

THE ARCHON CHESS GAME

The Luciferian role in Russia

John S. Torell - January 2022

PETER II ALEXEYEVICH (1715-1730)

Peter II Alexeyevich was born in 1715 to Alexei Petrovich and Charlotte Christine of Brunswick-Luneburg. The marriage was not a happy one due to the fact that Alexei was often drunk. Charlotte died after giving birth to Peter II and he became an orphan three years later when his grandfather had his father brutally murdered in 1718.

Alexei Petrovich met a Finnish slave girl (serf) that was captured during the wars with Sweden and Finland. She was purchased by his tutor, Nikifor Vyazemsky, and gave the girl to Alexei to be his mistress. She was only 15 years old when she became Alexei's concubine.

Peter the Great took no interest in three-year-old Peter and his four-year-old sister Natalya. He had no love for his grandchildren. Natalya died at the age of 14 and no cause was listed for her death. I believe that Peter II was struck by an arrested development spirit when he learned his father had been tortured and viciously killed by his grandfather. Peter the Great did not want his grandchildren near him in St. Petersburg and they were moved to the Russian Court in Moscow. The children were kept in isolation and it was no secret that their grandfather did not like them. One of Peter II tutors was a Hungarian noble named Janos Zeikin.

Peter the Great died when Peter II was ten years old and Alexander Menshikov, a powerful politician and minister was the power broker to make Catherine I empress. He removed Janos Zeikin as tutor of Peter II and replaced him with German born Andrey Osterman, who later became minister of Foreign Affairs (Secretary of State). This must have been a dramatic event for Peter II to suddenly lose the man that had served as his teacher for several years and find him replaced with a stranger. Peter II was told to study history, geography, mathematics and some foreign languages, but he did not have real interest to be educated. He liked to spend his time partying and hunting and was only 12 years old when Catherine I died in 1727.



Peter II



Alexander Menshikov

POLITICAL INFIGHTING

Peter II was not in the public eye during the reign of Catherine I, but all that changed when his step-mother died. The Russian population and the nobility wanted him to become the next emperor,

including Emperor Charles VI of Austria – his uncle. Alexander Menshikov used his political power to bring the factions together and Peter II was confirmed by the senate as the heir to the throne. In order to acquire leverage on the future emperor, Menshikov betrothed his 16-year-old daughter (Maria) to the young emperor who was four years her junior. Peter II was installed upon the throne on May 17, 1727.

To solidify his power over the young emperor, Menshikov removed him from the palace and had him live at his household. Peter II Alexeyevich was now Emperor Peter II, but the real power behind the throne was Alexander Menshikov.

Shortly after Peter II became emperor, Menshikov became very ill and this ailment was used by his enemies to strip him of power and a court ordered him exiled to Siberia in September of 1727. The entire Menshikov family was forced to move to Siberia – including Maria – and Peter II used this occasion to annul the engagement. She died in Siberia one year later from smallpox at the age of 17.

CHAOS

Peter II was twelve years old and the emperor of Russia. The senate appointed a German mathematician named Christian Goldbach to be his tutor in 1728. The real power was vested in this ruling body and the young emperor was invited to attend the sessions and learn how to manage the nation, but he felt this was boring and seldom attended the meetings.

The aristocrat members of the senate were assigned responsibilities for the different departments of the nation, but they were hesitant to make decisions in the fear that it would backfire and they would be held accountable. The looming threat of being exiled to Siberia hung over the senate members. As a result, the Russian army and navy were neglected and lost its strength and the nation started to decay. It was a time of

insanity having a twelve-year-old boy as emperor and having the nation run by a bunch of aristocrats who did nothing but play politics and enrich themselves.



Maria Menshikov



Ekaterina Dolgorukov

The man that led the political forces to oust Alexander Menshikov was Prince Alexey Grigoryevich Dolgorukov. He took a personal interest in Peter II and on a number of occasions took the young emperor to his personal residence in the Moscow area. By having Peter II at his personal palace-like manor, it was the perfect environment to groom him and use the czar for personal advancement. Peter II liked to stay in the manor and play with Dolgorukov's older teenage son. Ivan liked to party and spend money and he introduced Peter II to playing cards, carousing, drinking, and meeting women who were more than happy to teach the young emperor about the birds and the bees. After a few years Peter II became an alcoholic.

Peter II met Dolgorukov's daughter Ekaterina, who at this time was 16 years old. She was a beautiful young woman and gave herself fully to Peter II, who fell in love with her. They were engaged in November of 1729 she received the title, "Her Highness the Bride Empress." Peter II was 14 years old when he became engaged for a second time.

The boy emperor played around with women, alcohol, and parties during this chaotic time while Russia was falling apart. The only legislation that Peter II signed was to tighten slavery in Russia. Serfs were owned by rich farmers and aristocratic

landowners, and up to this point a serf could get loosed from slavery if he joined the military, but the new legislation bound them to serfdom as long as they lived.

THE MARRIAGE THAT NEVER WAS

Peter II had a 21-year-old aunt named Elizabeth Petrovna. She began to speak to her nephew that Ekaterina would not be a good choice for a wife and eventually he lost all interest in her. Alexey Dolgorukov would have nothing of this new twist and the marriage was set to take place on January 30, 1730.

As destiny would have it, Peter II became ill in December of 1729. Even though he was feeling poorly, he still decided to attend a party on the Epiphany Day (January 6, 1730). During the festivity he became very ill and was rushed back to the palace. The following day doctors diagnosed him with small pox and it became clear to everyone that Peter II was dying.

Dolgorukov prepared a testament where Peter II named Ekatarina his heir and the next empress, but other aristocrats stopped him from seeing the dying emperor. Peter II lapsed into unconsciousness and laid in a coma until he died on January 30, 1730, the day he was supposed to have been married.

Peter II was the boy emperor of Russia for only three years during which time he was introduced to heavy drinking and fornication. His life on earth was wasted and he has now been burning in hell for some 292 years. His next court date is at the Great White Throne Judgment where he will be sentenced to the Lake of Fire.

"And I saw a great white throne, and him that sat on it, from whose face the earth and the heaven fled away; and there was found no place for them.

And I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God; and the books were opened: and another book was opened, which is the book of life: and the dead were judged out of those things which were written in the books, according to their works.

And the sea gave up the dead which were in it; and death and hell delivered up the dead which were in them: and they were judged every man according to their works.

And death and hell were cast into the lake of fire. This is the second death.

And whosoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of fire."
(Revelation 20:11-15)

The powerful demons that possessed Peter II during his lifetime found someone else in Russia to possess and destroy.

A PERSONAL NOTE

I was born in Sweden in 1939. The country is still a kingdom, but the monarchy has no political power similar to what exists in England, Norway, and Denmark.

Sweden was a monarchy at the time of Peter II with four classes: Aristocrats, City Residents, Priests and Farmers. Each class had representatives elected to a council (Riksdagen). There was a fifth class in Sweden, called "statare" (serfs). They lived in the countryside and received small wages from the aristocrats and farmers. Most lived in squalor conditions on the farm which provided employment. Some were able over time to purchase a small piece of land that could produce enough hay for one cow.

The aristocrats usually had large estates in the countryside and they were called “slott” (castle). Aristocrats with less money owned large farms that employed thousands of serfs and their estates were called “herrgårdar” (manor).

Sweden had a state church (Lutheran) with bishops and priests and they usually lived a good life as they were paid by the state. When revivals came to Sweden in the middle of the 18th century, laws were passed that only Lutheran priests could preach or conduct Bible studies. Any Swede – man or woman – who had gotten saved and filled with the Holy Spirit was arrested and sentenced to long prison sentences. It was stipulated that they could only receive bread and water in prison. Many were beaten for their faith in Christ. These religious laws were not lifted until late in the 19th century.

As a result of poverty and religious oppression, during a fifty-year period (1830-1880), a quarter of the Swedish population emigrated to the United States.

By the time I was in high school in the early 1950s, the four classes had been abandoned, but the aristocrats still dominated Sweden. The serfs had been replaced with factory workers of which my father was one. I remember being considered “trash” in high school by the children of aristocrats, state and county administrators, businessmen and professionals like doctors, lawyers, etc. who were part of the new elite.

In my class there was a student named Fredrick von Essen. His father was an aristocrat and he was a high functioning retard that had no interest in school. Fredrick was good looking and his only goal was having fun and chasing women. He hung out with the sons of administrators, businessmen and other rich children and treated the rest of us like peasants who were not worthy of his attention.

I am writing this to help Americans to understand how ingrained lineage is in other nations when it comes to ancestors. The correlation between social status and human worth is astonishing. The account of Peter II reminded me of Fredrick von Essen with his money and power. It was always his way or the highway regardless of his lack of intelligence. That type of snobbery is not present in the United States and is certainly not welcome in society.

As we continue to examine the rulers of Russia, a picture emerges of conspiracy, murder, betrayal, fornication, adultery, and bribery. Russia was a Christian nation in name only and the Russian Orthodox Church was no different in its policies compared to the Roman Catholic Church. People in general did not read the Bible and there was no teaching for a person to be born again. They were all heathens and possessed by evil spirits. Alcohol was a scourge for the Russian people and still is today.

LIVING STANDARDS AT THIS TIME

It is estimated by historical researchers that only 5% of the Russian population could read and write. Peter I may have abolished slavery in 1723, but the serfs still lived poorly due to their economic situations.

The nobility and aristocrats lived in palaces or mansions. There was no electricity and candles or oil lamps were used for illumination. Heating was done by stoves that burned wood or coal and air conditioning did not exist. There was no running water or indoor bathrooms, meaning that people had to go to an outhouse to relieve themselves.

Private hygiene was not very good as people usually bathed once a week in a tub. There were no showers to rinse off and that meant that the first person got clean water and the bath water became progressively dirtier for each person. Soap as we know it today didn't exist back then and there certainly wasn't any shampoo or

toothpaste; people smelled bad and used perfume to cover the odor. Head lice was common and it was a constant struggle to keep the bedbugs at bay during the night.

The luxury homes were primitive in that they had no central heat/air. Since there was no electricity, there were no refrigerators and freezers. Meat, milk, eggs and fish had to be purchased daily at the market. Bread was usually round with a hole in the middle and hung from a ceiling dowl. Fresh fruit and berries had to be purchased every day during the summer.

Farmers in the countryside lived in cabins that consisted of two rooms. The first room had a stove, table, wood bench, a couple of chairs, an oil lamp. The inner room in the house usually had no furniture. The parents slept on top of the stove made from flat stones and packed in as many children as possible on the floor. The rest of the children slept on the floor with a pillow and some covering. The mortality rate among farmers' children was 35%. The average life span for any Russian at this time was around 50 years.

When a peasant girl reached the age of 14, she was wedded in an arranged marriage. She became a house servant in the home of her husband who lived with his parents. It took a long time for a man to be able to purchase a small piece of land and build a cabin on it. Boys married at the age of 16. All non-aristocrat males in Russia were drafted and served for a period of time in the Russian army or navy.

People living in the cities had small apartments. Farmers had land to grow food, whereas city folk were reliant upon purchasing food.

Railroads would not come into existence until 1837, as such there were no trains for travel and it was necessary to use horses and wagons. Barges were used on rivers to transport goods and facilitated travel to places in western Europe. Sailing ships took people from the Baltic Sea into

the Mediterranean Sea and out to the Atlantic Ocean.

Since electricity had not yet been harnessed, there were no telegraphs or telephones. Each nation had a post office system and mail was sent via horse riders and ships. In a war situation, the emperor of Russia might not know for days how a battle had gone.

Life was simple but harsh, and since the Gospel of Jesus Christ was not preached in Russia, there was no hope except for trusting that membership in the Russian Orthodox Church would open the door to heaven at death.

ANNA IVANOVNA (1730-1740)

Anna Ivanovna was born in Moscow in 1693. Her father was Ivan V and her mother Praskovia Saltykova. Her father died when she was three years old and her half-uncle, Peter I, became the sole ruler of Russia. She became very stubborn as teenager and refused to back down once she had made up her mind. She could also be cruel and the family nicknamed her "Iv-anna the Terrible." One of her cheeks was abnormally large and this made her self-conscious about her appearance.



Anna Ivanovna



Frederick William

When she was 17 years old in 1710, Peter I arranged a marriage to 18-year-old Frederick William, Duke of Courland. After spending a few weeks in Moscow, the couple began their journey to Jelgava, the capital of Courland in western Latvia.

Frederick and Anna Ivanovna traveled by horse and carriage. There were postal stations along the

route where horses could be changed and postal drivers could rest before they returned to their station of origin. The passengers and mail were transferred to another carriage and the new driver would take the next leg to the following postal station. There were inns for travelers at each postal station.

Like so many aristocrats of the time, Frederick was a heavy drinker and alcohol had damaged his physical body. The couple left St. Petersburg and traveled 20 miles to the first postal station when Frederick suddenly died. He was only 19 years old when he died on January 21, 1711. Anna Ivanovna continued her trip to Jelgava, where she was accepted as the Duchess of Courland, a position she held from 1711-1730. She was not trained to be a ruler of a nation and Peter Bestuzhev (1664-1742) became her chief advisor. He was a Russian aristocrat in the employment of the Russian government. He took advantage of the young woman and the two of them began a sexual relationship.

There was a power vacuum in Moscow when Peter II died since he had no heirs. The aristocrats running the Supreme Privy Council went into session while Peter II was still on his death bed. The senate looked at the scenario of utilizing a daughter from co-czar's Ivan V or Peter I. There were three daughters of Ivan V and two daughters of Peter the Great who could fill the role of empress:

1. Ekaterina Ivanovna, born 1691
2. Anna Ivanovna, born 1693
3. Praskovia Ivanovna, born 1708
4. Anna Petrovna, born 1708
5. Elizabeth Petrovna, born 1709

The Russian Orthodox Church had a problem with the fact that Peter the Great's daughters had been born out of wedlock to a woman who was a maid

and concubine. As the Supreme Privy Council discussed the different political options, it was agreed that Anna Ivanovna was the better choice since she had ruled the duchy of Courland in Latvia for 19 years.

Prince Dmitri Golitzyn was the driving force to select Anna Ivanovna as the next empress of Russia. Golitzyn and the other members of the senate planned to have Anna serve as a figurehead when in fact it would be the Supreme Privy Council that was the real source of power. They drafted a new constitution which conferred the power to declare war, signing of treaties, imposing new taxes, appointment of officers higher than colonel, granting or confiscating estates, appointment of judges, and how the revenue of the government was spent to the Supreme Privy Council. Anna Ivanovna would be the empress in name only without any actual power to govern the nation.

A delegation of Russian aristocrats traveled to Jelgava to inform Anna Ivanovna that she had been selected as the next ruler of Russia with certain stipulations. She was asked to read the new constitution, and after agreeing to abide by its terms, she signed it on January 18, 1730. Anna arrived to Moscow with her staff in the middle of February.

The new constitution had been championed by the Dolgorukov and Gallitzin families. What they failed to realize was the fact that Catherine I had instituted the Supreme Privy Council to help her govern and it could be abolished any time by an emperor or empress. There were a number of aristocratic families that did not like the Dolgorukov and Gallitzin families, and at their urging, Anna dissolved the council and annulled the new constitutional document, and proceeded to rule as an autocrat with absolute power. The power of the archon over Russia was manifested when a 37-year-old widow became intoxicated by

political power and all the people involved with drafting the new constitution were either hung or exiled to Siberia.

INFIDELITY

During Anna Ivanovna's reign as Duchess in Courland, her personal advisor and lover was Peter Bestuzhev. There was also a Baltic German named Ernst Johann von Biron who had attended school in Königsberg, Prussia, but due to his drinking and debauchery, he was expelled and moved to Moscow where he also floundered.¹ He had a sister that served as a lady-in-waiting for Anna Ivanovna in Jelgava, and through his sister he received a job in her administration. Ernst was in his early 20s when he seduced Anna and became her secret lover. He used his influence to create distance between her and Bestuzhev, eventually supplanting him by the time Anna moved to Moscow to become empress. Biron rose in power to become Anna's closest advisor and would exercise great influence over Russian policies.



Ernst Johann von Biron



Benigna von Trotta

Anna Ivanovna did not want to marry Ernst and he became her gigolo. In an effort to cover things up, she made an arrangement to have him marry one of her ladies-in-waiting, Benigna von Trotta, who did not mind that her husband would be

¹ Nobility was a privileged social class in the territories of today's Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Most of the nobility were Baltic Germans, but with the changing political landscape over the centuries, Polish, Swedish and Russian families also became part of the nobility, just as Baltic German families resettled in locations such as the Swedish and Russian Empires.

shared with Anna. Benigna bore Ernst two sons and one daughter. When Anna moved to Moscow, the couple moved with her and Benigna was a trusted friend and lady-in-waiting while Ernst was Anna's lover and helped the empress to rule.

Since Ernst Johann von Biron was a Baltic German, he brought a large number of his countrymen to Moscow and gave them desirable jobs in the administration. Russian aristocrats resented this intrusion and this custom was the cause of his arrest when Anna died. Ernst accumulated many enemies through his execution of Charles-VI, and while he was initially sentenced to death, he ultimately was exiled to Siberia. Benigna remained faithful and followed him into exile.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

In 1731 Anna ordered the foundation of the Cadet Corps. Young boys from ages 8 through 15 were enlisted to attend this special school and they became officers in the army when they graduated.

Peter I started the Russian Academy of Science and Anna continued to fund this institution.

THE SECRET OFFICE OF INVESTIGATION

The dark side of Empress Anna can be seen when The Secret Office of Investigation was resurrected to ferret out people who opposed her policies. Ernst Johann von Biron was heavily involved with the secret police who arrested people for political crimes. Anyone suspected of plotting against Anna was arrested and tortured to the point that they were willing to confess to anything. Offenders were convicted in kangaroo courts; many were sentenced to being broken on a wheel, a public torture method in which the victim was tied to a wagon wheel and their bones were broken, often the person was bludgeoned to death. Some were beaten with the knout and their noses were slit

before they were set free.² Many offenders ended up in Siberia. Many high-ranking Russian aristocrats were arrested by this German-run agency and it is estimated that some 20,000 people were arrested during the reign of Empress Anna.

UNNECESSARY WARS

Civil war broke out in Poland from 1733-1735 over who was going to be the next king. Russia, Saxony, and Prussia supported August II of Poland, while France and Spain opposed his succession.

War broke out with the Ottoman Empire in 1735 and continued for four years until Russia defeated the Ottoman Empire at a loss of tens of thousands of soldiers to death and disease and an expense of millions of rubles. The Russo-Turkish War drained the Russian economy with little to nothing to show for the effort.

THE DEATH OF ANNA

Anna's health began to deteriorate toward 1739 and she appointed her great-nephew, Ivan VI, as her successor. However, since he was only two months old, she selected Ernst Johann von Biron to act as regent until he was of proper age to reign. Anna suffered from ulcers on her kidneys, kidney stones, and arthritis. A large kidney stone tried to pass through her urinary tract and she excruciatingly passed away on October 17, 1740.

PERSONAL NOTE

Empress Anna Ivanovna grew up in a dysfunctional home without a father and became a rebellious teenager. She had no say in her younger years since she was controlled by other people. Married at age 17 and losing her husband just a few months later did nothing to give her stability. Becoming a duchess and having sexual relations

with an older man who removed any remaining restraints. Anna eventually discarded Peter Bestuzhev and took a younger lover in Ernst Johann von Biron with whom she spent the rest of her life. There is no doubt in my mind that she was possessed by demons from birth, and even if she did not personally murder people, she knew the suffering of the people she sentenced to death, jailed, and exiled to Siberia.

During the Fifth Russo-Turkish War with the Ottoman Empire, tens of thousands of Russian soldiers were killed, mainly due to disease. The population in Russia grieved over the loss of fathers and sons, but Anna did not care. It is clear that she never heard the Gospel; she was never saved and joined the other dead Russian leaders in hell when her time on earth came to an end. She was given 47 years and they were wasted.

IVAN VI (1740-1741)

During the time of monarchies and empires, politics, infighting, assassinations, secret police, torture of political prisoners were the norm and Russia was no exception. During Empress Anna's last months on this earth, she tried to protect her long-time lover, Ernst Johann von Biron, who had made numerous enemies among the aristocrats. She selected the two-month-old Ivan VI to be the next emperor. He was the son of Anna Leopoldovna (born Elisabeth Katharina Christine), who in turn was the daughter of Ekaterina Ivanovna, the eldest daughter of Czar Ivan V and his wife Praskovia Saltykova. Ivan V was the half-brother of Peter I and they served as co-rulers of Russia until Ivan's death in 1696. Ivan VI was the great-grandson of Ivan V, but since he was just a baby, Anna Leopoldovna became regent at age 22 with Ernst Johann von Biron serving as her advisor.

Anna Leopoldovna was married to Anthony Ulrich but carried on a bisexual relationship with her lady-in-waiting, Julia von Mengden. She also had

² A knout is a heavy scourge-like multiple whip, usually made of a series of rawhide thongs attached to a long handle, sometimes with metal wire or hooks incorporated.

an affair with Count Moritz zu Lynar, the Saxon ambassador. To hide the illicit affairs, Anna proposed that Lynar marry Mengden. Ernst Johann von Biron played hardball with Anna and threatened to exile her to Germany unless she agreed to obey all his decrees. Julia helped Anna to enlist the help of Field Marshal Burkhard Christoph von Munnich, who used his military position to arrest Biron and put him on trial. He was sentenced to death, but the verdict was changed to exile in Siberia.



Anna Leopoldovna



Anthony Ulrich



Julia von Mengden



Ivan VI



Moritz zu Lynar



Burkhard Christoph
von Munnich

Anna Leopoldovna's regency continued for a year until Elizabeth Petrovna, the second oldest daughter of Peter I, overthrew her in a coup. She was 32 years old, and with the help of co-conspirators, worked secretly to win over the palace guard. With bribes and promises of favors once she became empress, the officers and soldiers of the guard agreed to arrest Anna and her staff on November 25, 1741.

There was little resistance to the coup by the aristocrats since it was well-known that Anna Leopoldovna read novels in the morning and did not rise from bed until the afternoon. She liked to

spend the day half-dressed and generally just wasted time. She went so far as to send her husband to sleep in a different palace, while she spent the night with Julia von Mengden and/or Moritz zu Lynar. Anna's perverted lifestyle became an open secret in Moscow and this is why there was little resistance to Elizabeth Petrovna's overthrow.

Anna Leopoldovna and Anthony Ulrich were imprisoned near Riga, the capital of Latvia. Elizabeth feared a future coup in favor of Ivan VI and ordered the whole family moved to a prison in Kholmogory, some 50 miles from Arkhangelsk to the north where the climate was similar to northern Siberia. Anna would go on to have a total of five children and died in prison at the age of 28 in 1746.

Elizabeth issued a secret directive that if any attempt was made to free Ivan VI from prison, the guards were to kill him immediately. Catherine II upheld the order and he was murdered at the age of 20. Anthony spent 33 years in prison and died in 1774; the other four children were released into the custody of their aunt in 1780, who lived in Jutland, Denmark. They did not have a great social life due to their childhood captivity and remained under house arrest until they passed away. All this effort was done to ensure that no descendant of Anna Leopoldovna could ascend to the Russian throne.

PERSONAL NOTE

The debauchery among the demon possessed rulers of Russia was evident and the aristocrats did not care one bit for the welfare of the common people. To the elite it was just a game that involved political jockeying and vying for power. Anna Leopoldovna never heard the gospel; she was a spoiled aristocrat, who despite being a wife and mother, lived a life of debauchery as a bi-sexual woman. Her 28 years on earth were wasted

and she went to hell and joined the other Russian rulers.

ELIZABETH PETROVNA (1741-1762)

Elizabeth Petrovna and Anna Petrovna were the daughters of Peter the Great and Marta Helena Skowronska (a Polish orphan), who was sold as a sex slave and then gifted to Peter the Great as a mistress or concubine. This means that Elizabeth and Anna were bastards. Their father tried to rectify this when he secretly married Marta in 1707 at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity in St. Petersburg. There was an official marriage on February 9, 1712 in Saint Isaac's Cathedral in St. Petersburg, in which Marta's name was changed to Yekaterina (Catherine) and the two daughters were legitimized and given the title of princess.

Peter I did not anticipate that Elizabeth Petrovna would be the empress of Russia one day and did not invest in her education. He was an absentee father and Elizabeth was raised by her mother. She was provided with a French governess that taught her reading, writing, mathematics, arts, languages, and sports. She went on to become fluent in Italian, German and French. She was an excellent equestrian and a superb dancer.

It is reported from different contemporary Russian sources and from diplomats that Elizabeth was an intelligent young woman. Her actions as an adult indicate she was demon possessed and emotionally handicapped by an arrested development spirit.

Peter I tried to arrange a marriage with the future king of France, Louis XV, but the Bourbon family rejected Elizabeth because she was a bastard and the daughter of a commoner. In 1724, the year before he died, Peter arranged a marriage to Duke Charles Augustus of Holstein-Gottorp, located on the border of Germany and Denmark. The wedding was set to take place in May of 1727, but Charles Augustus died shortly before the wedding was to take place. Thus, Elizabeth was rejected

once and lost her second husband-to-be. Marrying a commoner was an option but then she would lose her title and property rights.



Louis XV



Charles Augustus

SEXUAL IMMORALITY

By the end of May 1727, 17-year-old Elizabeth had lost her husband-to-be and both of her parents. Her father and mother had been sexually promiscuous prior to their marriage and the same sexual demons who resided in them also made their home in Elizabeth. She was described as a vibrant beautiful girl and exhibited a strong libido. She took Alexander Shubin, a sergeant in one of the Imperial palace regiments, as a lover and this fornication continued until her first cousin, Empress Anna Ivanovna, discovered the affair and had him exiled to Siberia.



Elizabeth Petrovna



Alexei Razumovsky

Elizabeth was naturally upset but there was nothing she could do about the situation. She sought out the affection of young men employed by the imperial court and had a string of lovers to satisfy her sexual lust. Elizabeth purchased a Ukrainian serf named Alexei Razumovsky at the age of 23 and he became her permanent lover. Prior to becoming empress, she made him the

manager of one of her mansions. Once Elizabeth had become the empress, he was promoted top chamberlain and received an apartment next to Elizabeth's in the palace. It was a standing joke in Russia that Razumovsky was the "night emperor."



Elizabeth Petrovna



Ivan Shuvalov

In 1749 Ivan Shuvalov was introduced to Elizabeth and this 22 year old excited the 40 year old empress. They began to fornicate and toward the end of Elizabeth's life, Shuvalov exercised a lot of control over her. Unlike Razumovsky, Shuvalov refused to accept most of the honors the empress wanted to bestow upon him. He was promoted to General in the Russian army in 1760.

In time Empress Elizabeth reportedly became pregnant with a daughter by Alexei Razumovsky. No one knows her real name but she was supposedly born in 1745. Princess Tarakanova was a derogative title that was used later for entertainment purposes to show how she lived prior to her death, but she was not known by that name when she was alive.³ After the death of her mother, she put in a claim to the throne. She did not have any political support in Moscow and traveled to different European nations. In Germany she met Count Phillipp Ferdinand of Limburg Stirum. She became his mistress for some time with the hope that they would marry, but when that did not come to pass, she traveled to Livorno, Italy.

³ Tarakan is the Russian word for cockroach. She was known outside of Russia as Princess of Vladimir, Fräulein Frank, and Madame Trémouille.

Peter III became the next emperor and he was forced by abdicate when Catherine II led a coup against him six months later. The new empress ordered Alexei Orlov to find a young woman going by the alias Princess Vladimir – who claimed to be the daughter of Elizabeth Petrovna and heir to the Russian throne – and bring her back to Russia. He traveled to Italy on a Russian sailing ship to Livorno, introduced himself to the princess, and eventually seduced her. Once he had her confidence, he tricked her into visiting the Russian ship floating in the harbor and put her in the hold. The ship arrived in St. Petersburg in February of 1775 and she was immediately jailed in the Peter and Paul fortress where she died 11 months later of tuberculosis. The purported daughter of Empress Elizabeth was subsequently buried in the fortress graveyard.



Peter III



Catherine II

Alexei Razumovsky resigned his position at the imperial court after the Elizabeth's death and moved from the Winter Palace to the Anichkov Palace which had been gifted to him by Elizabeth. Catherine II last request was that he destroy any secret documents denoting that he and Elizabeth had ever been married. If Princess Tarakanova was a fraud, why go to such measures? There were certainly many people who thought that Catherine II had killed her husband, along with the usual politics of nations and individuals trying to undermine the reigning monarch.

Empress Catherine was alarmed when news of this impostor reached her. If the rumor was true, the supposed daughter of Elizabeth Petrovna

would have a stronger claim to the throne. Before she married Peter III, Catherine had been a German princess named Sophie von Anhalt-Zerbst. A daughter of the Romanov family – illegitimate or not – would have a strong birthright claim to the Russian throne. Catherine's reign would be in jeopardy if her enemies decided to back the "false princess." This is why Catherine set in motion a plan to lure the pretender princess to Russia where any potential royal plans could be put to death – literally!

A CRUEL WOMAN

Peter I was 19 years old when he and Anna Mons became lovers in 1691. In due course he lost interest in her and she married Prussian ambassador Hermann Karl von Keyserling. Natalia Lopukhina (1699-1763) was the daughter of Matryona Balk, a sister of Anna Mons and Willem Mons. Matryona was a lady-in-waiting of Catherine I and Peter I accused her of facilitating an affair between the empress and Willem Mons. Natalia was a beautiful woman employed by the imperial court during the reign of Empress Anna Ivanovna. The accusation could be the reason why she developed a strong dislike for Elizabeth Petrovna and why she used her court position to make life miserable for the young teenager.



Anna Mons



Natalia Lopukhina

It must have been a horrible shock when Elizabeth staged a coup and became empress. It was not a secret that Natalia was unhappy with the new empress and this led to the so-called Lopukhina Affair in 1742. Her son spoke drunkenly one night in a tavern of removing Elizabeth from power.

This information was picked up by agents of the imperial court and led to his arrest. The twenty-five days of interrogation (torture) that followed were considered to be vindictive reprisal by many due to Natalia's past treatment of Elizabeth. At any rate, Ivan confessed to a plot to overthrow Elisabeth and Natalia was arrested along with Anna Bestuzheva. They were sentenced to public punishment in St. Petersburg. To that end, they emerged from prison naked and were tied to poles on a platform. Thousands of bystanders saw them flogged with birch rods and the knout on their buttocks.⁴ The empress had vowed she would not sign a single death sentence and the tongues of both women were ripped out and they were spitefully exiled to Siberia. Natalia was allowed to return to Moscow twenty years later after the death of Elizabeth in 1762.

EDUCATION

Elizabeth knew that in order for Russia to become stronger, there must be a national general education system. A public school system was instituted and the only children who could not attend were the offspring of serfs (slaves). She supported the foundation of the first university in Moscow and used public funds to finance the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Despite her cruelty toward Natalia and Regent Anna Leopoldovna, Elizabeth was opposed to capital punishment and wanted to end the cruelty that came in conjunction with carrying out a death sentence. As empress, she vowed not to sign a single death sentence and suspended capital punishment.

PALACES

The capital of Russia had permanently been moved to St. Petersburg by the time Elizabeth Petrovna became empress. While the common

⁴ See footnote #2

people in Russia suffered economically and the serfs suffered from a near starvation diet, the monarchy commissioned extravagant building projects. St. Petersburg had been built to rival the city of Paris. The city of St. Petersburg boasted two absolutely splendid palaces – the Peterhof Palace and the Winter Palace.

The Winter Palace was where the emperor lived and the Peterhof Palace was a combination of large buildings and gardens meant to imitate the Palace of Versailles in France. Peter I started construction of the Peterhof Palace and work on it continued through Elizabeth's time. The Winter Palace became a pet project for Elizabeth and it took years to finish this behemoth complex of 1,500 rooms, 1,945 windows, 1,886 doors and 117 staircases. The cost of this monstrosity was estimated to be 859,555 rubles and this amount was to be raised through taxation. To put this into perspective, a construction worker was paid one ruble per month. Due to cost overruns, the project cost 2.5 million rubles, income taxes were raised with higher taxes on alcohol and salt.

However, the empress, her court, and the aristocrats continued to live lavishly while the common people suffered greatly. The Winter Palace was finished shortly before Elizabeth's death. It was a marvel of beauty with large meeting rooms, ball rooms, state rooms, a grand church, and throne room. The opulent building was decorated by artists, featured oil paintings from all over Europe on its walls, and included beautiful marble floors. The Winter Palace was a breathtaking architectural marvel that spared no cost whatsoever as every room was furnished with the finest furniture by master craftsmen.

A PERSONAL NOTE

My personal belief is that Gog is the archon over Russia and that he rules over a nation known as Magog. This particular archon is mentioned in Ezekiel and the Book of Revelation.

“And the word of the LORD came unto me, saying, Son of man, set thy face against Gog, the land of Magog, the chief prince of Meshech and Tubal, and prophesy against him...” (Ezekiel 38:1-2)

“And when the thousand years are expired, Satan shall be loosed out of his prison, And shall go out to deceive the nations which are in the four quarters of the earth, Gog and Magog, to gather them together to battle: the number of whom is as the sand of the sea.” (Revelation 20:7-8)

Many Christians have not understood that Satan at one time was a Cherub serving in the throne room of God.⁵ In between his service in heaven, Lucifer was also the regent of the planet earth. According to the Bible, there were nations, cities and people existing on the earth before Adam and Eve were created.⁶

God is not alone in having a master plan for humanity; Satan and his fallen angels also have a plan. They are playing chess with the human race while preparing for a final showdown with Jesus Christ.

As we examined the formation of Russia, it is clear that Gog was playing chess with the different archons of Europe. They enjoyed pitting the different armies against each other, callously ignoring men dying on the battlefields and the civilian population suffering immensely. At the same time, Lucifer and the archons are developing the different nations into blocks that will be used to confront Jesus and His church.

⁵ Satan is originally known as Lucifer. He is also known as the Devil, the Accuser, the Ruler of this World, the Great Dragon, the Old Serpent, etc.

⁶ Isaiah 14:12-21; Ezekiel 28:12-19

The land that Russia occupies today contains many different people groups. Gog used the ungodly cruel and fierce Vikings to gather different people groups and forge them into a nation that metamorphosed to become what it is today.

Gog wanted to build a nation that stretched from the Baltic Sea all the way to the Pacific Ocean and from the Arctic Circle to the Middle East.

Lucifer and his minions do not age and therefore time only takes them closer to a showdown with God. They do not think and operate like mankind. Each human being knows he has a limited amount of time on earth, and if he wants to accomplish something, it has to occur during his lifetime.

The laborious process to build Russia into a global superpower has taken time and all the rulers in Russia have been used to do the bidding of Gog. The land known as Siberia is an integral part of what Gog wants to be part of Russia. Empress Elizabeth and others prior to her had no understanding of the global value that Siberia has to an archon. Siberia just represented more land that mankind wanted to conquer and use as a place of banishment and/or punishment. Thus, the cruelty exhibited by the Russian rulers since the Vikings until now represents the pure evil that drives Gog and his underlings. Gog and his spiritual forces are sadistic in the fact that pain and suffering brings joy to them.

Empress Elizabeth had no clue as to why she sent soldiers to slaughter the indigenous people in Siberia, she just felt compelled to do it. She failed to understand in her demon possessed state that she was merely an instrument for implementing the global plans of Gog. With this spiritual understanding, let's continue the historical development of Russia.

GENOCIDE IN SIBERIA

The Russian conquest of Siberia began around 1580. The Russian army consisted of a Cossack cavalry unit, Lithuanian and German mercenaries, and prisoners of war that had been captured in the west. The indigenous tribes in Siberia were isolated from the rest of the world, and when people started to arrive from Europe, they also brought smallpox with them. An epidemic swept into Siberia from 1630-1650 and killed 80% of the local population.

Russian soldiers built a string of forts to secure the area. The natives were forced to pay taxes to the Russian government, and since they had no money, it was paid in animal furs which were transported west and sold in the city markets. In 1639 Russian military forces had worked themselves across Siberia and reached the Pacific Ocean.

There were many indigenous people groups in Siberia such as the Tungusic, Yakut, Itelmen, Chukchi, and Koryak just to name a few. Prior to Empress Elizabeth, the Chukchi rebelled and the Russians were soundly defeated in 1729. Polar explorer Dmitry Pavlutsky waged war against the Chukchi from 1730-31 by attacking their villages, enslaving their women and children, and raping the females. This naturally infuriated the Chukchi men and they fought with vigor against the military forces they encountered.

In 1742, Empress Elizabeth's advisor stated there was only one solution to the problem in Siberia and that involved complete extermination of the Chukchi and Koryak tribes. The order was to kill as many of their men as possible and to capture the women and children and enslave them. They were to be expelled from their native lands and lose their culture. The effort was to be made in the name of God as sanctioned by the Russian Orthodox Church.



The Siberian tribes won a number of battles just like the North American Indians did against the United States of America. Pavlutsky got into a fierce battle with a large group of Chukchi warriors in 1747. The battle ended with most of the Russian soldiers killed; he fled from the battlefield, was caught in a village and beheaded. By 1750 Elizabeth was informed that the troop losses were excessive in the war with the Chukchi and she ordered diplomats to arrange for a peace treaty which came into existence in 1750. The damage inflicted to the different Siberian tribes was enormous and only a small remnant survived. The archon Gog was happy with the end result since Siberia was now effectively part of Russia.

ELIZABETH'S PRIVATE LIFE

Empress Elizabeth relied upon her cabinet to rule Russia. The generals of the army could not arbitrarily start a war, but once a conflict began, she gave them autonomy to run it as they wished.

She asked her staff to prepare legislation for her signature, but many times it took months before she got around to signing it. She broke rank with her father and issued legislation that restored much of the power to the Russian Orthodox church that her father had curtailed.

While the majority of the common people lived near or under poverty level, the empress built up an imperial court where nothing was too expensive and money was not a concern.

The French palace at Versailles and its extravaganzas was copied and her Winter Palace in St. Petersburg became a place of supreme luxury never before seen in Russia. The staff looked like they all had come from Paris. The men wore wigs with short wide trousers and stockings on the legs. The women wore extravagant dresses, imported from France at enormous cost.

The aristocrats were swept up by the imperial craziness and used the money they accumulated from oppressing the farmers and serfs to import luxurious apparel from France, eat the most expensive food and import expensive alcoholic beverages. They competed among themselves to see who had the largest number of servants in their mini-palaces and manors.

Every time Elizabeth had a party at a palace, French champagnes bottles by the thousands were brought forth and the empress prided herself in the fact that guests would be served the most exotic foods possible. One example of this would be pineapples, which do not grow in Russia, and were imported in large quantities.

Elizabeth wanted entertainment and French theater plays became her favorite. Artists from Germany, France and Italy were brought to produce the live entertainment in the palace. It was also common in the royal houses in Europe to have court jesters. These were people who performed for the monarchs. They would be compared to the late-night television hosts like Johnny Carson, Jay Leno, Stephen Colbert, etc., who poke fun at politicians and other people, except in this case it would be aristocrats and other well-known people. Elizabeth had a large number of court jesters who produced manuscripts for their shows. If the empress did

not enjoy their act, they would be dismissed, and in some cases, punished for poor performance.

There was also a cruel practice of using dwarves to entertain the nobility. They were not allowed to live a normal life, but became objects of derision. Dwarfs would be dressed for different scenarios, leading around dogs, horses, etc. for comedic effect.

Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos were known for their opulent lifestyle when he served as Philippine president and later as dictator from 1965 to 1986. The Marcos family pillaged approximately \$5-10 billion from the Central Bank of the Philippines. Imelda was infamous for her fairytale existence that included enormous closets to house 3,000 pairs of shoes, clothing, and jewelry. Yet she pales in comparison to Empress Elizabeth Petrovna who accumulated 15,000 French dresses, thousands of shoes, a nearly unlimited supply of stockings and massive amounts of jewelry.

There was a large French clothing import industry in Russia and Elizabeth made it illegal for a French salesman to sell the latest fashion dresses to any woman unless it had first been offered to the empress. Elizabeth was beautiful in her youth and vain as a mature woman, using her power to issue an edict that no woman could publicly wear the same dress as her. Any woman who violated this edict was lashed across the face. As the empress grew older, she became paranoid that people were plotting to overthrow her and did not like be in the presence of women who were more beautiful. Her fits of anger became more and more common and the staff had to be extremely cautious. The slightest word or action could be construed as an offense and would be the cause for whipping, termination, or imprisonment.

PARTIES AT THE PALACE

Masquerade balls were popular at the French court in Paris and Elizabeth decided that she

wanted this kind of entertainment as well. In her younger years, Elizabeth was known for her insatiable libido and she hosted two balls every week. The first one was a large ball with some 800 guests and the second was a smaller affair just for close friends and higher nobility which allowed her to find men who could satisfy her needs. These balls were expensive with the finest drinks and food being served by hundreds of servants. The music was provided by talents from Western Europe

The smaller gatherings began as masked balls and degenerated to Metamorphoses balls where the men dressed like women and vice versa. Needless to say, the guests looked ridiculous but Elizabeth became addicted to seeing men as drag queens and the women cross-dressing because she had a large body and male clothing suited her. Men wore tight fitting pants that ended just below the knee. The rest of the leg was covered by a stocking. Dressed as a woman, Elizabeth could not show off her legs because the dresses were full length. She was known to have beautiful legs and the cross-dressing balls allowed the empress to enjoy showing off her shapely legs while dancing with men and humiliating the men dressed as drag queens.

The cost to maintain such a large-scale operation was high and the money came from the Russian state that oppressed the farmers and serfs with high taxes. The poor people lived in squalor and a starvation diet, while the wealthy merchants and aristocrats wine and dined constantly.

The archon Gog was pleased; the demons under his control possessed the rich and the famous, satisfying their lust through the physical bodies of these men and women. Empress Elizabeth was deceived into believing that she was in charge, when in reality Gog was running Russia.

SEVEN YEARS' WAR (1756-1763)

The Seven Years' War showed the archon Gog interacting with different European archons. Historians have labeled this war the first global conflict in the history of man. The main combatants were Great Britain and France and the following nations also joined as belligerents.

The prelude to war began in North America in 1754 when Great Britain tried to expand north into what is today Canada. King Frederick II of Prussia knew that war was coming to Europe and he invaded Saxony in 1756 to get a head start. This did not sit well with the other European nations and Austria subsequently declared war on Prussia. A year later Empress Elizabeth declared war on King Frederick II and Russian troops invaded Prussia. Like a domino show, the rest of the nations followed suit in chain reaction.

The war was fought in Europe, North America, Caribbean, South America, Africa, Indian subcontinent, and the Philippine Archipelago. The war ended in 1763 with a peace treaty forged in Paris. Russia returned the land it captured from Prussia. Nothing really changed except for the lives of the 420,000 men who were casualties. Most died but many were wounded and/or crippled. This does not take into account the deaths of civilians, the rape of women, and infrastructure damage. Gog and the other archons were satisfied with the result. It had been a tidy little global conflict and they prepared for even more wars in the future.

Empress Elizabeth's role in the Seven Years' War had been mostly diplomatic, where she sent ambassadors to different kings and tried to achieve an end to the war while achieving the destruction of Prussia.

Anglo-Prussian Coalition	Franco-Austrian Coalition
Great Britain	France
Hanover (German)	Habsburg Monarchy (Austria)
Prussia (German)	Saxony (German)
Hesse-Kassel (German)	Russia
Brunswick (German)	Spain
Wolfenbittel (German)	Sweden
Schaumburg- Lippe (German)	Mughal Empire (located in South Asia)
Portugal	Eight American Indian tribes
Five American Indian tribes	

	Anglo-Prussian	Franco-Austrian	Total
Soldiers	932,427	1,495,171	2,427,598
Casualties	185,281	234,872	420,153

SELECTION OF AN HEIR

Elizabeth never officially married Alexei Razumovsky and it was not confirmed that she had any children. She wanted the Romanov bloodline to continue on the throne in Russia and selected her nephew to be heir apparent. His mother, Anna Petrovna, was Elizabeth's older sister and their father was Peter the Great.

Her nephew was 14 years old when he arrived to St. Petersburg. Charles Peter Ulrich of Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp was received into the Russian Orthodox Church on November 7, 1742 as Empress Elizabeth officially designated him to be heir. He was titled Peter III. By doing this early in

her reign as empress, Elizabeth did this to ensure there would be no coup against her. She then selected the tutors to make sure that he got the best education possible.

Elizabeth selected Princess Sophie of Anhalt-Zerbst as a bride for Peter III. She was born in Stettin, Prussia and both of them were Germans of Russian descent. They were also second cousins. She received an education befitting a princess and was fluent in German and French. She was fifteen years old when she arrived in Russia in 1744 and immediately started learning a new language. She would go on to master the Russian language but always retained a German accent. Sophie converted to the Russian Orthodox faith and her name was changed to Yekaterina (Catherine) Alekseyevna, but she would become known as Catherine II or Catherine the Great. This young couple were married in 1745 and no one could imagine that Catherine would turn on her husband and become the next empress.



Charles Peter Ulrich and Sophie of Anhalt-Zerbst

THE DEATH OF ELIZABETH

Elizabeth's health began to noticeably deteriorate in 1758 at the age of 49. She knew that her time on earth was coming to an end and told her servants and court officials that she did not want to hear the word "death" uttered in her presence. She complained of dizzy spells and refused to take the medication that was prescribed. She suffered a debilitating stroke on December 24, 1761 and became bedridden.

Elizabeth knew that she was dying and sought spiritual help. Having lived a life as a wicked woman, she summoned a priest so she could make a confession. The Russian Orthodox church is really no different than the Roman Catholic Church, and instead of turning to Christ and repenting, she confessed her sins to a man with no power to absolve her soul. She said goodbye to Peter III and Catherine II as she had summoned them to come and see her and died on January 7, 1762.

She was embalmed, dressed in a shimmering silver dress and her body laid in state in the palace for six weeks until she was buried on February 3, 1762.

SUMMARY

A historical forensic review of Elizabeth Petrovna reveals she was born demon possessed, one of which was the spirit of arrested development, and this made her emotionally unstable throughout her life. She was clearly intelligent and a shrewd politician, but desired the approval of people. Her life reveals she was nothing more than a useful idiot to the archon Gog and his spiritual government. There is no mention of her reading the Bible, praying to the Lord, or attending church. On the other hand, she was born out of wedlock and grew up to be a wild beautiful woman. She gave into her sexual desires and developed into a strong libido that caused her to be cruel to other women. She may have rejected capital punishment in St. Petersburg but abandoned that standard when she ordered the genocide of Siberia's indigenous people.

Elizabeth was undoubtedly surprised when holy angels showed up and removed her soul and dead spirit from her body. She must have questioned who they were and where they were taking her. When she was shackled and brought to hell, she must have screamed in fear as she smelled the smoke and felt the heat. Her famed beauty is gone

along with her money and power as she has been burning in hell for some 260 years. Her future is behind her; all she can look forward to is attending the Great White Throne Judgment and being sentenced to an eternity in the Lake of Fire. The former empress knows that she wasted her life on earth and there is no redemption once you are dead.

There is a certain pattern with Russian leaders of adultery, fornication, murder, cruelty, disregard for human life, torture, exploiting the poor, and slave labor camps. Eventually we are going to examine the rulers of the Soviet Union and the current ruler of Russia, Vladimir Putin. Things are not looking good for the Russian people. They are being groomed for the day when the archon Gog will take them to Israel to fight against King Jesus. That will be the end for this people called Russians. There are millions of Russians who have received Christ over the years and they have suffered greatly. Russia is in great need for prayer as it is on a trajectory toward destruction.

"And it shall come to pass at the same time when Gog shall come against the land of Israel, saith the Lord GOD, that my fury shall come up in my face.

For in my jealousy and in the fire of my wrath have I spoken, Surely in that day there shall be a great shaking in the land of Israel;

So that the fishes of the sea, and the fowls of the heaven, and the beasts of the field, and all creeping things that creep upon the earth, and all the men that are upon the face of the earth, shall shake at my presence, and the mountains shall be thrown down, and the steep places shall fall, and every wall shall fall to the ground.

And I will call for a sword against him throughout all my mountains, saith the Lord GOD: every man's sword shall be against his brother.

And I will plead against him with pestilence and with blood; and I will rain upon him, and upon his bands, and upon the many people that are with him, an overflowing rain, and great hailstones, fire, and brimstone.

*Thus will I magnify myself, and sanctify myself; and I will be known in the eyes of many nations, and they shall know that I am the LORD."
(Ezekiel 38:18-23)*

Europe 1740



All the participants of the Seven Years' War

- Anglo-Prussian Coalition
- Franco-Austrian Coalition

