Below is a photo of the great Boston fire of 1872



Below is a photo from the great Seattle fire 1889

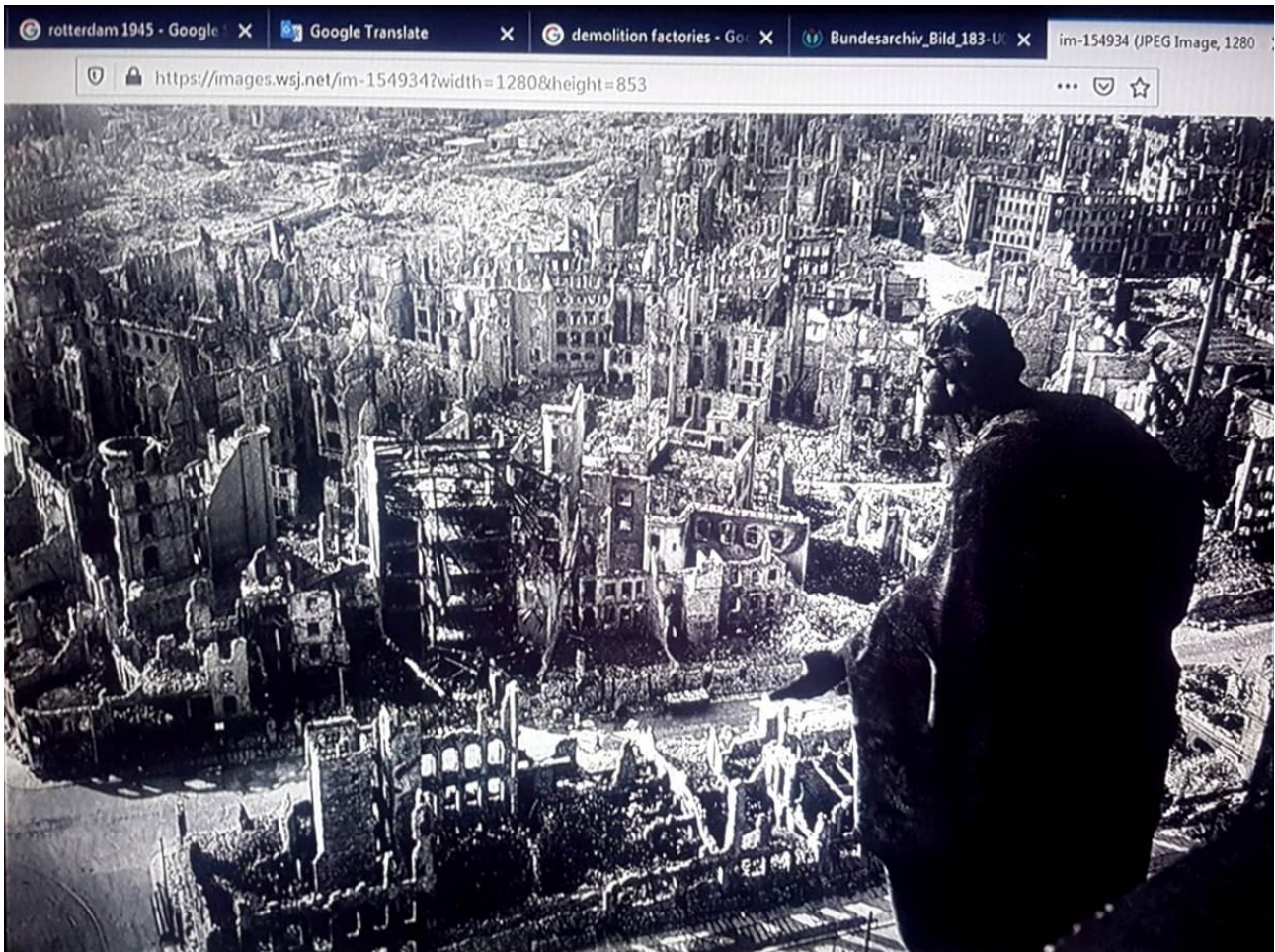


Considering all the damage in Europe and Asia and America - from the wars and the fires between 1850 and 1950 - many researchers are examining if many of the cities and buildings were targeted deliberately - in order to wipe out the remains of a previous civilisation - that civilisation is what many researchers call Tartaria.

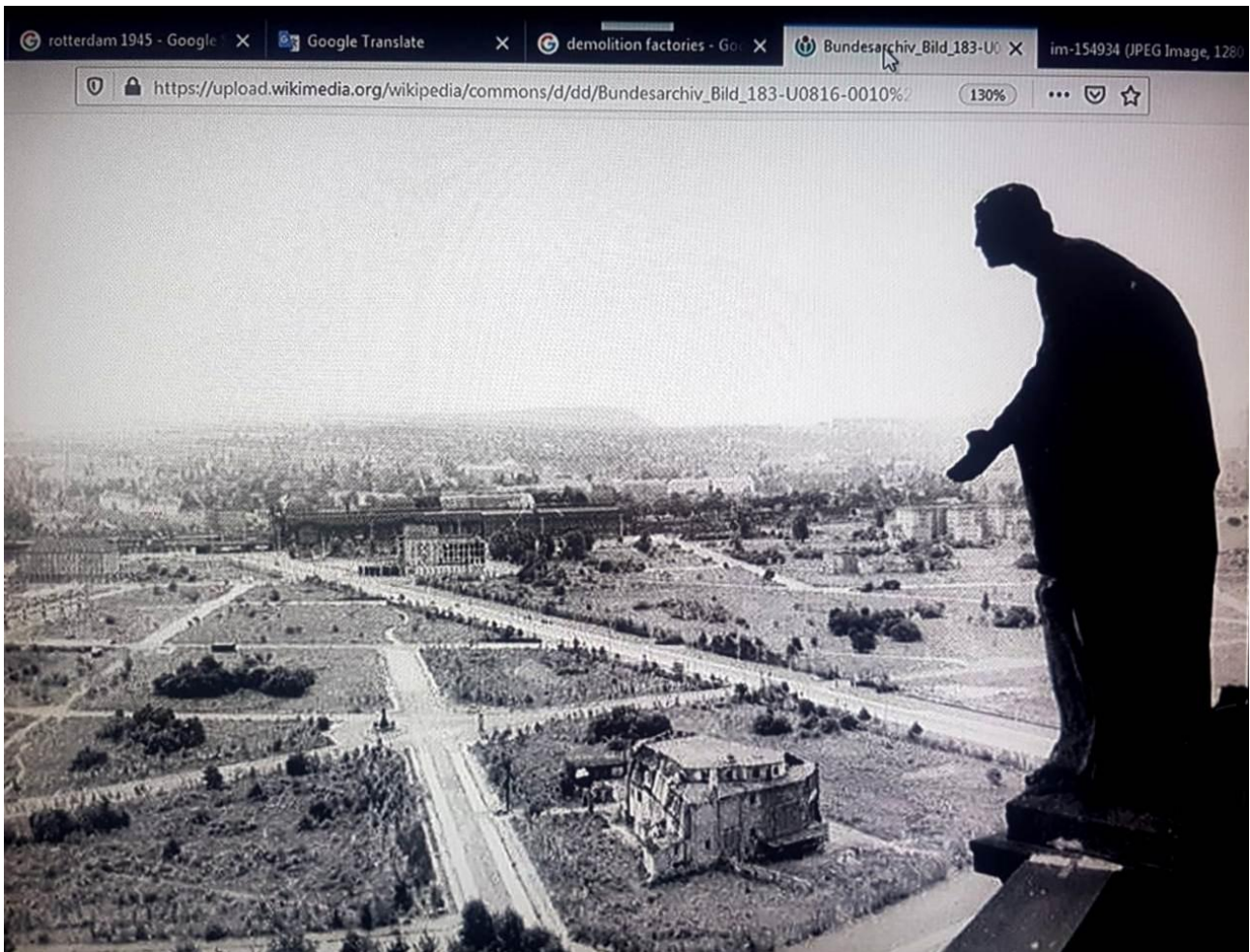
One thing that is known - is that a huge number of classical and cultural buildings were targeted deliberately and destroyed in many of the wars - and some researchers think that this was planned and organised.

A lot of photoshop and photo modification can be seen in many photos. Many of the people in many of the photos also seemed to be part of the editing, as well as many of the electric wires or poles. This made researchers question the dating of all the photos and question when were the cities actually destroyed and

how. Researchers began to question what really happened in the American Civil War and the First World War and the Second World War. Who was really fighting who and why were they really fighting and when did these things really happen.

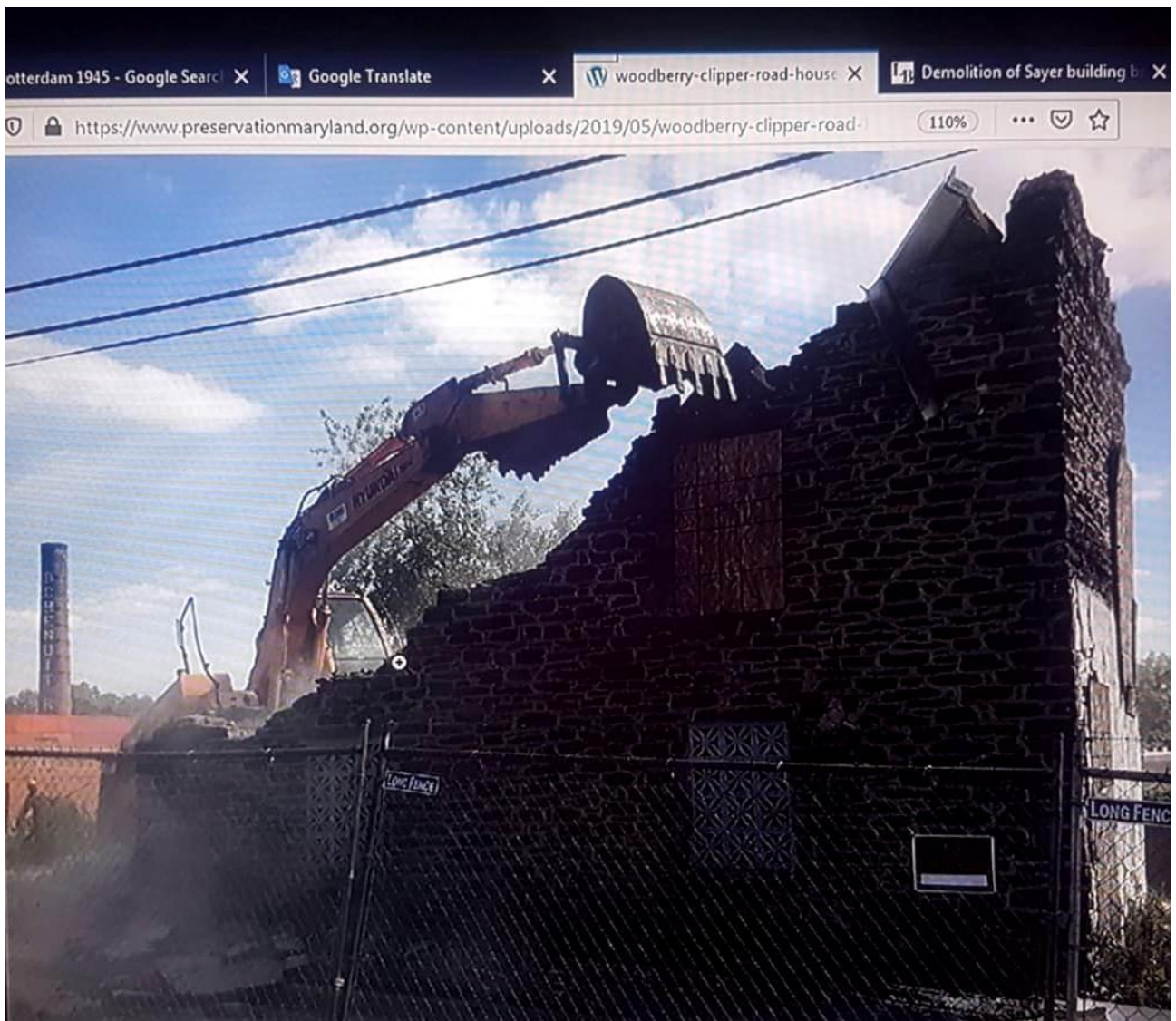


The above photo shows what the city of Dresden supposedly looked like in 1945. Many researchers are investigating if the image had been edited or modified.



The photo above shows Dresden in 1949 and many researchers believe that the first image was a fake and photoshop. Researchers know that many photos are fake and have been edited and modified and are still investigating this matter.

Many researchers also believe that much of the damage in the cities around the world may have been caused by demolition and had nothing to do with a war. Many buildings showed no evidence of bombing or a fire.

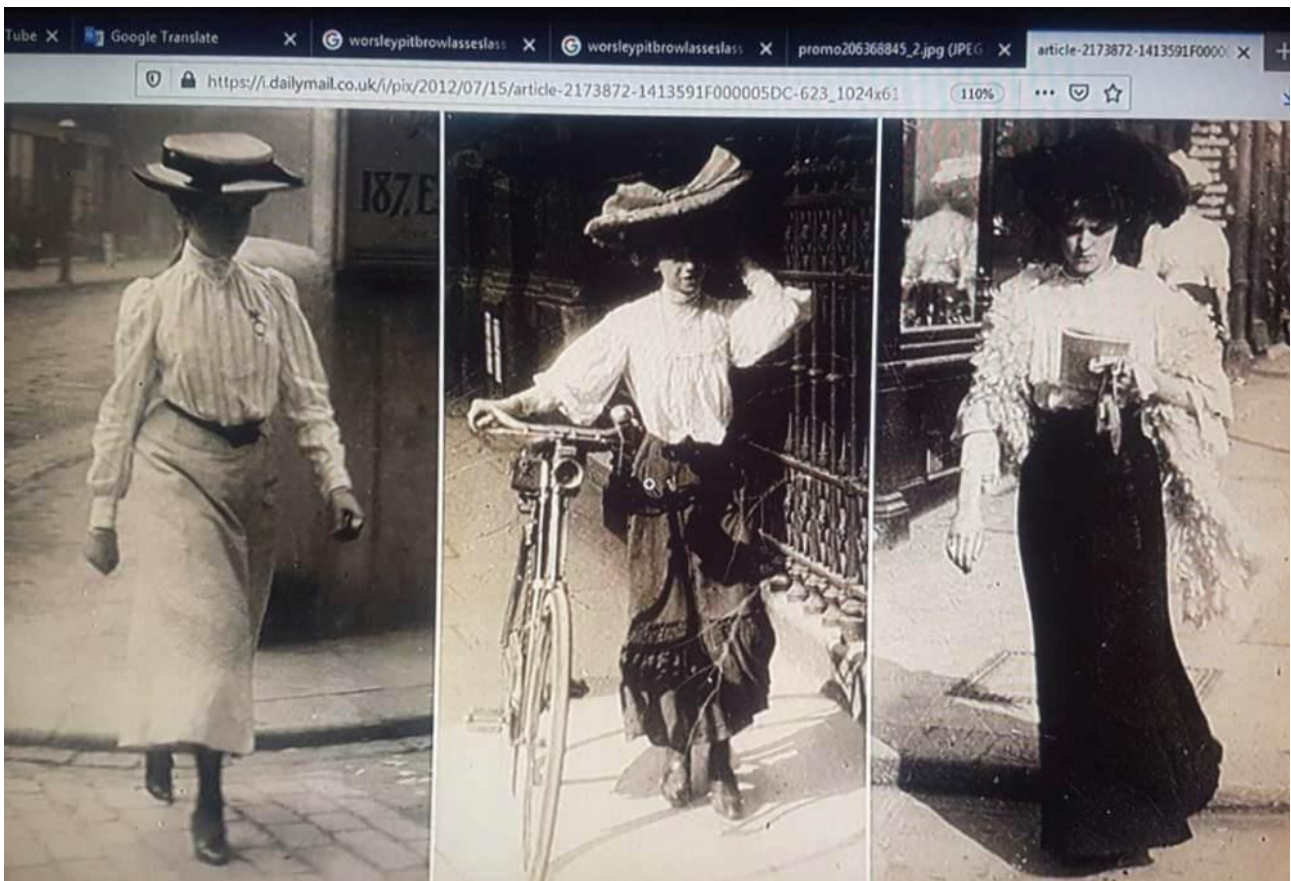


The photo above shows an example of a building being demolished. Researchers noticed similar diagonal lines in many of the other photos

Many researchers are investigating if many of the cities destroyed between 1850 and 1960 were actually going through the process of demolition and not war. War could have been a pretext to remove the people from many of these areas without having to pay them any compensation.

Looking at the way people dressed over a hundred years ago, gave important information to researchers about the history of Europe and America.

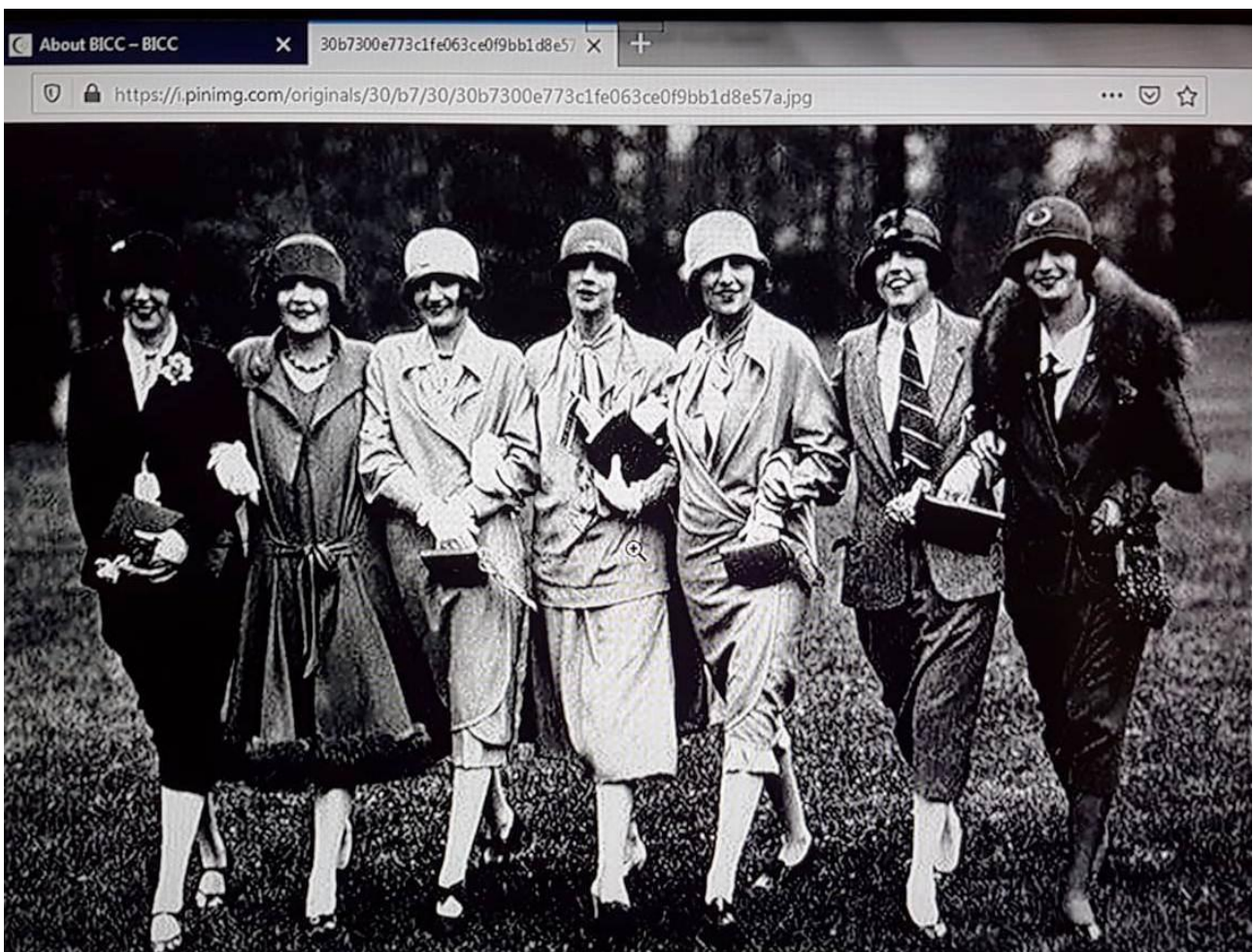
In 1900, women normally covered all their body when they went outside. They covered their head with a hat in most city areas if they were from a modern or wealthy or middle class family. Before 1900, the majority of women in Europe and America covered their hair with a scarf or shawl.



Wealthy and middle class and city area women represented less than half the women in Europe and America in 1900. As urbanisation increased, more and

more women came to live in city areas or were born in city areas.

In the city area, people found better jobs with higher pay and many women adapted to the fashion of the city area which they found very exciting. Hats were big in many cases with many different styles.



In the 1920s and 1930s, hats got smaller in Europe and America



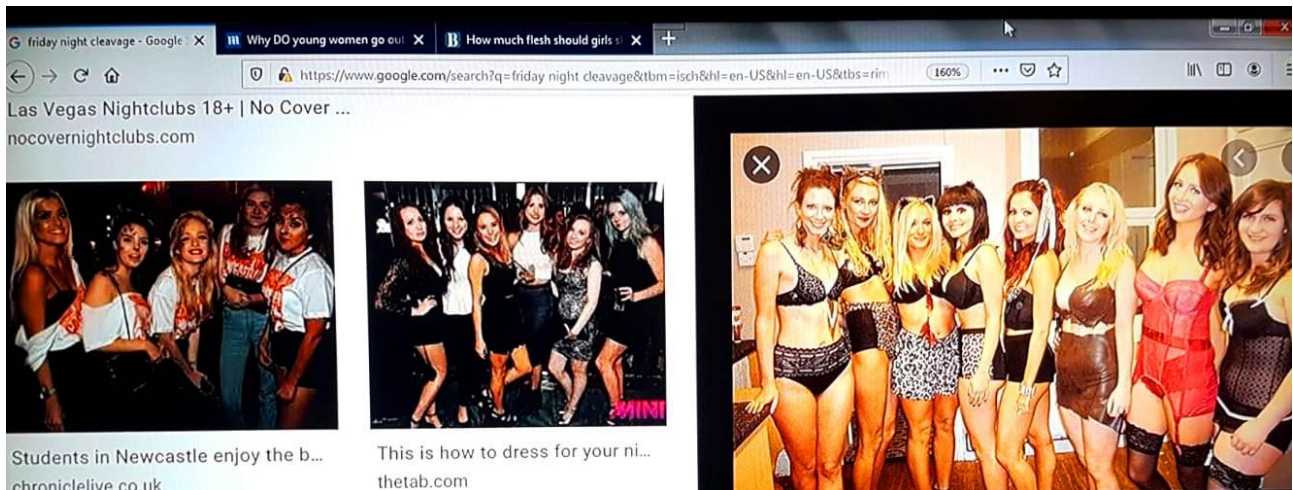
After the 1940s and 1950s, hats started to disappear.



Not only did hats start to disappear, but women started to show their legs more and more after the 1940s



In the 1960s and 1970s, more and more women were wearing shorter dresses and showing more parts of their body.



After the 1980s and the 1990s, there were huge changes regarding the way women dressed. Many women openly showed, what would be classified as their private body parts.

Not only has the fashion of women changed, but the whole lifestyle and attitude of women in society has changed. The different are so great when they are compared to the year 1900. These changes did not happen by accident, but were organised and encouraged by the media and the fashion industry and by others.

Not only has women's fashion changed but men's fashion also. After the year 2000, there has been a huge change in the way men's fashion has been promoted and advertised by the media in Europe and America

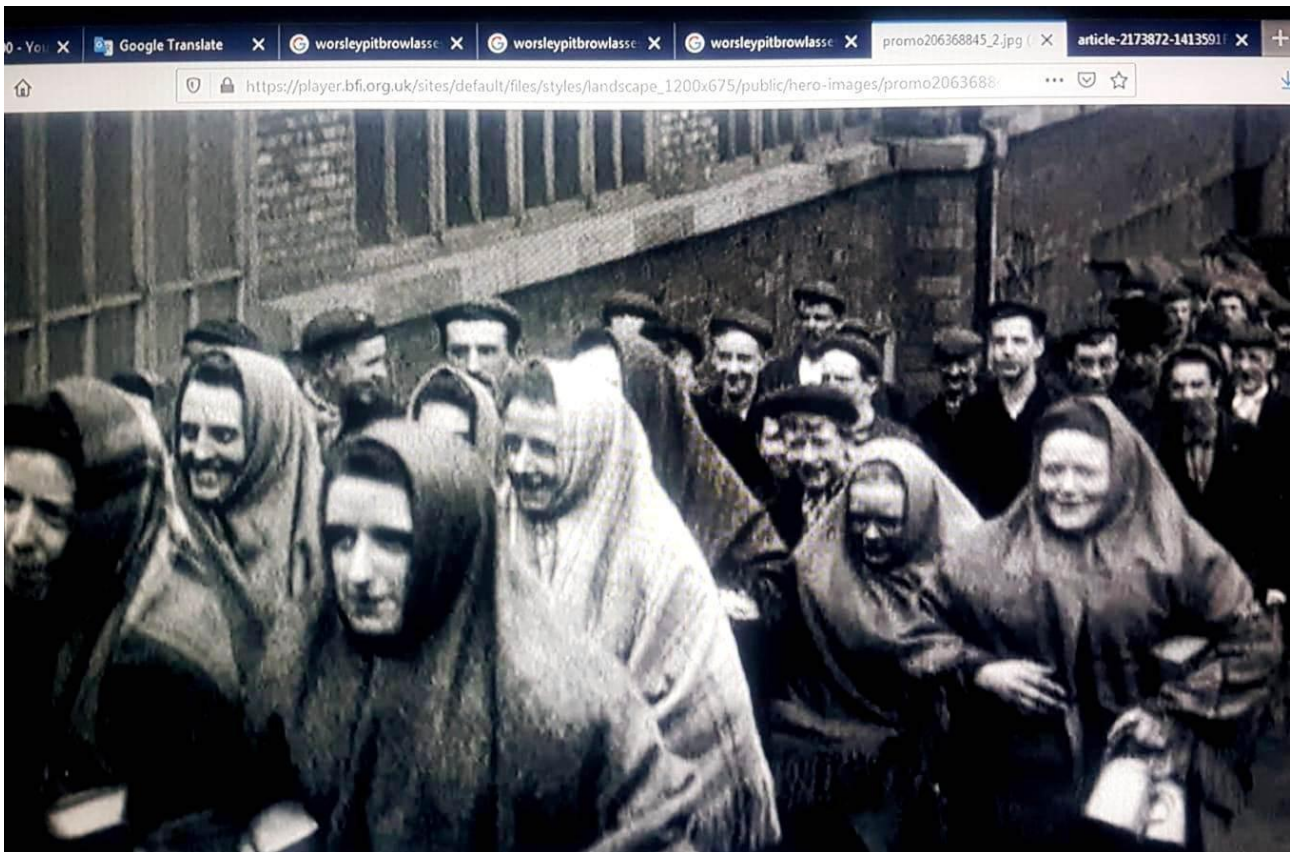


After 2010 there was an increase in the promotion and advertising of fashion known as transgender or crossdresser fashion.

The people in the photo below were born male, but are known as transgender women today.



Back in the year 1900, many women who did not wish to take the new fashion of wearing hats, normally covered their head with a scarf or shawl. This was the original fashion of the majority of women in Europe and America in 1900



Looking at such pictures, many researchers became confused. Such photos are not widely shown in schools or universities today.



The majority of women in Europe and America dressed like this at the time, but not many people do know about it.

It seemed like historians were trying their best to hide this European and American culture and heritage and fashion of the past. Researchers began to investigate why women were dressed like this and how did this fashion end and why do very few people know about it?

The first thing that researchers noticed was that these women looked similar to Muslim women today.

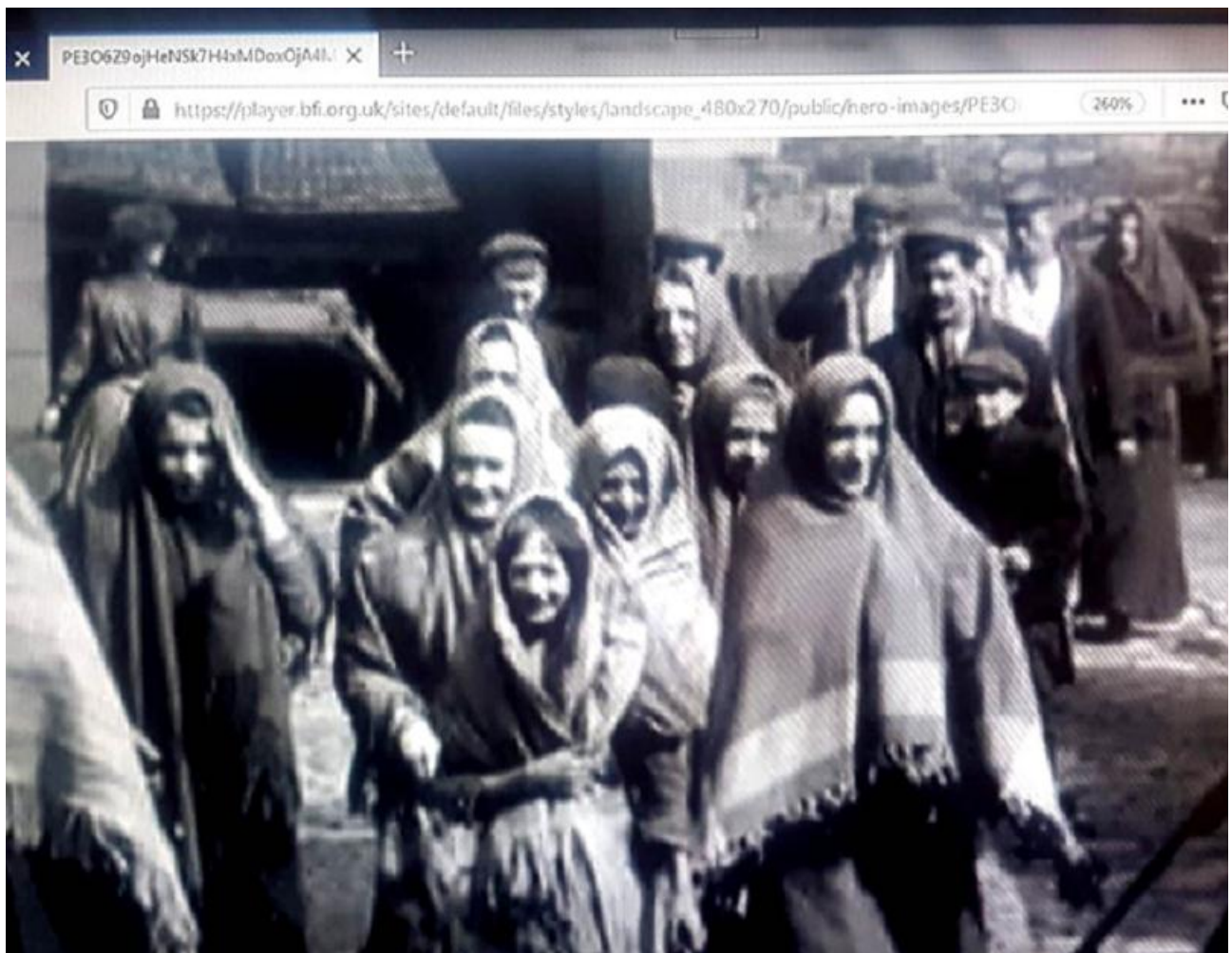


If the women of the past came to live in the world we live today, what would they think and what will they say? Who would they live with? Would they prefer to live in Europe and America or would they prefer to live amongst Muslim people?

It was clear to researchers that the history of the last 2 centuries had been modified. The new modified history was promoted.

It was clear that languages had been modified and changed. The new languages were promoted.

It was clear that fashion had changed. The new fashions were promoted by the media and fashion industry.



The above photo shows women in England around the year 1900.

A very serious question still remains - why do very few people know how women dressed in Europe and America in 1900?

This was a very serious question. There seems to be a serious conflict against the way Muslim women dress in the world today. Is it an accidental conflict, or is there a deliberate plan to destroy their heritage and culture and fashion and history and way of life?

In Europe and America we see many people insulting or attacking Muslim women that wear a headscarf or shawl. The people of Europe and America have forgotten that their very own great grandmothers were the same like these women. If true history is taught in schools and the media showed these things, then no one in Europe or America will insult or attack a Muslim woman in Europe or America again because of the dress code.

The reason why women wore headscarves or shawls in the past was greatly because of religion. History states that the people of Europe and America were Christians who followed the Bible at the time.

Historians claim that the Germanic Christians, people such as the English and Germans, followed the Christian Bible and believed that Christ was the son of God. A serious question that researchers asked was - is this actually true? Was the Christian Bible their book? Did they really believe that Christ was the son of God?

Researchers noticed that there was war against the true history of the Germanic people, a war against their fashion and culture and heritage. Researchers investigated if there was a war against the religion and beliefs of the Germanic people

As literacy rates increased, more and more people could read the Bible and they discovered problems within it. After reading the Bible, many people totally gave up their religious beliefs. This was one of the major reasons that encouraged society to change fashion and lifestyle.

Copies of the Bible were not widespread or available to the average public until the twentieth century and people could not easily check or understand what was written inside the Bible. Before 1900, people normally trusted their religious leaders regarding what was written in the Bible.

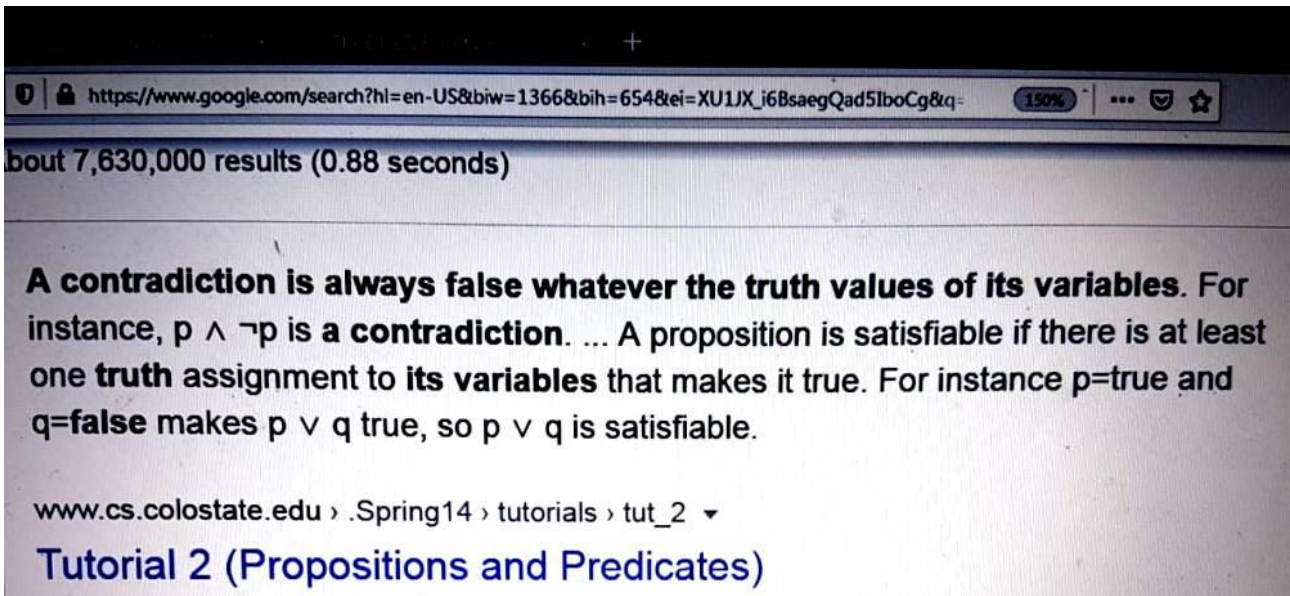
Also, the language changes and language modifications meant that many people could not easily understand what was written in the Bible. Another thing researchers

found was that the Bible had been modified greatly and had many contradictions



Researchers found it strange that people, who allegedly followed the Bible for centuries, gave up their Christian religion the day they could read the Bible. If history has been modified and changed, what about the Bible?

The Bible was alleged to be the word of God by most Christians in Europe and America in 1900 and they believed it to be perfect. When people actually started reading the Bible they found many problems and many contradictions.



The Bible says one thing in one place and then it says another thing in another place. Researchers noticed that many modern translations of the Bible try to hide the contradictions. Here is an example of some of the many contradictions and problems in the Bible

=====

How did Simon Peter find out that Jesus was the Christ?

- (a) By a revelation from heaven (Matthew 16:17)**
- (b) His brother Andrew told him (John 1:41)**

=====

The Gospels say that Jesus cursed a fig tree. Did the tree wither (die) immediately?

- (a) Yes. (Matthew 21:19)**
- (b) No. It withered overnight (Mark 11:20)**

=====

Did Judas kiss Jesus?

- (a) Yes (Matthew 26:48-50)**

(b) No. Judas could not get close enough to Jesus to kiss him (John 18:3-12)

=====

Did Jesus carry his own cross?

(a) Yes (John 19:17)

(b) No (Matthew 27:31-32)

=====

Did Jesus die before the curtain of the temple was torn?

(a) Yes (Matthew 27:50-51 and Mark 15:37-38)

(b) No. After the curtain was torn, then Jesus crying with a loud voice, said, "Father, into thy hands I commit my spirit!" After he said that he breathed his last (Luke 23:45-46)

=====

Did Jesus say anything secretly?

(a) No. "I have said nothing secretly" (John 18:20)

(b) Yes. He said, "To you it has been given to know the secrets of the kingdom of heaven, but to them it has not been given" (Matthew 13:10-11)

=====

Where was Jesus at the sixth hour on the day of the crucifixion?

(a) On the cross (Mark 15:23)

(b) In Pilate's court (John 19:14)

=====

The gospels say that two thieves were crucified along with Jesus. Did both thieves insult Jesus?

(a) Yes (Mark 15:32)

(b) No. One of them insulted Jesus, the other defended Jesus (Luke 23:43)

=====

Did Jesus go to Paradise the same day of the crucifixion?

- (a) Yes. He said to the thief who defended him, “Today you will be with me in Paradise” (Luke 23:43)**
- (b) No. He said to Mary Magdalene two days later, “I have not yet ascended to the Father” (John 20:17)**

=====

When Paul was on the road to Damascus he saw a light and heard a voice. Did those who were with him hear the voice?

- (a) Yes (Acts 9:7)**
- (b) No (Acts 22:9)**

=====

When Paul saw the light he fell to the ground. Did his traveling companions also fall to the ground?

- (a) Yes (Acts 26:14)**
- (b) No (Acts 9:7)**

=====

Did the voice tell Paul what he should do?

- (a) Yes (Acts 26:16-18)**
- (b) No. The voice commanded Paul to go into the city of Damascus and there he will be told what he must do. (Acts 22:10)**

=====

Who made David to count the fighting men of Israel?

- (a) God did (2 Samuel 24:1)**
- (b) Satan did (1 Chronicles 21:1)**

=====

How many fighting men did David find in Israel?

- (a) Eight hundred thousand (2 Samuel 24:9)**
- (b) One million, one hundred thousand (1 Chronicles 21:5)**

=====

How many fighting men were found in Judah?

- (a) Five hundred thousand (2 Samuel 24:9)**
- (b) Four hundred and seventy thousand (1 Chronicles 21:5)**

=====

God sent a prophet to threaten David with how many years of famine?

- (a) Seven (2 Samuel 24:13)**
- (b) Three (1 Chronicles 21:12)**

=====

How old was Ahaziah when he began to rule over Jerusalem?

- (a) Twenty-two (2 Kings 8:26)**
- (b) Forty-two (2 Chronicles 22:2), Some translations now write 22 years old**

=====

How old was Jehoiachin (Jeconiah) when he became king of Jerusalem?

- (a) Eighteen (2 Kings 24:8)**
- (b) Eight (2 Chronicles 36:9)**

=====

How long did Jehoiachin (Jeconiah) rule over Jerusalem?

- (a) Three months (2 Kings 24:8)**
- (b) Three months and ten days (2 Chronicles 36:9)**

=====

In the Gospel of John, what did Jesus say?

(a) “If I bear witness to myself, my testimony IS NOT TRUE” (John 5:31)

(b) “If I do bear witness to myself, my testimony IS TRUE” (John 8:14)

=====

When Jesus entered Jerusalem did he cleanse the temple that same day?

(a) Yes (Matthew 21:12)

(b) No. He went into the temple but it was very late He went to Bethany and then returned the next morning to cleanse the temple (Mark 11:1-17).

=====

When the Israelites dwelt in Shittim they committed adultery with the daughters of Moab. God struck them with a plague. How many people died in that plague?

(a) Twenty-four thousand (Numbers 25:1-9)

(b) Twenty-three thousand (1 Corinthians 10:8)

=====

How many members of the house of Jacob went to Egypt?

(a) Seventy (Genesis 4&27)

(b) Seventy-five (Acts 7:14)

=====

What did Judas do with the blood money he received for betraying Jesus?

(a) Judas bought a field himself (Acts 1:18)

(b) Judas threw all of it into the temple and went away. The priests used it to buy a field (Matthew 27:5)

=====

How did Judas die?

(a) After he threw the money into the temple he went away and hanged himself (Matthew 27:5)

(b) After he bought the field with the price of his evil deed he fell headlong and burst open in the middle and all his bowels gushed out (Acts 1:18)

=====

Why is the field called the “Field of Blood”?

(a) Because the priests bought it with the blood money (Matthew 27:8)

(b) Because of the bloody death of Judas in the field (Acts 1:19)

=====

Who is a ransom for whom?

(a) “The Son of Man came...to give his life as a ransom for many” (Mark 10:45). “Christ Jesus who gave himself as a ransom for all...” (1 Timothy 2:5-6)

(b) “The wicked is a ransom for the righteous, and the faithless for the upright” (Proverbs 21:18)

=====

Is the law of Moses useful?

(a) Yes. “All scripture is... profitable...” (2 Timothy 3:16)

(b) No. “A former commandment is set aside because of its weakness and uselessness.” (Hebrews 7:18)

=====

What was the exact wording on the cross?

(a) “This is Jesus the King of the Jews” (Matthew 27:37)

(b) “The King of the Jews” (Mark 15:26)

(c) “This is the King of the Jews” (Luke 23:38)

(d) “Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews” (John 19:19)

=====

Did Herod want to kill John the Baptist?

(a) Yes (Matthew 14:5)

(b) No. It was Herodias, the wife of Herod who wanted to kill him. But Herod knew that he was a righteous man and kept him safe (Mark 6:20)

=====

Who was the tenth disciple of Jesus in the list of twelve?

(a) Thaddaeus (Matthew 10:1-4; Mark 3:13-19)

(b) Judas the son of James (Luke 6:12-16)

=====

Jesus saw a man sitting at the tax collector's office and called him to be his disciple. What was his name?

(a) Matthew (Matthew 9:9)

(b) Levi (Mark 2:14; Luke 5:27)

=====

Was Jesus crucified on the daytime before the Passover meal or the daytime after?

(a) After (Mark 14:12-17)

(b) Before. Before the feast of the Passover (John 1) Judas went out at night (John 13:30). The other disciples thought he was going out to buy supplies to prepare for the Passover meal (John 13:29). When Jesus was arrested, the Jews did not enter Pilate's judgment hall because they wanted to stay clean to eat the Passover (John 18:28). When the judgment was pronounced against Jesus, it was about the sixth hour on the day of Preparation for the Passover (John 19:14)

=====

Did Jesus pray to The Father to prevent the crucifixion?

(a) Yes. (Matthew 26:39; Mark 14:36; Luke 22:42)

(b) No. (John 12:27)

=====

In the gospels which say that Jesus prayed to avoid the cross, how many times did he move away from his disciples to pray?

(a) Three (Matthew 26:36-46 and Mark 14:32-42)

(b) One. No opening is left for another two times. (Luke 22:39-46)

=====

Matthew and Mark agree that Jesus went away and prayed three times. What were the words of the second prayer?

(a) Mark does not give the words but he says that the words were the same as the first prayer (Mark 14:3 9)

(b) Matthew gives us the words, and we can see that they are not the same as in the first (Matthew 26:42)

=====

What did the centurion say when Jesus dies?

(a) “Certainly this man was innocent” (Luke 23:47)

(b) “Truly this man was the Son of God” (Mark 15:39)

=====

When Jesus said “My God, my God, why have you forsaken Me?” in what language did he speak?

(a) Hebrew: the words are “Elah, Elah.” (Matthew 27:46)

(b) Aramaic: the words are “Elah, Elah.” (Mark 15:34)

=====

According to the gospels, what were the last words of Jesus before he died?

(a) “Father, into your hands I commit my spirit!” (Luke 23:46)

(b) “It is finished” (John 19:30).

=====

When Jesus entered Capernaum he healed the slave of a centurion. Did the centurion come personally to request Jesus for this?

(a) Yes (Matthew 8:5)

(b) No. He sent some elders of the Jews and his friends (Luke 7:3-6)

=====

(a) Adam was told that if and when he eats the forbidden fruit he would die the same day (Genesis 2:17)

(b) Adam ate the fruit and went on to live until the age of 930 years (Genesis 5:5)

=====

(a) God decided that the life-span of humans will be limited to 120 years (Genesis 6:3)

(b) Many people in the Bible born after that lived longer than 120 years. Arpachshad lived 438 years. His son Shelah lived 433 years. His son Eber lived 464 years, and there is many more people (Genesis 11:12-16)

=====

Apart from Jesus did anyone else go up to to heaven?

(a) No (John 3:13)

(b) Yes. “And Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven” (2 Kings 2:11)

=====

Who was high priest when David went into the house of God and ate the special bread?

- (a) Abiathar (Mark 2:26)**
- (b) Ahimelech, the father of Abiathar (1 Samuel 1:1; 22:20)**

=====

Was Jesus' body wrapped in spices before burial according to Jewish burial customs?

- (a) Yes and his female disciples witnessed his burial (John 19:39-40)**
- (b) No. Jesus was simply wrapped in a linen shroud. Then the women bought and prepared spices "so that they may go and anoint him (Jesus)" (Mark 16:1)**

=====

When did the women buy the spices?

- (a) After the Sabbath was past (Mark 16:1)**
- (b) Before the Sabbath. The women prepared spices and ointments. Then on the Sabbath they rested according to the commandment (Luke 23:55 to 24:1)**

=====

At what time of day did the women visit the tomb?

- (a) "Towards the dawn" (Matthew 28:1)**
- (b) "After the sun had risen" (Mark 16:2)**

=====

What was the purpose for which the women went to the tomb?

- (a) To anoint Jesus' body with spices (Mark 16:1; Luke 23:55 to 24:1)**
- (b) To see the tomb. No mention of spices here (Matthew 28:1)**

(c) For no specified reason. In this gospel the wrapping with spices had already been done before the Sabbath (John 20:1)

=====

A large stone was placed at the entrance of the tomb.

Where was the stone when the women arrived?

(a) They saw that the stone was “Rolled back” (Mark 16:4). They found the stone “rolled away from the tomb” (Luke 24:2). They saw that “the stone had been taken away from the tomb” (John 20:1)

(b) As the women approached, an angel came from heaven and rolled away the stone and talked with the women. Matthew said the women witnessed the amazing “rolling away of the stone” (Matthew 28:1-6)

=====

Did anyone tell the women what happened to Jesus’ body?

(a) Yes. “A young man in a white robe” (Mark 16:5). “Two men ... in dazzling apparel” later described as angels (Luke 24:4 and 24:23).

(b) Yes. An angel – the one who rolled back the stone (Matthew 16:2). In each case the women were told that Jesus had risen from the dead (Matthew 28:7; Mark 16:6; Luke 24:5 footnote)

(c) No. Mary met no one and returned saying, “They have taken the Lord out of the tomb, and we do not know where they have put him” (John 20:2)

=====

When did Mary Magdalene first meet the resurrected Jesus? And how did she react?

(a) Mary and the other women met Jesus on their way back from their first and only visit to the tomb. They took hold of his feet and worshipped him (Matthew 28:9)

(b) On her second visit to the tomb Mary met Jesus just outside the tomb. When she saw Jesus she did not recognize him. She thought he was the gardener. But, when Jesus said her name, she recognized him and said "Teacher". Jesus replied, "Do not hold me..."

(John 20:11-17)

=====

What was Jesus' instruction for his disciples?

(a) "Tell my brethren to go to Galilee and there they will see me" (Matthew 28:10)

(b) "Go to my brethren and say to them, I am ascending to my Father and your Father, to my God and your God"

(John 20:17)

=====

To whom did the Midianites sell Joseph?

(a) "To the Ishmaelites" (Genesis 37:28)

(b) "To Potiphar, an officer of Pharaoh" (Genesis 37:36)

=====

Who brought Joseph to Egypt?

(a) The Ishmaelites bought Joseph and then "took Joseph to Egypt" (Genesis 37:28)

(b) "The Midianites had sold him in Egypt" (Genesis 37:36)

(c) Joseph said that his brothers sold him to Egypt (Genesis 45:4)

=====

Does God change his mind?

(a) Yes. “The word of the Lord came to Samuel: “I repent that I have made Saul King...” (1 Samuel 15:10-11)

(b) No. God “will not lie or repent; for he is not a man, that he should repent” (1 Samuel 15:29)

(c) Yes. “And the Lord repented that he had made Saul King over Israel” (1 Samuel 15:35). Notice that the above three quotes are all from the same chapter of the same book! In addition, the Bible shows that God repented on several other occasions:

- i. “The Lord was sorry that he made man” (Genesis 6:6)
“I am sorry that I have made them” (Genesis 6:7)**
- ii. “And the Lord repented of the evil which he thought to do to his people” (Exodus 32:14).**
- iii. (Lots of other such references).**

=====

The Bible says that for each miracle Moses and Aaron demonstrated the magicians did the same by their secret arts. Then this happens:

(a) Moses and Aaron converted ALL the available water into blood (Exodus 7:20-21)

(b) The magicians did the same (Exodus 7:22). This is impossible because Moses and Aaron finished all the water

=====

Who killed Saul?

(a) “Saul took his own sword and fell upon it.... Thus Saul died... (1 Samuel 31:4-6)

(b) An Amalekite slew him (2 Samuel 1:1-16)

=====

Does every man sin?

(a) Yes. “There is no man who does not sin” (1 Kings 8:46; see also 2 Chronicles 6:36; Proverbs 20:9; Ecclesiastes 7:20; and 1 John 1:8-10)

(b) No. True Christians cannot possibly sin, because they are the children of God. “Everyone who believes that Jesus is the Christ is a child of God. (1 John 5:1). “We should be called children of God; and so we are” (1 John 3: 1). “He who loves is born of God” (1 John 4:7). “No one born of God commits sin; for God’s nature abides in him, and he cannot sin because he is born of God” (1 John 3:9). But, then again, Yes! “If we say we have no sin we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us” (1 John 1:8)

=====

How many disciples did Jesus appear to after his resurrection?

(a) Twelve (1 Corinthians 15:5)

(b) Eleven (Matthew 27:3-5 and Acts 1:9-26, see also Matthew 28:16; Mark 16:14 footnote; Luke 24:9; Luke 24:33)

=====

Where was Jesus three days after his baptism?

(a) After his baptism, “the spirit immediately drove him out into the wilderness. And he was in the wilderness forty days ... (Mark 1:12-13)

(b) Next day after the baptism, Jesus selected two disciples. Second day: Jesus went to Galilee – two more disciples. Third day: Jesus was at a wedding feast in Cana in Galilee (see John 1:35; 1:43; 2:1-11)

=====

Was baby Jesus' life threatened in Jerusalem?

- (a) Yes, so Joseph fled with him to Egypt and stayed there until Herod died (Matthew 2:13-23)**
- (b) No. The family fled nowhere. They calmly presented the child at the Jerusalem temple according to the Jewish customs and returned to Galilee (Luke 2:21-40)**

=====

When Jesus walked on water how did the disciples respond?

- (a) They worshipped him, saying, "Truly you are the Son of God" (Matthew 14:33)**
- (b) "They were utterly astounded, for they did not understand about the loaves, but their hearts were hardened" (Mark 6:51-52)**

=====

The chief of the mighty men of David lifted up his spear and killed how many men at one time?

- (a) Eight hundred (2 Samuel 23:8)**
- (b) Three hundred (1 Chronicles 11:11)**

=====

When did David bring the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem? Before defeating the Philistines or after?

- (a) After (2 Samuel 5 and 6)**
- (b) Before (1 Chronicles 13 and 14)**

=====

How many pairs of clean animals did God tell Noah to take into the Ark?

- (a) Two (Genesis 6:19, 20)**

(b) Seven (Genesis 7:2). But despite this last instruction only two pairs went into the ark (Genesis 7:8-9)

=====

When David defeated the King of Zobah, how many horsemen did he capture?

- (a) One thousand and seven hundred (2 Samuel 8:4)**
- (b) Seven thousand (1 Chronicles 18:4)**

=====

How many stalls for horses did Solomon have?

- (a) Forty thousand (1 Kings 4:26)**
- (b) Four thousand (2 chronicles 9:25)**

=====

In what year of King Asa's reign did Baasha, King of Israel die?

- (a) Twenty-sixth year (1 Kings 15:33 and 16:8)**
- (b) King Baasha was still alive in the thirty-sixth year of King Asa's reign (2 Chronicles 16:1)**

=====

How many overseers did Solomon appoint for the work of building the temple?

- (a) Three thousand six hundred (2 Chronicles 2:2)**
- (b) Three thousand three hundred (1 Kings 5:16)**

=====

Solomon built a facility containing how many baths?

- (a) Two thousand (1 Kings 7:26)**
- (b) Over three thousand (2 Chronicles 4:5)**

=====

Of the Israelites who were freed from Babylonian captivity, how many were the children of Pahrath-Moab?

- (a) Two thousand eight hundred and twelve (Ezra 2:6)**
- (b) Two thousand eight hundred and eighteen (Nehemiah 7:11)**

=====

How many were the children of Zattu?

- (a) Nine hundred and forty-five (Ezra 2:8)**
- (b) Eight hundred and forty-five (Nehemiah 7:13)**

=====

How many were the children of Azgad?

- (a) One thousand two hundred and twenty-two (Ezra 2:12)**
- (b) Two thousand three hundred and twenty-two (Nehemiah 7:17)**

=====

How many were the children of Adin?

- (a) Four hundred and fifty-four (Ezra 2:15)**
- (b) Six hundred and fifty-five (Nehemiah 7:20)**

=====

How many were the children of Hashum?

- (a) Two hundred and twenty-three (Ezra 2:19)**
- (b) Three hundred and twenty-eight (Nehemiah 7:22)**

=====

How many were the children of Bethel and Ai?

- (a) Two hundred and twenty-three (Ezra 2:28)**
- (b) One hundred and twenty-three (Nehemiah 7:32)**

=====

Ezra 2:64 and Nehemiah 7:66 agree that the total number of the whole assembly was 42,360. Yet the numbers do not add up to anything close. The numbers obtained from each book is as follows:

- (a) 29,818 (Ezra)
- (b) 31,089 (Nehemiah)

=====

How many singers accompanied the assembly?

- (a) Two hundred (Ezra 2:65)
- (b) Two hundred and forty-five (Nehemiah 7:67)

=====

What was the name of King Abijah's mother?

- (a) Michaiah, daughter of Uriel of Gibeah (2 Chronicles 13:2)
- (b) Maachah, daughter of Absalom (2 Chronicles 11:20)
But Absalom had only one daughter whose name was
Tamar (2 Samuel 14:27)

=====

Did Joshua and the Israelites capture Jerusalem?

- (a) Yes (Joshua 10:23 and Joshua 10:40)
- (b) No (Joshua 15:63)

=====

Who was the father of Joseph, husband of Mary?

- (a) Jacob (Matthew 1:16)
- (b) Hell (Luke 3:23)

=====

Jesus descended from which son of David?

- (a) Solomon (Matthew 1:6)
- (b) Nathan (Luke 3:31)

=====

Who was the father of Shealtiel?

- (a) Jechoniah (Matthew 1:12)
- (b) Neri' (Luke 3:27)

=====

Which son of Zerubbabel was an ancestor of Jesus Christ?

(a) Abiud (Matthew 1:13)

(b) Rhesa (Luke 3:27) But the seven sons of Zerubbabel were called: i. Meshullam, ii. Hananiah, iii. Hashubah, iv. Ohel, v. Berechiah, vi. Hasadiah, viii. Jushabhesed (1 Chronicles 3:19-20). Zerubbabel had no sons called Abiud and Rhesa

=====

Who was the father of Uzziah?

(a) Joram (Matthew 1:8)

(b) Amaziah (2 Chronicles 26:1)

=====

Who was the father of Jechoniah?

(a) Josiah (Matthew 1:11)

(b) Jeholakim (I Chronicles 3:16)

=====

How many generations were between the Babylonian exile and Christ?

(a) Matthew says fourteen (Matthew 1:17)

(b) But a careful count of the generations reveals only thirteen (see Matthew 1:12-16)

=====

Who was the father of Shelah?

(a) Cainan (Luke 3:35-36)

(b) Arphaxad (Genesis 11: 12)

=====

Was John the Baptist “the Elijah” who was predicted to come?

(a) Yes (Matthew 11:14, 17:10-13)

(b) No (John 1:19-21)

=====

Would Jesus inherit David's throne?

(a) Yes. So said the angel (Luke 1:32)

(b) No, because he is a descendant of Jehoiakim (see Matthew 1: 11, 1 Chronicles 3:16). Because Jehoiakim was cursed by God that none of his descendants can sit on David's throne (Jeremiah 36:30)

=====

Jesus rode into Jerusalem on how many animals?

(a) One – a colt (Mark 11:7; compare Luke 19:35). “And they brought the colt to Jesus and threw their garments on it; and he sat upon it.”

(b) Two – a colt and an ass (Matthew 21:7). “They brought the ass and the colt and put their garments on them and he sat thereon.”

=====

Where did Jesus first meet Simon Peter and Andrew?

(a) By the sea of Galilee (Matthew 4:18-22)

(b) On the banks of river Jordan (John 1:42). After that, Jesus decided to go to Galilee (John 1:43)

=====

When Jesus met Jairus, was Jairus's daughter already dead?

(a) Yes. Matthew 9:18 wrote, “My daughter has just died.”

(b) No. Mark 5:23 says, “My little daughter is at the point of death.”

=====

Did Jesus allow his disciples to keep a staff on their journey?

(a) Yes (Mark 6:8)

(b) No (Matthew 10:9; Luke 9:3)

=====

Did Herod think that Jesus was John the Baptist?

(a) Yes (Matthew 14:2; Mark 6:16)

(b) No (Luke 9:9)

=====

Did John the Baptist recognize Jesus before his baptism?

(a) Yes (Matthew 3:13-14)

(b) No (John 1:32-33)

=====

Did John the Baptist recognize Jesus after his baptism?

(a) Yes (John 1:32-33)

(b) No (Matthew 11:2)

=====

People were told that the Bible was the book of God, the creator of life and death. Many people could not believe what they found in the Bible. It was the joke of the century. It was a big shock to them.

These are some examples of the many problems people found in the Bible. There are many more problems they found, but they are too many to mention here.

Because people in Europe and America found these problems in the Bible, many people totally gave up

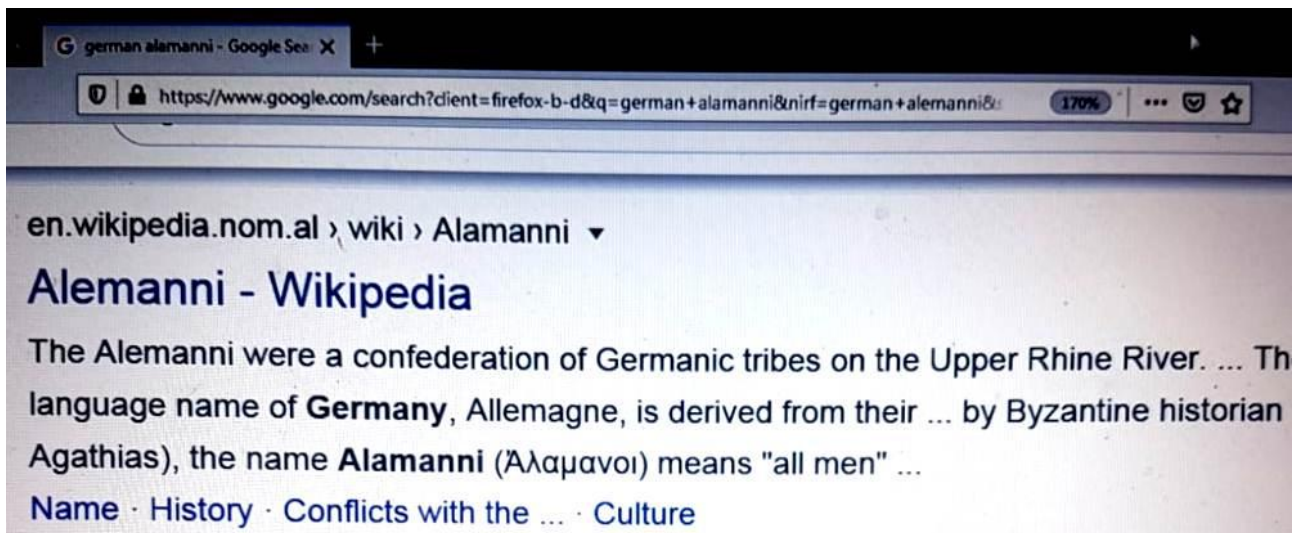
Christianity and the Bible. But a big question researchers began to ask is this - what if the Bible that we have today is not the same book that Christians had a few centuries ago?

The 2 big Germanic languages today are English and German.

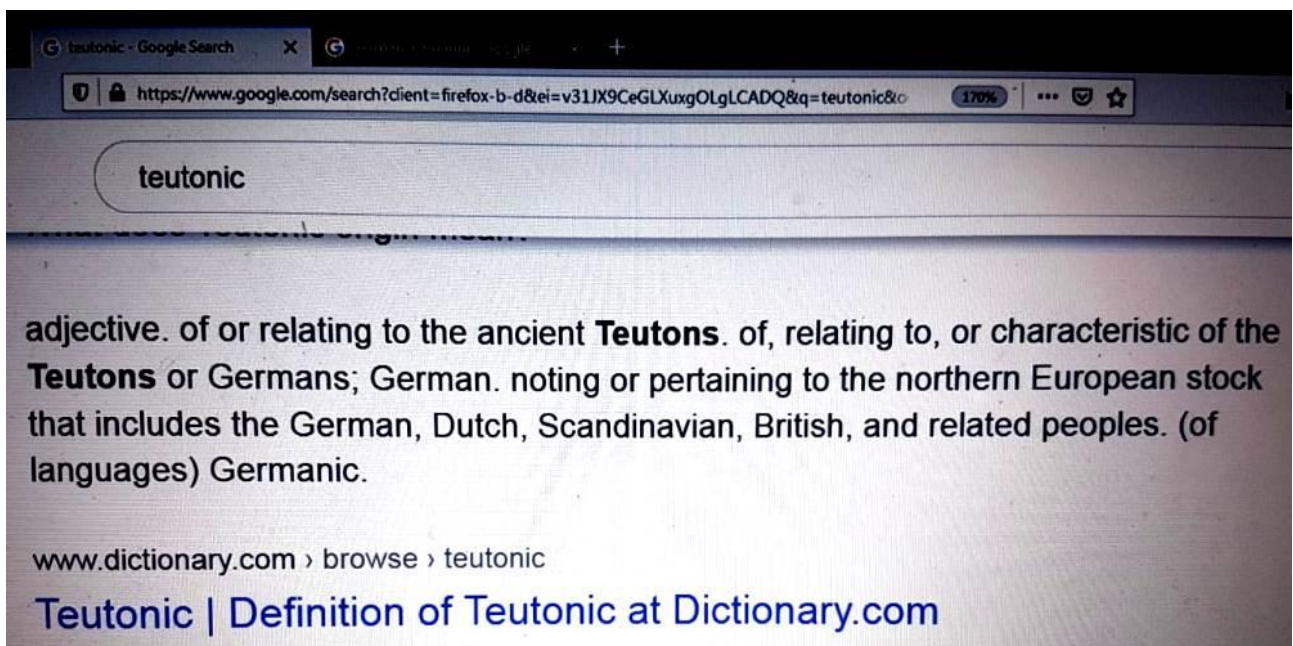
The word English originally came from the Germanic people known as the Angles or Angels



The Germans have been called the Alemanni by many generations of people in the past



Another famous name that many people have called the Germans in the past is Teuton



Researchers looked at the word Tartaria - and investigated what the meaning of the word tar-tar could be (Tartar is an English word - Tartarie in French). In the Japanese language - otosan (OTO) - means father. In modern Turkish, ATA - means father, and in English - Dad (TAT) means father. Researchers finally realised that Tartaria simply may have meant - Fatherland.

Researchers noticed that the word Tartaria had several meanings. To different people it meant different things.

Some researchers suggested it could have meant Fatherland of Aryans or something similar. Tat - Father. Arya - Aryans. Tartaria - a Union of Tatar - Slav - Aryan.

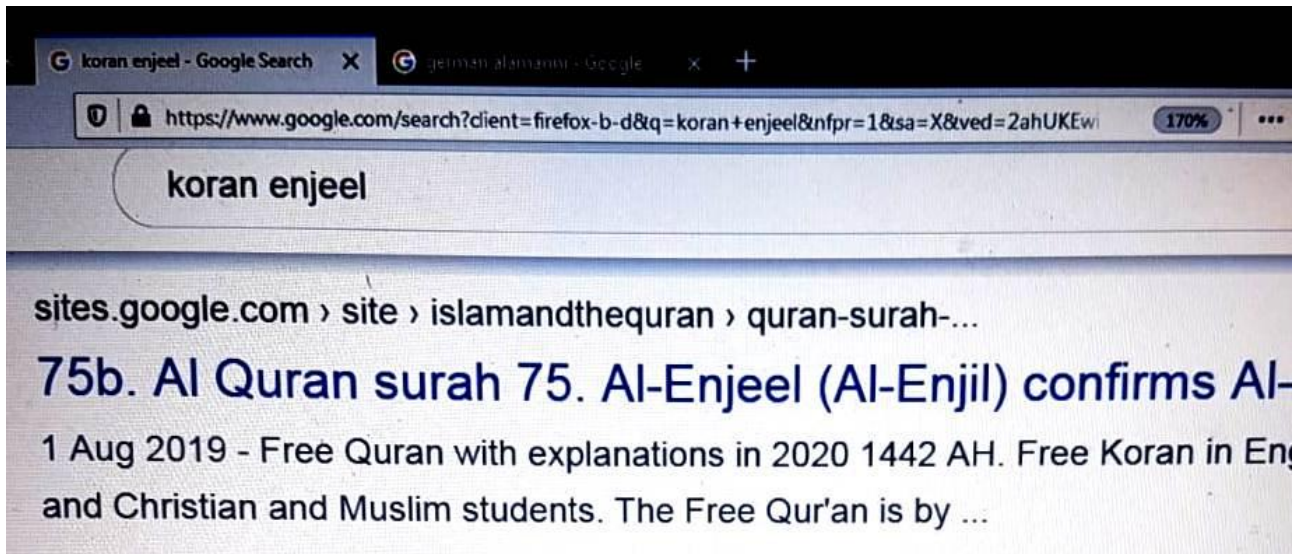
The German word for realm or region or land is REICH, which is very similar to the word ROSSIYA. So there are many connections between the Tatars, Slavs and Aryans and this is just one example.

Researchers also noticed the similarity between the words Tatar and Teuton. Another similarity they noticed was between the word Aleman and Allah-man and many researchers point to the fact that Aleman simple could have simply meant the men of Allah

What about the Germanic tribe of Angles or Angels?

The English are known to be Christian people in the past before the rise of atheism. The book of the Islam, the Arabic Koran states that the original book given by Christ to his followers was called the Engeel or Angel (Enjil or Injeel or Injil, depending on how you wish to spell it in English).

Researchers noticed the similarity between the words Angles (Angels) and book known as the Engeel or Angel.



According to the Arabic Koran, the book called the Engeel or Angel was the original book from Christ and was used by his original followers. The Arabic Koran then states that this original book was changed and modified. The Arabic Koran sates that the original book did not have any lies or contradictions, but they were added by people who had an agenda to gain something from the lies.

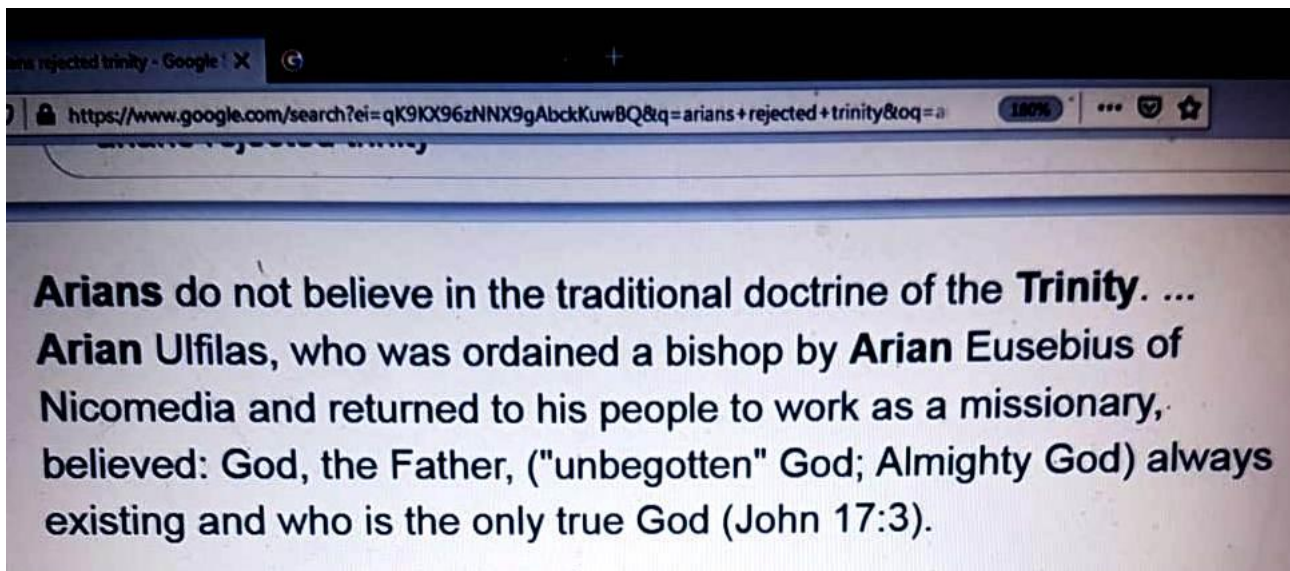
The Arabic Koran says that the people who had the original book of Christ (the Engeel or Angel), that these people did not believe in the Crucifixion, nor did they believe that Christ was the son of God and they also rejected the trinity.

When the Germanic peoples of Europe and America learned the new languages and read the modern Bible, they clearly saw that their beliefs did not match what was written in the book known as the Bible. This is the

reason why many people in the past rejected the modern Bible, not because they were atheists. Many of these people believed in one God, a creator of the universe. But they rejected the Bible because of what they found inside the book

It is well known that the Germanic people have been referred to as the Aryans. Hitler and his gang stole the true meaning of the word Aryan and destroyed it on purpose. The word Aryan relates to many people in the world, for example the people in Iran have an Aryan history. Aryan is clearly not a race, but the people who changed and destroyed true history, also destroyed the true meaning of the word Aryan. Aryans are clearly not a race or ethnic group of people. Researchers found evidence that the Aryans were a group of people who had a specific religion and this religion is what united them.

Researchers point out that the word Arians was spelt differently on purpose to separate the Aryans from their true religious past. The Arians rejected the Christian Bible and they rejected the Trinity and they believed in one God. Even the history regarding the meaning of Arians has been modified and changed, but a lot still remains. The Arians - Aryans were the people who believed in the book called Engeel and followed this book and not the Bible. They believed in one God and their society and culture was based on this faith.



The swastika is a symbol that was used by the Aryans in the past and by Buddhists. Researchers have found evidence that Buddhism developed from the true story of Christ and was modified deliberately, similar to the way the Bible has been modified.

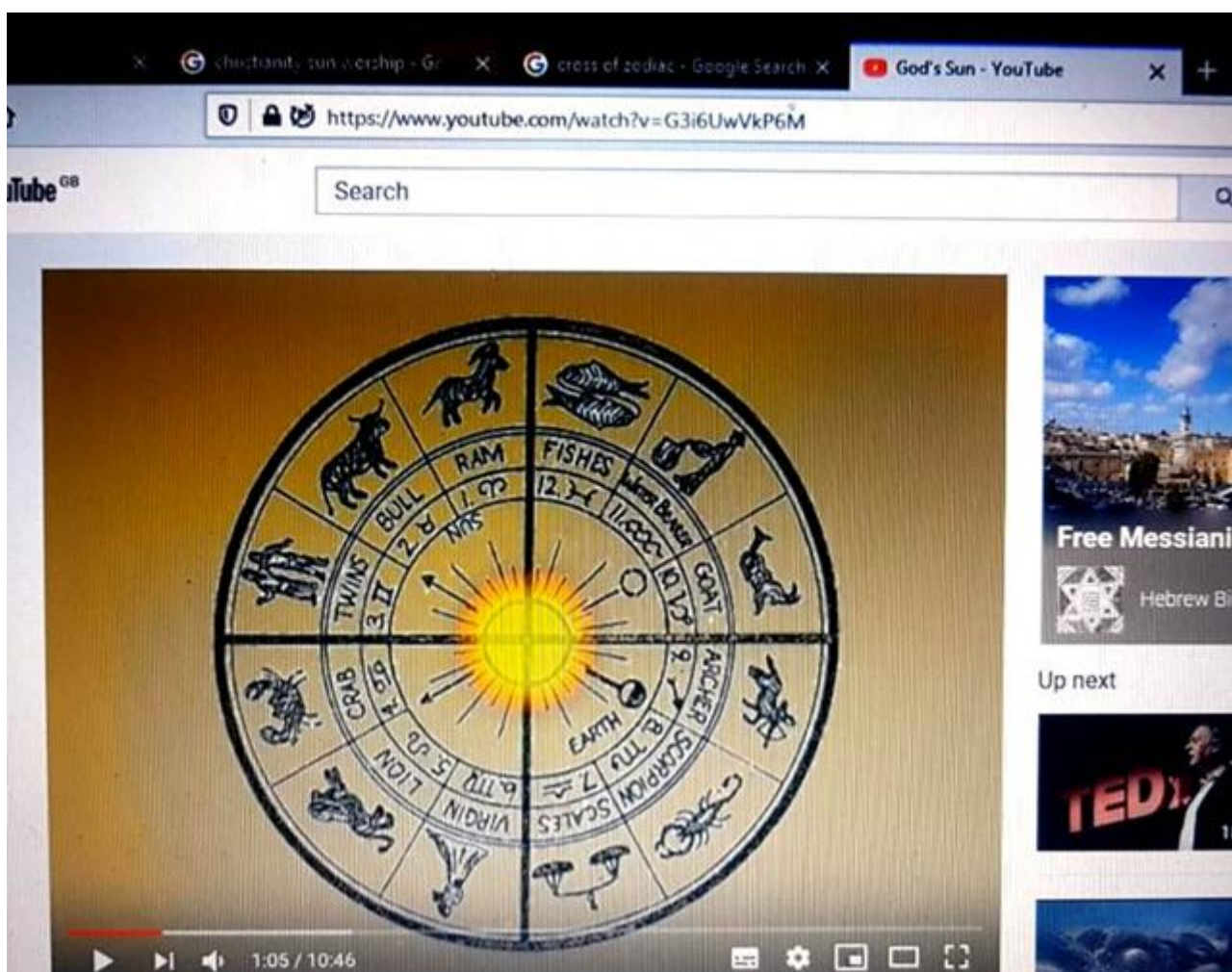
The Germanic people, the Aryan people, the Angel people, were a people who had a moral code of honour who kept alive the true legacy of Christ. Today their great grandchildren are something else. Many of them take drugs, many are alcoholics and many of them follow their sexual pleasures. Millions of them have carried out abortions. Divorce and cheating is common.

The destiny of Europe and America is heading towards a transgender or genderless society. It will be a cashless society and a genderless society and a godless society.

All the lies in history made all this possible. Look at what the people were and what they are today and what they will become.

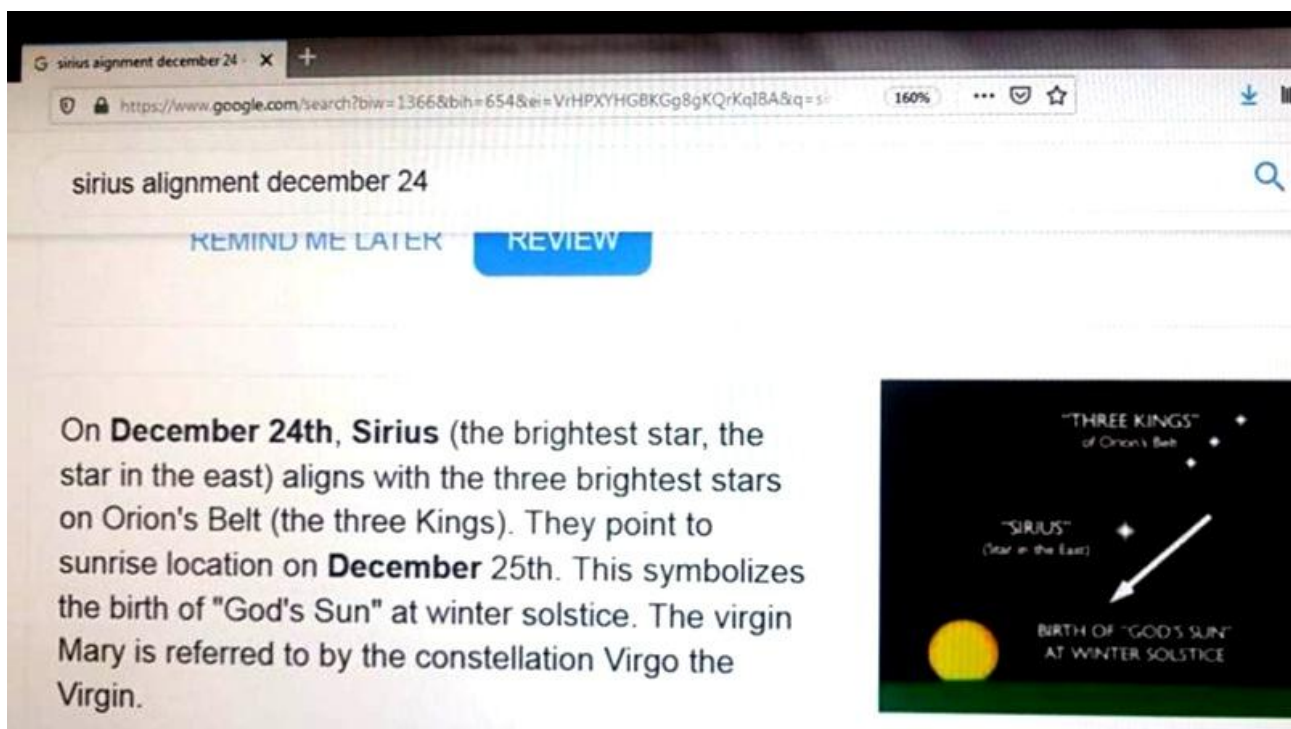
Researchers for example - found much Astrology or SUN worship in the history of Jesus Christ in the Bible.

The cross on the zodiac reflects how the sun passes through the 12 constellations throughout the year and also shows the 4 seasons of the year and the 12 months and solstices and equinoxes.



In many cases the stars and their shapes were drawn and represented by animals and figures and stories were even made up about them - to match the movements of the stars.

On December 24 - Sirius aligns with the 3 brightest stars in Orion's belt



The image is a screenshot of a Google search result. The search bar contains the text "sirius alignment december 24". Below the search bar, there are two buttons: "REMIND ME LATER" and "REVIEW". The main text of the search result reads: "On **December 24th**, **Sirius** (the brightest star, the star in the east) aligns with the three brightest stars on Orion's Belt (the three Kings). They point to sunrise location on **December 25th**. This symbolizes the birth of "God's Sun" at winter solstice. The virgin Mary is referred to by the constellation Virgo the Virgin." To the right of the text is a diagram showing a night sky with a yellow sun on the horizon. Three stars are labeled "THREE KINGS" of Orion's Belt. A white arrow points from these stars towards the sun. Another star is labeled "SIRIUS" (Star in the East). Below the diagram, it says "BIRTH OF 'GOD'S SUN' AT WINTER SOLSTICE".

The Bible doesn't say that 3 kings came to visit Jesus when he was born - but the story is very famous in the Christian world - and researchers have pointed out that the story may have been totally made up from the star Sirius - which mysteriously aligns on Christmas Eve - 24 December.

The three stars of Orion's belt point to where the Sun will rise on December 25 - Christmas Day.

According to historians - in the Roman Empire - many people worshipped the SUN god. Researchers are questioning who these Romans are - were they really Ancient Romans or were they Roman Catholics?

Researchers ask the question - who was really worshipping the SUN god - was it the Romans or was it the Roman Catholics?



In mythological terms - it is said that the Sun is dying as the length of daylight decreases and is at its lowest point at the Winter Solstice - beginning on the midnight of December 21 (early morning December 22) and ends on Midnight December 24 (early morning December 25).

The sun actually stops moving south on December 22 and is at its lowest point in the Northern Hemisphere - staying in the vicinity of the Southern Cross.



The Southern Cross or Crux is a constellation that has 4 major stars in the southern sky and forms the shape of a cross.

It is the only time of the year that the Sun doesn't move north or south and the Sun is considered dead for practically around 3 days and 3 nights.

And it can be said that the Sun died on the Cross - or had a Crucifixion and was then born on December 25 and then starts to move north again. Researchers point out the similarity between the Southern Cross and the Crucifixion. Researchers ask - was the story created to unite SUN worship with story of Jesus Christ? Was it a plan to steal the character of Jesus Christ and unite it to SUN worship?

What researchers found strange was that the Arabic Koran opposed SUN worship and opposed the story of the Crucifixion - did these 2 groups (SUN worshippers and the followers of the Crucifixion) - did they unite to confront and oppose the followers of the Arabic Koran?

The Arabic Koran openly challenged and denied the Crucifixion and says that it never took place and says that it is total lie and fake history - this made the followers of the Arabic Koran - the worst hated enemies of the Christians in the past - much of this hatred even continues today.

004.157

YUSUFALI: That they said (in boast), "We killed Christ Jesus the son of Mary, the Messenger of God";- but they killed him not, nor crucified him, but so it was made to appear to them, and those who differ therein are full of doubts, with no (certain) knowledge, but only conjecture to follow, for of a surety they killed him not -

PICKTHAL: And because of their saying: We slew the Messiah, Jesus son of Mary, God's messenger - they slew him not nor crucified him, but it appeared so unto them; and lo! those who disagree concerning it are in doubt thereof; they have no knowledge thereof save pursuit of a conjecture; they slew him not for certain.

SHAKIR: And their saying: Surely we have killed the Messiah, Jesus son of Mary, the messenger of God, and they did not kill him nor did they crucify him, but it appeared to them so (like Isa) and most surely those who differ therein are only in a doubt about it, they have no knowledge respecting it, but only follow a conjecture, and they killed him not for sure.

KHALIFA: And for claiming that they killed the Messiah, Jesus, son of Mary, the messenger of GOD. In fact, they never killed him, they never crucified him - they were made to think that they did. All factions who are disputing in this matter are full of doubt concerning this issue. They possess no knowledge; they only conjecture. For certain, they never killed him.

Researchers have pointed out that because of such statements that are made in the Arabic Koran - it was like a total war in history - between Original Islam and Christianity - a war that questioned - who is speaking the truth about the history of Jesus Christ - or a war about the truth of history and who is speaking lies. The Bible was considered by many people in the past to be actual history and still is even today by many people.

Researchers pointed out that the Modern Islam of today is divided into groups or sects with various beliefs - and some sects have a clergy system like the Catholic Church - and other sects follow books which oppose and contradict each other. The Original Islam that researchers referred to - was based on the texts of the

Arabic Koran. Researchers did take note that many Arabic Koran translations have errors and political manipulations - but it was clear from the texts within the Arabic Koran - that it was a war - between what is the truth in history - and what is a lie.

Researchers concluded that December 25 was chosen as the supposed birth day of Jesus Christ and it clearly was a copy of the movement of the Sun and stars. Jesus supposedly died on the Cross or something similar - and was then dead for around 3 days and then he rose back to life.



Much of the Christianity we see today - with reformed groups - many have prepared ridiculous answers for such things. Many modern church groups have

modified their beliefs away from the Bible and also away from what Christianity may have been a few centuries ago - because they know that it was linked to SUN worship. But they cannot change the evidence of SUN worship found in the Bible stories.

Because they cannot change what the Bible says, most modern church groups focus on singing and issues of the world today and talk about miraculous healing and forgiveness of sins - based on your belief in Christ. They do read texts in the Bible selectively - but no serious answers are given regarding some of the stories in the Bible.

Many paintings of Jesus Christ or drawings - depict him with a Sun around his head - showing elements of SUN worship.



The image shows a screenshot of a web browser displaying a Wikipedia article titled "Solar deity". The browser's address bar shows the URL "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solar_deity". The article text discusses the connection between the date of Christmas (December 25) and the festival of Sol Invictus, and speculates on the biblical elements of Christ's life being linked to those of a sun god. It mentions the twelve zodiac constellations and the story of Jesus being arrested by Judas Iscariot. The text also notes that many of the world's sacrificed godmen have their traditional birthday on December 25, and that the "sun god" had "died" for three days and was "born again" on December 25. The article concludes that the three days following December 21 remain the darkest days of the year where Jesus (the sun) dies and remains unseen for three days.

According to one hypothesis about Christmas, it was set to 25 December because it was the date of the festival of Sol Invictus. This idea became popular especially in the 18th^{[33][34]} and 19th centuries.^{[35][36][37]}

Another speculation connects the biblical elements of Christ's life to those of a sun god.^[38] The Christian gospels report that Jesus had 12 followers,^[39] which is claimed to be akin to the twelve zodiac constellations. When the Sun was in the house of Scorpio, Judas plotted with the chief priests and elders to arrest Jesus by kissing him. As the Sun exited Libra, it enters into the waiting arms of Scorpio to be kissed by Scorpio's bite.^{[40][41]}

Many of the world's sacrificed godmen have their traditional birthday on December 25. During this time, people believed that the "sun god" had "died" for three days and was "born again" on December 25.^[42] After December 25, the Sun supposedly moves 1 degree north, foreshadowing longer days.^[43] The three days following December 21 remain the darkest days of the year where Jesus (the sun) dies and remains unseen for three days.^{[44][45]}



The halo of Jesus, seen in many paintings, has similarities to a parhelion.

Researchers have come to the conclusion - that the Bible has an important place in history - but - it has many thousands of different versions - and also has elements of SUN worship within it.

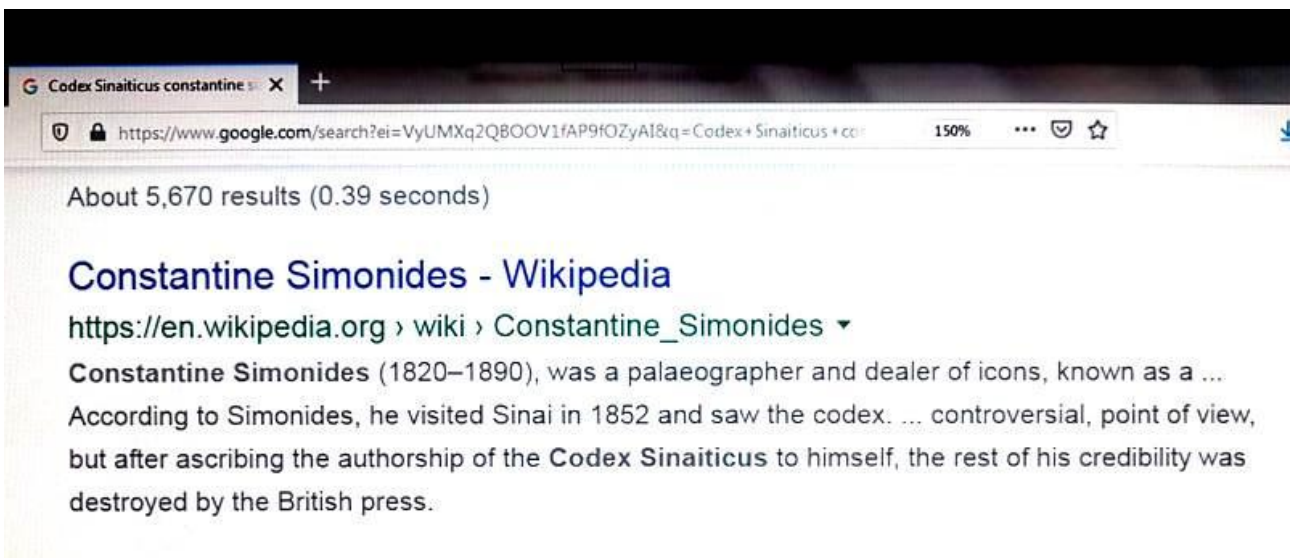
There are many stories in the Biblical texts and the Arabic Koran regarding Jesus - researchers concluded that up to a certain extent - a man named Jesus Christ probably did exist and was well known globally - and that his story was exaggerated and changed - to match political or religiously oppressive systems.

A lot of the world's history is based on the events in the Bible - and the Bible and its books were for a long time considered by many - to be actual world history. Many historians in the last 2 centuries went out of their way to match archaeology and history - to the stories in the Bible. What we do know today is that there are thousands of different Bibles and many were written for political reasons or by businessmen such as Constantine Simonides. There were hundreds of businessmen like him - who were writing much of the events and history - of the stories of the Bible - and they were selling it and claiming that it was the word of God. It was big business - hundreds of businessmen were doing it with many employees doing the writing.

Codex Sinaiticus - Greek Bible manuscript - was supposedly discovered in 1889 in Sinai, Egypt. A Greek man called Constantine Simonides - who was a very

educated man at the time, was writing and selling his own fake Biblical manuscripts in the Greek language to the King of Greece and to many other people around Europe and the world. Historians know that he was selling fakes but claim that some of the manuscripts that he sold - were originals that he had supposedly found on Mount Athos - but historians show no evidence of this.

Constantine Simonides - the same man - claimed to have written this Codex Sinaiticus Bible himself. Historians know that so many of the manuscripts around the world were fakes - most probably all of them - and that Constantine Simonides had admitted that this was also written by him.



Researchers point out that Constantine Simonides was an expert writer - but historians have decided to ignore that Constantine Simonides had clearly admitted that he wrote it and that it was a fake.

Today we actually have around 5000 manuscripts or more - of the Greek New Testament and most of them are completely different to each other and are not even complete - this shows you an example of how many fakes there are.



Researchers ask - how can they call this a historical treasure - even after Constantine Simonides admitted he wrote it - and today it is in the British museum.

Many modern historians claim that these so-called manuscripts are old and original - and they have written much fantastic documentaries about such manuscripts in many books - but researchers have found that all the manuscripts are different to each other and that there is no evidence whatsoever to show if they are fake or not.

Many researchers are saying that all world history is a lie - not just copies or mistakes - they claim that the

world has a totally different history - and that everything was made up to hide the true history.

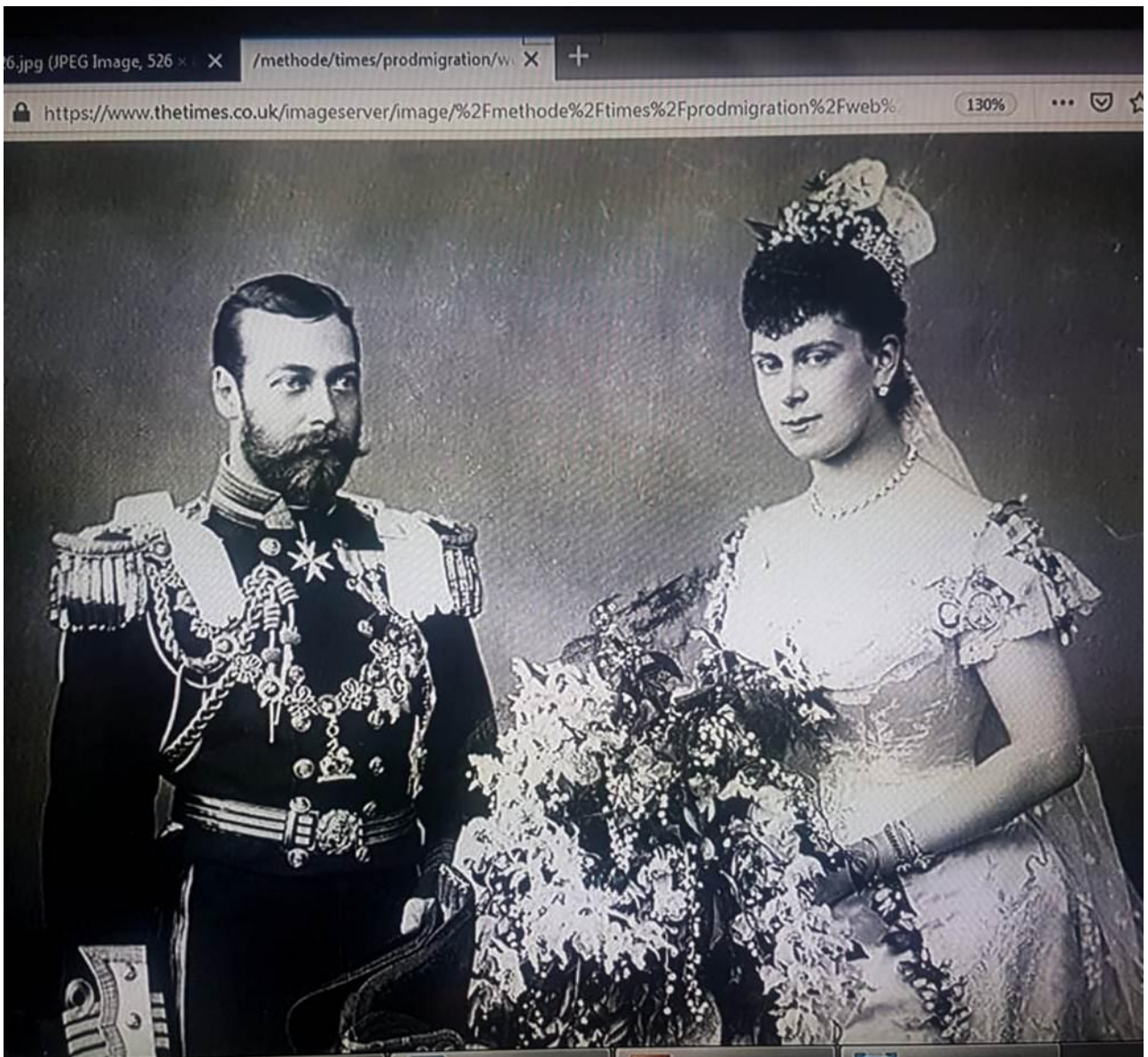
Researchers came to the conclusion that a total war has taken place against the Germanic peoples. A war against their history. A war against their culture. A war against their language. A war against their religion. A war against their heritage.

When you look at the people of Europe and America, they look nothing like their great grandfathers. Not only have the people forgotten their history but they have lost it. In Europe and America we see many people insulting or attacking Muslim women that wear a headscarf or shawl. It is clear that people of Europe and America have forgotten that their own flesh and blood, their great grandmothers were the same like these women.

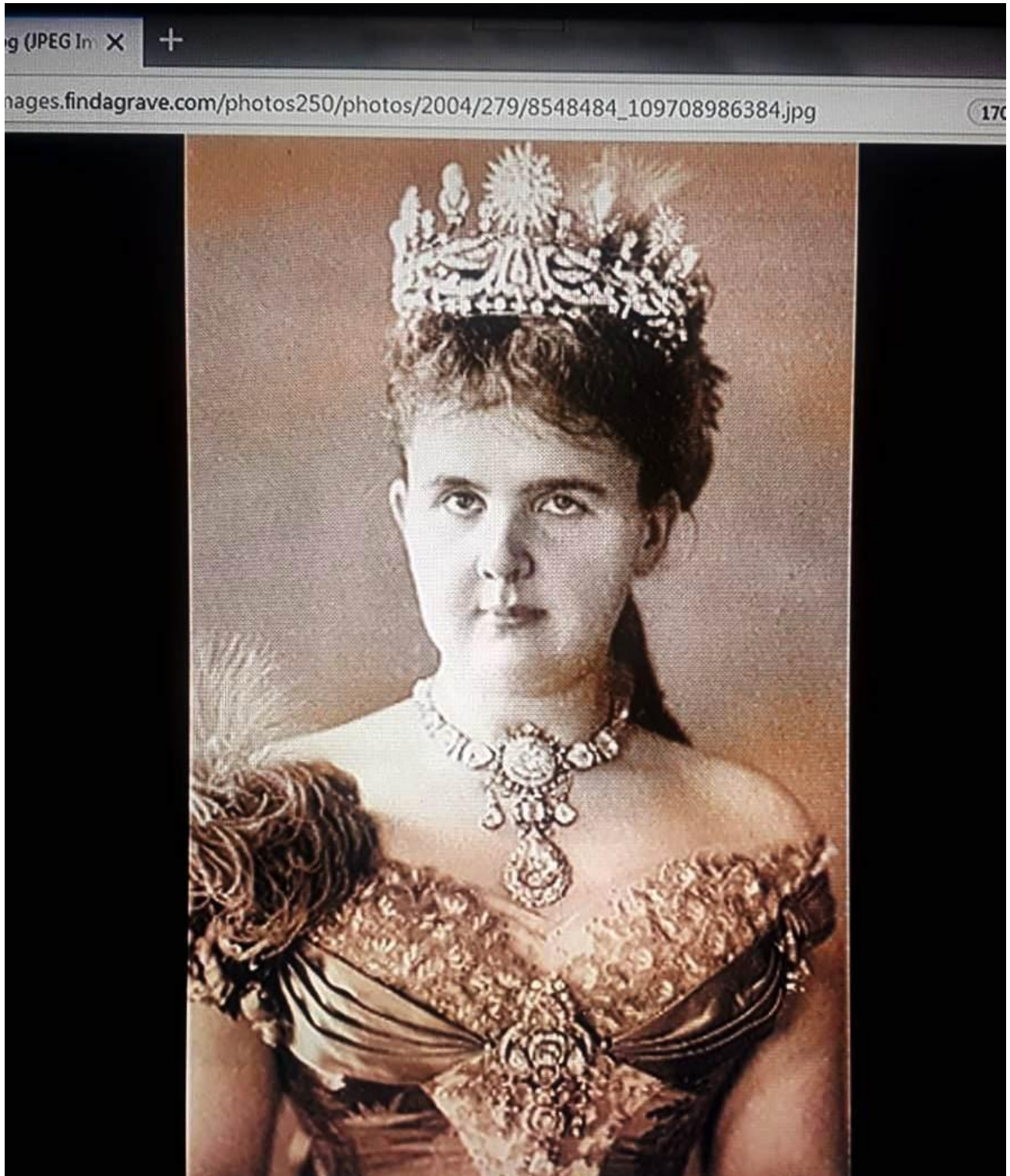
Historians portray most Germanic Europeans from the north of Europe as barbarians and uncivilised, when the evidence shows that history is a lie.

Because of what historians say, many people in Europe and America look at the current Bible and believe that their great grandparents were uneducated and superstitious and believed in false stories and false religion. But the truth is, the Bible was not the book of their ancestors and that the current Bible is a fake.

Below are photos of some of the powerful and important women from the ruling families of Europe between 1850 and 1950. Many researchers examined the photos carefully and came to the conclusion that they all looked like men. Researchers concluded that the people in the photos were all probably actors who were chosen to create a fake history for Europe.



Above photo - Princess Mary of Teck, Queen of England with her husband King George V in 1893



**Above photo - Princess Emma of Waldeck and Pyrmont,
Queen of Netherlands (1858-1934)**



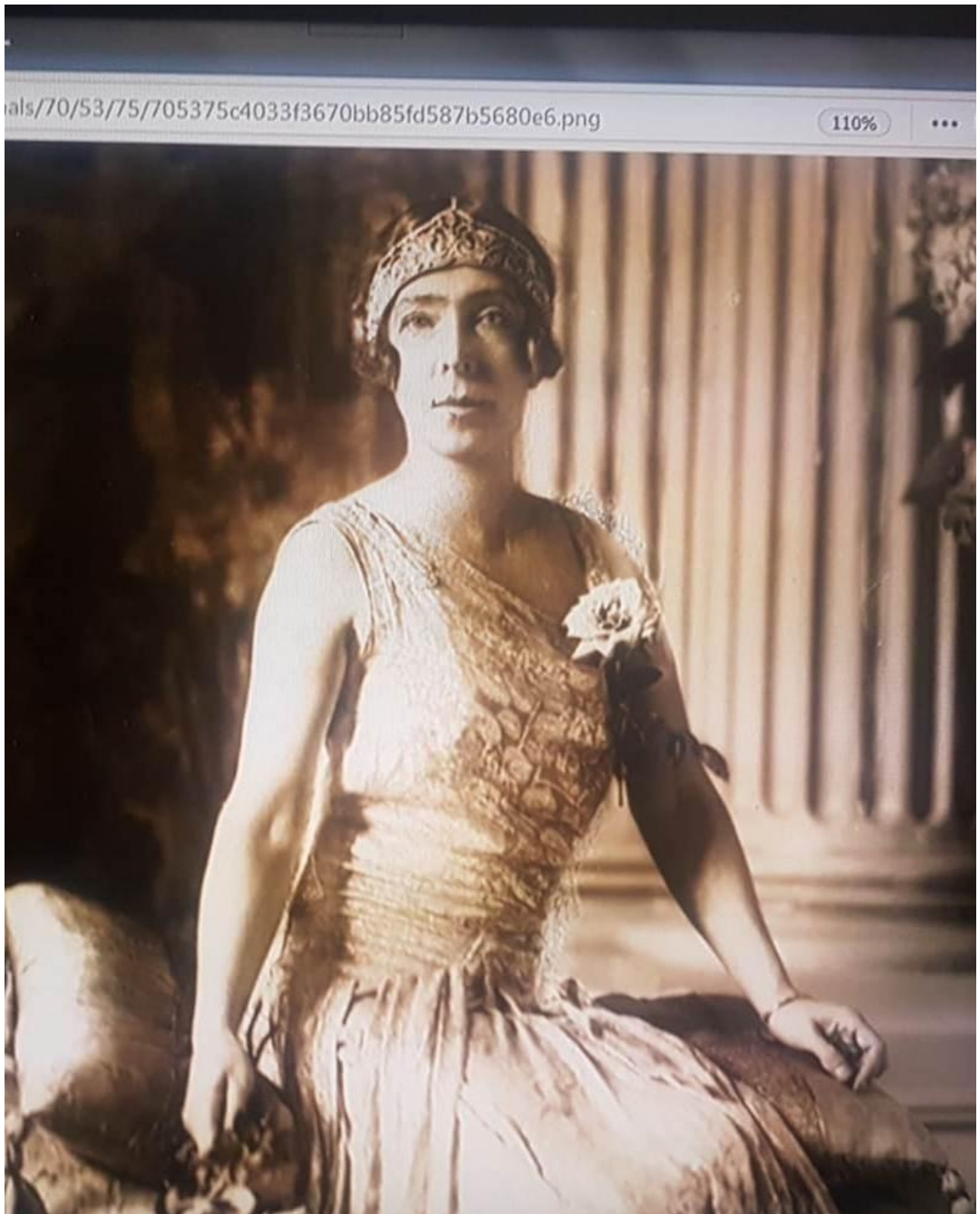
Above photo - Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain - 1922



Above photo - Marie-José of Belgium, the last Queen of Italy - 1940's



Above photo - Princess Mathilde Calvi di Bergolo of Denmark (1885-1949)



**Above photo - Elizabeth of Bavaria, Queen of Belgium
(1876-1965)**

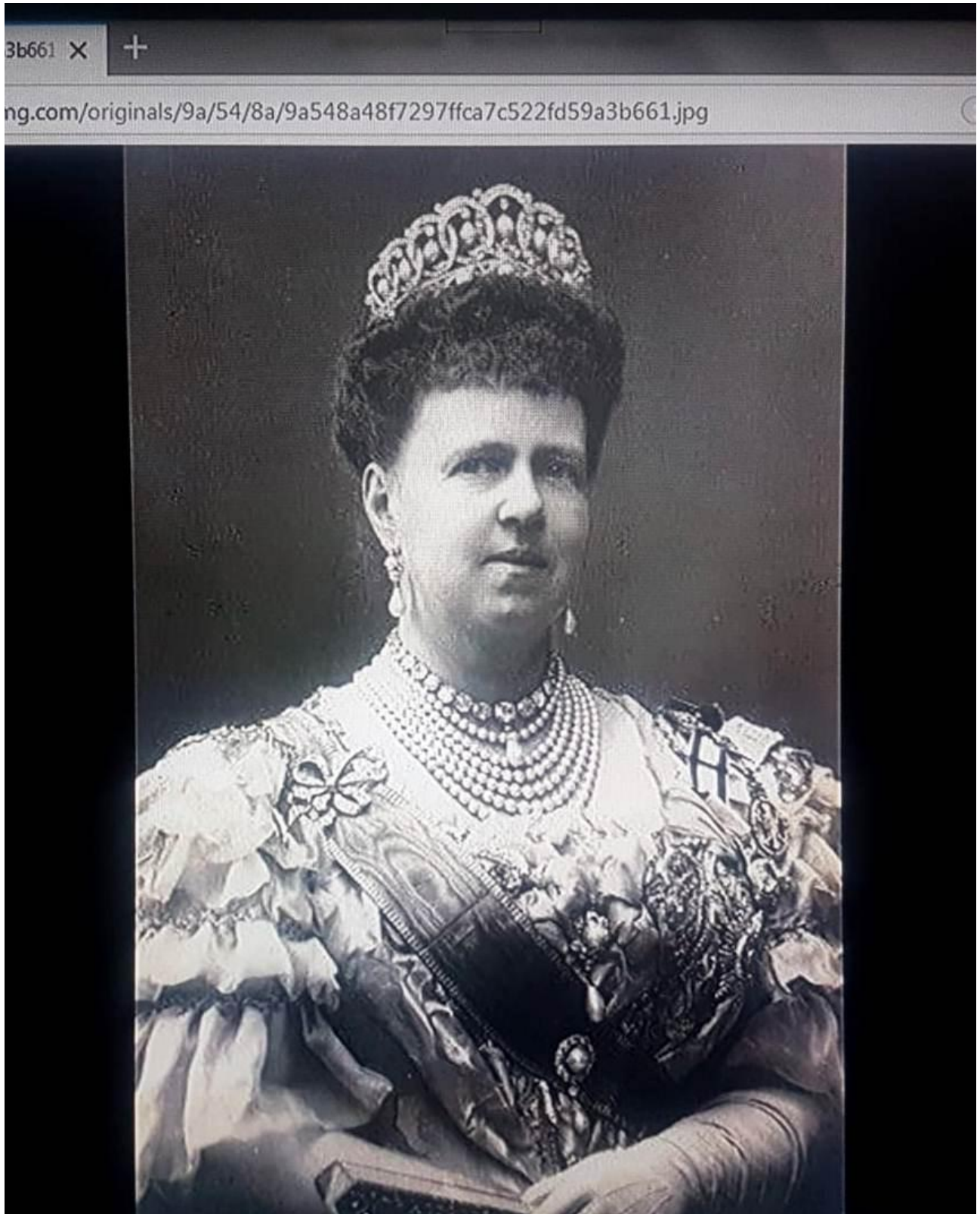
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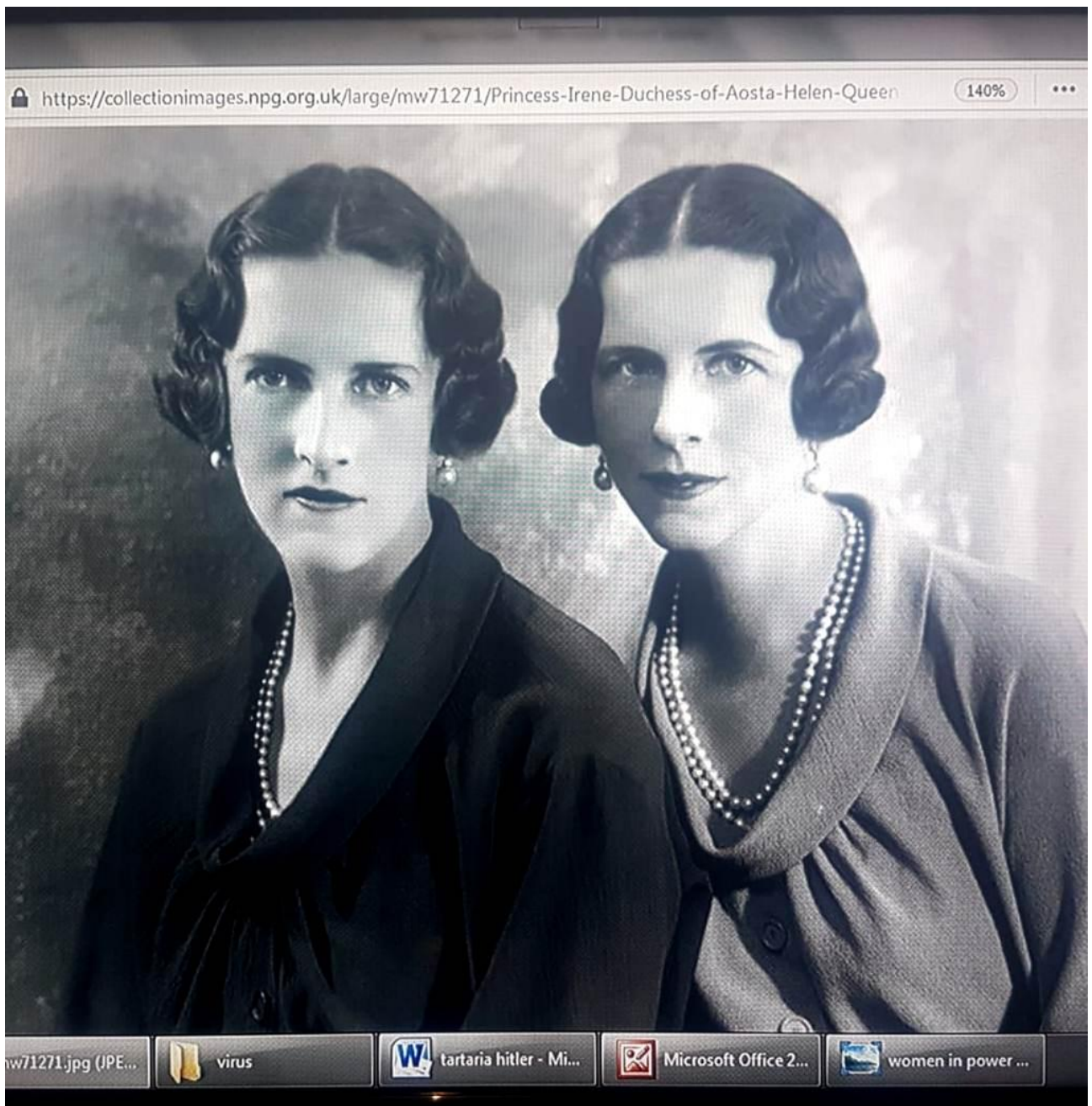
Above photo - Princess Mafalda of Hesse - 1930's



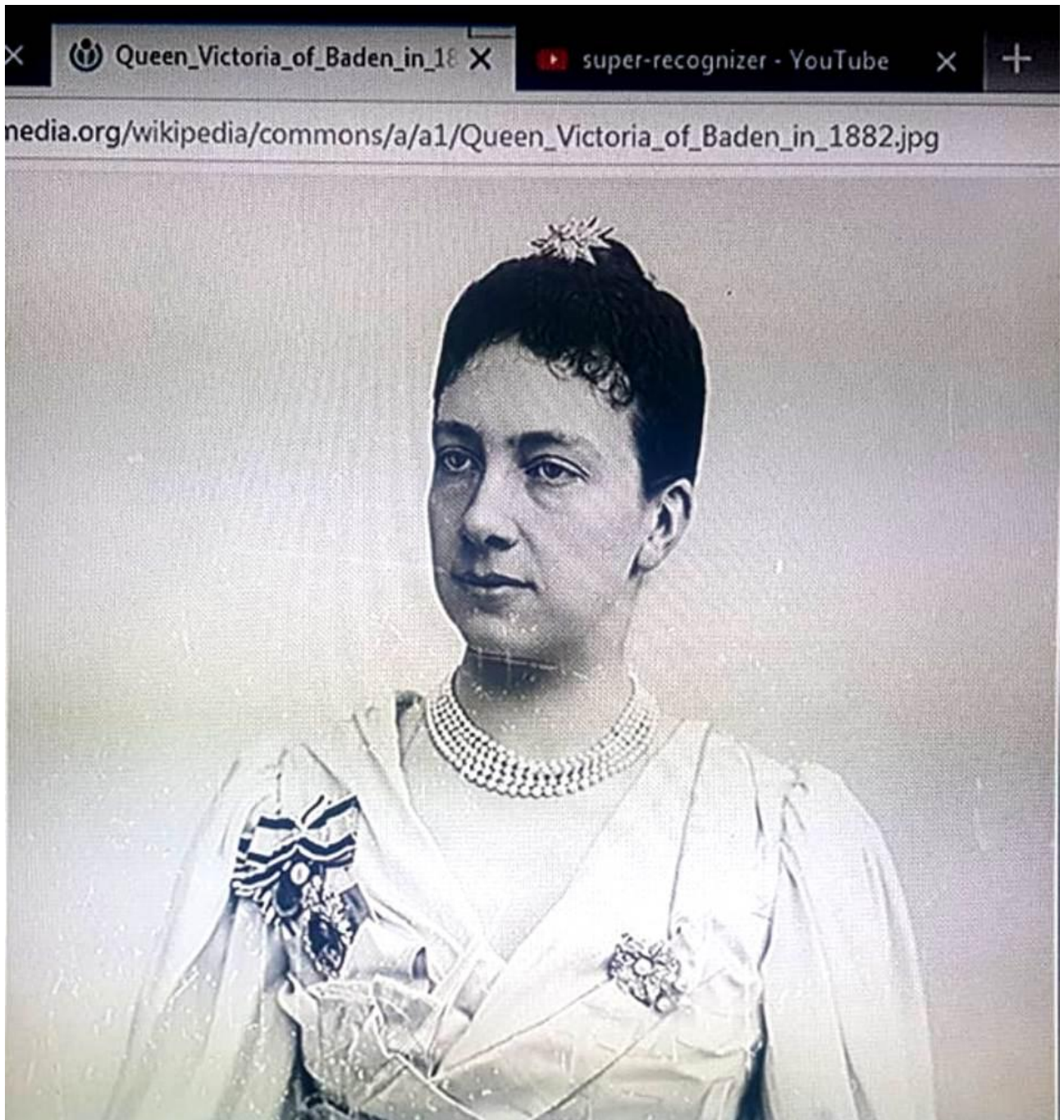
**Above photo - Amelia of Orleans, Queen of Portugal -
1890's**



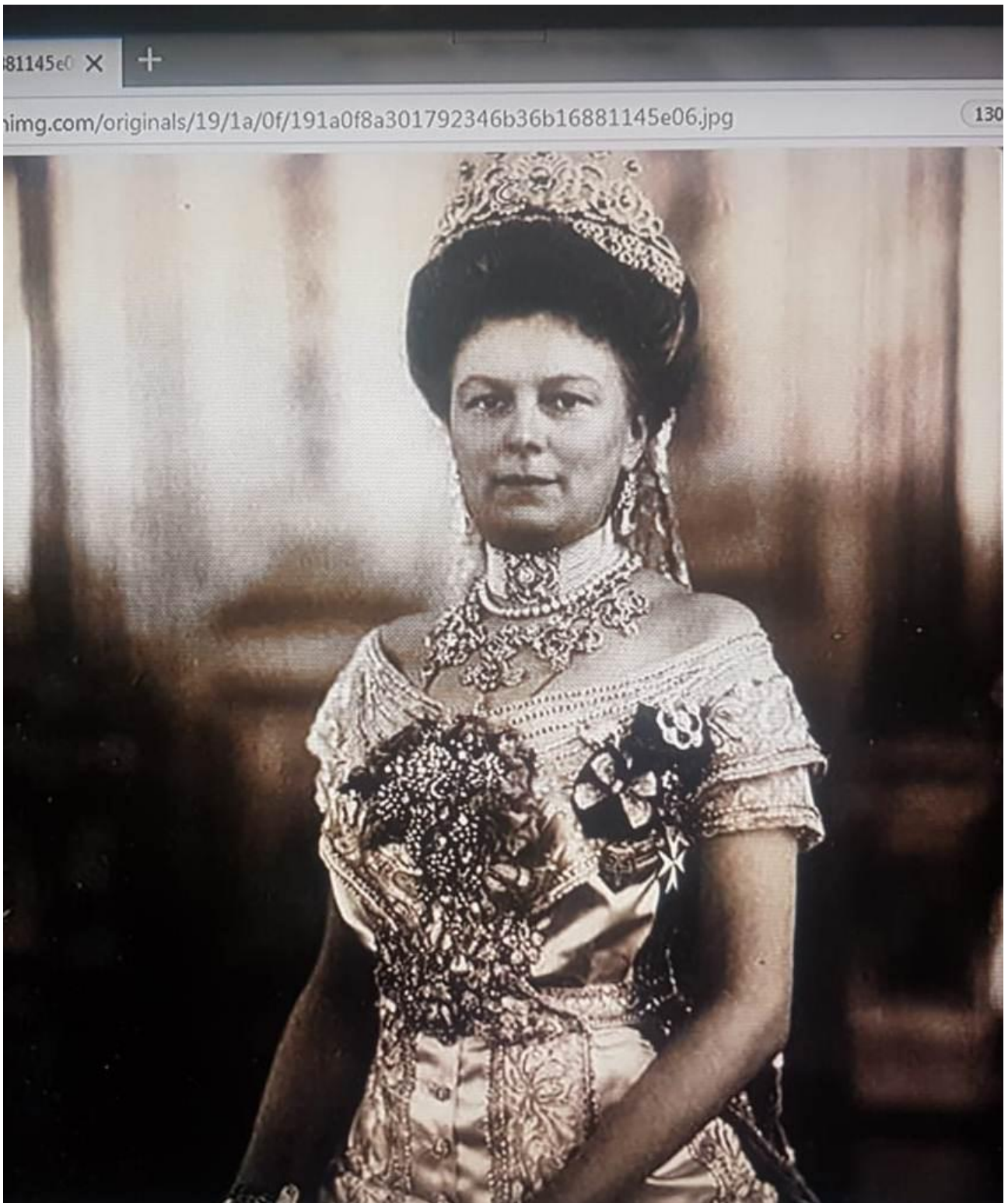
Above photo - Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrovna of Russia, from the Romanov dynasty, 1853-1920



Above photo - Queen Helen of Romania and Princess Irene of Greece and Denmark, Duchess of Aosta - 1934



**Above photo - Victoria of Baden, Germany in 1882.
Victoria was also the Queen of Sweden**



Above photo - Princess Sophie, Duchess of Hohenberg, the wife of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria. Historians state that they were assassinated in Sarajevo and this led to the First World War

It was very clear to researchers that these powerful women from all the major countries in Europe at the time, looked like men. There are many more photos, too many to put here.

Researchers concluded that the people in the photos were all actors that were used to create a fake history for Europe. If they were actors, then what was the original ruling power of Europe? Was it Tartaria?

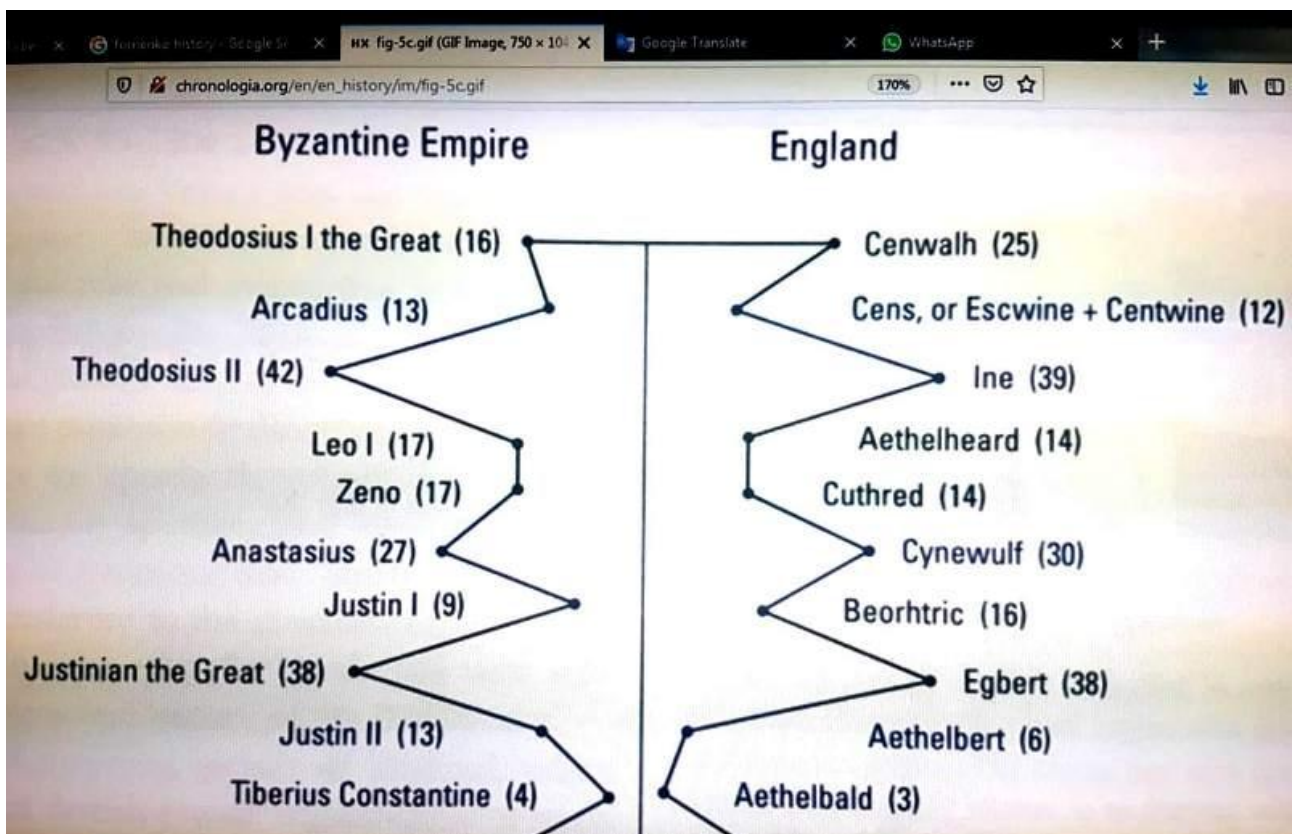
An important question that researchers asked was - why did they all look like men? Were men deliberately chosen by the people who wrote fake history? Did they do this because they preferred men over women? Or, did they prefer transsexuals?

Researchers began to ask if the ruling powers were hiding behind transsexual actors - or - were the ruling powers actually homosexuals. Another question many researchers are asking - is this the reason why we see a promotion of the transgender agenda today?

Regarding the ruling families of Europe, Anatoly Fomenko from Russia (a very famous professor at Moscow State University), has already presented much evidence to show that the history of the ruling families of Europe is a total fraud and fabrication. He shows that they copied history from nation to nation and just changed the names and added a few years here and there in order to match falsified history

The graphs below are an example by Fomenko which shows - the similarity in the number of years ruled by the Kings of England and the third Roman Empire - primarily in the east - and we can see clearly that they are practically the same.

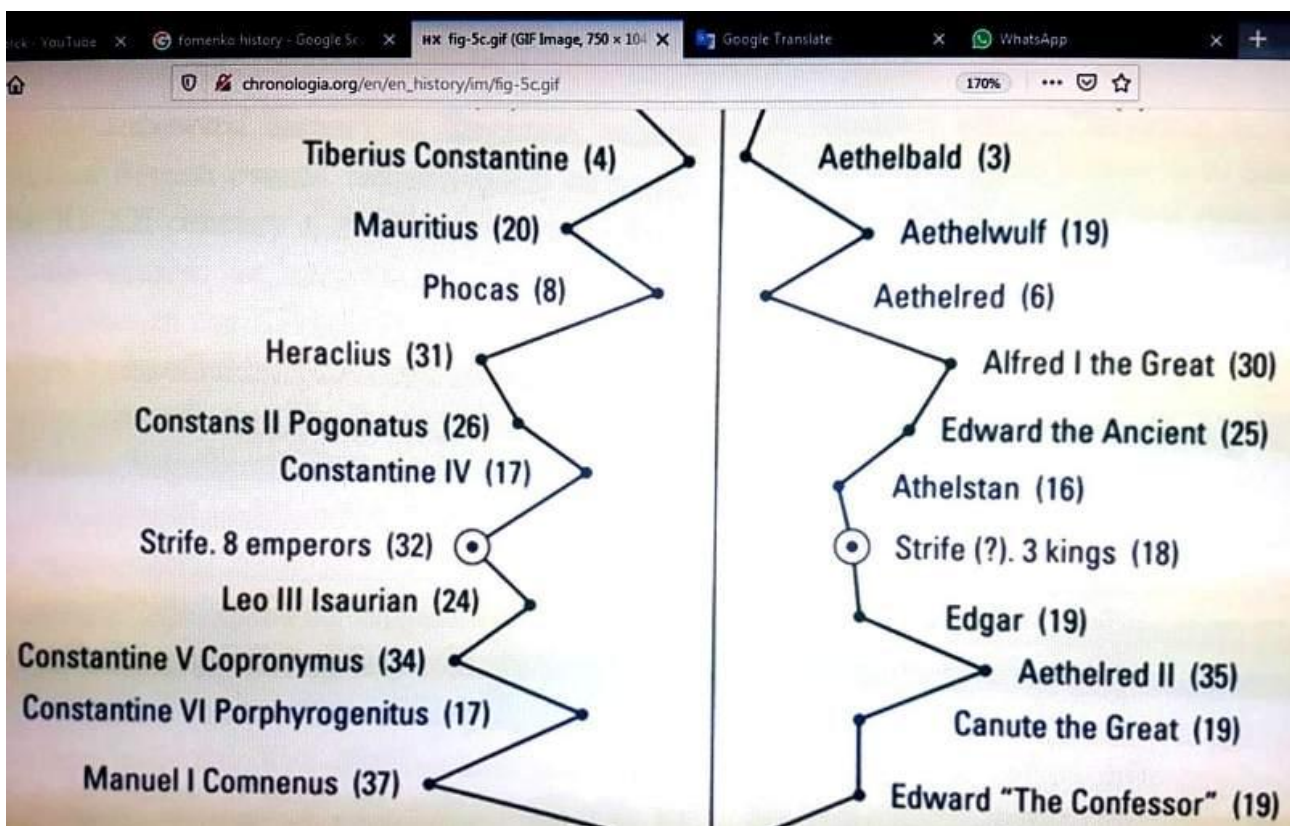
The lines show how many years a king ruled, it is longer if he ruled longer. You will notice that the timelines of the kings of the 2 different nations - are similar - that they are practically the same kings - except that their names were changed to create fake histories for different countries.



Fomenko shows the number of years these people supposedly ruled in both nations (the number of years

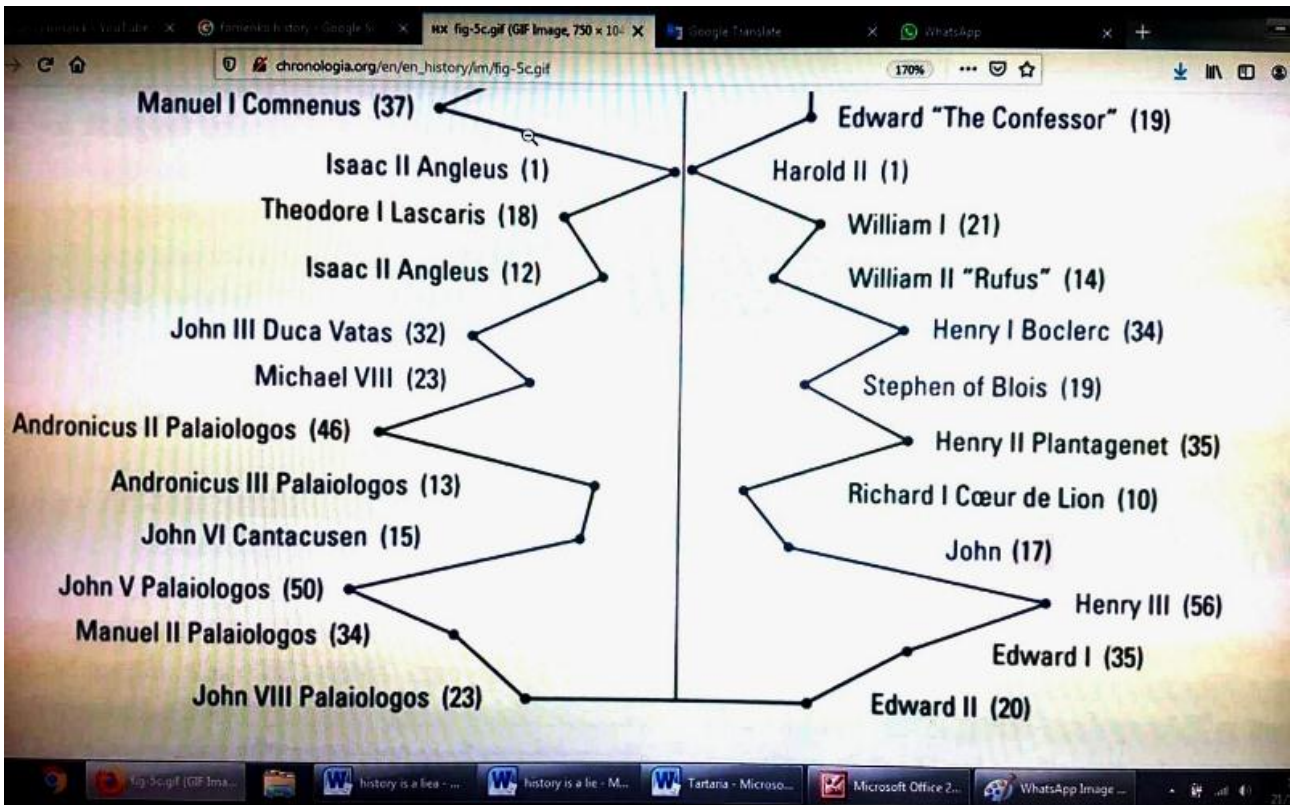
are in brackets) and then shows this on a graph - opposite each other - showing the similarity in the number of years the kings ruled their nations.

Researchers point out that 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?



Fomenko demonstrates that not just the timelines have been copied but events have been copied and duplicated - mostly the places and names have been changed to match their local histories to give them a new history. Most events were copied and some events were even made up to make the local histories unique for political and nationalistic purposes for each nation.

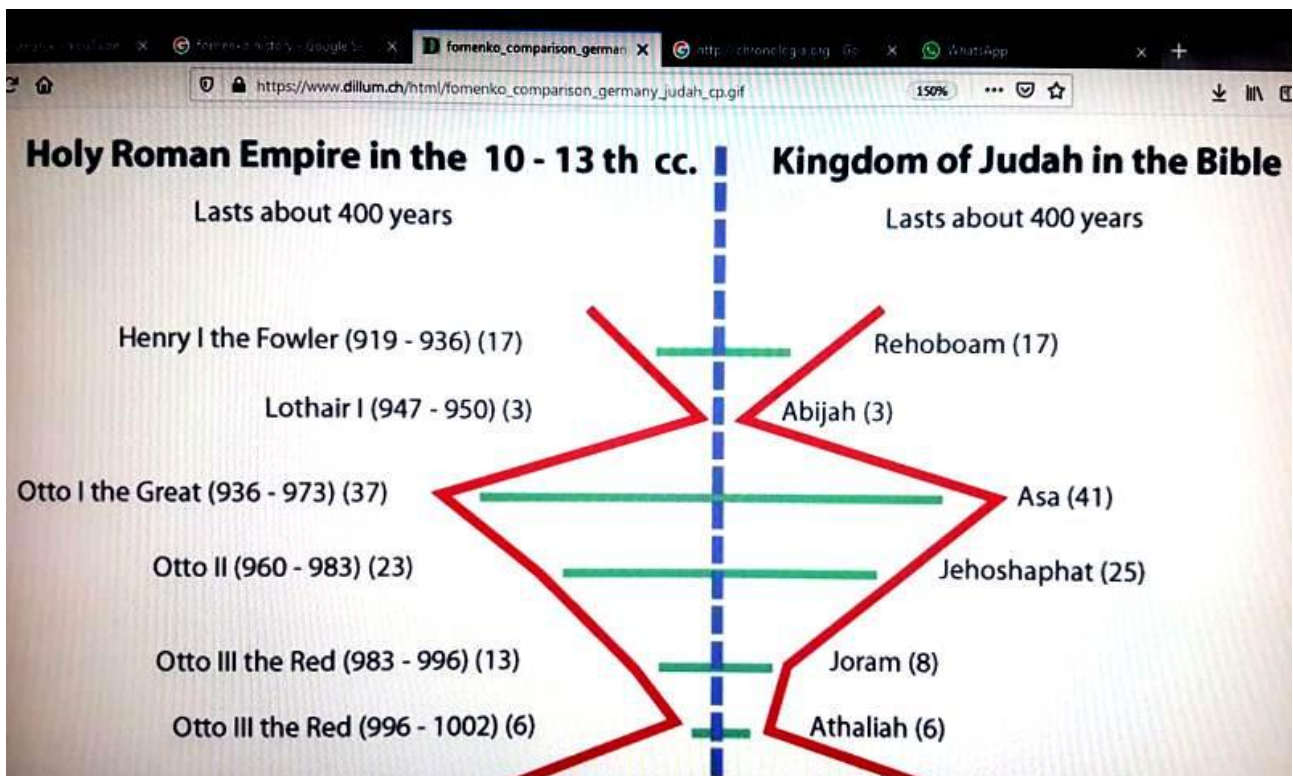
Researchers point out that to make the fake history seem true - monuments and fake historical manuscripts and books and artefacts were created



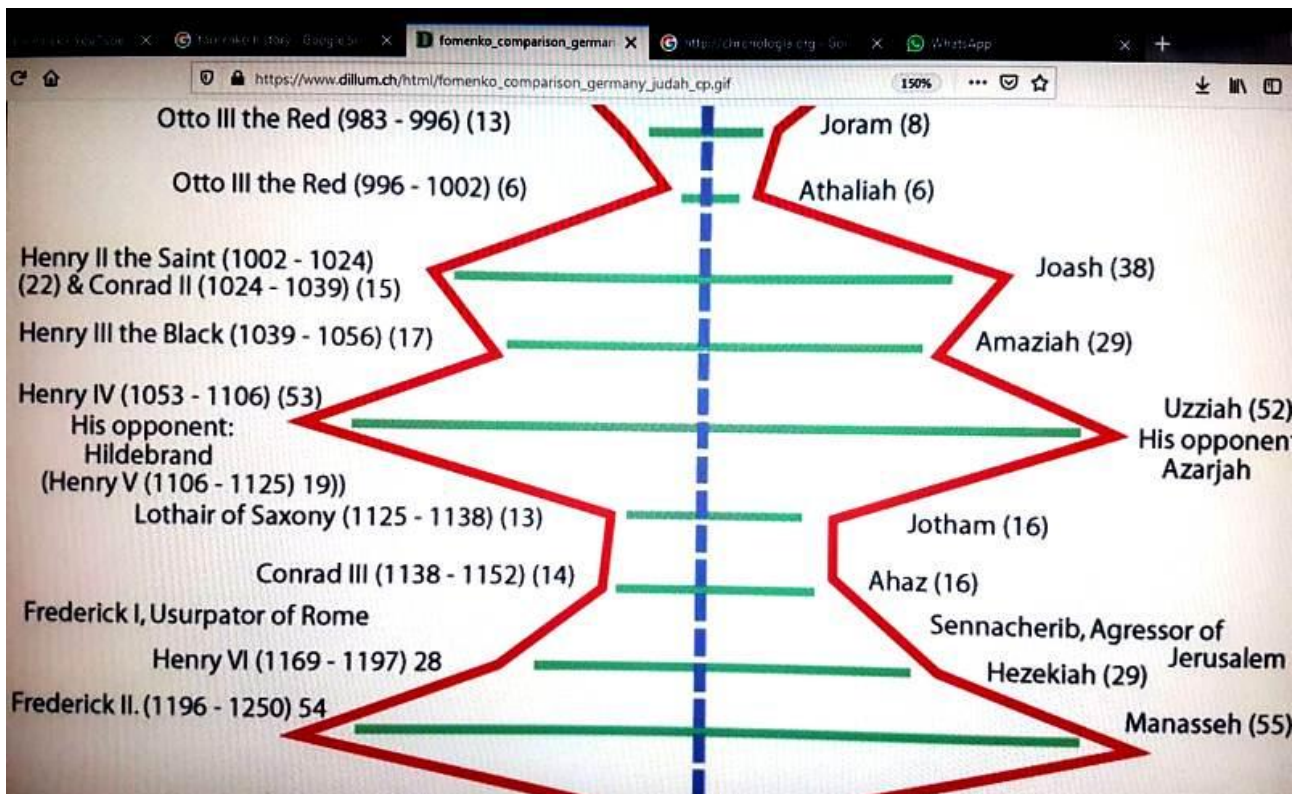
Researchers say that we have a serious problem here - if they copied each other - where did they find the original? Also it means that all the history and the evidence in museums - and documents for all these kings - are totally fake - and that these kings did not exist. For example there is King William I of England - known as the conqueror - who was in the Battle of Hastings in 1066 - if he did not exist - it means this battle never happened. We also have King Richard the Lionheart - if he did not exist - then the Crusades against Original Islam also never happened the way we

are told. If history is a lie and has been made up - then there is the new serious question - what is true history?

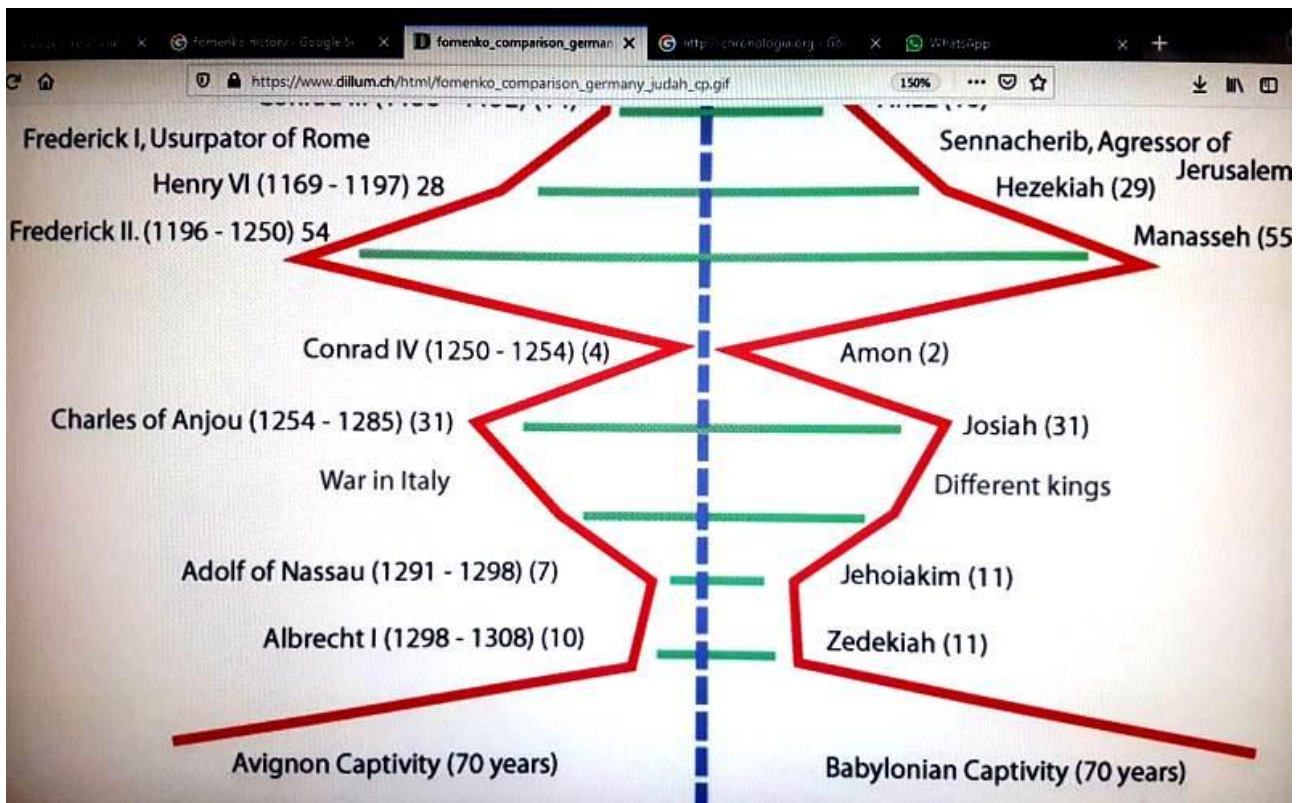
Below is a graph showing the similarity between the Holy Roman Empire between the 10 and 13 centuries and the Kingdom of Judah and the number of years they supposedly ruled.



Once again 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?

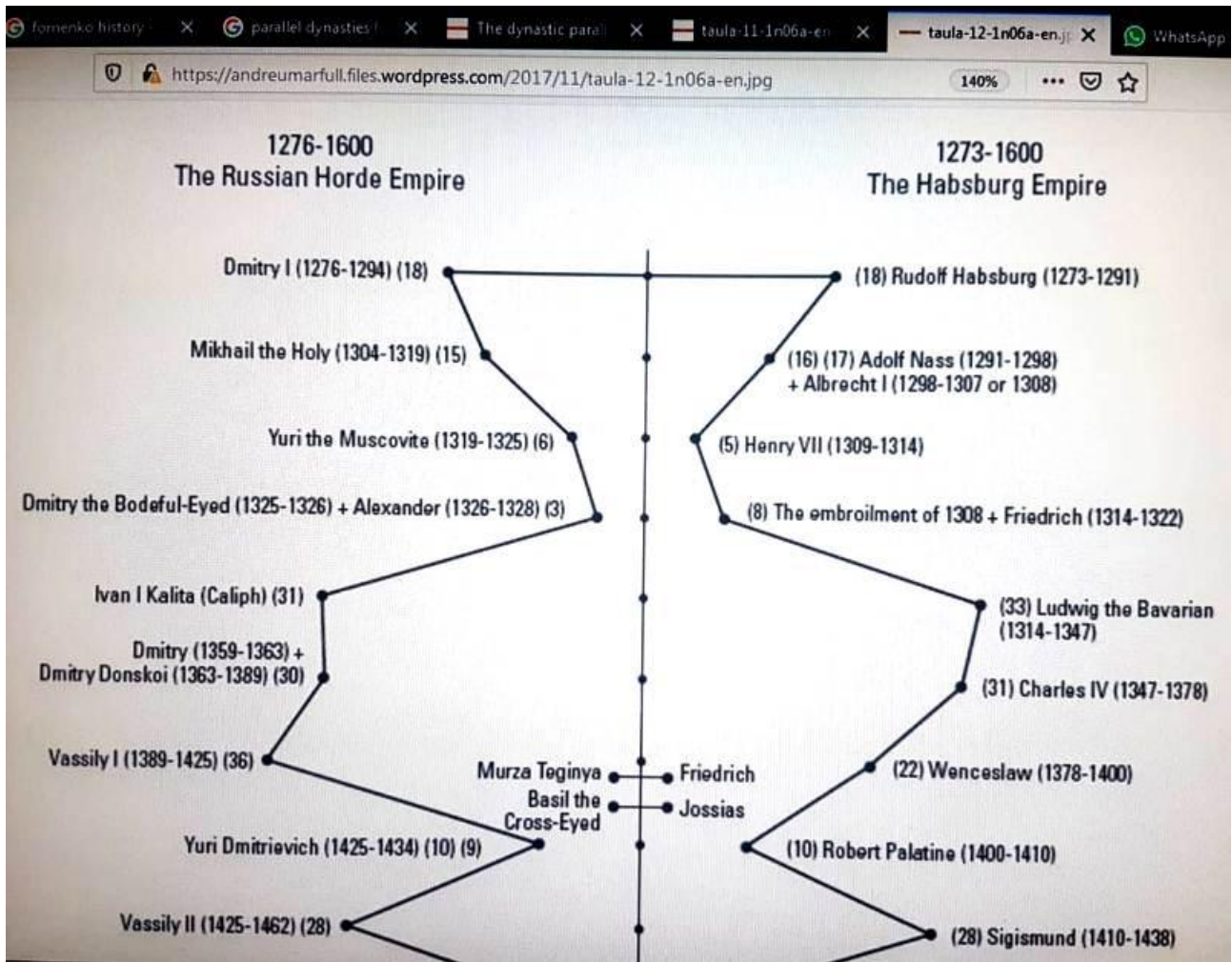


The lines show how many years a king ruled (the number of years are in brackets) - the lines are longer if the king ruled longer. You will notice that the timelines of the kings of the 2 different nations - are similar - that they are practically the same kings - except that their names were changed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

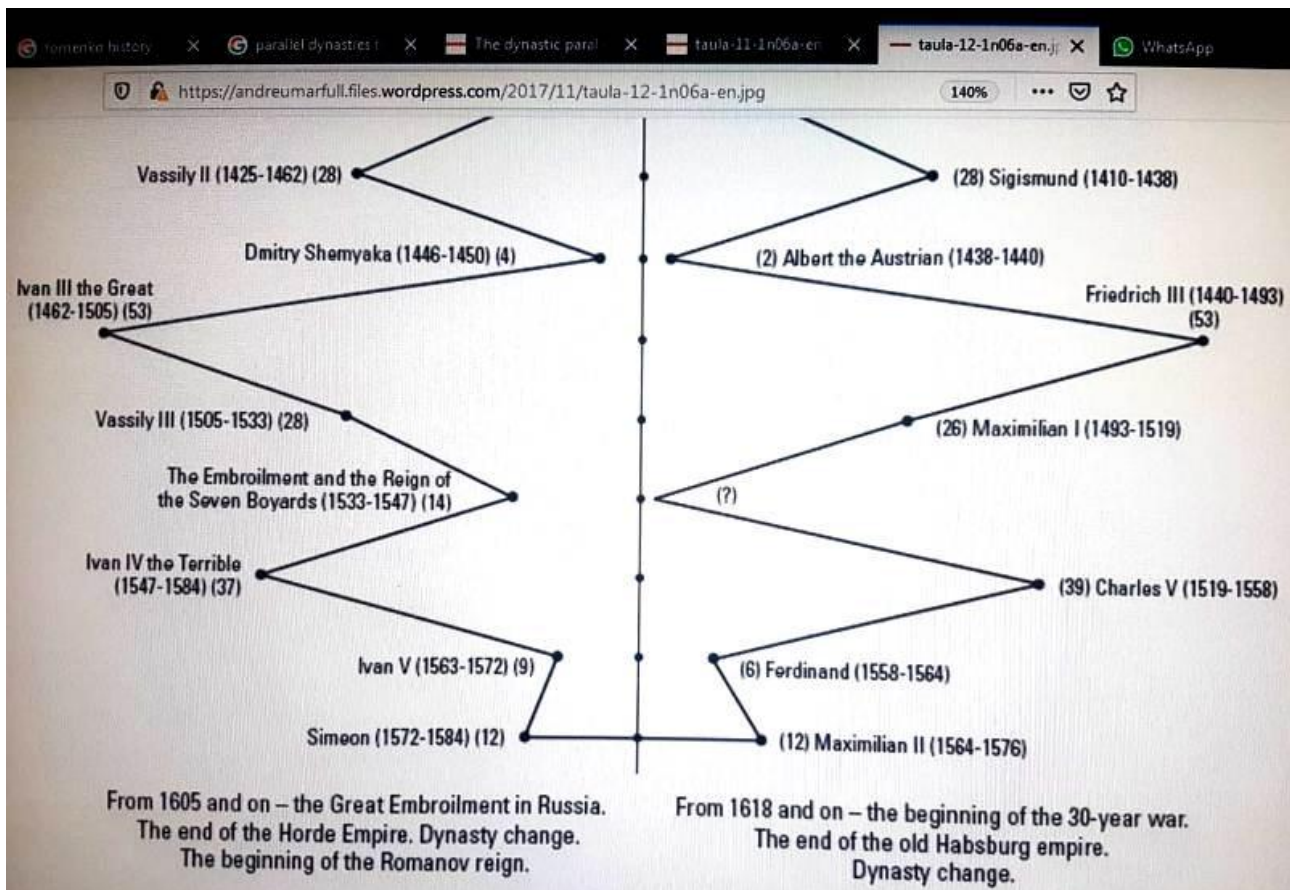


Researchers point out that here again - it can be clearly seen that one nation copied another. Who copied who and why? And which was the original? And was the original one true - or was that falsely created also?

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.

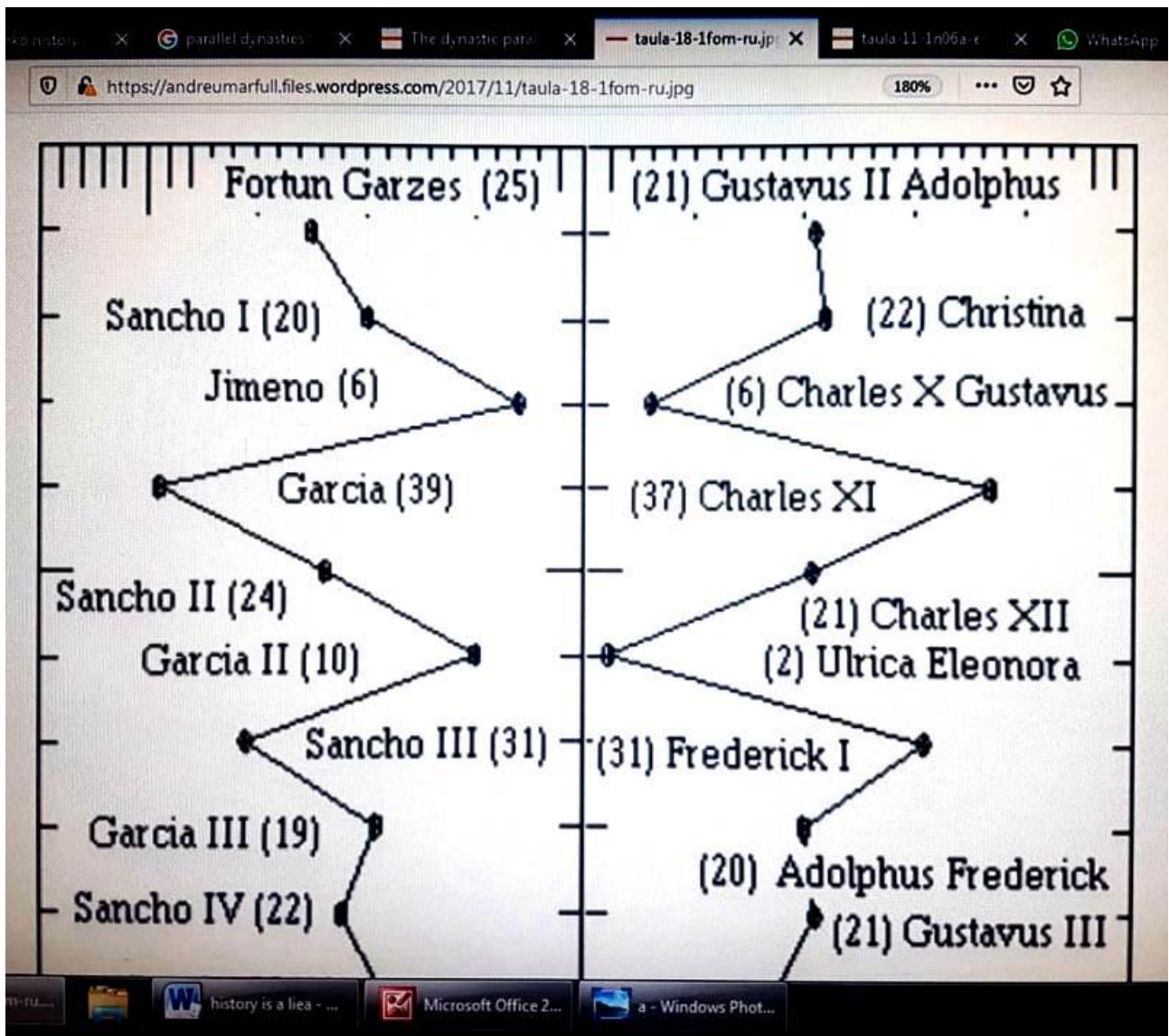


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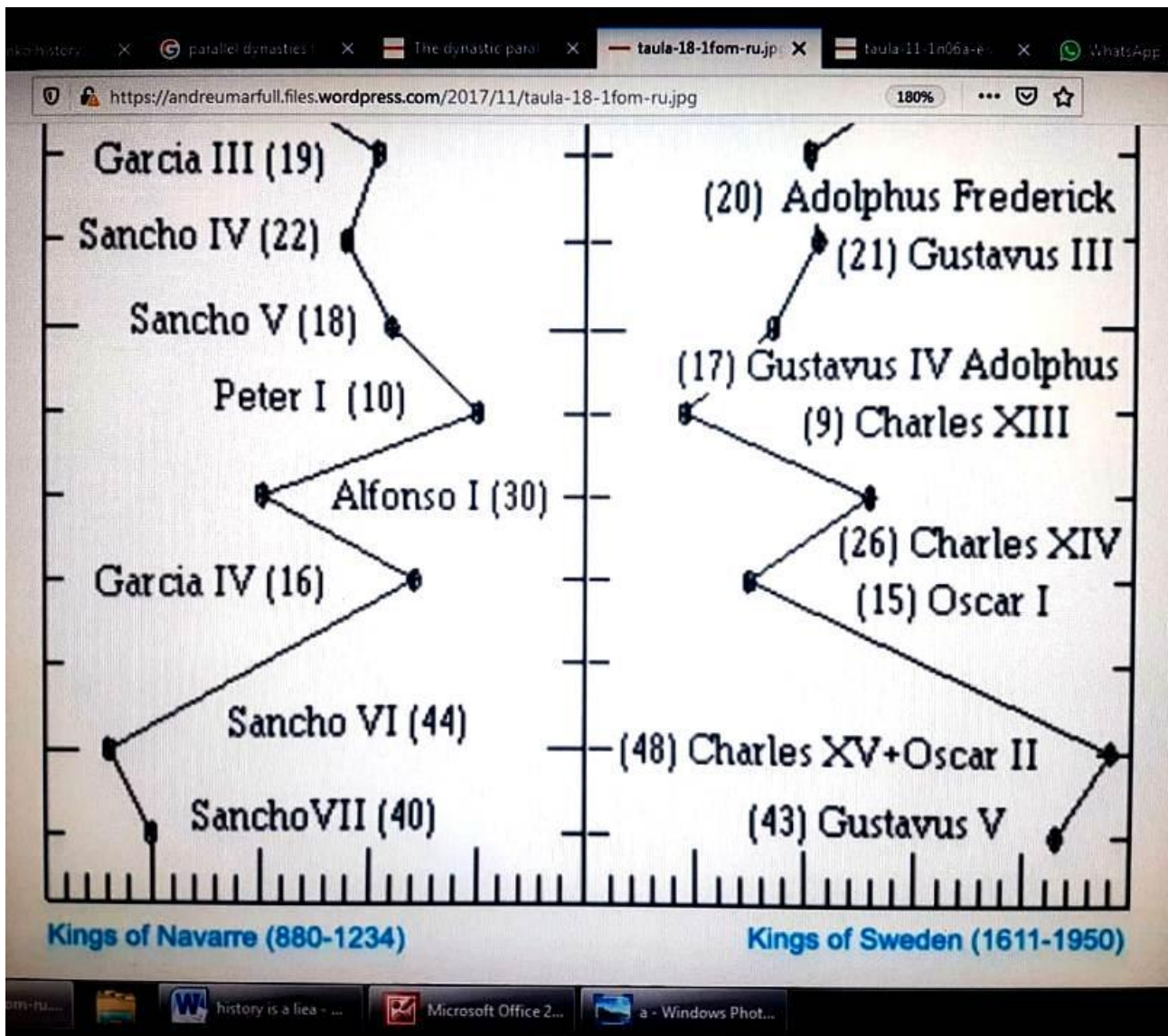
Researchers point out that once again - it can be clearly seen that one nation copied another. Who copied who and why? And which was the original? And was the original one true - or was that falsely created also?

Below is a graph showing the similarity between - the Kings of Navarre in Spain and the Kings of Sweden - and the number of years they supposedly ruled. Notice the distance between many of these nations and the locations are far from each other.



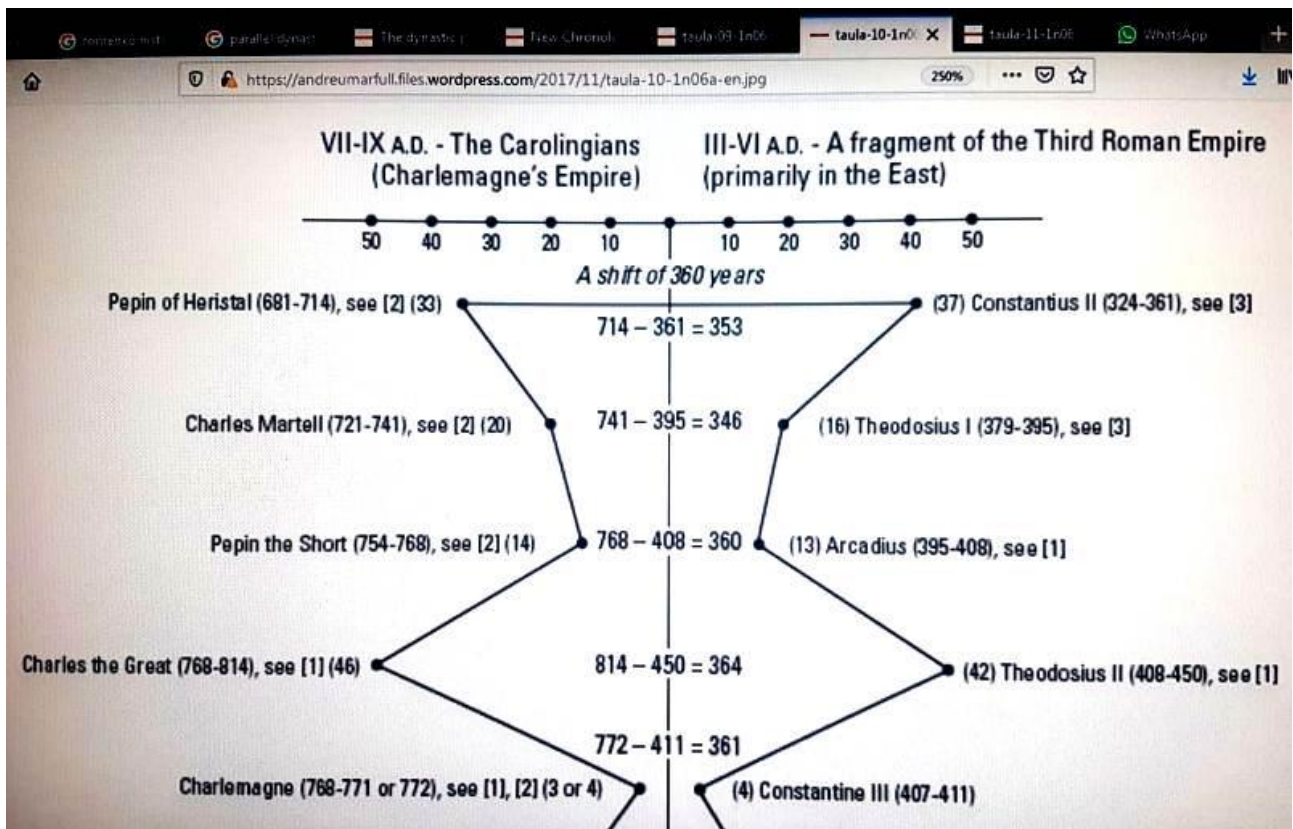
The lines show how many years a king ruled (the number of years are in brackets) - the lines are longer if the king ruled longer.

Once again 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.



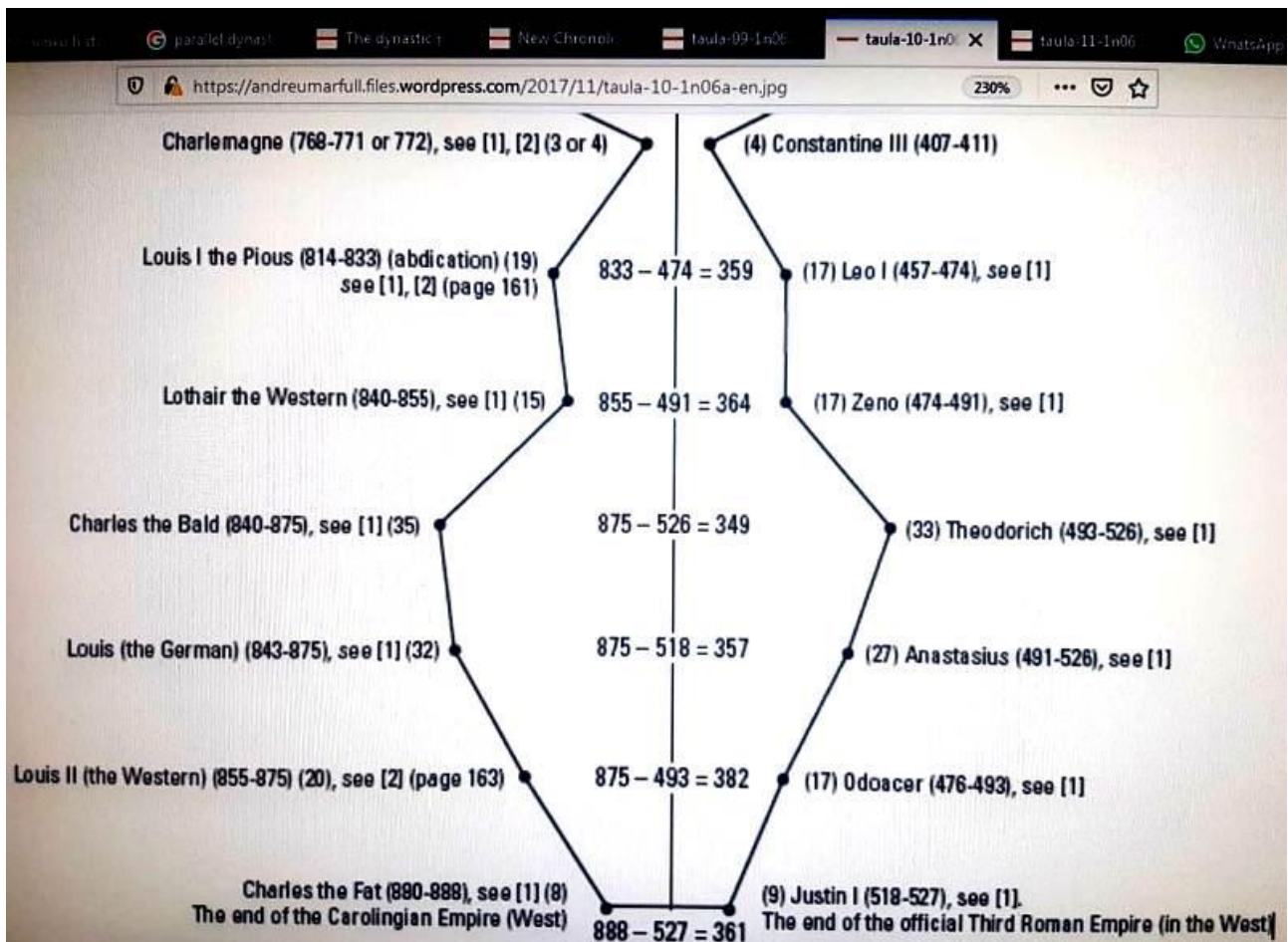
Researchers point out that **AGAIN** - it can be clearly seen that one nation copied another. Who copied who and why? And which was the original? And was the original one true - or was that falsely created also?

The graph below shows the similarity in the number of years ruled by the French kings at Charlemagne's time and the third Roman Empire - primarily in the east - and we can see clearly that they are practically the same.



Researchers point out that AGAIN and 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?

Because there was so much copying - it meant that these kings were obviously made up and created falsely - and researchers began to worry - it was almost like there was no true history at all - it meant that all the stories and documents and literature of the past were also falsely created to match the fake histories.



Researchers came to the conclusion from the evidence that the so-called history of Rome and the Byzantines and Holy Roman Empire and the European kingdoms - was falsified and was a lie.

Many modern researchers have shown evidence that world history is a lie - and they asked the question - if history is a lie - what is true history?

All these subjects regarding world history has now become known to researchers as the subject of Tartaria. Researchers have concluded that history is a lie and are now trying to understand true history.

Good luck if you wish to know more about the - Mud Flood - or find out if - History is a Lie. Below are books about these topics

**Tartaria - Mud Flood
Tartaria - History is a Lie
Tartaria - Fake Monuments**



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