



THE ARCHON CHESS GAME

The Luciferian role in Russia

John S. Torell - December 2021

I do not know if war is going to break out in Ukraine before this month is over. With a weak American government and the feckless surrender in Afghanistan to the Taliban, the leaders of Russia, Iran, and China believe that the United States is now so feeble that they can have their “little” wars and not face any pushback from the pathetic Biden administration and its senile leader.

FALLEN ANGELS

Humanity lives in a physical universe but there is a spiritual parallel universe that is just as real. In order to understand a nation, it is necessary to examine the kind of fallen angels and demons operating in and over that nation. The prophet Daniel was informed by a holy angel that his prayer had been heard and granted in heaven. Nevertheless, it still took 21 days for the angel to break through the defenses from the kingdom of Satan over the nation of Persia.

“And in the four and twentieth day of the first month, as I was by the side of the great river, which is Hiddekel;

Then I lifted up mine eyes, and looked, and behold a certain man clothed in linen, whose loins were girded with fine gold of Uphaz: His body also was like the beryl, and his face as the

appearance of lightning, and his eyes as lamps of fire, and his arms and his feet like in colour to polished brass, and the voice of his words like the voice of a multitude.

And I Daniel alone saw the vision: for the men that were with me saw not the vision; but a great quaking fell upon them, so that they fled to hide themselves. Therefore I was left alone, and saw this great vision, and there remained no strength in me: for my comeliness was turned in me into corruption, and I retained no strength.

Yet heard I the voice of his words: and when I heard the voice of his words, then was I in a deep sleep on my face, and my face toward the ground. And, behold, an hand touched me, which set me upon my knees and upon the palms of my hands.

And he said unto me, O Daniel, a man greatly beloved, understand the words that I speak unto thee, and stand upright: for unto thee am I now sent. And when he had spoken this word unto me, I stood trembling.

Then said he unto me, Fear not, Daniel: for from the first day that thou didst set thine heart to understand, and to chasten thyself before thy God, thy words were heard, and I am come for thy words.

But the prince of the kingdom of Persia withstood me one and twenty days: but, lo, Michael, one of the chief princes, came to help me; and I remained there with the kings of Persia.” (Daniel 10:4-13)

The angel also told him that when he was done with Daniel, he was going to fight with the fallen angel in charge of Persia, and also with the archon of Greece. (Daniel 10:20)

Archons are like chess players. They serve Lucifer and he allows them to compete against each other. This is played out in the physical realm through wars. This is just a friendly game to the fallen angels, but there are deadly consequences for human life – combatants and civilians – and destruction of property.

By examining the history of a nation, we can determine what kind of archon is in charge and what kind of demons are under his command.

“Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might. Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil.

For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.” (Ephesians 6:10-12)

RUSSIA

Very little is known about the people inhabiting the land that became known as Russia prior to 862 A.D. There is a period of some 3,300 years after Noah’s flood in which there is no recorded history from this vast area. The Bible states that God scattered the people after they had built the tower of Babel and humanity was settled around the world. This event took place some 2,400 years before Christ.

There were Finish and Baltic tribes prior to 862 A.D. in the area that is now Moscow and west to the Baltic Sea. To our knowledge they did not engage in wide scale agricultural activities, but were similar to the native people in North America in that they were sustained by fishing, hunting, collecting berries and mushrooms. Each tribe had their own language, culture, and religious belief but they never developed into organized states.

In the southern part of Russia and to the Ural Mountains were Scythians, Slavic tribes and Khazars from the 7th century A.D.

Siberia had a sparse population, among them the Xiongnu, a tribal confederation of nomadic people. It is from this tribe that the nation of Mongolia developed.

All these people had the following in common:

- ❖ They believed in different pagan deities, there was human and animal sacrifice and witchcraft was common.
- ❖ They had no regard for human life. Slavery was common and women were merely a commodity to be used for sexual gratification and breeding.
- ❖ Tribal leaders were selfish men who craved power, riches and worship from the people they ruled. A leader always looked over his shoulder since rebellion and assassination were common.

- ❖ There were no civil laws; a tribal leader made laws according to his desires.

EARLY RULERS

The Russian state was founded by Vikings from the province of Roslagen in Sweden. These men traveled east over the Baltic Sea. They were a fierce group of warriors who worshipped Oden, Thor and the other Norse gods. The Midwinter Sacrifice (Midvinterblot) around December 25th was a high holiday that saw a number of slaves brutally sacrificed. These Vikings – or Varangians as they were also known – settled in Novgorod in 862 A.D. under a leader named Rurik. He had a relative named Oleg, who used his band of Vikings to conquer the city of Kiev in 882 B.C.

The Mongolian invasion from 1237-1240 A.D. destroyed the Viking state of Kiev and the descendants of the Vikings were pushed north and east and became part of a new state called Russia with its capital of Moscow. There was some intermingling between the Vikings and Mongols, which in time became part of the Russian population. It was not until 1480 A.D. that the Mongols were finally defeated and their grip on Russia was destroyed.

IVAN IV VASILYEVICH (1530-1584)

Ivan IV Vasilyevich is better known as Ivan the Terrible. He became the first czar (king) and started a number of reforms. He married Sophia Palaiologina, a niece to the Byzantine Emperor, enabling Ivan to claim that Russia was the successor state of the Roman Empire.

Feodor I (1584-1598) was three years old when his mother died. His health was poor and he was drawn to study the Greek Orthodox church. Ivan IV became extremely angry with his oldest son Ivan Ivanovich and murdered him. When Ivan the Terrible died a year later, Feodor became the next Czar. He was not ready for the role and appointed his wife's brother Boris Godunov to run the

country. Feodor and his wife had a daughter that died as a child and they did not conceive any more children.



Ivan the Terrible



Feodor I

BORIS GODUNOV (1598-1605)

There was a great famine in Russia and the nation descended into anarchy. The country was thrown into turmoil when Feodor died in 1598. A number of impostors claiming to be Feodor's younger brother tried to take power along with a cousin of Feodor.

King Karl IX of Sweden flexed his political power and meddled in the crisis; so did King Sigismund III Vasa of Poland. Russia's parliament (Zemsky Sobor) intervened and elected Boris Godunov to be the next czar.



Boris Gondunov



Karl IX



Sigismund III

FEODOR II (1589-1605)

When Boris Godunov died unexpectedly in 1605, his son Feodor was only 16 years old when he ascended to the throne. A man known as "False" Dmitriy arrived to Moscow from Poland, having waged war against the soldiers of Boris Godunov and his government.¹ He staged a press

¹ The name False Dmitry refers to four impostors who passed themselves off as Dmitry Ivanovich. The youngest son of Czar Ivan the Terrible died at the age of eight in 1591

conference at the Red Square in Moscow and demanded the removal of Feodor II. A number of boyars (nobility) refused to swear allegiance to Feodor II and used their private militias to storm the Kremlin (palace) and arrest the young czar. Shortly thereafter, he and his mother were murdered by strangulation.

FALSE DMITRY I (1583-1606)

“False” Dmitry was able to garner enough support from the Russian nobility that he was crowned the new czar. His reign only lasted 11 months until he was assassinated by a group of boyars.



Feodor II



False Dmitry I



Vasili IV

VASILIV (1552-1610)

Vasili Ivanovich Shuisky was born a prince to the Shuisky clan from the city of Nizhny Novgorod (modern day Gorky) and a 20th generation descendant from Viking King Rurik. As one of the most powerful boyars in Russia, he called for the murder of False Dmitry I. Then his coalition of boyars declared him to be the next czar.

Civil war broke out and a Swedish general named Jacob de la Gardie led an army of Swedish and Finnish troops to quell the uprising in Moscow and establish Vasili IV as the legitimate czar. There was constant pushback from other boyars, and in 1610, seven boyars forced him to abdicate and become a monk. He was later imprisoned with two of his brothers in a Polish castle until his death.

but that didn't stop pretenders from impersonating him in order to claim the Russian throne. Each of these impostors claimed to have miraculously escaped the assassination attempt that appeared to have claimed Dmitry's life.

VLADISLAV IV (1595-1648)

Sweden at this time had reached its highest peak, holding Finland, Estonia and Latvia as provinces. Despite intermarriages between the Vasa royal family and Polish nobility, there were still many wars between Sweden and Poland. Vasili IV had been propped up by a Swedish-Finnish army, but in a battle at Klushino in 1610, the Polish army defeated the Russian army and Sweden withdrew its forces from Russia.

The seven boyars who dethroned Vasili IV elected the Polish prince Vladislav to be the next czar. Due to uprisings in Russia, Vladislav was never able to ascend to the throne because the Polish army was driven out of Moscow.

Vladislav IV was effectively a czar in exile and he was replaced by the Zemsky Sobor in 1613 with Michael I Romanov.

MICHAEL I ROMANOV

Czar Michael I was 17 years old when he began to reign in 1613. With the help of advisors, the Russian army was reorganized and cleared of Polish and Swedish troops. In 1617 there was an international peace conference in the village of Stolbovo, close to the border of Finland. Poland and Sweden negotiated an end to their war and Sweden wanted to annex large portions of western Russia. In opposition, England and Holland sent delegations to the peace negotiations and pressured Sweden to drop its expansion plans.²

At the peace treaty of Dywilino in 1618 between the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and Russia, Russia gave up some land in the western part of Russia. This war had gone on since 1605 and many prisoners had been taken. The most prominent Russian prisoner to be set free was

² This peace conference shows that England and Holland were used by some unseen power to settle an issue that Russia was not able to do on its own. This power was nothing else but the secretive Kabbalistic leadership.

boyar Filaret Romanov, the father of Michael I. As soon as he returned to Moscow, he became the de facto ruler and acted as czar until his death in 1633.



Filaret Romanov



Michael I

Under the leadership of Filaret, the Russian army and a huge force of Cossacks pushed eastward to put Siberia under Russian control. This was financed by the Stroganov family, a wealthy boyar merchant family. Once Filaret died, Michael I resumed his role as czar of Russia until his death in 1645.

ALEKSEY ROMANOV (1629-1676)

Aleksey was 16 old when he was crowned czar. In reality, Boris Morozov was his tutor and he ruled Russia for 19 years until Aleksey was strong enough to take control. Morozov was a corrupt civil servant and he accumulated much wealth as a boyar. He was accused of sorcery and witchcraft, and in 1648, there was a rebellion in Moscow over a salt tax that he implemented. He fled the city for some time.



Aleksey I



Boris Morozov

The Russia economy was built upon a slave system and the common people were addressed as peasants. Morozov was the owner of 55,000 such slaves who worked on his farms, grain mills,

distilleries, and factories. He was not a good influence on Aleksey.

The archon over Russia was not satisfied with the Russian military and the fallen angel influenced Aleksey to reform the army.

30 YEARS' WAR

The 30 Years' War was one of the most destructive wars in European history that saw many kings strive to enlarge their empire. Toward the end, King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden representing the Protestants and General Albrecht Wallenstein the Roman Catholics wage a bloody conflict. To the European archons, this must have been a wonderful chess game. Both sides claimed to fight for Jesus which saw 1.4 million soldiers and 4.5 million civilians killed. There was certainly religion involved in the 30 Years' War as it allowed Martin Luther's reformation to survive despite the best efforts of Roman Catholicism, but it also embodied personal ambition and greed on the part of various kings.



Gustavus Adolphus



Albrecht Wallenstein

When the 30 Years' War ended in 1648, there were many officers and soldiers seeking jobs and the Czar Aleksey decided this was a golden opportunity to hire professional mercenaries skilled in modern warfare.

The Russian general staff wanted to upgrade and bring in three types of regiments: Reiters, Dragoons and Hussars.

- ❖ Reiters used pistols and swords while riding upon small horses. They wore steel helmets and metal armor that covered the torso. They fought in deep blocks and most

were from northern Germany. Thousands of reiters were hired as mercenaries and moved to Russia.

- ❖ Dragoons used horses to enter the battlefield and used rifles after dismounting. This rapid deployment allowed them to fight as regular infantry after quickly moving into place.
- ❖ Hussars were light cavalry armed with a lance, a saber, two to six pistols, and a war hammer or light battle axe. Most nations used them as shock troops.

UPRISINGS AND WARS

Aleksey used the Russian army to put down the salt rebellion in Moscow in 1648. Two years later he faced two rebellions in Pskov and Great Novgorod. Novgorod was quelled and people executed, but he had problems subduing the city of Pskov. Providing amnesty was the only way he would resolve the rebellion for those who took up arms against him.

Russia found itself at war again with Poland and Sweden in the 1660's. To finance this campaign, Aleksey minted a large number of copper coins, which devalued the ruble and led to a severe financial crisis. There was a revolt in 1662 in Moscow and Aleksey ordered the army to put it down. It was a bloody fight and many people were killed by the army. The Russian army was ruthless, and when Cossacks were killed, their bodies were mutilated and nailed to doors and walls as a warning to the local people.

There was a Cossack uprising led by Stenka Razin in 1669. He captured a number of cities along the Volga River in Southern Russia until he was caught in 1671.

Stenka was taken to Moscow and laid bound on a large table. The executioner began by cutting off Stenka's right arm just below the elbow. Then severed his left leg below the knee, leaving Stenka

in excruciating pain. The soldier then slowly turned and decapitated him. Stenka's head was placed on a stake as were his body parts so that the people could see the mutilated body.

Aleksey became very angry with Oliver Cromwell in 1649 when he ordered the beheading of King Charles I of England. Diplomatic relations with England were broken and Aleksey accepted Royalists fleeing England to live in Moscow.

Aleksey died in 1676 after reigning for 34 years.

FEODOR III (1661-1682)

Feodor was 15 years old when he ascended the throne. His tutor was Simeon Polotsky, a Slavonic monk. Feodor III was born with a disease, which handicapped him from birth. His first wife and child died and he remarried, but then he died just three months after his second marriage. He did not start any wars during his short reign. Feodor's death sparked uprisings in Moscow among the boyars since he left behind no heir. Eventually the succession of the next czar was settled when two half-brothers, Peter and Ivan V, of Czar Aleksey were appointed to share the throne.



Feodor III



Sophia Alekseyevna

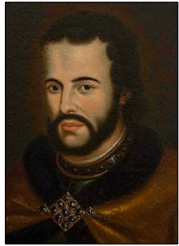
IVAN V (1666-1696)

Ivan V was 16 years old and Peter was 10 years old when they became co-rulers of Russia. Ivan V was not mentally well. Sophia Alekseyevna was a sister of Ivan and half-sister to Peter. She ruled Russia as regent for the next seven years since Ivan was mentally incompetent.

When Peter turned 17 years old in 1689, he demanded the throne. Sophia tried to stop him by

spreading rumors, leading to another uprising and riot in Moscow. Ivan was persuaded to declare that Peter should be a co-ruler with him and Sophia was removed from power.

Ivan spent the last ten years of his life with his wife and concentrating on prayer and fasting due to his involvement with the Russian Orthodox faith. He had no influence on the government. He suffered from dementia, was paralytic and almost blind by the time he died at the age of 30 in 1696.



Ivan V



Peter I

PETER I (1672-1725)

The man who would become Peter the Great and sit on the throne for 43 years was undoubtedly possessed by high-ranking evil spirits.

Sophia Alekseyevna as regent exiled Peter's mother, Natalya Naryschkina and her ten-year-old son to the royal lodge in the village of Preobrazhenskoye about six miles from Moscow.

THE TOY ARMY

Since Peter was co-regent with his half-brother Ivan, he and his mother had access to money and servants. He was extremely interested in war and created a toy army. He initially enlisted playmates, sons of boyars, and servants at the royal lodge. By 1683 the group of toy soldiers consisted of 100 individuals and consisted of a company of bombardiers.³

As Peter grew older, his war games became more serious and officers from European nations were hired as instructors. The toy army consisted of

300 men by 1685 and special barracks had been built for them outside the village. These men were professional soldiers directed by a thirteen-year-old boy.

Ivan the Terrible had formed a cadre of elite soldiers which were called "Streltsy" (shooters). By the time of Peter I, the Streltsy had become the palace guard in Moscow. To be a Streltsy was an honor and new recruits always came from the sons of these soldiers. These regiments became the garrison of Moscow and were manipulated by different boyars. Peter also invited soldiers from the Streltsy to join his toy army and they were organized in two companies by 1687. Peter was obsessed with warfare and used his two companies to conduct training exercises in regular warfare. Eventually these companies grew to two regiments and later became known as the Russian Imperial Guard.



Streltsy

³ A bombardier was a non-commissioned officer in artillery regiments

THE FALL OF SOPHIA

As previously stated, Peter was 17 years old when he decided to oust his half-sister as regent. Sophia counteracted by enlisting members of the Streltsy to neutralize Peter and his mother. Being tipped off that his arrest was imminent, Peter fled in the night to a monastery from which he summoned friends and allies. Utilizing his toy army, he was able to wrest control from Sophia and force her to abdicate. She was given two options: execution or becoming a nun and disappearing into a monastery. She gave up her position as a member of the royal family and chose the latter.

Peter's mother, Natalya, took over as regent and it was not until her death in 1694 that Peter began to reign alongside his half-brother Ivan. When Ivan died in 1696, 24-year-old Peter became the sole ruler of Russia.

MARRIAGES

Peter married Eudoxia Lopukhina in 1689. It was an arranged marriage and the union was not happy. Two years later he met the daughter of a Dutch wine merchant that lived in Moscow. Anna Mons became his mistress as he steadily became unhappier with Eudoxia even though she bore a son named Alexei Petrovich. Peter and Eudoxia were divorced in 1698.



Eudoxia Lopukhina



Alexei Petrovich

Anna Mons wanted to marry Peter, but when he seemed uninterested in marriage, she pursued the Prussian ambassador in Moscow. Peter became furious and expelled Anna from the estate he had given her, placing her family and 30 friends under house arrest. Thirteen years later in 1711 he

allowed Anna to marry the Prussian ambassador, but she died three years later.

Alexei Petrovich did not want to be the next czar and fled to Austria. Peter wanted him back at any cost and promised there would be no punishment if he returned to Moscow.

When Alexei returned to Moscow, he was arrested and a confession was brutally extracted from him. All the people who helped him flee were named and he renounced his birthright to the throne in favor of his son Grand Duke Peter Petrovich.

Peter ordered a ruthless clampdown on the people named by his son. All his friends were arrested and impaled or their bodies were broken on the wheel.⁴ Soldiers used red-hot pincers to tear pieces of flesh off their backs, or their feet were slowly roasted. Anyone associated with Alexei died a slow agonizing death. As an added cruelty, Eudoxia was taken from the monastery and publicly tried for adultery.

As a Grand Duke, Alexei had a large number of servants. They too were rounded up, had their tongues cut out, and then they were beheaded. All this took place publicly to warn the people that the same fate awaited them if they rebelled against the czar.

Despite Peter's promise to his son that there would be no retribution, Alexei was sentenced to death by the 126 members of the Senate and

⁴ The victim would be stripped naked and tied to the floor. The wheel would be modified with a rectangular iron thrust attached and extending blade-like from part of the rim. The primary goal of the first act was the agonizing mutilation of the body, not death. The wheel was rolled over the legs first to be broken, then the executioner would work up to the arms. Once the victim's limbs were broken, he would be loosed from the floor and braided into another wheel erected on a pole, like a crucifixion. Sometimes it would take three days for the person to die. At times a fire was started under the second wheel and the person was roasted to death. The corpse would be kept on the wheel until birds ate all the flesh. This was done as a warning for all people not to rebel or commit a crime.

Magistrates on June 1718. He was taken to a public square in Moscow, tied to a pole, and received 25 lashes with a whip that had sharp pieces of metal attached to the leather thong. He survived the whipping and three days later he was whipped 15 more times. He did not survive the second whipping.

THE GRAND EMBASSY

Peter was possessed by powerful demons that shaped his life. Playing with his toy soldiers was more than a child's play. He wanted to know how to wage war and win from the age of ten. Peter was increasingly aware that Russia was a backward nation and other European nations were more advanced. He was intelligent and now was the undisputed ruler of Russia.

Secure in the fact that his mother as regent was fiercely loyal to him, Peter decided to visit the most advanced nations in Europe and see what made them great when it came to technology, civil government, banking, education and having a strong military. He did not want to travel as the king and disguised himself as a carpenter under the name Peter Mikhaylov. Eventually the different European governments would discover the truth, but by that time, he would have the answers he sought.

In order to protect himself against criminals, he sent a delegation under the pretense of exploring possible political ventures and trade. People would think that he was just another member of the delegation. The problem was that he was very tall at 6'-8" because the average height in those days was 5'-5". The solution was to include people of the same height with the delegation.

The Russian entourage consisted of some 250 persons. Four butlers, three interpreters, two clock smiths, a cook, an orthodox priest, six trumpet players, 70 soldiers – all of whom were as tall as Czar Peter. The delegation was led by three professional ambassadors, Franz LeFort

(originally from Switzerland), Fyodor Golovin and Prokopy Voznitsyn.

Peter left the group when they arrived to Holland and worked as a carpenter in the shipyard of the Dutch East India Company in Saardam. Then he traveled to England and worked at the Royal Navy's dockyard at Deptford. When he rejoined the Russian delegation, they visited factories, arsenals, schools and museums and were able to attend a session of the British Parliament.

When Peter's anonymity faded and he was recognized as the czar of Russia, he met with the Dutch and British governments to form an alliance against the Ottoman Empire (Turkey). Peter and the delegation enlisted 500 skilled workers, architects, designers, ship builders and engineers to move to Russia.

Peter was a heavy drinker like most Russians and also had a strong libido. During his stay in



England, a large house was rented for about three months. He met a 17-year-old British singer and actress named Letitia Cross. She became his mistress, and he gave her 500 pounds when he left

England, but she complained that she had not gotten paid enough for her services.

He stopped in Vienna on his way home to speak with the Habsburg's about joining a coalition against the Ottoman's but the effort failed. News reached the delegation that the Streltsy regiments had started an uprising in Moscow and he quickly left Austria with his delegation. On his way home he stopped in Poland and met with King Augustus II of Poland-Lithuania and formed an alliance with him against Sweden.

THE STRELTSY UPRISING

The four regiment Streltsy uprising began on June 6, 1698. They arrived in Moscow with about 2,300 soldiers with the intention of putting Sophia back

in power as the Empress of Russia. In response, Peter assembled four regiments and a cavalry unit numbering about 4,000 soldiers.

The Streltsy force was defeated and captured twelve days later. Peter showed his diabolical savagery when he ordered a number the Streltsy soldiers executed. A selected portion experienced one of the following forms of torture:

- ❖ Whipped to death.
- ❖ Put on a rack and the arms and legs were stretched until they broke.
- ❖ Thumbscrews applied to fingers and toes before they were killed.
- ❖ Tied to an iron pipe and slowly roasted over fire.
- ❖ Flanks and feet slowly torn apart with red-hot pincers.

A total of 1,182 Streltsy soldiers were tortured to death, the rest were branded with a hot iron and exiled to Siberia. The family members of the rebel Streltsy lost their homes and Sophia was returned to the monastery.

The cruelty exhibited by the rulers of Russia was carried out by soldiers and prison guards. A normal person cannot commit such atrocities unless there is a disconnect which occurs when they are possessed by evil spirits. Thus, we can see that the countless number of evil spirits covering the land of Russia never left, nor do they die. We see evidence of them century after century, with the climax of their activities coming during the time of the Soviet Union (1917-1991).

WAR WITH SWEDEN

All nations in the world have Luciferian archons ruling over them. This has been going on for some 6,000 years. They treat the nations of the world as a chess board with deadly consequences for the individual pieces. The wars never end and the archons make sure there are plenty of demon

possessed rulers who are willing to do their bidding on the battlefield.

On the other hand, God has placed people in their respective nations. Jesus never said that nations should try to gain additional territory. Each nation is to live in peace with its neighbors.

“When the most High divided to the nations their inheritance, when he separated the sons of Adam, he set the bounds of the people according to the number of the children of Israel.”

(Deuteronomy 32:8)

“And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation; That they should seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after him, and find him, though he be not far from every one of us: For in him we live, and move, and have our being; as certain also of your own poets have said, For we are also his offspring.”

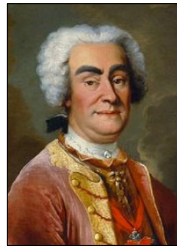
(Acts 17:26-28)

Very few national leaders have not tried to start wars to expand the land given to them by God. Peter I and Karl XII of Sweden and the other kings that waged war to expand their nation were nothing more than glorified thieves and robbers.

Peter declared war on Sweden in 1700 and attacked the Swedish settlements on the eastern side of the Baltic Sea. The Russian army was defeated at Narva and Peter withdrew his forces eastward. Karl decided to leave the Russians alone and attacked the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth instead, defeating their armies and taking the throne from King Augustus II in 1706.



Karl XII



Augustus II

While Karl was mopping up the Polish resistance, Peter started the construction of St. Petersburg. Karl decided that since he was in the German state of Saxony, it would be a prime opportunity to attack and destroy the Russian army. Peter won the battle of Poltava in 1709 and Karl fled to the relative safety of the Ottoman Empire. Emboldened by his victory, Peter attacked the Ottoman's and was defeated. He sued for peace in 1710 and was forced to return the territory he had taken years earlier around the Black Sea.

REFORMING THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

Peter returned to Moscow after his defeat to the Ottoman's. He did not trust the boyars and abolished the Duma which was a legislative assembly of nobles. A new legislative body known as the Senate was created to oversee Russia's judicial, financial and administration services. Another office was created which was run by the czar appointee. The title for this person was "Ober-Procurator," which in other nations would be called Chief of State. This person served directly under the czar and made sure that the Senate carried out the orders of the czar. Later on, there would be more reforms to bring the Russian Orthodox Church more directly under Peter's control.

All officials in Russia were to be appointed by the czar or by officials serving in the state government. The general population had no voting rights and Russia in reality was a

dictatorship. Opposing the czar meant a one-way ticket to Siberia or being arrested and cruelly killed. All major decisions made by the Senate had to be sent to the desk of the czar for his signature or the legislation would die.

Peter also took control over the Russian Orthodox church, and began to appoint people to run its Holy Synod. He wanted the church to report people who had confessed disloyalty of any kind to their priest. This was not agreeable to the bishops and there was resistance to this perceived practice of religious betrayal.

Peter also inherited a security service which was used to infiltrate any suspicious groups, gain information on them in order to maintain control of the Russian population. The Department for Protecting the Public Security and Order is commonly abbreviated as "Okhrana" and by 1881 the security service became known for its brutality and ability to murder those who were deemed a threat.

The Okhrana was just as evil as the infamous Cheka, NKVD, and KGB organizations that existed under the communists. After the Bolshevik revolution in 1917, many agents of the Okhrana joined the new security organization, Cheka. In 1923 the name was changed to NKVD. There was a name change again in 1954 as the security organization became known as the KGB. When the Soviet Union dissolved in 1991, its name was changed to FSB.

I want to point out that the Luciferian principality that started the Russian security organization in 1654 is still in charge of Russia's modern security organizations. Serving under him are different immortal ranks of fallen angels and demons who for the last 400 years have run the same program of false arrests,



savage torture, inhumane isolation cells, and eventual brutal murder.

This type of government became a breeding ground for corruption. The boyars still carried a lot of political clout along with high-ranking military officers, industrialists, bankers and merchants. Everything depended upon who you knew and how much money you could bribe to corrupt government officials in order to advance. Modern day Russia is just as corrupt as it was during the czars and the communists. The only thing that has changed are the names of the organizations and the technical achievements.

CRUSHING SWEDEN

Once Peter reorganized his government and set up an organization that ensured his reign, he returned to the business of war. The army at this time consisted of career officers who received salaries while the soldiers were conscripts from cities and villages. These men were brutalized at training camps in order to make them desensitized and willing to die in the battle. This process was called “cadaver discipline” and still is in use today.

War began in earnest between Russia and Sweden in 1710 and eleven years later a peace treaty was signed in Nystad, Finland. Karl XII died in 1718 and Frederick I as the successor relinquished the Baltic states of Estonia and Latvia and a large portion of Karelia to Peter I. Finland was returned



to Sweden since it had been a province of Sweden for more than six hundred years. In addition, Peter agreed to pay Frederick two million riksdaler.⁵ Millions of men had been killed or wounded, women on both sides were raped, cities and villages were destroyed, families had been shattered, and children had become orphans.

THE LAST YEARS OF PETER I

The demons of war that possessed Peter decided that the title of czar was simply not enough and declared himself emperor on October 22, 1721. Like most monarchs, Peter the Great assumed a flowery title when being presented:

By the grace of God, the most excellent and great sovereign emperor Pyotr Alekseevich the ruler of all the Russias: of Moscow, of Kiev, of Vladimir, of Novgorod, Czar of Kazan, Czar of Astrakhan and Czar of Siberia, sovereign of Pskov, great prince of Smolensk, of Tver, of Yugorsk, of Perm, of Vyatka, of Bulgaria and others, sovereign and great prince of the Novgorod Lower lands, of Chernigov, of Ryazan, of Rostov, of Yaroslavl, of Belozersk, of Udora, of Kondia and the sovereign of all the northern lands, and the sovereign of the Iverian lands, of the Kartlian and Georgian Kings, of the Kabardin lands, of the Circassian and Mountain princes and many other states and lands western and eastern here and there and the successor and sovereign and ruler.

In 1722 he further consolidated his powers by decreeing that birth into a boyar family would no longer automatically obtain status of nobility; rather, all promotions would be based upon merit and loyalty to the emperor.

He also reformed the tax system and did away with the land and household taxes, replacing them with a poll tax that was applicable to the nobles down to the serfs. It was not popular with the people, but Peter had costly war debts and expenses associated with a new palace and the city of St. Petersburg.

Peter's time on earth was running out and he began to experience problems with his urinary tract and bladder in 1723. In the summer of 1724

⁵ This currency later became known as Kronor.

doctors performed surgery to relieve a blockage of the bladder. He developed kidney failure in January of 1725 and urine spread into his blood. He died on February 8, 1725 at the age of 52 years, having ruled Russia for 42 years.

When Peter physically died, his soul was arrested by God's holy angels and he entered hell with no title. He was no longer emperor, but a lost soul waiting to be judged by Jesus at the Great White Throne Judgment. It is a miserable future that awaits this former king when he is resurrected with a shameful body. There will be no more glory to be won in battle. Peter will join Lucifer and the fallen angels in the Lake of Fire and serve out a punishment with no end.

The principality and evil spirits that ruled Peter the Great and his minions did not die. They simply left the physical bodies when they died and moved on to a younger generation of Russian leaders. They have been active for the last 275 years and possessed at least four generations of Russian/Soviet leaders. Who do they possess today? Does Vladimir Putin show any signs of acting and ruling like Peter the Great once did?

CATHERINE I (1684-1727)

The story of Catherine I reveals the corruption that existed in Russia. She was born in 1684 to Samuel Skowronski and Dorothea Hahn. Her father was a farmer from Lithuania and his mother came from the city of Jakobstadt in Latvia. They named their daughter Marta Helena Skowronska.

Both parents died of the bubonic plague around 1689, orphaning their five children. Marta at five years old was taken by an aunt to be adopted by a Lutheran pastor named Johann Ernst Gluck in the city of Marienburg in Latvia. For some reason Marta was never educated and did not learn to read and write. She was treated as a servant, doing menial chores for the Gluck family.

Marta developed into a gorgeous looking young woman and the pastor's wife feared she would marry their son. A marriage was arranged with a Swedish dragoon named Johann Rabbe but she only stayed with her husband for 8 days until his regiment was ordered to withdraw from Marienburg and Rabbe left his bride behind.

Shortly thereafter Russian army troops entered Marienburg and began their occupation. Pastor Gluck was offered to work as a translator in Moscow. Seventeen-year-old Marta was purchased as a servant for Prince Alexander Menshikov, the best friend of Czar Peter. Marta was a beautiful woman she also became his mistress, establishing a friendship that would lead to her spectacular rise as empress.

Czar Peter was seeking a mistress, and once he visited the Menshikov household in 1703, he met Marta and was smitten. She was subsequently sold to Peter and became his official mistress. Marta gave birth to a son named Peter a year later but he died in infancy.



Catherine I



Peter I

Marta converted to the Russian Orthodox faith and changed her name to Catherine (Yekaterina). She and Peter were secretly married in 1707, with an official wedding in 1712 at Saint Isaac's Cathedral in St. Petersburg. She would give birth to twelve children, but only two daughters lived to adulthood.

Catherine took the title czarina (queen) and when Peter added emperor to his title, she became known as the empress. Peter was known for losing his temper and becoming enraged; on such an

occasion, Catherine would be called to speak with him and calm him down as only she could do.

MARRIAGE PROBLEMS

Catherine was officially crowned as empress in 1724, one year before Peter's death. They got into a heated argument the same year when Peter found out his wife secretly supported Willem Mons, a brother to Peter's first mistress Anna. Catherine was illiterate and had hired Mons to be her secretary, but he and his sister, Matryona, used his position to sell access to the czar through Catherine. When Peter learned of their dealings, Mons was arrested and executed while his sister was exiled to Siberia. Catherine and Peter were not on speaking terms for a while.

BECOMING THE RULER OF RUSSIA

When Peter died in 1725, he failed to name a successor to the throne. While the Senate debated who would be the next emperor, Catherine's old lover, Alexander Menshikov, staged a coup with the help of the palace regiments who held Catherine in high esteem. Menshikov declared Catherine the new ruler of Russia. The coup was supported by Peter's secretary, Makarov, and Theophan Prokopovich, Bishop of Pskov.

Eudoxia Lopukhina was the first wife of Peter the Great. She was exiled and allowed to live a normal life at the monastery but never became a nun. One of the officers guarding her became her lover for nine years. When news of this tryst reached Peter, he ordered Stepan Glebov's arrest and execution. This was personal for Peter and Glebov was impaled by a long stake through his rectum, which was then forced through the abdomen, chest, throat, and out the mouth. Peter even reportedly forced Eudoxia to watch the barbaric act. Catherine was 41 years old when she became the sole ruler of Russia. Fearing that Eudoxia might be a threat, Catherine ordered her moved from the monastery to a prison near St. Petersburg.

During her two years of reign, the real power was wielded by Catherine's advisors. Alexander Menshikov became the secret emperor. Diplomat Peter Tolstoy was another powerful man. Since Catherine could not read or write, she was dependent upon these men to govern but showed compassion for the poor and common people. Peter had amassed the largest army in Europe and Catherine dramatically reduced the costly military spending after his death, causing the people to label her as a "fair and just ruler."

It is interesting to note that Catherine used the resources of the Russian government to locate her four siblings, have them brought to Moscow, provide them with titles of nobility, and grant them land.

In later years, the Romanov family became embarrassed by Catherine's background as an orphan and mistress and her upbringing was a State secret.

Catherine died in 1727 at the age of 43 of tuberculosis. There is no record that she was born again, and if this is true, she joined her husband in hell – despite her good works.

"For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God:

Not of works, lest any man should boast."

(Ephesians 2:8-9)

To be continued...